

**CHAPTER 20**  
**DEFINITIONS**

## CHAPTER 20

### DEFINITIONS

1. "AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX" - The primary source and only major source under the control of the County to fund its general operations. This tax includes real property, including land and buildings, as well as improvements erected or affixed to the land. The County Property Appraiser determines the value of all taxable land.
2. "AFFORDABLE HOUSING" - Housing which costs 30% or less of a family's monthly gross income.
3. "AQUIFER" - A formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs (see also "FLORIDAN", "SURFICAL", AND "SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER").
4. "ARCHAEOLOGICAL PREDICTIVE MODEL" - A scientific estimate of archaeological site location in a given area based on environmental variables and the distribution of known sites.
5. "ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE" - Any area that provides the context for and contains evidence of past human activity. An archaeological site can be as vast and intricate as an ancient city or as simple as the remains of an overnight campfire.
6. "ARTIFICIAL DRAINAGE SYSTEM" - A man-made conveyance system for stormwater runoff.
7. "ASSESSMENT BONDS" - Special obligations of a district which are payable solely from proceeds of the special assessment levied for an assessable project.
8. "BACKLOGGED THOROUGHFARE" - A state or county roadway operating at a level of service below the minimum standard level of service adopted by the Volusia County Council and that is not in either, the first three years of the State of Florida Department of Transportation's Five Year Road Program or the Volusia County Five Year Road Program for capacity improvements and has not been designated by the Florida Department of Transportation or the Volusia County Council as a constrained facility.
9. "BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)" - Design, construction, operational or maintenance techniques which are accepted by research institutes, professional societies or regulatory agencies as the most advance and effective for any given application. Best Management Practices have been developed for stormwater pollution control, agricultural activities, silvicultural management and construction practices.
10. "BINDING DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT" - An agreement entered into between the County of Volusia and another party or parties. The purpose of the agreement is to specify enforceable terms to insure that the actions of all those party to the agreement will result in compliance with the purpose and intent of the Comprehensive Plan. Binding Development Agreements may include reference to other applicable rules and regulations of the County which are to be subordinate to the Comprehensive Plan and its policies. The preparation,

adoption and implementation of Binding Development Agreements may include but are not necessarily limited to those specified in Chapter 163.3220, F.S. cited as the "Florida Local Government Development Agreement Act".

11. "BOND FUNDS" - The revenues derived from the issuance of bonds used to finance capital projects.
12. "BUDGET (OPERATING)" - An annual financial plan of operation which includes an estimate of proposed expenditures and revenues for a given period.
13. "BUFFER" - An area or zone between two land uses which is intended to ameliorate, reduce or mitigate the adverse effects one may have on the other. Buffer may include but is not limited to:
  1. "ENVIRONMENTAL BUFFER" - An area of land normally left in its natural state to separate an area of development from an environmentally sensitive land.
  2. "LANDSCAPED BUFFER" - The addition of lawns, trees, plants, and other natural and decorative features along the entire length of any property line to visually and physically separate one land use from another.
  3. "LAND USE BUFFER" - A land use which is of an intermediate intensity between a more intensive and less intensive use.
14. "CAPACITY RESERVATION FEE" - A fee paid for the reservation of capacity for roads, water, wastewater/sanitary sewer, parks and recreation facilities to ensure that capacity will be available to serve future development and ensure public facilities will be concurrent with new development at least at a minimum service level prescribed in this plan. This fee is a prepayment of impact fees as described in the Development Code.
15. "CAPITAL BUDGET" - An annual plan of proposed expenditures for capital improvements and the means of financing these expenditures. The Capital Budget is the first year in the five year schedule of programmed capital improvements.
16. "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT" - Physical assets constructed or purchased to 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. A capital improvement must cost a minimum of \$25,000 in current (1990) dollars and have a physical life of five years.
17. "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM" - A proposed timetable or schedule of all future capital improvements to be carried out during a specific period and listed in order of priority, together with cost estimates and the anticipated means of financing each project.
18. "CAPITAL OUTLAY" - Items with a per unit cost of more than \$200, including furniture and equipment, but less than \$25,000 and having an economic life of less than five years.
19. "CAPITAL ROLLING STOCK" - Vehicles and equipment that cost less than \$25,000 and are replaced on a routine and periodic basis, generally less than five years. This category includes all local government vehicles on wheels.

20. "CHARGES FOR SERVICES (USER CHARGES/USER FEES)" - The charge for goods or services provided by local government to those private individuals who receive the services. Such charges reduce the reliance on property tax funding.
21. "CHARTER" - Counties operating under county charters shall have all the powers of local self government not inconsistent with general law, or with special law approved by vote of the electors...the charter shall provide which shall prevail in the event of conflict between county and municipal ordinances" (Article VIII, Section 1(g), Constitution of the State of Florida). The authority to adopt a charter government is Ch. 125.60, Florida Statutes. Volusia County operates under Home Rule Charter of Volusia County, Florida is defined in Special Acts Ch. 70-966, as amended in 1986.
22. "COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA (CHHA)" – the area below the elevation of the category 1 storm surge line as established by a Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) computerized storm surge model.
23. "COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT" (CDD) - a unit of special purpose government which is created pursuant to Chapter 190, Florida Statutes and limited to the performance of those specialized functions authorized by Chapter 190; the boundaries of which are contained wholly within a single county; the governing head of which is created, organized and constituted and authorized to function specifically as prescribed by the Florida Statutes for the delivery of urban community development services; and the formation, powers, governing body, operation, duration, accountability, requirements for disclosure, and termination of which are required by general law.

The Community Development District (CDD) is a specific type of independent taxing district that under certain limiting conditions and following certain types of guidelines and processes allows private interests to have a quasi-governmental status to finance the costs of infrastructure by using financing tools traditionally available to local governments. A CDD is authorized to plan, finance, operate and maintain water, sewer, roads, drainage and certain other select categories of public facilities upon approval of the general purpose local government. Community Development Districts may comprise land intended to be developed for residential, commercial, office, industrial and other uses or a combination and mix of all of the above land uses.

24. "CONCURRENCY" - The following four cases shall be used to define concurrency as explained in the Capital Improvements Element:
  1. [FACILITIES IN PLACE OR SUBJECT TO A CONDITION TO BE "IN PLACE"] The required facilities shall be in place and operating or estimated to be operating at a minimum service level established in this Comprehensive Plan at the time a building permit is issued, or a building permit is issued subject to the condition that the required facilities shall be in place prior to issuing a certificate(s) of occupancy.
  2. [FACILITIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION] The required facilities shall be deemed concurrent if they are under construction or under contract for acquisition at the time a building permit is issued.

3. [SUBJECT TO A BINDING CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTION/ACQUISITION] The required facilities shall be deemed concurrent if they are the subject of a binding contract executed for the construction or acquisition of the required facilities at the time a building permit is issued.
4. [SUBJECT TO INCLUSION IN CAPITAL BUDGET]
  - (1) Developments may meet the test for capacity and concurrency if they can be supported by the construction of specific facilities and the expansion of facility capacity by specific projects contained in the first year following development order approval (Capital Budget) of the Capital Improvements Five Year Schedule of Programmed Improvements. This policy shall pertain to the following facility categories: roads, drainage (stormwater/water quality), parks (land and facilities).
  - (2) Transportation. Developments may meet the test for capacity and concurrency if they can be supported by the construction of specific facilities and the expansion of facility capacity by specific projects contained in the Capital Improvements Five Year Schedule of Improvements or for State roads if they are supported by the construction of specific facilities and the expansion of facility capacity by specific projects contained in the first three years of the Florida Department of Transportation Five Year Road Program.
25. "CONCURRENCY FACILITIES (CLASS A)" - The following facilities shall be subject to the concurrency determination: potable water, wastewater treatment/sanitary sewer, solid waste, parks & recreation (land & recreation facilities), roads (in thoroughfare system), storm drainage, mass transit (urban bus system only). These facilities shall be designated as Class "A" facilities.
26. "CONCURRENCY MANAGEMENT" - The development of a system including administrative procedures and programs as well as language in the Land Development Regulations that will specify if and when a proposed development meets the test for concurrency. Such a system should also specify when or at what point in the development review process proposed projects will be tested for facility capacity and concurrency.
 

A concurrency management system also consists of a data base and computer models that would monitor development and track its impact on facility capacity. Such a system would also analyze the potential impact of the eventual development of vested properties and their impact on facility capacity as well as track new Development of Regional Impact (DRI's) projects on facility capacity. Such a comprehensive concurrency management system would also provide an annual report to be included with the County's annual budget document estimating the current and next year's state of facility capacity.
27. "CONSTRAINED THOROUGHFARE" - A state or county roadway upon which adding two or more through lanes to meet current or future traffic needs is not possible because of physical or policy barriers.
28. "CONSUMPTIVE USE" - Withdrawal and use of water in such a way as to make the water unavailable for immediate reuse. The use of potable water by humans is a consumptive, since the result (wastewater) cannot be immediately reused. Use of water by power plants

usually is not a consumptive use, since the water can be immediately recycled or returned to the source.

29. "COORDINATING MECHANISM" - Any formal or informal means established to resolve and/or negotiate planning related matters. For example: interlocal agreements, Volusia County Growth Management Commission, etc.
30. "COUNTY" - The County of Volusia, Florida.
31. "DEBT SERVICE" - The payment of principal and interest obligations resulting from the issuance of bonds.
32. "DEFICIT OR BUDGET DEFICIT" - The excess of budget expenditures over revenue receipts.
33. "DETENTION" - The collection and temporary storage of stormwater in such a manner as to provide for control of peak runoff discharges and velocities to levels permitted by St. Johns River Water Management District. "DETENTION" implies that a surface water outlet from the system exists, except in the case of "detention with filtration," in which stormwater is passed through a layer of suitable fine textured granular medium, such as porous soil, which may be used in conjunction with filter fabric and/or under drain pipe. (See also, "RETENTION," "DIVERSION").
34. "DETENTION BASIN" - Where detention is used as a method of controlling stormwater pollution, water is detained in such a manner as to provide for treatment through physical, chemical or biological processes, as well as whatever water quantity control is needed.
35. "DEVELOPMENT ORDER" - An order authorizing the denial, approval or approval with conditions of a development plan. Once the development plan is approved, the applicant may apply for the necessary development permits. A building permit should be considered as the final development order.
36. "DISTRICT PARK" - This park will satisfy recreational needs in terms of resource based and active based facilities that are not typically available or suitable for the local park system. In consideration of developing a district park where acreage and locational factors are to be studied, the district parks may eliminate the need for a regional park system. These large park sites may adjoin the public junior/senior high schools or a community college site. The district park service area shall include a large population sector and should be located and designed as an outdoor recreation unit.
37. "DIVERSION" - With regard to stormwater management systems, refers to the separation of the "FIRST FLUSH" of stormwater runoff (which contains the majority of stormwater pollutants) into a retention basin, while allowing the tailwater following the first flush to be discharged into surface waters or a detention basin, as appropriate. The diversion is accomplished through use of a specially designed baffle. (See also, "DETENTION," "RETENTION").
38. "DRAINAGE BASIN" - See "WATERSHED".

39. "DRINKING WATER STANDARDS" - State drinking water standards which appear in Chapter 62-550, F.A.C.
40. "EARTH DISTURBING ACTIVITY" - The digging, excavating, or other direct or indirect displacement of soil below the ground surface in a manner not consistent with standard professional archaeological methods and practice.
41. "EASEMENT" - A right, as a right of way, afforded a person, government, or utility to make limited use of another's real property.
42. "EAST CENTRAL FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL (ECFRPC)" - The independent governmental agency which provides technical assistance to local governments in a 6 county area, in Central Florida. This agency reviews DRI's, and conducts federal intergovernmental coordination and coastal zone consistency reviews, and has the responsibility of reviewing local comprehensive plans within its region for consistency with the Comprehensive Regional Policy Plan. Brevard, Lake, Osceola, Orange, Seminole and Volusia Counties are members of the ECFRPC.
43. "EMERGENCY WATER SHORTAGE PLANS" - Plans developed by WMDs which detail the graded response to various levels of water shortage during drought conditions developed pursuant to s.373.173, F.S. Water shortage plans may also be developed by local governments, however, they may not be less restrictive than that government's WMD's plan.
44. "ENTERPRISE FUND" - A fund established to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The intent is that the full cost of providing the goods or services be financed primarily through charges and fees, thus removing the expense from the taxpayers and the ad valorem tax. Facilities such as potable water, wastewater/sanitary sewer, solid waste and the Daytona Beach Regional Airport are set up as Enterprise Funds.
45. "ENTITLEMENT COMMUNITY" - Under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, a metropolitan city (the central city of a metropolitan area or a city with a population of 50,000 or greater) or an urban county with a population of 200,000 or greater is assured of an annual sum of money to carry out its community development program.
46. "Environmental Core Overlay (ECO) Map" (formally known as Map "A") The County Council has approved Map "A" as recommended by the Volusia Smart Growth Implementation Committee Final Report (August 2005) and as modified by the Volusia Council of Governments Smart Growth Committee on October 19, 2007. "Map A" was formally changed to the "Environmental Core Overlay Map" by the County Council on April 24, 2008. This map depicts an area of interconnected natural systems of environmentally sensitive lands, including public and private conservation areas and lands linking these areas (including but not limited to agricultural/rural lands, scenic vistas, habitat buffers, and other open space connections) where possible to achieve wildlife and habitat connectivity. These lands include the Conservation Corridor, Florida Forever Priority "A" lands, portions of the Environmental Systems Corridor, additional lands needed to ensure connectivity between large natural areas, and lands already in public ownership or under conservation easement. This map represents land areas that should receive the greatest degree of protection, and suffer the least impacts from development.

47. "ESSENTIAL SERVICES" - Publicly owned or regulated utility distribution systems for gas, telephone, television, radio or electricity.
48. "EXCAVATOR" - Any person who sells or offers for sale, whether directly or indirectly, any materials excavated within the unincorporated areas of the County, or any person who excavates in the unincorporated areas of the County any material and transfers such excavated material from one parcel of land to any noncontiguous parcel.
49. "EXISTING CAPACITY DEFICIENCY CAPITAL PROJECTS" - A capital improvement project that corrects or eliminates a deficiency that is related to a service level standard. Such a project either eliminates a capacity deficiency for a specific capital facility, group of facilities, system of facilities or facility category. These are called "backlogged" projects.
50. "EXPENDITURE" - The amount of money actually paid or obligated for payment from County Funds.
51. "FACILITY CAPACITY" - The total supply of a facility, group of facilities, system of facilities or facility category.
52. "FARM PONDS" - Ponds established in conjunction with an agricultural use and which are 3/4 of an acre or less in area. Farm ponds are to be constructed to the standards and specifications promulgated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service and shall be approved by that agency.
53. "FIRST FLUSH" - The initial volume of stormwater runoff generated following the onset of rainfall which contains the majority of stormwater pollutants. For the purpose of stormwater regulations, the first flush is usually defined as the runoff generated by the first one inch of rainfall, or the first one-half inch of runoff. (See also "DETENTION", "DIVERSION" AND "RETENTION").
54. "FISCAL YEAR" - The twelve-month biannual period used by the County which begins October 1 and ends September 30 of the following calendar year.
55. "FLOODWAY" - 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 one foot.
56. "FLOOR AREA RATIO (FAR)" – The floor area of a building or buildings on a lot divided by the lot area.

$$\text{FAR} = \frac{\text{Building Floor Area}}{\text{Lot Area}}$$

57. "FLORIDA SITE FILE" - An inventory of historic resources in each Florida county maintained by the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources. Resources listed in this inventory do not have to meet a historical or cultural significance requirement.

58. "FLORIDAN AQUIFER" - The confined, artesian aquifer underlying the East Central Florida Region which serves as the principal supply of water for this region. (See also "SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER").
59. "FULL SERVICE MUNICIPALITY" - A city which provides a full range of basic municipal type services including, fire and police protection, recreation and parks, public works, planning and zoning, and solid waste collection. Said municipality also owns and operates central system for the treatment and distribution of potable water and the collection and treatment of sanitary sewer. Said systems presently provide, or are planned for expansion so as to be capable of providing, service to land uses within its corporate area.
60. "FUND" - A set of interrelated accounts which records assets and liabilities related to a specified purpose.
61. "FUTURE CAPACITY DEFICIENCY/GROWTH RELATED CAPITAL PROJECTS" - These are capital improvement projects that are needed to meet new growth. If the project is not completed during or by the end of the five year program of scheduled improvements, a capacity deficiency will result for either a specific facility, group of facilities, system of facilities or facility category.
62. "GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (G.O. BONDS)" - Bonds which are secured by the full faith and credit of the issuer. General obligation bonds issued by local units of government are secured usually by a pledge of the issuer's ad valorem taxing power or other continuing revenue source. Such bonds constitute debts of the issuer and normally require approval by the public in an election prior to issuance.
63. "GROWTH MANAGEMENT COMMISSION (GMC)" - See Volusia Growth Management Commission.
64. "HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE" - A hazardous substance is any solution, mixture, or formulation containing materials which, due to its chemical or physical characteristics, poses a substantial threat to the life, health, or safety of persons or property or to the environment. Such substances are identified by local jurisdictions and the following state and federal codes:
- 1) A material and its mixtures or solutions that are listed in the Appendix to the Hazardous Material Table, 49 CFR 172.101, when offered for transportation in one package, or in one transport vehicle if not packaged, and when the quantity of the material therein equals or exceeds the reportable quantity. 2) Any substance designated pursuant to Section 311(b)(2) (A) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, (B) any element, compound, mixture solution, or substance designated pursuant to Section 102 of this Act, (C) any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to Section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (but not including any waste of the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act has been suspended by Act of Congress), (D) any toxic pollutant listed under Section 307(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, (E) any hazardous air pollutant listed under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, and (F) any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Administrator has taken action pursuant to Section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act. The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under subparagraphs (A) through (F) of this

paragraph, and the term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquified natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (of mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

65. "HAZARDOUS WASTE" - Solid Waste regulated by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation as hazardous waste pursuant to Chapter 62-730, F.A.C. The Resource Conservation & Recovery Act of 1977 (RCRA) has categorized hazardous wastes in the following manner:

1. If any of the tests below are failed then the waste is considered hazardous:

1. ignitable (at less than 140 F)
2. reactive
3. corrosive (pH < 2 or pH > 12.5)
4. explosive
5. extraction procedure toxicity (based on metal content).

	<u>mg/liter</u>		<u>mg/liter</u>
arsenic	0.05	lead	0.05
barium	1.00	mercury	0.002
cadmium	0.010	selenium	0.01
chromium	0.05	silver	0.05

2. Some hazardous waste is categorized in the F List of Non-Specific Manufacturing Sources and others on the K List of Specific Manufacturing Sources.

3. Some hazardous wastes are considered an Off Specification Commercial Chemical Product and are on the P List of Acutely Toxic Wastes (sodium cyanide, some forms of strychnine, arsenic acids and aldrine) while others appear on the F List of Toxic Wastes (benzene and some forms of its compounds, chloroform, DDT, lindane, and some forms of mercury).

66. "HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT" - The systematic control of the collection, accumulation, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous waste.

67. "HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSFER FACILITY" - A facility for the temporary collection of hazardous waste prior to transport to a processing plant or to final disposal.

68. "HIGH VALUE-ADDED INDUSTRIES" - Industries and/or services which have a high ratio of output price to input costs. Examples of such industries or services include, but are not limited to, computers, communication equipment, information and business services, specialty agricultural products and processed food products. High value-added industries and services compete on the basis of quality and productivity (high output per unit of input), rather than simply cost.

69. "HISTORIC RESOURCE" - Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, object or other real or personal property of historical, architectural or archaeological value. These properties or resources may include, but are not limited to, monuments, memorials, Indian habitations, ceremonial sites, abandoned settlements, sunken or abandoned ships, engineering works,

treasure troves, artifacts, or other objects with intrinsic historical or archaeological value, or any part thereof, relating to the history, government, and culture of Volusia County.

70. "HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE" - A term used to denote the relative importance of a historic resource to local, regional, or national prehistory or history.
71. "HOME RULE CHARTER" - See "CHARTER".
72. "IMPACT FEES" - Single payments required to be made by builders or developers at the time of development approval, usually tied to the issuance of a building permit unless such a fee is to reserve capacity for concurrency purposes and must be paid at the time of preliminary plat approval or final site plan approval or however prescribed in the Land Development Code and calculated to be that development's proportionate (fair) share of the capital costs of providing major facilities serving that development.  
  
Implied in this definition is that new developments will not be required to pay more than their proportionate share. Deficiencies in facility capacity due to the accumulated demand resulting from previous development taking place before the implementation of an impact fee ordinance cannot be paid for or cured from revenues derived from impact fees. Also implied in this definition is that impact fees collected from a particular development must be spent for facilities in the vicinity of that development that will directly or indirectly serve that development.
73. "INDUSTRIAL, HAZARDOUS OR TOXIC SEWAGE WASTE" - Wastewater not otherwise defined as domestic sewage waste. Wastewater carried off by floor drains located in buildings in industrial or manufacturing parks, total wastewater flows exceeding 3000 gallons per day from commercial food service establishments, wastewater from commercial laundry facilities, and wastewater from animal holding facilities are included in this definition.
74. "INSTITUTIONAL RESIDENCES" - Group homes, recovery homes, orphanages, prisons, school dormitories and other congregate living facilities owned and/or operated by governmental agencies or private organizations.
75. "INTERBASIN TRANSFER (OF WATER)" - The transport of water, usually for the purpose of public water supply, from one surface water or ground water basin to another. However, "interbasin transfer" may also refer to those instances wherein water is moved between basins for reason other than public water supply, such as agricultural drainage canals.
76. "INTER-DISTRICT TRANSFER (OF WATER)" - The transport of water from within one Water Management District (WMD) to another. Since WMDs are organized along surface watershed boundaries, such a transfer will usually also be an interbasin transfer, where surface water is involved. However, an inter-district transfer of groundwater may not be an interbasin transfer. Inter-district transfers are regulated pursuant to 62-40.22 F.A.C.
77. "INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION" - Two or more governments working together to establish a common understanding of mutual concern.
78. "INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT" - Formal written arrangements between local governments which specify each jurisdiction's rights, responsibilities and obligations.

79. "LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE" - The Land Development Code of Volusia County, Florida, Ordinance No. 88-3, including all amendments thereto.
80. "LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS" - The Combination of II County ordinances that regulate land development. These include, but are not limited to, the Land Development Code and the Zoning Ordinance.
81. "LEACHATE" - A discharge, in the form of an aqueous solution, particulate suspension or emulsion, from an underground source carried through the groundwater which penetrates and/or permeates the source. For example, groundwater flowing through a landfill and carrying chemical wastes picked up from domestic wastes off the site of the landfill would constitute leachate. Leachate frequently contains large numbers of inorganic contaminants and total dissolved solids.
82. "LEVEL OF SERVICE" - An indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by or proposed to be provided by a facility based on the operational characteristics of the facility.
83. "LOCAL PARK" (5-19 acres) - A pedestrian oriented park located at the approximate center of a neighborhood and designed to serve one or more of the recreational needs of the neighborhood population. The park may be landscaped areas designed for passive recreation or contain a broad range of active recreational facilities. The facilities to be provided are a function of the community requirements in a specific location and other facilities available elsewhere. This small local park may be located among several developed subdivisions or planned unit developments.
84. "LOCAL PARK" (20-50 acres) - A park designated and located to provide the recreational needs of several neighborhoods, urbanized communities (North Peninsula, Silver Sands/Bethune Beach, DeBary, Deltona) or rural communities (DeLeon Springs, Samsula, Cassadaga, Barberville, Volusia, Tomoka Farms, Lake Ashby, Glenwood, Osteen, Seville). This larger local park is primarily land based with a diversity of active/user facilities and may serve a combination of the urban and rural communities. In lower density areas this type of park may be provided on-site or adjacent to a junior or senior high school. In denser areas, this park can be provided at the convergence of several neighborhoods and is intended to serve a larger population.
85. "LOCALLY UNPOPULAR LAND USE (LULU)" - A term that has been applied to projects which have historically generated intense local opposition to their siting. It is often used in referring to such land uses as prison, hazardous waste facilities, landfills, power plants and other uses perceived by the public.
86. "MANUFACTURED DWELLING" - A dwelling fabricated in a manufacturing facility and bearing a seal certifying it is constructed to standards as adopted under the authority of Part IV, Chapter 553, Florida Statutes and rules adopted by the Florida Department of Community Affairs under Chapter 9B-1 et seq, Florida Administrative Code.
85. "MARINA" or Boat Facility - A public or private structure or operation where boats are moored and/or launched, including commercial, recreational, industrial and residential marinas, dry storage, boat ramps and private docks. For the purposes of this plan, marina shall be synonymous with "marine facility", or "boat facility"; however, single family docks with (2) or fewer wet and/or dry slips are not considered boat facilities.

87. "MARINE RESOURCES COUNCIL (MRC)" - An independent non-profit organization, formed in 1983 as a part of Florida Institute of Technology's Community Outreach efforts. MRC disseminates information and provides a forum for all governments with jurisdiction over the Mosquito Lagoon/Indian River to work to preserve and improve the Lagoon's water quality.
88. "MILL" - One one-thousandth of a United States dollar (\$.001). In terms of the millage rate, 1 mill is equal to \$1 per \$1,000 of assessed real property valuation.
89. "MOBILE HOME" - A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is eight (8) body feet or more in width and which is built on a 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. All single family mobile home manufactured since June 1976 must be built to standards established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and must display a label certifying compliance.
90. "NATIONAL PARK" - Parks in the United States which cover large and diverse land areas of outstanding natural and/or historical quality.
91. "NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES" - Maintained by the United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, the National Register of Historic Places is a listing of historic resources, nationwide, that are recognized for significance at a national, regional or local level. To consider a resource for listing, a nomination form, including a detailed description and significance statement, must be completed and submitted for review at the state and federal level. The National Register is primarily a means of recognition, although limited protection and preservation incentives are provided to listed properties.
92. "NON CONCURRENCY FACILITIES" - Public facilities or private non-profit facilities (cultural facilities) included in the Capital Improvements Elements Five Year Schedule of Improvements or its long term (20 year) assessment of facility needs but would have no relationship to the issuance of development orders. Non-concurrency facilities are divided into two classes: Class "B" - public safety related and Class "C" - other non-concurrency related facilities. Class "B" facilities are considered higher priority facilities than Class "C" facilities.

Listed below are the non-concurrency facilities by Class:

Class B  
Non-Concurrency

a. Fire/Rescue Facilities

Class C  
Non-Concurrency

a. Parks - Specialized  
Facilities - East Volusia Co. (Coastal  
Waters)

Class B  
Non-Concurrency

b. Emergency Medical  
Services Facilities

Class C  
Non-Concurrency

b. Beach Related Facilities

- c. Corrections
  - d. Sheriff's Facilities
  - e. Criminal Justice/Courts
  - c. Mass Transit
  - d. Airports (Daytona Beach Regional)
  - e. Public Health Clinics/Environmental Buildings
  - f. Community Services Facilities - Headstart Centers, Detoxification Centers
  - g. Mosquito Control Facilities
  - h. Environmental Laboratories
  - I. Libraries
  - j. Ocean Center
  - k. General Government Buildings: Maintenance/Whse./Storage/Etc.
  - l. General Government Buildings: Administration Buildings
  - m. Agricultural Centers
  - n. Cultural Facilities: Private Non-Profit
93. "ONE TIME REVENUES" - These are revenues that cannot reasonably be expected to continue into the future, such as a single purpose Federal or State grant, an interfund transfer, or use of a reserve. Continual use of one time revenues to balance the budget can indicate the revenue base is not strong enough to fund or support current service levels.
94. "OPEN SPACE" - Any parcel or area essentially unimproved and set aside, dedicated or reserved for public or private use or enjoyment, or for the use and enjoyment of owners and occupants of land adjoining or neighboring such open space.
95. "PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE" - Fossilized deposits and/or remains of non-human life forms from past geological periods.
96. "PEACE TIME EMERGENCY PLAN" - The plans prepared by the Florida Division of Emergency Management, Emergency Management/Communications agency addressing weather related natural hazards and man made disasters except nuclear power plant accidents and war. The plan covers hazard mitigation, emergency preparedness, emergency response, and emergency recovery.
97. "PHYSICAL BARRIERS" - Physical barriers occur when intensive land use is immediately adjacent to the thoroughfare making roadway expansion cost prohibitive, or a thoroughfare

has been constructed to the maximum through lane standards acceptable to the Florida Department of Transportation.

98. "PLANNING AND LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATION COMMISSION (PLDRC)" – A seven member appointed board which serves as Volusia County's Local Planning Agency. The PLDRC reviews all County planning staff recommendations and serves as an advisory board to the County Council on planning policy.
99. "PLANT CAPACITY" - The maximum treatment potential of a potable water or sanitary sewer facility, usually expressed in terms of gallons per day (gpd).
100. "PLAT" - A map or delineated representation of the subdivision of land showing the designation of such land as lot(s), block(s), parcel(s), or other portions thereof, and other information. "Plat" may include the terms "replat," "amended plat," or "revised plat."
101. "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, tunnel, 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.
102. "POLICY BARRIERS" - Policy barriers are artificial barriers to thoroughfare expansion based on environmental, scenic, or political realities within a community. Policy barriers are subject to change over time.
103. "POLLUTION" - Is the presence in the outdoor atmosphere, ground or surface waters any substances, contaminants, noise, or man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of air or water, in quantities or at levels which are or may be potentially harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property. Pollution includes, but is not necessarily limited to, violations of FDEP standards for air quality (Chapter 62-72, F.A.C.), water quality (Chapter 62-3, F.A.C.), dredge and fill (Chapter 62-312, F.A.C.), and drinking water (Chapter 62-550, F.A.C.).
104. "POPULATION GUIDELINE" - An optimum ratio of a given quantity of resources and facilities to a hypothetical number of people; e.g., 1 tennis court per 2,000 population. Population guidelines are provided for both resource based and user oriented activities and are used primarily by local government and private development agencies.
105. "POTABLE WATER" - Water which is suitable for human consumption.
106. "POTABLE WATER FACILITIES" - A system of structures designed to collect, treat, or distribute potable water, and includes water wells, treatment plants, storage tanks, reservoirs, and distribution mains.
107. "PRIME GROUNDWATER OR AQUIFER RECHARGE AREA" - Recharge areas designated by WMDs pursuant to s. 373.095 (3), F.S.
108. "PUBLIC FACILITIES" - Transportation systems, wastewater treatment systems, solid waste systems, drainage systems, potable water systems, educational systems, parks and

recreation systems and public health systems that are owned, leased or operated by a government entity.

109. "PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY" - The term "public housing agency" means any state, county, municipality, or other governmental entity or public body (or agency or instrumentally, thereof) which is authorized to engage in or assist in the development of operation of lower income housing. The term includes any Indian housing authority.
110. "PUBLIC SERVICES" - Programs and employees determined necessary by local government to provide adequate operation and maintenance of "PUBLIC FACILITIES" and "INFRASTRUCTURE" as well as those education, health care, social and other programs necessary to support the programs, public facilities, and infrastructure set out in the local plan or required by local, state, or federal law.
111. "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 Volusia County. Included are facilities necessary to provide the service such as water towers well houses, utility poles, transmission towers, substations, sewerage, communication equipment, street lighting and other similar equipment.
112. "PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM" - That system defined by Chapter 17-550, Florida Administrative Code.
113. "RECHARGE" - The process by which water falls on the land surface percolates into the soil and is stored in an underground aquifer. Recharge may be to a "SURFICAL AQUIFER" or (under special conditions) to the artesian "FLORIDAN AQUIFER".
114. "RECREATION FACILITIES" - Those improvements or artificially installed accessories which facilitate the use of an area or a resource for outdoor recreation. Facilities are divided into two categories: primary facilities are those that are essential or extremely desirable for conducting a particular outdoor recreation activity, such as launching ramps for boating, trails for cycling, roads for access to areas, etc.; secondary facilities are those that are desirable as a further enhancement of the recreational experience but are still dispensable, such as outdoor grills for picnicking and camping, docks for boating, etc.
115. "RECREATION PROGRAM" - An ongoing series or related and coordinated efforts designed to further a common outdoor recreation purpose.
116. "RECREATION RESOURCES" - Those natural resources used for the support of outdoor recreation, such as land, water, wildlife, natural scenery, etc. A special case is made where historical and archaeological remains are concerned. Although not natural resources, they are included because of their limited, non-renewable character.
117. "RECREATION SYSTEM" - A purposeful assemblage of physical units or elements made up of recreation areas, resources, and facilities designed to meet the demands of a given segment of the public.
118. "RECYCLING" - The reuse of liquid, gaseous, or solid wastes in manufacturing, agriculture, power production, or other processes (also see "RESOURCE RECOVERY").

119. "RENTAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM" - Enacted by Congress in Title III of the Housing and Urban-Rural Recovery Act of 1983 to generate sufficient supply of decent and affordable units to lower income families, provides grants to states and units of local government to assist in the rehabilitation of privately owned residential rental properties.
120. "REPAIR/RENOVATION/REPLACEMENT CAPITAL PROJECT" - This is a capital project that is nonrecurring, prolongs the physical and useful life of a facility by reducing or eliminating physical, functional or economic depreciation or obsolescence.
1. Renovation (Capital) - Activities that restore a public facility back to its original physical condition.
  2. Repair (Capital) - Activities consisting of improvements to the various components of a public facility that will prolong its physical and economic life. A repair activity should not be considered as extensive as a renovation activity.
121. "RESOURCE-BASED RECREATION" - Outdoor recreation of types dependent on certain specific outdoor recreation resources, such as boating on water, hunting in forests, etc., contrasted with "user-oriented" outdoor recreation.
122. "RESOURCE RECOVERY" - The process by which material, excluding those under control of the Atomic Energy Commission, which still has useful physical or chemical properties after serving a specific purpose are reused or RECYCLED for the same or other purpose, including use as an energy source(also see "RECYCLE").
123. "RETENTION" - To prevent the discharge of a given volume of stormwater into surface waters through complete on-site storage- (see also "DETENTION," "DIVERSION").
124. "RETROFITTING" - To improve or reconstruct an existing facility with the intent of bringing it into compliance (or, where that is not feasible, more nearly into compliance) with modern standards for such facilities. This term is most frequently used in reference to upgrading of wastewater treatment plants to more advanced treatment standards, or improvement of existing drainage systems to include stormwater pollutant control facilities where such facilities are either nonexistent or insufficient.
125. "REVENUE BONDS" - Bonds payable from a specific source of revenue and which do not pledge the full faith and credit of the issuer. Pledged revenues may be derived from operations of the financed project(s), grants or other specified non-ad valorem taxes. Generally no approval by the voting public is required prior to issuance or validation of such obligations.
126. "ROLLBACK AD VALOREM TAX RATE" - The millage rate needed to be levied in order to generate the same amount of tax dollars as collected in the previous fiscal year.
127. "RUNOFF" - That portion of precipitation that does not return to the atmosphere nor infiltrate the soil to recharge groundwater, but leaves the hydrologic system as stream flow. Runoff is directed by artificial (man-made) and natural drainage.

128. "SAFE YIELD" - The amount of water that can be drawn annually from a groundwater basin without producing undesirable effects such as: groundwater reserves depletion, saltwater intrusion, land subsidence, stream flow (springs) depletion, etc.
129. "SALTWATER INTRUSION" - The process by which saline water contaminates fresh groundwater supplies, making them unusable for use as drinking water. Intrusion may be "lateral", from the ocean, or "vertical" from the relict seawater, which underlays the FLORIDAN AQUIFER. This is usually influenced by groundwater development (pumping).
130. "SANITARY LANDFILL" - A disposal facility which meets the criteria of Chapter 62-701, Florida Administrative Code, and is permitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, excluding those exempted under subsection 62-7.030(1) (a)(1)&(2) of that rule. This term shall not include a land spreading site, a surface impoundment, or an injection well defined under and subject to the provisions of Chapter 62-28, Florida Administrative Code.
131. "SATURATED ZONE" - See "ZONE OF SATURATION."
132. "SCENIC CORRIDOR" - A roadway which has been designated as a "Scenic Corridor" under the terms of Volusia County Ordinance 88-6. Said roadways provide outstanding visual experiences in any uninterrupted sequence which are representative of the county's wide variety of natural resources and scenic vistas.
133. "SEASONAL RESIDENCE" - Any dwelling unit in which the occupant resides less than 6 months.
134. "SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION" - initially used by the United States Department of the Interior in determining the applicability of proposed project work on registered properties within the Historic Preservation Fund grant-in-aid program, these standards have also been used by State and local agencies in the review of other types of rehabilitation proposals. "Rehabilitation" is defined, by the Department of the Interior, as "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes efficient, contemporary use possible while preserving those positions and features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural and cultural values."
- The Standards for Rehabilitation are cited in 36 Code of Federal Regulations 67.
135. "SECTION 8 - EXISTING LEASED HOUSING" - Since 1974, the principal form of housing assistance provided by HUD for low and moderate income persons. A portion of the low income tenant's fair market rent is paid directly to private landlords through the local public housing agency.
136. "SECTION 202" - The major federal effort in financial assistance for elderly and handicapped housing. HUD provides direct loans at a regulated interest rate to nonprofit and limited dividend sponsors of housing for the elderly and handicapped.
137. "SECTION 515" - Rural Rental Housing Program through the Farmers Home Administration provides direct loans to sponsors of multifamily rental housing projects. The occupancy of such housing is intended for rural low and moderate income families.

138. "SERVICE AND SUPPORT CAPITAL PROJECT" - This is a capital project that cannot be directly measured in terms of level of service, nor is this project related to the repair, renovation or replacement of a capital facility. Service and support projects indirectly enhance the level of service for either a group of facilities or a facility category and increase the effectiveness/efficiency of both capital and the personnel using or operating capital facilities. Common service and support projects include: training facilities, maintenance facilities, communications and information technologies.
139. "SERVICE AREA" - (Water & Sewer) Those areas which the County or other provider, (as established by an adopted water and sewer service area agreement), proposes to provide potable water and sanitary sewer services at some point in time within the planning period.
140. "SERVICE ENHANCEMENTS" - Provides a level of service that exceeds the service levels adopted in the plan and provides for capacity requirements beyond the next five years in the capital improvement programming cycle.
141. "SHOPPING CENTERS" - Are characterized by a unified design which seeks to group commercial uses served by common parking areas, limit ingress and egress, provide uniform signage and landscaping, and to develop the center according to a consistent design theme. Due to market changes in recent years, a single large building may perform the same function as a shopping center. A shopping center's specific characteristics vary according to the major tenant and overall size and can be categorized as follows:

1. Super Regional Center

The general characteristics of Super Regional Shopping Centers are described by the following standards:

Typical Site Area	100 acres or more
Gross Leasable Area (GLA)	1,000,000 sq. ft. or more
Uses	Retail, office, service (4 or more anchor tenants)
Market Area	Unlimited

2. Regional Shopping Center

The general characteristics of Regional Shopping Centers are described by the following standards:

Typical Site Area	30-50 acres or more
Gross Leasable Area (GLA)	300,000-1,000,000 sq. ft.
Uses	Retail, service (at least 1 anchor tenant)
Market Area Radius	45 minute drive

3. Community Shopping Center

The general characteristics of Community Shopping Centers are described by the following standards:

Typical Site Area	10-25 acres
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Gross Leasable Area (GLA)	100,000 to 300,000 sq. ft.
Uses	Discount or junior department store, supermarket
Market Area Radius	10 minute drive

4. Neighborhood Shopping Center

The general characteristics of neighborhood shopping centers are to serve a population between 2,000 to 40,000 with convenience goods and personal services. These uses are typically located within the Commercial land use category but may be allowed within the UHI designation. A neighborhood shopping center is represented by the following standards:

Typical Site Area	Up to 10 acres
Gross Leasable Area (GLA)	30,000 to 100,000 sq. ft.
Uses	Supermarket; Stores providing convenience goods and personal services for the day-to-day needs of the immediate neighborhood.
Market Area Radius	5 minute drive

The next two types of commercial areas may be applicable to the UHI, UMI, ULI or LIU designations. These areas may not be specifically designated on the Future Land Use Map due to their small size. Higher intensive commercial uses should be constructed in areas designated for Commercial.

5. Neighborhood Business Area

A neighborhood business area is located on an arterial or collector street, providing convenience goods and services for residents of the surrounding area. The major characteristic of the neighborhood business area is its scale. It does not contain any large stores designed to serve several neighborhoods.

Typical Site Area	Not Applicable
Gross Leasable	50,000 sq. ft. (No one use to exceed 15,000 sq. ft.)
Uses	Convenience goods & services, and specialty stores.
Market Area Radius	Less than 5 minute drive

6. Neighborhood Convenience

The general characteristics of Neighborhood Convenience are represented by the following standards:

Typical Site Area	2 acres
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Gross Leasable Area (GLA)	3,000 to 8,500 sq. ft. (max) (No one use to exceed 5,000 sq. ft.)
Uses	Convenience store, dry cleaning, video store
Market Area Radius	1 mile

142. "SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE" - A building that comprises a single dwelling unit occupied by one person or two or more persons related by blood, marriage or social commitment and its primary use is as a residence.
143. "SITE GUIDELINE" - An estimate of park and recreation area acreage proposed for serving various specific service areas or particular populations residing within a given radius; e.g., 2 acres of park per 1,000 population, serving not more than 5,000 people, and a population residing within 1/4 to 1/2 mile of the park.
144. "SLUDGE" - The material precipitated after sewage has been treated. Sludge may be toxic and/or harmful depending upon the constituents and characteristics of the influent wastewater and therefore pose a public health or safety hazard if improperly managed.
145. "SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER" - A provision of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 42 U.S.C. Section 300(f) et. seg. adopted by Congress in 1974 and amended in 1986. Section 1424(e) gave the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency the authority to designate those aquifers which provide the principal source of drinking water to an area. The Volusia - Floridan aquifer underlying all of Volusia County has been so designated.
146. Sludge from a waste treatment works, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or garage, rubbish, refuse, or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations.
147. "SOLID WASTE FACILITIES" - Structures or systems designed for the collection, processing or disposal of SOLID WASTES and includes transfer stations, processing plants, recycling plants, and disposal systems.
148. "SOLID WASTE PROCESSING PLANT" - A facility which would be able to perform one or more of the following operations: incineration; resource recovery; or recycling of SOLID WASTE prior to its final disposal.
149. "SOLID WASTE TRANSFER STATION" - A facility for temporarily collection of SOLID WASTE prior to transport to a processing plant or to its final disposal.
150. "SPECIAL (OR LOCAL) ASSESSMENTS" - Charges publicly assessed against the property of some particular locality because that property derives some special benefit from the expenditure of the money collected by the assessment in addition to the general benefit accruing to all property or citizens. The term "special assessment" is a broad one and may embrace various methods and terms of charges collectible to finance usual and recognized municipal improvements and services.

151. "SPECIAL DISTRICT FINANCING" - Single or limited purpose units of government formed under State enabling legislation that meet certain local needs not satisfied or capable of being satisfied by existing general purpose governments in a given geographic area. Special districts may be granted taxing powers. An independent special district is one whose governing body is an independent entity and whose budget is established independently of the local governing body.
152. "ST. JOHNS RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SJRWMD)" - A governmental agency with jurisdiction on water-related matters over the entire St. Johns River and Nassau Rivers watersheds. This includes all of Volusia County and all or portions of eighteen (18) other counties.
153. "STATE PARK" - State parks are relatively spacious areas established primarily to preserve and maintain a natural setting of exceptional quality, while at the same time permitting a full program of compatible recreational activities, both active and passive.
154. "STORAGE" - When used in conjunction with HAZARDOUS WASTE, means the containment or holding of a hazardous waste, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years, in a manner which does not constitute disposal.
155. "STORMWATER" - The flow of RUNOFF which results from a rainfall event.
156. "STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FACILITY" - A system of man-made structures or natural resources designed or used to collect, convey, hold, divert or discharge STORMWATER, and includes stormwater sewers, canals, detention structures, retention structures, lakes, holding basins, wetlands, and natural depressions.
157. "STORMWATER RETENTION FACILITY" - A structure designed to collect and prevent the release of a given volume of STORMWATER by complete on-site storage for a given storm event.
158. "STORMWATER UTILITY" - This is a funding mechanism that relies on user fees rather than general tax revenue to construct, repair, renovate, operate, maintain and administer stormwater facilities. The utility system is user oriented with costs allocated according to the service received. Each parcel of land within a local government's jurisdiction is assessed a charge based on its runoff characteristics. Charges are generally determined according to the parcel's size and its percent of impervious or paved area.
159. "STRUCTURAL CONTROLS" - Dams, weirs, locks, levees, canals, pumps, drainage wells or other artificial mechanism or works designed to modify the stage and/or flow of surface waters. Includes, at a minimum, those structures adopted as official "works of district" by the governing boards of the WMDs.
160. "SURFACE WATER" - That which is not groundwater and can be seen on the ground. Includes lakes, rivers, ponds, estuaries, and bays.
161. "SURFICIAL AQUIFER" - An unconfined, non-artesian body of water stored in the soil. The top of the surficial aquifer may form the groundwater table.

162. "SWALES" - A slight depression in generally level land which directs the flow of surface water.
163. "TAX RATE" - The amount of tax stated in terms of a unit of the tax base, usually stated in terms mills per valuation of taxable property.
164. "TREATMENT" - When used in conjunction with HAZARDOUS WASTE, means any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize it or render it nonhazardous, safe for transport, amenable to recover, amendable to storage or disposal, or reduced in volume or concentration. The term includes any activity or processing designed to change the physical form or chemical composition of hazardous waste so as to render it nonhazardous.
165. "TREATMENT (WASTEWATER)" - The treatment plant is the component of the sanitary sewer facility which functions to remove solid and organic contaminants from the sewage. There are a large number of processes which can accomplish this, but they are generally grouped into one of the following three categories depending on the proportion of materials removed:
1. Primary Treatment - This refers to the removal of between 30 and 35 percent of the organic materials and up to 50 percent of the solids from the sewage. This is also commonly referred to as physical treatment because screens and settling tanks are the most common methods used to remove solids.
  2. Secondary Treatment - Secondary treatment processes remove between 80 and 90 percent of total organic materials and suspended solids from sewage. This level of treatment generally requires multiple steps involving one biological process and one or more processes for removal of suspended solids.
  3. Tertiary Treatment - Sewage may also contain large quantities of synthetic organic compounds or inorganic chemicals which may create pollution problems if not removed. Tertiary (or advanced) treatment adds steps to primary and secondary processes to remove these pollutants. The most common tertiary processes remove compounds of phosphorus and nitrogen. The effluent of advanced treatment processes often approaches potable water purity.
166. "UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK" - Tanks which contain various liquids and are placed below the surface of the ground. Many of these tanks contain gasoline, oil or other liquids which might contaminate the groundwater.
167. "URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE" - Those public and private man made structures and amenities which serve the common needs of the population, such as: schools, shops, hospitals, employment centers, sanitary disposal systems, potable water wells and distribution systems, solid waste disposal sites, stormwater systems, utilities, piers, docks, wharves, breakwaters, bulkheads, seawalls, bullworks, revetments, causeways, Marinas, navigation channels, roadways, and sidewalks.
168. "URBAN SERVICE AREA" - An area in which urban services are available in such a combination that development at urban densities and intensities may be accomplished and

even encouraged without conflict with the public interest. The elements of infrastructure in an urban service area are public water and sewer, solid waste collection, major thoroughfares, stormwater facilities, availability of police and fire protection and emergency medical, school conditions, availability of parks and recreational facilities and location of employment centers.

169. "USE GUIDELINE (OR USE STANDARD)" - A hypothetical measure of use conditions for outdoor recreation resources and facilities; e.g., the number of hikers per unit of trail, the number of bathers per unit of beach, etc. Use guidelines are used to translate outdoor recreation supply (expressed in physical units of measure) into outdoor recreation demand (expressed in user occasions).
170. "USER FEES" - Charges for services paid by the user of the service.
171. "USER ORIENTED RECREATION" - Outdoor recreation of types that can be placed at the convenience of the user to take advantage of proximity to population centers, such as swimming in artificial pools, golf, tennis, organized sports, etc. Land areas for space is usually the only consideration dealing with the natural resource base. Some types of outdoor recreation may be either "user oriented" or "resource based" depending on the setting they utilize and the conjunctive values involved, as with the case of swimming, bicycling, picnicking, camping, etc.
172. "UTILITIES" - "Including, but not limited to, water systems, electric power, sanitary sewer systems, gas distribution systems, storm drainage systems, telephone systems and cable television systems.
173. "VOLUSIA COUNTY METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION (MPO)" - Formed by an interlocal agreement between Volusia County's cities, the County, and the Florida Department of Transportation. The MPO develops transportation plans and provides programming guidance for short and long range transportation projects.
174. "VOLUSIA GROWTH MANAGEMENT COMMISSION (VGMC)" - That group represented by appointees from each city and Volusia County, whose decisions are binding regarding the consistency of comprehensive plans, element, plan amendments, or portions thereof with other applicable plans, as described in Ordinance 87-24. Non-voting members include: St. Johns River Water Management District, Volusia County School Board and the Volusia County Business Development Corporation.
175. "WATER COURSE" - Any natural or artificial channel, ditch, canal, stream, river, creek, waterway or wetland through which water flows in a definite direction, either continuously or intermittently, and which has a definite channel, bed, banks or other discernible boundary.
176. "WATER-DEPENDENT USES" - Activities which can be carried out only on, in or adjacent to water areas because the use requires access to the water body for: waterborne transportation including ports or marinas; recreation; electrical generating facilities; or water supply.
177. "WATER RECHARGE AREAS" - See "RECHARGE\_."
178. "WATER RECLAMATION" - Similar to "WATER REUSE", but implies that some form of processing and/or decontamination is required before the water can be used. Except as

specifically provided in Chapter 62-610 F.A.C., reclaimed water means water that has received at least secondary treatment and basic disinfection and is reused after flowing out of a domestic wastewater treatment facility. For example, wastewater can be treated to advanced standards and then reused for irrigation. Even "GRAYWATER" may need some processing to reduce high risks associated with its use.

179. "WATER-RELATED USES" - Activities which may not be directly dependent upon access to a water body, but which provide goods and services that are directly associated with water-dependent or waterway uses.
180. "WATER REUSE" - The recovery of water after its application for one use (which requires relatively high-quality water), and diverting it to another use (which requires water of lesser quality). Water reuse means the deliberate application of reclaimed water, in compliance with the Department of Environmental Protection and St. Johns River Water Management District Rules, for a beneficial purpose. Criteria used to classify projects as reuse, or "effluent disposal" and contained in Rule 62-610, F.A.C.
181. "WATERSHED" - The area defined by topographic boundaries which contributes to a drainage system, estuarine water, or oceanic waters, including all artificial drainage systems.
181. "WATER SUPPLY PLANNING AREA" – A water supply planning area is a geographically defined area created for the purpose of addressing existing and future water supplies and facilities consistent with the requirements of State Statute. A municipal utility may include unincorporated area within its respective water supply planning area if the unincorporated area is encompassed by an interlocal agreement with the County which sets the ground rules for the water supply planning activities allowed within the unincorporated area. A municipal water supply planning area may include unincorporated areas that do not fall within an interlocal agreement if potable water service within the unincorporated area occurred prior to the adoption of the County's Comprehensive Plan.
182. "WATER TABLE" - The depth or level below which the ground is saturated with water.
183. "WATER WELLS" - Wells excavated, drilled, dug, or driven for the supply of industrial, agricultural or potable water for general public consumption.
184. "WETLANDS" - Lands which are identified by being inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do or would support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. The definition includes all contiguous and non-contiguous or isolated wetlands to waters, water bodies, and watercourses. Wetlands include, but are not limited to, swamp hammocks, hardwood hydric hammocks, riverine cypress, cypress ponds, bayheads, bogs, wet prairies, freshwater marshes, tidal flats, salt marshes, mangrove swamps and marine meadows. The landward extent of wetlands shall be determined in accordance with 62-340 F.A.C.
185. "WHITE GOODS" - Large appliances, including refrigerators, stoves, clothes washers and dryers.
186. "YARD TRASH" - Usually cut grass, leaves or tree debris.

187. “ZONE OF SATURATION” – Where the pore spaces of the soil or rock are fully soaked or loaded to capacity by “GROUNDWATER.” This area behaves in response to gravitational force.
188. "ZONING ORDINANCE" - The Zoning Ordinance of Volusia County, Florida, No. 80-8, as amended.