

OUR COMMUNITY VALUES



These values will be at the forefront of our decision-making in implementing our vision, community aspirations, and goals found in the General Plan and shall be the basis upon which inconsistencies in the General Plan are resolved (values listed are of equal importance):

■ **Respect Character and Culture**

Enhance and protect Scottsdale's unique features, neighborhood identity, character, livability, southwestern heritage, and tourism through appropriate land uses and high standards for design. Create vibrant and attractive places that accommodate a variety of ages and incomes and support the arts and multi-cultural traditions.

■ **Conserve and Preserve the Environment**

Lead the region in the stewardship and effective management of the Sonoran Desert environment and conservation of natural resources and open spaces for the visual, physical, and personal enrichment of everyone.

■ **Collaborate and Engage**

Promote strong, visionary leadership that is transparent, responsive, and efficient; collaborates regionally; respects and honors our community values; recognizes the benefit of interactive community involvement and volunteerism; and embraces citizens as active partners in decisions that affect their neighborhoods and city.



- **Foster Well-Being**

Promote a culture of life-long physical and mental health, safety, and well-being for residents, visitors, employers, and employees.

- **Connect the Community**

Connect all community members across geographic, cultural and generational boundaries by cultivating a welcoming environment; respecting human dignity; recognizing and embracing citywide and regional diversity; and striving for cost-effective, adaptable, and innovative mobility options.

- **Revitalize Responsibly**

Vigorously evaluate the short- and long-term impacts of decisions to ensure that development and redevelopment support and maintain the unique features and **local** identity that make Scottsdale special, and contribute positively to the community's physical, fiscal and economic needs and high quality of life.

- **Advance Innovation and Prosperity**

Embrace a diverse, and innovative economy to sustain our high quality of life through a variety of businesses, health and research institutions, and educational, technological, tourism and cultural elements.

2. ENVIRONMENT



INTRODUCTION

Scottsdale embraces environmental conservation and ample access to our magnificent open spaces. The community's distinctive natural and environmental features contribute significantly to quality of life and economic vitality. As stewards of the natural environment, community members commit to preserving the Sonoran Desert ecosystem, protecting biodiversity, and managing natural resources and open spaces to ensure the city remains a beautiful and enjoyable place.

Much of Scottsdale's reputation is built on creative solutions to solve environmental challenges. The need for flood control in the southern part of the community became the world-renowned Indian Bend Wash greenbelt. The desire to preserve the natural beauty and land forms of the Sonoran Desert resulted in the Environmentally Sensitive Lands and Native Plant Ordinances and the Scottsdale McDowell Sonoran Preserve. The Green Building Program was created to promote more sustainable desert living and reduce the environmental impacts of development.

Scottsdale also provides an exemplary open space system, which contributes to an exceptional quality of life and visitor experience. A large proportion of the city will remain as natural open space through privately-dedicated Natural Area Open Space (NAOS) and through citizen initiative. In established areas, a network of parks, scenic and vista corridors, paths, and trails provide access to nature, recreation opportunities, ecological benefits, and beauty. As the city nears build-out, almost half of all land in Scottsdale will be dedicated as open space and connected to the regional system of over 4,700 square miles of open space.



Scottsdale's population has steadily increased while the opportunity to create open space and preserve environmental resources has diminished. The city will need to acquire and create new open space in areas where it is most lacking, preserve unique natural features and environmental quality, provide greater access to and connectivity between open spaces, and retrofit existing open spaces to accommodate the community's needs in the future.

Scottsdale recognizes that economic growth, environmental stewardship, the provision of open space, and fiscal responsibility are interrelated and mutually achievable goals. Therefore, when environmental and open space goals compete with other goals, such as those related to economic development, the city commits to equally considering environmental and open space objectives.

The Environment Chapter fosters sustainable strategies for open space, natural resource, energy efficiency, and water conservation; air and water quality protection; waste reduction; and regional collaboration in environmental issues.

ELEMENTS IN THIS CHAPTER:

- Open Space
- Environmental Planning
- Conservation
- Water Resources
- Energy

Environment Chapter

OPEN SPACE ELEMENT[‡]

- Goal OS 1** Open space types[‡]
- Goal OS 2** Fulfill Preserve initiative[‡]
- Goal OS 3** Continuous open space system
- Goal OS 4** Open space opportunities
- Goal OS 5** Land use and character
- Goal OS 6** Open space management[‡]
- Goal OS 7** Acquire, expand, improve[‡]
- Goal OS 8** Regional open space system[‡]

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING ELEMENT[‡]

- Goal EP 1** Protect & enhance habitats
- Goal EP 2** Environmental stewardship
- Goal EP 3** Air quality[‡]
- Goal EP 4** Recovery, reuse, & recycling
- Goal EP 5** Environmentally sound design
- Goal EP 6** Water quality[‡]
- Goal EP 7** Heat island reduction

CONSERVATION ELEMENT[‡]

- Goal CONSV 1** Sustainable balance[‡]
- Goal CONSV 2** Conserve water[‡]
- Goal CONSV 3** Protect ecosystems[‡]
- Goal CONSV 4** Protect ecosystems[‡]
- Goal CONSV 5** Minimize erosion[‡]

WATER RESOURCES ELEMENT[‡]

- Goal WR 1** Long-term water supplies[‡]
- Goal WR 2** Climatic impact preparation

ENERGY ELEMENT[‡]

- Goal E 1** Net-zero community
- Goal E 2** Reduce energy consumption
- Goal E 3** Energy efficiency in site design
- Goal E 4** Energy efficiency of City facilities
- Goal E 5** Renewable energy sources[‡]

[[‡] = State-required]



ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING ELEMENT[‡]

Scottsdale is a Sonoran Desert community, and citizens recognize that the unique and delicate desert environment is valuable for community health, character, economic vitality, and quality of life. We pride ourselves as a leader and are committed to environmental stewardship and sustainability.

The city's environment includes both the ecological systems, which sustain Sonoran vegetation and wildlife, and natural and man-made elements that provide clean air and water; protect the community from hazards; and create a naturally beautiful and enjoyable setting.

Without careful planning and stewardship, our healthy natural systems may be negatively impacted by regional population growth, urban development, and everyday life. This element provides goals and policies for protecting and enhancing Scottsdale's natural and human habitats for future generations.

GOAL EP 4

Maximize resource recovery, reuse, and recycling, and promote use of recycled, recyclable, and renewable materials.

Policies

- EP 4.1** Maintain and expand citywide recycling programs, particularly for tourist areas, businesses, multi-family housing, institutional facilities, special events, and public spaces. *[Cross-reference Public Services & Facilities Element]*
- EP 4.2** Encourage public and private establishments to minimize waste generation, and establish effective programs for waste reduction, reuse, and recycling of resources. *[Cross-reference Public Services & Facilities Element]*
- EP 4.3** (NEW) Whenever possible and appropriate, use paperless media and limit the use of hard copy materials for City programs and projects. *[Cross-reference Community Involvement Element]*
- EP 4.4** (NEW) Encourage the recycling and/or reuse of building materials to reduce construction waste.
- EP 4.5** (NEW) Support regional waste reduction efforts, policies, and regulations.
- EP 4.6** (NEW) Identify opportunities to use solid waste and recycled materials as marketable commodities.
- EP 4.7** (NEW) Strive to reduce single-use, non-recyclable, and non-compostable packaging and bags.
- EP 4.8** Promote composting programs that reduce the amount of biodegradable waste going to the landfill. *[Cross-reference Public Services & Facilities Element]*





CONSERVATION ELEMENT[‡]

Scottsdale is continuously improving efforts to safeguard its environmental resources. The community is dedicated to the efficient use of natural resources and steadfastly works toward the long-term sustainability of non-renewable resources. Many resources, such as wildlife, watersheds, and others, however, cross geographic and political boundaries. Therefore, regional coordination is essential in achieving the community's conservation goals.

One natural resource that is critical to our daily lives is water. As citizens, we can contribute to water conservation by consuming less, using water more efficiently, and avoiding waste; installing rainwater harvesting and gray water systems; and reusing treated wastewater.

As Scottsdale matures, development will place pressure on lands at the urban fringe. This can have unintended consequences on the natural environment, including degradation of water, loss of habitat, and diminished scenic views. The challenge remains at achieving a balance between orderly development and the protection of Scottsdale's natural resources.

The goals and policies in this element guide Scottsdale's conservation efforts to provide a healthy and diverse environment for future generations.

Goals and Policies

GOAL CONSV 1 †

Achieve a sustainable balance between the conservation of natural resources and development of the built environment.

Policies

CONSV 1.1 Promote public and private partnerships to reduce natural resource consumption, such as aggressive conservation, reuse, and recycling programs. *[Cross-reference Environmental Planning and Public Services & Facilities Elements]*

CONSV 1.2 Use best practices in natural resource management to enhance, restore, and sustain our Sonoran Desert ecosystem. *[Cross-reference Environmental Planning and Public Services & Facilities Elements]*

CONSV 1.3 Encourage cooperation among natural resource management agencies, professionals, and local school districts in developing environmental education materials and outreach programs. *[Cross-reference Environmental Planning Element]*

CONSV 1.4 Encourage landscape designs that promote water conservation, prevent erosion, reduce the heat island effect, and decrease stormwater runoff. *[Cross-reference Character & Design; Open Space; and Environmental Planning Elements]*

CONSV 1.5 Protect and restore ecosystems that maintain water quality, reduce flooding, and enhance sustainable resource development. *[Cross-reference Environmental Planning; Water Resources; and Safety Elements]*





ENERGY ELEMENT[‡]

A safe, reliable energy supply is important to commerce and the city's overall health. Using renewable energy systems allows Scottsdale to become more independent and less reliant on imported fossil fuels. Moving to more reliable and affordable sources will showcase the city's commitment to a sustainable energy future. Furthermore, reducing energy consumption and encouraging conservation per capita are critical to future economic and environmental vitality. (NEW)

In Scottsdale, the most viable renewable energy resource is solar energy. Other sources of renewable energies include water and wind generation; however, Scottsdale has no significant sources of these other renewable energy generation types.

The city's total demand for energy will increase with projected population growth. Therefore, Scottsdale must provide flexibility and incentives for energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.

The goals and policies included in this element seek to balance the energy needs of consumers with the sustainability of the community's renewable and non-renewable energy sources. (NEW)

GOAL E 2

Reduce per capita energy consumption and promote energy efficiency.

Policies

- E 2.1** (NEW) Develop public-private energy efficiency education programs.
- E 2.2** (NEW) Promote use and provide education on the benefits of energy efficiency best practices
- E 2.3** Explore emerging smart energy technologies and use them whenever possible.
- E 2.4** Support development of regional waste-to-energy facilities. *[Cross-reference Environmental Planning and Public Services & Facilities Elements]*
- E 2.5** (NEW) Encourage local industries to adopt energy efficiency measures and renewable energy to minimize the environmental impacts of their operations.
- E 2.6** (NEW) Support efforts to make energy usage and its associated impacts more transparent for greater understanding by property owners and tenants.



4. COMMUNITY WELL-BEING



INTRODUCTION

The strength of the community relies on the well-being of all of its members. A healthy, livable community provides both necessary physical and social infrastructure. Although physical features, such as walkability, good quality housing, and access to open space and recreation facilities can encourage people to make healthier choices, community well-being relies on more than just a city's physical form. "Soft" infrastructure, such as health and human services, faith-based resources, non-profit partnerships, and social relationships, are equally important and collectively help people achieve their basic needs and reach their full potential. (NEW)

High-quality, safe housing is one core aspect of community well-being. Scottsdale embraces housing options for people living and working in the city; people at different life stages and income levels; and people with various social and physical needs. Scottsdale also values housing that enhances the character, diversity, and vitality of the city, and respects the Sonoran Desert environment. Proactive maintenance and improvement of the existing housing stock; encouragement of context-appropriate infill housing; and continued commitment to community safety and sustainability will ensure Scottsdale's neighborhoods continue to thrive in the future.

Another critical aspect of community health are recreation facilities and programs that enhance the social, psychological, and physical well-being of citizens. A well-managed, interconnected system that provides active and passive recreational opportunities should be available to all ages, on a year-round basis. In addition, open spaces are not merely desirable, but are integral to the community's overall physical and social well-being.



The Community Well-Being Chapter represents Scottsdale's continuous efforts to enhance community health, safety and vitality through, not only improvement of physical assets, but also the community's social and health conditions.

ELEMENTS IN THIS CHAPTER:

- Healthy Community
- Housing
- Recreation
- Safety

"Recognizing that general health and well-being connect to the quality of living environment, we visualize a community whose neighborhoods are firmly established, safe, and healthy."

- Scottsdale Visioning Health and Human Services Committee (1992)

Community Well-Being Chapter

HEALTHY COMMUNITY ELEMENT

- Goal HC 1** Healthcare and human services
- Goal HC 2** Healthy, local foods
- Goal HC 3** Wellness and healthful living
- Goal HC 4** Life-long learning
- Goal HC 5** Diversity and inclusion
- Goal HC 6** Accommodate senior citizens
- Goal HC 7** Foster caring community

HOUSING ELEMENT[‡]

- Goal H 1** Diverse housing options[‡]
- Goal H 2** Meet local socioeconomic needs[‡]
- Goal H 3** Generational housing options[‡]
- Goal H 4** Prevent housing discrimination

RECREATION ELEMENT[‡]

- Goal R 1** Quality recreation facilities
- Goal R 2** Joint use recreation facilities
- Goal R 3** Recreational diversity[‡]

SAFETY ELEMENT[‡]

- Goal S 1** Prevent hazards[‡]
- Goal S 2** Prepare for emergencies
- Goal S 3** Emergency response
- Goal S 4** Disaster recovery
- Goal S 5** Airspace/transportation safety
- Goal S 6** Flood impact protection
- Goal S 7** Crime prevention
- Goal S 8** Hazardous materials

[[‡] = State-required]



SAFETY ELEMENT[‡]

The safety of a community is critical to quality of life, community health, and economic vitality. Scottsdale is consistently rated as one of the safest communities in the nation, with low crime rates and few natural disasters. As the community continues to evolve, providing superior public safety resources is crucial to Scottsdale’s image as a livable community and premier tourist destination. (NEW)

Although Scottsdale is nationally-recognized for safety, it is not immune from disaster. Hazards such as flash flooding, brush fires, power outages, and other major threats can occur at any time with little or no warning. Management of these emergencies involves four phases: prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. (NEW)

Scottsdale is committed to protecting citizens and visitors from conditions, circumstances, and influences that would threaten, disrupt, or diminish the quality of life. The goals and policies of the Safety Element will ensure that the community is prepared and resilient when faced with disaster, and that our community and habitat are safe and enjoyable for all.

Goal S 8 (NEW)

Promote the safe handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials.

Policies

- S 8.1** Properly manage hazardous materials and contaminants to minimize their potential harm. *[Cross-reference Conservation Element]*
- S 8.2** Minimize the use of toxic and hazardous materials and encourage the use of alternative materials and practices. *[Cross-reference Environmental Planning Element]*
- S 8.3** Continue working with appropriate agencies to clean up hazardous waste.
- S 8.4** (NEW) Provide training opportunities and educational materials on hazardous waste management. *[Cross-reference Community Involvement Element]*
- S 8.5** (NEW) Develop a plan for the transport of hazardous waste.
- S.8.6** Continue the household hazardous waste and electronics collection programs to ensure safe disposal practices. *[Cross-reference Environmental Planning and Public Services & Facilities Elements]*

6. REVITALIZATION



INTRODUCTION

Neighborhoods are a blend of homes, shops, schools, churches, parks, and places of employment. They make up our community mosaic, each being distinct but, as a whole, forming the beautiful picture that is Scottsdale. The community's goal is to preserve, reinforce, and where needed, revitalize the core characteristics and stability that define its neighborhoods. The city can protect and enhance its neighborhoods by making sure changes harmonize with existing character, celebrating defining features, and bolstering long-term attractiveness and economic *vitalityintegrity*.

Although neighborhoods are the most visible parts of the city, public services and facilities “touch” the most people. Scottsdale’s public services and facilities represent the community’s investment in diverse programs, infrastructure, and physical facilities to meet neighborhood needs. Citizens and visitors expect these systems to support and maintain high-quality standards for the social, physical, and economic well-being of the city.

Over the next twenty years, Scottsdale will face challenges in accommodating and serving development, growth, and the short- and long-term demands of the community. Some of these challenges include:

- Differing expectations about public service and facility design, quality, location, level, and delivery among demographic groups and geographic areas of the city.
- Extending municipal infrastructure and service delivery areas to development must include private sector participation to avoid negative net balances in the city’s operational and capital expenditure accounts and ensure equitable levels of service throughout the city.
- The diminishing amount of available land in Scottsdale places an increasing emphasis on infill and redevelopment, which may alter public service demands in established areas.

Revitalization Chapter

NEIGHBORHOOD PRESERVATION & REVITALIZATION ELEMENT[‡]

- Goal NPR 1** Preserve character
- Goal NPR 2** Promote homeownership[‡]
- Goal NPR 3** Neighborhood safety[‡]
- Goal NPR 4** Neighborhood planning
- Goal NPR 5** Community building

CONSERVATION, REHABILITATION, & REDEVELOPMENT ELEMENT[‡]

- Goal CRR 1** Context-appropriate
- Goal CRR 2** Economic well-being
- Goal CRR 3** Redevelopment Authority

GROWTH AREAS ELEMENT[‡]

- Goal GA 1** Direct growth[‡]
- Goal GA 2** Improve transportation access[‡]
- Goal GA 3** Conserve resources[‡]
- Goal GA 4** Infrastructure planning[‡]
- Goal GA 5** Character and diversity

Scottsdale's Growth Areas

COST OF DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT[‡]

- Goal COD 1** Development pay its share[‡]
- Goal COD 2** Adequacy of public services
- Goal COD 3** Coordinate infrastructure

[[‡] = State-required]

PUBLIC SERVICES & FACILITIES ELEMENT[‡]

- Goal PSF 1** Solid waste system[‡]
- Goal PSF 2** Utility and infrastructure systems[‡]
- Goal PSF 3** Public service operations
- Goal PSF 4** Library system
- Goal PSF 5** Community service partnerships

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ELEMENT[‡]

- Goal PB 1** Safe, accessible, & adaptable[‡]
- Goal PB 2** Design, construct, & renovate
- Goal PB 3** School locations[‡]



PUBLIC SERVICES & FACILITIES ELEMENT[†]

Scottsdale provides high-quality community services to its residents, businesses, and visitors, including refuse disposal, recycling, human services, local utilities, and libraries. The city continually pursues new ways to deliver these services in the most efficient and cost-effective ways, while ensuring that levels of service are maintained. Wherever possible, the city works to enhance levels of service according to the variable needs of our geographically and economically diverse population.

Demand for public and human services, like child and senior care, education, utilities, public safety, and emergency services, fluctuate with the population. Technology has changed the way the city provides services, and now other public entities, nonprofit agencies, and private companies provide services once provided only by government. Therefore, many future public services will be provided through partnerships and coordination efforts to effectively meet the increasingly complex needs of the community.

The Public Services and Facilities Element guides the provision of programs, services, and physical facilities that protect the health, safety, and welfare of the community.

Goals and Policies

GOAL PSF 1 †

Maintain an innovative, sustainable solid waste collection, recycling, and disposal delivery system.

Policies

PSF 1.1 Seek new, cost effective, and environmentally-friendly methods of solid waste collection, recycling, and disposal. *[Cross-reference Safety and Environmental Planning Elements]*

PSF 1.2 **(NEW)** Provide a diverse selection of services that meet solid waste disposal needs.

PSF 1.3 **(NEW)** Use Scottsdale’s Transfer Station to reduce miles driven by solid waste collection vehicles, improve operational efficiency, and expand the options for future disposal sites. *[Cross-reference Environmental Planning Element]*



ENVIRONMENT						
Program	Elements Implemented	Years 1-5	Years 5-10	Years 10-20	On-Going/ Periodic	Responsible Agency
Assured Water Supply	EV, S, WR				■	Water Resources
Drought Management Plan Updates	WR				■	Water Resources
Energy Efficiency & Clean Fuel Code Revisions	CD, CRR, E, EP, H, LU		■			Environmental Initiatives
Green Building Program & Code Review/Update	CD, CONSV, CRR, E, EP, GA, H, HHC, NPR, PB				■	Environmental Initiatives
Heat Island Mitigation Plan	CD, CONSV, EP		■	■		Environmental Initiatives
Infrastructure Improvements Plan	COD, CONSV, CRR, EV, GA, OS, PSF	■	■	■		Water Resources
Scottsdale McDowell Sonoran Preserve Land Acquisition	ACC, EP, EV, LU, OS, R				■	Preservation
Scottsdale McDowell Sonoran Preserve Maintenance/Access Improvements	ACC, CONSV, HC, EP, EV, LU, NPR, OS, R				■	Community Services, Preservation
Native Plant Ordinance	CD, CONSV, EP, GA, H, HC, NPR, OS		■		■	Planning & Development
Net-Zero Energy Strategic Plan Creation	CRR, E, EP, LU			■		Environmental Initiatives
Recycling/Solid Waste Programs Review/Update	COD, CONSV, E, EP, PSF	■		■		Solid Waste
Stormwater Program & Master Plan Update	CRR, CONSV, EP, LU, OS, PSF, S		■		■	Stormwater
Sustainability Plan	CD, CONSV, E, EP, EV, GA, H, HC, LU, OS, PB	■	■			Environmental Initiatives
Water Conservation Program	CONSV, EP				■	Water Resources
Water Quality Reporting	CI, CONSV, EP, WR				■	Water Resources
Water/Wastewater Master Plan Review/Update	COD, CONSV, CRR, EP, LU, WR	■		■		Water Resources

ELEMENT LEGEND
ACC= Arts, Culture & Creative Community
All- All Elements/ Entire General Plan
B= Bicycling
C= Circulation
CD= Character & Design
CI= Community Involvement
COD= Cost of Development
CONSV= Conservation
CRR= Conservation, Rehabilitation, & Redevelopment
E= Energy
EP= Environmental Planning
EV= Economic Vitality
GA= Growth Areas
H= Housing
HC= Healthy Community
LU= Land Use
NPR= Neighborhood Preservation & Revitalization
OS= Open Space
PB= Public Buildings
PSF= Public Services & Facilities
R= Recreation
S= Safety
WR= Water Resources

Clustering - Essentially any development approach that locates buildings in limited areas on a site and results in a more compact arrangement of buildings on a property. This allows the remaining land to be used for open space and creates larger blocks of connected open space instead of smaller, individual areas.

Cogeneration - Also called Combined Heat and Power (CHP), the simultaneous production of electricity and heat from a single fuel source, such as natural gas, biomass, coal, waste heat, or oil. Cogeneration provides onsite generation of electrical or mechanical power; waste-heat recovery for heating, cooling, or process applications; and seamless integration for a variety of technologies, applications, and fuel types. (NEW)

Collector Street - A secondary street used for local neighborhood traffic to exit or enter the neighborhood.

Community Center - A facility that provides public services for residents, including recreational and cultural services, and services for youth or seniors.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) - Grant program administered by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Grants must primarily be used to help low-income households with emphasis on housing and public improvement projects.

Community Facilities District (CFD) - A special taxing district used for financing the installation, operations, and maintenance of public facilities through the sale of General Obligation and other government-backed bonds. CFDs are used by developers of both residential and commercial projects for costly infrastructure improvements and also used for community-initiated programs. The bonds associated with a CFD become the responsibility of the property owners who benefit from the infrastructure improvements.

Community Member or Citizen - A person who lives, works, or owns property in Scottsdale.

Community Park - Park located in a centralized area in relation to a group of neighborhoods or major parts of the city. Community parks accommodate large groups; generally feature a community center and lighted recreational amenities; are often located next to elementary, middle or high schools; and are accessed mainly by automobiles and bicycles. (NEW)

Community Policing - A public safety strategy that focuses on local law enforcement building ties and working closely with members of a community or neighborhood. Community policing promotes partnerships and neighborhood problem-solving techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that cause crime, social disorder, and fear of crime. (NEW)

Community Rating System - The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) system for recognizing and encouraging community floodplain management beyond the minimum National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) standards. (NEW)

Growing Smarter Act - 1998 State legislation governing long-range planning activities in Arizona cities and towns focused on a community's General Plan. This legislation discusses the content, organization, amendment procedures, public involvement, notification requirements, 10-year update or re-adoption, and other procedural and material requirements.

Growing Smarter Plus ACT - 2000 State legislation that amended the original 1998 Growing Smarter Act. Growing Smarter Plus redefined major amendments to the General Plan and required that General Plan adoptions be ratified by a public vote after City Council approval.

Growth Areas - Areas of the community that best accommodate future growth allowing increased focus on creating or enhancing transportation systems and infrastructure coordinated with development activity.

H

Habitat - The physical location or type of environment in which an organism or biological population lives or occurs.

Hazardous Material or Waste - A substance that could be harmful to people, animals, plants, and the environment, including pesticides, herbicides, poisons, toxic metals and chemicals, liquefied natural gas, explosives, volatile chemicals, and nuclear fuels.

Heat Island - The phenomenon involving elevated temperatures in urban/suburban areas as compared with outlying rural/undeveloped surroundings. Heat islands are generally caused by reduced vegetation, solar heat absorption, material heat capacity, use of energy, and building spacing. (NEW)

High-Density - A relative term, usually used to describe development dominated by multi-family housing, or areas of more than eight (8) dwelling units to an acre of land.

Historic Preservation - Private or public identification and protection of physical resources in the built environment of local, State, or national significance. The term can also refer to the process of maintaining resources as they were originally designed and built and preventing more deterioration.

Historic Resource - Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, object, or landmark included in, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register of Historic Places, the Arizona Register of Historic Places, or the Scottsdale Historic Register; including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such property or resource. Historic Resources include archaeological resources. (See also: Archaeological Resource and Cultural Resource)

Historic Register, Scottsdale - Refers to the official list of resources in the community that have been designated Historic Property

(HP) overlay zoning district and have been placed on the Scottsdale Historic Register by City Council after a local public hearing process. The list of resources may include archaeological sites.

Homeowners' Association (HOA) - An organization initially established by developers of residential subdivisions. Control of the entity is transitioned to a board of home owners. An HOA is typically responsible for administration of the subdivision's codes, covenants and restrictions (CC&Rs), and other property controls for maintaining a safe and quality environment and design uniformity. Most neighborhoods built in Scottsdale after 1980 have HOAs. (NEW)

Household Hazardous Waste - Waste that is generated in the home that is toxic or hazardous to humans and the environment when discarded, including paint, motor oil, batteries, and household cleaning products.

Human-Scale - The proportional relationship of the physical environment to human dimensions in terms of bulk and massing of buildings or other features. An example of human-scale development is a multiple-story building with retail stores on the ground floor that provide visual interest at human-eye level using window displays and architectural features. (NEW)

Human Services - An integrated system of social services, resources, and opportunities to help people improve their lives, the lives of others, neighborhoods, and the total community. (NEW)

Identity of Place - The meaning and significance people individually or collectively assign to a place. Identity is influenced by physical aspects of a geographic location and its unique historic and cultural associations. Place identity has evolved as a planning concern in response to a loss of individuality and distinctiveness as represented by uniformity in design. (NEW)

Impact Fee - See Development Fee

Implementation - In the context of the General Plan, implementation is an action, procedure, program, or technique that carries out General Plan goals and policies. For example, the Parks and Recreation Master Plan implements the goals and policies of the Open Space and Recreation Elements.

Improvement - 1) a change or addition by which something is made better; or 2) something done or added to real property, such as installation of infrastructure or landscaping, that increases the property's value. (NEW)

Improvement District - A designated area of the city with specific boundaries that is assessed the costs of certain public improvements, including street paving, sidewalks, crosswalks, curbs, gutters, culverts, bridges, fire hydrants, sewers, power lines, water lines, and street lighting.

media sources describing time, place, and nature of the public hearing and where the application and documents may be inspected.

Public/Private Partnership - A merging of public and private resources to achieve an end result or product that would be difficult to achieve through public or private activity alone.

Public Use - Any building or property that serves a public function including, schools, libraries, City Hall, post offices, police and fire stations, and recreational and cultural facilities.

Q

Quasi-Governmental, Quasi-Public - A private entity involved in the delivery of an essential governmental service or required government program. (NEW)

R

Rare Species - An organism, plant or animal, that is uncommon, scarce, or infrequently encountered. (NEW)

Recharge, Groundwater - The process of infiltration and percolation of rainwater, or treated wastewater, from land areas or streams through permeable soils into aquifers that provide underground storage.

Recommended Study Boundary (RSB) of the Scottsdale McDowell Sonoran Preserve - The Recommended Study Boundary (RSB) of the Scottsdale McDowell Sonoran Preserve correlates with the land area the city desires to ultimately acquire through the preservation program and is the

geographic area for which the Scottsdale voters approved the use of tax proceeds to purchase and maintain land for the Scottsdale McDowell Sonoran Preserve.

Reclaimed Water - Former wastewater that is treated to remove solids and certain impurities to a level that is suitable for use in landscaping and water features, as determined by the Water Resources Department. (NEW)

Recreational Facility - A place designed and equipped for sports and leisure activities.

Recycled Water - The practice of using highly treated effluent water from a wastewater treatment plant for landscape irrigation and other non-drinking purposes.

Recycling - The process by which waste products are collected, separated, and reused or reduced to raw materials and transformed into new and often different products.

Redevelop, (Informal) Redevelopment - To change the existing development in an area or on a property, sometimes by demolishing existing building; increasing the overall floor area existing on a property; or both. Sometimes this also involves a change in land use. (See also: Infill) (NEW)

Redevelopment Authority, Formal Redevelopment - Refers to powers and tools granted by the State of Arizona to cities for the purpose of protecting the health, safety, and welfare of citizens by improvement of deteriorated urban conditions, acquiring property, and establishing open space and infrastructure. The use of these powers is limited to areas that are formally

Salinity - The amount of dissolved salt minerals in water, including calcium, magnesium, sodium, sulfate, and chlorides. Too much water salinity can negatively affect vegetation and reduce the life of household plumbing, fixtures, and appliances. (NEW)

Scale - The relationship of a particular project or development, in terms of size, height, bulk, intensity, and aesthetics, to its surroundings.

Scenic Corridor - A major road designated in the General Plan that provides a large open space buffer to minimize the visual intrusion of neighboring development and maximize the unique character of different areas of the city.

Scottsdale Visioning (Shared Vision) - 1990-1992 citizen-driven process that established Four Dominant Themes and 24 Vision-Tasks that define Scottsdale's character and future.

Sense of Place, Sense of Community - The characteristics of a location that make it readily recognizable as being unique and different from its surroundings and that provides a feeling of belonging to or being identified with that particular place. (See also: Identity)

Sensitive Design Principles - Program and documents aimed at strengthening the focus on design in the community, promoting coordination of the city's design-related efforts and resources, and guiding discussion of design-related issues.

Setback - Typically, the distance between a property line and a building or structure. Depending on the specific zoning district, setbacks may be measured in different ways.

Settling Pond - An area dedicated to the separation and storage of waste residue generated from the wastewater treatment

process and stormwater runoff. (NEW)

Sewer - Any pipe or conduit used to collect and carry away sewage from the generating source to treatment plants.

Sign Controls - City regulations governing the location and design of signs.

Signage - Generally referring to public and private signs and their design attributes.

Signature Special Events - Annual events and event series staged in Scottsdale that generate significant economic activity, including major league baseball spring training, arts festivals, auto auctions (e.g. Barrett-Jackson, Russo and Steele), Culinary Festival, Native Trails, Rock and Roll Marathon, Arabian Horse Show, Parada del Sol Rodeo and Parade, and the Waste Management Phoenix Open. (NEW)

Single-Family - A house intended for occupancy by one family that is structurally independent from any other dwelling unit.

Shared-use Path - Paths that accommodate bicyclists and pedestrians. (NEW)

Smart Grid - Controls, computers, automation, and other technologies and equipment that work with the electrical grid (i.e. network of transmission lines, substations and transformers that delivers electricity) to respond quickly and digitally to changing electric demand. (NEW)

Solid Waste - General category that includes organic wastes, paper products, metals, glass, plastics, cloth, brick, rock, soil, leather, rubber, yard wastes, and wood. Commonly referred to as "trash" or "garbage."

Specialty Park - Park that provides specialized facilities and preserves significant, unique features of the