

APPENDIX K – Glossary

The terms used in these grant Guidelines are defined as follows:

AB 32 (Chapter 488, 2006): Assembly Bill 32, or the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, establishes a comprehensive program of regulatory and market mechanisms to achieve real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gases. It codifies in the Health and Safety Code declarations about the serious threats posed by global warming and the intent of the Legislature to ensure coordination among state agencies and all affected stakeholders in the development of regulations to implement this law.

Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC) Program: The AHSC Program furthers the regulatory purposes of AB 32 and SB 375 by investing in projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions by creating more compact, infill development patterns; encouraging active transportation and mass transit usage; and protecting agricultural land from sprawl development. These projects, described in the AB 32 Scoping Plan, support climate objectives and co-benefits by reducing vehicle miles traveled and associated greenhouse gas and other emissions, or by making strategic investments that protect agricultural lands to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Agricultural Conservation Easement (easement): A voluntary, legally recorded deed restriction in perpetuity, as defined in Section 815.1 of the Civil Code. The easement removes development pressure, prohibits practices that would damage or interfere with the agricultural use of the property, and prevents the restriction of agricultural husbandry practices. The easement remains in effect even when land changes ownership and maintains the land in private ownership and on the tax rolls. The easement must be held by a qualified Section 501(c)(3) California nonprofit organization, or a local government, both of which must state that one of their primary purposes is the protection of agricultural use.

Agricultural Land: For the purposes of this program, agricultural land includes both cultivated and non-cultivated lands that support an agricultural use.

Agricultural use: For the purposes of SALC, agricultural activity, operation or facility or appurtenances thereof shall include the cultivation and tillage of the soil, dairying, the production, cultivation, growing, and harvesting of any agricultural commodity including viticulture, apiculture, or horticulture, the raising of livestock, fish, or poultry, and any practices performed by a farmer or on a farm as incident to or in conjunction with those farming operations, including preparation for market, delivery to storage or to market, or delivery to carriers for transportation market. This definition shall also include gathering and activities that promote healthy trees, shrubs, and perennial forbs for the

cultivation of traditional foods, herbal medicine, fibers (such as basketry material), and dyes so long as such activities are led by or conducted in partnership with a California Native American tribe or members thereof.

Applicant: An organization requesting funding from this program to be administered by the State. Eligible applicants for the Agricultural Conservation Easement Grants include local governments, nonprofit organizations, resource conservation districts, or a regional park or open-space district, regional park or open-space authorities, and California Native American tribes as identified in Civil Code Section 815.3.

Applicant's stated purpose: As described in adopted by-laws, articles of incorporation, policy, or resolution of the applicant's governing body (does not include statements on website)

Baseline Conditions Report: A comprehensive document that describes the condition of a property placed under conservation easement. The Baseline Conditions Report (BCR) is compiled by the easement holder and is referred to during future monitoring of the easement to determine whether the terms and conditions of the easement are being upheld.

Beginning Farmer or Rancher: A farmer or rancher who has listed farmer, rancher, or a similar occupation on their taxes for not more than the last ten years.

Carbon Farm Plan: A whole farm plan that assesses the carbon sequestration potential of the property and describes management practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration based on that assessment.

Co-Applicant: An organization or entity that is eligible to apply for funding under the SALC and applies for funding in partnership with a second organization.

Co-Benefits: The ancillary or additional benefits of policies that are implemented with a primary goal, such as climate change mitigation, acknowledging that most policies designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions also have other, often at least equally important, benefits (e.g., energy savings, economic benefits, air quality benefits, public health benefits). Also referred to as "multiple benefits." (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

Conservation easement: An interest in land, less than fee simple, which represents the right to prevent the development or improvement of the land, as specified in Section 815.1 of the California Civil Code. For the purposes of the SALC, the easement is held to prevent any use that may diminish or impair purposes other than agricultural production.

Conservation management plan: A plan that describes recommended and required management activities that promote the long-term viability of the land to meet the purposes for which the Acquisition was acquired.

Conservation management practices: Conservation management practices include agricultural management practices that sequester carbon, reduce atmospheric GHGs and improve soil health. These practices can include United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Conservation Practice Standards (CPS), and California Department of Food and Agriculture Healthy Soils Program Practices.

Cost effectiveness: Defined as the greenhouse gas reduction identified by the Quantification Methodology per dollar of California Climate Investment Funding requested.

Employment Outcomes: Employment outcomes include the following categories—the job classification or trade supported, any job training credentials, the number of jobs provided per classification, the number of jobs provided to employees from priority populations, total hours worked on the project, total hours worked by employees from priority populations, average hourly wage, average hourly wage for employees from priority populations, total number of workers that completed job training (if relevant), and a description of job quality. Additional information is available on the jobs tab of the SALC CCIRTS reporting template available at: <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/cci-quantification-benefits-and-reporting-materials>.

Fully-Burdened rate: The actual cost of a company to have an employee, aside from the salary the employee earns. Labor burden costs include benefits that a company must, or chooses to, pay for employees included on their payroll. These costs include but are not limited to payroll taxes, pension costs, health insurance, dental insurance, and any other benefits that a company provides an employee.

Fund or Funds: Monies authorized by the California Budget Act from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) to the Strategic Growth Council to develop and administer the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC) Program. Health and Safety Code Section 39719(b)(1)(C), apportions twenty percent (20%) of the GGRF's proceeds on an annual basis to AHSC beginning in FY 2015-16.

Grant Administrator: An employee of the State who manages grants, also called a Grant Manager.

Grant Agreement: A contractual arrangement between the Department and grantee specifying the payment of funds by the Department for the execution of the work program by the grantee.

Grant Performance Period: The beginning and ending dates of the Grant Agreement. Eligible costs incurred during this period may be funded from the grant. No work plan should exceed 24 months.

Grant term: The period beginning upon the Department Director's signature of the grant agreement, during which the grantee and the Department execute the work program outlined in said agreement.

Grantee: An applicant that has signed an agreement for grant funding with the State.

Greenhouse Gases: Include, but are not limited to, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydro fluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

Habitat Transition Zones: Areas along an elevational gradient where two habitats overlap or meet, and that provide opportunities for species migration as climate changes.

Including: Including means "including, but not limited to."

Infrastructure: Specific to SALC, infrastructure refers to the resources upon which an agricultural business relies. This includes, but is not limited to, seed and fertilizer suppliers, veterinary services, water and energy distribution, transportation, drying or processing facilities, and storage or marketing facilities.

Joint Proposal: An application submitted for the Sustainable Agricultural Lands Strategy and Outcome Grants by one lead eligible applicant with one or more eligible applicant(s) (co-applicant). A single Budget and Work Plan must be submitted by the lead applicant. The Budget and Work Plan must describe the funds that will be distributed to lead and co-applicants and identify general activities for which they are used.

Land Trust: A private, nonprofit organization that holds a tax exemption as defined under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and further qualifies as an organization under Section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) or 170(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of the SALC, land trusts eligible to hold agricultural conservation easements must have among their purposes the conservation of agricultural lands.

Living Area: Specific to the SALC, living area is defined by the local jurisdiction that oversees permitting of the project area. Please refer to your local jurisdiction for additional information.

Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO): The Cortese-Knox Local Government Reorganization Act (Government Code Section 56000, et seq.) established Local Agency Formation Commissions in each county, empowering them to review, approve or deny proposals for boundary changes and incorporations for cities, counties, and special districts. Among the purposes of a LAFCO are discouraging urban sprawl, preserving open-space and prime agricultural lands, efficiently providing government services, and encouraging the orderly formation and development of local agencies based upon local conditions and circumstances (Government Code Section 56301). One of the primary planning tasks is the establishment of “Spheres of Influence” for the various governmental bodies within their jurisdiction.

Natural Resources: The materials and functions that comprise the natural wealth of an area’s ecosystems, including the plants, animals, minerals, air, water, and soil. Among these functions are watershed catchment, wildlife migration and habitation, forestry, grazing, and crop production. Of particular importance for complex, large scale natural resources functions are lands that flood, lands that are farmed, lands dedicated to open space, lands designated for mineral extraction, greenbelts, parks and trails, and lands valued for their aesthetics.

Participating Stakeholder: Cities, counties, local agency formation commissions (LAFCOs), agricultural businesses, agricultural water providers/purveyors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community members, and Native American tribes.

Partner(s): Nonprofits, resource conservation districts, or other stakeholders with an interest in conserving agricultural land that are included or play a role in the Applicant’s proposed scope of work.

Project Geographic Area: For purposes of SALC, the physical geographic extent of a proposal assessed to estimate the GHG emission reductions at the application stage; only agricultural lands within the project geographic area that are determined to be at risk of conversion are considered when quantifying the GHG benefit.

Project structure: Attributes that define the agricultural conservation easement project including acreage, boundary, legal access, reserved rights, prohibited uses, fee ownership, mineral estate, and co-benefits.

Reasonable Associated Costs: A cost is reasonable if, in its nature and amount, it does not exceed that which would be incurred by a prudent person under the

circumstances prevailing at the time the decision was made to incur the cost. In determining reasonableness of a given cost, consideration must be given to:

- Whether the cost is of a type generally recognized as ordinary and necessary for the operation of the entity or the proper and efficient performance of the Grant Agreement.
- The restraints or requirements imposed by such factors as: sound business practices; arm's-length bargaining; federal, state, local, tribal, and other laws and regulations; and terms and conditions of the Grant Agreement.
- Market prices for comparable goods or services for the geographic area.
- Whether the individuals concerned acted with prudence in the circumstances considering their responsibilities to its employees, the public at large, and the State.
- Whether the cost significantly deviates from the acquiring entity's established practices and policies regarding the incurrence of costs.

Regional Plan: Either of the following: 1) A long-range transportation plan developed pursuant to Section 134(g) of Title 23 of the United States Code and any applicable State requirements, OR 2) A regional blueprint plan, which is a regional plan that implements statutory requirements intended to foster comprehensive planning as defined in Section 65041.1 of Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 65080) of Division 1 of title 7, and Article 10.6 (commencing with Section 65580) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code. If a California Native American Tribe is the applicant, regional plan also includes plans demonstrating a commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as an adopted air quality plan, international agreement to which the tribe is signatory, or an agreement with other tribal authorities demonstrating a commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Reserved rights: Rights expressly retained or proposed to be retained by the landowner/grantor of an agricultural conservation easement.

Socially Disadvantaged Farmer and/or Rancher: Per California Food and Agriculture Code § 512, a farmer or rancher who is a member of a socially disadvantaged group.

Specific Plan: A tool for local government implementation of all or part of an area covered by a general plan. A specific plan can combine policy statements with development regulations. It is often used to address the development requirements for projects such as urban infill developments or planned communities. Its emphasis is on standards and development criteria for projects within the area of the specific plan. A specific plan may be adopted either by resolution or by ordinance. Specific plans must be consistent with all facets of the General Plan (§65450, et seq.).

Sphere of Influence (SOI): The SOI is a plan for the probable physical boundaries and service area of a local government agency (Government Code Section 56076). One of the primary planning tasks of each county's LAFCO is the establishment of SOIs for the governmental bodies within their jurisdictions.

State: For purposes of the SALC, State is a general term including the Strategic Growth Council, Department of Conservation, and the Natural Resources Agency or its representatives.

California's Planning Priorities: As defined under Government Code Section 65041.1: The state planning priorities, which are intended to promote equity, strengthen the economy, protect the environment, and promote public health and safety in the state, including in urban, suburban, and rural communities, shall be as follows:

- A. To promote infill development and equity by rehabilitating, maintaining, and improving existing infrastructure that supports infill development and appropriate reuse and redevelopment of previously developed, underutilized land that is presently served by transit, streets, water, sewer, and other essential services, particularly in underserved areas, and to preserve cultural and historic resources.
- B. To protect environmental and agricultural resources by protecting, preserving, and enhancing the State's most valuable natural resources, including working landscapes such as farm, range, and forest lands, natural lands such as wetlands, watersheds, wildlife habitats, and other wildlands, recreation lands such as parks, trails, greenbelts, and other open space, and landscapes with locally unique features and areas identified by the State as deserving special protection.
- C. To encourage efficient development patterns by ensuring that any infrastructure associated with development, other than infill development, supports new development that does all of the following:
 - i. Uses land efficiently.
 - ii. Is built adjacent to existing developed areas to the extent consistent with the priorities specified pursuant to subdivision (b).
 - iii. Is located in an area appropriately planned for growth.
 - iv. Is served by adequate transportation and other essential utilities and services.
 - v. Minimizes ongoing costs to taxpayers. [\(Government code 65041.1\(c\).\)](#)

Stewardship Fund: Funds dedicated solely for the long-term stewardship of conservation easements. These funds are set aside by the easement holder at

the recordation of a conservation easement and dedicated to ensure funding for the cost of annual monitoring and evaluation of easement threats.

Subcontractor: An entity contracting with the applicant that will participate in the proposed work program submitted by the applicant. Subcontractors must be included in the work plan and budget form. The lead applicant submits invoices on behalf of the subcontractor. The State pays the lead applicant, who then pays the subcontractor.

Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS): A plan that coordinates transportation and land use planning as described in the Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008 in order to meet a region's GHG reduction targets. Each Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) shall consider the best practically available scientific information regarding resource areas and farmland in the region when compiling their SCS. Each SCS must be reviewed and accepted by CARB.