



GLOSSARY

A.R.S. - Arizona Revised Statutes

Acre-foot - the volume of 1 acre of surface area to a depth of 1 foot. In Flagstaff and other areas of the desert Southwest, a typical family uses about 0.25 acre-feet of water per year, and therefore 1 acre-foot of water serves about four homes in Flagstaff for a year.

Activity Centers - mixed-use centers that vary by scale and activity mix depending on location. They include commercial, retail, offices, residential, shared parking, and public spaces. This plan identifies existing and potentially new activity centers throughout the planning area, including urban, suburban, and rural centers.

ADA - Americans with Disabilities Act.

Adaptive Re-use - fixing up and remodeling a building or space, adapting the building or space to fit a new use.

Adequate Public Facilities - the public facilities and services necessary to maintain an adopted level of service standards in specific geographic areas for various facilities, including but not limited to streets, park and recreation facilities, water and sewer service, storm drainage, and fire and police protection.

Administrative Facilities - typically thought of office space, housing offices, conference rooms, training rooms, reception areas, copy and break areas, filing, storage, and workstations. Administrative space is approximately 60 to 70 percent offices/workstations and 30 to 40 percent common/support space.

ADOT - Arizona Department of Transportation.

Agricultural Lands – are lands used primarily for raising crops, forage and livestock, and community gardens.

Airport - An area of land or water that is designed or set aside for the landing and taking off of aircraft, including those for private use and those used by ultra-light aircraft. Flagstaff’s municipal airport is the Flagstaff Pulliam Airport.

Appropriate Locations (for land uses) - areas that are determined to be appropriate for a particular type of land use or activity, as typically measured by compatibility of land use; appropriate levels of impact, such as may result from noise, lighting, or other environmental effects.

Arterial Street - larger road or highway purposed to carry longer trips across the region and to other regions.

“Big Box” Development – developments over 50,000 square feet; usually national chain commercial retail stores with large parking lots.

Bikeways - Linear transportation corridors designed and intended to accommodate bicycle use. Bikeways are comprised of a variety of facilities, including conventional bike lanes, buffered bike lanes, separated bike lanes, FUTS trails, bicycle crossings, intersection treatments, and other innovative bicycle facilities. Bikeways are divided into four classes:

- Primary bikeways. The highest level and represent four main commuter routes for crosstown bicycle travel into the core of Flagstaff from the four cardinal directions.
- Secondary bikeways. Include other main routes that provide crosstown and regional travel for bicycle commuters, as well as access to major destinations. Seventeen secondary bikeways are planned.
- Third level bikeways. Provide connectivity between neighborhoods and districts, as well as access to primary and secondary bikeways.
- Fourth level bikeways. Consist of local routes that provide bicycle travel within neighborhoods, access to local destinations, and connectivity to higher-level bikeways.

Bonding – approved municipal bonds are interest-bearing securities that are issued for the purpose of financing local infrastructure improvements. Repayment periods from a few months to 40 years allows the issuer to pay for capital projects it cannot pay for immediately with funds on hand.

Building - a roofed structure built, maintained, or intended to be used for the shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, or property of any kind. The term is inclusive of any part thereof. Where independent units with separate entrances are divided by party walls, each unit is a building.

CAC - Citizens Advisory Committee (for the Regional Plan update).

Civic Activities - Not-for-profit or governmental activities dedicated to arts, culture, education, recreation, government, transit, and municipal parking.

Civic Building - a building operated by governmental or not-for-profit organizations and civic-related uses.

Civic Space - an outdoor area dedicated for public activities.

Cluster Development – a practice of low-impact development that groups residential properties closer together, which can be a means of preserving rural resources and minimizing service and utility costs as well as maximizing protection of natural resources and open space.

Collector Street - a street purposed with collecting traffic from surrounding local roads, often within a neighborhood or district, and delivering to an arterial street.

Commercial Cores – the center of every activity center has a commercial core, allowing and encouraging commercial, institutional, high-density residential and mixed-use development, transit opportunities and encouraging pedestrian-oriented design.

Community Facilities - public or privately owned facilities used by the public (e.g., streets, schools, libraries, parks) and facilities owned by nonprofit private agencies (e.g., churches, safe houses, and neighborhood associations).

Community Vitality - the overall well-being of residents in a community.

Commuter [Bus] Route - a fixed bus route running only during peak commuter times, usually in the morning and evening.

Compact Development - development that uses land efficiently through creative and intensive site, neighborhood, and district design.

Complete Streets - streets, roadways, and highways that are designed to safely and attractively accommodate all transportation users (drivers, bus riders, pedestrians, and bicyclists). Travelers of all ages and abilities can safely move along and across a complete street.

Conical Surface - the area extending outward from the periphery of the horizontal surface for a distance of 4,000 feet. Height limitations for structures in the conical surface area are 150 feet above airport height at the inner boundary and increase 1 foot vertically for every 20 feet horizontally to a height of 350 feet above airport height at the outer boundary.

Conservation Land System - A Conservation Land System is an integrated system of public land (in this case City and County lands, linked to National Forest lands by trails) intended for the benefit of residents, and visitors, providing passive and active recreation, natural and scenic areas, non-motorized trails (FUTS), and cultural and historical preservation. Conservation can be achieved through a variety of means, including but not limited to acquisition, conservation easement, transfer of development rights, intergovernmental agreements or conservation agreements.

Context (or Contextual Development) - refers to the significant development, or resources, of the property itself, the surrounding properties, and the neighborhood. Development is contextual if it is designed to complement the surrounding significant visual and physical characteristics; is cohesive and visually unobtrusive in terms of scale, texture, and continuity; and if it maintains the overall patterns of development. Compatibility utilizes the basic design principles of composition, rhythm, emphasis, transition, simplicity, and balance of the design with the surrounding environment.

Context Sensitive Solution (CSS) - a way of designing and building transportation facilities and infrastructure to seamlessly reflect and minimize impacts on adjacent land uses and environmentally sensitive areas. A CSS project complements its physical and natural setting while maintaining safety and mobility.

Cultural Resources - aspects of a cultural system that are valued by or significantly representative or informative of a culture, and generally referring to archaeological resources and the histories surrounding these cultures.

Density - the amount of development within a given area, usually expressed in dwelling units, population, or employment per acre or square mile.

Design Standards - standards and regulations pertaining to the physical development of a site including requirements pertaining to yards, heights, lot area, fences, walls, landscaping area, access, parking, signs, setbacks, and other physical requirements.

Design Traditions of Flagstaff – a term that generally refers to the built architectural and engineering works that predate World War II, that were vernacular, small-scale, simple in form, practical, and built from locally available materials, even in downtown where the builders were emulating the facades of other regions. Buildings of this era are generally dominated by masonry construction (including its inherent historic proportions and details), limited concrete, wood and heavy timber, and ironworks. The level of design refinement tended towards more rustic in the outlying areas and more formal closer to downtown. Outside influences included farmhouse, Victorian, and Craftsman home designs, Midwestern downtowns, the railroad industry, and “parkitecture.” Notably, this term does not refer to specific architectural styles, but rather to more timeless ways of building that are equally applicable to new architecture and engineering.

Development - the carrying out of any building activity, the making of any material change in the use or appearance of any structure or land, or the dividing of land into parcels by any property owner. When appropriate to the context, development refers to the act of development or to the result of development within the City.

Disaster Preparedness Shelter - structure(s) used during such instances where there is an imminent loss to sleeping areas identified through a declaration of threat, disaster, or emergency by means of a natural disaster, or other identified community threat. The shelter may or may not have food preparation or shower facilities.

Diverse Neighborhoods – include a mix of uses, with various housing types near or mixed in with restaurants, shops, grocers, banks, hair salons, coffee shops, day care centers, fitness studios, and law, dental, and insurance offices. In these type of neighborhoods, residents can find more products and services close by, and it creates potential for employment, walking, biking, and less driving. A mix of housing types means more people can work close to home. As Flagstaff’s new development and redevelopment potential mature, the community envisions more diverse neighborhoods.

Effluent - wastewater (treated or untreated) that flows out of a treatment plant, sewer, or industrial outfall. In the context of wastewater treatment plants, effluent that has been treated is sometimes called secondary effluent, or treated effluent.

Emergency Services - services to the public for emergencies and related buildings or garages (e.g., ambulance, fire, police, and rescue).

Emergency Shelter - a type of homeless shelter that provides temporary housing on a first-come, first-served basis where clients must leave in the morning and have no guaranteed bed for the next night or provide beds for a specific period of time, regardless of whether or not clients leave the building. Facilities that provide temporary shelter during extremely cold weather (such as churches) are also included.

Employment Center - an activity center with mixed-use; research and development offices; medical offices; office space; business park; retail, restaurant, and tourism center; light-industrial; heavy-industrial; live-work spaces; and home-based businesses.

Enhanced crossings – Crossings that include any features that help slow traffic, shorten crossing distances, break crossings into parts, increase visibility, or in general make the crossing safer and more comfortable. Enhanced crossing treatments may include median islands, curb extensions, landscape features, high-visibility markings, advance warning signing, and pedestrian-scaled lighting. Enhanced crossings may also use flashing beacons including rectangular rapid flashing beacons and pedestrian hybrid beacons.

Environmentally Sensitive Lands – include floodplains, riparian areas, wetlands, seeps and springs, and steep slopes. These areas contain critical resources and require special consideration in the development design and review process.

ESRI - Environmental Systems Research Institute.

Fair and Proportionate – required by state law, municipalities must identify various funding and financing mechanisms that may be used to finance additional public services and infrastructure necessary, beneficial, and useful to serve new development. These services bear a fair and proportionate relationship to the burden imposed upon the community by new development, including redevelopment, and the development’s fair share of those costs.

Financial System - how public revenues and expenditures are managed, including planning for future needs.

Floodplain - any areas in a watercourse that have been or may be covered partially or wholly by floodwater from a 100-year flood.

FMPO - Flagstaff Metropolitan Planning Organization.

Forb - is a herbaceous flowering plant that is not a grass. The term is used in biology and in vegetation ecology, especially in relation to grasslands and forest understory.

Forest access - Describes locations around the perimeter of the city where people gain access to regional open space and the surrounding national forest. Some forest access points include a formal connection between a FUTS trail and a singletrack trail; others are less formal.

FUTS - Flagstaff Urban Trails System.

Gentrification - is a shift in an urban community towards wealthier residents and/or businesses and increasing property values, often at the expense of the poorer residents of the community. This is a result of the process of renewal and rebuilding.

GIS - a Geographic Information System (GIS) designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present geographical data to reveal relationships, patterns, and trends. **Government Offices** - include governmental office buildings and grounds.

Governmental Service and Maintenance Facilities - support the maintenance and servicing activities of government-owned land, property, and buildings.

Grade-separated crossings – Bridges and tunnels intended for the exclusive use of pedestrians and bicycles, as well as overpasses and underpasses for vehicular use that include sidewalks, bikeways, FUTS trails, or other facilities for walking and biking.

Graywater - wastewater from household baths, showers, sinks, and washing machines that is recycled, especially for use in gardening or for flushing toilets.

Great Streets – streets designed to take into account their entire three-dimensional visual corridor, including the public realm and adjacent land uses. Great streets are “complete” streets, meaning they service and take into account all users — not just motor vehicles, and serve as interesting, lively, and attractive community spaces.

Greenfield Development - when previously undeveloped land is developed, this is known as a “greenfield development,” and it can often be the best examples of sustainability principles in action. Across the country, there are new Greenfield developments that incorporate sustainable programs and technologies, including lifecycle housing, complete streets, parks and open spaces, integrated retail and office, energy-efficient buildings, innovative rainwater and stormwater facilities, sidewalks and trails, and other features. Private lands within the city and county hold entitlements for development.

Green Infrastructure - An interconnected network of waterways, wetlands, woodlands, wildlife habitats, and other natural areas of county-wide significance.

Heritage Resources - an inclusive term of cultural and historic resources, enveloping historic buildings, a historic building’s setting, as well as paleontological and archaeological resources, including all of the cultures of aboriginal peoples and western civilization, and including natural features and landscapes of significant uniqueness to an area. The term is more consistent with international standards and definitions. In the United States, the term “Heritage Resource” is technically interchangeable with the term “Cultural Resource.”

Historic and Cultural Areas - are lands that contain significant historic or cultural resources

Historic Development - includes buildings, roads, signage, lighting, and landscaping.

Historic Resources - alone, this term technically refers specifically to western culture and specifically to buildings.

Human-Caused Hazards - hazards resulting from human developments or activities such as faulty construction; poor site layout; improper location of land uses; airport approaches or high noise areas; over-pumping of groundwater; or use, storage, or disposal of explosive, flammable, toxic, or other dangerous materials or crime. These hazards may pose a threat to life and property and may necessitate costly public improvements.

Infill - occurs when new buildings are built on vacant parcels within city service boundaries and surrounded by existing development.

Infrastructure - includes but is not limited to sewer lines, water lines, reclaimed water lines, roads, intersections, sidewalks, FUTS, landscaping in the right-of-way, gateways, housing, green infrastructure, public art, and in some cases may include utilities such as electric power, data, natural gas, cable television, and telephone.

Invasive Species - a species that spreads and establishes over large areas and persists. Some native plants can be considered invasive in certain circumstances. The national Invasive Species Council defines invasive species as a species that is: (1) non-native (or alien) to the ecosystem under consideration; and (2) whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

Livability Index - a means to quantitatively measure “quality of life” in a particular city. The number is based upon various factors, such as average wage, cost of living, pollution, social services, cultural opportunities, and diversity.

Local Streets - serve immediate access to property and are designed to discourage longer trips through a neighborhood.

LOS - Level of Service.

Low-Impact Development (LID) - an innovative and logical approach to managing stormwater with a basic principle modeled after natural watershed characteristics. LID systems manage rainfall runoff at the source using decentralized small-scale controls uniformly distributed throughout the project area that allow for effective capture, filtration, storage, and infiltration.

Major Streets - streets with a functional classification of commercial local, collector, or arterial.

Mixed-Use Development - any urban, suburban, or rural development, or even a single building, that blends a combination of residential, commercial, cultural, institutional, or industrial uses, where those functions are physically and functionally integrated, and that provides pedestrian connections.

Mobility - the degree to which people and goods may move safely, efficiently, and effectively between origins and destinations.

Mode - a means of travel such as pedestrian, bicycle, transit, or truck.

Mountain Link - direct, high-frequency transit service between Woodlands Village, the Northern Arizona University campus, and downtown Flagstaff.

Multi-modal - travel or transportation systems characterized by more than one means or mode of transport.

NAIPTA - Northern Arizona Intergovernmental Public Transportation Authority.

Native American – a member of any of the indigenous peoples of the Americas.

Natural Areas – are open lands left in a primarily natural state that contain significant natural, cultural, aesthetic, or recreational features that warrant protection.

Natural-Caused Hazards - hazards resulting from natural events, such as flooding, subsidence, earth faults, unstable slopes or soils, or severe climatic conditions (e.g., drought, snow, rain, wind) that present a threat to life and property and may necessitate costly public improvements.

Neighborhood – includes both geographic (place-oriented) and social (people-oriented) components, and may be an area with similar housing types and market values, or an area surrounding a local institution patronized by residents, such as a church, school, or social agency.

Noxious Weeds - a legal term applied to plants regulated by state and federal laws. Arizona Administrative Codes (Arizona Department of Agriculture) define noxious weed as “any species of plant that is detrimental or destructive and difficult to control or eradicate and includes plant organisms found injurious to any domesticated, cultivated, native or wild plant.”

Obstruction - any structure or tree that exceeds permissible height limitations or is otherwise hazardous to the landing or taking off of aircraft.

Offices - premises available for the transaction of general business and services including but not limited to professional, management, financial, legal, health, social, or government offices, but excluding retail, artisan, and manufacturing uses.

Open Space - undeveloped or minimally developed lands that have been designated to remain undeveloped, be preserved to protect natural resources, serve as a buffer, and provide opportunities for recreation that requires no facilities. Such recreational uses include walking, trail running, biking, photography, and sitting quietly. Open spaces differ from parks in that open spaces do not have the developed facilities that are traditionally associated with city parks, such as stadium-style lighting, bleachers, playground equipment, and competitive sports fields.

Parks and Recreation Areas – are urban green spaces generally dedicated to active recreational uses.

Pedestrian Shed - the basic building block of walkable neighborhoods. A pedestrian shed is the area encompassed by the walking distance from a town or neighborhood center. Pedestrian sheds are often defined as the area covered by a 5-minute walk (about 0.25 mile or 1,320 feet). They may be drawn as perfect circles, but in practice pedestrian sheds have irregular shapes because they cover the actual distance walked, not the linear (crow flies) distance.

Plaza - a civic space type designed for civic purposes and commercial activities in the more urban areas, generally paved and spatially defined by building frontages.

Preservation - an endeavor that seeks to preserve, conserve, and protect buildings, objects, landscapes, or other artifacts of historical significance.

Public Buildings - include civic and community centers, public schools, libraries, police and fire stations and other public buildings.

Public Parks or Recreation Facilities - outdoor recreation facilities that are open to the public for passive and active recreational activity, such as pedestrian activities, hiking, and jogging; or serve as an historical, cultural or archaeological attraction; playgrounds; ball parks; and allowing organized competitive activities.

Public Sanitary Sewer - includes sanitary sewer systems other than individual on-site systems approved by the State or County and maintained by a public or private agency authorized to operate such systems.

Public Services and Facilities - include police, fire, emergency services, sewage, refuse disposal, drainage, local utilities, rights-of-way, easements, and facilities for them.

Redevelopment - occurs when new development replaces outdated and underutilized development.

Revitalization - to repair what is already in place, adding new vigor by remodeling and preserving.

Rural - describes areas within the region with a low density of people, residences, jobs and activities and characterized with large lot development, paved and unpaved two-lane roads with natural edges, minimal services and goods available to residents, and abundant open spaces and agricultural uses. FUTS connectivity and public transit commuting opportunities may exist.

Rural Floodplains - delineated floodplain areas that are essentially open space and natural land uses and are unsuitable for urban development purposes due to poor natural soil conditions and periodic flood inundation.

Rural Growth Boundary - the line on a map that is used to mark lands in unincorporated areas of the county that are suitable for rural development, as well as lands to be preserved as open lands.

Safety - the protection of our community from natural and artificial hazards, evacuation routes, peak load water supply requirements, minimum road widths according to function, clearances around structures, and geologic hazard mapping.

Scenic Views, Viewsheds, and Vistas – include open hillsides and natural watercourses

School, Charter - a public school established by contract with a district governing board, the state board of education, or the state board for charter schools to provide learning that will improve pupil achievement.

School, Private - a nonpublic institution where instruction is imparted.

School, Public - includes elementary, middle, junior high, and high schools that operate under the local school district.

Services - are anything from a fire station to a fleet shop because of the large equipment and storage involved. Facilities in this category typically have larger space requirements because there is large equipment and/or storage involved. Heating and cooling, interior finishes, and circulation areas required for services are unique and must be addressed to be functional. Service space is defined as 15 to 25 percent offices/workstations and 75 to 85 percent common and support areas.

Singletrack trail – recreational trails intended for hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding. Singletrack trails are typically 1 to 3 feet in width. The trail surface is native soil, and may be uneven and include obstructions like tree roots or rocks.

State Trust Lands – often misunderstood in terms of both their character and their management, these parcels are not public lands, but are instead the subject of a public Trust created to support the education of children. The Trust accomplishes this mission in a number of ways, including through its sale and lease of Trust lands for grazing, agriculture, municipal, school site, residential, commercial, and open space purposes. In both rural and urban contexts, Trust lands also provide the substantial added benefit of creating critical local economic stimulation. All uses of the land must benefit the Trust, a fact that distinguishes it from the way public land, such as parks or national

forests, may be used. While public use of Trust land is not prohibited, it is regulated to ensure protection of the land and reimbursement to the beneficiaries for its use.

Social vitality - the invigoration or continued and increased activity of citizens, cultural activities, and civic engagement (such as voting).

Suburban - describes areas within the City in which a person is mostly dependent on the automobile to travel to work or other destinations (sometimes referred to as Driveable Suburban), and to accomplish most shopping and recreation needs. These environments may have areas where it is possible to walk or ride a bike for recreational purposes, such as on FUTS trails, but due to the lack of connectivity or nearby amenities, are not favorable for walking or biking as a primary mode of transportation on a day-to-day basis. Suburban areas have medium to low densities of people, residences, jobs and activities with some services and goods available to residents, the streets and sidewalks vary in their design, and access to public transportation may be available.

Sustainability - living and managing activities in a manner that balances social, economic, and environmental considerations to meet Flagstaff's current needs and those of future generations. A sustainable Flagstaff is a community where the social wellbeing of current and future citizens is supported by a vibrant economy and a self-renewing healthy environment.

Trails - pathways for all forms of non-motorized transportation and recreation.

Trailhead - Locations that provide access to the trail system where vehicular parking and other facilities are available. Trail hubs are a type of trailhead that serve as important points of connectivity between the FUTS system and the surrounding recreational singletrack system.

Urban - areas with a higher density of people, residences, jobs and activities; buildings are taller and close to the street; streets and sidewalks are in a grid pattern of relatively small blocks; the area is walkable and a variety of services and goods are available; served by public transportation.

Urban Floodplains - delineated floodplain areas that are located in developed urban areas of the City.

Urban Growth Boundary - the line on a map that is used to mark the separation of urbanizable land from rural land and within which urban growth should be encouraged and contained and outside of which urban development should not occur.

Vacant Land - is publicly- or privately-owned undeveloped land that is not currently protected from development.

Vernacular Development - refers to the tradition of design resulting in simple small structures or borrowed architectural design, such as mid-western style storefronts and craftsman bungalows, built with local materials.

Viewshed - an area of land that is visible to the human eye from a vantage point with particular scenic value that may be deemed worthy of preservation against development or other change.

Walkable - describes areas of the City within which a person can walk, bike or ride transit to work, and to fulfill most shopping and recreation needs. These environments, sometimes referred to as Driveable Urban, allow for the use of automobiles but do not require the use of a vehicle to accommodate most daily needs. These areas are characterized by a variety of destinations within walking distance, such as commercial establishments (such as everyday retail or office), civic establishments (such as religious, nonprofit, or government), civic spaces, or transit stops. On-street parking, trees, and other design elements are typical and sidewalks are sized appropriately for the number of walkers. Buildings meet the street in such a way to make the "outdoor rooms" that define the best urban places, and building facades are human scale, with frequent doorways and windows, and attractive details and ornament.

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