

## E. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### **Air Quality**

A measure of the condition of air relative to the health and survival needs of humans and other species, and the relative quantity of pollution to natural air composition.

### **Baseline City Services**

By adopting this plan, the Board of Supervisors confirms and guarantees a baseline level of services received from CCSF equivalent to that being provided in similar areas of CCSF in each fiscal year.

### **Biofiltration**

A pollution control technique using living material to capture and biologically degrade and process pollutants. Applications include processing wastewater, capturing harmful chemicals or silt from surface runoff, and micro biotic oxidation of contaminants in air. See also: *street-side bioswales*.

Biofiltration may also be applied in the form of vegetative plantings to remediate airborne fine particulate matter especially within 300 feet of freeways. This may include replacing existing plants along freeway corridors with plants that are known to be effective at filtering particles and toxins. See also: *Particulate Matter*.

### **Bioswale**

Bioswales are landscape elements designed to remove silt and pollution from surface runoff water by maximizing the time the water spends in the swale before being released to the watershed sewer. They are typically placed adjacent to streets or parking lots where substantial automotive pollution is collected by the pavement and then flushed by rain.

### **Building Square Footage**

Gross building square footage as determined by the outside measurements of a building recorded with the CCSF Assessor's Office (the "Assessor").

### **Bulb-outs**

An extension of a curb in the form of a bulb, usually at a street intersection, that both narrows the vehicular pathway and shortens the crossing distance for pedestrians. Bulb outs slow traffic and increase safety for pedestrians, but they also present great opportunities for additional greening in the public right of way.

### **CalTrans**

CalTrans is the state agency responsible for highway, bridge, and rail transportation planning, construction, and maintenance. Several community-maintained spaces in the GBD are on CalTrans property located along CA-101 and I-280.

### **Capital Improvements**

The addition of a fixed physical improvement, including plants or landscaping, to a property, the acquisition of real property, or the restoration of some aspect of an existing real property or fixed physical improvement, that will either enhance the property's overall economic, social or ecological value and/or increase its useful life.

**Charrette**

A charrette is an intensive planning session where neighbors, designers, and other stakeholders collaborate on a vision. It provides a forum for ideas and offers the unique advantage of giving immediate feedback to the designers and allows everyone who participates to be a mutual author of the plan.

**Commercial Property**

Those parcels classified and recorded as commercial property by the Assessor.

**Dog Runs and Dog Parks**

A neighborhood park designed specifically for use by dogs and their owners.

**Eco-Districts**

Eco-Districts are neighborhood scale public-private partnerships that innovate and implement new forms of system-wide infrastructure that reduces the environmental footprint of a neighborhood by reducing energy and water waste, and improving local ecological function. See also: [ecodistricts.org](http://ecodistricts.org)

**Gardens**

Publicly or privately owned land that meets the definition of a Publicly Accessible Property and primarily operates, functions, or is available for food production and/or ornamental gardening.

**Green Infrastructure**

Green infrastructure is a system approach to water management that protects, restores, or mimics the natural water cycle. Efficient use of green infrastructure can reduce energy usage through passive heating and cooling; filter air and water pollutants; decrease solar heat gain; provide wildlife habitat; reduce the public cost of stormwater management infrastructure and provide flood control; offer food sources; and stabilize soil to prevent or reduce erosion. Green infrastructure is considered crucial to combating climate change, creating healthy built environments, and improving quality of life.

**Green Streetscape Masterplan**

A Green Streetscape Masterplan provides a framework for the long-range planning, design, and implementation of streetscape and infrastructure improvements that contribute to more pedestrian-oriented and environmentally sustainable streets.

**Green Spaces**

Any Publicly Accessible Open Space, Park, Parklet, Pocket Park, Plaza, Garden, or Sidewalk Greening within the GBD that supports or contains living plants or non-living permeable ecological features such as stream-beds, drainage basins or recreational pathways.

**Green Vision Plan**

The Green Vision Plan is a springboard for the future Dogpatch & NWPH GBD. It is both an inventory of current publicly and privately sponsored Public Realm area improvements in the GBD and a summary of ideas for other improvements gleaned from the community, in public workshops and meetings with the Formation Committee.

**Industrial Property**

Those parcels classified and recorded as industrial property by the Assessor.

**Land Use**

The purpose for which land, structure, or both, are designed, constructed, arranged or intended, or for which they are occupied or maintained, let or leased.

**Lot Square Footage**

Defined as the total amount of area within the borders of the parcel. The borders of a parcel are recorded on the Assessor's parcel maps.

**Maintenance Services**

Any service required to maintain Publicly Accessible Property in good and workmanlike condition.

**Neighborhood Park**

Includes both San Francisco Recreation and Park Department-owned properties and community-maintained Green Spaces that meet the definition of Publicly Accessible Property.

**Neighborhood Garden**

Includes both San Francisco Recreation and Park Department and community-maintained gardens, decorative or productive.

**Non-Profit Use**

Any use conducted by a 501(c)(3), (4), or (6) organization in a property that furthers its mission.

**Open Space**

Publicly or privately owned land that meets the definition of a Publicly Accessible Property and operates, functions, or is available for leisure, play, performance, culture or sport, or set aside for the protection and/or enhancement of the natural environment, or for ecological services benefiting the public. Open Space tends to be less formal in design, program or use than a Park.

**Park**

Publicly or privately owned land that meets the definition of a Publicly Accessible Property and operates, functions, or is available for leisure, play, performance, culture or sport, or set aside for the protection and/or enhancement of the natural environment, or for ecological services benefiting the public. Parks tend to be more formal in design, program or use than Open Space.

**Parklets**

A parklet is a small space serving as an extension of the sidewalk to provide amenities and green space for people using streets. It is typically the size of several parking spaces and extends out from the sidewalk at the level of the sidewalk. Parklets can be for people to enjoy, to provide more greenery, art, or some other visual amenity. A parklet may accommodate bicycle parking within it, or bicycle parking may be associated with it.

**Particulate Matter**

Small particles of pollution, typically airborne from sources such as automotive exhaust along densely traveled freeways, which can remain airborne and/or settle in homes along floors and carpets, outdoors on the ground, or in the lungs of adults, children, pets and wild animals.

**Permeable Paving**

Permeable paving is a range of sustainable materials and techniques for permeable pavements with a base and sub base that allow the movement of storm water through the surface. In addition to

reducing runoff, this effectively traps suspended solids and filters pollutants from the water. Examples include roads, paths, lawns and lots that are subject to light vehicular traffic, such as car/parking lots, cycle-paths, service or emergency access lanes, road and airport shoulders, and residential sidewalks and driveways.

**Plaza**

Publicly or privately owned land that meets the definition of a Publicly Accessible Property and operates, functions, or is available for leisure, play, performance, culture or sport, or set aside for the protection and/or enhancement of the natural or urban environment, or for ecological services benefiting the public. Plazas tend to contain more “hard” or paved surfaces and fewer “soft” unpaved areas with living plants than Parks or Open Spaces.

**Pocket Park**

A small Park. Pocket parks are frequently created on a single vacant building lot or on small, irregular pieces of land. They also may be created as a component of the public space requirement of large building projects.

**Privately Owned Publicly Accessible Green Spaces**

Any space, including plazas, terraces, parks, atriums, and small sidewalk-style greenings that are privately owned but meet the definition of a Publicly Accessible Property.

**Productive Garden**

A garden that is predominantly food-producing plants that is actively maintained for that purpose.

**Public Realm Areas**

Public Realm areas, as defined in Subsection Subsection 15A.2(1) of the San Francisco Business and Tax Regulation Code, are outdoor spaces open to the public that include but are not limited to parks, plazas, parklets, sidewalks, unimproved areas, landscaped areas and gardens. Public Realm areas may be owned by public and/or private entities or persons.

**Public Realm Improvements**

Any improvements to Public Realm areas, as defined above.

**Public Right-of-Way**

The Public Right-of-Way, as defined in Section 2.4.4. (t) of the San Francisco Public Works Code, shall mean the area across, along, beneath, in, on, over, under, upon, and within the dedicated public alleys, boulevards, courts, lanes, roads, sidewalks, spaces, streets, and ways within the City, as they now exist or hereafter will exist and which are or will be under the permitting jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works.

**Publicly Accessible**

Open for access by the general public during regular daylight hours, seven days a week, with reasonable allowances for limited closures for special events, repairs or improvements.

**Publicly Accessible Property**

Any property, or portion of property, that has been made Publicly Accessible through recordation of an easement or another equivalent legally enforceable restriction that cannot be unilaterally revoked by the owner of the property subject to the restriction. Publicly owned property, including all property within the public right-of-way, is presumed to be Publicly Accessible Property unless a government

agency prohibits public access to the property.

### **Recreational Improvements**

Recreational Improvements, as defined in Subsection Subsection 15A.2(2) of the San Francisco Business and Tax Regulation Code, means improvements that will encourage recreational use, either by improving current conditions (e.g. repairing a grass soccer field) or installation of new facilities (e.g. playground equipment).

### **Religious Use**

When relevant activities on a given property are conducted by (by owner or tenant) a 501©3 religious organization.

### **Residential Property**

Those parcels classified and recorded as residential property by the Assessor.

### **Road Diets**

A Road Diet is a type of streetscape enhancement whereby the number of travel lanes and/or effective width of the road are reduced in order to reduce traffic flows and/or speeds for the purposes of improving the safety and experience of pedestrians, expanding the Public Realm area to create space for Green Spaces such as Parklets or Sidewalk Greenings, the widening of sidewalks, Street Furniture, and Bioswales.

### **Sidewalk Greening**

Enhancing or adding new plantings or natural landscape to existing sidewalks. This can include temporary installations, like planters, or permanent installations, like permeable paving, plantings, removing concrete, etc.

### **SFMTA**

The San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA) is the public agency of CCSF with jurisdiction over Muni, bike and pedestrian programs, taxis, parking and traffic control operations in the city.

### **SFPUC**

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission is the public agency of CCSF that provides water, wastewater, and electric power services to the City.

### **Shared Public Ways**

Shared Public Ways are a type of streetscape enhancement whereby the sidewalk and roadway are unified as a single-surface street that functions as an open space that prioritizes pedestrian use while permitting vehicles and bicycles to share the space. These spaces are flexible by definition, and enable the Public Right-of-Way to simultaneously function as pedestrian Plazas and vehicular roadways. For more information, refer to the SF Better Streets Design Guidelines section on Shared Public Ways: <http://www.sfbetterstreets.org/design-guidelines/street-types/shared-public-ways/>.

### **Solar Photovoltaic Systems**

An arrangement of components designed to supply usable electric power, using the Sun as the power source. Informally, “solar power.”

### **Street Furniture**

Street Furniture refers to objects and pieces of equipment installed in the Public Right-of-Way for various purposes. It includes benches, bicycle racks, traffic barriers, bollards, streetlamps, traffic lights, traffic signs, wayfinding signage, bus stops, public sculptures, and waste receptacles.

### **Street Trees**

"Street tree" shall mean any tree growing within the public right-of-way, including unimproved public streets and sidewalks, and any tree growing on land under the jurisdiction of the SF Department of Public Works.

### **Streetscape Enhancements**

Enhancements to the Public Right-of-Way that lead to more pedestrian-oriented and environmentally sustainable streets. Enhancements include sidewalk extensions, Street Trees, lighting, Street Furniture, stormwater management infrastructure, a range of Green Space elements such as Sidewalk Greenings, Pocket Parks, Parklets, and Plazas, and a variety of traffic calming interventions such as road diets and Bulb-outs.

### **Tactical Urbanism**

Small-scale interventions to the public realm for the purposes testing ideas and soliciting public feedback.

### **Underpass and Overpass Connector Improvements**

Underpass and Overpass Connector Improvements refer to the enhancement of the pedestrian experience of pathways and streetscapes along overpasses and/or underpasses of highways. Such enhancements include public art installations, lighting improvements, Dog Runs, and a range of Green Space elements such as Sidewalk Greenings, Pocket Parks, and Gardens.

### **Vacant Property**

Those parcels that have no Building Square Footage because no built structures are located on such parcels.

### **Vermicomposting**

Vermicomposting is the process of composting using earthworms to create a heterogeneous mixture of decomposing vegetable or food waste, bedding materials, and vermicast. Vermicast, also called worm castings, humus or manure, is the end-product of the breakdown of organic matter by an earthworm.

### **Wind Turbines**

Wind Turbines on a neighborhood scale were given consideration, but the GBD Steering Committee was advised that the small-scale wind turbine industry has been consistently lacking in verifiable real-time data to prove claims of meaningful levels of conversion of wind kinetic energy to electrical energy. While it is conceivable that the small scale wind industry may achieve advances in the ability to amplify incoming wind energy in combination with the ability to store that energy over time, it is our recommendation that these not be included in any GBD budget or planning unless or until the small-scale wind turbine industry can provide verifiable real time data on any product for a minimum of 24 consecutive months. This does not reflect negatively on the large-scale wind turbines used in wide-open areas that have been shown to be effective.