
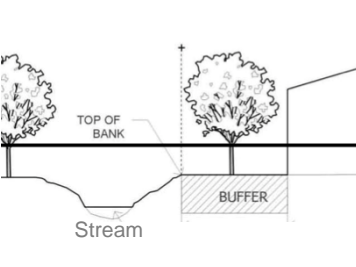



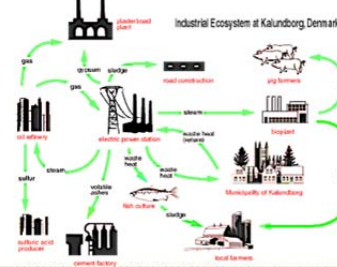






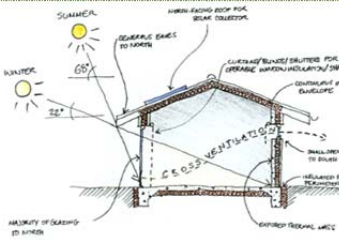



# Appendix A. Illustrated Glossary of Terms

<p><b>Bio Swale</b></p>	<p>A long, gently sloped, vegetated ditch designed to filter pollutants from stormwater. Grass is the most common vegetation, but wetland vegetation can be used if the soil is saturated.</p>	
<p><b>Buffers</b></p>	<p>A buffer is an area or band of permanent vegetation, preferably consisting of native species, located adjacent to a natural heritage feature and usually bordering lands that are subject to development or site alteration. The purpose of the buffer is to protect the feature and its functions by mitigating impacts of the proposed land use and allowing an area for edge phenomena to continue. The buffer also provides a physical separation from new development that will discourage encroachment into the natural heritage feature or area.</p>	
<p><b>Building Integrated Photovoltaic (BIPV)</b></p>	<p>Building Integrated Photovoltaics (BIPV) refers to the integration of photovoltaic (PV) devices into the building envelope, replacing traditional materials with those that serve as building skin and solar power generator.</p> <p>(Photo Credit: Masdar BIPV)</p>	
<p><b>Green Parking Lots</b></p>	<p>Green parking refers to several techniques applied together to reduce the contribution of parking lots to the total impervious cover in a lot. Techniques include minimizing the dimensions of parking lot spaces, utilizing alternative pavers in overflow parking areas, using bioretention areas to treat stormwater.</p>	

<p><b>Green Roof</b></p>	<p>A professional designed roofing system that allows for the propagation of rooftop vegetation and the retention of storm water while maintaining the integrity of the underlying roof structure and membrane, having a growing medium or soil depth of at least 2.54 cm (1") planted with sedums, grasses or other vegetation that can withstand drought and excess water.</p>	
<p><b>Industrial Ecology</b></p>	<p>Industrial ecology is the study of material and energy flows through industrial systems. It is an interdisciplinary framework for designing and operating industrial systems as living systems interdependent with natural systems.</p>	
<p><b>Integrated Design Process (IDP)</b></p>	<p>An Integrated Design Process is a whole building systems approach to design which produces a cost-effective, high-performance building wherein all systems and components work together to produce overall functionality and environmental performance while meeting the needs of the owner.</p>	
<p><b>Landscape Setback</b></p>	<p>Landscape setbacks are required along public street rights-of-way. Buildings, walls, parking lots, and other improvements associated with the subdivision shall not be constructed within setbacks except as allowed herein.</p>	
<p><b>Life Cycle Cost Analysis</b></p>	<p>Method for assessing the total cost of facility ownership which takes into account all costs of acquiring, owning, and disposing of a construction. The analysis looks at a product's entire life, which encompasses ore extraction, material production, manufacturing, product use, end-of-life disposal, and all of the transportation that occurs between these stages. (Image Credit: SolidWorks Sustainability)</p>	

<p><b>Light Shelf</b></p>	<p>A light shelf is a reflective surface which is installed on windows that reflects sunlight upwards onto the ceiling of the room to which the window leads. sun shades are installed about 2 feet below the top of the opening. Using an interior light shelf will help disperse daylight farther into the room and minimize glare near the windows.</p> <p>(Image Credit: YKK AP Luminance® Light Shelf)</p>	
<p><b>Low Impact Development (LID)</b></p>	<p>Low impact development (LID) mimics natural hydrology by managing stormwater close to its source. Wherever possible, natural landscape features that contribute to local hydrology are preserved and incorporated into urban design. In some parts of the world, LID is also referred to as sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS), water-sensitive urban design (WSUD), natural drainage systems, or onsite stormwater management.</p>	
<p><b>Native Landscaping</b></p>	<p>By introducing native trees and plants into a site costs for irrigation and maintenance can be reduced and the aesthetic value of the site increased.</p>	
<p><b>Passive Building Design</b></p>	<p>Building design approach responds to local climate and site conditions to maximize building users' comfort and health while minimizing energy use. It achieves this by using free, renewable sources of energy such as sun and wind to provide heating, cooling, ventilation and lighting; thereby reduce the need for mechanical heating or cooling.</p>	
<p><b>Permeable Paver (also known as Porous Paving)</b></p>	<p>Paving methods for roads, parking lots and walkways that allow rainwater to percolate through the paving material into the soil below. Permeable paving can be made from asphalt, concrete, paving stones, or recycled materials such as glass or rubber.</p>	

<p><b>Rainwater Harvesting</b></p>	<p>Rainwater harvesting is the accumulation and storage of rainwater for reuse before it reaches the aquifer. Uses include water for garden, water for livestock, water for irrigation, etc.</p>	
<p><b>Stormwater Pond, Retention Pond</b></p>	<p>Engineered water-holding device used to manage storm water runoff to prevent flooding and downstream erosion and improve water quality in an adjacent river, stream, lake or bay.</p>	
<p><b>Storm Water Management</b></p>	<p>The application of site design principles and construction techniques to prevent sediments and other pollutants from entering surface or ground water; source controls; and treatment of runoff to reduce pollution.</p>	
<p><b>Structural BMP</b></p>	<p>Constructed facilities or measures to help protect receiving water quality and control stormwater quantity. Examples include storage, vegetation, infiltration, and filtration.</p>	
<p><b>Wetland</b></p>	<p>An area inundated or saturated by ground or surface water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.</p>	