

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY

Academic and Campus Administration. A subset of the Support Space category, which includes all administrative activities at the department, school and campus level, including deans' and directors' offices, conference rooms and copying facilities, and non-academic support activities such as police, personnel and accounting offices.

Academic Support. A subset of the Support space category which includes activities directly supporting the academic enterprise such as the library and animal care.

Assignable Square Footage (ASF). A University of California facilities term denoting the total floor area of a room or other area capable of being assigned to an occupant or user; the term excludes corridors and other indoor circulation space, custodial closets, mechanical rooms, public toilets and vehicle parking areas.

Average Daily Population. Average daily population estimates include students, employees, patients and visitors, and account for typical employee absences due to vacations, sick leave, and routine needs to be at other sites.

Campus Community. A subset of the Support Space category which includes activities, amenities and spaces which provide opportunities for relaxation, enjoyment of the natural environment, recreation, fitness, child care and food service.

Capital Project. A plan to carry out a physical change to any facility owned by UCSF that is of sufficient size and scope to require funds from approved capital budget sources and to be carried out under the auspices of authorized entities. Capital projects can include buildings, roads, infrastructure, utilities and grounds, among other items.

Capitation. The system through which Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) pay a fixed monthly fee, per member, to primary care physicians in advance of services rendered.

Circulation. Facilities associated with movement of people, vehicles or materials, such as roads and streets, elevators, parking garages or outdoor paths.

Clinical. A space category which includes space for services provided to patients in hospitals or clinics, including space occupied by the Medical Center for functions which support the provision of direct patient care such as administrative offices and conference rooms.

Environmental Impact Report (EIR). A detailed statement setting forth the environmental effects and considerations pertaining to a project or series of actions as specified in Section 21100 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). An EIR is an informational document which when fully prepared in accordance with CEQA, State EIR Guidelines, provides information on the environmental effects of a proposed project. The purpose of the EIR process is to determine whether or not the proposed project could have a significant adverse impact on the environment, to examine and institute methods of reducing adverse

impacts, and to consider alternatives to the project as proposed which could eliminate or reduce significant environmental impacts.

Fee-For-Service. The type of payment in which patients pay physicians directly for their services.

Gross Square Footage (GSF). A University of California facilities term denoting the sum of all floor areas, finished and unfinished, on all floors of an enclosed structure, i.e., within the environmentally controlled envelope [i.e., heated, cooled and/or ventilated], for all stories or areas that have floor surfaces. This definition includes categories of assignable, custodial, circulation, mechanical, public toilets, parking, and space under construction. Excluded spaces include attics without flooring, exterior courts, porches and balconies, lightwells, and portions of upper floors eliminated by rooms or lobbies that rise above single-floor height, such as mezzanines. This term differs from “Gross Floor Area” in the San Francisco *City Planning Code*, which excludes basements, sub-floors, and other types of space.

Hazardous Materials. A substance or combination thereof which because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may either (1) cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of or otherwise managed.

Health Maintenance Organization (HMO). A group health plan that charges members a fixed monthly payment, adjusted each year, in return for a range of medical services including primary, secondary and tertiary care.

Housing. A space category which includes residential facilities for students and faculty.

Infrastructure. Space and facilities associated with centrally provided utilities (steam, chilled water, electricity, storm and domestic sewage, laboratory utilities, etc.). May also refer to roads, streets and parking lots. A more specialized use may be made of the basic mechanical and service elements of building, such as the electrical, plumbing, ventilating, elevator and other features.

Instruction. A space category which includes activities involving the transmission or dissemination of knowledge to students on a group or individual basis, including classrooms, teaching laboratories, seminar rooms, and academic offices.

Logistics. A subset of the Support Space category which includes those activities devoted to the delivery of materials, and physical plant activities such as machine shops, service yards, laundry services, utilities and storage.

Long Range Development Plan (LRDP). A broad, comprehensive plan expressing policy, as approved by The Regents, on future physical development to achieve institutional goals. UCSF’s most recent LRDP was adopted in 1982.

Managed Care. A system for delivering care that uses health maintenance organizations and other group health networks, including those formed by doctors or hospitals, to reduce costs by restricting access to selected providers and eliminating inappropriate services.

Managed Competition. An approach for delivering care that combines government policy and market forces to improve access to health care, while bringing down its per capita costs, by allowing consumers to buy

health care services from organized networks of doctors and hospitals. The competition for consumer-group contracts is intended to keep costs under control.

Medi-Cal. California's low-income health program, financed jointly with the federal government.

Organized Research Unit (ORU). An Organized Research Unit (ORU) is a formal academic agency with a separate budget and administration, officially established by The Regents, consisting of an interdepartmental group of faculty, students and staff engaged in research. The primary objective of an Organized Research Unit is the creation and dissemination of new knowledge. ORUs consist of activities that have been specifically organized to produce outcomes commissioned by an agency either external to the institution or authorized by an organizational unit within the institution.

Planning Assumptions and Principles. The underlying facts, statements, policies and rules that shall apply to the development of all plan alternatives.

Planning Goals. The major outcomes which UCSF is seeking to achieve through its physical development.

Planning Objectives. Broad statements that identify the physical means by which UCSF shall achieve its planning goals.

Primary Care. Non-emergency care provided when a person first sees a doctor or nurse practitioner and which continues over time. This type of care is characterized by prevention, early detection and promotion of health. Primary care physicians typically have had training in areas such as internal medicine, gynecology, pediatrics and family medicine.

Program EIR. An EIR prepared on a series of actions that can be characterized as one large project, such as for an LRDP. A program EIR generally establishes a framework for tiered or project-level environmental documents which are prepared in accordance with the overall program.

Project EIR. An EIR which examines the environmental impacts of a specific development project.

Research. A space category which includes research conducted in laboratories and offices and their associated support activities, such as cold rooms, glass wash and microscopy areas.

Secondary Care. The type of care necessary for acute, episodic illnesses or conditions and their aftermath, usually occurring in a hospital and often triggered by an emergency room visit.

Space Ceiling. A commitment by The Regents in 1976 that UCSF shall not exceed 3.55 million gross square feet (gsf) of structures within the Parnassus Heights boundaries (with certain exclusions).

Space Program. An array of the amounts of space, by type of space, to be provided within a specified time frame and phasing. It may include a general configuration of the space at any site.

Support Space. A space category consisting of all support functions, broken down into the following subsets: academic support, academic and campus administration, campus community, and logistics (see definitions of each in this glossary).

Tertiary Care. Highly specialized hospital-based care necessary to restore health or prevent a condition from worsening. Organ transplants are an example of tertiary care.

University Residence Program (URP). The “Avenue Houses” along Third and Fifth Avenues and Kirkham and Irving Streets at the Parnassus Heights site. Of 31 buildings, 28 are used as residences for students, faculty and guests, and 3 buildings are used as offices.

Vacant and Alteration Space. A space category which serves as “contingency” space to accommodate routine departmental moves and temporary vacancies during space alterations such as laboratory upgrades and office remodelings.