

Appendix B

SECTION 23 - DEFINITIONS

These definitions can be found in Section 23: Definitions of the Clear Creek County Zoning Regulations. These definitions are different and separate from the definitions found in Section 13 of the 1041 Regulations.

ADMINISTRATOR: means the Director of the Planning Department of Clear Creek County, including the acting Director, and the Director's designee.

ADVERSE: means unfavorable, harmful, negative.

ALTERNATIVE MODE OF TRANSPORTATION: means any mode of transportation other than a single occupancy vehicle.

AREA AROUND A KEY FACILITY: means an area immediately and directly affected by a key facility.

AVALANCHE: means a mass of snow or ice and other material which may become incorporated therein as such mass moves rapidly down a mountain slope.

CORRIDOR: means a continuous strip of land, measured both horizontally and vertically, connecting two geographically separate points and containing one or more facilities for the conveyance of people, energy, information or materials. Such a definition covers railways, highways, pipelines, communication, and transmission facilities.

DOMESTIC WATER OR SEWAGE TREATMENT SYSTEM or SYSTEM: A wastewater treatment plant, water supply system, or water treatment plant, as defined in C.R.S. §25-9-102 as shown below, and any system of pipes, structures, and facilities through which wastewater is collected for treatment.
C.R.S. §25-9-102"

(4.5) "Domestic wastewater treatment facility" means any facility or group of units used for the treatment of domestic wastewater or for the reduction and handling of solids and gases removed from such wastes, whether or not such facility or group of units is discharging into state waters. "Domestic wastewater treatment facility" specifically excludes individual sewage disposal systems.

(4.7) "Industrial wastewater treatment facility" means any facility or group of units used for the pretreatment, treatment, or handling of industrial waters, wastewater, reuse water, and wastes that are discharged into state waters. "Industrial wastewater treatment facility" includes facilities that clean up contaminated ground water or spills; except that such term does not include facilities designed to operate for less than one year or facilities with in-situ discharge.

(4.9) "Wastewater collection system" means a system of pipes, conduits, and associated appurtenances that transports domestic wastewater from the point of entry to a domestic wastewater treatment facility. The term does not include collection systems that are within the property of the owner of the facility.

(5) "Wastewater treatment facility" means either a domestic wastewater treatment facility or an industrial wastewater treatment facility.

(5.3) "Water and wastewater facility" means a water treatment facility, wastewater treatment facility, water distribution system, or wastewater collection system.

(6) "Water distribution system" means any combination of pipes, tanks, pumps, or other facilities that delivers water from a source or treatment facility to the consumer.

(7) "Water treatment facility" means the facility or facilities within the water distribution system that can alter the physical, chemical, or bacteriological quality of the water.

EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF WATER: The employment of methods, procedures, controls and techniques to ensure the amount of water and the purpose for which water is used in the County will yield the greatest benefit to the greatest number of people. Such benefits will include but are not limited to economic, social, aesthetic, ecological, domestic, agricultural, industrial, environmental and recreational.

FLOODPLAIN: means an area adjacent to a stream, which area is subject to flooding as a result of the occurrence of an intermediate regional flood and which area thus is so adverse to past, current, or foreseeable construction or land use as to constitute a significant hazard to public health and safety or to property. The term includes but is not limited to: mainstream floodplains, debris-fan flood plains; and dry wash channels and dry wash floodplains.

GEOLOGIC HAZARD AREA: means an area which contains or is directly affected by a geologic hazard.

GROUND SUBSIDENCE: means a process characterized by the downward displacement of surface material caused by natural phenomena such as removal of underground fluids, natural consolidation, or dissolution of underground minerals or by man-made phenomena such as underground mining.

HISTORICAL or ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF STATEWIDE IMPORTANCE: means resources which have been officially included in the national register of historic places, designated by statute, or included in an established list of places compiled by the state historical society.

IMPACT: means any alteration or change to the natural or human environment resulting directly or indirectly from development. Whenever appropriate, "impact" refers separately to impacts from or during construction and impacts of a completed Project.

IMPACT AREA: means those geographic areas in which impacts are likely to be caused by the Project. Impact Areas may include areas within the boundaries of another political subdivision if the County had entered into an intergovernmental agreement providing for cooperative regulation of impacts that may occur within the boundaries of both the County and the political subdivision.

INTERCHANGE: means the intersection of two or more highways, roads, or streets at least one of which is an arterial highway. At such intersection there must be direct access to and from the arterial highway.

KEY FACILITIES: The term includes:

- (a) Airports
- (b) Major facilities of a public utility;
- (c) Interchanges involving arterial highways;
- (d) Rapid or mass transit terminals, stations, and fixed guideways.

LIMITED-ACCESS HIGHWAY: means a highway which gives preference to through traffic by providing access connection with selected roads only. A highway may be considered a "limited access highway" even though it has some crossings at grade and private driveway connections.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: means a municipality or county.

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LOCAL LAND USE PLAN: means regional, county and municipal master plans and comprehensive plans affecting or affected by a Project. Such plans include, but are not limited to, the Clear Creek County Master Plan, Inter-county Non-Motorized Routes Master Plan, and DRCOG Metro Vision Plan.

MAJOR FACILITIES OF A PUBLIC UTILITY: means the following (This definition includes all electrical utilities' facilities, regardless of whether or not they are subject to the jurisdiction of the Colorado Public Utilities Commission, which primarily generate and/or transmit electrical power to entities off-site):

- (1) any transmission lines, power plants, and substations of electrical utilities;
- (2) any pipelines and storage areas of utilities providing natural gas or other petroleum derivatives to power plants and substations of electrical utilities;
- (3) any appurtenant facilities of a public utility which in the opinion of the Board either by itself or in conjunction with other major facilities of a public utility are likely to cause a major impact upon the health, welfare or safety of the citizens of the County, or upon the physical, social, or economic environment of the County or this region.

MASTER PLAN: A comprehensive long-range plan (see also "local land use plan") intended to guide growth, development, and preservation of a community, region, or localized area and one that includes analysis, recommendation, and proposals for the community's population, economy, housing, transportation, community facilities, and land use as described in C.R.S. 30-28, Part 1 for adoption of master plans.

MITIGATION: means the use of any or all of the following actions:

- 1) avoiding the impact by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;
- 2) minimizing the impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action to reduce the impact;
- 3) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the impact area;
- 4) reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and/or maintenance operations;
- 5) compensating for the impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute critical areas and environments; by replacing or providing suitable biological and/or physical conditions and by replacing or providing suitable public services and facilities were applicable; or compliance with reasonable conditions and development standards;
- 6) monitoring the impact and taking appropriate corrective measures.

MUDFLOW: means the downward movement of mud in a mountain watershed because of peculiar characteristics of extremely high sediment yield and occasional high runoff.

NATURAL HAZARD AREA: means an area containing or directly affected by a natural hazard.

NATURAL RESOURCE OF STATEWIDE IMPORTANCE: is limited to shorelands of major, publicly owned reservoirs and significant wildlife habitats in which the wildlife species, as identified by the division of wildlife of the department of natural resources, in a proposed area could be endangered.

PERSON: Any individual, limited liability company, partnership, corporation, association, company, or other public or corporate body, and includes without limitation the State of Colorado, the Federal Government and any political subdivision, agency, instrumentality, or corporation of the State or the United States government.

POWER PLANT: Any plant facility(ies) and equipment that converts one or more energy sources for the purposes of producing, generating, transmitting, delivering, or furnishing 1 megawatt or more of electricity for the production of power.

SIGNIFICANT: means deserving to be considered; important of consequence; notable and not trifling.

WILDFIRE HAZARD: means a wildfire phenomenon which is so adverse to past, current, or foreseeable construction or land use as to constitute a significant hazard to public health and safety or to property. The term includes but is not limited to:

- 1) slope and aspect;
- 2) wildfire behavior characteristics; and
- 3) existing vegetation types.

WILDFIRE HAZARD AREA: means an area containing or directly affected by a wildfire hazard.