

DIVISION 4.400 GLOSSARY

AASHTO: American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

ACT: Means Section 163.01 and Part II of Chapter 163, Florida Statutes as amended from time to time. *[Added by CPA-07SCH01 (Ord. 07-79); Adopted by BoCC 11/20/07]*

ACTIVITY CENTER: An area containing a planned or existing cluster of related land-use activities, including but not limited to commercial, industrial, and tourist/recreational activities. For further definition see Section 2.110.

ADJACENT COUNTIES: Those Counties which either share a common boundary with Polk County or whose boundary comes within one (1) mile of Polk County's boundary. The following is a list of these Counties: Hillsborough, Hardee, Highlands, Osceola, Orange, Lake, Sumter, Pasco, Manatee, and Okeechobee.

ADJACENT MUNICIPALITIES: Those municipalities that are located outside Polk County's boundary that could have an immediate affect on land-use decisions within Polk County. These municipalities are: Plant City, Kissimmee, Avon Park, and Bowling Green.

ADJACENT SCHOOL SERVICE AREAS: School Service Areas which have a contiguous (coterminous) boundary. *[Added by CPA-07SCH01 (Ord. 07-79); Adopted by BoCC 11/20/07]*

ADMINISTRATIVE DETERMINATION: A written interpretation by a Division Director, upon written request and payment of a fee, which serves to resolve interpretation of conflicting objectives, policies, maps and disputes regarding the interpretation of the Polk County Comprehensive Plan or Land Development Code. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

ADULT DAY CARE CENTER: Any building, buildings, or part of a building, whether operated for profit or not, in which is provided through its ownership or management, for a part of a day, basic services for one (1) or more persons who are 18 years of age or older, who are not related to the owner or operator by blood or marriage, and who require such services. *[Added by CPA2009B-13 (Ord. 09-072) Adopted by BoCC 12/01/09]*

ADULT FAMILY CARE HOME: A full-time, family-type living arrangement, in a private home, under which a person who owns or rents the home provides room, board, and personal care, on a 24-hour basis, for no more than five disabled adults or frail elders who are not relatives, per Chapter 429, F.S. The following family-type living arrangements are not required to be licensed as an Adult Family Care Home: *[Added by CPA2009B-13 (Ord. 09-072) Adopted by BoCC 12/01/09]*

1. An arrangement whereby the person who owns or rents the home provides room, board, and personal services for not more than two adults who do not receive optional state supplementation under Section 409.212, F.S. The person who provides the housing, meals, and personal service/care must own or rent the home and resides therein.

2. An arrangement whereby the person who owns or rents the home provides room, board, and personal services only to his or her relatives.
3. An establishment that is licensed as a Congregate/Assisted Living Facility pursuant to Chapter 429, F.S. and this Code. (See: GROUP HOME)

ADVERSE AVIATION IMPACTS: Detrimental consequences of land-use activities associated with aviation facilities on other nearby land uses, which may be disaggregated into the following types:

- a. **Structural:** Any physical construction that impinges upon land uses adjacent to aviation facilities, e.g. runway extension or modifications
- b. **Non-Structural:** Undesirable byproducts of aviation facilities operations unrelated to construction activities, including: noise, light, odors, turbulence, vibrations, and electronic interference.

AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT: *[Added by CPA-07SCH01 (Ord. 07-79); Adopted by BoCC 11/20/07]*

- a. in the case of a proposed School Facility or school site, any party hereto who has land development jurisdiction over the proposed Facility or site, or provides water or wastewater utility service to the service area encompassing the Facility or site,
- b. in the case of Residential Development, any party hereto who has land development jurisdiction over the property upon which the Residential Development is proposed, and
- c. in the case of any proposed modification of a School Service Area, any party hereto who has land development jurisdiction over all or a portion of the School Service Area or an adjacent School Service Area.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING: Pursuant to the Polk County SHIP program guidelines and Chapter 420, Florida Statutes, eligible housing developed for owner-occupants shall have a sales price not to exceed 90% of the median area purchase price, as established by the U.S. Department of Treasury. Eligible rental housing shall have monthly rents not to exceed 30% of the median gross income for low, very low, and moderate income households as specified by current Polk County SHIP guidelines. *[Revised by CPA-99B-38 (Ord. 99-86); Adopted by BoCC 15 DEC 99]*

AGRICULTURAL USES: Lands used primarily for bona fide commercial farming purposes as defined by Section 193.461, FS.

AIRPORT: A facility licensed, designed, and used for the taking-off and landing of aircraft. *[Revised by CPA-2000A-03 (Ord. 00-39); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2000]*

AIRPORT, ACTIVE: A public use or private use airport that has an active and valid airport license from the State of Florida. *[Revised by CPA-2000A-03 (Ord. 00-39); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2000]*

AIRPORT, PRIVATE USE: Any airport licensed by the State of Florida as a Private Airport, used primarily by the airport licensee, but available for use by others upon specific invitation of the licensee. *[Revised by CPA-2000A-03 (Ord. 00-39); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2000]*

AIRPORT, PUBLIC USE: Any publicly or privately owned airport licensed by the State of Florida as a Public Airport, which meets minimum safety and service standards and is open for use to the general flying public. *[Revised by CPA-2000A-03 (Ord. 00-39); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2000]*

AIRPORT CLEAR ZONE: A designated area of land subject to peak aircraft noise and on which there is the highest potential of danger from aircraft operations.

AIRPORT FACILITY: Any area of land or water improved, maintained, or operated by a governmental agency for the landing and takeoff of aircraft, or privately owned paved runways of 4000 or more feet in length, and any appurtenant area which is used for airport buildings, or other airport facilities or rights-of-way.

AIRPORT OBSTRUCTION: Any structure, object of natural growth, existing condition, or use of land which obstructs the airspace required for the flight of aircraft in landing or taking off at an airport or which otherwise increases the risk of danger to aircraft operations.

AIRPORT OPERATION: An aircraft arrival at or departure from an airport.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY: The attributes of that portion of the atmosphere near ground level and external to buildings or other structures.

ANNEXATION: The incorporation of land area into an existing community resulting in an expansion of boundaries of that community. *[Revised by CPA-99B-38 (Ord. 99-86); Adopted by BoCC 15 DEC 99]*

ANNUAL MINE REPORT: Refers to a report submitted annually by an operator of a mine. The report is reviewed by Polk County to determine whether the operator has followed the BoCC-approved Mining Site Plan and is therefore in compliance with the conditions of the Operating Permit for the preceding year and whether the operator's plan for the coming year varies from those approved in the BoCC-approved Mining Site Plan. *[Added by CPA-2001A-13 (Ord. 01-46); Adopted by BoCC 11 JUL 2001]*

APARTMENT: An independent housekeeping unit (room or suite of rooms used exclusively for permanent or seasonal residential occupancy as a home or residence of one (1) individual, family or household, and not including hotel rooms, motel rooms, lodging rooms, or other living units used for short-term occupancy of less than six (6) months and one (1) day). Each apartment unit shall contain a kitchen area with sink, and the unit shall contain a bathroom with bath and toilet facilities. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

APARTMENT BUILDING: A residential multi-family structure containing greater than four units attached with separate housekeeping units and certain mechanical conveniences such as heat, light, or elevator service in common. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

AQUIFER: Water bearing layer of permeable rock, sand, or gravel that will yield water in usable quantity to a well or a spring.(SWFWMD)

AREA OF CONCERN (for counties): All municipalities within the county, adjacent counties, and adjacent municipalities. (Per 9J-5.015, F.A.C.) *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

AREA OF CONCERN (for municipalities): Adjacent municipalities, the county and counties adjacent to the municipality. (Per 9J-5.015, F.A.C.) *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

ASSESSED VALUE: The value of all land and improvements as determined by the Polk County Property Appraiser. The value of both taxable and tax exempt property is included in assessed value.

AVAILABLE (SANITARY SEWER): A municipal, County-franchised, or County-owned sanitary sewer system is considered available when *[Revised by CPA-95A-05 (Ord 95-34); Adopted by BoCC 17 OCT 95]*:

- a. The system is not under DER moratorium;
- b. For all single-family residences, and for any establishment that has an estimated sewage flow of 1,000 gallons per day or less, a sanitary sewer shall be considered available if the line abuts the property and gravity flow can be maintained from the building to the sewer line;
- c. For any residential subdivision, and all non-residential uses that have an estimated sewage flow of 1,000 gallons per day or more, a sanitary sewer shall be considered available if a gravity line, force main, manhole, or lift station in an easement or right of way is existing under one of the following conditions:
 1. Is within 1/2 mile (2,640 feet) of the property;
 2. Will serve 10 or more Equivalent Residential Units (ERC's) or more and is within 3/4 mile (3,960 feet) of the property;
 3. Will serve 20 Equivalent Residential Units (ERC's) or more and is within one (1) mile (5,280 feet) of the property; and
- d. A sewer system has adequate hydraulic capacity to accept quantity of sewage to be generated by the proposed establishment.

AVAILABLE SCHOOL CAPACITY: A circumstance in which there is sufficient school capacity based on adopted LOS standards to accommodate the demand created by a proposed development. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

AVAILABILITY (PUBLIC WATER): An approved public water supply with:

- a. sufficient capacity to serve the subject property, and
- b. has an adequately sized distribution system within one mile of the property. (DOH) *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

AVERAGE DAILY-FLOW: Average daily flow shall be calculated on the basis of ultimate development at 270 gallons of wastewater or 360 of potable water per day per equivalent residential connection. *[Revised by CPA-2012A-01 (Ord. 12-016); Adopted by BoCC 05 JUN 2012]*

BACKLOGGED ROADWAY FACILITY: A road segment on the Concurrency Determination Network operating below the Adopted Level-of-Service which does not have prohibitive physical, environmental or policy constraints, but is not scheduled for a major capacity improvement within the first three years of the Florida Department of Transportation's Five-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements. Backlogged facilities are recognized as such through their adoption as part of the Traffic Circulation Element. *[Revised by CPA-2001A-13 (Ord. 01-46); Adopted by BoCC 11 JUL 2001]*

BEACH: Lake, river, or creek shores accessible to the general public.

BENEFICIATION: The process of separating phosphate ore from the other materials of approximately the same size, generally sand, with which the phosphate was mined.

BIO-HAZARDOUS WASTE: Solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which, because of its 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 potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly transported, disposed of, stored, treated, or otherwise managed.

BLIGHTED AREAS: Developed areas which are found by the Board of County Commissioners to have deteriorated through neglect or abandonment and which could benefit the community if redeveloped.

BONA FIDE AGRICULTURAL PURPOSE: Per Section 193.46, FS, good faith commercial agricultural use of land. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

BUFFER AREAS: *[Revised by CPA-2002A-01 (Ord. 02-38); Adopted by BoCC 10 JUL 2002]* Any structure, earthen berm, or vegetated open space used to minimize the adverse impact of on-site activities and uses to surrounding less intense land uses (Buffer area standards shall be established within the Land Development Code).

BUILDING: Any structure that encloses a space used for sheltering any occupancy, including a gas or liquid storage tank; and shall include manufactured homes. The term building shall not be deemed to include any "restricted vehicles." *[Revised by CPA-2001A-13 (Ord. 01-46); Adopted by BoCC 11 JUL 2001]*

CAMPUS MASTER PLAN: The identification of general land uses and the need and plans for provision of roads, parking, public transportation, solid waste, drainage, sewer, potable water, and recreation and open space for a 10 to 20 year period pursuant to Section 240.155, F.S. *[Revised by CPA-99B-38 (Ord. 99-86); Adopted by BoCC 15 DEC 99]*

CAPACITY: Defined in the FISH (Florida Inventory of School Houses) Manual as: The number of students that may be housed in a facility at any given time based on a utilization percentage of the total number of existing satisfactory student stations. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT: 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. Capital improvements have a life expectancy of at least five years and costs more than \$25,000.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS BUDGET (CIB): The section of the County's budget that lists the appropriations for capital improvements listed in the next fiscal year of the CIP. and the capital improvements required to replace obsolete and worn out facilities. The portion of each local government's budget which reflects capital improvements scheduled for a fiscal year.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP): A five-year listing of capital improvement projects (including the Capital Improvements Budget), by fiscal year, of capital projects the County intends to provide. The CIP includes project name, location, year of construction, cost, and source of funds.

CARL: Conservation and Recreation Lands. *[Added by CPA-2001A-13 (Ord. 01-46); Adopted by BoCC 11 JUL 2001]*

CERTIFIED ELECTRIC-POWER GENERATING FACILITIES: (See: POWER GENERATION FACILITIES, ELECTRIC (POWER PLANTS)) *[Revised by CPA-2001A-13 (Ord. 01-46); Adopted by BoCC 11 JUL 2001]*

CFRPC: Central Florida Regional Planning Council.

CHANGES TO CAPACITY: Additions, deletions, remodeling, or change of use to the physical plant which increase or decrease the FISH student stations. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

CITIES: -All municipalities in Polk County except those exempt from the Public School Facilities Element, pursuant to Section 163.3177(12), F.S. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

CLASS SIZE AMMENDMENT: A provision to ensure that no later than the 2010 school year, there are a sufficient number of classrooms in a public school so that *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]:*

- a. The maximum number of students assigned to each teacher teaching in a public school classroom(s) for pre-kindergarten through grade 3 does not exceed 18 students.
- b. The maximum number of students assigned to each teacher teaching in a public school classroom(s) for grades 4 through 8 does not exceed 22 students; and
- c. The maximum number of students assigned to each teacher teaching in a public school classroom(s) for grades 9 through 12 does not exceed 25 students.

CO-LOCATION: The placing of two (2) or more public use facilities such as but not limited to schools, libraries, parks, fire, police, EMS, on the same or adjacent parcel(s) of land. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

COMMERCIAL WASTE: All types of solid waste generated by commercial enterprises, including stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other nonmanufacturing activities. (Added by CPA 14C-05, Ord. 14-024, Adopted 05/20/14)

COMMITTED PARATRANSIT TRIPS: Trips which are scheduled for pick-up when placed (in a demand responsive system).

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) PROGRAM: A program, administered by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), in which federal funds are transferred to local governments to provide decent housing, suitable living environments, and economic opportunities, primarily for persons of low-income. Funding is based on a formula established at the federal level.

COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL HOME: A dwelling unit licensed to serve residents as defined in Section 419.001(1)(d), F.S. who are clients of the Department of Children and Family Services, Department of Elderly Affairs, Department of Juvenile Justice, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities or the Agency for Health Care Administration which provides a living environment for 7 to 14 unrelated residents who operate as the functional equivalent of a family, including such supervision and care by supportive staff as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional, and social needs of the residents per Section 419.001, F.S. (See: GROUP HOME) *[Added by CPA2009B-13 (Ord. 09-072) Adopted by BoCC 12/01/09]*

COMMUNITY TRANSPORTATION COORDINATOR: A transportation entity recommended by a MPO and approved by the Transportation Disadvantaged Commission to ensure that coordinated transportation services are provided to serve the transportation disadvantaged population in a service 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. (Added by CPA 14C-05, Ord No. 14-024, Adopted 5/20/2014)

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN MAP SERIES (CPMS): a group of maps adopted by ordinance that are part of this Comprehensive Plan. The CPMS may include a map series for each Element of the Comprehensive Plan. The CPMS maps should delineate the boundaries identified within the policies of the Comprehensive Plan as they pertain to the un-incorporated area of Polk County. Each map within the CPMS must be interpreted in conjunction with all other maps of the CPMS and the objectives and policies of the Polk County Comprehensive Plan as adopted and amended by the Polk County Board of County Commissioners. *[Added by CPA 11B-06 (Ord. 11-038) 12/06/11]*

CONCURRENCY SERVICE AREA: The designation of an area within which the level of service will be measured when an application for a residential subdivision or site plan is reviewed. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

CONDUIT: Pipe-like void through which material can be transported.

CONE OF INFLUENCE: The land area surrounding a well on which a present or future land use has potential to negatively impact an aquifer as a result of that well's cone of depression.

CONFINED AQUIFER: An aquifer bounded above and below by impermeable beds or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer.

CONGESTED-ROADWAY LINK: A road segment, defined by intersecting roads on both ends, that operates below the established level-of-service standard.

CONGREGATE-LIVING FACILITY: Any building or buildings, section or distinct part of a building, private home, boarding home, home for the aged, or other residential facility, whether operated for profit or not, which undertakes through its ownership or management to provide housing, meals, and one or more personal services exceeding 24 hours to one or more adults who are not relatives to the owner or administrator, per Chapter 429, F.S. (See: GROUP HOME & GROUP LIVING FACILITY) *[Revised by CPA2009B-13 (Ord. 09-072) Adopted by BoCC 12/01/09]*

CONNECTIVITY: Continuity between drainage features

CONSISTENCY: Compatible with and furthering the goals, objectives and policies of the Comprehensive Plan Elements and this agreement. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

CONSTRAINED-ROADWAY FACILITY: A road, regardless of transportation needs, which is constrained from adding at least two additional through-lanes. Prevailing constraints may be physical, environmental or policy constraints. Physical constraints primarily involve intensive land-use development adjacent to the road making expansion cost prohibitive. *[Added by CPA-11B-06 (Ord. 11-038) 12/8/11]*

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS: Materials generally considered to be not water soluble and nonhazardous in nature, including, but not limited to, steel, glass, brick, concrete, asphalt roofing material, pipe, gypsum wallboard, and lumber, from the construction or destruction of a structure as part of a construction or demolition project, and including rock, soils, tree remains, trees, and other vegetative matter which normally results from land clearing or land development operations for a construction project, including such debris from construction of structures at a site remote from the construction or demolition project site. . (Added by CPA 14C-05, Ord No. 14-024, Adopted 5/20/2014)

CONTIGUOUS: Immediately adjacent to a particular parcel. When a public right-of-way is immediately adjacent to a parcel, the parcel directly across the right-of-way may be considered contiguous.

CONTIGUOUS SCHOOL SERVICE AREAS: – School Service Areas which have an adjacent (conterminous) boundary. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

CONTINUING FLORIDA AVIATION SYSTEM PLANNING PROCESS (CFASPP): A continuous and comprehensive evaluation of statewide aviation system development. One product of CFASPP is area aviation system plans that describe the consensus of short-, medium-, and long-term aviation system needs for nine regions statewide. These needs are contained in regional reports such as CFASPP's planning document for the Central Florida Regional Study Area (Central Regional Area). (Consensus Plan, Central Florida Regional Aviation System Plan, June, 1988)

CONTROLLED ACCESS FACILITY: A non-limited access highway whose access connections, median, openings, and graphic signals are highly regulated. *[Added by CPA-11B-06 (Ord. 11-038) 12/8/11]*

CONVENIENCE STORE: A small retail store which sells convenience goods as its primary sales. A convenience store may include the sale of gasoline and diesel fuel, but such sales shall be accessory to the primary sale of convenience goods. A proposed convenience store must meet commercial site plan requirements. *[Revised by CPA-2000A-03 (Ord. 00-39); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2000]*

CONVENIENCE STORE, ISOLATED (ICS): A non-residential establishment (under 4,000 square feet) serving the convenience shopping needs of residents largely outside urban service areas. By definition, these Isolated Convenience Stores are located outside of the normal commercial areas associated with similar retail establishments, and are generally associated with residential land use categories, though a commercial land use or commercial designation within a Development of Regional Impact (DRI) is required. *[Revised by CPA-2000A-03 (Ord. 00-39); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2000]; [Revised by CPA-2002A-01 (Ord. 02-38); Adopted by BoCC 10 JUL 2002]*

COORDINATING BOARD (FOR TRANSPORTATION SERVICES): An entity formed pursuant to Rule 41-2, Florida Administrative Code, to provide assistance to the Community Transportation Coordinator relative to the coordination of transportation services.

CORE: Common area(s) used by all occupants. For purposes of this agreement, it will be limited to the reading room stacks portion of the media center, dining area, and kitchen. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

COUNTY MANAGER: The chief County administrative official of Polk County, bearing the title of "County Manager," as provided for in the Polk County Charter and appointed by the Polk County Board of County Commissioners. *[Added by CPA-2001A-13 (Ord. 01-46); Adopted by BoCC 11 JUL 2001]*

COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM: Roads maintained by Polk County pursuant to Chapter 334, FS.

CURRENT ASSET: Cash from impact fees, taxes, bonds, license fees, permits and other revenue sources that the County can spend on capital facilities.

DEEP-INJECTION WELLS: Deep wells into confined non-potable groundwater zones, designed to dispose of wastewater.

DETENTION POND: Natural or man-made stormwater facility that collects and temporarily stores storm water for gradual release to surface waters for purposes of flood control.

DEVELOPER: Any person or entity, including a governmental agency, undertaking any development. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

DEVELOPMENT: [From Chapter 380.04, FS]

1. The term "development" means the carrying out of any building activity or mining operation, the making of any material change in the use or appearance of any structure or land, or the dividing of land into three or more parcels.

2. The following activities or uses shall be taken for the purposes of this chapter to involve "development" as defined in this section.
 - a. A reconstruction, alteration of the size, or material change in the external appearance of a structure on land.
 - b. A change in the intensity of use of land, such as an increase in the number of dwelling units in a structure or on land or a material increase in the number of businesses, manufacturing establishments, offices, or dwelling units in a structure or on land.
 - c. Alteration of a shore or bank of a seacoast, river, stream, lake, pond, or canal, including any "coastal construction" as defined in s.161.021.
 - d. Commencement of drilling, except to obtain soil samples, mining, or excavation on a parcel of land.
 - e. Demolition of a structure.
 - f. Clearing of land as an adjunct of construction.
 - g. Deposit of refuse, solid or liquid waste, or fill on a parcel of land.
3. The following operations or uses shall not be taken for the purpose of this chapter to involve "development" as defined in this section:
 - a. Work by a highway or road agency or railroad company for the maintenance or improvement of a road or railroad track, if the work is carried out on land within the boundaries of the right-of-way.
 - b. Work by any utility and other persons engaged in the distribution or transmission of gas or water, for the purpose of inspecting, repairing, renewing, or constructing on established rights-of-way any sewers, mains, pipes, cables, utility tunnels, power lines, towers, poles, tracks, or the like.
 - c. Work for the maintenance, renewal, improvement, or alteration of any structure, if the work affects only the interior or the color of the structure or the decoration of the exterior of the structure.
 - d. The use of any structure or land devoted dwelling uses for any purpose customarily incidental enjoyment of the dwelling.
 - e. The use of any land for the purpose of growing plants, crops, trees, and other agricultural or forest products; raising livestock; or for other agricultural purposes.

- f. A change in use of land or structure from a use within a class specified in an ordinance or rule to another use in the same class.
 - g. A change in the ownership or form of ownership of any parcel or structure.
 - h. The creation or termination of rights of access, riparian rights, easements, covenants concerning development of land, or other rights in land.
4. "Development," as designated in an ordinance, rule, or development permit includes all other development customarily associated with it unless otherwise specified. When appropriate to the context, "development" refers to the act of developing or to the resulting development. Reference to any specific operation is not intended to mean that the operation or activity, part of other operations or activities, is not development. Reference to particular operations is not intended to limit the generality of subsection (1), as defined by Chapter 380.04, FS.

DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT: A local development agreement authorized pursuant to Section 163.3221 of the Act, a participation agreement or reimbursement agreement, or other legally enforceable agreement to be entered into among the School Board, an Affected Local Government, and a developer pursuant to Article VI, hereof. *[Revised by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007] [Revised by CPA-99B-38 (Ord. 99-86); Adopted by BoCC 15 DEC 99]*

DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE: That portion of the site that encompasses the footprint of buildings, and any other improvements on the site to including but not limited to: parking, drainage improvements, equipment and material storage areas, secondary containment areas and rail yards.

DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL IMPACT: Any development which, because of its character, magnitude, or location, (as defined by Florida Statutes), would have a substantial effect upon the health, safety, or welfare of citizens of more than one county. *[Revised by CPA-99B-38 (Ord. 99-86); Adopted by BoCC 15 DEC 99]*

DEVELOPMENT ORDER: Any approval by the Board of County Commissioners or County Staff of proposed development, which includes a development plan that establishes density and intensity of development or development approvals issued pursuant to Chapter 380, F.S. *[Revised by CPA-99B-38 (Ord. 99-86); Adopted by BoCC 15 DEC 99]*

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT: Any amendment to the text of a Local Government's Land Development Code or Official Zoning Map (rezoning), conditional use, special use, planned development, site plan/final subdivision plan, subdivision, building permit, special exception, preliminary plat, plat or any other official action of a Local Government having the effect of permitting the development of land or the specific use of the land. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

DEVELOPMENT REGULATION: Any rule or set of rules which regulate the development of land. *[Revised by CPA-99B-38 (Ord. 99-86); Adopted by BoCC 15 DEC 99]*

DILAPIDATED STRUCTURE: A substandard building that is structurally unsound and cannot be economically rehabilitated to a standard condition.

DISPLACED PERSON: Persons displaced as a direct result of Community Development Block Grant activities.

DOH: Department of Health *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

DRAINAGE BASIN: Geographical area defined by topographic ridges, from which stormwater runoff flows down gradient to a receiving water body, including all man-made features added to the basin.

DRAINAGE FACILITIES: Means a system of man-made structures designed to collect, convey, hold, divert, or discharge stormwater. It may include, but not be limited to, stormwater sewers, canals, detention/retention structures.

DRAINAGE FEATURES: Features of an area which accommodate the flow of stormwater, such as streams, rivers, canals, and wetlands.

DRAINAGE PATTERN: The configuration of a drainage system including manmade and natural features within a drainage basin.

DRAINAGE STRUCTURES: Structure constructed with the purpose of diverting, passing, conveying, storing, or carrying storm water (i.e. culverts and bridges).

DU: Dwelling Unit

DUPLEX/SINGLE FAMILY ATTACHED: A single structure containing two dwelling units connected by a common wall or other integral part of the principal building, such as a breeze way or carport, and situated either on a single lot or parcel (duplex) or two adjacent lots (single-family attached). *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

DUPLEX/ TWO-FAMILY ATTACHED: A detached building containing two dwelling units connected by a common wall or other integral part of the principal building, such as a breeze way or carport, and situated on a single lot or parcel. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

DWELLING UNIT: A unit in which occupant(s) live and eat separately from anyone else, and have direct access to the outside (e.g. to a hallway or street) of the unit. (US Bureau of the Census)

DWELLING, SINGLE FAMILY ATTACHED: A principal structure that is divided into at least three one-family dwellings, each of which has at least its own front yard and is attached by a vertical masonry party or partition wall(s) integrated into the building from the ground to the roof, thus creating distinct and non-communicating dwellings intended for fee-simple ownership. The minimum height of the attaching wall between attached structures shall be at least 8 feet, and the space on either side of this wall shall contain heated living space and/or a garage. This term includes townhouse development and rowhouse development. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

DWELLING, SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED: A structure containing one dwelling unit, and not attached to any other dwelling unit by any means. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

EASEMENTS: Interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use or enjoyment.

ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY: A grouping of plants that generally occur together, usually supporting a particular association of wildlife and supported by a particular soil type.

ECONOMIC BASE: The structure of the local economy in terms of basic and non-basic industries, major employers, employment growth trends, demographic growth trends, and business conditions.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITY: The public buildings and equipment, structures and special educational use areas constructed, installed or established to serve educational purposes only. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

EDUCATIONAL PLANT SURVEY: A systematic study of educational and ancillary plants of an educational agency conducted at least every five (5) years, to evaluate existing facilities and to plan for future facilities to meet proposed program needs. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

EFFLUENT: Treated wastewater discharged from a sanitary sewer facility.

ELECTRIC-POWER GENERATING FACILITIES: Any electrical generating facility using any process or fuel (except nuclear) and includes associated facilities which directly support the construction and operation of the electrical power plant.

EMERGENCY SHELTERS: Facilities operated by a public or private nonprofit, charitable, or religious organization providing boarding and/or lodging, on a day-to-day basis, and ancillary services on its premises for indigent, needy, runaway, homeless, or transient persons. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

ENDANGERED PLANT SPECIES: Any of those species as defined by the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission and/or the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

ENDANGERED WILDLIFE: Any species listed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service or the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission as being depleted in number or restricted in range or habitat such that it is in imminent danger of becoming extinction within the State.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS: Areas comprised of:

1. quality habitat and endangered or threatened species that cannot be successfully relocated; or
2. Archbold scrub.

ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE: A lake will be considered to have environmental significance if it is in excess of 100 acres and not wholly under one ownership, or if it constitutes a pollution source to waters of the state.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

EQUIVALENT RESIDENTIAL CONNECTION: Volume of water and/or sewer utilized by a model single-family dwelling unit used as a standard for determining the anticipated consumption for water and/or sewer facilities.

EROSION: The wearing or washing away of materials of the land surface by wind or water.

EXEMPT LOCAL GOVERNMENT: A municipality which is not required to participate in school concurrency when meeting all the requirements for having no significant impact on school attendance, per Section 163.3177(12)(b), F.S. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

EXISTING SCHOOL FACILITIES: School facilities constructed and operational at the time a School Concurrency Application is submitted to Polk County. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

EXPANSION: An increase in the size of the development envelope, or the processing volume of more than 10%. *[This definition pertains to Policy 2.114-D3 only.]*

FAA: Abbreviation for the Federal Aviation Administration *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

FAC: Florida Administrative Code

FAMILY: *[Revised by CPA 09A-07 (Ord. 09-032) Adopted by BoCC 17 JUN 09]* An association of persons that are either related by birth, marriage, adoption, guardianship, or duly-authorized custodial relationship; or no more than six (6) unrelated people that are living together by sharing common living, sleeping, cooking, and eating facilities and with at least one person who had attained the legal age of 18.

For purpose of implementing Policy 2.131-A4.f only the following definition shall apply: An association of persons by direct lineage or adoption which includes only the individual(s) owning the parcel of land, their parents, their children, their grandchildren, and their brothers or sisters.

FAMILY FARM: Land within areas designated as A/RR or Residential-Suburban (RS) which may be used by family members of the property owner for use as a permanent residence at densities higher than that permitted by the A/RR or RS land use classification, upon approval by the Board of County Commissioners. However, densities may not exceed one dwelling unit per acre (1 DU/AC) and the minimum lot size shall be one acre. This provision is intended to promote the perpetuation of the family farm by making it possible for family members to both work and reside on the property devoted to agricultural uses. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

FAMILY HOMESTEAD: Land subdivided consistent with Section 163.3179, FS, for the purpose of allowing a parcel of property to be subdivided and used solely as a homestead for a relative (defined as a grandparent, parent, stepparent, adopted parent, sibling, child, stepchild, adopted child, or grandchild of the person who conveyed the parcel to said individual, regardless of the density assigned to the property by the Comprehensive Plan, providing the parcel was in existence prior to May 1, 1992. Subject to

minimum lot sizes, as provided for by the County's Land Development Code. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]; [Revised by CPA-2002A-01 (Ord. 02-38); Adopted by BoCC 10 JUL 2002]*

F.A.R.: (see Floor Area Ratio)

FARM-WORKER HOUSING: *[Revised by CPA 09A-07 (Ord. 09-032) Adopted by BoCC 17 JUN 09]* Habitable structures that are intended to be occupied by farm employees.

FARMING, GENERAL: The growing of crops, plants, and trees. The term also includes the maintaining of horses, livestock, or poultry solely for the residents' needs or use; the sale of agricultural products grown on the premises, provided that such sales are conducted from accessory farm structures or from temporary displays and are not the principal use; and accessory utility structures for the storage of farm equipment, on-site packing, pump houses, shelters for farm animals, etc., necessary to conduct normal farm operations. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

FCC: Abbreviation for the Federal Communications Commission. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

FDEP: The Florida Department of Environmental Protection. *[Revised by CPA-99B-38 (Ord. 99-86); Adopted by BoCC 15 DEC 99]*

FDOT: Florida Department of Transportation.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA): Agency responsible for delineating flood zones including Special Flood Hazard Areas throughout the nation as part of the National Flood Insurance Program. *[Revised by CPA 12A-02 (Ord. 12-017) Adopted by BoCC 6/5/12]*

FEMA: (see Federal Emergency Management Agency)

FINAL DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL: - The approval of a final plat, site plan, or building permit for development. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

FINAL PLAT: A recorded map or representation of the subdivision of lands, being a complete exact representation of the subdivision and other information in compliance with the requirements of all applicable sections of Chapter 177, FS.

FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY: An assurance that sufficient revenues are readily available or will be available from committed funding sources for the first 3 years, or will be available from committed or planned funding sources for years 4 and 5, of a 5 year capital improvement schedule. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

FIRM: Federal Insurance Rate Map - maps produced by the Federal Emergency Management Agency for the purpose of delineating areas of special flood hazard.

FISCAL YEAR (FY): An accounting period of the 12 months between October 1st, of one year, to September 30th of the following year.

FISH CAMP: The area adjacent to a water body used for sport fishing and other recreational purposes and opened to the general public on a commercial basis, not including hatchery facilities or operations.

FIVE YEAR PROGRAM OF WORK: The financially feasible Five Year School District Facilities Work Program adopted pursuant to section 1013.35, F.S.. Financial feasibility shall be determined using professionally accepted methodologies. The financially feasible plan excludes the unfunded portion of the Five Year Program of Work. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

FIXED-ROUTE TRANSIT SERVICE: Transit service provided on a repetitive scheduled basis along a designated route, with transit vehicles stopping to pick-up and discharge passengers at the same locations each time they traverse the route. (American Public Transit Association).

FLOODPLAIN: Any normally dry land area susceptible to a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation from either the overflow of inland waters or the unusual and rapid accumulation of run-off of surface waters from any source. For the purposes of this Plan, the Floodplain is the Special Flood Hazard Area. *[Revised by CPA 12A-02 (Ord. 12-017) Adopted by BoCC 6/5/12]*

FLOODWAY: Streams and other watercourses where FEMA has provided Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), but no official floodway has been designated. *[Revised by CPA 12A-02 (Ord. 12-017) Adopted by BoCC 6/5/12]*

FLOODWAY, REGULATORY: the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height. *[Revised by CPA 12A-02 (Ord. 12-017) Adopted by BoCC 6/5/12]*

FLOOR AREA RATIO: A non-residential land-use intensity measure analogous to density. It compares the floor area of a building with the total area of the site. Floor area is the sum of all floor areas of a building or structure, not just the ground floor area. *[Definition revised by CPA-95A-18 (Ord. 95-46); Adopted by the BoCC 17 OCT 95]*

FLORIDA INVENTORY OF SCHOOL HOUSES (FISH) CAPACITY: The report of the permanent capacity of existing public school facilities. The FISH capacity is the number of students that may be housed in a facility (school) at any given time as determined by the Florida Department of Education, Office of Educational Facilities. In Polk County, permanent capacity does not include temporary classrooms unless they meet the standards for long-term use pursuant to Section 1013.20, Florida Statutes. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

FRONTAGE ROAD: A road designed to parallel an arterial or collector roadway, thereby allowing the major roadway to function as a limited-access facility while providing access to lands adjacent to the roadway. (sometimes designated a "service road") *[Added by CPA-11B-06 (Ord. 11-038) 12/8/11]*

FS: Florida Statutes

FWCC: An abbreviation for Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. *[Revised by CPA-2000A-03 (Ord. 00-39); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2000]*

FY: (see Fiscal Year)

GENERAL AVIATION: The portion of the aviation industry covering all personal and corporate aircraft, flight instruction, charter flights, air taxi service, and all supporting facilities of these activities.

GENERAL EXPENDITURES: All expenditures from the County's General Fund, Special Revenue, Debt Service, Capital Projects, and Expendable Trust Funds minus operating transfers out of the funds.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS): A computerized mapping system used to manage information (attributes) in reference to specific geographic locations.

GPD: Gallons per Day

"GREEN-BELT" TAX EXEMPTION: A property tax exemption allowed by state law for lands used for bona-fide agricultural purposes as defined in Section 193.461, FS.

GREENWAY: An open space established along either a natural corridor, such as a riverfront, stream, valley, or ridgeline, or over land along a railroad right-of-way converted to recreational use, a canal, a scenic road, or other route; any natural or landscaped course for pedestrian or bicycle passage; an open space connector linking parks, nature preserves, cultural features, or historic sites with each other and populated areas; or a local strip or linear park designated as a parkway or greenbelt. *[Added by CPA-2001A-13 (Ord. 01-46); Adopted by BoCC 11 JUL 2001]*

GROUNDWATER: Water found beneath the surface, in soils or geologic formations that are saturated.

GROUNDWATER DISCHARGE: A groundwater, a discharge area is an area that the direction of water flow is from the ground to the surface.

GROUP HOME: A full time living arrangement in a private residential home where room, board, and personal care is provided, on a 24 hour basis for no more than 14 unrelated persons along with a maximum of two full-time supervisors or houseparents. This category includes, but is not limited to, congregate/assisted living facilities, community residential homes, adult family care homes, foster homes, and other similar group living homes. Such homes, when required, shall be licensed by either the Department of Children and Families, Department of Elderly Affairs, Department of Juvenile Justice, Agency for Health Care Administration, Agency for Persons with Disabilities or other applicable state agency, department or division. *[Revised by CPA2009B-13 (Ord. 09-072) Adopted by BoCC 12/01/09]*

GROUP-LIVING FACILITIES: Any building or buildings, section or distinct part of a building, private home, boarding home, home for the aged, or other residential facility, which undertakes through its ownership or management to provide housing, meals, and one or more personal services on a 24 hour basis for 15 or more unrelated persons. This category includes, but is not limited to, congregate/assisted living facilities, emergency shelters, which include displaced youth and adult shelters, care of the developmentally disabled, residential treatment facilities and other similar group living facilities. Such facilities, when required, shall be licensed by either the Department of Children and Families, Department of Elderly Affairs, Department of Juvenile Justice, Agency for Health Care Administration,

Agency for Persons with Disabilities or other applicable state agency, department or division. *[Revised by CPA2009B-13 (Ord. 09-072) Adopted by BoCC 12/01/09]*

HAZARDOUS AIR EMISSIONS: Emissions from sources as listed in Chapter 17-2.670, FAC.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES: Any substance on the list defined in Section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended.

HAZARDOUS WASTE: Any hazardous substances which is a by-product of chemical or industrial processes; which is no longer usable for the purpose originally intended; and which may pose a potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly transported, disposed of, stored, treated, or otherwise managed.

HIGH-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL: Residential development from 10.01 dwelling units per acre (10.01 DU/AC) up to, and including, 15 dwelling units per acre (15 DU/AC). [This is not the same as the land-use category of Residential-High (RH) which allows from 0.0 DU/AC up to, and including, 15 DU/AC.]

HIGH-IMPACT NON-CERTIFIED ELECTRIC-POWER GENERATING FACILITY: (see Non-Certified Electric-Power Generating Facility)

HIGH-RECHARGE AREA: Geographic areas designated by a Florida Water Management District where, generally, water enters the aquifer system at a rate of greater than ten inches per year.

HIGHLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO POLLUTION: Land area which is readily susceptible to the passage of contaminants due to natural conditions or to alterations to the natural system (e.g. depth to water table, porous soils, presence of fractures, etc.).

HISTORIC PRESERVATION: The identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, analysis, recovery, interpretation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, or reconstruction of properties containing historic resources.

HISTORIC RESOURCES: All areas, districts, or sites which are either listed in the Florida Master Site File, the National Register of Historic Places, or are designated by a local government as historically, architecturally, or archaeologically significant.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES: All areas, districts, or sites which contain or include structures which are either listed in the Florida Master Site File, the National Register of Historic Places, or are designated by a local government as historically significant.

HUD: The US Department of Housing and Urban Development.

IMPACT FEE: Any fee levied by appropriate governmental agencies, by referendum, or other publicly accepted method upon the issuance of Certificate of Occupancy for new Development in order to fund School Facilities needed to serve such Development. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

INCINERATORS: A facility, or any part thereof, designed or intended solely for the volume reduction of solid waste, hazardous waste, biohazardous waste, or biological waste by incineration. . (Added by CPA 14C-05, Ord No. 14-024, Adopted 5/20/2014)

INDUSTRIAL WASTE: Solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following manufacturing processes: electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and related products or byproducts; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing or foundries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay, and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; and water treatment. . (Added by CPA 14C-05, Ord No. 14-024, Adopted 5/20/2014)

INFILL DEVELOPMENT: Development of vacant, skipped-over parcels of land in otherwise built-up areas. The reuse or change of use of a previously developed parcel(s); or the intensification of use or change of use by remodeling or renovation of a structure. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

INGRESS/EGRESS FACILITIES: Structures, such as driveways, acceleration lanes, and deceleration lanes, to accommodate access to and from a parcel from a public right-of-way.

INSTITUTIONAL: Public, quasi-public, or private facilities providing services essential to the function of a community and facilities providing for social wellbeing such as religious and fraternal organizations. (Added: **CPA 14A-05 (Ord. 14-058) 09/16/14**)

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT: The Interlocal Agreement for Public Schools Facilities Planning executed by the Polk County School Board, Polk County Board of County Commissioners, and all non-exempt local governments with in Polk County. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

JOINT AIRPORT ZONING BOARD (JAZB): An inter-governmental legislative body created in 1978 pursuant to Chapter 333, F.S., by resolutions of the following governments: the City of Auburndale, the City of Bartow, the Hillsborough County Board of County Commissioners, the City of Lake Alfred, the City of Lakeland, the City of Lake Wales, the Polk County Board of County Commissioners, and the City of Winter Haven. The JAZB adopts and administers airport zoning regulations relative to the height of structures and objects of natural growth, the uses of land in areas subject to airport noise, the uses of land in areas subject to aircraft overflight potential, the establishment of educational facilities of public and private schools, the uses of land which result in the generation of in-flight visual or electronic interference, and the uses of land which result in aircraft bird strike hazard. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

LANDFILLS: Any solid waste land disposal area for which a permit, other than a general permit, is required by Chapter 403, Florida Statutes or Chapter 62, Florida Administrative Code and which receives solid waste for disposal in or upon land. The term does not include a land-spreading site, an injection well, or a surface impoundment. (Added by CPA 14C-05, Ord No. 14-024, Adopted 5/20/2014)

LARGE-QUANTITY HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR: One who generates more than 1000 kg (2200 lbs) of hazardous waste in a calendar month, as defined by Chapter 40C-FR, parts 260-63 and 270,271, FAC.

LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION POSITION STATEMENT: A statement of position with regard to pending or proposed state legislation that the County has historically delivered to its legislative representation before each legislative session.

LEVEL OF SERVICE LOS: A standard established to measure utilization within a School Service Area Boundary or Concurrency Service Area. *[Revised by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

LIMITED ACCES FACILITY: a multilane, divided highway with at least two (2) lanes for exclusive use of traffic in each direction and full control of ingress and egress. *[Added by CPA 11B-06 (Ord. 11-038) 12/8/11]*

LISTED SPECIES: Species that generally include endangered and threatened species at the Federal level and endangered species, threatened species, and species of special concern at the State level.

LODGES AND RETREATS: Gathering places, such as a company retreat or a fraternal lodge, which are not open to the general public and whose use is limited to the membership, and their guests, of the owning organization. These sites are intended to provide a meeting place and resource based recreational site for the organization, and typically provide lodging and kitchen facilities, as well as meeting rooms. These facilities may be rented to other similar private organizations (Added by **CPA 14A-05 (Ord. 14-058) 09/16/14**)

LOS: (see Level of Service)

LOT OF RECORD: A parcel of land, or a platted lot, zoned for residential use, the boundaries of which have been established and which has had a deed filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court and has been recognized by the Polk County Property Appraiser as a separate parcel prior to May 1, 1991, and which, at the time of creation, was a legally established parcel or lot, having been created consistent with Polk County Zoning Ordinance, and which otherwise meets the requirements necessary to obtain a building permit, or mobile home set-up permit, including, but not limited to, the requirement of frontage on a publicly maintained road. Lots created after May 1, 1991, would also need to have complied with the Polk County Comprehensive Plan and zoning ordinance at the time of creation to be considered a lot of record. Lots created after December 1, 1992, would also need to have complied with Section 2.128-C of the Plan to be considered a lot of record. Parcels or lot created after September 1, 2000 shall be in compliance with the Land Development Code. *[Added by 95R-01 (ORD 95-09); Adopted by BoCC May 2 95]; [Revised by CPA-2002A-01 (Ord. 02-38); Adopted by BoCC 10 JUL 2002]*

LOW-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL: Residential development from 0.01 dwelling units per acre (0.01 DU/AC) up to, and including, five dwelling units per acre (5 DU/AC).

LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS: Households whose annual income does not exceed 80 percent of the median annual household income for Polk County as established by the US Department of Housing, and Urban Development for the HUD Section 8 Program.

LOW-IMPACT NON-CERTIFIED ELECTRIC-POWER GENERATING FACILITY: (see Non-Certified Electric-Power Generating Facility)

LOW-VOLUME PLUMBING: Devices including, but not limited to, toilets and shower heads which efficiently use less water than older fixtures and which meet the specifications of Section 553.14, FS.

MAJOR-ROADWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT: A road improvement project which involves at least the addition of two through-lanes.

MAJOR TRIP GENERATOR: For transit planning, a use which generates in excess of 200 person trips on a daily basis.

MARKET AREA: The defined geographic area that provides the steady customers necessary to support a commercial venture.

MASS-TRANSIT LINE: A route along which a public fixed-route bus or light-rail car or tram travels.

MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY: A solid waste management facility that provides for the extraction from solid waste of recyclable materials, materials suitable for re-use, repurposing, use as a fuel or soil amendment, or any combination of such materials. (Added by CPA 14C-05, Ord No. 14-024, Adopted 5/20/2014)

MAXIMUM DAILY-FLOW: Maximum daily wastewater flow shall be calculated utilizing the appropriate peaking factors as specified below:

<u>Flow Range</u>	<u>Maximum Day to Average Day Ratio</u>
Flow to 100,000 GPD	2.5
100,000 GPD to 500,000 GPD	2.0
Flows Greater than 500,000 GPD	1.5

MAXIMUM HOURLY-FLOW CAPACITY: Maximum hourly wastewater flow shall be calculated utilizing the appropriate peaking factor as specified below:

<u>Flow Range</u>	<u>Maximum Hour to Average Day Ratio</u>
Flow to 100,000 GPD	4.5
100,000 GPD to 500,000 GPD	4.0
Flows Greater than 500,000 GPD	3.2

MEDIUM-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL: Residential development from 5.01 dwelling units per acre (5.01 DU/AC) up to, and including, 10 dwelling units per acre (10 DU/AC). [This is not the same as the land-use category of Residential-Medium (RM) which allows from 0.0 DU/AC up to, and including, 10 DU/AC.]

METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION FOR THE LAKELAND/WINTER HAVEN URBANIZED AREAS (MPO): A policy board of local elected officials, established under the federal requirement of 23 USC 134, to maintain a transportation planning process for the Lakeland/Winter Haven Urbanized areas. The MPO area includes the entirety of Polk County. The duties of the MPO pursuant to Section 339.175, FS, include the development of a comprehensive transportation plan which includes: consideration of long-range goal and transportation system management measures; an annual unified planning work program; and an annually updated, five year transportation improvement program.

MGD: Millions of gallons per day

MINING SITE PLAN: A plan which delineates the mining site by showing the location of all mining operations and related activities and facilities. *[Revised by CPA-2000A-03 (Ord. 00-39); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2000]*

MINING WASTE-STORAGE AREAS: Clay-settling areas where clays, mixed with water from the mining of phosphate ores, are deposited for dewatering.

MINOR COMMERCIAL SITE: *[Revised by CPA 12A-02 (Ord. 12-017) Adopted by BoCC 6/5/12; CPA-97A-07 (Ord. 97-26); Adopted by the BoCC 09 SEPT 97]* Any land development project, which has received either:

- a. an exemption or letter from the appropriate Water Management District indicating a permit will not be required; or,
- b. a Notice General Permit for Minor Activity from the appropriate Water Management District, may be considered for an exemption from the Stormwater Run-off Policies of the Polk County Comprehensive Plan provided all the following criteria are met:
 1. The parcel or parcels of land within the development do not contain Special Flood Hazard Areas;
 2. The proposed activity will not intrude into or otherwise impact wetlands by rim-ditching, dredging, draining, filling, or excavating;
 3. The total impervious surface area of the site does not exceed 25% of the parcel or parcels;
 4. The increase in run-off rate does not exceed 0.25 cubic feet per second (cfs); and,
 5. The applicant provides sufficient detail to demonstrate the improvement will not cause an adverse impact to the adjacent property owner.

Minor commercial sites are not exempt from meeting Level of Service Standards for storm-water management.

MINOR SUBDIVISION: Any subdivision of land containing not more than ten (10) lots fronting on an existing road, not involving any new street or road and not part of a larger phased subdivision or master plan.

MITIGATION-AREA USES: A medium-intensity use, placed between a high-intensity use and a low-intensity use, to make the transition from the high-intensity use to the low-intensity use less abrupt.

MOBILE HOME: Per s. 320.01, F.S., means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is eight 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. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

MOBILE HOME PARK: A single tract(s) of land under a single ownership where lots are offered for lease or rent for placement of three or more mobile homes or where mobile homes are offered for lease or rent, and which is developed with all necessary facilities and services for park residents in accordance with an approved site development plan. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

MODEL AIRPORT ZONING ORDINANCE: The archetype for local airport zoning ordinances. It provides technical guidance in determining whether or not a local airport zoning ordinance conforms with the requirements of Chapter 333, FS. It contains sound level reduction (SLR) standards, and land-use restrictions relative to noise zones. If requested, it is provided to local units of government by the Florida Department of Transportation Aviation.

MODIFIED LAND USE CATEGORIES: Due to the specific characteristics of Selected Area Plans or the Green Swamp ACSC, development limitations are more specifically defined, and generally vary from those allowed under the general provisions (or “Standard Land Use Categories”) of that specific land-use category within the Comprehensive Plan. Typically, these categories are indicated by the addition of an “X” suffix to the Land Use Category, which is specific to each individual Land Use Category within each specific SAP or the Green Swamp. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

MPO's PRIORITY ROAD PROJECTS: Major road construction projects, listed in rank-order by the MPO, that represent the most important needs. This list of priority projects is given to the FDOT as input to the development of their Five-Year Work Program.

MULTI-FAMILY UNITS: A residential structure containing greater than four units attached with no restrictions on height or number of stories. *[Definition revised by CPA-99A-02 (Ord. 99-19); Adopted by the BoCC 25 MAY 99.]*

MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM: A transportation system that includes a number of different modes, or means, of transportation. These modes of transportation may be either motorized,(e.g., automobiles, buses, or airplanes) or non-motorized, (e.g., bicycles or walking.)

MUNICIPAL PLANNING AREA: The area in unincorporated Polk County surrounding a municipality. This area shall be defined through an formal agreement defined by an inter-local agreement.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP): The program of flood insurance coverage and floodplain management administered under the Act and applicable Federal regulations promulgated in Title 44 of the Code of federal Regulations. *[Revised by CPA 12A-02 (Ord. 12-017) Adopted by BoCC 6/5/12]*

NATIVE VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES: Those naturally-occurring associations of plant species currently found within Polk County. Specifically:

1. Freshwater Marshes
2. Wet Prairies and Sloughs
3. Swamp Hardwood and Hardwood Swamps
4. Cutthroat Seeps
5. South Florida Flatwoods
6. Longleaf Pine and Turkey Oak Hills
7. Upland Hardwood and Oak Hammocks
8. Sand Pine Scrubs

NATURAL FLOOD CONTROL: Preservation of the natural channel, banks, and overflow areas of a water body for the storage and conveyance of surface waters.

NATURAL RESERVATIONS: Areas designated for conservation purposes, which are owned operated by contractual agreement with, or managed by, a federal, state, regional or local government or non-profit agency. Natural reservations areas include national parks, state parks, land purchases under the Save Our Coast, Conservation and Recreation Lands or Save Our Rivers programs, sanctuaries, preserves, monuments, archaeological sites, historical sites, wildlife management areas, national seashores, Outstanding Florida Waters.

NATURAL RESOURCE OF REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Per Section 27E-5.002(4),9J-5.015, F.A.C., a natural resource or system of interrelated natural resources, that due to its function, size, rarity or endangerment retains or provides benefit of regional significance to the natural or human environment, regardless of ownership. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

NET BONDED DEBT: Debt incurred by the Polk County Board of County Commissioners, including all long term general bonded debt minus the balance of sinking funds to retire the debt. It does not include debt to be retired with revenue from special assessments, gas tax revenue, or enterprise funds (Utilities or Solid Waste).

NET OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT: Debt incurred by the Polk County Board of County Commissioners and the Polk County School Board, including all long term general bonded debt and Certificates of Participation minus the balance of sinking funds to retire the debt. It does not include debt to be retired with revenue from special assessments, gas tax revenue, or enterprise funds (Utilities or Solid Waste).

NON-CERTIFIED ELECTRIC-POWER GENERATING FACILITY - Non-certified Electric-Power Generating Facilities shall consist of two types:

- a. **LOW-IMPACT NON-CERTIFIED ELECTRIC-POWER GENERATING FACILITY** meet the definition of a cogeneration facility pursuant to Section 210 of the Public Utility Regulation Policy Act of 1978 (PURPA) and are certified as "Qualifying Facilities" from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission;
- b. **HIGH-IMPACT NON-CERTIFIED ELECTRIC-POWER GENERATING FACILITY** include both small power producers defined pursuant to Section 210 of PURPA and independent power producers which do not meet the "qualifying facility" standards of PURPA.

NON-CONFORMING DEVELOPMENT: Development that does not conform to the Polk County Comprehensive Plan (Article I) and/or the development design and improvement standards in the Polk County Development Regulations (Article III). *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

NON-MOTORIZED ACCESS: Access to accommodate pedestrians, wheelchairs and bicycles; e.g., sidewalks with ramped curbs.

NON-MOTORIZED TRANSPORTATION: Bicycling and walking.

NON-POINT SOURCE POLLUTION: Any source of water pollution that is not centralized at one point.

NON-TRADITIONAL INDUSTRY: An industry which has not previously constituted a notable portion of the County's economic base.

NRCS: Natural Resources Conservation Services *[Added by CPA-2001A-13 (Ord. 01-46); Adopted by BoCC 11 JUL 2001]*

OFFICE: A place in which professional or clerical business is conducted. This term shall not include a financial institution. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

OFFICE PARK: A large tract of land that has been planned, developed, and operated as an integrated facility for a number of separate office buildings and supporting ancillary uses with special attention given to circulation, parking, utility needs, aesthetics, and compatibility. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

ON-SITE DISPOSAL SYSTEM: Any domestic sewage treatment and disposal facility, including standard subsurface systems, gray-water systems, laundry wastewater systems, alternative system, or experimental system, installed or proposed to be installed on land of the owner(s) or on other land to which owner(s) have the legal right to install a system. (Chapter 10D-6 FAC) (e.g. septic tank, holding tank, aerobic treatment unit, organic composting).

ORDINARY HIGH WATER LINE: The line determined by examining the bed and banks of a water body and ascertaining where the presence and action of the water has marked upon the bed a character distinct from that of the banks with respect to vegetation or the nature of the soil itself.

PACKAGE TREATMENT PLANT: Commercially available prefabricated or easily assemble standard component waste water treatment plant. Prefabricated package plants, although available with capacities up to 1 MGD, are most commonly used for flows below .2 MGD.

PARATRANSIT: Those elements of a public transit system that provide service between specific origins and destinations selected by the individual user with such service being provided at a time that is agreed upon by the user and provider of the service. Paratransit service is provided by taxi, limousines, "dial-a-ride," buses, and other demand-responsive operations that are characterized by their nonscheduled, non-fixed-route nature. (Section 427.011, FS)

PARK: A designated area that is classified into recreation systems such as mini, local, neighborhood, community, or regional.

PARK, COMMUNITY: 10 to 249-acre, activity-based park located near major roadways designed to serve the needs of more than one community.

PARK, DISTRICT: A park located near major roadways designed to serve the needs of more than one neighborhood.

PARK, MINI: A park which serves the population of a neighborhood and which is generally accessible by bicycle or pedestrian ways.

PARK, NEIGHBORHOOD: A park which serves the population of one or more neighborhoods and which is generally accessible by bicycle or pedestrian ways.

PARK, REGIONAL: 250 to 1,000-acre park which is designated to serve the County-wide population, and which provides both resource-based and activity-based recreation.

PARK, SPECIAL: A park which serves a particular population need in a community(ies) and which may give access to larger open space areas.

PARKLAND: An open space and recreation area utilized as a recreation resource.

PEAK-FLOW: The maximum momentary flow demand placed on the system. Peak flow shall be equal to the maximum hourly flow rate of a system.

PEAK TRAVEL PERIODS: Periods during a day when the travel demand for person trips is higher than the average hourly demand. Normally, a.m. and p.m. peak travel periods usually experience a large number of trips for travel-to-work.

PERMANENT CLASSROOM: A permanent not movable area, within a school designed and constructed to provide instructional space for the maximum number of students in core-curricula courses assigned to a teacher, based on the constitutional amendment for class size reduction (including, but not limited to, classroom additions which have received covered walkways and technology upgrades). *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

PERMANENT CORE CAPACITY: Common area(s) used by all occupants. For purposes of this agreement, it will be limited to the reading room stacks portion of the media center, dining area, and kitchen with capacity as determined by the State Requirements for Educational Facilities. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

PERMANENT STUDENT STATION CAPACITY (PSSC): Capacity based on the State mandated square footage per student of permanent classroom space required to house a student in an instructional program. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT: A land use or uses prepared, constructed, and maintained according to a binding plan as a single entity containing one or more structures and accessory uses. Strict adherence to land use district standards may be relaxed for the purpose of accomplishing a greater objective such as increased internal vehicle trip capture, resource protection, further compatibility with adjacent use, and more efficient use of public infrastructure. Multiple land uses contained within Planned Development shall have a functional relationship with each other as well as consistency with the land use district. *[Added by CPA-2012A-06 (Ord. 12-010); Adopted by BoCC 17 APR 2012]*

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD): The use of mixed-use development land use districts, which represents a planning technique which, when used properly, can result in more desirable development patterns by providing a functional mix of commercial, office, retail, recreational, and housing uses. Such mixed-use developments can assist in the reduction of off-site traffic congestion by the appropriate mixing of uses to promote high internal-trip capture rates and through the proper design of traffic-circulation plans to internally link the different uses. *[Revised by CPA-99B-38 (Ord. 99-86); Adopted by BoCC 15 DEC 99]*

PLANNED SCHOOL FACILITIES: School facility capacity that will be in place or under actual construction within three (3) years after the issuance of final subdivision or site plan approval, pursuant to the School Board's adopted Five Year Program of Work. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

PLANNERS FORUM: An existing group of local planners which meets informally once a month to discuss common planning issues. This group is comprised of the "Director of Planning" for each municipality within Polk County and the Central Florida Regional Planning Council. The "Director of Planning" may actually be the head of the planning division/department of that entity or an appointed representative.

PLANT SURVEY: A systematic study of educational and ancillary plants of an educational agency conducted at least every five (5) years, to evaluate existing facilities and to plan for future facilities to meet proposed program needs. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

PLAYGROUND: Recreation area with play apparatus.

POINT SOURCE POLLUTION: Any source of water pollution that constitutes a discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft,

from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

POLLUTION: The presence of any substance, contaminants, or man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological or radiological integrity of water or air in quantities which are or might be potentially harmful to the health of plant, animal or human life.

POLK COUNTY RESIDENTIAL ANTI-DISPLACEMENT AND RELOCATION ASSISTANCE PLAN: A plan adopted by the Board of County Commissioners and in effect as of April 1, 1989, which outlines guidelines for providing relocation assistance to persons displaced as a direct result of Community Development Block Grant activities.

POP-OVER AREA: That area of a drainage system that is designed to accommodate the overflow of a retention or detention area when their design capacity is reached.

POTABLE WATER: Water suitable for human consumption and which meets water quality standards determined by the Polk County Health Department provided through a potable water supply system or by private water well. *[Revised by CPA-2012A-01 (Ord. 12-016); Adopted by BoCC 05 JUN 2012]*

POTABLE WATER FACILITIES: Structures or systems designed to collect, treat, or distribute potable water. It may include, but not be limited to, water wells, treatment plants, reservoirs, and distribution mains.

POTABLE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM (PWS): Either a “Community Water System” or a “Non-Transient Non-Community Water System.” A “Community Water System” is a water supply system providing service to 15 or more connections or regularly serves 25 or more year-round residents. A “Non-Transient Non-Community Water System” means a public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year. *[Revised by CPA-2012A-01 (Ord. 12-016); Adopted by BoCC 05 JUN 2012]*

POWER GENERATION FACILITIES, ELECTRIC (POWER PLANTS): *[Revised by CPA-2001A-13 (Ord. 01-46); Adopted by BoCC 11 JUL 2001]*

1. **CERTIFIED:** Electric power generating facilities that are required to be certified pursuant to Sections 403.501 thru 403.518, F.S.
2. **NON-CERTIFIED:** Non-certified Electric Power Generating Facilities consist of two types:
 - a. **LOW IMPACT NON-CERTIFIED ELECTRIC POWER GENERATING FACILITIES** meet the definition of a co-generation facility pursuant to Section 210 of the Public Utility Regulation Policy Act of 1978 (PURPA) and are certified as "Qualifying Facilities" from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission;
 - b. **HIGH IMPACT NON-CERTIFIED ELECTRIC POWER GENERATING FACILITIES** include both small power producers defined pursuant to Section 210 of

PURPA and independent power producers which do not meet the "qualifying facility" standards of PURPA which do not meet the "qualifying facility" standards of PURPA.

PRESERVATION AREA: Areas that are designated by state, federal, private, and regional agencies or organizations for the protection of environmentally sensitive land.

PRIME RECHARGE AREA: Those areas of high recharge, having the greatest quality and quantity recharge potential. The term has not been further defined in law or by rule, particularly in terms of assigning quantitative values, but the water management districts have been assigned the responsibility to define and map these areas in Chapter 163, FS.

PRIVATE LODGES AND RETREATS: Non-commercial facilities (e.g. a company retreat or a fraternal lodge), which is not open to the general public and whose use is limited to the membership, and their guests, of the owning organization. These sites are intended to provide a meeting place and/or resource-based recreational site for the organization, and typically provide lodging and kitchen facilities, as well as meeting rooms. These facilities may be rented to other similar private organizations. The following are not private lodges or retreats: commercial hotel/motel-like facilities, intended to accommodate individual or family rentals, or provide commercial conference-center facilities, and commercial fish camps.

PROGRAM OF WORK: See Five Year Program of Work. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

PROPORTIONATE-SHARE MITIGATION: A developer improvement or contribution identified in a binding and enforceable agreement between the Developer, the School Board and the local government with jurisdiction over the approval of the development order to provide compensation for the additional demand on deficient public school facilities created through the residential development of the property, as set forth in Section 163.3180(13)(e).F.S. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

PSD CLASS I AIR QUALITY ZONE:

1. All areas of the State shall be classified as Class I, Class II, or Class III.
 - a. Class II Areas - All areas of the State are designated Class II except for those areas specified in subsection (1)(b), below.
 - b. Class I Areas - The following areas are designated as Class I areas and shall not be reclassified.
 - (1)Everglades National Park.
 - (2)Chassahowitzka National Wilderness Area.
 - (3)St. Marks National Wilderness Area.
 - (4)Bradwell Bay National Wilderness Area.
2. Federally designated Class I Areas outside of Florida but within 100 kilometers of the State are as follows:
 - a. Okefenokee National Wilderness Area.
 - b. Wolf Island National Wilderness Area.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: improvements which include, but are not limited to; facilities for transportation, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, educational, parks and recreational, and health buildings or systems.

PUBLIC LAKES: Lakes determined by the state to be public.

PUBLIC RECREATION SITES: Sites owned or leased on a long-term basis by a government agency for the purpose of recreational use.

PUBLIC SCHOOL: A facility owned and maintained by the Polk County School District. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

PUBLIC UTILITY: An enterprise providing an essential service authorized and regulated by state or federal public utility commissions, or services owned, franchised, or permitted by Polk County. Included are facilities necessary to provide the service such as water towers, well houses, utility poles, transmission towers, substations and peaking units, sewerage, communication equipment, street lighting, and other similar equipment.

PUBLIC WATERBODIES: Natural streams and any permanent body of water in excess of 10 acres and not wholly under one private ownership.

REALISTIC ESTIMATE: Estimates of revenues available to the County under present law. If a revenue source requires a referendum and the referendum has been rejected, then the revenue source can not be included in estimated revenues.

RECHARGE AREA: Area which allows the replenishment of groundwater supplies.

RECHARGE POTENTIAL: Average amount of water recharged to an aquifer within a specified area based on current climatic, vegetation, soil and sub-strata characteristics. The recharge potential of an area may be changed by the natural or human induced changes in one or more of the above listed factors.

RECREATION: Leisure activities and/or the active sport participation of programs, parkland, and facilities available to the general public.

RECREATION, ACTIVE: A general term used to imply recreation activities beyond merely passive recreation, but not intended to include all forms of recreation. Such recreational activities are further defined within the Land Development Code. (Added **CPA 14A-05 (Ord. 14-058) 09/16/14**)

RECREATION OPEN SPACE: Vacant land accessible by the general public that is provided by a public agency, non-profit organization, or some other private entity, that can be used as a recreational resource.

RECREATION, PASSIVE: Non-competitive recreation facilities such as picnic pavilions, tot-lots, playgrounds, public beaches, hiking /jogging trails, walking tracks, dog parks, and public gardens. At these facilities there are no bleachers, theaters, or grand stands or any other structures intended to accommodate large crowds or sports competitions. Passive uses or activities, include, but are not limited to, walking, jogging, hiking, fishing, and bicycle paths/trails. (Added: **CPA 14A-05 (Ord. 14-058) 09/16/14**)

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE (RV): Per s. 320.01 F.S., type unit primarily designed as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, which either has its own motive power or is mounted on or drawn by another vehicle. Recreational vehicle-type units, when traveling on the public roadways of this state, must comply with the length and width provisions of s. 316.515, as that section may hereafter be amended. Recreational vehicle types include: travel trailers, camping trailers, truck campers, motor homes, private motor coaches, van conversions, park trailers, and fifth wheel trailers. *[Revised by CPA-2000A-03 (Ord. 00-39); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2000]*

RECREATIONAL-VEHICLE (RV) PARK: Land divided into lots for sale, lease or rent for the placement of recreational vehicles. RV parks are not intended to accommodate year-round residential use.

RECYCLED: Process by which solid waste or materials which would otherwise become solid waste are collected, separated, processed and reused or returned to use in the form of raw materials or products.

REGIONAL ATTRACTOR: Any facility or activity that has a regional market area.

RELOCATABLE CLASSROOM: A movable, temporary classroom facility also known as a portable. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

RESIDENTIAL-TREATMENT FACILITY: A facility providing residential care and treatment to individuals exhibiting symptoms of mental illness, as defined by Florida Statutes, who are in need of a 24-hour-per-day, 7-day-a-week structured living environment, respite care, or long-term community placement. *[Revised by CPA 2009B-13 (Ord. 09-072) Adopted by BoCC 12/01/09]*

RESIDENTIAL WASTE: Any solid waste, including garbage, and trash, derived from households, including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas. (Added by CPA 14C-05, Ord No. 14-024, Adopted 5/20/2014)

RESOURCE-BASED RECREATIONAL USES: Activities associated with natural resources and passive recreation activities that typically involves individual or small-group activities such as hiking, fishing, and bird watching.

RESOURCE-BASED RECREATIONAL SITES: Sites associated with passive recreation that have facilities centered on or around particular natural resources and that may provide opportunities for picnicking, hiking, hunting, bird watching, water sports, fishing, or simply enjoying nature.

RESOURCE-RECOVERY: Process of recovering materials or energy from solid waste.

RETENTION POND: Natural or man-made storm-water facility that prevents the discharge of a given volume of storm-water runoff into surface waters.

RETROFITTING: The retroactive implementation of storm water regulations on existing development sites, improving water quality of the basin where the site is located.

REVERSE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES: Recruiting internationally for firms to establish businesses in the County.

RIDE-SHARING: A method of transportation where more than one person shares a ride with another to a common destination.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY NEEDS MAP: Map(s) that delineate the limits of a transportation corridor or of the proposed rights-of-way for the eventual widening of an existing or proposed transportation facility.

ROAD: A general term used to describe a facility which provides for vehicular movement. Polk County roads are classified by function as follows: *[Revised by CPA-99B-38 (Ord. 99-86); Adopted by BoCC 15 DEC 99]*

ARTERIAL ROAD: This category primarily serves through traffic and provides access to abutting properties as a secondary function. Arterial roads provide the highest degree of mobility and serve the largest proportion of total travel. This system is composed of interstate highways, other principal arterials, and minor arterials. Arterials have two (2) categories: Principal Arterials and Minor Arterials.

PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL: An arterial road interconnecting the large activity centers within an urban area as well as important rural routes. Principal arterial roads generally have greater than 25,000 average daily trips.

MINOR ARTERIAL: An arterial road which interconnects with and augments the principal arterial system, distributes travel to smaller activity centers and geographic areas with the urban area, and connects to major collector roads. Minor arterial roads generally have between 10,000 and 25,000 average daily trips.

COLLECTOR ROAD: This category provides land access and traffic circulation within residential neighborhoods, commercial, and industrial areas. These roads provide a mix of mobility and land access functions; however, the main function of collectors is to conduct traffic from residential streets to arterials. Collectors do not serve long through trips, and are not continuous for any great length. Collectors have three (3) categories: Urban Collectors, Rural Major Collectors, and Rural Minor Collectors.

URBAN COLLECTOR: A collector road serving internal traffic movements within an area of the city, such as a subdivision, and connect this area with the arterial system. Urban collector roads generally have between 1,500 and 10,000 average daily trips.

RURAL MAJOR COLLECTOR: A collector road serving as a generator of intracounty importance, e.g. important to mining and agricultural areas, and link these places with nearby larger towns and cities. Rural major collector roads generally have between 1,500 and 10,000 average daily trips.

RURAL MINOR COLLECTOR: A collector road which provides service to the remaining small communities and links locally important generators with remote rural areas. Rural minor collector roads generally have less 1,500 average daily trips.

LOCAL ROAD: This category contains all roadways not on the arterial or collector system. Local streets primarily provide direct access to abutting land uses, such as homes, and through traffic movement is generally discouraged. These streets make up a large percentage of the total street mileage but carry a small proportion of vehicle miles in travel. Local roads have (2) sub-categories: Local Residential and Local Commercial.

LOCAL RESIDENTIAL: A local road that connects residences to roads serving longer trips, e.g., roads within a residential subdivision. Local residential roads generally have less than 1,500 average daily trips.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL: A local road that connects clusters of commercial, industrial, agricultural or mixed-residential land uses to the roads serving longer trips, e.g., roads within an industrial park. Local commercial roads generally have less than 1,500 average daily trips.

SCS: Soil Conservation Service

SANITARY HAZARD: A physical condition which involves or affects any part of a drinking water system or the raw water source, and that creates an imminent or potentially serious risk to the health of any person who consumes water from the system.

SANITARY SEWER FACILITIES: Structures or systems designed for the collection, transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage. It may include but not be limited to, trunk mains, interceptors, treatment plants, and disposal systems.

SCENIC CORRIDORS: Areas free from, or almost free from, man-made visual obstructions which are: accessible from trails, easements, roads, and/or water bodies; and publicly owned or managed, or are designated for such use by a property owner(s).

SCENIC-VIEW SHEDS: Vista(s) free from, or almost free from, man-made visual obstructions, are visible from trails, easements, roads, and/or water bodies, and extend over designated publicly owned or managed areas, or over those areas designated for such use by a property owner(s).

SCHOOL BOARD: The Polk County School Board *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

SCHOOL DISTRICT FACILITIES WORK PROGRAM: Polk County School District's annual comprehensive planning document, that includes long range planning for facility needs over a five-year, ten-year and twenty-year planning horizon. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

SCHOOL LEVEL: The grade make up of a school, usually K-5 elementary, 6-8 middle, and 9-12 senior high. There could be various combinations of the K-12 or Pre K-12 grades. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

SCHOOL TYPE: Schools providing the same level of education, i.e. elementary, middle, or high school.. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

SCHOOLS (AND ACADEMIES): An institution of learning for minors, either public or private and includes nursery schools, kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, or any special institution of learning under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Education, but it does not include an institution of higher education such as a professional or vocational institution, community or junior college, college or university. *[Revised by CPA-2000A-03 (Ord. 00-39); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2000]*

SELECTED AREA PLAN (SAP): A detailed, integrated land use plan for an area of the County that includes a Future Land Use designation with objectives and policies establishing a mix of land uses, the densities and intensities of the land uses, a capital improvements plan for roads, potable water, sanitary sewer and parks and recreation facilities. The purposes of the SAP are to incorporate features that discourage the proliferation of urban sprawl, promote urban design criteria, establish landscaping requirements, identify the hierarchy of road networks, protect natural, historical and archaeological resources, and preserve useable open space. *[Revised by CPA 11B-06 (Ord. 11-038) 12/06/11; CPA-2000A-03 (Ord. 00-39); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2000]*

SEPTAGE: Semi-solid waste material that accumulates in septic tanks.

SERVICE ROAD: (see "road")

SERVICES, BASIC: Free or minimal fee services provided through general revenue funds with little or no support from fees for maintenance.

SERVICES, ENTERPRISE: Fees provide most of the funding requirements. Services are provided through vendors under contract with the County with little or no support from taxes.

SERVICES, PRIVATIZATION: Fees provide all the support for a given service. Polk County receives money from a vendor (as through a lease) that provides a recreational service.

SERVICES, SUPPLEMENTAL: Fees supplement tax support. Services are primarily supported through general revenue funds, but are supplemented by collected fees.

SFWMD: South Florida Water Management District

SHARED USE: Two or more governmental agencies using all or part of a facility under the terms set forth in an interlocal agreement. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

SIC CODE: Standard Industrial Classification - the standard Federal system of classification designating economic activities and industries according to type or nature.

SILVICULTURE: The branch of forestry dealing with the development and care of forests and forest products. *[Revised by CPA-2000A-03 (Ord. 00-39); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2000]*

SINKHOLE: Closed depressions in the land surface formed by solution of near-surface limestone and similar rocks and by subsidence or collapse of overlying material into resultant cavities.

SJRWMD: St. John's River Water Management District

SLUDGE: Treated solid residual derived from processes carried out at a wastewater treatment plant.

SMALL-QUANTITY HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR: One who generates up to 1000 kg (2200 lbs) of hazardous waste in a calendar month. This group may be further broken down into 100-1000 kg/mo. generators and less than 100 kg/mo. generators, as defined by Chapter 40C-FR, parts 260-63 and 270,271, FAC.

SMALL-SCALE MULTI-FAMILY UNIT: A residential dwelling containing up to four units and not over two stories high.

SOLAR ARRAY: A packaged interconnected assembly of solar panels. *[Revised by CPA 11B-03 (Ord.11-034); Adopted by BoCC 06 DEC 2011]*

SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM: Equipment whose primary purpose is to collect, store, and distribute solar or radiant energy received from the sun to be used for the generation of electricity. Devices could

include solar collector panels, films, shingles, or other solar components. The equipment could be used for water heating, space heating or cooling, or other applications which normally require or would require a conventional source of energy such as petroleum products, natural gas, or electricity. *[Revised by CPA 11B-03 (Ord.11-034); Adopted by BoCC 06 DEC 2011]*

SOLAR ELECTRIC-POWER GENERATION FACILITY: A type of electric power generation facility that includes a collection of solar arrays mounted on the ground that are utilized in the production of solar electric power as the primary or principal use of the property and whereby the power being produced is being sold to an electric utility provider or being produced directly by an electric utility provider. *[Revised by CPA 11B-03 (Ord.11-034); Adopted by BoCC 06 DEC 2011]*

SOLAR PANEL: A device comprised of solar cells, also known as photovoltaic cells, whereby the device converts sunlight into electricity. *[Revised by CPA 11B-03 (Ord.11-034); Adopted by BoCC 06 DEC 2011]*

SOLID WASTE: Commercial waste, industrial waste, residential waste, construction and demolition debris, Class III waste as defined by the Florida Administrative Code, or sludge that is not regulated under the federal Clean Water Act or Clean Air Act, as well as sludge from a waste treatment works, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; or garbage, rubbish, refuse, special waste, or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, or governmental operations. This term does not include phosphogypsum. (Added by CPA 14C-05, Ord No. 14-024, Adopted 5/20/2014)

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY: Any solid waste management facility which is the final resting place for solid waste, including landfills and incinerators that produce ash from the process of incinerating solid waste. (Added by CPA 14C-05, Ord No. 14-024, Adopted 5/20/2014)

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY: Any solid waste disposal facility, solid waste transfer station, materials recovery facility, volume reduction facility, other facility, or combination thereof, the purpose of which is resource recovery or the disposal, recycling, processing or storage of solid waste, but shall not include salvage yards and facilities which process concrete into aggregate materials and/or stores processed aggregate materials derived from concrete in other than a fully enclosed structure for both processing and storage. (Added by CPA 14C-05, Ord No. 14-024, Adopted 5/20/2014)

SOLID WASTE TRANSFER STATION: Facilities where solid waste is unloaded from collection vehicles and is reloaded onto larger transport vehicles for shipment to other solid waste management facilities. (Added by CPA 14C-05, Ord No. 14-024, Adopted 5/20/2014)

SOUND PLANNING PRINCIPLES: Principles of planning which are generally accepted by the American Institute of Certified Planners; which are proven to be logical and implementable; and which further the goals, objectives, and policies of the Comprehensive Plan.

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA (SFHA): The land area covered by the floodwaters of the base flood on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). The SFHA includes Zones A, AO, AH, A1-30, AE, A99, AR, AR/A1-30, AR/AE, AR/AO, AR/AH, AR/A, VO, V1-30, VE and V. The SFHA is the area where the National Flood Insurance Program's floodplain management regulations and mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply. *[Revised by CPA 12A-02 (Ord. 12-017) Adopted by BoCC 6/5/12]*

SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION AREA (STA): Compact geographic areas in which growth management considerations outweigh the FDOT's policy of operating the State Highway System at established minimum acceptable levels of service. Conceptually, STA's may include central business districts, outlying business districts, Area-wide Developments of Regional Impact and regional activity centers. Special Transportation areas do not apply to whole cities or to strip development along individual highway corridors.

SPOT ZONE: An area zoned to a particular school that is not in the immediate neighborhood of that school facility in order to facilitate desegregation and balance socio-economic diversity. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

STANDARD HOUSING: Dwelling units which meet the federal Minimum Housing Quality Standards (HQS) as established for the HUD Section 8 Program.

STATE ROAD SYSTEM: Principal and minor arterials maintained by the State pursuant to Chapter 334, FS.

STORMWATER: Water which runs off the surface after a rainfall.

STORMWATER FACILITIES: The designed and natural features of a system which includes, weirs, canals, ditches, culverts, impoundments, retention/detention areas which collect, convey, channel, hold, inhibit, or divert the movement of storm water.

STRATEGIC MARKETING PLAN: A program which outlines missions, objectives, and strategies that build on strengths, correct weaknesses, take advantage of opportunities, and deal with threats.

STRUCTURE: A walled and roofed building that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

SUBSTANDARD DWELLING UNITS: Dwelling units lacking some or all plumbing facilities and/or with one or more critical defects in sufficient number to require extensive rehabilitation or demolition.

SUBSTANDARD HOUSING: Dwelling units lacking some or all plumbing facilities and/or with one or more critical defects in sufficient number to require extensive rehabilitation or demolition.

SURFACE WATER: Includes, but not limited to, rivers, lakes, streams, springs, impoundments and all other waters upon the surface of the earth, whether contained in bounds created naturally or , artificially or diffused. On site stormwater, wastewater, or process water retention or treatment facilities which are not connected to other surface waters shall not be included in the definition of surface waters. Also, refer to Chapter 363.0065(2)(m), Florida Statutes. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

SWFWMD: Southwest Florida Water Management District

SWIMMING AREAS: Natural or man-made areas for swimming.

SWMP: Polk County Surface Water Management Plan

TARGETED INDUSTRY: An industry which the County, using certain criteria, chooses to seek out for recruitment to the County.

TEMPORARY CLASSROOM: A movable classroom facility also known as relocatable or portable. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

THREATENED ANIMAL SPECIES: Any of those species as defined by the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission and/or the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service..

THREATENED PLANT SPECIES: Any of those species as defined by the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission and/or the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

TRADITIONAL INDUSTRY: An industry which has in the past constituted a notable portion of the County's economic base.

TIERED LEVEL OF SERVICE: A graduated level of service, used to achieve an adequate and desirable level of service at the end of a specified period of time, as permitted by the Florida Statutes. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

TIP: (see Transportation Improvement Program)

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PROGRAM: A program that employs one or more techniques to maximize the number of people and goods transported while constraining the number of motorized vehicles used during a defined period. Traffic management techniques include, but are not limited to: staggered work hours, ride-sharing, remote parking with shuttle buses, mass transit usage, bicycle parking and shower facilities to encourage employees to bicycle or walk to work/school, reduced automobile parking, and incentives to use traffic management techniques.

TRAILS: Any easement or path which is open to travel and from which motor vehicles are excluded. Per Section 260.013, F.S., linear corridors and any adjacent support parcels on land or water providing public access for recreation or authorized alternative modes of transportation. *[Revised by CPA-2001A-13 (Ord. 01-46); Adopted by BoCC 11 JUL 2001]*

TRAILS, MOTORIZED VEHICULAR: Any easement or path which is used by off-road motorized vehicles.

TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (TIP): A list of transportation projects for which funding will be sought over a five-year period. The TIP is prepared and updated annually by the MPO, pursuant to Section 339.175, FS.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT (TSM): Short-range, low-cost road improvements that are warranted by safety and/or traffic operations/capacity considerations. These projects involve

traffic operations improvements, e.g., installation of new traffic signals, designation of one-way pairs, and addition/lengthening of left-turn or right-turn only lanes.

TRANSPORTATION DISADVANTAGED: Those individuals who, because of physical or mental disability, income status, age, other reasons, are unable to transport themselves or to purchase transportation and are, therefore, dependent upon others to obtain access to health care, employment, education, shopping, social activities, or other life-sustaining activities. (Sections 427.011-427.017, FS)

TSM: (see Transportation Systems Management)

URBANIZED AREA: A geographical region comprising as a minimum an incorporated place and surrounding densely settled areas, as designated by the US Bureau of the Census, with a population of 50,000 or more persons, expanded to include adjacent areas as provided for by Federal Highway Administration regulations.

USGS: United States Geological Survey

UTILIZATION: The comparison of the total number of students enrolled to the total number of student stations (FISH) at a facility within a School Concurrency Service Area. *[Added by CPA-2007A-07 (Ord. 07-029); Adopted by BoCC 20 JUN 2007]*

VILLAGE: A predominantly residential area with supporting commercial and public activities lying near its center. A village typically includes a post office, church, meeting places, and public open space. It is compact relative to traditional suburban tract development, and is easily distinguishable from the surrounding undeveloped land. The density mix and arrangement of land uses encourages pedestrian movement among local origins and destinations.

VOLUME REDUCTION FACILITY: A facility using incinerators, pulverizers, compactors, shredding, demanufacturing, and baling plants, and other plants that accept and process solid waste for recycling and disposal. (Added by CPA 14C-05, Ord No. 14-024, Adopted 5/20/2014)

WAREHOUSING: A building or group of buildings used for the storage of goods belonging either to the owner of the facility or to one or more lessees of space in the facility or both, but not including mini-warehouses. Warehousing includes distribution centers. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES: Systems used for the collection and treatment of liquid and water-carried pollutants from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions to comply with regulatory parameters and the proper discharge of effluent. The disposal characteristics may include the use of percolation/evaporation ponds, leechate fields, low-pressure injection fields, limited-access/ above-ground irrigation and above-ground public contact irrigation.

WATER OR WATERS: Includes, but is not limited to, water on or beneath the surface of the ground or in the atmosphere, including natural or artificial watercourses, streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, or diffused surface water and water percolating, standing, or flowing beneath the surface of the ground. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

WATER BODY: Any natural or artificial pond, lake, reservoir, or other area which ordinarily or intermittently contains water and which has a discernable shoreline. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

WATERCOURSE: A channel, having defined banks, which is cut by erosion of running water through turf, soil, rock or other material and over the bottom of which water flows for substantial periods of the year. The term “watercourse” shall include both the upstream and downstream portions of a watercourse which is lost in a swamp or a lake, if it emerges from such swamp or lake in a well defined channel; and it shall include any watercourse which has been improved by confining it in an artificial channel. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

WATERCOURSE, NATURAL: A natural channel, having defined banks, which is formed by the erosion from running water through turf, soil, rock, or other material and over the bottom of which water flows for substantial periods of the year. The term “watercourse” shall include both the upstream and downstream portions of a watercourse which is lost in a swamp (excluding the swamp) or a lake, if it emerges from such swamp or lake in a well defined channel. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

WATER WELLS: Any excavation that is drilled, dug, cored, washed, driven, dug, jetted, or otherwise constructed when the intended use is to conduct ground water from a source bed to the surface, by pumping or natural flow, for the supply of industrial, agricultural or potable water. *[Revised by CPA-2012A-01 (Ord. 12-016); Adopted by BoCC 05 JUN 2012]*

WELL FIELD: Land area containing two or more interconnected water wells of an aggregate capacity of 100,000 G.P.D. or greater, under the ownership or control of a public or private utility whose principal purpose is to provide potable water for domestic use. *[Revised by CPA-2012A-01 (Ord. 12-016); Adopted by BoCC 05 JUN 2012; CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

WELLHEAD: The specific location of a ground water source for a potable water well including the surface and subsurface area surrounding the well. *[Added by CPA-2012A-01 (Ord. 12-016); Adopted by BoCC 05 JUN 2012]*

WELLHEAD RESOURCE PROTECTION AREAS: Deleted by CPA-2012A-01 (Ord. 12-016); Adopted by BoCC 05 JUN 2012]

WELLHEAD RESOURCE PROTECTION AREA MAP: Deleted by CPA-2012A-01 (Ord. 12-016); Adopted by BoCC 05 JUN 2012]

WET DETENTION: A water quality treatment system that utilizes water-tolerant vegetation and which removes pollutants through settling, absorption by soils, and nutrient uptake by vegetation, and in which a permanent water pool is maintained which has a capacity to provide extended detention for the required storm water treatment volume. *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

WETLANDS: *[Revised by CPA 10B-03 (Ord. 10-042); Adopted by BoCC 9/1/10- - as defined in subsection 373.019(17), F.S., means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and a duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence*

of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils. Soils present in wetlands generally are classified as hydric or alluvial, or possess characteristics that are associated with reducing soil conditions. The prevalent vegetation in wetlands generally consists of facultative or obligate hydrophytic macrophytes that are typically adapted to areas having soil conditions described above. These species, due to morphological, physiological, or reproductive adaptations, have the ability to grow, reproduce or persist in aquatic environments or anaerobic soil conditions. Florida wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bayheads, bogs, cypress domes and strands, sloughs, wet prairies, riverine swamps and marshes, hydric seepage slopes, tidal marshes, mangrove swamps and other similar areas. Florida wetlands generally do not include longleaf or slash pine flatwoods with an understory dominated by saw palmetto.

WHITE GOODS: Includes inoperative and discarded refrigerators, ranges, water heaters, freezers, and other similar domestic and commercial appliances.

WILDLIFE HABITAT BUFFER: A wildlife/vegetative preserve established in riverine and lake floodplains. (see Policy 2.123-B2.c.)

WORKFORCE HOUSING: *[Added by CPA 09A-07 (Ord. 09-032) Adopted by BoCC 17 JUN 09]* Housing affordable to persons or families whose total annual household income does not exceed 140 percent of the area median income, adjusted for household size, or 150 percent of area median income, adjusted for household size, in areas of critical state concern designated under F.S. 380.05, for which the Legislature has declared its intend to provide affordable housing, and areas what were designated as area of critical state concern for at least 20 consecutive years prior to removal of the designation

WRD (PCWRD): Polk County Water Resources Division

X YR FLOOD ELEVATION: Flood elevation having a Y percentage chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Y percentage being equaled to the inverse of the year (e.g. 100 yr=1%, 25 yr = 4%). *[Revised by CPA-2000B-04 (Ord. 00-80); Adopted by BoCC 12 DEC 2000]*

XERISCAPE: Set of landscape design and maintenance principles which promote good horticultural practice and the economic and efficient use of water. The term Xeriscape is the registered trademark of the National Xeriscape Council and means water-conserving, drought-tolerant landscaping, or simply the use of appropriate plant materials that do not required special attention and which require little supplemental water to grow properly. Xeriscape design does not resemble desert landscape, but reflect the lush appearance of Florida gardens. *[Adopted by CPA-2001b-17 (Ord. 01-110); Adopted by BoCC 19 DEC 2001]*

XERISCAPING: A form of landscaping which allows conservation of the water resource by providing for planting of drought-tolerant native vegetation in conjunction with other plantings, arranged in such a way as to make maximum usage of existing water supplies, therefore reducing the need for watering.

YARD WASTE: Plant clippings, prunings, and other discarded material from yards and gardens.

24-HOUR STORM EVENT: The distribution of the total rainfall amount over a 24 hour period.

105% MAINTAIN: A standard that establishes that the number of vehicle trips on a road segment shall not exceed 105% of the vehicle trips on that segment at such time it is identified as a backlogged or constrained facility.

110% MAINTAIN: A standard that establishes that the number of vehicle trips on a road segment shall not exceed 110% of the vehicle trips on that segment at such time it is identified as a backlogged or constrained facility.

100-YEAR FLOOD: The flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded within any given year.