

LARMP GLOSSARY OF TERMS			
Term	Definition	Source	Link
100 Year Flood	A flood of a magnitude that has a 1 percent chance of being exceeded in any given year (i.e., has a recurrence interval of 100 years, <i>on average</i> ).	USGS	<a href="https://water.usgs.gov/edu/100yearflood.html">https://water.usgs.gov/edu/100yearflood.html</a>
500 Year Flood	A flood of a magnitude that has a 0.2 percent chance of being exceeded in any given year (i.e., has a recurrence interval of 500 years, <i>on average</i> ).	USGS	<a href="https://water.usgs.gov/edu/100yearflood.html">https://water.usgs.gov/edu/100yearflood.html</a>
Active Transport	Active transport includes non-motorized forms of transport involving physical activity, such as walking and cycling. It also includes public transport to meet longer distance trip needs as public transport trips generally include walking or cycling components as part of the whole journey (Villanueva et al, 2008).	Healthy Spaces & Places	<a href="https://www.healthyplaces.org.au/site/design_for_active_transport.php">https://www.healthyplaces.org.au/site/design_for_active_transport.php</a>
Aquifer	A natural underground layer of porous, water bearing materials (sand, gravel) usually capable of yielding a large amount or supply of water	LLARRP	
Aquifer Recharge	Artificial recharge (AR) and aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) are processes that convey water underground. These processes replenish ground water stored in aquifers for beneficial purposes. Although the terms are often used interchangeably, they are separate processes with distinct objectives.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AR is used solely to replenish water in aquifers</li> <li>• ASR is used to store water which is later recovered for reuse</li> </ul>	US EPA	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/uic/aquifer-recharge-and-aquifer-storage-and-recovery">https://www.epa.gov/uic/aquifer-recharge-and-aquifer-storage-and-recovery</a>
Area Median Income	The median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and income limits for HUD programs. Also known as HUD Area Median Family Income.	HUD	<a href="https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/bg_chas.html">https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/bg_chas.html</a>
Aspect	The compass direction of exposure of a site to environmental factors (in particular, sunlight).		
Beneficial Use	The uses of water necessary for the survival or well being of man, plants and wildlife. These uses of water serve to promote the tangible and intangible economic, social and environmental goals of mankind. Examples include drinking, swimming, industrial and agricultural water supply, and the support of fresh and saline aquatic habitats.	California Water Board	<a href="https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/rwqcb9/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/docs/update082812/Chpt_2_2012.pdf">https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/rwqcb9/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/docs/update082812/Chpt_2_2012.pdf</a>
Beneficial Use	Defines the resources, services, and qualities of aquatic systems that are the ultimate goals of protecting and achieving. For example, Beneficial Use of Estuarine Habitat are uses of water that support estuarine ecosystems, including, but not limited to preservation or enhancement of estuarine habitats, vegetation, fish, shellfish, or wildlife (e.g. estuarine mammals, waterfowl, shorebirds), and the propagation, sustenance, and migration of estuarine organisms.	Regional Water Board, from Heal the Bay	
Best Management Practice (BMP)	In the context of water quality, BMPs are devices and actions that improve or prevent the pollution of urban runoff and stormwater.	LA County DPW	
Box Channel	A rectangularly-shaped section of a channel, typically made of concrete.	PS	
LA River ROW	The LA River right of way is the "fenceline to fenceline" area of the river channel and typically includes the river, river banks or levees, and LA River Trail. The ROW is owned and maintained by a variety of entities.	City of Los Angeles Open Data	<a href="https://hub.arcgis.com/datasets/22ff59aa04284bffc727d7d2b994262_12">https://hub.arcgis.com/datasets/22ff59aa04284bffc727d7d2b994262_12</a>
Confined Aquifer	An aquifer in which an impermeable layer of soil or rock lays on top and prevents water from seeping into the ground.	LLARRP	

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Displacement	The process by which a household is forced to move from its residence - or is prevented from moving into a neighborhood that was previously accessible to them because of conditions beyond their control, typically increases in rent or property taxes.	Urban Displacement Project (UCLA/Berkeley)	<a href="http://www.urbandisplacement.org/resources#section-56">http://www.urbandisplacement.org/resources#section-56</a>
Distributed Infiltration	Naturally or artificially allowing rainwater and runoff to percolate into the soil on a widespread basis		
Ecosystem Function	The biological, geochemical and physical processes that take place or occur within an ecosystem. These processes often benefit human needs directly or indirectly. For example: providing shade, carbon sequestration, or filtering pollutants.	German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research; UN Biodiversity Working Group	<a href="https://geobon.org/ebvs/working-groups/ecosystem-function/">https://geobon.org/ebvs/working-groups/ecosystem-function/</a> ; <a href="https://www.un.org/Depts/los/biodiversityworkinggroup/workshop2_soto.pdf">https://www.un.org/Depts/los/biodiversityworkinggroup/workshop2_soto.pdf</a>
Ecosystem Services	The direct or indirect contributions of ecosystems to human well-being that support our survival and quality of life.	Heal the Bay	
Environmental Systems	The interconnected dynamic processes, including natural systems such as ecosystems and the hydrological cycle, that shape the features of the landscape, the interactions of species, and climate.		
Extant Vegetation	The mix of plants and trees present above ground in a vegetated area that still exist from pre-urbanization conditions.		
Flood Control Basin	Large, empty basins which hold significant amounts of water during flood conditions to reduce flooding downstream. Examples of flood control basins in LA County include Sepulveda and Hansen.		
Flood Channel	Concrete or earthen channels that convey water during large rain events. Flood channels are sometimes built on the courses of waterways as a way to reduce flooding. The LA River and many of its tributaries operate as flood channels.		
Flood Control District	The Los Angeles County Flood Control Act (ACT) was adopted by the State Legislature in 1915, after a disastrous regional flood took a heavy toll on lives and property. The Act established the Los Angeles County Flood Control District and empowered it to provide flood protection, water conservation, recreation and aesthetic enhancement within its boundaries. The Flood Control District is governed, as a separate entity, by the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors.	<a href="https://dpw.lacounty.gov/LACFCD/web/">https://dpw.lacounty.gov/LACFCD/web/</a>	
Floodplain	The lowland that borders a river, usually dry but subject to flooding.	LARRMP	
Functioning Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal, and microorganism communities and their non-living environment that exhibits biological and chemical activities characteristic for its type, regardless of whether the system visually looks like a natural system.	Convention on Biological Diversity; Issues in Ecology, Ecological Society of America	<a href="https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/default.shtml?a=cbd-02">https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/default.shtml?a=cbd-02</a> ; <a href="https://www.esa.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/issue4.pdf">https://www.esa.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/issue4.pdf</a>
Greywater	Wastewater from clothes washing machines, showers, bathtubs, hand washing, lavatories and sinks	USGS	<a href="https://water.usgs.gov/edu/dictionary.html">https://water.usgs.gov/edu/dictionary.html</a>
Groundwater Basin	Groundwater stored in an area with permeable materials below the ground, typically capable of storing a significant supply of water	LLARRP	
Habitat Linkage	A connection between large areas of habitat that is typically vegetated. Linkages are critical to provide sufficient habitat for wide-ranging animal species with large home territories as well as for other wildlife species.	Malibu General Plan	<a href="https://qcode.us/codes/malibu-general-plan/view.php?topic=ii-3_0-3_2-3_2_9">https://qcode.us/codes/malibu-general-plan/view.php?topic=ii-3_0-3_2-3_2_9</a>
Hydraulic Reach	A reach is a length of stream or river used as a unit of study. It contains a specified feature that is either fairly uniform throughout, such as hydraulic characteristics or flood damages, or that requires special attention in the study, such as a bridge.	US Department of Agriculture	<a href="https://www.hydrocad.net/neh/630ch6.pdf">https://www.hydrocad.net/neh/630ch6.pdf</a>
Hydraulics	Science that focuses on the movement of water through channels, pipes, and rivers.	LLARRP	

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Hydrology	The study of water, specifically its properties, movement and interaction with land, and how it affects the earth and atmosphere	LLARRP	
Infiltration	The gradual flow or movement of water into and through (to percolate or pass through) the pores of the soil.	LLARRP	
Injection	An injection well is a device that places fluid deep underground into porous rock formations, such as sandstone or limestone, or into or below the shallow soil layer.	US EPA	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/uic/general-information-about-injection-wells">https://www.epa.gov/uic/general-information-about-injection-wells</a>
Injection Barrier	Injection barriers consist of series of injection wells that form a subsurface wall of freshwater designed to keep saltwater or other contaminated water from penetrating further into aquifers.	USGS	<a href="https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/old.2002/fs030-02/">https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/old.2002/fs030-02/</a>
Invasive Species	An alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.	US Department of Agriculture, Executive Order 13112	<a href="https://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/resources/isac-definitions.shtml">https://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/resources/isac-definitions.shtml</a>
Levee	An embankment whose primary purpose is to furnish flood protection from seasonal high water and which is therefore subject to water loading for periods of only a few days or weeks a year.	US Army Corps of Engineers	<a href="http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/Portals/27/docs/Levees/Levee%20Safety/Components%20of%20a%20Levee.pdf">http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/Portals/27/docs/Levees/Levee%20Safety/Components%20of%20a%20Levee.pdf</a>
Local Park (Should use LA County Parks definition)	Local parks are under 100 acres and contain active amenities such as athletic courts and fields, playgrounds, and swimming pools.	LA County Parks and Rec Countywide Comprehensive Parks & Recreation Needs Assessment	
Low Flow Channel	In a concrete flood control channel, the low flow channel is a narrow, lowered section within the middle of the channel, designed to concentrate steady, non-wet weather runoff (water treatment flows, irrigation, etc.) by increasing channel velocity and depth.	PS; Ecosystem Management and Restoration Research Program	<a href="https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a434950.pdf">https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a434950.pdf</a>
Multi-use Trail	Trails which allow for many user types, such as pedestrians, cyclists, and equestrians.	LA County Parks and Rec	<a href="http://parks.lacounty.gov/wps/portal/dpr/?1dmy&amp;page=dept.lac.dpr.home.amenities.detail.hidden&amp;urile=wcm%3Apath%3A/dpr+content/dpr+site/home/amenities/full+list+of+amenities/hiking+trail">http://parks.lacounty.gov/wps/portal/dpr/?1dmy&amp;page=dept.lac.dpr.home.amenities.detail.hidden&amp;urile=wcm%3Apath%3A/dpr+content/dpr+site/home/amenities/full+list+of+amenities/hiking+trail</a>
Native Species	A species that is a part of the balance of nature that has developed over hundreds or thousands of years in a particular region or ecosystem.	US Department of Agriculture	<a href="https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/ct/technical/ecoscience/invasive/?cid=nrcs142p2_011124">https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/ct/technical/ecoscience/invasive/?cid=nrcs142p2_011124</a>
Perched Aquifer	Localized zone of saturation above the main water table created by a laterally limited layer of underlying impermeable material.	New York Department of Environmental Conservation	<a href="https://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/76322.html">https://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/76322.html</a>
Planning Frame	A series of nine geographical areas used in the LA River Master Plan to assist in the delineation of reach-specific concepts related to jurisdictional, hydraulic, and ecological zones. The planning frames also offer a more detailed local scale to assess project cadence, character, and community connectivity along the varying conditions of the LA River.		
Platform Park	A park situated on a structural deck spanning over a space typically unsuitable for parkland, such as a roadway or waterbody.	PS	
Potable Water	Water quality that is suitable for drinking.	LARRMP	
Receiving waters	All distinct bodies of water that receive runoff or wastewater discharges, such as streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and estuaries.	LLARRP	
Recharge	process of addition of water to the saturated zone such as an aquifer	USGS	<a href="https://or.water.usgs.gov/projs_dir/willgw/glossary.html">https://or.water.usgs.gov/projs_dir/willgw/glossary.html</a>
Recharge Area	An area in which water reached the zone of saturation by surface infiltration	USGS	<a href="https://or.water.usgs.gov/projs_dir/willgw/glossary.html">https://or.water.usgs.gov/projs_dir/willgw/glossary.html</a>
Reclaimed Wastewater	Wastewater-treatment plant effluent that has been diverted for beneficial uses such as irrigation, industry, or thermoelectric cooling instead of being released to a natural waterway or aquifer.	USGS	<a href="https://water.usgs.gov/edu/dictionary.html">https://water.usgs.gov/edu/dictionary.html</a>

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Regional Detention (Basin)	A detention basin which collects stormwater runoff from a relatively large area, and has been designed to use storage as a means of reducing downstream flood peaks, reducing possible flood damage, or reducing downstream channel construction costs. Regional facilities are usually multi-purpose, and normally are the responsibility of a public entity.	Pima County Regional Flood Control District	<a href="https://webcms.pima.gov/UserFiles/Servers/Server_6/File/Government/Flood%20Control/Rules%20and%20Procedures/Stormwater%20Detention-Retention/dssdr-manual-board-version-201511.pdf">https://webcms.pima.gov/UserFiles/Servers/Server_6/File/Government/Flood%20Control/Rules%20and%20Procedures/Stormwater%20Detention-Retention/dssdr-manual-board-version-201511.pdf</a>
Regional Park	Park over 100 acres and contains active amenities such as athletic courts and fields, playgrounds, and swimming pools.	LA County Parks and Rec Countywide Assessment	
Resiliency	The ability to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of disruptive events.	Building Water Resilience in Los Angeles County: A Report	
Resiliency	The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, adsorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, from Heal the Bay	
Resiliency	The capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and grow, no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience.	100 Resilient Cities	<a href="http://www.100resilientcities.org/FAQ/#/-/_/">http://www.100resilientcities.org/FAQ/#/-/_/</a>
Riparian	Pertaining to the banks of a stream. Most often used to describe the vegetation along a stream.	LARRMP	
River Mile	The distance from the mouth of the creek or river to the gage, to the nearest tenth of a mile. The LA River river mile system was developed in 2016 to reduce confusion between different jurisdictional reach designations. This numbering system is used consistently throughout the LA River Master Plan, with mile zero in Long Beach and mile 51 in Canoga Park.	USGS	<a href="https://waterdata.usgs.gov/wa/nwis/current?type=rivermi">https://waterdata.usgs.gov/wa/nwis/current?type=rivermi</a>
River Ruler	The river ruler is an analysis tool developed for the LA River Master Plan that represents and takes measure of the entire 51 miles of the LA River in a simple vertical straight-line diagram. This approach simplifies and reinforces the river's linearity, allowing the eye to quickly perceive how conditions along the river change from one river mile to the next. This compact abstraction of the river allows for comparing across multiple river ruler categories at multiple locations along the river in a single drawing and is essential for recognizing where planning and design proposals can achieve multiple benefits at a particular location.	LARRMP Update	
Spreading basin	Basin used to impound water to allow for slow percolation of water into the ground in order to recharge the underlying groundwater aquifer.	LLARRP	
Spreading Grounds	Structural, nonstructural and managerial techniques that are recognized to be the most effective and practical means to control nonpoint source pollutants yet are compatible with the productive use of the resource to which they are applied. BMPs are used in both urban and agricultural areas.	LLARRP	
Stormwater	Stormwater runoff is generated from rain and snowmelt events that flow over land or impervious surfaces, such as paved streets, parking lots, and building rooftops, and does not soak into the ground. The runoff picks up pollutants like trash, chemicals, oils, and dirt/sediment that can harm our rivers, streams, lakes, and coastal waters.	US EPA	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-stormwater-program">https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-stormwater-program</a>
Trapezoidal Section	A section of a channel with a trapezoidal cross-section. This shape is used to efficiently convey flows on a concrete surface.	PS	



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Unconfined Aquifer	A water-table--or unconfined--aquifer is an aquifer whose upper water surface (water table) is at atmospheric pressure, and thus is able to rise and fall. Water-table aquifers are usually closer to the Earth's surface than confined aquifers are, and as such are impacted by drought conditions sooner than confined aquifers.	USGS	<a href="https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/what-difference-between-a-confined-and-unconfined-water-table-aquifer?qt-news_science_products=0#qt-news_science_products">https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/what-difference-between-a-confined-and-unconfined-water-table-aquifer?qt-news_science_products=0#qt-news_science_products</a>
Upland	Referring to locations elevated above lower-lying locations, often used when discussing two locations within a watershed	PS	
US Army Corps of Engineers	The Army Corps of Engineers provides public engineering services in peace and war to strengthen national security, energize the economy, and reduce risks from disasters.	USACE	<a href="http://USA.gov">USA.gov</a>
Water Quality	Surface water conditions suitable for aquatic life and human health	US EPA	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/wqc/national-recommended-water-quality-criteria">https://www.epa.gov/wqc/national-recommended-water-quality-criteria</a>
Water Security	The capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of acceptable quality water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability	UN Water	<a href="http://www.unwater.org/publications/water-security-infographic/">http://www.unwater.org/publications/water-security-infographic/</a>
Water Supply	Available water provided to fulfill a particular need. If the need is domestic, industrial, or agricultural, the water must fulfill both quality and quantity requirements. Water supplies can be obtained by numerous types of engineering projects, such as wells, dams, or reservoirs.	Encyclopedia Britannica	<a href="https://www.britannica.com/science/water-supply">https://www.britannica.com/science/water-supply</a>
Water Year	The 12-month period from October 1 through September 30 for any given year. Water years are written as the ending year (i.e., water year 1986-87 is written as 1987).	LA Basin Study, Task 5	
Watershed	The land area that drains into a river or stream. An area of land that contributes runoff to one specific delivery point. Large watersheds may be composed of several smaller "sub watersheds", each of which contributes runoff to different locations that ultimately combine at a common delivery point. Watersheds are usually bordered and separated from other watersheds by mountain ridges or other naturally elevated areas. Watersheds are usually bordered and separated from other watersheds by mountain ridges or other naturally elevated areas.	LLARRP	
Wetland	Any number of tidal and non-tidal areas characterized by saturated or nearly saturated (wet) soils most of the year that form an interface between terrestrial (land-based) and aquatic environments. These include freshwater marshes around ponds and channels (rivers and streams), brackish and salt marshes. Other common names include swamps and bogs.	LLARRP	