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Glossary



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Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU): A smaller, independent residential dwelling unit on the same lot as a stand-alone (i.e., detached) single-family home.¹

Action: A measure, procedure, or technique intended to implement one or more policies to help reach a goal (see definition of “Goal”). An action may be ongoing or something that can be completed in a discrete timeline.

Active transportation: Any human-powered mode of transportation, such as walking or bicycling.

Agriculture: The practice of farming to grow crops and raise animals.

Alteration: In General Plan 2050, this general term is used to refer to any construction or physical change in the internal arrangement of rooms, structural features, or external appearance of any structure, not including painting. A “major” alteration, is defined in this Plan as 50 percent or more altered or added space.

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

Areas of Change: Places the City will focus efforts to address housing, services, connectivity, and/or infrastructure needs to help make these complete neighborhoods. There are 21

designated Areas of Change in Santa Rosa, identified in the Preferred Alternative phase of the General Plan update process.

Atmospheric river: Long, narrow storm systems that carry water vapor from the tropics to higher latitudes.

Brownfield: A property with the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

Buildout: The development of land to its full potential, or theoretical capacity, as permitted under current or proposed planning or zoning designations.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): 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 to the environment. (see “Environmental Impact Report”)

Capital Improvement Program (CIP): A program 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.

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.

¹ American Planning Association, 2023, “Knowledgebase Collection: Accessory Dwelling Units,” accessed June 20, 2023, <https://www.planning.org/knowledgebase/accessorydwelling-s/>.

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

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.

Community garden: A community garden is any piece of land gardened by a group of people. Community gardens are as varied as the neighborhoods they are located in. Each is developed to meet the needs of the people who come together to garden on common ground. They may be used to harvest food crops and non-food ornamental crops, for personal or group use, for consumption, for sale, or for donation. They may be divided into separate plots for cultivation by one or more individuals or they may be farmed collectively by members of the group and may include common areas maintained and used by the group.

Community members: The individuals who make up a community, including residents, workers, business owners, and students.

Complete neighborhoods: Neighborhoods built at the walkable and bikeable human scale offering people of all ages and abilities safe and convenient access to the goods and services needed in daily life. This includes a variety of housing options, grocery stores, and other commercial services, quality public schools, public open spaces and recreational facilities, transit, and active transportation options.

Complete street: A transportation facility that is planned, designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to provide comfortable and convenient mobility, and improve accessibility and connectivity to essential community destinations for all users and abilities, regardless of whether they are travelling as pedestrians, bicyclists, public transportation riders, or drivers. Complete streets are especially attuned to the needs of people walking, using assistive mobility devices, rolling, biking, and riding transit.

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.

Curb extensions: Curbs with special paving or landscaping that narrow the travel lane at intersections or midblock locations intended to slow the flow of vehicular traffic and minimize the crossing distance for pedestrians. They visually and physically narrow the roadway, creating safer and shorter crossings for pedestrians while increasing available space for street furniture, benches, planting, and street trees.

Dam inundation zones: The area downstream of the dam that would be flooded in the event of a failure (breach) or uncontrolled release of water and is generally much larger than the area for the normal river or stream flood event.²

Decarbonize: The reduction or elimination of associated emissions of greenhouse gases.

² Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2013, February, "Living with Dams: Know Your Risk," https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-08/fema_living-with-dams_p-956.pdf.

Defensible space: The buffer between a structure and the surrounding area. Adequate defensible space acts as a barrier to slow or halt the progress of fire that would otherwise engulf a property. Defensible space is the first line of defense for structures against wildfire.³

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community (DUC): Areas with an annual median household income less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income and within the City’s Sphere of Influence (see definition for “Sphere of Influence,” an island within an incorporated jurisdiction’s boundary, or geographically isolated and has existed for at least 50 years.

Environmental Impact Report (EIR): 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.⁴

Equity Priority Area: Areas in Santa Rosa where residents suffer most from economic, health, and environmental burdens. Equity Priority

Areas are Santa Rosa’s equivalent of “disadvantaged communities” under Senate Bill 1000, which requires the identification of disadvantaged communities to address their needs in the Environmental Justice Element.

Equity Priority Populations: Groups identified as having characteristics that contribute to vulnerability and/or the likelihood of being underserved in a variety of areas, including environmental justice, equity, health, and safety. Santa Rosa has identified 10 Equity Priority Populations:

1. Low-income individuals and families
2. Racial or ethnic groups experiencing disparate health outcomes
3. Seniors, children, youth, and young adults,
4. Individuals with disabilities
5. Immigrants and refugees
6. Outdoor workers and farmworkers
7. Individuals who have limited English proficiency
8. Unhoused people
9. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersexual, asexual, and other LGBTQIA+ communities
10. Individuals who are incarcerated or who have been incarcerated

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

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

³ CAL FIRE, 2023, “Defensible Space,” accessed June 27, 2023, <https://www.fire.ca.gov/dspace>.

⁴ California Government Code, Section 65040.12(e)

Extreme storms: Occurrences of unusually severe weather or climate conditions that can cause devastating impacts on communities and agricultural and natural ecosystems.⁵

Farmers' market: Two or more local farm vendors or their representatives selling agricultural products directly to consumers at a common recurrent physical location in Santa Rosa.

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. Also known as the “base flood.”

Flood, 200-Year: In any given year, a flood that has a 0.5 percent likelihood (a 1 in 200 chance) of occurring. Senate Bill 5 requires a 200-year level of flood protection for urban communities in the Central Valley.

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

Food desert: Areas where people have limited access to a variety of healthy and affordable food.⁶

Gateway: A point of visual interest that joins two separate locations (communities,

⁵ U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2023, “Extreme Weather,” accessed June 27, 2023, <https://www.climatehubs.usda.gov/content/extreme-weather>.

⁶ Dutko, Paula, Michele Ver Ploeg, and Tracey Farrigan. Characteristics and Influential Factors of Food Deserts, ERR-140, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, August 2012.

neighborhoods, etc.). It is a welcoming point that draws viewers to a particular location.⁷

Goal: An ideal future end related to the public health, safety, or general welfare. A goal is a general expression of community values and, therefore, may be abstract in nature. Consequently, a goal is generally not quantifiable or time dependent.

Greenbelts: A physical area of open space, e.g., farmland, forest, or other greenspace, that surrounds a city or metropolitan area wherein development is regulated.⁸

Green infrastructure: The management of wet weather flows that use [low impact development] processes.” Examples of green infrastructure include rain harvesting systems, bioswales (channels that provide stormwater treatment and retention), permeable pavements, green roofs, and urban tree canopies.⁹

Greenfield: Land that is not developed and could have previously been used for agriculture, can be found in remaining natural areas or in-between spaces of a developed metropolitan area, such as near a waterway or near a highway off-ramp.¹⁰

Greenhouse gas (GHG): A gas that allows sunlight to pass through but reflects heat

⁷ How to Create a Gateway in Your Community, <https://www.columbus.gov/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=30580>.

⁸ Bengston, David N., and Yeo-Chang Youn. “Urban Containment Policies and the Protection of Natural Areas: The Case of Seoul’s Greenbelt.” *Ecology and Society*, vol. 11, no. 1, 2006. JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/26267777>. Accessed 1 Apr. 2024.

⁹ United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), 2024.

¹⁰ Planetizen, What is Greenfield Development?, <https://www.planetizen.com/definition/greenfield-development>.

radiated from the earth's surface, trapping heat in the lower atmosphere. Common GHGs include water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O). They may be emitted by natural or human processes.

Hazard mitigation: Sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and their property from hazards and their effects.

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.

Health Impact Assessment (HIA): An evaluation of the potential health effects of a plan, project, or policy before it is built or implemented. HIAs provide practical recommendations to increase positive health effects and minimize negative health effects.¹¹

Health risk assessment (HRA): A tool designed to help determine which potential air quality hazards from development projects are most significant on a community. An HRA estimates the increase in health risks for people living, working, or attending school near a development that may be exposed to a development's emissions of toxic air pollutants. HRAs use a computer program called an air dispersion model to predict how a development's emissions move into the

surrounding community. Health impacts are calculated using standardized information about breathing rates, daily activities, and pollutant toxicity, which are published by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.¹²

Healthy food: Food that is well balanced in nutrients. Healthy foods include fruit, vegetables and other dietary fiber such as whole grains.¹³

Healthy food priority area: Synonymous with food desert.¹⁴

Healthy food retailer: A retailer that sells healthy food. These can include full-service grocery stores, small stores, farmers markets, and mobile food vending.¹⁵

Heat island: Heat islands are urbanized areas that experience higher temperatures than outlying areas. Structures such as buildings, roads, and other infrastructure absorb and re-emit more of the sun's heat than natural landscapes such as forests and water bodies. Urban areas, where these structures are highly concentrated and greenery is limited, become "islands" of higher temperatures relative to outlying areas.¹⁶

¹² Bay Area Air Quality Management District, 2024

¹³ World Health Organization, Healthy Diet, <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/healthy-diet>.

¹⁴ John Hopkins Center for a Livable Future, Jan 2018, Report: 'Food Desert' Gets a Name Change in Response to Baltimore Community Feedback, <https://clf.jhsph.edu/about-us/news/news-2018/report-food-desert-gets-name-change-response-baltimore-community-feedback#:~:text=A%20Healthy%20Food%20Priority%20Area,below%20185%20percent%20of%20the>.

¹⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Healthier Food Retail: An Action Guide for Public Health Practitioners. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 2014.

¹⁶ United States Environmental Protection Agency, Heat Island Effect, <https://www.epa.gov/heatislands>.

¹¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016.

Historic: What makes something historic is typically related to the age of the property, relatively high degree of physical integrity, and the significance of the property.¹⁷

Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit (JADU): Units created by adding a small kitchen and exterior door to space in an existing single-family dwelling. A JADU may be up to 500 square feet in size.

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

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

Liquefaction: A process by which water-saturated granular soils transform from a solid to a liquid state during strong ground shaking.

Low carbon concrete: Concrete made with materials that require less energy to manufacture, uses recycled materials, or otherwise produce fewer GHG emissions than conventional concrete.

Low carbon construction materials: Building construction materials that produce fewer GHG emissions than conventional materials, including being manufactured locally, requiring less energy to produce or transport, or can be more easily reused or reprocessed.

Low-impact Development (LID): “Systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes

¹⁷ Georgia Department of Community Affairs, What Makes a Property Historic?, https://www.dca.ga.gov/sites/default/files/whatmakesapropertyhistoric_0_0.pdf.

that result in the infiltration, evapotranspiration or use of stormwater in order to protect water quality and associated aquatic habitat.”¹⁸

Managed retreat: The purposeful, coordinated movement of people and buildings away from risks.

Medical desert: “Areas where population healthcare needs are unmet partially or totally due to lack of adequate access or improper quality of healthcare services caused by insufficient human resources in health or facilities, long waiting times, disproportionate high costs of services or other socio-cultural barriers.”¹⁹

Micro-entrepreneurialism: The process individuals undertake when they start a small business designed to meet the needs of a specific niche or community.²⁰

Missing middle housing: A range of multifamily or clustered housing types, compatible in scale with single-family homes, that help meet the growing demand for walkable urban living, respond to shifting household demographics, and meet the need for more housing choices at different price points. The majority of these

¹⁸ United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), 2024 https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2018-04/documents/storm_smart_cities_508_final_document_3_26_18.pdf

¹⁹ Brînzac MG, Kuhlmann E, Dussault G, Ungureanu MI, Cherecheș RM, Baba CO. Defining medical deserts-an international consensus-building exercise. *Eur J Public Health.* 2023;33(5):785-788,

²⁰ Adobe, What is a micro-entrepreneur? Examples of micro-entrepreneurship, <https://www.adobe.com/acrobat/hub/what-is-a-micro-entrepreneur.html#:~:text=Micro%2Dentrepreneurship%20is%20an%20approach,require%20specialized%20knowledge%20or%20skills>.

housing types accommodate four to eight units in a building or on a lot.

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.

Mode split: The share of travel that is carried by each mode of transport, such as automobile, bus, walking, and biking.

Nature-based climate solutions: Activities, such as restoration, conservation, and land management actions, that increase net carbon sequestration or reduce GHG emissions in natural and working lands.

Natural and working lands: Lands covered with vegetation, including forests, grasslands, scrublands, wetlands, agricultural lands, and urban parks and green spaces.

Natural carbon sequestration: Actions that are undertaken on natural and working lands to remove and provide storage of atmospheric greenhouse gases in vegetation and soils. This shall include preservation, conservation, restoration, and sustainable management of these lands, which may include compost application, cover crops, hedgerows, planned grazing, urban forestry, riparian restoration, restoration of tidal flows to wetlands, and other forms of wetland restoration, among other relevant actions.

Net and gross acreage: Net acres refers to the area of land that is available for development or use and excludes any area that cannot be used, such as roads or water bodies. Gross acres refers

to all the land on a site, regardless of whether it can be developed or not.

Noise-sensitive receptors: 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.

Operational Area: Defined by the California Emergency Services Act as an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area.

Parks: Santa Rosa's park system includes several park classifications—Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks, Recreation Center Sites, Special Purpose Parks, Trail Parks, Open Space Parks, and Civic Spaces. Each is defined in detail in **Chapter 6, Health, Equity, Environmental Justice, and Parks**.

Particulate matter (PM): The term for a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air that are so small they can be inhaled deep into the lungs and may possibly enter a person's bloodstream. PM can cause serious health problems. Particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter, also known as fine particles or PM_{2.5}, pose the greatest risk to health.²¹

Policy: A specific statement that regulates activities in the city, guides decision making, and directs implementing action to achieve a goal (see definition of "Goal").

²¹ United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2023, "Particulate Matter (PM) Pollution," accessed June 27, 2023, <https://www.epa.gov/pm-pollution/particulate-matter-pm-basics>.

Priority development area (PDA): Places near public transit that are planned for new homes, jobs, and community amenities.²²

Public Realm: The publicly owned streets, paths, right of ways, parks, publicly accessible open spaces, and any public and civic buildings and facilities. A well-designed public realm can function as the connective tissue of the city".

Public safety power shutoff (PSPS) event: A preemptive measure taken by a utility provider to shut off electrical transmission to reduce the risk of fire caused by electric infrastructure during certain weather conditions. .

Regenerative land management: An approach to land management that seeks to improve the overall health of the ecosystem, emphasizing holistic and interconnected solutions.

Resilience center: A well-used community-serving facility with year-round programming that also provides local communities with shelter, water, and electricity during hazardous events or disasters.

Resilience: The ability of a social or ecological system to prepare for disturbances, to recover from shocks and stresses, and to adapt and grow following a disruptive experience.

Riparian area: Lands that occur along the edges of rivers, streams, lakes, and other water bodies. Examples include streambanks, riverbanks, and floodplains. Riparian areas are different from the surrounding uplands because their soils and

vegetation are shaped by the presence of water.²³

Special-status species: Species that are considered sufficiently rare that they require special consideration and/or protection and should be, or have been, listed as rare, threatened, or endangered by the federal and/or State governments.²⁴

Sphere of influence (SOI): The probable physical boundaries and service area of a municipality or special district, as determined by the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) of the county.

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

Traffic calming: The combination of mainly physical measures that reduce the negative effects of motor vehicle use, alter driver behavior, and improve conditions for nonmotorized street users.²⁵

Transfer of development rights: This process of shifting development potential from areas a community wants to conserve to urban areas.

²² Metropolitan Transportation Commission, Priority Development Areas (PDAs), <https://mtc.ca.gov/planning/land-use/priority-development-areas-pdas>.

²³ National Park Service, 2023, "Riparian Zones: It's All About the Water," accessed June 28, 2023, https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/nrca_glca_2021_riparian.htm#:~:text=What%20are%20riparian%20zones%3F,by%20the%20presence%20of%20water.

²⁴ Sacramento County, 2023, "Special Status Species," accessed June 28, 2023, https://planning.saccounty.gov/InterestedCitizens/Pages/ER_SpecialStatusSpecies.aspx#:~:text=%22Special%20Status%20Species%22%20is%20a,Federal%20and%20For%20State%20government%20

²⁵ Lockwood, Ian. ITE Traffic Calming Definition. ITE Journal, July 1997, pg. 22.

Transit-oriented community: MTC designation for places that enable people to access and use transit more often for more types of trips by centering housing, jobs, services and shopping around public transit.²⁶

Transit priority area: An area within one-half mile of a major transit stop that is existing or planned.²⁷

Transportation Demand Management (TDM): A set of strategies aimed at maximizing travel choices.²⁸

Trauma informed: An approach that reflects six key principles identified by the Department of Health and Human Services and Trauma-Informed Care Implementation Resource Center: safety; trustworthiness and transparency; peer support; collaboration and mutuality; empowerment, voice, and choice; and cultural, historical, and gender issues.

Upstream investment: Programs and activities that support economic opportunity, including childcare, child bond, and other First 5 programs addressing childhood poverty, as well as mural and façade improvements

Urban agriculture: The practice of growing and processing fresh food in an urban area.

Urban greening: Activities “to plan, plant, care [for], and manage flora, structures and spaces,

which lead to increased forest canopy, reduced storm water runoff, improved air and water quality, energy conservation, open space, and ultimately, more sustainable communities.” Examples of urban greening include tree planting, curbside gardens, and converting urban spaces into park lands.²⁹

Urban Growth Boundary (UGB): A community-established boundary that separates urban areas from the surrounding natural and agricultural lands, or greenbelts, and limits how far out a city can expand. In 1990, Santa Rosa voters approved a five-year UGB, followed by a two-decade UGB measure in 1996 and an extension in 2010 to ensure that the current UGB will not be significantly changed until at least 2035.

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

Walkable neighborhood: Term used to describe a neighborhood where one could safely walk to services and amenities within a reasonable distance—usually within 30 minutes time.

Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area (WUIFA): A geographical area identified by the City of Santa Rosa as a “Fire Hazard Severity Zone,” in accordance with the Public Resources Code, Sections 4201 through 4204, and Government Code, Sections 51175 through 51189, or other

²⁶ Metropolitan Transportation Commission, Transit-Oriented Communities (TOC) Policy, <https://mtc.ca.gov/planning/land-use/transit-oriented-communities-toc-policy>.

²⁷ California Public Resource Code, Section 21099, https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=21099.&lawCode=PRC.

²⁸ Federal Highway Administration, 2023, “Transportation Demand Management,” accessed June 28, 2023, https://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/plan4ops/trans_demand.htm.

²⁹ California Natural Resources Agency, 2018

areas designated by the enforcing agency to be at a significant risk from wildfires.

Youth-populated areas: Spaces where people under 24 years old gather or visit on a regular basis, including playgrounds, community centers, sports centers, gyms, museums, youth clubs, and malls.

Acronyms and Abbreviations	Definition
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
ADA	Americans with Disability Act
ADT	average daily trips
ADU	Accessory Dwelling Unit
ALUC	Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan
CAC	Community Advisory Committee
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CalEnviroScreen	California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool
CalRecycle	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
CalWORKs	California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids
CCAP	Community-Wide Climate Action Plan
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CIA	Closed, Illegal, and Abandoned
CIS	community involvement strategy
CMU	Core Mixed Use
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CPTED	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
dB	decibels
dBA	A-weighted decibels
DSASP	Downtown Station Area Specific Plan
DSOD	California Department Division of Safety of Dams
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
DUC	disadvantaged unincorporated communities
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EPA	Equity Priority Area
FAR	floor-area ratio
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GHG	greenhouse gas
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
HCD	California Department of Housing and Community Development
ICT	Innovative Clean Transit
JADU	Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit
LAFCO	Local Agency Formation Commission
Ldn	Day/Night Average Sound Level
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
LOS	level of service
MCAP	Municipal Climate Action Plan
mgd	million gallons of water per day
MJHMP	Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
mph	miles per hour
MTC	Metropolitan Transportation Commission
MTCO ₂ e	metric tons of carbon-dioxide equivalent
NACTO	National Association of City Transportation Officials
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OBAG	One Bay Area Grant
PDA	Priority Development Area
PSPS	Public Safety Power Shutoff
RPCA	Regional Climate Protection Authority
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy
SCTA	Sonoma County Transportation Authority
SMART	Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit
SOI	sphere of influence
SRFD	Santa Rosa Fire Department
SRP GSA	Santa Rosa Plain Groundwater Sustainability Agency
SRPD	Santa Rosa Police Department
S RTP	Short-Range Transit Plan
SWIS	Solid Waste Information System
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TOC	transit- oriented community
UGB	urban growth boundary
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
WMP	Water Master Plan
WTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
WUIFA	Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area
ZEB	Zero-Emission Bus