



## Appendix B: Glossary of Terms

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The following listing provides definitions for terms listed in the *2030 Orange County Comprehensive Plan*.

#### A

##### **Agri-tourism**

A new tourist business opportunity for farmers, and the like. This describes the business of selling tours to farms and tickets to farming events. A local example is the annual Piedmont Farm Tour organized by the Carolina Farm Stewardship Association.

##### **Area Sources**

Small stationary sources of point source pollution such as gas stations, dry cleaners, and repair shops.

#### B

##### **Biogenics**

Emission sources that are living organisms such as trees, plants and cattle.

#### C

##### **CO – Carbon Monoxide**

A colorless, odorless gas that forms when carbon in fuel does not burn completely; can contribute to ground-level ozone

##### **Collectors**

Facilities that generally service intra-county travel. Provides the network connection between local roads and the arterial system. Shorter lengths, lower volumes, and more land access than the arterial system.

#### E

##### **ETJ – Extra Territorial Jurisdiction**

The legal ability of a municipal government to exercise land use planning authority beyond its normal incorporated boundaries.

#### G

##### **Goal**

A general direction-setter. It is 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 not be quantifiable or time-dependent. Defining goals is often the initial step of a comprehensive plan, with more specific objectives defined later. Comprehensive plans differentiate between broad, unquantifiable goals and specific objectives. The direction of change is communicated, but not the size of the change or a timeframe.



## Appendix B: Glossary of Terms

### I

#### **Inselberg**

Hills of highly resistant rock.

### L

#### **Land Link**

A program that partners a young prospective farmer with an experienced farmer. The experienced farmer provides hands-on training and may eventually sell the farm to the apprentice once he or she is ready to retire.

#### **Local Road**

Primarily serves as access to adjacent land use. Any traffic is local in nature; therefore volumes and length are relatively low. The major and minor local roads comprise all remaining public roads not classified as a higher function.

### M

#### **Major Local Roads**

Relatively short lengths of road that provide a connection of primarily residential areas to the collector and arterial systems.

#### **Mean Family Income**

Average income of all families, including those with no income or loss, in the prior calendar year. Regional totals and other geographic aggregations are not available for this variable.

#### **Median Family Income**

Family income consists of total money income received in the calendar year by all family members 15 years old and over (14 in 1970), tabulated for all families.

#### **Median Household Income**

Household income consists of total money income received in the prior calendar year by all household members 15 years old and over (14 in 1970), tabulated for all households.

#### **MSA – Metropolitan Statistical Area**

An MSA is a metropolitan area made up of central counties that include central cities and outlying counties and meet specific population, residency and employment statistics. The Metropolitan Statistical Area standards were revised for use with Census 2000 data.

#### **MGD – Million Gallons Per Day**

Water flow is often measured in mgd.

#### **Minor Arterials**

Major traffic-carrying facilities which combine with the principal arterials to form a network serving all cities and larger towns in the County, major traffic generators and significant inter-county travel, Trip length and travel densities generally less than principal arterials.



## *Appendix B: Glossary of Terms*

### **Mixed-Use**

A type of development that combines residential, commercial, and/or office uses into one development or building. For example, a mixed-use building could have several floors. On the bottom floor, the space could be dedicated to retail or offices. The remaining two or three floors could be for apartments or condominiums.

### **Mobile Sources**

Pollution sources that are not stationary, including automobiles and trucks.

### **Municipality**

A city, town or community incorporated for local self-government.

## **N**

### **Needs**

Any data, information, policies, programs, or other needs identified during the planning process that should be addressed in future adopted implementation strategies.

### **NO<sub>x</sub> – Nitrogen Oxide**

A gas formed when fuel is burned at high temperatures in vehicles and industry; contributes to ground-level ozone

### **Non-road Mobile Sources**

Equipment such as lawn mowers, outboard engines, agricultural equipment, and construction machines.

### **NCDOT - North Carolina Department of Transportation**

The state department responsible for construction and maintenance of primary and secondary roads across the state.

## **O**

### **Objective**

A specific end, condition, or state that is an intermediate step toward reaching a goal. It should be achievable and, when possible, measurable and time-specific. An objective may pertain to one particular aspect of a goal or it may be one of several successive steps toward goal achievement. Consequently, there may be more than one objective for each goal. An example of an objective could be, "increase the number of affordable housing units in Orange County by 300 before June 30, 2008." This example provides a specific description of the change that is desired, including the size of the change and a timeframe for completion.

## **P**

### **PM – Particulate Matter**

A term for particles such as dust, dirt, soot, smoke and liquid droplets. PM is defined by the size of its diameter in micrometers. (TSP) refers to the total amount of suspended particulate matter.

### **Per Capita Income by Place of Residence**

The total personal income of residents of an area divided by the resident population of the area.



## *Appendix B: Glossary of Terms*

### **Percent of Persons in Poverty**

Percent of persons in poverty in the calendar year prior to the census. Based on persons for whom poverty status is determined.

### **Point Source**

Large stationary sources like factories and electric power plants.

### **Policy**

A specific statement that guides decision-making. It indicates a commitment of the legal legislative body to a particular course of action. A policy is based on and helps implement a comprehensive plan's objectives. A policy is carried out by implementation measures. For a policy to be useful as a guide to action it must be clear and unambiguous. Clear policies are particularly important when it comes to judging whether or not zoning decisions, subdivisions, public works projects, etc., are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

### **Principal Arterials**

The primary traffic carrying facilities in the County; trip length and travel density characteristics of substantial inter-county travel or of serving urban-type development; typically would include rural freeways.

### **Principles**

An assumption, fundamental rule, or doctrine guiding general plan policies, proposals, standard, and implementation measures. Principles are based on community values. In practice, principles underlie the process of developing a comprehensive plan and may or may not need to be explicitly stated in the plan itself.

## **R**

### **ROG – Reactive Organic Gases**

See VOC; also contributes to ground-level ozone

## **S**

### **SO<sub>2</sub> – Sulfur Dioxide**

A gas that is released when fuels such as coal and oil are burned.

### **Sustainable Development**

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

## **T**

### **Township**

A subdivision of a county that may be used for voting districts or service provision. In Orange County, five of the seven current townships served as voting districts in the nineteenth century, but none have legal standing today.

### **Transit-Oriented**

A mixed-use residential or commercial area designed to maximize access to public transport, and often incorporates features to encourage transit ridership. A transit-oriented neighborhood typically has a center with a train station, metro station,



## *Appendix B: Glossary of Terms*

tram stop, or bus station, surrounded by relatively high-density development with progressively lower-density development spreading outwards from the center. Transit-oriented developments are generally located within a radius of one-quarter to one-half mile from a transit stop, as this is considered to be an appropriate scale for pedestrians.

### V

#### **Value-added**

Value-added refers to the process of adding financial value to a product. For example a new production process or a new marketing strategy can add more financial value to a product. Minor processing or packaging can “add value” to a raw product; farmers may make a greater profit selling apple cider or apple pies than selling apples.

#### **VMT - Vehicle Miles Traveled**

Per capita daily vehicle miles traveled are calculated by dividing the total miles driven by the population during that year.

#### **VOC - Volatile Organic Compounds**

Hydrocarbon compounds such as volatile fuels and solvents that contribute to ground-level ozone production. VOCs include many of the same compounds as ROGs, but ROGs are only those compounds active in atmospheric photochemical reactions.

### W

#### **Walkable**

A walkable environment should have some of these characteristics: well-maintained and continuous wide sidewalks, well-lighted streets, high street connectivity, a safety buffer between pedestrians and motorized vehicles (such as trees, shrubs, streetside parked cars, green space between pedestrians and cars), minimal building setbacks, cleanliness, and land use patterns characterized as mixed-use.



## *Appendix B: Glossary of Terms*

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