



DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	SECTION
100-Year Flood	A flood with a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Throughout the United States, the standard for floodplain management is protection from flooding up to and including the 100-year flood event. In hydrology the 100-year flood is determined statistically from long-term records of streamflow or rainfall data.	4-1
50 cubic feet per second (c.f.s.)	The active stream channel can contain a 50 c.f.s. flow within its cross section, as measured from top of bank, or bankfull. Figure 2.1-1 illustrates the cross section of the active stream channel in relation to the 100-year floodplain.	4-1
Abandonment Resolution	Document acting as a deed to transfer the public interest back to the adjacent private property owner (as authorized by State Statutes). It is approved by the City Council, and signed by the Mayor. Recording this resolution is the final step in the public roadway abandonment process.	3-1
Adjacent Grade	The elevation of the ground, sidewalk, patio, deck support, or basement entryway immediately next to the structure. <i>(FEMA Form 81-31, May 93)</i>	4-1
ALTA / ACSM Land Title Survey	A land survey that is performed according to the set of Minimum Standard Detail Requirements published jointly by the American Land Title Association (ALTA), American Congress on Surveying & Mapping (ACSM), and the National Society of Professional Surveyors, Inc. (NSPS).	3-1
Arterial Streets	Arterial streets with raised medians provide regional continuity and carry large volumes of traffic between areas of the City and through the City. Full access to abutting commercial and multi-family land uses is limited to the greatest extent possible to facilitate the movement of traffic. Pedestrian and bicycle crossings should be grade separated when feasible.	5-3
Asphalt Concrete Course	The total depth of asphalt concrete that may be placed in two or more layers. An asphalt concrete course of three or four inches in depth will have two layers which are the asphalt concrete base course (ACBC) and the rubberized asphalt concrete surface course (RACSC).	5-10
Backslope	The cut bank formed by the excavation of material on the uphill side of the trail tread.	8-2
Batter	The amount that a retaining wall leans into a hillside, usually expressed by ratio.	8-2
Bench	The terrace formed when a hillside is excavated for the purpose of constructing a trail.	8-2
Berm	A ridge of material formed on the outer edge of the trail tread that is greater in height than the center of the trail tread.	8-2
Bike Lanes	An integral section of a roadway that is marked for exclusive bicycle use. Bike Lanes are always one-way.	5-7
Bike Routes	May include shared streets, bike lanes, or multiuse paths, in any combination. Routes may be designated by signing or by placement on a map.	5-7
Brushing	The selective removal of vegetation.	2-2
Building Envelope	A specified area of a lot or parcel of land within which all buildings, structures, driveways, parking areas, patios, decks, walks, swimming pools, walls, non-native landscaping and utilities are located.	2-1

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Building Height	The vertical distance measured from the finished ground surface at an exterior wall of a building to the highest point of the building roof. The height of a stepped or terraced building shall be the maximum height of any segment of the building.	2-2
Building Height Outline	An outline elevation established from existing grades prior to any development.	2-2
Cairn	Constructed mound of rock located adjacent to a trail; used where the trail tread is indistinct.	8-2
Circuit Piping	Piping downstream from control valves to irrigation system sprinklers, emitters, devices, and drain valves. Piping is under pressure (less than pressure piping) during flow.	8-1
Climbing Turn	A section of trail that reverses the direction of travel while gaining elevation. The longitudinal slope of the trail is maintained through the turn.	8-2
Clinometer	Instrument used for measuring angles of elevation or inclination.	8-2
Collector Streets	Collector streets provide for traffic movement between arterial and local streets, with some direct access to abutting commercial and multi-family land uses. Center left-turn lanes are provided to allow for greater access. Driveway access should be evenly spaced.	5-3
Condominium	A system of individual fee ownership of units in a multi-unit structure, combined with joint ownership of common areas of the structure and the land.	3-1
Control Valve	Manual or automatic (electrically operated) valve for control water flow to irrigation zone.	8-1
Cross Slope	The slope of the trail surface perpendicular to the center line, expressed as a percent or a ratio. Gradient determined by dividing the difference in elevation from crown to pavement edge by the horizontal distance from crown to pavement edge, expressed as a percentage.	2-2
Culvert	Drainage structure constructed of rock or pipe that allows water to flow under the trail without causing erosion.	8-2
Datum	A datum is as a set of information that acts as a foundation for other data.	3-1
Dedication	The setting apart by the owner and acceptance by the public of property for public use, in accordance with state statute or common law. No compensation is paid by the public.	3-1
Denier	A unit of measure indicating the fineness of a weave of a material.	1-1
Destroy	To kill, or to cause the death of any protected native plant by any means.	10-1
Drain Piping	Downstream from circuit piping drain valves. Piping is not under pressure.	8-1
Easement	A right to use land of another for designated purposes, as shown on a recorded subdivision, recorded plat or map, or described by metes and bounds.	3-1
Embankment	An earthen structure formed by placing and compacting earth material using artificial means (used interchangeably with "fill").	2-2
Erosion	The wearing away of the ground surface as a result of movement by wind or water.	2-1



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Fillslope	Material added to the downhill edge of the trail tread; this material is often removed as part of the backslope or is derived from nearby borrow pits.	8-2
Final Plat	The map of all or part of a master planned property, subdivision, minor subdivision, condominium or perimeter exception, intended, upon approval, for recordation.	3-1
Floodway	A part of the floodplain which, to facilitate the passage of floodwater, is kept clear of encumbrances (USGS WSP 1541-A, 1960). The channel of a river or stream and those parts of the flood plains adjoining the channel, which are reasonably required to carry and discharge the floodwater or flood-flow of any river or stream (Erbe and Flores, 1957). The channel of a river and the adjacent floodplain that must be reserved in an unobstructed condition in order to discharge the base flood without increasing flood levels by more than one foot (FEMA FIA-2, 2/1990).	4-1
Freeways	Freeways will be designed to safely handle very large volumes of through traffic. Direct access will be limited to widely spaced interchanges. Design, construction, and operations shall be provided by the Arizona Department of Transportation.	5-3
GLO	General Land Office of the United States. The Department, now incorporated into the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), once charged with the duties of the survey of the Public Lands.	3-1
Grade Dip (also known as "Drain Dip")	Short segment of trail with a grade opposite of the prevailing grade designed to route surface water off the trail. The lowest point of the dip is outsloped to assure the surface water is routed off the side of the trail.	8-2
Grade, Maximum	The steepest grade permitted on any segment of the trail, not to exceed a distance specified for the particular trail classification.	8-2
Grade, Sustained	The steepest grade permitted over the majority of the trail length.	8-2
Grade-Separated Crossings	Underpasses or overpasses, which serve to isolate motorized and non-motorized traffic from each other at points of intersections.	5-7
Header Stone	A long uniform stone laid with its end towards the face of a retaining wall or crib used intermittently to structurally tie in the other rocks laid in the wall.	8-2
Hillside Area	Any parcel of land or portion thereof located within the Hillside Landform boundaries, as designated by the City of Scottsdale Landform Class Map.	2-2
Inslope	Where the trail surface slopes downward from the outside (downhill) to the inside (uphill) edge of the trail. Insloping must be accompanied by a rock-lined swale between the inside edge of the trail and the backslope.	8-2
Local Streets	Local streets provide direct access to abutting land uses, provide access to the collector street system, and accommodate low traffic volumes. Local streets should be designed to discourage high travel speeds.	5-3
Longitudinal Slope	The slope of a trail along the centerline, expressed as a percentage or a ratio.	8-2
MAG Specifications	The Uniform Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction distributed by the Maricopa Association of Governments.	5-10

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Major streets	A group of streets classified as: Major Collector Streets, Minor Arterial Streets, Major Arterial Streets	5-10
Major Wash	Those natural washes that demonstrate riverine flow characteristics and have an estimated 100 yr. flow rate in excess of 750 cubic feet per second.	2-1
Methodology	A written outline of the method or methods to be used to relocate, remove, and/or destroy protected plant material.	10-1
Minor streets	A group of streets classified as: Local Residential Streets, Minor Collector Streets, Local Commercial Streets, Local Industrial Streets	5-10
Minor Wash	Those natural washes that demonstrate riverine flow characteristics and have an estimated 100 yr. flow rate in between 250 and 750 cubic feet per second.	2-2
Multiuse Paths	Paved pathways set aside for the exclusive use of non-motorized travel. They are typically separate from the road infrastructure and intended for two-way traffic.	5-7
Multiuse Trails	Unpaved trails designed primarily for equestrians, but open to bicycle and pedestrian travel.	7-1
Mutilate	To deface, maim, damage, or disfigure any protected native plant by shooting, chopping, pushing over, burning, cutting, or any other means.	10-1
Native Plant	Any plant listed on the City of Scottsdale protected native plant list as defined in Sec. 46-105 of the Scottsdale Revised Code.	10-1
Native Plant Permit	A permit issued by the City of Scottsdale pursuant to the provisions of Article 5, Chapter 46 of the Scottsdale Revised Code for the purpose of removing from the premises, relocating back on to the site, or destroying any protected native plant.	10-1
Native Plant Program	A development plan specifying the proposed treatment of protected native plants for which a native plant permit is required.	10-1
Native Vegetation	Indigenous plant materials.	2-2
Natural Area	Areas of untouched natural desert and revegetated areas.	2-1
Natural Grade	The vertical location of the natural or undisturbed ground surface prior to any grading operation.	2-2
NAVD 88	North American Vertical Datum of 1988. The City of Scottsdale has used a uniform 1.77' to convert from NGVD 29 to NAVD 88. NGVD '29 + 1.77' = NAVD 88. Elevations on all improvement plans submitted to the City must use or equate to the NAVD 88 datum.	3-1
NGVD 29	National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929. In 1988, NGVD 29 was adjusted to remove inaccuracies and renamed NAVD 88.	3-1
Outslope	Where the trail surface slopes downward from the inside (uphill) to the outside (downhill) edge of the trail.	8-2
Patent	An instrument conveying title to land, usually the original conveyance of state, or Federal Government land.	3-1
Patent Easement	An easement right which passes with a parcel of land at the time of its original conveyance.	3-1



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Preliminary Plat	The proposed plan of a subdivision, including supporting data, indicating a proposed subdivision development prepared in accordance with the City of Scottsdale's Codes and Ordinances, and in accordance with any applicable state statutes.	3-1
Pressure Piping	Piping downstream from supply piping to and including control valves. Piping is under irrigation system pressure. Piping in this category includes pressure regulators, water meters, and backflow preventors, when used.	8-1
Protected Native Plant	Cacti which are 3 feet or greater in height and indigenous trees which are 4 inches or greater in caliper as specified in Chapter 10.	10-1
Public Improvements	All installations, equipment and facilities for all public services and uses, including, but not limited to, streets, trails, storm and sanitary sewers, drainage, irrigation, flood control, recreation, landscaping, water and other public utilities.	3-1
Public Roadway Dedication	Any document that conveys rights to the City of Scottsdale, and consequently the general public, for use of a particular strip of land over which certain transportation and/or other public facilities are built including but not limited to roads, utilities, drainage structures, bridges and all associated improvements to accommodate those facilities. These public roadways may be conveyed to the city by a number of legal instruments such as subdivision plats dedicating streets and alleys; right-of-way dedication documents; roadway easements; and roadway reservations such as General Land Office patent roadway easements.	3-1
Public Viewpoint	A location from which the impacts on the viewshed are analyzed. This may include sections of public roadway, a public gathering area, a public park, or public building complex. These points will be identified by the City of Scottsdale.	2-2
Real Property	Real estate, physical land and appurtenances.	3-1
Relocate	To transplant a protected native plant to another location on the premises.	10-1
Remove	To transport a protected native plant from the premises on which it has been growing for the purpose of transplanting it on another site.	10-1
Revegetation	The replacement of indigenous living plant materials or seeds on areas where the natural vegetation has been removed. The areas include disturbed natural areas and manmade cut and fill slopes.	2-2
Rights of Way	Land which by deed, conveyance, agreement, easement, dedication, usage or process of law is intended for use by the public for street, highway, alley, pedestrian walkway, bikeway, utilities or drainage purposes.	3-1
Rock Aggregate Base Material	The total depth of rock aggregate material that may be placed in one or more layers. If one layer is placed, it will be "Aggregate Base Course" (ABC) in accordance with Table 702 of the MAG Specifications. If two layers are placed, the top four inches must be ABC and the bottom layer may be ABC or "Select Material" in accordance with Table 702 of the MAG Specifications. For the sake of brevity, the rock aggregate base material is called the "base course" in this manual.	5-10
Semi-Opaque Screening	A partially transparent fabric or vinyl screening that has a minimum woven denier of 80 percent to allow the passage of wind and light.	1-1

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Shared Streets	All streets that do not have bike lanes where bicycles and motor vehicles share the same roadway. This includes all public streets except those specifically posted to prohibit bicycles.	5-7
Shared-Use Trail	A natural surfaced trail collectively shared by a range of users including, but not limited to, equestrians, walkers, bicyclists, hikers, and joggers.	8-2
Sideslope	The natural slope of the ground measured at right angles to the centerline of the trail.	8-2
Slope	The inclined exposed ground surface of an embankment, excavation or natural terrain.	2-1
Slough (pronounced "sluff")	Material that has moved downhill from the backslope onto the inside (uphill) edge of the trail.	8-2
Soil	All earth material of any origin that overlies bedrock and may include a decomposed zone of bedrock that can be excavated readily by mechanical equipment.	2-2
Specimen	A plant that is relatively free of disease and physical deformations and is representative of the form and character of the species.	10-1
Stipulations	Design and construction requirements regarding water, sewer, paving, traffic, dedications, grading and planning as well as other conditions that must be met in order to proceed to the next step in the process. Project stipulations are staff recommendations which become development requirements after ratification by the presiding council, commission or board.	1-1
Street	Any right-of-way or tract used for road, highway and/or alley purposes, which may also include facilities used for pedestrian walkway, bikeway, trails, utilities or drainage purposes, whether or not (1) improved, (2) accepted for maintenance by the city, or (3) shown on a recorded plat or other document. Private street: any street owned and maintained by an entity other than the city. Public street: any street that is dedicated as public right-of way. New street: a (i) public street created by dedicating public right-of-way or private street created by granting a tract, and (ii) designed primarily to serve only the lots in the land division requiring its creation.	3-1
Structural Section	The combination of an asphalt concrete surface course and one or more base courses of either rock aggregate materials or asphalt concrete.	5-10
Sub-grade	Native soil or fill material over which the structural section is to be placed.	5-10
Swale	A constructed watercourse that channels water away from the trail. Typically lined with rocks to reduce erosion.	8-2
Switchback	A sharp short radius curve in a trail that is used on hillsides to reverse the direction of travel and to gain elevation. Switchbacks have relatively level turning platforms.	8-2
Title Commitment	A commitment on the part of the insurer, once a title search has been conducted, to provide the proposed insured with a title insurance policy upon closing.	3-1
Title Insurance Policy	A title insurance policy insures the status of the state of title to a specific parcel of real property. It insures a party against loss due to a defective title.	3-1



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Title Report	An abstract of the title to a piece of property. It consists of notes regarding, or copies of, all of the documents pertaining to the title of a particular piece of property, based upon the original documents filed in the office of the Clerk of Court.	3-1
Trailhead	The beginning or ending access point to a trail, often accompanied by various trail support facilities such as horse trailer and regular vehicle parking spaces, hitching rails, corrals, bike racks, shade ramadas, picnic tables, drinking fountains, water troughs, restrooms, directional and informational signing, and entrance gates.	8-2
Tread	The surface of the trail upon which trail users travel.	8-2
Turnout	Short section of widened trail that provides safer passage of trail users. Helpful when visibility along the trail is limited.	8-2
Unsalvageable Plant	A protected native plant that cannot be successfully relocated due to any of the following: Deteriorated health from disease, infestation, or natural causes. Physical constraints related to plant location, soil conditions, orientation, or general conditions that obstruct and/or prevent the application of city-approved relocation techniques.	10-1
Utilities	All installations, equipment and facilities furnishing public services such as electricity, gas, communications, water, drainage, sewage disposal or flood control.	3-1
Vegetation / Habitat	The existing vegetation patterns (type, size, density) and the wildlife habitat that exist are included in this element.	2-2
View Corridor	A continuous, undisturbed open space often terminating in a significant visual landmark.	2-2
Viewshed	A given, visible area, usually calculated from public viewpoints such as roadways, parks, and open spaces. The viewshed category characterizes specific forms of landmark topography found within each landform. Adjacent viewshed opportunities, including the designation of scenic corridors, are important parameters.	2-2
Wash	A natural watercourse, wet or dry.	8-2
Waterbar	Drainage structures constructed of rock or logs embedded in the trail surface at a 45 degree angle to the direction of travel for the purpose of directing surface water off the trail.	8-2

