

APPENDIX A. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following definitions are for commonly used terms in the Housing Element:

Above Moderate Income: Above moderate-income households are defined as households with incomes over 120 percent of the county median.

Accessible Units: Indicates that certain units or all units in the property are wheelchair accessible or can be made wheelchair accessible. Accessible units also may include those that are accessible to people with sensory impairments or can be made accessible for people with sensory impairments.

Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs): Also referred to as granny or in-law units. ADUs provide a second housing unit on the parcel that allows residential uses.

Access to Opportunity: Geographic access to resources (goods, and services including employment, education, and transportation) that offers individuals, particularly low-income households and individuals, the best chance at economic advancement, high educational attainment, and good physical and mental health. Low-income communities and communities of a culturally, ethnically, or racially distinct group often have disproportionate access to opportunity. Access to opportunity is generally expressed as "high resource," "moderate resource," or "low resource."

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH): A state mandated requirement for government agencies and grantees to take meaningful actions to explicitly address, combat, and relieve disparities resulting from past patterns of segregation to strengthen fair access to housing and more inclusive communities.

Affordability: Annual cost of housing including mortgage, principal, and interest payments as amortized over 25 years with a 25 percent down payment or gross rent that does not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income or 30 percent of gross annual income devoted to rental housing, including utilities, is defined as "affordable."

Affordability Covenant: A property title agreement that places resale or rental restrictions on a housing unit; also known as a deed restriction.

Affordable Housing: The relationship between the price of housing in a region (either sale price or rent) and household income. Affordable housing is that which is affordable to households of very low, low, and moderate incomes. For housing to be affordable, shelter costs must not exceed 30 percent of the gross annual income of the household.

[Area Median Income \(AMI\):](#) [The median income of El Dorado County based on all wage earners in the area, published separately by HUD and HCD to determine household eligibility for various federal, State, and State-governed housing programs, and updated annually. The basic AMI is the income level for a four-person household, around which is constructed a table of higher and lower incomes and smaller and larger household sizes. Other income levels are](#)

[expressed in percentages of the median income \(for instance, Very Low-Income is <50% of AMI\) adjusted for household size.](#)

Assisted Housing: A housing unit that rents or sells for less than the prevailing market rate due to governmental monetary intervention or contribution. The terms “assisted” and “subsidized” are often used interchangeably.

At-Risk Housing: Existing subsidized affordable rental housing units, especially federally subsidized developments that are threatened with conversion to market rents because of termination of use restrictions, due to expiration or nonrenewal of subsidy arrangements.

Below Market Rate (BMR) Unit: A housing unit that sells or rents for less than the going market rate. Typically used in reference to housing units that are directly or indirectly subsidized or have other restrictions in order to make them affordable to very low-, low-, or moderate-income households.

California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD): The State Department responsible for administering State-sponsored housing programs and for reviewing housing elements to determine compliance with State housing law.

California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA): The state law that protects from housing discrimination the classes of race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, and disability, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, marital status, ancestry, source of income, military or veteran status, and genetic information.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): The state CDBG program was established by the federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (42 USC 5301, et seq.). The primary federal objective of the CDBG program is the development of viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. "Persons of low and moderate income" or the "targeted income group" (TIG) are defined as families, households, and individuals whose incomes do not exceed 80 percent of the county median income, with adjustments for family or household size.

Condominium: A building or group of buildings in which units are owned individually, but the structure, common areas, and facilities are owned by all owners on a proportional, undivided basis.

Continuum of Care: A community plan to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the specific needs of people who are homeless as they move to stable housing and maximum self-sufficiency. It includes action steps to end homelessness and prevent a return to homelessness.

Cost Burden: A household has a housing cost burden if it spends 30 percent or more of its income on housing costs. A household has a severe housing cost burden if it spends 50 percent or more of its income on housing. Owner housing costs consist of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire,

hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities; and fuels. Where applicable, owner costs also include monthly condominium fees. Renter calculations use gross rent, which is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water, and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Household income is the total pre-tax income of the householder and all other individuals at least 15 years old in the household. In all estimates of housing cost burdens, owners and renters for whom housing cost-to-income was not computed are excluded from the calculations.

Decennial Census: Every ten years, the Census Bureau conducts a national household survey, producing the richest source of nationally available small-area data. Article I of the Constitution requires that a census be taken every ten years for the purpose of reapportioning the US House of Representatives. The federal government uses decennial census data for apportioning congressional seats, for identifying distressed areas, and for many other activities. Census data is collected using two survey forms: the short form and the long form. Short form information is collected on every person and includes basic characteristics, such as age, sex, and race. The long form is sent to one out of every six households and collects more detailed information, such as income, housing characteristics, and employment. Most of the indicators in Data Place are from the long form and are thus estimates based on the sample of households. These values may differ considerably from the same indicators based on the short form data, particularly for small areas.

Density: The number of housing units on a unit of land (e.g., 10 units per acre).

Density Bonus Programs: Allows minimum density increase over the zoned maximum density of a proposed residential development, if the developer makes a specified number of units affordable to lower-income households.

Development Impact Fees: A fee or charge imposed on developers to pay for a jurisdiction's costs of providing services ([water, sewer, parks](#)) to new development.

Development Right: The right granted to a landowner or other authorized party to improve a property. Such right is usually expressed in terms of a use and intensity allowed under existing zoning regulations.

Disability: A long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business.

Disadvantage Community: A community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income.

Down Payment Assistance: The most popular loans for these programs are with the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). FHA allows 100 percent gift funds for a down payment and some allowable closing costs. The gift can be from any relative or can be collected through charitable

organizations like Neighborhood Gold/The Buyer Fund. Another popular tactic, which can be used in a broader range of loan programs, is to borrow from a 401K. A withdrawal can be made without a penalty and paid back over a specified period.

Dwelling Unit: Any residential structure, whether or not attached to real property, including condominium and cooperative units and mobile or manufactured homes. Includes both one-to-four-family and multifamily structures. Vacation or second homes and rental properties are also included.

Elderly Units: Specific units in a development restricted to residents over a certain age (as young as 55 years and over). Persons with disabilities may share certain developments with the elderly.

Element: A division or chapter of a general plan, master plan, or comprehensive plan.

Emergency Shelter: A facility designed to provide free temporary housing on a night-by-night basis to homeless families and individuals.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG): A grant program administered by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provided on a formula basis to large entitlement jurisdictions.

Extremely Low-Income Limit: The upper limit for the extremely low-income category, set at 30 percent of the HUD area median family income. This is not an official program eligibility income limit, except when associated with a specific family size (e.g., single person, family of two, family of three, etc.).

Fair Market Rent (FMR): Freely set rental rates defined by HUD as the median gross rents charged for available standard units in a county or Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). Used for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program and other HUD programs; published annually by HUD.

Family Income: In decennial census data, family income includes the incomes of all household members 15 years old and over related to the householder. Although the family income statistics from each census cover the preceding calendar year, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1 of the respective census years). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year prior to the census if these individuals no longer resided with the family at the time of census enumeration. Similarly, income amounts reported by individuals who did not reside with the family during the calendar year prior to the census but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during the preceding calendar year as at the time of enumeration.

Farm Labor Housing (Farmworker): Units for migrant farmworkers that can be available for transitional housing for the homeless when not occupied by migrant farmworkers.

FHA-Insured: The Federal Housing Administration insures mortgages so that lower- and moderate income people can obtain financing for homeownership.

General Plan: A legal document, adopted by the legislative body of a city or county, setting forth policies regarding long-term development.

Group Quarters: A facility that houses groups of unrelated persons not living in households such as dormitories, institutions, and prisons.

Habitable (room): A space in a structure for living, sleeping, eating, or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet compartments, closets, storage or utility space, and similar areas are not considered habitable space.

Habitat for Humanity: A nonprofit, ecumenical Christian housing ministry that seeks to eliminate poverty housing and homelessness from the world and to make decent shelter a matter of conscience and action. Through volunteer labor and donations of money and materials, Habitat builds and rehabilitates simple, decent houses with the help of the homeowner (partner) families. Habitat houses are sold to partner families at no profit, financed with affordable, no-interest loans.

Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME): HOME provides formula grants to states and localities that communities use—often in partnership with local nonprofit groups—to fund a wide range of activities that build, buy, and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for rent or homeownership or provide direct rental assistance to low-income people.

Homeless Person: An individual living outside or in a building not meant for human habitation, or which they have no legal right to occupy, in an emergency shelter, or in a temporary housing program which may include a transitional and supportive housing program if habitation time limits exist. This definition includes substance abusers, mentally ill people, and sex offenders who are homeless.

Household: A household is made up of all persons living in a dwelling unit, whether or not they are related by blood, birth, or marriage. A single person living in an apartment as well as a family living in a house is considered a household.

Household does not include individuals living in dormitories, prisons, convalescent homes, or other group quarters.

Householder: A householder refers to the person in whose name the housing unit is owned, purchased, or rented.

Household Income: The total income of all the persons living in a household. Household income is commonly grouped into income categories based upon household size, and income, relative to the regional median family income. The following categories are used in the Housing Element:

- Extremely Low: Households earning less than 30 percent of County median family income;
- Very low: Households earning less than 50 percent of County median family income;
- Low: Households earning 51 percent to 80 percent of the County median family income;
- Moderate: Households earning 81 percent to 120 percent of County median family income; and
- Above- Moderate: Households earning above 120 percent of County median family income.

Housing Choice Voucher Program (formerly Section 8 vouchers): A subsidy program funded by the federal government and overseen by the California Department of Housing and Community Development to provide low rents and/or housing payment contributions for very low- and low-income households.

HUD: The US Department of Housing and Urban Development is a cabinet-level department of the federal government that oversees program and funding for affordable housing laws, development, and federally funded financial assistance.

HUD Area Median Family Income: HUD is required by law to set income limits that determine the eligibility of applicants for HUD's assisted housing programs. Income limits are calculated annually for metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan counties in the United States. They are based on HUD estimates of median family income, with adjustments for family size. Adjustments are also made for areas that have unusually high or low income to housing cost relationships.

Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit (JADU): An additional, independent living unit created through the conversion of an existing legally permitted bedroom in a single-family dwelling.

Large Family or Household: A household or family with five or more members.

LEP: Limited English Proficiency

Low-Income Housing: Housing that is made available at prices lower than market rates. These lower prices are achieved through various financial mechanisms employed by state and local government authorities.

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC): The LIHTC program is an indirect federal subsidy used to finance the development of affordable rental housing for low-income households. The program may seem complicated, but many local housing and community development agencies effectively use these tax credits to increase the supply of affordable housing in their communities.

Low-Income Limit: Low-income households are defined as households with incomes between 50 percent and 80 percent of the area median household income.

Manufactured Home: Housing that is constructed of manufactured components, assembled partly at the site rather than totally at the site. Also referred to as modular housing.

Market-Rate Housing: Housing that is not built or maintained with the help of government subsidy. The prices of market-rate homes are determined by the market and are subject to the laws of supply and demand.

Median Income: Each year, the federal government calculates the median income for communities across the country to use as guidelines for federal housing programs. Area median incomes are set according to family size.

Mental Illness: A serious and persistent mental or emotional impairment that significantly limits a person's ability to live independently.

Mixed Use: Refers to different types of development (e.g., residential, retail, office) occurring on the same lot or in close proximity to each other. A city or county sometimes allows mixed use in commercial zones, with housing typically located above primary commercial uses on the premises.

Mobile Home: A type of manufactured housing. A structure movable in one or more sections, which is at least eight (8) feet in width and 32 feet in length, is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling unit when connected to the required utilities, either with or without a permanent foundation.

Mobile Home Park: A parcel or tract of land having as its principal use the rental, leasing, or occupancy of space by two or more mobile homes on a permanent or semi-permanent basis, including accessory buildings, or uses customarily incidental thereto.

Moderate Income: Moderate-income households are defined as households with incomes between 80 percent and 120 percent of the county median income.

Mortgage Credit Certificate Program (MCC): A Federal Income Tax Credit Program. An MCC increases the loan amount for which a person can qualify and increases an applicant's take home pay. The MCC entitles an applicant to take a federal income tax credit of 20 percent of the annual interest paid on a home mortgage. Since the MCC reduces an applicant's federal income taxes and increases net earnings, it helps homebuyers qualify for a first home mortgage. The MCC is registered with the IRS and continues to decrease federal income taxes each year for as long as an applicant lives in the home.

Mortgage Revenue Bond: A state, county, or city program providing financing for the development of housing through the sale of tax-exempt bonds.

Multifamily Dwelling: A structure containing two or more dwelling units for the use of individual households. An apartment or condominium building is an example of this dwelling unit type.

Non-Hispanic: In decennial census data and in Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data after 2003, non-Hispanics are those who indicate that they are not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

Overcrowding: As defined by the U.S. Census, a household with greater than 1.01 persons per room, excluding bathrooms, kitchens, hallways, and porches. Severe overcrowding is defined as households with greater than 1.51 persons per room.

Overpayment: The extent to which gross housing costs, including utility costs, exceed 30 percent of gross household income, based on data published by the U.S. Census Bureau. Severe overpayment exists if gross housing costs exceed 50 percent of gross income.

Permanent Housing: Housing that is intended to be the tenant's home for as long as they choose. In the supportive housing model, services are available to the tenant, but accepting services cannot be required of tenants or in any way impact their tenancy. Tenants of permanent housing sign legal lease documents.

Permanent Supportive Housing: Long-term community-based housing and supportive services for homeless persons with disabilities. The intent of this type of supportive housing is to enable this special needs population to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting. The supportive services may be provided by the organization managing the housing or provided by other public or private service agencies. There is no definite length of stay.

Person with a Disability: HUD's Housing Choice Voucher (formerly Section 8) program defines a person with a disability as a person who is determined to (1) have a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that is expected to be of continued and indefinite duration, substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently, and is of such a nature that the ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions; or (2) have a developmental disability, as defined in the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act.

Project-Based Rental Assistance: Rental assistance provided for a project, not for a specific tenant. A tenant receiving project-based rental assistance gives up the right to that assistance upon moving from the project.

Public Housing: HUD administers federal aid to local housing agencies that manage the housing for low-income residents at rents they can afford. HUD furnishes technical and professional assistance in planning, developing, and managing these developments. It provides decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing can be in the form of high-rise apartments or single-family homes on scattered sites.

Regional Housing Needs Plan: A [quantification](#) by a Council of Government or by the State Department of Housing and Community Development of existing and projected housing need, by household income group, for all localities within a region.

Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA): Each city and county in the Regional Housing Needs Plan receives a Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) of a total number of housing units that it must plan through their General Plan Housing Elements within a specified time period (May 15, 2021 to May 15, 2029 for this Housing Element period). Allocations are also distributed within four economic income categories; these four categories must add up to the

total overall number a jurisdiction is allocated. The City's total RHNA from the 2021-2029 Housing Element is 259 housing units distributed in the following way: 56 should be affordable to very low income households, 34 to low-income households, 50 to moderate-income households, and 119 to above moderate-income households.

Rehabilitation: The upgrading of a building previously in a dilapidated or substandard condition for human habitation.

Rental Assistance: A rental subsidy for eligible low- and very low-income tenants. This assistance provides the share of the monthly rent that exceeds 30 percent of the tenants' adjusted monthly income.

Rural Housing Service (RHS): A part of the United States Department of Agriculture's Rural Development. The RHS offers financial aid to low-income residents of rural areas.

Section 8: Section 8, now known as the Housing Choice Voucher Program, is a subsidy program funded by the federal government and overseen by the California Department of Housing and Community Development to provide low rents and/or housing payment contributions for very low and low-income households.

Service Needs: The particular services required by special populations, typically including needs such as transportation, personal care, housekeeping, counseling, meals, case management, personal emergency response, and other services preventing premature institutionalization and assisting individuals to continue living independently.

Single-Room Occupancy Facility: A residential building including six (6) or more Single-Room Occupancy units, meeting City development standards within City Code. A Single-Room Occupancy Facility does not include, community care facilities, residential care facilities, residential service facilities, rooming or boarding houses, hotels and motels, bed and breakfast establishments.

Single-Room Occupancy (SRO) Units: A residential living space that is a component of an SRO facility, as defined, and meeting the Development Standards within City Code.

Sound: A residential unit that appears new or well maintained and structurally intact. The foundation should appear structurally undamaged and there should be straight roof lines. Siding, windows, and doors should be in good repair with good exterior paint condition.

Special Needs Projects: Housing for a designated group of people who desire special accommodations, such as services, in addition to the housing. Services may or may not be provided as part of the rental project. Examples of special needs populations are people with physical disabilities, developmental disabilities, mental illness, or those who need assisted living. It also includes health care facilities.

Subsidized Housing: Typically refers to housing that rents for less than the market rate due to a direct financial contribution from the government. There are two general types of housing subsidies. The first is most commonly referred to as project-based, where the subsidy is linked with a particular unit or development, and the other is known as tenant-based, where the subsidy is linked to the low-income individual or family. The terms “assisted” and “subsidized” are often used interchangeably.

Substandard Housing: Housing where major repair or replacement may be needed to make it structurally sound, weatherproofed, and habitable.

Supportive Housing: Housing with a supporting environment, such as group homes or single-room occupancy (SRO) housing and other housing that includes a supportive service component.

Supportive Services: Services provided to residents of supportive housing for the purpose of facilitating the independence of residents. Some examples are case management, medical or psychological counseling and supervision, child care, transportation, and job training.

Transitional Housing: Housing for people recovering from substance abuse issues or transitioning from homelessness. Transitional housing provides longer-term accommodations to homeless families and individuals than emergency shelter housing. Transitional housing provides a stable living environment for the period of time necessary to learn new skills, find employment, and/or develop a financial base with which to re-enter the housing market.

VA-Guaranteed: Loans made by private lenders to eligible veterans for the purchase of a home, which must be for their own personal occupancy. To get a loan, a veteran must apply to a lender. If the loan is approved, the VA will guarantee a portion of it to the lender. This guarantee protects the lender against loss up to the amount guaranteed and allows a veteran to obtain favorable financing terms.

VAWA: 2013 Violence Against Women Act

Very Low-Income Limit: Very low-income households are defined as households with incomes less than 50 percent of the area median household income.

Veteran: Anyone who has been discharged from the military, generally after at least two years of service, whether or not they served on active duty in a conflict.

Workforce Housing: Housing that is meant for residents making low, moderate, to above moderate area median income. Some programs focus on employers providing assistance to their employees; some are instituting inclusionary programs, while others give preference to this group in their homeownership programs.

Zoning: An activity undertaken by local jurisdictions to direct and shape land development activities. The intent of zoning is to protect the public health, safety, and welfare by ensuring that incompatible land uses (e.g., residential vs. heavy industrial) are not located next to each other. Zoning also impacts land values, creating and taking away "capital" for and from property owners. For example, a lot that is zoned for commercial development is more valuable (in financial terms) than a lot that is zoned for open space. Typically, lots that are zoned for higher densities have greater value on the market than lots that are zoned for lower densities. Zoning is one of the most important regulatory functions performed by local jurisdictions.

Zoning Ordinance: Known as the "Placerville Zoning Ordinance"; its purpose is to implement the City's General Plan through the adoption and administration of zoning ordinances, rules and regulations.