

# 8

## Glossary

This chapter defines terms used in this Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan that are technical or specialized, or that may not reflect common usage. If any definitions in this chapter conflict with definitions in other provisions of the Local Coastal Program, these definitions shall control for the purposes of this Land Use Plan. If a term is not defined in this chapter or in other provisions of the Local Coastal Program, definitions of the California Coastal Act and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Division 5.5 shall apply (if applicable based on the context and use of the term) or the city planner shall determine the most appropriate definition.



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## 8.1 Terms and Definitions

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**0.2-percent Annual Chance Flood:** a flood event with a 0.2-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The 0.2-percent annual chance flood is also referred to as 500-year flood.

**1-percent Annual Chance Flood:** a flood event with a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The 1-percent annual chance flood is also referred to as the base flood or 100-year flood.

**Accommodations (visitor):** overnight visitor lodging, such as hotels, motels, hostels, campgrounds, etc.

**Active Recreation:** recreation areas that typically provide for activities such as boating, water skiing and wake boarding, personal watercraft use, sailing, windsurfing, fishing, swimming, golfing, biking, ball/play fields, sports courts, skateboarding, etc.

**Agriculture:** the cultivation and tilling of the soil, dairying, the production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural commodities, the raising of livestock, bees, fur-bearing animals, or poultry, and the preparation of farm products for market.

**Aquaculture:** a form of agriculture devoted to propagation, cultivation, maintenance, and harvesting of aquatic plants and animals in marine, brackish, and fresh water. Aquaculture does not include species of ornamental marine or freshwater plants and animals unless utilized for human consumption or bait purposes and maintained in closed systems for personal, pet industry or hobby purposes. This definition specifically excludes hydroponics.

**Armoring (shoreline):** see “Shoreline Protective Device.”

**Best Management Practices (BMPs):** schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures and other management practices employed during construction activities to prevent or reduce pollution of the ocean, lagoons, lakes, streams and other sensitive water bodies and water courses.

**Bikeway:** includes class I bikeways (bike paths), class II bikeways (bike lanes) and class III bikeways (bike routes), as defined in this chapter.

**Buildout:** that level of development characterized by full occupancy of all developable sites in accordance with the Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan and General Plan; the maximum probable level of development envisioned by the Local Coastal Program and General Plan under specified assumptions about densities and intensities.

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**Campground:** a plot of ground upon which two or more campsites are located, established or maintained for occupancy by camping units of the general public as temporary living quarters for recreation, education or vacation purposes.

**Class I Bikeway (bike path):** a separated bicycle corridor that is not served by streets and highways and is away from the influence of parallel streets. Class I bikeways are for non-vehicle use only with opportunities for direct access and recreational benefits, right-of-way for the exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians, and cross flow conflicts are minimized.

**Class II Bikeway (bike lane):** a delineated right-of-way assigned to bicyclists to enable more predictable movements, accommodating bicyclists through corridors where insufficient room exists for side-by-side sharing of existing streets by motorists and bicyclists.

**Class III Bikeway (bike route):** a shared facility that serves either continuity to other bicycle facilities or designates preferred routes through high demand corridors.

**Climate Change:** a change in the average climate of the earth that may be measured by wind patterns, storms, precipitation, and temperature. The baseline by which these changes are measured originates in historical records identifying temperature changes that have occurred in the distant past, such as during previous ice ages.

**Clustered (development):** a development pattern that groups or “clusters” structures/uses rather than spreading them evenly across a development site.

**Coastal Act:** the California Coastal Act of 1976, as amended, and corresponding regulations codified at California Public Resources Code Section 30000 et seq. and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Division 5.5 Section 13001 et seq., respectively.

**Coastal Commission:** the California Coastal Commission, the state agency established by state law and responsible for carrying out the provisions of the California Coastal Act.

**Coastal-Dependent Development or Use:** any development or use that requires a site on, or adjacent to, the sea to be able to function at all.

**Coastal Development Permit:** a permit for any development within the coastal zone that is required pursuant to California Coastal Act Section 30600(a).

**Coastal-Related Development:** any use that is dependent on a coastal-dependent development or use.

**Coastal Resource:** a general term used to refer to those resources addressed in Chapter 3 of the California Coastal Act, including public access to and along the coastal shoreline (including facilities that accommodate visitors, like hotels), recreation facilities, marine environment, and land resources (environmentally sensitive habitat, agriculture, and archaeological and paleontological resources).

**Coastal Viewshed:** the views that are visible from scenic public viewing areas of the ocean, beaches, coastal bluffs, lagoons and surrounding natural habitat and hillsides.

**Coastal Zone:** the area of California described in California Coastal Act Section 30103, and the portion of that area that is within Carlsbad's city boundary.

**Compatible:** capable of existing together without conflict or ill effects.

**Complete Streets:** see "Livable Streets."

**Conservation:** the management of natural resources to prevent waste, destruction, or neglect.

**Consistent:** free from variation or contradiction.

**Cultural Resource:** anything made, modified, or moved by a human in the past. Cultural resources can also be described in terms of time period (e.g., prehistoric and historic), culture (e.g., Native American or Euro-American), physical state (archaeological, built environment, landscape level, and sacred/religious), and significance, which is defined as meeting certain criteria and age thresholds specified in state and federal regulations.

**Cumulatively (cumulative effect):** the incremental effects of an individual development combined with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.

**Dedicate/Dedicated/Dedication:** the commitment 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, open space, parks, school sites, or other public uses often are required by the city as conditions of approval on a development.

**Density:** the number of people or dwelling units in a given area, typically expressed in dwelling units or people per acre.

**Detention Basin:** a facility classified according to the broad function it serves, such as storage, diversion or detention. Detention facilities are constructed to retard flood runoff and minimize the effect of floods.

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**Developer:** an individual who, or business which, prepares raw land for the construction of buildings or builds or causes to be built physical building space for use primarily by others, and in which the preparation of the land or the creation of the building space is in itself a business and is not incidental to another business or activity.

**Development:** on land, in or under water, the placement or erection of any solid material or structure; discharge or disposal of any dredged material or of any gaseous, liquid, solid, or thermal waste; grading, removing, dredging, mining, or extraction of any materials; change in the density or intensity of use of land, including, but not limited to, subdivision pursuant to the Subdivision Map Act (commencing with Section 66410 of the California Government Code), and any other division of land, including lot splits, except where the land division is brought about in connection with the purchase of such land by a public agency for public recreational use; change in the intensity of use of water, or of access thereto; construction, reconstruction, demolition, or alteration of the size of any structure, including any facility of any private, public, or municipal utility; and the removal or harvesting of major vegetation other than for agricultural purposes, and kelp harvesting. As used in this definition, "structure" includes, but is not limited to, any building, road, pipe, flume, conduit, siphon, aqueduct, telephone line, and electrical power transmission and distribution line (California Coastal Act Section 30106).

**Easement:** a right given by the owner of land to another party for specific limited use of that land. An easement may be acquired by a government through dedication when the purchase of an entire interest in the property may be too expensive or unnecessary; usually needed for utilities or shared parking.

**Economy Scale:** means accommodations identified by Smith Travel Research as part of the "economy" hotel segment in a hotel market area.

**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 California Department of Fish and Wildlife together with the California Fish and Game Commission.

**Endangered (species; federal):** a species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, other than the species of the Class Insect determined to constitute a pest whose protection under the provisions of the 1973 Endangered Species Act, as amended, would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to humans. The status is determined by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of the Interior.

**Environment:** the physical conditions that exist within an area, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance.

**Environmentally Sensitive Area:** any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and development (California Coastal Act Section 30107.5).

**Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA):** see “environmentally sensitive area.”

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

**Feasible:** capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, social, and technological factors (California Coastal Act Section 30108).

**Fault:** a fracture in the earth’s crust forming a boundary between rock masses that have shifted. An active fault is a fault that has moved recently, and which is likely to again. An inactive fault is a fault that shows no evidence of movement in recent geologic time and little potential for movement.

**Filling (fill):** earth or any other substance or material, including pilings placed for the purposes of erecting structures thereon, placed in a submerged area (California Coastal Act Section 30108.2).

**Greenhouse Gases:** gases in the atmosphere that absorb and emit radiation within the thermal infrared range. This process is the fundamental cause of the greenhouse effect. Carbon dioxide, methane, and ozone are examples of greenhouse gases.

**Groundwater:** water under the earth’s surface, often confined to aquifers capable of supplying wells and springs.

**Habitat:** the combination of environmental conditions of a specific place occupied by a species or a population of such species.

**Implementation (Implement; Implementing):** actions, procedures, programs, or techniques that carry out policies.

**Implementation Plan (IP):** a component of the city’s Local Coastal Program consisting of zoning ordinances and other ordinances and regulations that implement the policies of the Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan.

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**Infrastructure:** permanent utility installations, including roads, water supply lines, sewage collection pipes, and power and communications lines.

**Land Use Plan (LUP):** a component of the city’s Local Coastal Program that identifies the city’s policies for development and protection of coastal resources in the coastal zone, consistent with the California Coastal Act.

**Lateral Pedestrian Access:** an accessway that provides public pedestrian access along and parallel to the shoreline.

**Liquefaction:** a sudden large decrease in the shearing resistance of cohesion less soil, caused by a collapse of the structure by shock or strain, and associated with a sudden but temporary increase of the pore fluid pressure.

**Livable Streets (Complete Streets):** streets that are designed and operated to enable safe, attractive, and comfortable access and travel for all users, including motorists, pedestrians, bicyclists, children, seniors, individuals with disabilities, and users of public transportation.

**Local Coastal Program:** a land use plan and implementation plan for the portion of the Carlsbad located within the coastal zone.

**Local government:** any chartered or general law city, chartered or general law county, or any city and county (California Coastal Act Section 30109).

**Lower-Cost Accommodations:** accommodations available at an annual average daily rate that is equal to or less than the annual average daily rate provided by Smith Travel Research for the “economy” hotel segment within the hotel market area. The market area includes only the hotels in Carlsbad’s coastal zone. Unless, Smith Travel Research requires more economy hotels than are within Carlsbad’s coastal zone to identify the annual average daily rate; in which case, the market area may be expanded, to the extent necessary, to include economy hotels in Carlsbad outside the coastal zone and the nearest economy hotels in the coastal zones of adjacent cities.

**Mean High Tide Line:** the intersection of the tidal plane of mean high water with the shore. Mean high water is the average height of high waters that occur during the most recent National Tidal Datum Epoch, a 19-year period.

**Mitigate/Mitigation:** action taken to avoid, minimize, or eliminate impacts to the environment or other resource. Mitigation includes: avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its



implementation; rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment or resource; reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance during the life of the action; and compensating for the impact by repairing or providing substitute environments or resources.

**Mode/Modal (transportation):** each form of transportation is a mode: vehicle (driving), bicycling, walking, and public transit.

**Natural Resources:** plant and animal habitat; nature preserves; beaches and bluffs; wetland and riparian areas; canyons and hillsides; and water features such as the ocean, lagoons and streams.

**Non-Conforming Structure/Use (legal non-conforming structure/use):** a structure or use that was lawfully established and maintained, but which, because of the application of current Local Coastal Program policies and standards, the structure or use does not conform to current policies and standards.

**Open Space:** any area of land or water that is devoted to an open space use and designated on the Local Coastal Program Land Use Map as open space or dedicated in fee title or easement for open space purposes. The open space may be in its natural state or modified.

**Paleontological Resources:** the mineralized remains of prehistoric plant and animal life, not including human remains or artifacts—also known as fossils.

**Passive Recreation:** recreation areas that provide minimal or no amenities associated with active recreation areas. The very nature of passive use implies quiet, contemplative, low impact activity, such as nature trails, walkways, picnic tables, benches, and small turf and/or landscaped areas.

**Permit:** means any license, certificate, approval, or other entitlement for use granted or denied by any public agency (California Coastal Act Section 30110.)

**Prime Agricultural Land:** those lands defined in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) of subdivision (c) of Section 51201 of the Government Code (California Coastal Act Section 30113).

**Public Facilities:** uses or structures that provide services to the public such as a library, city hall, fire station, police station, park, trail, sidewalk, traffic signal or major street.

**Public Scenic Viewing Area:** areas identified and described in Chapter 5 of this Land Use Plan; these areas offer public views of a coastal viewshed from places on, along or within public streets, trails, and parks.

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**Public Trust Lands:** all lands subject to the Common Law Public Trust for commerce, navigation, fisheries, recreation, and other public purposes. Public Trust Lands include tidelands, submerged lands, the beds of navigable lakes and rivers, and historic tidelands and submerged lands that are presently filled or reclaimed and which were subject to the Public Trust at any time (California Code of Regulations Section 13577(f)).

**Public Views:** views of a “coastal viewshed” as seen by the public from a “public scenic viewing area.”

**Public Works:** per California Coastal Act Section 30114:

- a) All production, storage, transmission, and recovery facilities for water, sewerage, telephone, and other similar utilities owned or operated by any public agency or by any utility subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission, except for energy facilities; or
- b) All public transportation facilities, including streets, roads, highways, public parking lots and structures, ports, harbors, airports, railroads, and mass transit facilities and stations, bridges, trolley wires, and other related facilities. For purposes of this division, neither the Ports of Hueneme, Long Beach, Los Angeles, nor San Diego Unified Port District nor any of the developments within these ports shall be considered public works; or
- c) All publicly financed recreational facilities, all projects of the State Coastal Conservancy, and any development by a special district; or
- d) All community college facilities.

**Redevelopment:** alterations to a structure including (1) additions to an existing structure, (2) exterior and/or interior renovations and/or (3) demolition or replacement of an existing principal structure, or portions thereof, which results in replacement (including demolition, renovation or alteration) of 50 percent or more of major structural components including exterior walls, floor, roof structure or foundation, or a 50 percent increase in gross floor area. Alterations are not additive between individual major structural components.

**Scenic and Visual Resource:** those resources identified in Chapter 5 of this Land Use Plan, such as the ocean, beaches, lagoons, natural open space surrounding the lagoons, and the city’s Flower Fields, which are visible from public viewing areas.

**Scenic Viewing Areas (public):** areas identified and described in Chapter 5 of this Land Use Plan as “public scenic viewing areas;” these areas offer public views of a coastal viewshed from places on, along or within public streets, trails, and parks.

**Sea:** the Pacific Ocean and all harbors, bays, channels, estuaries, salt marshes, sloughs, and other areas subject to tidal action through any connection with the Pacific Ocean (e.g., lagoons), excluding nonestuarine rivers, streams, tributaries, creeks, and flood-control and drainage channels (California Coastal Act Section 30115).

**Sea Level:** the elevation of the ocean's surface relative to land – land that is above this elevation is higher than sea level and lower is below sea level.

**Sea Level Rise:** the average long-term global rise of the ocean's surface.

**Sea Level Rise Hazard:** hazards (inundation, erosion, flood) associated with current and future sea level rise, as identified in Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan Appendix B – City of Carlsbad Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment.

**Sea level rise hazard zone:** the geographic areas identified as vulnerable to a sea level rise hazard (inundation, erosion, flood), as identified in Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan Appendix B – City of Carlsbad Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment.

**Seawall:** a vertical or nearly vertical structure separating land and water areas, primarily designed to prevent erosion, flooding and other damage due to wave action, storm surge and currents. It is usually a vertical wood or concrete wall as opposed to a sloped revetment. See also “Shoreline Protective Device.”

**Seismic:** caused by or subject to earthquakes or earth vibrations.

**Shoreline Protective Device:** a hard structure, such as a bluff retaining wall, breakwater, groin, revetment or seawall, that protects property, development and coastal resources from the impacts (erosion, flooding and inundation) of wave action, storm surge and currents.

**Significant impact/effect (adverse):** a substantial detrimental impact on the environment or resource. May include, but is not limited to, substantial changes in an area's air, water, and land resources.

**Soft Shoreline Protection:** a soft or natural method, such as beach/sand nourishment, dune restoration, horizontal levees, and living shoreline, that protects property, development and coastal resources from the impacts (erosion, flooding and inundation) of wave action, storm surge and currents.

**Special Resource Areas:** areas that offer opportunities for recreation and have citywide and potentially regional significance related to the quality of the site, such as a natural feature (geological, ecological, hydrological), historical resource (architectural, archaeological), or some combination thereof.

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**Submerged Lands:** lands which lie below the line of mean low tide (California Code of Regulations Section 13577(d)).

**Tidelands:** lands which are located between the lines of mean high tide and mean low tide (California Code of Regulations Section 13577(d)).

**Tribal Cultural Resources:** a resource that is considered sacred, religious, spiritual, or an object of cultural value to Native American tribes and meets California Register criteria, regardless of time period.

**Vertical Pedestrian Access:** an accessway that provides public pedestrian access to the shoreline from an inland public accessway, such as a public street.

**View Corridor:** an area of a development site that provides public views across a site of a coastal viewshed.

**Watershed:** the geographical area drained by a river and its connecting tributaries into a common source. A watershed may, and often does, cover a very large geographical region.

**Wetland:** 1) lands that may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and include saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish water marshes, swamps, mudflats, and fens (California Coastal Act Section 30121); and 2) land where the water table is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to promote the formation of hydric soils or to support the growth of hydrophytes, and shall also include those types of wetlands where vegetation is lacking and soil is poorly developed or absent as a result of frequent and drastic fluctuations of surface water levels, wave action, water flow, turbidity or high concentrations of salts or other substances in the substrate. Such wetlands can be recognized by the presence of surface water or saturated substrate at some time during each year and their location within, or adjacent to, vegetated wetlands or deep-water habitats (California Code of Regulations Section 13577(b)(1)).