

Glossary

Affordable housing

A residential unit that is generally affordable to households with low and moderated incomes. The residents generally should not be required to pay more than 30% of their gross monthly income on rent or house payments.

Air Pollution Control District (APCD)

An independent special district whose mission is to “protect the people and the environment of Santa Barbara County from the effects of air pollution.” The APCD regulates local sources of air pollution, except motor vehicles. APCD monitors pollution in the county; adopts rules, issues permits, and inspects businesses to ensure compliance; prepares clean air plans to achieve clean air standards; responds to complaints about air pollution; and educates the public on their role in cleaning up the air. The APCD is governed by a board consisting of each of the five county supervisors and one representative (a mayor or Councilmember) from each of the seven cities in the county. *(Source: Provided by the APCD)*

Air rights

The rights to the space above a property. Common law grants the owner a piece of real estate ownership of a vertical space extending an unlimited distance above the ground.

Alternative transportation

In the context of this Circulation Element, a form of travel that does not utilize the single occupant motor vehicle. May include transit, vanpools, carpools, bicycling, and walking.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

Federal law that is intended to ensure accessibility to physical structures for all people. The ADA sets minimum standards to accommodate the physically challenged.

Arterial streets

A functional description of a road segment that provides for through traffic movement between areas and across the city, and direct access to abutting property.

Assessment districts

A specified area that is charged a fee or tax for the provision of services, the installation of infrastructure improvements, and/or maintenance.

Automobile oriented uses

Functional activities that are auto-related and/or those which by their design attract primarily customers and employees using the automobile.

Beachway

A path adjacent to the beach that is used by pedestrians and all forms of non-motorized vehicles.

Benefit/Cost Ratio

The relationship between the benefits and costs of a project. When the ratio is less than 1, the costs outweigh the benefits. When the ratio is more than 1, the benefits outweigh the costs.

Bicycle Coalition

The Santa Barbara Bicycle Coalition is a countywide advocacy and resource organization that promotes bicycling for safe transportation and recreation.

Bicycle Coordinator

A employee who has as part or all of their job description the responsibility for coordination, study, evaluation, or development of bicycle and bike use programs or facilities for the employer. Local government agency coordinators may also be responsible for identifying and securing funding for bike projects.

Bicycle facilities

Any bicycle-related structure, such as a bike rack or bike lane, designed to improve or encourage bicycle use.

Bicycle lane

Also referred to as Class II lanes, these are semi-exclusive lanes for bicycles. Bike lanes should include striping, pavement stencils, directional arrows and signs. Existing examples include Coast Village Road, Canon Perdido and State Street in the downtown area.

Bicycle Parking

A facility or piece of equipment designed to hold and lock a bicycle. Can be in the form of a rack or fully enclosed locker.

Bicycle Path

Also referred to as Class I bike paths, these are segregated paths separated from the roadway facilities. Existing examples include the bike path along Cabrillo Boulevard.

Bicycle Routes

Also referred to as Class III bike routes, these are routes distinguished only by signage. Typically, these are roadways where the cyclists are integrated with motor vehicles.

Bikeway network or system

Linked bike-riding facilities.

Bikeways Master Plan

A long range plan for bicycle facilities, such as bike lanes and bike racks, in the City. First adopted in 1974. An updated plan is being developed in coordination with the CEU.

Bus pockets or turnouts

A bus stop which allows the bus to stop out of the moving traffic (and bike) lane. May be at the curb if parking is permitted on the street or the curb may be recessed into the sidewalk area if no parking is allowed.

Bus shelters

A weather shelter that protects waiting bus riders from the elements such as wind, rain, and shade from the sun.

California Coastal Commission (CCC)

Empowered by California Coastal Act to protect the coastal areas of California, ensure access to the coastline, and to regulate coastal development.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

A State agency that is responsible for the development and maintenance of State roadways. Equivalent to the Board of Directors for Caltrans. They approve the disbursement of all State and Federal transportation related funds for transportation related projects in the State.

Canopy

A covering or roof-like structure created by things such as tree branches, cloth structures, and/or solid materials.

Capital improvements

Improvements that are called out by the capital budget and land use controls (e.g. roads, public facilities and utilities).

Carpool

A group of two or more people who ride together in one vehicle.

Catch basins

A storm water structure designed to collect rainwater and direct it into a pipe.

Central Business District (CBD)

The area roughly bounded by Arrellaga Street to the north, Garden Street to the east, U.S. 101 to the south, and De La Vina to the west. (*Source: Santa Barbara Municipal Code Section 28.90.100*)

Central City Redevelopment Plan (CCRP)

A plan which governs the conduct of redevelopment activities in the Central City Redevelopment Project Area, which includes significant portions of the downtown business district and the Waterfront. It also defines significant redevelopment goals, projects and powers, and expires in 2007.

Centralized transfer system

A system by which many modes of transportation meet at central locations to simplify transferring between modes.

Chamber of Commerce

Local association of businesses.

Circulation Element

Mandated as a part of the General Plan, it serves as the City's guide in making decisions for public and private improvements of the transportation system. The Circulation element also establishes policies that reflect the desires of the community and responds to the uniqueness of Santa Barbara and its resources.

Circulation System

A network of roads, sidewalks, bikeways, and paths used for travel.

City Council

Santa Barbara City Council

City Redevelopment Agency

Created under the authority of the State Community Redevelopment Act, it is a local agency that can exercise general and specific governmental powers to effect the elimination of economic or physical blight within the Central City Redevelopment Project Area. Powers include the ability to buy private property for resale to private parties, the ability to exercise eminent domain to acquire property, and the power to collect incremental property taxes to service debt. The Agency Board is comprised of members of the City Council.

Clean Air Express

A subscription commuter bus (club bus) funded by the Air Pollution Control District. The busses utilize a dual fuel technology to reduce emissions.

Clean Cities Program

A locally based government\industry partnership coordinated by the U.S. Department of Energy, to expand the use of alternatives to gasoline and diesel fuel.

Cluster development

Grouping development in order to maximize the open space between buildings, preserve environmentally sensitive areas, or create a certain development pattern.

Coastal Act

A 1976 legislative mandate requiring all jurisdictions lying wholly, or in part, within the State's Coastal Zone to prepare a coastal plan. The coastal plan determines the future development that can occur on the coast and consist of land use plans, zoning ordinances, Zoning maps, and implementation programs.

Coastal Zone

The area of the City that is within the area designated by the California Coastal Act. This area is bounded by the westerly and easterly City limits. From the westerly City limits to Las Positas Road, the zone extends inland approximately 1000 yards paralleling the mean high tide of the sea. At Las Positas Rd. the inland boundary shifts seaward to Cliff Drive, and from that point easterly along Cliff Drive to Rancheria Street. From Rancheria to Chapala Street, Montecito Street forms the land boundary. Easterly from Chapala Street to Salinas Street, the eastern City limit, the zone widens again to 100 yards parallel to the mean high tide line. Another portion of the City, four miles west of the City proper, is the Municipal Airport, an enclave of approximately 950 acres, which is almost wholly within the Coastal Zone.

Coast Village area

An area of the City characterized by a mix of restaurant, commercial, retail, and residential uses. In general, this area is bounded on the north by the rear property lines of lots on the north side of Coast Village Road, on the south by Highway 101, on the East by Olive Mill Road, and on the west by Hot Springs Road.

Commercial/Activity Centers

A cluster of uses that collectively generate many trips (e.g., schools, parks, neighborhood commercial district etc.).

Community Development Block Grant

An annual entitlement (approximately \$1.5 million) received by the City from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to be used for activities that benefit low and moderate income persons. Moneys are predominantly used for capital projects located in low-income neighborhoods. The grants also fund activities of social service agencies.

Community Environmental Council (CEC)

A community action group concerned with sustainable communities, recycling, waste management, environmental business assistance, organic gardening, and environmental education.

Compact Development

A development pattern characterized by structures located in close proximity to each other. This term is also used to describe a pattern of development with commercial, residential, recreational, and service uses located in a close proximity to each other to facilitate walking, bicycle, and transit use.

Congestion Management Plan (CMP)

A Countywide program, required by Proposition 111, that is designed to reduce auto-related congestion on major streets (as designated in the plan) through the provision of roadway improvements, travel demand management, and coordinated land use planning among all local jurisdictions.

Consensus Group

Circulation Element Update Consensus Group. The 22-member group appointed by the City Council to review and develop consensus on the City's Circulation Element Update.

Constraint

Something that restricts, limits, or regulates. For the purposes of the CEU, this term is used to describe situations that block or prevent realization of potential opportunities.

County Bowl

Santa Barbara County Bowl; an outdoor entertainment amphitheater located near Milpas and Anapamu Streets.

Cul-de-sac

A dead-end street with a turn around bulb at the end.

Curb cuts

Also known as wheelchair ramps, a warping of the sidewalk at an intersection so that the street and sidewalk grades match.

Customers

The clients of a particular use or sector of uses.

Dedication

The transfer of property from private to public ownership.

Demolition/rebuilding projects

Projects that involve the demolition of a building and reconstruction of a new building on the same site

Density

The average number of housing units per unit of land, typically an acre.

Depot

The Santa Barbara Railroad Depot on Lower State Street.

Development controls

Land use controls that acquire their legal force through adoption by a legislative body or through powers granted by the State (i.e. the police power). Examples include the Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulations.

Development potential

The maximum nonresidential square footage or number of residential units that can be developed on a particular site as determined by the zoning designation.

Dial-A-Ride

On Demand transportation service.

Disincentives

Strategies designed to discourage certain behaviors or actions.

Downtown

An area of approximately 169 acres roughly bounded by Sola Street on the north, Garden Street on the east, U.S. 101 on the south, and De La Vina Street on the west.

Downtown Organization

A business organization comprised of Downtown businesses and those with business licenses in the Downtown area.

Downtown Parking Program

The City Division that operates and maintains downtown parking lots and parking and Transportation Demand Management programs in the Central Business District. It is a self supporting enterprise fund in the City Budget.

Downtown/Waterfront Shuttle

Shuttle bus service along State Street and Cabrillo Blvd. funded by the City and the Redevelopment Agency, and operated by MTD.

Downtown/Waterfront Vision Study Area

An area bounded roughly by a line extending easterly from the intersection of Bath St. and Micheltorena St. to Garden Street, southerly to Haley St., easterly to the intersection of Quarantina St. and Montecito St., easterly to the intersection of Highway 101 and Los Patos Way, southerly along Los Patos Way to Cabrillo Blvd., westerly along Cabrillo Boulevard (including the Harbor and Wharf areas) to Loma Alta, northerly following Loma Alta to Haley Street, easterly to Bath St., and northerly to Micheltorena St.

Easements

A right, such as a right-of-way, afforded to a person or entity to make use of another person's real property.

Eastside

General Plan Definition: A 445 acre area bounded by Canon Perdido Street, Highway 101, the base of the Riviera, and the rear of the commercial strip on the east side of Milpas Street.

Eastside Study Group Definition: The area bounded by Anapamu Street, Salinas Street, Santa Barbara Street, and the ocean.

Easy Lift Transportation

A private, non-profit paratransit service provider on the South coast. Since 1979, Easy Lift has provided frail elderly and temporarily or permanently disabled individuals with wheelchair-accessible transportation. Service area includes all of south Santa Barbara County.

Electric Shuttle

The electric powered 26-passenger vehicle currently in use in the Downtown and Waterfront areas.

El Estero Wastewater Treatment Plant (EEWTP)

City wastewater treatment facility

Employee Shuffle

A term to describe the movement of vehicles, which are parked on public streets or in public lots, to comply with the 90 minute parking restrictions.

Environmental impacts

A substantial or potentially substantial adverse change in the environment.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Federal agency empowered to protect the environment.

Facade

The exterior surface of a wall of a building.

Fare Subsidies

A method of reducing the cost of transit service to the user.

Fixed route service

Transit service with a pre-established route.

Foothill area

An area bounded on the north, east and west by the City limits and on the south by Foothill Road and Laurel Canyon Road to the City limits line above Marilyn Way.

Future Bikeway Map

A map which depicts the City's vision for the City's bikeway system.

General Plan

As required by State law, the City has a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the City. The plan includes seven required elements: land use, circulation, housing, conservation, open space, noise, and safety. The City's first General Plan was adopted by City Council in 1964.

General Plan Update (GPU)

A systematic or comprehensive update of a General Plan. For the purposes of the CEU, this term is used to refer to the public involvement process and long term growth decisions that were made in 1989 culminating in the November 1989 ballot "Measure E."

General Telephone (GTE)

Provider of telephone service in the area.

Goal

The State of California, General Plan Guidelines define a goal as "an ideal future end, condition or state related to the public health, safety or general welfare toward which planning and planning implementation measure are directed. A goal is a general expression of community values and, therefore, is abstract in nature. Consequently, a goal is generally not quantifiable, time-dependent or suggestive of specific actions for its achievement."

Grid system

A system of city streets which result in four sided "city blocks" in a "checkerboard" pattern.

Harbor

An area of approximately 252 acres in the vicinity of Stearn's Wharf and the Breakwater. 2/3 of the area is under water, and 1/3 is dry land.

Harbor Master Plan

Adopted in June 1996, the goals of the Harbor Master Plan are to provide for primary ocean dependent uses, such as commercial fishing and recreation boating, and for secondary uses such as ocean related and visitor serving uses. It covers the ten-year period from 1995 to 2004.

Headways

The elapsed time between transit vehicles on the same route.

Impacted parking

Situation where there is not enough parking spaces to meet demand. Occurs in both residential and nonresidential areas.

Implementation strategy

The State General Plan Guidelines define as “an action, procedure, program or technique that carries out general plan policy. Each policy must have at least one corresponding implementation measure.

Incentive based policies and programs

Policies or programs that are designed to encourage certain actions.

Inductive coupling

The transfer of alternating electrical energy between separated electrical coils.

Infill development

Development in areas that are already largely developed. May include development of vacant properties or redevelopment of underdeveloped properties.

Info-structure

Technological devices that help reduce the need for automobile travel. This includes such devices as electronic mail, faxes, teleconferencing, etc.

Infrastructure

Improvements or structures, such as streets, water pipes, or storm drains, bicycle lanes, alternative transportation facilities, or other public right-of-way improvements, typically intended to serve the public.

Inlet structures

Points where water overflow can enter storm drain facilities and creeks.

Integrated pedestrian system

Connected pedestrian paths of travel.

Interface

A point at which independent systems or diverse groups interact.

Intermodal circulation system

A coordinated, comprehensive transportation system which connects different types or modes of transportation.

Intermodal connections

Locations where people can move from one type of transportation to another.

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA)

Federal Legislation passed in 1991 that established new policies that fund a variety of modes of transportation, including cars, trucks, buses, trains, bicycles, and walking. ISTEA requires state and regional authorities to think and plan comprehensively about appropriate modes of transportation for natural and built environments and relate the selected modes to air quality in metropolitan areas and the quality of life in communities in general.

Jitney

A door to door transportation service.

Jobs/housing balance

Relationship between the location of current and future jobs and housing. The relationship is important in that it affects future transportation/circulation needs. Imbalance leads to impacts on air quality, energy consumption, congestion and housing affordability.

Joint parking

Parking lots that serve more than one property or use.

Level of Service (LOS)

A method of describing the operating efficiency of a roadway or intersection. Typically described on a scale from A to E, with E being the most congested and A representing free-flow conditions.

Linkage

A path of travel that connects two points.

Living within resources

Used to refer to an early 1980's ballot Measure K that amended the City Charter to include "...land development shall not exceed its public services and physical and natural resources... All land use policies shall provide for a level and balance of residential and commercial development which will effectively utilize, but will not exhaust, the City's resources in the foreseeable future." Measure K was approved by the voters and incorporated into the City Charter as Section 1507.

Local Coastal Program (LCP)

A local government's land use plans, zoning ordinances, zoning district maps and implementing actions which, taken together, meet the requirements for an implement the provisions of the Coastal Act at the local level.

Local Government Commission's Transportation Partners Program

A program coordinated by the Local Government Commission in which cities exchange information and encourage innovative transportation solutions that promote decreased reliance on the automobile.

Long term parking

Vehicles that remain parked for extended periods of time when compared to other vehicles. In the downtown, it is usually employee parking as compared to shopper parking.

Lower State Street

State Street between Cabrillo Boulevard and Highway 101.

Lower Westside

The area generally bounded by Carrillo Street, Montecito Street, Highway 101, Loma Alta and the base of Mesa Hills.

Measure D

A 1/2 percent sales tax referendum approved by voters in 1989 to fund transportation facility maintenance and improvements in Santa Barbara County over the next 20 years.

Measure E

Charter Section 1508, which limits future non-residential growth in the City and mandates that implementation of the growth cap be completed through General Plan Amendments, zoning ordinance revisions, and other measures.

Mercado

A market; can be an open-air market.

Mesa

The area generally bounded on the east by Oceano Avenue, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, on the west by the City limits, and on the north at the top of the steep hillside.

Metropolitan Transit District (MTD)

The designated authority for transit services in the South Coast, and the agency authorized to receive transit funding from state and federal sources. In many Implementation Strategies, MTD is referenced. For the purposes of the Circulation Element, MTD is intended to include all transit providers.

Minor Addition

Defined by the S.B.M.C. Section 28.87.300 as a non-residential addition, conversion of residential floor area to non-residential floor area, or new non-residential construction of less than or equal to 1,000 square feet.

Mission

The Santa Barbara Mission.

Mission Canyon area

The unincorporated area between the Riviera and Foothill areas as shown on the General Plan Map.

Mitigation measures

Measures taken to lessen the intensity or severity of environmental impacts associated with a project.

Mixed Use

The combination of residential units with other land uses, typically commercial office or retail uses in the same building or on the same site.

Mobility classification system

Classification of streets intended to ensure that all forms of travel are considered in the City's street system.

Mobility corridor

A path of travel intended to accommodate various forms of travel.

Multi-modal transportation systems

Transportation systems intended to allow connections between and use of various forms of travel, such as a bike racks on transit.

Multiple/Mixed Purpose

The combination of different types of uses (e.g. residential/commercial/office or office/commercial/light industrial) within a common neighborhood or district.

Neighborhood

Property owners and tenants located in close proximity to each other and sometimes sharing physical similarities or distinctive characteristics.

Neighborhood Commercial Uses

Commercial uses intended for patronage by people who live within walking distance of them. These uses are typified by markets, laundromats, video stores, and cleaners.

Neighborhood Serving Uses

Uses that are designed to provide a desired need for people in the surrounding area. These can be typified by uses described above in neighborhood commercial uses, medical offices, recreational facilities, educational facilities, and public service facilities.

Neighborhood Area and Business Area Mobility Plans

In conjunction with the Traffic Management Program, the Neighborhood Area and Business Area Mobility Plans detail the desired methods and implementation measures to address a particular traffic issue.

Neotraditional town planning/New Urbanism

Term used to describe a development pattern typical of cities that developed prior to use of the automobile. This type of development pattern is characterized by the location of commercial, residential, educational, service, and recreational uses in a close proximity to one another. This allows access by means other than the automobile.

Noise contours

Lines connecting points of equal sound intensity.

Non-residential growth limits

Regulations that restrict the amount of non-residential development potential.

Old Town

The area of Downtown generally located in and around State Street between the freeway and Cota Street.

"On-demand" service

Used to describe transportation, such as a taxi, that is available when needed.

Ordinance

A regulation or law governing an aspect of a project.

Outer State Street area

An area bounded on the north by the northern boundary of commercial properties on the north side of State Street and Via Lucerno, on the south by Highway 101 and the southern boundary of the commercial property on State Street and De La Vina, on the east by Mission Creek, and on the west by San Marcos Pass Road.

Paratransit

A door-to-door transportation service for the physically challenged.

Park and ride facilities

A facility where people can leave their vehicles while they commute to work in a car/vanpool. Facilities include reserved parking spaces or parking lots intended to accommodate long-term parking.

"Park once" concept

An idea where a person can access desired commercial and service needs without having to drive to each individual use. This is associated with Neotraditional town planning. The Downtown area is generally referred to as a successful "park once" environment where a person can park a car in a public lot and walk or take a shuttle to a variety of retail, entertainment, cultural and other type uses without having to use a car.

Parkway

A strip of planted area between the street and the sidewalk.

Participatory planning process

A process which gives the community many opportunities to review and discuss important planning goals and issues and to express opinions regarding future goals, policies, and strategies. The emphasis is on early and frequent involvement and the exchange of information.

Paseos

A series of connecting private and public walkways joined to streets, open plazas, courtyards, cafes and shops through the central portions of City blocks.

Peak commute congestion periods

Periods when most people are commuting to work. These typically occur between 7:00 and 9:00 AM and 4:00 and 6:00 PM.

Peak hour capacity

The amount of traffic that a street can accommodate during the peak congestion periods (see above).

Pedestrian amenities

Features designed to encourage and facilitate travel by foot. These can be such things as benches, trees, information kiosks, newspaper racks, sidewalks, drinking fountains, or transit stops.

Pedestrian friendly design

Development which is designed with an emphasis primarily on the street sidewalk and on pedestrian access to the site and building, rather than on auto access and parking areas. The building is generally placed close to the street and the main entrance is oriented to the sidewalk.

Pedestrian Oriented Development

Pedestrian oriented developments provide clear, comfortable pedestrian access to a commercial and residential areas and transit stops.

People mover

System designed to move people through selected areas.

Peripheral lots

Parking lots located on the outskirts of the downtown area. These include the parking lots on the intersections of Castillo - Carrillo and Cota - Santa Barbara.

Placita

A small plaza.

Planning Commission

The City of Santa Barbara Planning Commission. Commissioners are appointed by the City Council to review matters related to planning and development.

Plaza

A public square or open area.

Policy

The State General Plan Guidelines describe a policy as: “a specific statement that guides decision making.”

Policy framework

A set of policies that denote a collective course of action.

Public improvements

Features intended to serve and help the public. These can be streets, sidewalks, public landscaping, and public utilities.

Redevelopment

The elimination of economic or physical blight in a redevelopment project area through a redevelopment agency that is endowed with the powers to acquire and dispose of private property, to acquire property through the exercise of eminent domain, and to collect incremental property taxes in order to service debt.

Redevelopment Project Area

An area designated by the City Council as containing economic or physical blight that hampers orderly and effective development to the degree that private market forces cannot correct the blight. The Redevelopment Agency is empowered to exercise its powers in the project area to correct the blight. The Central City Redevelopment Project Area roughly encompasses the Downtown from Highway 101 on the west to Santa Barbara Street on the east and extends from Victoria Street on the north to the Waterfront on the south.

Region

Commonly refers to the “South Coast” which extends from Gaviota to Oxnard. However, the practical boundaries of the region may be limited or expanded depending on the chosen mode of transportation. For example, the effective region of a bicyclist would be smaller than that of a vehicular commuter, whose region may extend as far north as Santa Maria or as far south as Los Angeles.

Replacement cycle

The length of time between installation and replacement of infrastructure.

Residential Parking Permit Program (RPP)

A system intended to preserve on-street parking for residents in a designated area. The system allows residents with a RPP pass to remain parked in areas restricted with time limits.

Rezone

To change the zoning of a parcel or area.

Ridership

Use of transit or participation in ridesharing programs.

Right-of-way

Denotes the area used or intended to be used for public travel. This includes the street, sidewalks, and any public landscaping area.

Riviera

An area bounded by the top of Mission Ridge, Alameda Padre Serra, Sycamore Canyon Road, and Mountain Drive.

Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG)

A voluntary council of governments formed under a joint powers agreement executed by each of the general-purpose local governments. In Santa Barbara County, SBCAG is the designated regional planning agency and the metropolitan planning organization.

Scale

The relative dimensions or size of a project

Setback

The required distance between the edge of a building and the street, sidewalk, or lot line as established by the zoning of the area.

Short term parking

Parking that is restricted to a specified time limit, such as 90 minutes.

Signal phase

An assignment of right-of-way using red and green traffic lights at a signalized intersection.

Small Addition

Defined by the S.B.M.C Section 28.87.300 as a non-residential addition, conversion of residential floor area to non-residential floor area, or new non-residential construction of greater than 1,000 and less than or equal to 3,000 square feet.

Southern California Edison (SCE)

Provider of electricity in the area.

Southern California Gas Company (SCG)

Provider of gas in the area.

Stacking Parking

A parking pattern where the first vehicle is blocked in by a second vehicle which parks behind the first. Also known as tandem parking.

Street frontage

The portion of a lot that forms an edge with the street.

Surface parking lots

Parking lots located on the street level.

Sustainable

The quality of being maintainable and existing in perpetuity.

Tandem parking

See Stacking Parking

Telecommute

Working without physically traveling by using a computer and contacting an employer by modem, phone etc. to reduce work-related automobile trips.

Teleshop

Shopping at home using a computer modem and/or phone and catalog to reduce consumer-related automobile trips.

Tide gates

Gates used to keep tidewaters in or out of an area.

Traffic Calming

Devices intended to reduce the speeds of vehicles. These include, but are not limited to, curb bulbs, speed bumps, and landscaping.

Traffic corridors

Paths of travel intended to accommodate vehicular travel.

Traffic impact standards

Standards which determine the acceptable level of congestion at signalized intersections and details at what point a traffic impact will occur with the addition of a given amount of traffic.

Traffic Management Program

A Citywide program to create Neighborhood Area and Business Area Mobility Plans. The Neighborhood Traffic Management Program present a range of options to help address specific traffic issues, present the methodology for implementing the desired actions, explain the potential costs and benefits of the desired actions, and explain the public process required to implement the actions.

Traffic Solutions

A Countywide program aimed at reducing the amount of drive-alone vehicle trips.

Transfer of Existing Development Rights (TEDR)

A mechanism that allows the transfer of existing non-residential development rights from certain properties to certain other properties within the City.

Transit

Travel by alternative forms of group transportation on facilities such as buses, shuttles, rail, water, jitney, vanpools, and carpools.

Transit center

A facility designed to accommodate boarding and disembarking of transit vehicles. This term is also used to describe the Greyhound and MTD stations on Chapala and Carrillo.

Transit corridors

A path of travel designed to provide transit either exclusively or in conjunction with other forms of travel.

Transit Pass Programs

Programs through which free bus passes are distributed to encourage people to use transit rather than the automobile.

Transit turnouts

See Bus Turnouts

Transit vehicle traffic signal pre-emption

A system at signalized intersections which that detects a bus in traffic and assigns sufficient green time for the bus to clear the intersection.

Transportation Demand Management Program

Actions that are designed to change travel behavior in order to reduce single-occupancy vehicles, improve performance of transportation facilities, and reduce the need for additional road capacity.

Transportation linkages

Facilities intended to connect various forms of travel. These can be such things as streets, transit stops, bicycle lanes, and bicycle racks.

Transportation modes

Various forms of travel such as bicycle, automobile, walking, transit, rail, air, or water.

Travel lanes

Paths intended to accommodate travel such as streets, bicycle lanes, and sidewalks.

Turn pockets

Designated lanes designed to facilitate the movement of automobile traffic. These are typically right or left-hand turn lanes.

Urban design

The large scale organization of a city, dealing with the massing and organization of buildings and the spaces between them, but not with the design of the individual buildings.

Urban Sprawl

The decentralization of development, resulting in low density construction away from traditional urban centers.

Vanpool

A ridesharing strategy whereby several people use a van to commute to work instead of using their individual vehicles.

Watercourses

Waterways; the beds or channels of waterways.

Waterfront Area

An area of approximately three square miles along the Pacific Ocean from the Bird Refuge to the Mesa Bluffs, south of Highway 101.

Waterfront Area Traffic Study

A traffic study required by the Harbor Master Plan to be completed for the Waterfront area following the completion of the Salsipuedes and Garden Street extensions.

West Beach area

An area bounded on the southeast by Cabrillo Boulevard and Shoreline Drive, on the Southwest by the western property line of Santa Barbara City College, on the northwest by Montecito Street, Castillo Street, and Highway 101, and on the northeast by Yanonali Street, Chapala Street, and Kimberly Avenue.

Wharf (prop. n.)

Stearn’s Wharf, the oldest working wooden wharf in CA, built in 1867 to facilitate the transfer of cargo and people from ships to shore.

Zones of Benefit

A designated area that does not have to provide the entire amount of parking required by the Santa Barbara Municipal Code, Parking Section. These areas are located near a public parking lot that provides the required parking for the uses.

Zoning Ordinance

Chapters 23-28 of the City of Santa Barbara Municipal Code and defined in the Municipal Code as established to “serve the public health, safety, comfort, convenience and general welfare and to provide the economic and social advantages resulting from an orderly planned use of land resources, and to encourage, guide and provide a definite plan for the future growth and development” of the City.

Zoning overlays

A method of increasing particular zoning standards in an area where the standards in the basic zone are not sufficiently restrictive to assure appropriate development or protect the residents against inappropriate land uses or activities otherwise permitted in the basic zone category.

Zoning regulations

Establish development standards and regulate land uses throughout the City.