



GLOSSARY

Acre-Feet

The amount of water that is required to cover one acre to a depth of one foot.

ADWR

Arizona Department of Water Resources

Agriculture

Use of land for the production of food and fiber, including the growing of crops and/or the grazing of animals on natural prime or improved pasture.

Annexation

To incorporate a land area into an existing district or municipality with a resulting change in the boundaries of the annexing jurisdiction.

Arterial

Medium-speed (30-40 mph), medium capacity (10,000-35,000 average daily trips) roadway that provides intra-community travel and access to the county-wide highway system. Access to community arterials should be provided at collector roads and local streets, but direct access from parcels to existing arterials is common.

Bicycle Lanes

These are on-street facilities, typically 5.5 ft wide, designed for bicycle, created by means of pavement striping.

Buffers

An area of land separating two distinct land uses that acts to soften or mitigate the effects of one land use on the other.

Central Business District

The commercial center of a community and, typically, the historic origin for subsequent growth of the community.

Collector Street

Relatively low speed (25-30 mph), relatively low-volume (5,000-20,000 average daily trips) street that provides circulation within and between neighborhoods. Collectors usually serve short trips and are intended for collecting trips from local streets and distributing them to the arterial network.

Commercial

A land use classification that permits facilities for the buying and selling of commodities and services.



Conservation

The management of natural resources to prevent waste, destruction, or degradation.

Dedication

The process of turning over private land for public use by an owner or developer and the acceptance of such land by a governmental agency having jurisdiction over the public function for which it will be used. A city or county often makes dedications for roads, parks, school sites, or other public uses a requirement for approval of a development.

Development

The physical extension and/or construction of urban land uses. Development activities include: subdivision of land; construction or alteration of structures, roads, utilities, and other facilities; grading; and clearing of vegetation. Development does not include the repair or maintenance activities involved in such a project.

Dwelling Unit

A room or group of rooms (including sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation facilities, but not more than one kitchen), which constitutes an independent housekeeping unit, occupied or intended for occupancy by one household on a long-term basis for residential purposes.

Easement

Usually the right to use property owned by another for a specific purpose or to gain access to property through the use of property owned by another. For example, utility companies are often granted easements on the private property of individuals in order to install and maintain public facilities.

Flood, 100-Year

The magnitude of a flood expected to occur on average every 100 years, based on historical data. The 100-year flood has a 1/100, or 1% chance of occurring in any given year.

Flood Plain

The relatively level land area on either side of the banks of a stream or wash regularly subject to flooding. That part of the floodplain subject to a 1% chance of flooding in any given year is designated as an "area of special flood hazard" by the Federal Insurance Administration.

General Plan

A compendium of Town Goals, Objectives, and Policies regarding its long-term development in the form of text and accompanying maps.

Goal

A general, overall, and ultimate purpose, aim, or end toward which the Town will direct effort.



Historic/Historical

A historic building or site is one that is noteworthy for its significance in local, state, or national history or culture, its architecture or design, or its works of art, memorabilia, or artifacts.

Infill

Development of vacant land (usually individual lots or left-over properties) within areas that are already largely developed.

Infrastructure

Public Services and facilities, such as sewage disposal systems, water supply systems, other utility systems, and roads.

Land Use

The occupation or utilization of land or water area for any human activity or any purpose defined in the General Plan.

Level of Service (LOS) Standard

A standard used by government agencies to measure the quality or effectiveness of a municipal service, such as police, fire, or library, or the performance of a facility, such as a street or highway.

Level of Service (Traffic)

A scale that measures the amount of traffic that a roadway or intersection can accommodate, based on such factors as maneuverability, driver dissatisfaction, and delay.

(LOS) A – Level of Service A