



DOWNSTREAM: The direction toward which traffic is headed.

DOWNWASH: Emissions from stationary sources that are rapidly transported toward the ground because of building-induced turbulence.

DUNES: Recent accumulations of sand formed by sea winds and waves.

(E) DESIGNATED SITE: An area designated on a zoning map pursuant to Section 11-15 of the Zoning Resolution of the City of New York within which no change of use or development requiring a NYC Department of Buildings permit may occur without approval of MOER. (E) designated sites require MOER's review to insure protection of human health and the environment from known or suspected hazardous materials, air quality, or noise conditions associated with the site.

ECL: New York State Environmental Conservation Law.

EFFECTIVE WIDTH: The width of a walkway that is usable by pedestrians; the total walkway width minus the width of physical obstacles and unusable buffer zones at such obstacles.

ELEVATION: A straight-on view of the exterior face of a building on a vertical plane showing a building's external components.

ELIGIBLE RESOURCE: Historic resource meeting the criteria for listing on the State and/or National Registers of Historic Places or for designation as a New York City Landmark.

EMISSION MODEL: Mathematical model that estimates emissions from vehicle exhaust systems.

ENTERING ANGLE: A shadow's angle from true north when it enters an open space.

EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

EQUIVALENT SOUND LEVEL (L_{eq}): The level of continuous sound containing the same amount of acoustical energy as the fluctuating sound over the same period of time. The reference time period is usually specified in terms of hours in parentheses (*i.e.*, $L_{eq}(1)$ refers to a 1-hour L_{eq} value).

EROSION: The loss or displacement of land along the coastline because of the action of waves, currents running along the shore, tides, wind, runoff of surface waters, or groundwater seepage, wind driven water or waterborne ice, or other effects of coastal storms.

EROSION HAZARD AREAS: Erosion-prone areas of the shore designated under the State Erosion Hazard Areas Act that are likely to be subject to erosion within a 4-year period and that constitute natural protective features (*i.e.*, beaches, dunes, shoals, bars, spits, barrier islands, bluffs and wetlands, natural protective vegetation).

ESTUARY: Any area where fresh and salt water mix and tidal effects are evident, or any partially enclosed coastal body of water where the tide meets the current of any stream or river.

EXIT VELOCITY: Rate at which exhaust gas passes through a stack.

EXITING ANGLE: A shadow's angle from true north when it exits an open space.

EXTRACTION WELL: A well used to remove contaminated groundwater by pumping.

EXTREME HIGH WATER: The extreme high water of spring tides is the highest tide occurring during a lunar month, usually near the new or full moon. This is equivalent to extreme high water of mixed semidiurnal tides.

FABRIC: The juxtaposition of the physical components of a building.

FACADE: The exterior of a building, usually pertaining to the front.

FAHRENHEIT (F): The temperature scale in which the freezing point of water is assigned as 32° and the boiling point of water is assigned as 212°.

FAIR SHARE CRITERIA: Criteria to guide the siting of city facilities so as to further the fair distribution of the burdens and benefits associated with such facilities. [Fair Share Criteria: A Guide for City Agencies](#) was developed by DCP pursuant to City Charter Section 203.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE: Archaeological evidence that typically cannot be excavated or removed from the site, but must be recorded in place, such as floors, walls, pits, postholes, foundation walls, privies, and cisterns.

