

# Glossary of Terms

**100-Year Flood:** A flood that has a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

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**40-Acre Lot Development, 40-Acre Ranchettes, Ranchette Development:** A division of land into parcels of 36 acres or more, designated in the Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS) as “unsubdivided lands.”

## A

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**Access:** The means for pedestrians, vehicles, and other travel modes to enter or leave a property safely and effectively.

**Access Management:** A planning technique used to maintain the capacity and safety of roadways by regulating the way vehicles enter and leave adjacent properties.

**Action Item:** A task designed to implement one or more policies and that identifies who will perform the task, when and how the task will be completed.

**Active Management Area (AMA):** Defined under ARS §45.402 as a geographic area where groundwater is managed to reduce localized overdraft and achieve long-term balance of what is removed and replaced in aquifers.

**Active Recreation:** A type of recreation that requires areas and facilities for activities such as softball, baseball, football, soccer, golf, tennis, basketball, and various forms of children’s play.

**Activity Centers:** Mixed-use centers that vary by scale and activity mix depending on location. They can include commercial, retail, offices, residential, shared parking, and public spaces.

**Adaptive Reuse:** Conversion of obsolete or historic building(s) or structure(s) from their original or most recent use to a new use.

**Affordable Housing:** Owned or rented housing costing less than 30 percent of a household’s total gross income, assuming that this income equals the median for a county or an area.

**Agritourism:** Tourism that focuses on the enjoyment of, or education about, agricultural and ranching activities.

**All-American Road:** A Scenic Byway road that meets at least two of the six “intrinsic qualities” required by the Byway designation. All-American Road designation means that a road has qualities that are unique and important enough to be a tourist destination unto itself. *See also: Scenic Byway.*

**All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV):** *See also: Off-Highway Vehicle.*

**Aquifer:** An underground geologic formation that contains sufficient saturated, permeable material to yield significant quantities of groundwater to wells and springs.

**Area Plan:** An official amendment to the Coconino County Comprehensive Plan that reflects the local residents' vision of the future, contains goals and policies for development, and provides guidance for decision makers. An Area Plan may serve a community, specific neighborhoods or rural areas. *See also: Rural Planning Area, Growth Boundary.*

**Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC):** The state agency with regulatory responsibility for incorporation, securities, railroad and pipeline safety, and utilities.

**Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ):** The agency with regulatory responsibility for air and water quality, as well as for the storage, treatment, and disposal of solid and hazardous waste.

**Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT):** The agency responsible for developing, operating, and maintaining the state and federal highway infrastructure.

**Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR):** The agency with regulatory responsibility for managing surface water and groundwater resources in Arizona.

**Arizona Earthquake Information Center (AEIC):** An institution within the Geology Department of Northern Arizona University that conducts research and distributes information on Arizona earthquakes.

**Arizona Game & Fish Department (AGFD):** The agency charged with conserving, enhancing, and restoring the state's diverse wildlife resources and habitats.

**Arizona Preserve Initiative (API):** A program for cities, counties, and other organizations to petition the Arizona State Land Department to reclassify State Trust lands with high environmental protection or open space values for conservation. To qualify, lands must be purchased within eight (8) years of reclassification.

**Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS):** Laws adopted by the Arizona State Legislature.

**Arizona State Land Department (ASLD):** The agency responsible for managing State Trust lands and resources to enhance values and optimize economic returns for Trust beneficiaries.

**Arterial Roadway:** Roadways designed to move through-traffic efficiently, at speeds as high as can be reasonably allowed in view of safety considerations and capacity.

**Average Daily Traffic (ADT):** The average number of vehicles passing a fixed point during a 24-hour timeframe; a convention for measuring traffic volume.

## B

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**Biodiversity or Biological Diversity:** The variety, richness, and complexity of life and organisms among species, populations, habitats, and ecosystems.

**Biomass:** Plant material, used for the production of fuel alcohol, nonchemical fertilizers, and energy. Biomass sources may be trees, plants, waste products from harvesting, milling, or from agricultural production or processing.

**Board of Supervisors (BOS):** The five elected officials, each representing a geographic district, that govern Coconino County.

**Brownfields:** Are real property on which the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

**Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA):** The federal government responsible for managing the fifty-six (56) million acres of land held in trust by the United States for American Indians, Indian tribes, and Alaska Natives.

**Bureau of Land Management (BLM):** The federal agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior that administers 262 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in twelve (12) western states.

## C

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**Capital Improvement Plan (CIP):** An annually updated document that describes transportation, flood control, and park improvements, along with other capital projects and expenditures that are programmed for a set period, usually 5 years.

**Certified Local Government Program (CLG):** Is a preservation partnership between local, state and national governments focused on promoting historic preservation at the local, cities and counties, level.

**Checkerboard Area:** An area characterized by a mix of land ownership or land management, often with every other section under different ownership most commonly, State Trust land and private sections in Northern Arizona.

**Circulation System:** Transportation infrastructure that fulfills access and mobility needs for people and goods.

**Clean Energy:** Electricity generated at a facility placed in service after 1991 using renewable energy, qualified renewable biomass, natural gas, hydropower, nuclear power, or qualified

waste-to-energy; electricity generated at a facility placed in service after enactment that uses qualified combined heat and power (CHP), generates electricity with a carbon-intensity lower than 0.82 metric tons per megawatt-hour (the equivalent of new supercritical coal), or as a result of qualified efficiency improvements or capacity additions at existing nuclear or hydropower facilities; electricity generated at a facility that captures and stores its carbon dioxide emissions.

**Cluster Development:** A development technique that concentrates buildings and/or lots on a portion of the site to allow the remaining land to be permanently used for recreation, open space, habitat, and/or conservation of environmentally sensitive features.

**Coconino Community College (CCC):** A 2-year post-secondary institution that offers certificate programs, Associate of Arts degrees, Associate of Science degrees plus many other educational and vocational programs. CCC maintains facilities in Page, Williams, Grand Canyon and Flagstaff.

**Coconino County Natural Resource Information System (CCNRIS):** A program of the Coconino County Parks and Recreation Department to identify and conserve open space, natural areas, and lands with high recreation and scenic value.

**Coconino Parks and Open Space Program (CPOS):** A program of the Coconino County Parks & Recreation Department to identify and conserve open space, natural areas, and lands with high recreation and scenic value.

**Collector Roadway:** Typically, a rural route of primarily intra-county importance that funnels traffic between local streets and the Arterial Roadway system. *See also: Minor Collector and Major Collector.*

**Community:** A subarea of the County consisting of, but not limited to, public/semi-public, residential, and commercial land uses sharing a common identity either as incorporate communities or unincorporated areas.

**Community-Based Policing:** A law enforcement approach where police officers work directly with residents to actively identify and solve problems in the local community.

**Community Character:** A community's character is defined by its design, its viewsheds, its gathering places, and its historic and cultural resources, as well as by environmental characteristics such as natural quiet and dark night skies. Fundamental to a vibrant community is the ability to communicate with neighbors, work together toward common goals, and enjoy the company of each other.

**Community Development Department (CD):** The County department responsible for planning and zoning, building permits and inspections, floodplain management, and special districts.

**Commuter:** A person who travels regularly from one place to another place (for example, from a rural area to a city) and back.

**Comprehensive Plan:** A statement of the County’s desired future, intended to serve as the primary decision-making guide for growth and development in the County.

**Conditional Use Permit:** A permit issued by the Planning & Zoning Commission for a use that is allowed within a Zoning District after a public hearing. With approval, the Commission typically applies specific conditions on the location and operation of this use.

**Conservation:** The sustainable management of resources in the natural environment to ensure the continued integrity of healthy, functioning ecosystems.

**Conservation Easement:** A legal property interest or right granted by the landowner to another party to maintain or limit use of the land to conservation purposes, typically to maintain its natural state and preclude future development.

**County Road Improvement District (CRID):** May be established to improve roadways, including building the road or roads to County standard with related structures such as sidewalks, curbs, gutters, culverts, bridges, tunnels, etc. Improvements are financed through the sale of bonds. The Board of Supervisors sits as the district’s Board of Directors.

**Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED):** A community planning approach that promotes designing or modifying the environment to reduce opportunities for crime. *See also: Community-Based Policing.*

**Critical Habitat:** A federally designated area that is determined to be essential for the conservation, management, and survival of a threatened or endangered species.

**Cultural Landscape:** A visual demonstration of traditional interactions between humans and the natural environment over time.

**Cultural Resources:** An aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture, or that contains significant information about a culture.

**Cultural Site:** A geographical area or feature deemed sacred or significant because of its traditional, cultural, or religious significance or its ceremonial use.

## D

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**Defensible Space:** The area between a structure and a potential oncoming wildfire where the vegetation has been modified to reduce the threat of ignition. This area provides an opportunity to “defend” the structure. *See also: Survivable Space.*

**Density Bonus:** An additional number of units or development capacity allowed in exchange for providing certain public benefits or amenities, such as parks, open space, or affordable housing.

**Design Review Overlay Zones (DROs):** A zoning overlay district applied to specific geographic boundaries (typically within an Area Plan) which establishes guidelines for new commercial, industrial, multi-family, public, and semipublic uses. DROs require a review and approval process for exterior design, materials, textures, colors, signs, lighting, fencing, and landscaping but do not apply to single-family residential construction.

**Developed Land:** Land that has been subjected to construction, reconstruction, conversion, structural alteration, or relocation; mining, excavation, grading, landfill, or significant land disturbance; or any use or extension of the use of land.

**Development:** Any human-made change to improved or unimproved land.

**Development Fee:** *See: Impact Fee.*

**Development Project:** A project that requires approval by the Planning & Zoning Commission and/or the Board of Supervisors.

**Discharge:** The flow of water in a stream, ditch, or canal, or the outflow of groundwater from a flowing well or spring.

**Distributed Energy Systems:** The generation of electricity in small amounts from many locations.

**Disturbed Site:** An area of land that has been subject to clearing, cutting, excavating, filling, or grading; a site that has altered land topography or vegetative cover.

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**Ecological Process:** The interactions among ecosystem components that govern their long-term functioning.

**Ecosystem:** The naturally interacting community of plant and animal species and their physical environment.

**Ecosystem Services:** The suite of benefits that humans get from the natural environment including such things as food production, water filtration, waste decomposition, crop pollination, and aesthetic amenities.

**Ecotourism:** Tourism that focuses on enjoyment of the environment or natural resources.

**Effluent:** Liquid waste or sewage, treated or untreated, discharged to the environment. *See also: Wastewater.*

**Emergency Egress:** An alternate means or path for leaving an area or structure in the event of an emergency.

**Environmentally Sensitive Features:** Environmentally Sensitive Features are elements in the landscape that play a particularly large role in supporting wildlife and plant diversity, and are at the same time especially sensitive to degradation. These are determined by best available science and include floodplains, springs, stream corridors, wetlands, threatened and endangered species habitat, old growth or rare vegetation, steep slopes.

**Environmentally Sensitive Design Techniques:** *See: Integrated Conservation Design.*

**Erosion:** The wearing away of soil and rock by weathering, mass wasting, and the action of streams, glaciers, waves, wind, and underground water.

**Ethno-Tourism:** Tourism that focuses on the enjoyment of, or education about, indigenous people and cultures.

## F

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**Fault System:** An area characterized by interconnected geologic faults. *See also: Northern Arizona Seismic Belt (NASB).*

**Fee-Simple Lands:** Privately owned lands.

**Federal Aviation Administration (FAA):** The federal agency charged with primary responsibility for the safety of civil aviation.

**Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):** The federal agency responsible for reducing the loss of life and property and protecting the nation's critical infrastructure from hazards.

**Federal Highway Administration (FHWA):** The federal agency responsible for developing, maintaining, and funding the federal roadway system.

**Flagstaff Metropolitan Planning Organization (FMPO):** The organization with lead responsibility for developing transportation plans and programs for the greater Flagstaff urban area; consists of City of Flagstaff, Coconino County, and ADOT.

**Flagstaff Regional Plan 2030:** The general plan for the City of Flagstaff that is a statement of the community's desire for the future, intending to serve as the primary decision-making guide for growth and development within the Flagstaff Planning Area.

**Flagstaff Urban Trail System (FUTS):** A system of 130 miles of recreational and alternative transportation pathways (50 miles built as of 2015) within Flagstaff and connecting to surrounding national forest areas.

**Floodplain:** Any land area (typically adjoining a river, stream, lake, or other body of standing water) that is susceptible to inundation by a 100-Year Flood.

**Floodplain Management Overlay Zone (FPM):** An overlay zone that establishes regulations for developing in floodplains to minimize flood-related losses. *See also: 100-Year Flood.*

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**Gateway:** An entrance into a community or a specific area, typically along a major transportation corridor or adjacent to a national park or monument.

**Gateway Communities:** Communities situated along roadway corridors or adjacent to national parks, monuments, and recreation areas, with commercial and residential development providing services and amenities for visitors.

**General Plan:** A statement of an incorporated community's desired future, intended to serve as the primary decision-making guide for growth and development for the jurisdiction.

**Geographic Information System (GIS):** A means of displaying and analyzing data associated with points or areas on maps. This data management system may be used to describe land uses or physical attributes such as soil or vegetation type.

**Goal:** A broad statement of desired outcomes to which effort is directed in order to bring a community closer to its overall vision of the future.

**Gray Water:** Wastewater, collected separately from sewage flow, that originates from a clothes washer, bathtub, shower, or sink, but not from the kitchen sink, dishwasher, or toilet. *See also: Reclaimed Water.*

**Grazing:** The consumption of standing forage (edible plants) by wildlife and livestock on rangelands or fenced pasture. Livestock grazing is usually associated with commercial uses related to ranching.

**Greenway:** A linear open space established along a natural corridor for conservation, recreation, or circulation purposes.

**Groundwater:** The water under the surface of the earth regardless of the geologic structure in which it is standing or moving. Groundwater typically discharges via wells or springs. *See also: Surface Water.*

**Groundwater Management Act (GMA):** The State Legislation that created the Arizona Department of Water Resources for managing groundwater resources in Arizona and established Active Management Areas and Irrigation Non-Expansion Areas.

**Growth Boundary:** A line denoting the limit of areas where growth is to be encouraged or accommodated. These lines denote areas that have been established by public processes to reflect desired areas for future growth based on availability of infrastructure or local decisions

about community character or other important values. The growth boundaries that apply to the Comprehensive Plan are the Urban Growth and Rural Growth Boundaries established by the Flagstaff Regional Plan and any future growth boundaries that may be established by the Board of Supervisors through the Area Plan process. *See also: Rural Growth Boundary, Urban Growth Boundary, and Area Plan.*

**Guiding Principle:** A set of statements, based on conservation-based planning, ecological science, and decision-making principles that form the basis of the Coconino County Comprehensive Plan's Goals and Policies.

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**Habitat:** The physical and biological environment where an organism lives. Habitat includes such components as cover, food, shelter, water, and breeding sites.

**Habitat Connectivity:** Physical and biological conditions that join blocks of habitat so that animals can move between them. Such connectivity can be severed by natural causes, but most often is severed by human modification of the landscape.

**Habitat Fragmentation:** The division of contiguous tracts of wildlife habitat into progressively smaller patches and isolated areas. Fragmentation often occurs when wildlife movement areas are converted to more narrowly defined wildlife corridors; it can sometimes deplete a habitat area.

**Hauled Water:** Water transported by tank from its source to an area where it is otherwise unavailable.

**Hazmat:** Hazardous materials; often references a spill or other incident that releases hazardous materials to the environment.

**Health Impact Assessments (HIA):** A structured process that uses scientific data, professional expertise, and stakeholder input to identify and evaluate public health consequences of proposals and suggests actions that could be taken to minimize adverse health impacts and optimize beneficial ones.

**Heritage Area:** An area or site where cultural monuments, natural areas or features, historic trail systems, or historic land use patterns may have cultural significance, provide a physical link to historic events, or be of exceptional value.

**Historic Preservation:** The use of measures that foster conditions under which modern society and prehistoric/historic resources can exist in harmony and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations.

**Historic Trail:** A nationally or regionally significant historic route, along with the remnants and artifacts of its historical use.

## I

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**Impact Fee:** A charge on new development to pay for the construction or expansion of off-site capital improvements that are necessitated by and benefit the new development.

**Impermeable:** A term describing a medium such as unfractured rock that cannot transmit water.

**Implementation Plan:** A list of action items designed to implement the goals and policies of a comprehensive plan.

**Improved Land:** *See: Developed Land.*

**Improvement District:** A local unit of government (other than a city or county), authorized and regulated by statute, that is established for road improvements, water control, irrigation, fire, hospital, sanitary districts, and regional air quality control with taxing authority.

**Incentives:** In Coconino County are meant to generate desired outcomes such as integrated conservation design or housing affordability. While incentives potentially come in a variety of forms, the County rarely has funds to support projects with financial subsidy. It does have the ability to reward projects that pursue desired outcomes with strategies that could include but are not limited to regulatory flexibility, density bonuses, reduced timeframes, alternative fee structures, increased levels of customer service, and publicity.

**Infill:** The development of new housing or other structures on scattered vacant sites within built-up areas.

**Inholding:** Privately owned land that is completely surrounded by an incorporated community or by congressionally designated lands, such as BLM, USFS, NPS, or a sovereign tribal nation.

**Inter-Basin Transfers:** The transfer of water from one groundwater basin to another.

**Integrated Conservation Design:** A development concept that considers site characteristics and layout in the larger context of surrounding parcels. Integrated conservation design preserves important and unique natural features such as open space, viewsheds, scenic corridors, and wildlife habitat.

**International Building Code (IBC):** International standards for protecting life and property by regulating the design, construction, quality of materials, use, and occupancy of structures.

**Interpretive Education:** Methods of communicating information about the natural and/or cultural resources at a specific site or along a trail. Tours, signs, and brochures are a few tools available for interpreting resources.

**Invasive, Non-Native Species:** A plant species not historically found in the local area. When introduced into an area, these species proliferate, replacing native species and reducing biodiversity. *See also: Noxious Weeds.*

**Irrigation:** A means of providing water to agricultural or landscaped areas, typically involving a system of canals and/or pipes and sprinklers.

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## L

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**Land Use:** A term describing how land is occupied or utilized.

**Landscape:** The unique patterns, structures, and features such as landforms, vegetation, soil, and waterways that distinguish one part of the earth's surface from another.

**Landscaping:** The placement of vegetative cover, trees, rocks, or other materials to improve environmental quality, mitigate land use impacts, and enhance the visual appearance of development. *See also: Xeriscape.*

**Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED):** A building rating system based on the amount of energy savings achieved through efficient siting and use of building materials.

**Level of Service Standards (LOS):** A methodology for determining a community's need for new facilities or infrastructure based on existing conditions, demand, population, and land area.

**Livable Wage:** The minimum income needed for a worker to meet basic needs and local cost of living.

**Local Roadway:** A street that provides access to land parcels (primarily residential) adjacent to the collector network and serves travel over relatively short distances. *See also: Major Collector, Minor Collector, and Collector Roadway.*

**Lot Split:** A division of land into five or fewer parcels. *See also: Wildcat Subdivision.*

**Locally Undesirable Land Use (LULU):** A site or facility such as a landfill, communications tower, or and high-voltage transmission line that constitutes a real or perceived nuisance.

**Low-Impact Development (LID):** A land planning and engineering design approach to manage stormwater runoff. A set of tools such as swales, detention basins, and impervious pavement that retain storm water on-site.

## M

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**Major Collector:** A type of roadway that links major areas of development; including rural activity centers and residential, commercial, and industrial land uses and connects Minor Arterials, Minor Collectors, and Local Roads. *See also: Collector Roadway.*

**Manufactured Home:** A dwelling unit built after June 1976 to standards established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Manufactured homes are designed for year-round use.

**Memorandum of Understanding (MOU):** An agreement of cooperation that defines the roles and responsibilities related to an issue over which several organizations or agencies have concurrent jurisdiction.

**Minor Arterial:** A type of roadway or transportation corridor that links cities, towns, and other traffic generators. Minor arterials attract travel over long distances, provide inter-county and some intra-county service, and generally connect to other Arterial Roadways or Collector Roadways. *See also: Arterial Roadway.*

**Minor Collector:** A type of roadway that primarily routes traffic from local roads to Major Collectors or Minor Arterials. *See also: Collector Roadway.*

**Mitigation:** The act of eliminating, reducing, minimizing, or compensating for an impact to the environment using measures that directly or indirectly reduce the impact. Applicants must attempt mitigation actions in the following order: (1) avoid impacts by not taking part or all of a certain action; (2) minimize impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action; (3) rectify impacts by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the environment; and (4) compensate for unavoidable impacts by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

**Mobile Home:** A dwelling unit built on a permanent chassis prior to June 1976 designed to be used without a permanent foundation, mobile homes can be transported in one or more sections and were not built to HUD or IBC standards.

**Modular Home:** A dwelling unit that is preassembled in a factory prior to delivery and final assembly. Built to Uniform Building Code standards with the same exterior materials customarily used on site-built dwellings, modular homes have a permanent foundation, a minimum roof pitch of 3 in 12, a width of at least 20 feet width, and at least 1 foot of roof overhang on all four sides.

**Multimodal Corridor:** Physical, linear areas containing the infrastructure that supports travel by both motorized and nonmotorized circulation. *See also: Multimodalism.*

**Multimodalism:** A holistic view of circulation in which individual modes work together or within their own niches to provide users with the best choices of service. Multimodalism considers how policies for a single mode affect all other modes.

## N

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**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA):** The legislation passed in 1969 to serve as the country's "national charter" for protecting the environment. NEPA requires Environmental Impact Statements for all major federal actions that significantly affect the environment.

**National Park Service (NPS):** The federal agency within the Department of the Interior charged with preserving the natural and cultural resources and the values of the national park system.

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES):** A provision of the Clean Water Act that prohibits the discharge of pollutants into waters without a special permit from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, state, or tribal government.

**Native Species:** A species that originates and occurs naturally in a particular region or environment.

**Natural Area:** Public land set aside to conserve and protect natural resources.

**Natural Environment:** The system of plants, animals, soils, water, and air that supports ecological processes.

**Natural Hazard:** A significant threat to life and property produced by natural conditions or processes such as tornadoes, faults, severe soil erosion, slumping, wildfire, or floods.

**Neighborhood Commercial Use:** A use that generates most of its business from local residents.

**Neighborhood Park:** A developed site that features recreation facilities primarily for local use such as sports fields, basketball courts, and playgrounds, and as a community amenity, provides a place for family gatherings, exercise, and relaxation. Neighborhood parks may be operated by homeowners' associations, neighborhood groups, or in some cases a local government entity.

**Net Energy Generating:** The difference between the energy expended to harvest an energy source and the amount of energy gained from that harvest. In other words it takes energy to make energy and when comparing net energy for different sources of power, calculations need to be consistent and account for the entire process of generating power.

**Nonconforming Use:** A use or activity that was lawful prior to the adoption, revision, or amendment of the Zoning Ordinance or applicable zoning classification that does not conform to present requirements.

**Nonpoint-Source Pollution:** Pollution that originates from many diffuse sources (such as urban areas, parking lots, agriculture, recreation, and construction) and that is carried by rainfall, snowmelt, irrigation, and local runoff.

**Northern Arizona Council of Governments (NACOG):** A nonprofit corporation representing local governments to provide a variety of housing, workforce development, planning, and health and human services in Apache, Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties.

**Northern Arizona Seismic Belt (NASB):** A complex of major geologic fault systems in northern Arizona, including the Cataract Creek, Mesa Butte, and Bright Angel fault systems.

**Northern Arizona University (NAU):** Located in Flagstaff, one of three state universities in Arizona with undergraduate and graduate degree programs.

**Noxious Weeds:** Any parasitic or foreign plant that can injure crops, other useful plants, agriculture, livestock, fish or wildlife resources, or public health; any plant on the Federal Noxious Weed List or the Arizona State Noxious Weed List. *See also: Invasive, Non-Native Species.*

## O

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**Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV):** A motorized vehicle used for travel in areas that are normally inaccessible to conventional highway vehicles. OHVs include sport utility vehicles, pickup trucks, dirt motorcycles, dune buggies, four-wheel-drive and high-clearance vehicles, snowmobiles, and all-terrain vehicles (ATV).

**Open Space:** A primarily undeveloped landscape that provides scenic, ecological, or recreational values or that is set aside for resource protection or conservation; an area of managed production such as forestland, rangeland, or agricultural land that is essentially free of visible obstructions.

**Overdraft:** The removal of more groundwater from an aquifer than is naturally replenished through recharge.

**Overlay Zone:** A zoning district that encompasses one or more underlying zones and that imposes additional requirements above that required by the underlying zone.

## P

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**Para-Transit:** Transportation service for persons who, because of a disability, are unable to use the fixed bus-route system.

**Park:** An area set aside for public enjoyment, typically, but not always, managed by a government entity. Parks may include facilities for recreation.

**Passive Recreation:** A type of recreation or activity that does not require the use of organized play areas or developed facilities.

**Percolate:** To flow downward to the water table through the soil or other porous medium.

**Planning & Zoning Commission (P&Z):** A 10-member volunteer citizen's board in Coconino County responsible for reviewing applications for Conditional Use Permits, Subdivisions, Rezoning, and public right-of-way abandonment requests. Two (2) members are appointed by each County Supervisor.

**Policy:** A specific, guiding statement that outlines the process for achieving a goal.

**Pollution:** The presence of contaminants in concentrations that degrade the natural environment or impact people's health, safety, and comfort.

**Portal:** A portal is intended to be more than just a trailhead. It is a provisioning point, offering access to services such as campgrounds, motels, stores and restaurants at strategic points along a major trail route or to the network of public lands and recreational areas connected by scenic corridors.

**Potable Water:** Water suitable for drinking and cooking purposes.

**Prescribed Burning:** The controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state, under specified environmental conditions. Prescribed burns are confined to a predetermined area to meet resource management objectives. *See also: Thinning.*

**Primitive Roadway:** Roads located on easements or rights-of-way that have not been accepted for County ownership but have been open to the public since June 13, 1975. Designated by the Board of Supervisors under ARS §28-6706, primitive roads receive limited maintenance (including snow removal) from the County.

**Principle:** Ecologically, a basic truth concerning the functioning of natural systems. *See also: Guiding Principle.*

**Private Inholding:** *See: Inholding.*

**Private Roadway:** A roadway that is located on an easement or right-of-way and has not been accepted for ownership or maintenance by a public entity.

**Public/Semipublic Uses:** Uses listed in the Coconino County Zoning Ordinance such as day care centers, preschools, hospitals, churches, educational institutions, libraries and museums, public parks, recreational facilities, and utilities.

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**Q**

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**R**

**Rangelands:** Grasslands, scrublands, and forestlands that provide habitat for wild or domestic grazing.

**Recharge:** The addition to, or replenishing of, groundwater in an aquifer by natural or artificial means.

**Reclaimed Water:** Wastewater that has been treated for reuse for purposes other than human consumption. *See also: Effluent and Gray Water.*

**Renewable Energy:** Renewable energy is defined by the U.S. Energy Information Administration as an energy source that is regenerative or virtually inexhaustible.

**Resiliency:** The ability to anticipate risk, limit impact, and bounce back rapidly through survival, adaptability, evolution, and growth in the face of turbulent change.

**Right-of-Way:** A strip of land acquired by reservation, dedication, purchase, prescription, or condemnation that is intended to be occupied by a road, cross-walk, railroad, power line, pipeline, water line, sanitary storm sewer, or other similar structure.

**Riparian Area:** An area surrounding a river or stream that supports an ecosystem of wildlife, vegetation, soils, and water.

**Road Association:** A privately organized and funded group of property owners that join together to collectively maintain private roads. The County is not involved in road associations.

**Road Enhancement Improvement District (REID):** may be established for the purpose of enhancing one or more roads or highways and providing for ongoing maintenance of the enhancements, or a district that is converted from a county improvement district formed for road enhancement improvements that require ongoing maintenance. The district is governed by a local elected board.

**Road Improvement & Maintenance District (RIMD):** Established to create, improve and provide maintenance for a road that is not built to County standard. Roads improved and maintained through this type of district must be public roads. The district is governed by a local elected board.

**Runoff:** The portion of rainfall, snowmelt, or other water that flows along ground surface and eventually collects in basins or contributes to the flow of a stream.

**Rural:** Of or relating to the country, country people or life, agriculture or ranching.

**Rural Activity Center:** A centralized, concentrated area of locally oriented commercial, public, and semipublic services and activities. Rural Activity Centers are identified by Area Plans and The Flagstaff Regional Plan.

**Rural Arizona Watershed Initiative:** A program funded by the state legislature and initiated in 1999-2000 to help rural areas finance studies, projects, and programs related to groundwater resources.

**Rural Character:** The pastoral or rustic setting of a location, as defined by local residents according to their preferences and needs. The rural nature of the County differs from location to location and the level of rural character desired varies from resident to resident.

**Rural Growth Boundary:** The boundary line as shown on the Flagstaff Regional Plan map identifying certain lands in the unincorporated areas of the FMPO that are planned for rural development and any future rural growth boundaries that may be established by the Board of Supervisors through the Area Plan process. *See also: Growth Boundary and Urban Growth Boundary.*

**Rural Planning Area:** An area created by petition of owners of a majority of the property to prepare a plan that emphasizes voluntary, non-regulatory incentives for accommodating the continuation of traditional rural and agricultural enterprises; designated by the Board of Supervisors under ARS §11.806.D.3. An existing example is the Diablo Canyon Rural Planning Area.

## S

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**Scenic Byway:** A road recognized by the U.S. Department of Transportation for having one or more of six “intrinsic qualities”: archeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational, or scenic. Created by Congress in 1991, this designation serves to preserve and protect the nation’s scenic, but less traveled roads and promote tourism and economic development.

**Scenic Corridors:** Roads, trails, and greenways that traverse areas with distinctive cultural, historic, natural, or other unique qualities. Many of the roads have state or federal designations such as Arizona’s Historic or Scenic Roads (ADOT) or National Scenic Byways or All-American Roads. The character of the roads and the viewsheds they and the trails and greenways access are worthy of conservation as they contribute significantly to tourism and the economy.

**Scenic Road:** A Scenic Road, Historic Road, or Parkway as designated by the Arizona Department of Transportation. The purposes and requirements of this designation are similar to that of the Federal Scenic Byways program.

**Section:** One of 36 units of land within a given township; usually about 1 square mile (640 acres) in area.

**Semipublic Uses:** *See: Public/Semipublic Uses.*

**Sense of Place:** A unique collection of qualities and characteristics, visual, social and environmental that provide meaning to a location.

**Sheet Flow:** Overland flow that occurs outside of defined drainage channels over large areas at a uniform, shallow depth.

**Smart Growth:** A perspective, method, and goal for managing growth that focuses on the long-term implications of growth and how it may affect the County instead of viewing growth as an end in itself. Smart Growth promotes cooperation between often diverse groups to arrive at sustainable long-term strategies that are designed to create livable communities, promote economic development, and protect open spaces, environmentally sensitive features, and agricultural lands; also, it promotes compact, mixed-use development and encourages a choice of travel mode; walking, cycling, transit.

**Social Trail:** An unplanned, unauthorized path that developed informally and is not designated or maintained by an agency. *See also: Trail.*

**Solid Waste:** Any garbage, refuse, sludge from a wastewater treatment plant and other discarded materials.

**Species:** Plants or animals grouped by common genetic attributes and assigned a scientific name. Species may also have common names.

**Special Taxing District:** Established under Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 48, as a political subdivision of the state, with a specified geographical boundary, and approved by the County Board of Supervisors. Such districts shall be governed by an elected board that has the rights to impose taxes for the limited purpose in which it was formed.

**Spring:** A point on the earth's surface where groundwater discharges from an aquifer.

**State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO):** A division of Arizona State Parks that is responsible for identifying and protecting Arizona's prehistoric and historic cultural resources.

**State Trust lands:** The Arizona State Land Department manages approximately 9.2 million acres of State Trust lands within Arizona. These lands were granted to the State under the provisions of the federal Enabling Act that provided for Arizona's statehood in 1912. These lands are held in trust and managed for the sole purpose of generating revenues for the 13 State Trust land beneficiaries, the largest of which is Arizona's K-12 education.

**Stewardship:** The long-term responsibility for and careful management of the environment, resources, and land.

**Subdivision:** The division of land into six or more lots, parcels, or fractional interests under 36 acres, for sale or lease, including lands divided as part of a common promotional plan; also, the resulting site of subdivided land.

**Subdivision Ordinance:** The set of regulations adopted by the Board of Supervisors specifying the rules and standards for dividing land.

**Surface Water:** Water found in lakes, ponds, and reservoirs or flowing on the earth's surface within a stream, wash, creek, or other natural drainage channel. *See also: Groundwater.*

**Survivable Space:** The area surrounding a structure that has been designed or modified to increase its likelihood of surviving a wildfire without active intervention by fire protection services. *See also: Defensible Space.*

**Sustainability:** An interconnected approach for balancing current and future needs with regard to resiliency and vitality across the environment, economy, and society.

**Sustainable Building:** Building techniques and materials that minimize the use of nonrenewable natural resources.

**Sustainable Water Use:** When human consumption rates do not exceed natural groundwater recharge rates and therefore do not impact aquatic ecological integrity or long-term human water supplies.

## T

**Thinning:** Selective removal of trees and/or plants to restore the area to a more natural condition and/or open up a stand that is too thick for safety or management purposes. *See also: Prescribed Burning.*

**Threatened or Endangered Species (TES):** Species listed by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service that have declined to a point where federal action is necessary for protection. Endangered species are considered more at risk than threatened species.

**Threshold:** Biologically, a tolerance level of a species or its habitat that, when exceeded, results in irreversible damage.

**Traditional Cultural Practices:** Activities that are customary to a specific culture or sub-culture of peoples that include land uses, handed-down over generations, such as native plant collection, which strengthen, maintain, and foster cultural identity.

**Trail:** A linear, multiple-use, public-access route for recreation or circulation.

**Trail Easement:** The property interest or right granted to a non-owner to travel across a specific portion of land for a specific or limited purpose.

**Trailhead:** A designated public access point to a trail that may feature informational signs as well as parking and restroom facilities.

**Transfer of Development Rights (TDR):** A transfer of the right to develop or build from one portion of a property to another portion, or from one property to another property.

**Transit:** A transportation mode that moves larger numbers of people than an automobile; generally refers to passenger service provided to the public along established routes with fixed or variable schedules at published fares. *See also: Para-Transit.*

**Transportation System Management (TSM):** Cost-effective methods of improving existing transportation systems by reducing vehicle use, facilitating traffic flow, and improving internal transit management.

**Tribal Trust Lands:** Land owned either by a tribe or individual tribal member, the title of which is held in trust by the federal government (Department of the Interior). Most tribal trust land is within reservation boundaries, but tribal trust land can also be outside the boundaries of a reservation.

**Treated Effluent:** Wastewater discharge treated with physical, chemical and biological processes to remove physical, chemical and biological contaminants before being released to the environment. *See also: Effluent.*

## U

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**Undeveloped Land:** Land that is not developed or used. *See also: Unimproved Land.*

**Unimproved Land:** Land in a natural, predeveloped state. *See also: Undeveloped Land.*

**United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO):** An organization established in 1946 to contribute to world peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science, culture, and communication.

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):** The federal agency established in 1970 to consolidate a variety of federal research, monitoring, standard-setting, and enforcement activities related to protecting the natural environment.

**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFW):** The federal agency whose mission is to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, and plants, along with their habitats.

**U.S. Forest Service (USFS):** The federal agency charged with managing public lands in designated national forests and grasslands for multiple use.

**U.S. Geological Survey (USGS):** The federal agency that conducts research to provide geologic, topographic and hydrologic information.

**Urban:** A highly developed area that contains a variety of residential, commercial, industrial, and cultural uses; an area where access to necessary infrastructure is readily available; land use densities and patterns that are consistent with cities.

**Urban Growth Boundary:** The boundary line as shown on the Flagstaff Regional Plan map indicating the boundary of urban land uses for the City of Flagstaff; a line within which urban growth should be contained. *See also: Rural Growth Boundary and Growth Boundary.*

**User Fee:** A charge for the use of a product, facility, or service.

**Utility-Scale Energy Systems:** The production of energy with the intent of producing power in excess of 120% of the energy used for on-site consumption.

## V

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**Vacant Land:** *See: Undeveloped Land.*

**Viability:** Biologically, a state where a population maintains its vigor, long-term persistence, and potential for evolutionary adaptation.

**Vision:** An overall image of what the community and County wants to be and how it wants to look in the future.

## W

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**Waste Stream:** The total flow of solid waste from homes, businesses, institutions, and manufacturing plants that is recycled, burned, or disposed of in landfills or recycling facilities.

**Wastewater:** Used water drained from homes, business, and industries; primarily sewage flow. *See also: Effluent.*

**Water Conservation:** Any beneficial reduction in water loss, waste, or use.

**Water Harvesting:** The collection of rain or snowmelt for retention and future use or recharge.

**Water Supply System:** The system for the collection, treatment, storage, and distribution of potable water from the supply source to the consumer.

**Watershed:** The land area that contributes runoff to a given stream, river, or reservoir.

**Water Transfers:** The exchange of water or water rights through willing buyers and sellers; also, the physical transfer of water by truck, pipe, or other conveyance system from one area to another. Water transfers typically involve movement from one watershed to another or from one aquifer to another.

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**Weed Management Area (WMA):** A geographic area with a group of federal, state, city and county managers and other stakeholders formed to address the problem of introduction and spread of invasive, non-native plants.

**Wetlands:** Areas that are inundated often enough to support plants and animals adapted to saturated soil conditions.

**Wildcat Subdivision:** Arizona law allows property owners to split parcels of land into five or fewer lots and sell them without having to adhere to county subdivision regulation requirements. This process is also known as lot splitting. In many cases, this process results in residential areas that do not adhere to subdivision standards or infrastructure requirements; thus subverting many of the planning mechanisms implemented to ensure public safety and wellbeing. *See also: Lot Split.*

**Wilderness Area:** A congressionally designated area managed by four federal agencies: BLM, USFWS, USFS and NPS. Coconino County has areas, managed by BLM and USFS, of undeveloped land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions.

**Wilderness First Responder:** An emergency medical training program designed for persons working or living in remote areas or other environments where immediate medical services, equipment, or 911 assistance are unavailable.

**Wildland-Urban Interface (W/UI):** The area in and around a community where the immediate or secondary effects of a wildfire would threaten a community's environmental, social, and economic values, causing serious detriment to the area's overall health and viability.

**Wildlife Corridor:** An often limited or constrained area providing connectivity to larger animal habitats. *See also: Wildlife Movement Area.*

**Wildlife Movement Area:** A broad habitat area that allows animals to move from one region to another in relative safety. *See also: Wildlife Corridor.*

**Woodland:** An area covered with woody vegetation, dominated by small trees such as piñon and juniper.

**X** \_\_\_\_\_

**Xeriscape:** Landscaping incorporating drought-tolerant, low water using, typically native vegetation.

**Y** \_\_\_\_\_

**Z** \_\_\_\_\_

**Zoning:** The delineation of districts and the establishment of regulations governing the use, placement, spacing and size of land and buildings.

**Zoning Ordinance:** A set of legally binding provisions adopted by the Board of Supervisors to govern land development. Along with the Subdivision Ordinance, the Zoning Ordinance is used to implement the goals, and policies of the Comprehensive Plan.