

16 DEFINITIONS –LPA DRAFT 04/18-19/07 FOR REFERENCE

Acutely Hazardous Waste	Wastes designated by the U.S. EPA as being significantly more dangerous in small amounts than other hazardous wastes. Wastes listed in Appendix B of “Understanding the Small Quantity Generator Hazardous Waste Rules: A Handbook for Small Business” EPA/530-SW86-019, September 1986.
Adverse Effect	{upon a natural community} Direct contamination, destruction, or that which contributes to the contamination or destruction of a natural community, or portion thereof, to the degree that its environmental benefits are eliminated, reduced, impaired, or where there is a resultant threat to its present or future function.
Affordable Housing	Housing for which monthly rents or monthly mortgage payments, including taxes, insurance, and utilities, do not exceed 30 percent of that amount which represents the percentage of the median adjusted gross annual income.
Agricultural Uses	Activities within land areas which are predominantly used for the cultivation of crops and livestock including: cropland; pastureland; orchards; vineyards; nurseries; ornamental horticulture areas; groves; confined feeding operations; specialty farms; and silviculture areas.
Agriculture	As defined in 570.02 F.S. means the science and art of production of plants and animals useful to humans, including to a variable extent the preparation of these products for human use and their disposal by marketing or otherwise, and includes aquaculture, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture, forestry, dairy, livestock, poultry, bees, and any and all forms of farm products and farm production. For the purposes of marketing and promotional activities, seafood shall also be included in this definition. “Bona fide agricultural purposes” means good faith commercial agricultural use of the land, as described in Section 193.461 F.S.
Air Quality Control Region	Any air quality control region designated pursuant to Section 107 of the Clean Air Act. The boundaries of the air quality control regions in Florida are set forth in 40 CFR Sections 81.49, 81.68, 81.95, 81.96, and 81.97.
Altered Natural Communities	Natural resources which have been substantially affected by development but continue to provide some environmental benefit.
Ambient	Circulating or surrounding.

Amendment	Any action of a local government which has the effect of amending, adding to, deleting from or changing an adopted comprehensive plan element or map or map series, including an action affecting a prior plan or plan amendment adoption ordinance, but shall not mean a legislative act which only codifies local legislation or makes corrections, updates and modifications of the capital improvements element concerning costs, revenue sources, acceptance of facilities or facility construction dates consistent with the plan as provided in subsection 163.3177(3)(b), F.S., and corrections, updates, or modifications of current costs in other elements, as provided in subsection 163.3187(2), F.S.
Aquatic	See Surface waters (Water upon the surface of the earth, whether contained in bounds created naturally or artificially or diffused. Water from natural springs shall be classified as surface water when it exits from the spring onto the earth's surface).
Aquatic Dependent Wildlife Species	Any wildlife species whose life cycle depends in whole or in part on an aquatic environment.
Aquatic Preserves	Submerged lands owned by the State of Florida as identified in Chapter 258, Florida Statutes, which have been set aside in an essentially natural or existing condition for the benefit of future generations.
Aquifer	A geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that will yield significant quantities of water to streams, wells and springs. (See Floridan Aquifer System; Intermediate Aquifer System; and Surficial Aquifer System.)
Aquifer Connection	A karst feature where at the surface, the feature is directly open to the limestone of the Floridan Aquifer System or, a sinkhole or closed depression, where there is no confining layer below the bottom of the sinkhole or depression thus allowing water to rapidly percolate into the FAS. Sinkholes and other karst features that are directly open to limestone of the FAS, or are located within areas more vulnerable to contamination as determined by the Wekiva Aquifer Vulnerability Assessment (WAVA) or the best available Floridan aquifer vulnerable assessment map shall be considered sensitive karst features. Should an applicant believe that a karst feature(s) on the site is not sensitive; the applicant shall provide site-specific report(s) prepared by a qualified professional to characterize the karst feature(s) is not sensitive to supplement the aquifer vulnerability assessment. The testing data used to prepare this report should consist of relevant geologic, geophysical, geotechnical and/or ground water quality data collected on site.
Aquifer Protection Zones	Those areas within "Protected Recharge Areas," "Areas More vulnerable to Contamination" or Primary or Secondary Springshed Protection Zones. In the Wekiva Study Area this term shall also include areas within or adjacent to "Most Effective Recharge Areas".
Aquifer Vulnerability	The tendency or likelihood for contaminants to reach the top of the specified aquifer system after introduction at land surface based on existing knowledge of natural hydrogeologic conditions.

Aquifer Vulnerability Map or Assessment	A modeling technique developed by the Florida Geological Survey to delineate relative degrees of vulnerability to an aquifer based on available data. An aquifer vulnerability map may be prepared for any aquifer. These techniques are documented in FGS Reports "Wekiva Aquifer Vulnerability Assessment" (RI 104) and "Florida Aquifer Vulnerability Assessment (FAVA): Contamination potential of Florida's principal aquifer systems."
Area More Vulnerable to Contamination	Areas more vulnerable to contamination from land surface as determined by the best available aquifer vulnerability maps .
Area of Special Flood Hazard	Any locality that, because of topography, soil limitations or geographic location, is subject to periodic or occasional inundation.
Arterial Road	A roadway providing service which is relatively continuous and of relatively high traffic volume, long trip length, and high operating speed. In addition, every United States numbered highway is an arterial road.
Artificial Waterway	Dredged canal created by man in uplands or wetlands.
Assimilative Capacity	The greatest amount of a pollutant loading that a water or wetland can receive without violating state water quality standards.
Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Management or design criteria adopted for area wide application, usually associated with agricultural, horticultural, or commercial forestry pursuits.
Bicycle and Pedestrian Ways	Any road, path, or way which is open to bicycle travel and travel afoot and from which motor vehicles are excluded.
Biohazardous Waste	Any solid waste or liquid waste which may present a threat of infection to humans. The term includes, but is not limited to: to liquid human tissue and body parts; laboratory and veterinary waste which contain human-disease-causing agents; used disposal sharps, human blood, and human blood products and body fluids; and other materials which in the opinion of the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services represent a significant risk of infection to persons outside the generating facility.
Biological Waste	Solid waste that causes or has the capability of causing disease or infection and includes, but is not limited to, biohazardous waste, diseased or dead animals, and other wastes capable of transmitting pathogens to humans or animals.
Board	Board of County Commissioners of Lake County
Borrow Activities	The removal and transport of earth materials (sometimes referred to as "borrow" activities). See also Excavation.
Buffer Zone	Area which shields a natural community of protected species habitat by prohibiting development activities and removal of native vegetation. Such zones use naturally occurring vegetation or open space for the purposes of limiting the effects of development on natural systems or the recreational value of natural features.
Capital Budget	The portion of each local government's budget which reflects capital improvements scheduled for a fiscal year.

Capital Improvement	The physical assets constructed or purchased to provide, improve or replace a public facility and which are large scale and high in cost. The cost of a capital improvement is generally nonrecurring and may require multi-year financing. For the purposes of this rule, physical assets which have been identified as existing or projected needs in the individual comprehensive plan elements shall be considered capital improvements.
Central Business District	A compact urban core area of a municipality or unincorporated urbanized area which serves as the primary center for economic activity in the jurisdiction.
Closed Depression	Natural depression watershed areas which have no positive outfall for surface water runoff except by infiltration or evapotranspiration.
Clustering or Cluster Development	The grouping together of structures and infrastructure on a portion of a development site. It refers to a development design technique that concentrates buildings on a part of the site to allow the remaining land to be used for recreation, the creation of common contiguous expanses of open space and the protection of environmentally sensitive areas.
Collector Road	A roadway providing service which is of relatively moderate traffic volume, moderate trip length, and moderate operating speed. Collector roads collect and distribute traffic between local roads or arterial roads.
Commercial Development	C1, C2, or CP zoning as defined in the Lake County Code or Land Development Regulations, as amended from time to time.
Commercial Uses	Activities within land areas which are predominantly connected with the sale, rental and distribution of products, or performance of services.
Common Area	Any part of a development designed and intended to be used in common by the owners, residents or tenants of the development.
Common Open Space	All open space, natural areas and recreational areas which are part of a common area.
Compatibility	A condition in which land uses or conditions can coexist in relative proximity to each other in a stable fashion over time such that no use or condition is unduly negatively impacted directly or indirectly by another use or condition.
Compensating Storage	Physical replacement of natural flood water storage volumes that would be displaced in areas of special flood hazard due to development. The volume of compensating storage shall be calculated assuming normal wet season ground water levels.
Comprehensive Plan	A plan adopted pursuant to the "Local Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act" and meeting the requirements of ss. 163.3177 and 163.3178.
Concurrency	The necessary public facilities and services to maintain the adopted level of service standards are available when the impacts of development occur.

Concurrency Management System	The procedures and/or process that the local government will utilize to assure that development orders and permits are not issued unless the necessary facilities and services are available concurrent with the impacts of development.
Cone of Depression	A depression in the potentiometric surface of a body of ground water, which has the shape of an inverted cone which can develop around a well from which water is being withdrawn or around a sensitive karst feature.
Cone of Influence	The area in an aquifer around a well or well field where pumping affects the potentiometric surface in that aquifer.
Confined Aquifer	An aquifer that is bounded above and below by impermeable beds or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself.
Confining Layer	See confining unit.
Confining Unit	A formation that does not conduct readily water and/or is less permeable than the aquifers above or below it. When a confining unit is above an aquifer, recharge to or discharge from that aquifer is restricted by that confining layer.
Connected Wetland	A vegetative community which is part of a flowing water system or a runoff system where waters flow through during times of heavy rainfall.
Conservation	The prudent use of natural resources commensurate with environmental functions.
Conservation Areas	Land Areas designated for the purpose of conserving or protecting natural resources or environmental quality, including, but not limited to, areas designated for such purposes as Flood control, protection of Groundwater or Surface Water Quality or quantity, Floodplain Management, fisheries Management, or protection of vegetative communities or wildlife habitat.
Conservation Easement	A recorded Easement deed approved in form by the County Attorney which legally describes a portion of a property that is bound to Conservation uses in perpetuity, and which prohibits or limits the activities described in F.S. § 704.06, as the same now exists or may from time to time be amended. All Conservation Easements Shall include the legal description and be recorded. When Plats are involved, the easement shall be recorded prior to or in conjunction with the recording of the Final Plat.
Conservation Open Space	Land area that is suitable for conservation uses.
Conservation Plan	A formal document prepared or approved by the Lake County Soil and Water Conservation District organized pursuant to Chapter 582, Florida Statutes, which outlines a system of management practices to control soil erosion, reduce sediment loss or protect the water quality on a specific parcel.

Conservation Uses	Activities within land areas designated for the purpose of conserving or protecting natural resources or environmental quality and includes areas designated for such purpose as flood control, protection of quality or quantity of groundwater of surface water, floodplain management, fisheries management, or protection of vegetative communities or wildlife habitat.
Critical	Of special importance, requiring high-priority treatment, usually applied to resource areas of special importance due to their usefulness, hazard, or pending impact from alteration.
Critical Habitat	The viable areas of habitation including feeding, breeding, and nesting areas for species of Special Concern as well as Endangered and Threatened species as confirmed by appropriate jurisdictional agency documentation, or by reports which may be submitted by an applicant requesting a development order on a site containing an area of such habitation by the above noted species. The extent of these areas shall have a definitive boundary which may vary in extent based on the individual species.
Currently Available Revenue Sources	An existing source and amount of revenue presently available to the local government. It does not include a local government's present intent to increase the future level or amount of a revenue source which is contingent on ratification by public referendum.
Density	The number of people or residential units allowed per unit of land, such as residents or employees per acre.
Depression Basins	Natural depression watershed areas which have no positive outfall for surface water runoff except by infiltration or evapo-transpiration.
Designated Vegetation	Those species designated as endangered, threatened or commercially exploited pursuant to Chapter 581, Florida Statutes.
Designated Wildlife	See Listed Species.
Development	As defined in 380.04 Florida Statutes. Generally the carrying out of any building activity or mining operation or the making of any material changes in the use or appearance of any structure or land, so as to adapt the land to non-agricultural purposes.
Development Approval	Final approval by Lake County of a development permit.
Development Order	Means any order granting, denying, or granting with conditions an application for a development permit.
Development Permit	Includes any building permit, zoning permit, subdivision approval, rezoning, certification, special exception, variance, or any other official action of local government having the effect of permitting the development of land. A Wekiva River development permit shall not include a building permit certificate of occupancy, or other permit relating to the compliance of a development with applicable electrical, plumbing, or other building codes.

Development Rights	The potential for the improvement of a parcel of real property, which exists because of the combination of the future land use category and zoning classification of the parcel, and providing for consistency with provisions of the Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Regulations of Lake County.
Distribution	The spatial array of land uses throughout an area.
Easement	Means any strip of land created by a subdivider for public or private utilities, drainage, sanitation, or other specified uses having limitations, the title to which shall remain in the name of the property owner, subject to the right of use designated in the reservation of the servitude.
Educational Uses	Activities and facilities of public or private primary or secondary schools, vocational and technical schools, and colleges and universities licensed by the Florida Department of Education, including the areas of buildings, campus open space, dormitories, recreational facilities or parking.
Endangered Species	Any species of flora and/or fauna naturally occurring in Florida, whose prospects of survival are in jeopardy due to modification or loss of habitat; over utilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes; disease; predation; inadequacy of regulatory mechanisms; or other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence. Endangered species include, at a minimum, those identified as such in Chapter 39-27, Florida Administrative Code, s. 581.185, Florida Statutes and 50 of Federal Regulations, Sections 17.11 and 17.12.
Environmentally Sensitive	Descriptive of lands including but not limited to rivers, streams, lakes, springs, karst features with an aquifer connection, wetlands, floodplains, aquifer protection zones, sensitive natural habitats and existing or potential habitat of a designated species.
Evacuation Routes	Routes designated by county civil defense authorities or the regional evacuation plan for the movement of persons to safety in the event of a hurricane.
Evaluation & Appraisal Report (EAR)	An evaluation and appraisal report (due every seven years) as adopted by the local governing body in accordance with the requirements of Section 163.3191, F.S., that assesses the progress in implementing the local government's comprehensive plan.
Excavation	The removal and transport of earth materials (sometimes referred to as "borrow" activities). This definition excludes commercial mining operations (such as lime rock and sand mining operations), excavation associated with construction of storm water management facilities, excavation activities governed by the Lake County Subdivision Regulations, and excavation associated with sod farming and removal activities, and tree farming activities.
Exotic Species	A non-native plant or animal.
Extent	The amount of development, including the area or size in acres.

Extraction	The removal of resources from their location so as to make them suitable for commercial, industrial, or construction use; but does not include excavation solely in aid of onsite farming or onsite construction, nor the process of searching, prospecting, exploring, or investigating for resources for drilling.
Fill	Raising the surface level of the land with suitable soil or clean fill material.
Facility Availability	Whether or not a facility is available in a manner to satisfy the concurrency management system.
Fish and Wildlife	Any member of the animal kingdom, including, but not limited to, any mammal, fish, bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod, or other invertebrate.
Flatwoods	Broad, nearly level, low ridges of dominantly poorly drained soils characteristically vegetated with open woods of pine and saw palmetto.
Flood or Flooding	The inundation of land by the overflow of a stream basin or depression basin, the accumulation of runoff, or the rise of ground water.
Floodplain	Areas inundated during a 100-year flood event or identified by the National Flood Insurance Program as an A Zone or V Zone on Flood Insurance Rate Maps of Flood Hazard Boundary Maps. See also One Hundred Year Floodplain.
Floodway	The channel of a river or other watercourse of the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot.
Florida-Friendly Landscaping	A program developed in a partnership of the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Florida's water management districts, the Florida Department of Environmental Protections and other agencies and organizations. It addresses the serious problems of pollution in stormwater runoff, water shortages and disappearing habitats. The program includes using the right plants in the right place, water efficiency, reducing runoff, Florida-Friendly lawns and other guidelines. They published <i>A Guide to Florida-Friendly Landscaping – Florida Yards & Neighborhoods Handbook</i> . 3 rd Edition in 2006.
Floridan Aquifer System (FAS)	An aquifer system in the limestone and dolomites of the carbonate unit that is below the surficial aquifer system. It underlies all of Lake County and is the principal source of the water used in Lake County. It is composed of thick sequences of carbonate rocks (limestone, dolomitic limestones, and dolomite) of Eocene to Oligocene age that are generally high in permeability and hydraulically connected to each other in varying degrees. The FAS has two major water-bearing zones; the Upper Floridan and Lower Floridan zones. These zones are separated by a lower permeability limestone, dolomite and anhydrite formation.

Foster Care Facility	A facility which houses foster residents and provides a family living environment for the residents, including such supervision and care as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional and social needs of the residents and serving either children or adult foster residents.
General Lanes	Intrastate roadway lanes not exclusively designated by the Florida Department of Transportation for long distance, high speed travel. In urbanized areas, general lanes include high occupancy vehicle lanes not physically separated from other travel lanes.
Geophysical	Of or pertaining to the physical properties of earth materials and their chemical composition and transformations.
Goal	The long-term end toward which programs or activities are ultimately directed.
Gross Area	Includes the entire area of a parcel of land excluding road right of way prior to development.
Groundwater	Water found below land surface in an aquifer. {Moisture present in unsaturated soil is not considered ground water.}
Group Home	A facility which provides a living environment for unrelated residents who operate as the functional equivalent of a family, including such supervision and care as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional and social needs of the residents. Adult congregate living facilities comparable in size to group homes are included in this definition.
Habitat	The natural abode of a plant or animal. The kind of environment in which a plant or animal normally lives, as opposed to the range, or spatial distribution.
Habitat Corridors	A naturally-vegetated transportation route for plants and animals that connects larger natural areas. Wild plants and animals typically require avenues for dispersal to different feeding and breeding sites in order to survive.
Hazardous Waste	Solid waste, or a combination of solid wastes <u>Materials</u> , which, because of its <u>their</u> quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness or may pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly transported, disposed of, stored, treated or otherwise managed.
Historic Resources	All areas, districts or sites containing properties listed on the Florida Master Site File, the National Register of Historic Places, or designated by a local government as historically, architecturally, or archaeologically significant.
Hydric Soils	Soil that is wet long enough to periodically produce anaerobic conditions, thereby influencing the growth of plants.
Hydrogeologic	Of or pertaining to the science that deals with subsurface waters and with related geologic aspects of surface water. The movement patterns and chemistry of ground water are heavily dependent on

	geology of the area.
Hydrologic	Of or pertaining to the science that deals with water, its properties, circulation, and distribution on and under the earth's surface and in the atmosphere, from the moment of its precipitation until it is returned to the atmosphere through evapo-transpiration or is discharged into the ocean.
Hydroperiod	The annual period of inundation.
Important Agricultural Areas	The important farmlands that are identified by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. These include prime and unique farmlands, and additional farmland of statewide and local importance as described in 7 Code of Federal Regulations 657.
Important Ecological Community	An assemblage of native biota which may be easily recognized because of characteristic species or overall appearance, and which is sustainable through maintenance or ecosystem regulators such as fire to period inundation.
Improvements	Physical changes made to raw land, and structures placed on or under the land surface in order to make the land more usable.
Industrial Uses	The activities within land areas predominantly connected with manufacturing, assembly, processing, or storage of products.
Infrastructure	Those man-made structures which serve the common needs of the population, such as: sewage disposal systems; potable water systems; potable water wells serving a system; solid waste disposal sites or retention areas; stormwater systems; utilities; piers; docks; wharves; breakwaters; bulkheads; seawalls; bulwarks; revetments; causeways; marinas; navigation channels; bridges; and roadways.
Injection Well	A well into which fluids are drained, either by gravity flow or under pressure. The terms deep well and shallow well injection have no real significance relative to the actual depth of a well.
Intensity	The extent to which land may be developed or used, including the consumption or use of the space above, on or below ground; the measurement of the use of or demand on natural resources; and the measurement of the use of or demand on facilities and services.
Intermediate Aquifer System	The aquifer system that lies between the overlying surficial aquifer system and the underlying Floridan aquifer system. This system contains ground water under confined conditions. This aquifer is not present in all areas of Lake County.
Isolated Wetlands	Cypress domes or shallow marshes where no naturally occurring outfall exists.
Karst Area	A terrain, generally underlain by limestone or dolostone, in which the topography is chiefly formed by the dissolution of rocks, and which may be characterized by karst features.

Karst Features	Features including but not limited to springs, sinkholes, sinking streams, closed depressions, subterranean drainage and caves.
Lake County	A political subdivision of the State of Florida, the governing body of which is the Board of County Commissioners.
Land Application	The act of disposing of sewage effluent and/or sludge on the earth's surface. There are three primary types of land application: (1) overland flow, which includes depository sludge in landfills, (2) rapid rate infiltration, such as in percolation ponds, and (3) slow rate infiltration such as spray irrigation.
Level of Service (LOS)	An indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by or proposed to be provided by a facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. Level of service shall indicate the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility.
Limited Access Facility	A roadway especially designed for through traffic, and over, from, or to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no greater than a limited right or easement of access.
Listed Species	Species that have been designated at the Federal or State level as endangered, threatened, or Species of Special Concern; also know as "designated species."
Local Road	A roadway providing service which is of relatively low traffic volume, short average trip length or minimal through traffic movements, and high volume land access for abutting property.
Lot	A portion of land or a building or structure capable of being legally identified. The word "lot" includes the words "plot", "parcel", "condominium" or "cooperative unit" or "tract".
Low Density Residential Development (within the Wekiva River Protection Area)	See Rural Density Residential Development (less than or equal to one dwelling unit per gross net buildable acre.)
Low Income Household	One or more natural persons or a family, the total annual adjusted gross household income of which does not exceed 80 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the state, or 80 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or, if not within an MSA, within the county in which the person or family resides, whichever is greater.
Major Trip Generators (or attractors)	Concentrated areas of intense land use or activity that produces or attracts a significant number of local trip ends.
Manufactured Home	A mobile home fabricated on or after June 15, 1976, in an offsite manufacturing facility for installation or assembly at the building site, with each section bearing a seal certifying that it is built in compliance with the federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standard Act.
Mean High Water Mark	As defined and determined by the St. Johns River Water Management District.

Minerals	Any naturally formed inorganic element or compound. All solid minerals, including clay, gravel, phosphate rock, limestone, dolomite, shells (excluding live shellfish), stone, sand, heavy minerals, and any rare earths, which are contained in the soils or waters of the state.
Mining	The extraction of natural deposits from the earth which are regulated by the State of Florida under Part II of Chapter 211 and Chapter 378, Florida Statutes, and by Lake County code.
Mobile Home	A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is 8 body feet or more in width and which is built on an integral chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling when connected to the required utilities and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein.
Moderate Income Household	One or more natural persons or a family, the total annual adjusted gross household income of which is less than 120 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the state, or 120 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or, if not within an MSA, within the county in which the person or family resides, whichever is greater.
Most Effective Recharge Areas	Type "A" Hydrologic soils, defined by the NRCS Soil Survey, unless otherwise provided for by rule of the St Johns River Water Management District. Applies only to the Wekiva Study Area.
Mounding	Filling the area of the absorption field of a septic tank with suitable soil material to raise it above the water table to meet state and local regulations.
Mount Plymouth-Sorrento Urban Compact Node	The Mt. Plymouth-Sorrento Urban Compact Node shall mean the following area: Sections 24, 25 and 35, Township 19 South, Range 27 East; the Southwest ¼ of the Southwest ¼ of Section 17, Township 19 South, Range 28 East; the South ½ of Section 18, Township 19 South, Range 28 East; all of Sections 19, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, Township 19 South, Range 28 East.
National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)	Restrictions established by the U.S. EPA pursuant to Section 109 of the Clean Air Act to limit the quality or concentration of an air pollutant that may be allowed to exist in the ambient air for any specific period of time. Those air pollutants for which standards exist are: carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide and total suspended particulates.
Native Biota	The natural occurrence of species of plants and animals in a specific region. Native biota does not include species that are exotic or introduced by humans and that have become "naturalized".
Native Vegetation	Plants that are indigenous to the State of Florida.
Natural Drainage Features	The naturally occurring features of an area which accommodates the flow of rainfall runoff, such as streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands.

Natural Ecological Communities	An ecological community is an assemblage of plants and animals that is: (1) repeatable in general terms under similar physical conditions over the landscape, (2) capable of self-maintenance, (3) can be recognized as being distinct from adjoining communities, and (4) has not been significantly altered by previous manmade activities. A community can usually be recognized by a few key species of plants. A natural ecological community is one that is important as a reserve of biological diversity.
Natural Reservation	Areas designated for conservation purposes and operated by contractual agreement with or managed by a federal, state, regional, or local government or non-profit agency such as national parks, state parks, lands purchased under the Save Our Coasts, Conservation and Recreational Lands or Save Our Rivers programs, sanctuaries, preserves, monuments, archaeological sites, historic sites, wildlife management areas, national seashores, and Outstanding Florida Waters.
Natural Resources	Natural features associated with the land, air, water, groundwater, flora and fauna, as well as other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the State of Florida and situated in an area of critical state concern or offshore from an area of critical state concern.
Neighborhood Commercial Development	CP zoning as defined by the Lake County Code or Land Development Regulations, as amended from time to time.
Net Acre	The net buildable area of a parcel of land measured in acres.
Net Buildable Area	The total area of a parcel of land minus wetlands and water bodies; also referred to as "Net Area"
Net Density	The number of dwelling units per net acre.
Non-attainment	Any area not meeting ambient air quality standards and designated as a non-attainment area under Section 17-2.410, F.A.C. for any of the NAAQS listed air pollutants.
Non-point Source Pollution	Contamination arising from the discharge of wastes to the land, soils, water bodies or to the atmosphere from dispersed sources.
Objective	A specific, measurable, intermediate end that is achievable and marks progress toward a goal.

One Hundred Year Floodplain	The regulatory flood which is representative of large floods known to have occurred generally in the area and reasonable characteristic of what can be expected to occur on a particular stream. The regulatory flood generally has a flood frequency of approximately 100 years as determined from analysis of floods in a particular area. The area of the 100 year floodplain will be that shown on the Federal Emergency Management Administration Map used by Lake County, United States Geological Survey Flood Prone maps, regional or State agency area specific studies, or the area established by site-specific engineering or hydrological studies prepared by the applicant utilizing accepted engineering practices. Areas inundated during a 100-year flood event or identified by the National Flood Insurance Program as an A zone or V zone on Flood Insurance Rate Maps or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps.
Open Space	Land area that remains undeveloped or minimally developed, such as trails and boardwalks, as part of a natural resource preserve or passive recreation area and shall include land preserved for conservation purposes. Within a development site, the County shall require that a minimum quantity of buildable area remain preserved, which shall represent the minimum open space requirement. The minimum required open space shall exclude water bodies, wetlands, residential lots, street rights of way, parking lots, impervious surfaces, and active recreation areas. Minimum required open space may include permeable stormwater management areas if enhanced as amenities utilizing native vegetation. Golf courses shall be generally excluded with the exception that areas of a golf course outside of the regularly maintained fairways that are naturally vegetated and not subject to chemical application may be credited toward the minimum open space requirement. The minimum required quantity of open space within a development site shall be calculated over the net buildable area of a parcel, which is defined as the total area of a parcel less wetlands and water bodies. Non-buildable areas, including wetlands and water bodies, are recognized as protected features but shall not be credited toward the minimum open space requirement.
Ordinary High Water Mark	As defined and determined by the St. Johns River Water Management District.
Paleontologic	Dealing with the study of life in past geologic time based on fossils, plants and animals.
Parcel	See Lot (A portion of land or a building or structure capable of being legally identified. The word "lot" includes the words "plot", "parcel", "condominium" or "cooperative unit" or "tract".)
Pattern	The form of the physical dispersal of development or land use.
Percolate or Percolation	The movement of water through small openings within porous materials, generally soils.
Permeability	The capacity of a formation or soil for transmitting water.

Point-source Pollution	Contamination arising from direct discharge of wastes to water bodies, geologic formation or to the atmosphere. This can be through a pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operations or vessel or other floating craft or other concentrated means from which pollutants are discharged.
Policy	The way in which programs and activities are conducted to achieve an identified goal.
Ponding	Standing water on soils in closed depressions.
Potentiometric Map or "Pot" Map	A subsurface contour map showing the elevation of a potentiometric surface. Maps of the potentiometric surface of the Floridan aquifer are prepared twice a year by the US Geological Survey in Florida.
Potentiometric Surface	An imaginary surface representing the total head of ground water and defined by the level to which water will rise in a tightly cased well. The potentiometric surface is related to a specific aquifer, usually the Floridan.
Preservation	The perpetual maintenance of areas in their natural state.
Productivity (soils)	The capacity of a soil for producing a specified plant or sequence of plants under specified management.
Protected	Refers to official Federal, State or international treaty lists which provide legal protection for the rare and endangered species they list.
Protected Recharge Areas	Areas with a natural potential for an average annual recharge rate to the Florida aquifer of 10 inches or greater.
Public Buildings and Grounds	Structures or lands that are owned, leased, or operated by a government entity, such as civic and community centers, hospitals, libraries, police stations, fire stations, and government administration buildings.
Public Transit	Passenger services provided by public, private or non-profit entities such as the following surface transit modes: commuter rail, rail rapid transit, light rail transit, light guideway transit, express bus, and local fixed route bus.
Rare Species	Species which, although not presently endangered or threatened as defined, are potentially at risk because they are found only within a restricted geographic area or habitat in the State, or are sparsely distributed over a wider range.
Receiving Area	An area designated for potential development beyond its base density through the transfer of development rights from a designated sending area. Receiving Area Number One and Receiving Area Number Two (Mount Plymouth-Sorrento Urban Compact Node) located within the Wekiva River Protection Area are defined and described in the Future Land Use Element of the Lake County Comprehensive Plan.

Recharge	The process of adding water to the zone of saturation. It is commonly described in inches per year. Recharge can be influenced by development. Increasing the rate of stormwater runoff and building impervious surfaces, such as roads, parking lots, and buildings, can alter both the rate and volume of recharge and reduce the area available for rainfall percolation. The quantity and quality of water being recharged can also be influenced by development.
Recharge Area	Land or water areas through which groundwater is replenished. The surficial aquifer system is recharged by rainfall and surface water. Recharge can be augmented locally from other sources. Examples of these other sources are wastewater or reuse water land application, rapid-infiltration basins, and septic systems. Where the water level in the surficial aquifer is higher than the potentiometric surface of the Floridan aquifer, the surficial aquifer system has the potential to recharge the Floridan aquifer. These areas include much of Lake County.
Reclamation	The filling, backfilling, restructuring, reshaping, and/or re-vegetation within and around a mine, land excavation or filling area to a safe and aesthetic condition.
Regulatory Flood	See 100 year flood (The regulatory flood which is representative of large floods known to have occurred generally in the area and reasonable characteristic of what can be expected to occur on a particular stream. The regulatory flood generally has a flood frequency of approximately 100 years as determined from analysis of floods in a particular area. The area of the 100 year floodplain will be that shown on the Federal Emergency Management Administration Map used by Lake County, United States Geological Survey Flood prone maps, regional or State agency area specific studies, or the area established by site-specific engineering or hydrological studies prepared by the applicant utilizing accepted engineering practices. Areas inundated during a 100-year flood event or identified by the National Flood Insurance Program as an A zone or V zone on Flood Insurance Rate Maps or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps.)
Relief	The elevations of inequalities of a land surface, considered collectively.
Relocation Housing	Those dwellings which are made available to families displaced by public programs, provided that such dwellings are decent, safe and sanitary and within the financial means of the families or individuals displaced.
Residential Uses	Activities within land areas used predominantly for housing.
Reuse (land)	The planned activity or activities that are intended for the land excavation or filling area and/or abutting land after the excavation or filling ceases and reclamation is completed.
Reuse (water)	The reuse of wastewater generally treated to drinking water standards.

Right-of-Way (ROW)	Means any land dedicated, deeded, used, or to be used for a street, alley, walkway, boulevard, drainage facility, access for ingress and egress, or other purpose by the public, certain designated individuals, or governing bodies.
Road	A general term used to describe a right-of-way which provides for vehicular and pedestrian movement between certain points which may provide for vehicular and pedestrian access to properties adjacent to it, and which may also provide for the location of underground utilities; whether designated as a street, highway, thoroughfare, parkway, freeway, road, avenue, boulevard, lane, place, court or however designated whenever dedicated for public use and accepted by the Board of County Commissioners.
Roadway Functional Classification	The assignment of roads into categories according to the character of service they provide in relation to the total road network. Basic functional categories include limited access facilities, arterial roads, and collector roads, which may be subcategorized into principal, major or minor levels. Those levels may be further grouped into urban and rural categories.
Runoff	The precipitation that does not infiltrate into the soil.
Rural Areas	Low density areas characterized by social, economic and institutional activities which may be largely based on agricultural uses, or the extraction of natural resources in unprocessed form, or areas containing large proportions of undeveloped, unimproved, or low density property.
Rural Density Residential Development	Less than or equal to one dwelling unit per gross net buildable acre.
Secondary Treatment	The second step in wastewater processing whereby most of the organic material in sewage areas is broken down to simpler, inorganic molecules. The biological demands of sewage, such as the heavy use of oxygen, are reduced at this step. This kind of treatment is commonly the last step in sewage treatment plants.
Seepage	The movement of water through small openings within porous materials, generally soils (see <i>Percolation</i>).
Sending Area	An area designated as environmentally-sensitive and therefore suitable for the reduction of development potential through the transfer of development rights to a designated receiving area. "A-1-40" Sending Area Number One and "A-1-20" Sending Area Number Two located within the Wekiva River Protection Area are defined and described in the Future Land Use Element of the Lake County Comprehensive Plan.
Sensitive	Areas where natural resource values or hazards play a primary role in land suitability and capability. These include areas with special natural resource characteristics which may be described as fragile and subject to harm with a minimal amount of alteration.
Sensitive Karst Features	Aquifer Connection

Sensitive Natural Habitats	Include longleaf pine, sandhill, sand pine, and xeric oak scrub habitats.
Services	The programs and employees determined necessary by local government to provide adequate operation and maintenance of public facilities and infrastructure as well as those educational, health care, social and other programs necessary to support the programs, public facilities, and infrastructure set out in the local plan or required by local, state, or federal law.
Sheet Flow	The pattern of water movement where water moves in a broad-spread, shallow layer across the surface. This is typical in wetlands, marshes, grasslands, pine flatwoods, and prairies.
Significant Natural Upland Community	Those sites identified on the Conservation Element as "Significant Upland Communities".
Silviculture	A process of or pertaining to commercial forestry following accepted forest management principles, whereby the crops constituting forests are tended, harvested, and reforested either by natural or artificial reforestation, or both.
Sinkhole	A naturally occurring, karst feature on the land surface typically measured in meters or tens of meters, typically circular and/or conical in nature, characterized by closed depressional contours, internal drainage and side slopes that are notably steeper than the natural slope of the surrounding land surface. A sinkhole may or may not exhibit an open connection into the Floridan aquifer. It also may or may not contain water. To be characterized a sinkhole, the settlement that caused the depression must have resulted from subsidence or raveling of soils, sediments, or rock materials into subterranean voids created by the effect of water on a limestone or similar rock formation.
Site Alteration	Activities including, but not limited to removal of, or damage to, vegetation, burning, filling, ditching, dredging, drainage, excavation, earth moving, water containment and changes in the natural flow regime.
Site Plan Approval	A process for the review and approval of a development plan prior to the issuance of a development permit.
Slough	A broad, slightly depressional, poorly defined drainageway.
Soil	A natural three-dimensional body at the earth's surface. It is capable of supporting plants and has properties resulting from the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting on earthy parent material, as conditioned by relief over periods of time.
Solid Waste	Means sludge from a waste treatment works, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, or garbage, rubbish, refuse, or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations.

Source Separation	The separation of the components of solid waste (glass, metal, paper, chemicals, plastic, kitchen wastes, etc.) at the source of generation before disposal to allow for alternative waste management practices such as reuse, recycling, and energy recovery.
Species of Special Concern	Fauna identified in Section 39-27.005 F.A.C. which warrants special protection, recognition or consideration because it has an inherent significant vulnerability to habitat modification, environmental alteration, human disturbance, or substantial human exploitation which, in the foreseeable future, may result in its becoming a Threatened species; may already meet certain criteria for designation as a Threatened species but for which conclusive data is limited or lacking; may occupy such an unusually vital and essential ecological niche that should it decline significantly in numbers or distribution other species would be adversely affected to a significant degree; or has not sufficiently recovered from past population depletion.
Spring	A point where underground water emerges onto the Earth's surface (including at the bottom of a stream, lake or the ocean). The image of a trickle of water springing from a hillside hardly matches that of a vast cave pouring forth a river, but both are springs
Springshed	Those areas within ground and surface water basins that contribute to the discharge of the spring, also known as a spring recharge basin.
Springshed Protection Zones	<u>Springshed protection zones include the following:</u> A Primary Springshed Protection Zone is an area within a springshed that includes protected recharge areas, areas more vulnerable to contamination, karst features with an aquifer connection, stream-to-sink basin features and buffer areas adjacent to a spring or spring run. A Secondary Springshed Protection Zone is an area within a springshed outside of the primary springshed protection zone and is also vulnerable to contamination.
Stream	Any river, creek, slough, or natural watercourse in which water usually flows in a defined bed or channel. It is not essential that the flowing be uniform or uninterrupted. The fact that some part of the bed or channel has been dredged or improved does not prevent the watercourse from being a stream.
Stream Basins	Watershed areas which drain surface water runoff via streams and channels, both natural and manmade.
Stream Crossing	Transportation and utility crossings of stream basins.
Stream-to-Sink Basins	A drainage basin typified by surface streams or runoff discharging into a karst area that is directly open to the limestone of the FAS.

Street	See Road (a general term used to describe a right-of-way which provides for vehicular and pedestrian movement between certain points which may provide for vehicular and pedestrian access to properties adjacent to it, and which may also provide for the location of underground utilities; whether designated as a street, highway, thoroughfare, parkway, freeway, road, avenue, boulevard, lane, place, court or however designated whenever dedicated for public use and accepted by the Board of County Commissioners).
Structure	Anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires permanent location on the ground or attachment to something having a permanent location on the ground as well as a mobile home.
Suitability	The degree to which the existing characteristics and limitations of land and water are compatible with a proposed use or development.
Surface Waters	Water upon the surface of the earth, whether contained in bounds created naturally or artificially or diffused. Water from natural springs shall be classified as surface water when it exits from the spring onto the earth's surface.
Surficial Aquifer System (water table aquifer)	An aquifer where the ground water is at atmospheric pressure, i.e., not confined and has no impermeable layer between the zone of saturation and water table. It consists of the surficial sands, silts, and clays and in some cases limestone where there is no confining layer.
Tertiary Treatment	The third and usually most expensive in a series of processes whereby pollutants such as phosphorous or nitrogen compounds are removed from wastewater. Most sewage treatment plants are only capable of secondary treatment of wastewater.
Threatened Species	Any species of flora or fauna naturally occurring in Florida which may not be in immediate danger of extinction, but which exists in such small populations as to become endangered if it is subjected to increased stress as a result of further modification of its environment. Threatened species include, at a minimum, those identified as such in Chapter 39-27, Florida Administrative Code, s. 581.185, Florida Statutes and 50 of Federal Regulations, Sections 17.11 and 17.12.
Timber	Any wood for which any useful articles may be made or which may be used to the advantage in any class of manufacture or construction.
Tract	See Lot (a portion of land or a building or structure capable of being legally identified. The word "lot" includes the words "plot", "parcel", "condominium" or "cooperative unit" or "tract".)
Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)	The conveyance of development rights, to an individual or legal entity, from a sending area by deed, easement or other legal instrument, as approved by the County Attorney for Lake County, assignment to another parcel of land in a receiving area, and recordation of the conveyance in the Public Records of Lake County, Florida. Within the Wekiva River Protection Area, transferable development rights shall be calculated on the gross density permitted under the zoning classification for a sending area parcel in place immediately prior to March 12, 1990, and depicted on the Future

	Land Use Map 4-5.
Transportation Demand Management	Strategies and techniques that can be used to increase the efficiency of the transportation system. Demand management focuses on ways of influencing the amount and demand for transportation by encouraging alternatives to the single-occupant automobile and by altering local peak hour travel demand. These strategies and techniques may, among others, include: ridesharing programs, flexible work hours, telecommuting, shuttle services, and parking management.
Transportation Disadvantaged	Those individuals who because of physical or mental disability, income status, or age are unable to transport themselves or purchase transportation and are therefore dependent upon others to obtain access to healthcare, employment, education, shopping, social activities, or other life-sustaining activities.
Transportation System Management	Improving roads, intersections, and other related facilities to make the existing transportation system operate more efficiently. Transportation system management techniques include demand management strategies, incident management strategies, and other actions that increase the operating efficiency of the existing system.
Type "A" Soils	A soil group defined by the NRCS as having high infiltration rates.
Unconfined Aquifer	See surficial aquifer system.
Upland Communities	Those non-wetland, non-aquatic areas not subject to regular flooding. These include: scrub, sandhill, xeric hammock, upland pine forest, mesic hammock, slope forest, mesic flatwoods and scrubby flatwoods. For this element, communities that do not consistently meet legal criteria for protection as a wetland have also been included. These are floodplain forest, baygall, wet flatwoods, and hydric hammocks.
Uplands	All land that is not wetlands or water bodies.
Urban Density	More than one (1) dwelling unit per net buildable acre.
Usable Land Area	See Net Acre (the net buildable area of a parcel of land measured in acre) , and also Net Buildable Area (the total area of a parcel of land minus wetlands and water bodies; also referred to as "Net Area").
Vegetative Communities	Ecological communities, such as oak hammocks or cypress swamps, which are classified based on the presence of certain soils, vegetation and animals.
Vertical Drainage	The characteristic of porous soils and rocks whereby water pools only temporarily and cannot form perennial streams on the earth's surface; instead, water flows straight down through soils and rock to an

	underlying aquifer.
Very Low Income Household	One or more natural persons or a family, not including students, the total annual adjusted gross household income of which does not exceed 50 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the state, or 50 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or, if not within an MSA, within the county in which the person or family resides, whichever is greater.
Viable Population	Any species population that is of sufficient quantity to self-propagate and continue in existence without outside intervention.
Water	Any and all water on or beneath the surface of the ground or in the atmosphere, including natural or artificial watercourses, lakes, ponds, or diffused surface water and water percolating, standing, or flowing, beneath the surface of ground, as well as all coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the state.
Water Body	A stream, river, lake, pond, submerged marsh or swamp, spring, or seep, as identified by the United States Geological Survey, Florida Geological Survey, or Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The boundary of a water body shall be the mean annual flood line.
Water Recharge Area	Land or water areas through which groundwater is replenished. The surficial aquifer system (SAS) is recharged by rainfall. Recharge is augmented locally by artificial recharge — wastewater or reuse water land application, rapid-infiltration basins, and septic systems. In areas where the water level in the surficial aquifer is higher than the potentiometric surface of the Floridan aquifer, the Floridan aquifer system (FAS) is recharged by the SAS. These areas include much of the county.
Water Table	The ground water surface in the surficial aquifer. It is defined by the levels at which water stands in wells that penetrate the water body just far enough to hold standing water.
Waterfront	Any lot or parcel bordering on a water body.
Wekiva River Protection Area	The lands within Township 18 South, Range 28 East; Township 18 South, Range 29 East; Township 19 South, Range 28 East, less those lands lying west of a line bounded by County Road 437, State Road 46 and County Road 435; township 19 South, Range 29 East; Township 20 South, Range 28 East, less all lands lying west of County Road 435; and Township 20 South, Range 29 East, less all those lands east of Markham Woods road.
Wekiva River System	Refers to the Wekiva River, the Little Wekiva River, Black Water Creek, Rock Springs Run, Sulphur Run, Lake Norris and Seminole Creek.

Wetlands	Lands which are transitional between terrestrial (upland) and aquatic (open water) systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or where the land is covered by shallow water. Such lands are predominantly characterized by hydrophytic vegetation identified in Section 17-4.022, F.A.C. The presence of hydric soils determined by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, and other indicators of regular or periodic inundation, shall be used as presumptive evidence of the presence of a wetland area. The existence and extent of these shall be determined by the jurisdictional limits defined by Chapter 17-4, F.A.C. and implemented by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, or as defined within Chapter 40D-4 and implemented by the Southwest Florida District or within Chapter 40C-4 and implemented by the St. Johns River Water Management District.
Wetlands Dependent Wildlife Species	Any wildlife species whose life cycle depends in whole or in part on a wetlands environment.
Wildlife	Any member of the animal kingdom, including, but not limited to, any mammal, fish, bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod, or other invertebrate.
Woodland Management Plan	A document developed by or in coordination with the Florida Department of Agriculture's Division of Forestry for areas containing commercially valuable forests, developing forests, or other valuable forested areas.