

2045 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

DEFINITIONS



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The Honorable Donna Deegan, Mayor

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JACKSONVILLE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

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DEFINITIONS

Definitions of terms used throughout the Comprehensive Plan rely on the definitions appearing in Chapters 163, 171, 177 180, 380 and 381, F.S. These statutory definitions, and related terms defined in applicable, supporting Florida Administrative Rules, are implicit to this comprehensive planning document. Definitions which appear in the City Ordinance Code are also incorporated.

In cases where the City's Ordinance Code and State statute or administrative rule conflict the more restrictive of the two shall be considered to govern. Definitions found in applicable Florida Statutes, the Florida Administrative Code and the City Ordinance Code are included. Key words that relate directly to the Comprehensive Plan, and that may not be defined by Statute, Florida Administrative Rule or the City's Ordinance Code, are defined as follows for the reader's convenience.

2010 Comprehensive Plan - Adopted September 21, 1990; replaced with the 2030 Comprehensive Plan, per Ordinance 2009-791-E on November 10, 2009; replaced with the 2045 Comprehensive Plan, per Ordinance 2023-001-E.

2030 Comprehensive Plan - Adopted November 10, 2009 by Ordinance 2009-791-E; replaced with the 2045 Comprehensive Plan, per Ordinance 2022-XXX-E.

Abutting - Having common borders or edges.

Accessory Use - A use incidental or subordinate to the principal use of a building or project and located on the same site.

Accident Rate - The accident frequency, or actual number of accidents which occur, expressed in terms of number of accidents per average daily vehicle trips for the location. The accident rate provides useful information in evaluating the operational safety of a roadway segment or intersection.

Active Parks - Are intended to serve a neighborhood that is accessible given no more than a five minute driving time. Some will be parks in the urban core that are primarily walk-to facilities. These parks, generally under 14 acres in size, provide primarily athletic facilities including ball fields, courts, pools, and playgrounds. Many of the sites are located adjacent to schools or major housing/apartment units.

Active Transportation - refers to modes of travel that do not involved motorized vehicles; the most prominent examples includes biking and walking, although sometimes active transportation can be supplemented by motorized vehicles (e.g., walking to a transit stop, using manual pedal power on an electric-assisted bicycle).

Adaptation Action Area or AAA – is a designation in the City's Comprehensive Plan which identifies an area that experiences coastal flooding due to extreme high tides and storm

surge, and that is vulnerable to the related impacts of rising sea levels for the purpose of prioritizing funding for infrastructure needs and adaptation planning. The City of Jacksonville AAA is specifically defined as those areas within the projected limits of the Category 3 storm surge zone, those connected areas of the 100-year and 500-year Flood Zone, and additional areas determined through detailed flood analysis.

Adaptive Re-use - The process of converting a building to a use other than that for which it was originally designed.

Adjacent - To have property lines or portions thereof in common or facing each other across a right-of-way, street, alley or waterbody.

Adjusted for Family Size - Adjusted in a manner which results in an income eligibility level which is lower for households with fewer than four people, or higher for households with more than four people, than the base income eligibility otherwise determined, based upon a formula as established by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Adjusted Gross Income - All wages, regular cash or noncash contributions from persons outside the household, and such other resources and benefits as may be determined to be income by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, adjusted for family size, less deductions allowable under s. 62 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Adult Congregate Living Facility (ACLF) - A building or buildings, Section of building, or distinct part to a building, residence, private home, boarding home, home for the aged, or other place, whether operated for profit or not, which undertakes through its ownership or management to provide, for a period exceeding 24 hours, housing, food service, and one or more personal services for four or more adults, not related to the owner or administrator by blood or marriage, who require such services; or to provide extended congregate care, limited nursing services, or limited mental health services, when specifically licensed to do so pursuant F.S. § 400.407. A facility offering personal services, extended congregate care, limited nursing services, or limited mental health services for fewer than four adults is within the meaning of this definition if it formally or informally advertised to or solicits the public for residents or referrals and holds itself out to the public to be an establishment which regularly provides such services. This type of facility could be deemed to include Community Residential Homes, Group Homes, Residential Treatment Homes, etc.

Affordable Housing - Housing for which monthly rents or monthly mortgage payments, including taxes, insurance, and utilities, do not exceed 30 percent of that amount which represents the percentage of the median adjusted gross annual income for the households or persons.

Agricultural Uses - Activities within land areas that are predominately used for the cultivation of crops and livestock including: cropland, pasture-land, orchards, vineyards,

nurseries, ornamental horticulture areas, groves, confined feeding operations, specialty farms and silviculture areas.

All Other Wetlands Areas (Category III Wetlands) - Those wetlands that are not Category I and II wetlands and do not have a direct impact on the City's waterways. These wetlands are in large and small isolated pockets and do not directly drain into the City's waterways.

Alteration - Any act that changes the exterior features of a building or structure.

Alternative Transit Modes - Forms of travel, other than the conventional use of the personal automobile, which are implemented primarily for the purpose of satisfying home-work/work-home trips. A list of alternative transit modes would include, but not be limited to, regular bus service, express bus service, shuttle service, fixed guideway (rapid rail, light rail and monorail are examples), heavy rail, and streetcars.

Ancillary Plant - A building or facility necessary to provide district wide support services, such as energy plant, bus garage, warehouse, maintenance building, or administrative building.

Annual General Fund debt service - The debt service expenditures that are funded by the General Fund.

APZ - Accident Potential Zone.

Aquifer - A geologic formation, group of formations, or rock layers, which are waterbearing.

Archaeological Site - A location that has yielded or may yield information on history or prehistory. An archaeological site contains physical remains of the past. An archaeological site may be found within archaeological zones, historic sites, or historic districts.

Archaeological Zone - A geographically defined area that has or may reasonably be expected to yield information on local history or prehistory based upon broad prehistoric or historic settlement patterns.

Areas of Situational Compatibility - areas identified on the Industrial Preservation Map that may be suitable for industrial uses under certain conditions.

Arterial Road or Street (Arterial) - A roadway providing service which is relatively continuous and of a relatively high traffic volume, long trip length and high operating speed. Arterial roads have restricted parking, access control, with signals at important intersections and stop signs on the side streets. In addition, every United States numbered highway is an arterial road.

Arterial System - A roadway network that supports the function of principal arterials, i.e. the through-movement of motorized vehicles, by minimizing direct access to adjacent properties, reducing median and curb cuts, utilizing right-turn-only curb access offset from median cuts, using common service driveways to connect adjacent non-residential properties, and other such measures.

Auxiliary Facility - The spaces located at educational plants which are not designated for student occupant stations.

Available Capacity - A factor to be used to determine school concurrency that is determined by current permanent FISH capacity plus portables plus planned additional permanent seats plus portables over the applicable testing period according to the CIE less current student enrollment (for testing in the current year) or projected enrollment (for testing in year 3) based on State COFTE, adjusted to remove students generated by projected new housing stock

Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) - The “blueprint” for restoring impaired waters by reducing pollutant loadings to meet the allowable loadings established in a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).

Beach - The zone of unconsolidated material that extends landward from the mean low water line to the place where there is marked change in material or physiographic form, or to the line of permanent vegetation, usually the effective limit of storm waves. The term beach is limited to oceanic and estuarine shorelines.

Best Construction Methods - Those methods delineated in the City standards and specifications.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) – Means whereby pollutant loading to downstream elements are reduced. BMPs can be either structural (see Stormwater Treatment Facility) or non-structural practices. Non-structural practices include but are not limited to inlet cleaning, street sweeping, and detention pond maintenance. BMPs also refer to administrative rules which identify work practices and odor control equipment applicable to the terpene chemical manufacturing industry and which are reasonably available based upon considerations of costs and environmental benefits.

Bikeway - Any roadway which in some manner is specifically designated as being open to bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicyclists, or are to be shared with other vehicles.

Blighted Area - An area in which there are a substantial number of slum, deteriorated, or deteriorating structures and conditions which endanger life or property by fire or other causes or one or more of the following factors which substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of a county or municipality and is a menace to the public health, safety, morals or welfare in its present condition and use; (1) predominance of defective or

inadequate street layout; (2) faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility or usefulness, (3) unsanitary or unsafe conditions; (4) deterioration of site or other improvements; (5) tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding the fair value of the land; and (6) diversity of ownership or defective or unusual conditions of title which prevent the free alienability of land within the deteriorated or hazardous area.

Boat Facilities - Port facilities, boat ramps or other launching facilities for motorized vessels, and marinas including both commercial and multi-family residential boat facilities. Any dock with more than 5 slips is a boat facility.

Boat Facilities Siting Plan - A City-wide plan for the development of boat facilities which specifies preferred locations by zone for boat facility development based on an evaluation of natural resources, manatee protection needs, and recreation and economic demands. It is one component of a Manatee Protection Plan.

Building - A structure created to shelter any form of human activity. This may refer to a house, barn, garage, church, hotel, packing house or similar structure. Buildings may refer to a historically or architecturally-related complex, such as a house, jail or barn.

Capacity (Transportation) - The maximum hourly rate at which persons or vehicles can reasonably be expected to traverse a point or uniform section of a lane or roadway during a given time period under prevailing roadway, traffic, and control conditions.

Capacity (Public Schools and Facilities) - The number of students that may be housed in a facility for the testing period based upon the permanent FISH capacity calculations plus portables.

Capacity Analysis of the FLUMs - A determination of the Future Land Use Plan Map series ability to provide adequate areas for residential and non-residential uses based on projected population and employment growth during the planning timeframe.

Capital Budget - The portion of each local government's budget which reflects capital improvements scheduled for a fiscal year.

Capital Improvements - 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 physical improvement is generally nonrecurring and may require multi-year financing.

Capital Improvement Plan or Program - A projected schedule of capital projects based on estimated costs and expected funding levels.

Category I Wetlands/Salt Water Marshes – See Salt Water Marshes (Category I Wetlands)

Category II Wetlands/Riverine/Estuarine Wetlands – See Riverine/Estuarine Wetlands

(Category II Wetlands)

Category III Wetlands/All Other Wetlands Areas – See All Other Wetlands Areas (Category III Wetlands).

Cedar Swamp - Headwater wetlands and wetlands contiguous to the Cedar Swamp Creek within the following: Section 39, Township 3 South, Range 28 East; Section 15, Township 3 South, Range 28 East; Section 10, Township 3 South, Range 28 East; Section 3, Township 3 South, Range 28 East; Section 4, Township 3 South, Range 28 East; Section 33, Township 2 South, Range 28 East; Section 21, Township 2 South, Range 28 East; Section 28, Township 2 South Range 28 East; Section 4, Township 2 South, Range 28 East; Section 39, Township 2 South, Range 28 East.

Certificate of Appropriateness - A written document approved by the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission or administratively approved by the Planning and Development Department pursuant to s. 307.107 allowing an applicant to proceed with approved alteration, demolition, relocation or new construction of a designated landmark, landmark site or property in an historic district, following a determination of the proposal's suitability to applicable criteria.

Certified Local Government - A government meeting the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 (P.L. 96-515) and the implementing regulations of the United States Department of the Interior and the State of Florida. A government which becomes certified will review all nominations to the National Register within its jurisdiction before reviews at the state and federal levels.

CFASPP - An acronym for the Continuing Florida Aviation Systems Planning Process, a mechanism which brings together the various public agencies with responsibility and interest in the operation and maintenance of aviation facilities. When the term "process" is written out, only the initials CFASP are used (e.g. CFASP process).

City - The City of Jacksonville.

Civilian Influence Zones - These zones encompass all lands within the 60-64.99 DNL noise contour range, also known as Airport Notice Zones within the Land Development Regulations, as well as the 65-74.99 and 75 and greater DNL noise contour ranges. They apply to Jacksonville International Airport, Herlong Recreational Airport, Jacksonville Executive at Craig Airport and Cecil Airport and are depicted on the Military and Civilian Influence Zones Map.

Class Size Reduction - A provision to ensure that by July 1, 2010, there are sufficient number of classrooms in a public school so that: 1. The maximum number of students who are assigned to each teacher in the public classrooms for pre-kindergarten through 3rd grade does not exceed 18 students; 2. The maximum number of students who are assigned to each teacher in the public classrooms for 4th grade through 8th grade does

not exceed 22 students; and 3. The maximum number of students who assigned to each teacher in the public classrooms for 9th grade through 12th grade does not exceed 25 students.

Clustering and Cluster Development - The practice of grouping uses close together rather than distributing them evenly throughout a site while remaining below the applicable gross density ceiling of the land use plan category.

Coastal Area - The 35 coastal counties and all coastal municipalities within their boundaries designated coastal by the State land planning agency. These local governments are listed in the document entitled "Local Governments Required to Include Coastal Management Elements in their Comprehensive Plans", dated July 1, 1986, and available from the Department upon request. The local governments listed in the document and any other communities that incorporate subsequent to July 1, 1986, and meet the criteria in Section 380.24, F.S., shall also be included in the coastal area.

Coastal High Hazard Area - The Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA) is the area below the elevation of the Category 1 storm surge line as established by the Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) computerized storm surge model as established by the most current Northeast Florida Hurricane Evacuation Study. It is shown on the Coastal High Hazard Areas (CHHA) and Hurricane Evacuation Zones Map. A property shall be deemed to be within the CHHA as depicted on the Coastal High Hazard Areas (CHHA) and Hurricane Evacuation Zones Map unless site specific, reliable data and analysis demonstrates otherwise.

Coastal or Shore Protection Structures - Shore-hardening structures, such as seawalls, bulkheads, revetments, rubble mound structures, groins, breakwaters, and aggregates of materials other than natural beach sand used for beach or shore protection, and other structures which are intended to prevent erosion or protect other structures from wave and hydrodynamic forces, including beach and dune restoration.

Collector Streets or Roads (Collector) - Surface streets providing land access and traffic circulation service within residential, commercial, and industrial areas. Collector roads collect and distribute traffic between local roads and arterial roads. Collector streets serve to connect local roadway networks to the larger city-wide arterial roadway network. Collectors are roadways providing service that is of relatively moderate traffic volume, moderate trip length and moderate operating speed.

Commercial Infill - Commercial development or redevelopment of land that has been bypassed, remained vacant, or is underused as a result of urban development and that has access to full urban services.

Commercial Uses - Activities within land areas that are predominantly connected with the sale, rental and distribution of products or performance of services.

Commercial Wastes - Wastes generated by the commercial and institutional sectors.

Physical characteristics of these wastes are similar to those of residential wastes, in that they consist largely of combustible materials in the form of paper and food waste from offices, restaurants, retail establishments, schools, hospitals, motels and churches.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) - Federal program which provides annual grants to communities to carry out community development activities directed toward neighborhood revitalization, economic development and improved community facilities and services.

Community Garden - An area of land managed and maintained by a group of individuals to grow and harvest food crops and/or non-food, ornamental crops, such as flowers. Community gardens may be divided into separate plots for cultivation by one or more individuals or may be farmed collectively by members of the group and may include common areas maintained and used by group members.

Community Owned Public Utility Company - A water or sewer utility owned by nonprofit corporations providing service to members who own and control such nonprofit corporations, associations, or cooperatives.

Community Residential Home - A dwelling unit licensed to serve residents who are clients of the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Children and Families or licensed by 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 in s. 419.001(d), *Florida Statutes*.

Community Water System - A public water system which regularly serves twenty-five year round residents.

Compact Development - Compact development refers to buildings or a collection of buildings which utilize land more efficiently than conventional suburban development, primarily by increasing intensity and density and through a reduction in land devoted to surface parking.

Compatibility - Compatibility is defined as the characteristics of different uses or activities or design which allow them to be located near or adjacent to each other in harmony. Some elements affecting compatibility include the following: height, scale, mass and bulk of structures, pedestrian or vehicular traffic, circulation, access and parking impacts, landscaping, lighting, noise, odor and architecture. Compatibility does not mean "the same as." Rather, it refers to the sensitivity of development proposals in maintaining the character of existing development.

Complete Streets - a transportation policy and design approach that requires streets to be planned, designed, operated, and maintained to enable safe, convenient and comfortable

travel and access for users of all ages and abilities regardless of their mode of transportation. This term also includes context sensitive street concepts.

Composting - The process by which biological decomposition of the organic constituents of solid waste under controlled conditions occurs.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) - The plans prepared by the county civil defense or county emergency management agency addressing weather-related natural hazards and manmade disasters except nuclear power plant accidents and war. The plan covers hazard mitigation, emergency preparedness, emergency response, emergency recovery and, in coastal counties, hurricane evacuation.

Comprehensive Plan - An official document in ordinance form adopted by the local government setting forth its goals, objectives and policies regarding the long-term development of the area within its jurisdiction. In the City, this refers to the text and maps adopted and amended by the City Council pursuant to Chapter 163 (Part II), et seq., F.S. as amended.

Concurrency - With regard to the provision of facilities and services, the assurance that, with the exception of transportation, the necessary public facilities and services to maintain the City's adopted Level of Service standards are available when the impacts of development occur.

Concurrency Management System - The procedures and/or process the City will use to assure that development orders and permits when issued will not result in a reduction of the adopted Level of Service standards at the time the impact of the development occurs.

Concurrency Requirement - A growth management tool for ensuring the availability of adequate public facilities and services to maintain adopted levels of service necessary to accommodate the impacts of development.

Concurrency Service Areas (CSAs) - The designation of an area within which the level of service will be measured when an application for a residential development order is reviewed.

Cone of Influence - An area around one or more major waterwells, the boundary of which is determined by the government agency having specific statutory authority to make such a determination based on groundwater travel or draw down depth.

Connected Development - Adjacent developments which enable highly efficient circulation and safe movement by linking properties through internal roadways and paths in lieu of movement via major arterial corridors and collectors.

Conservation Easement - A conservation easement is a right or interest in real property, which is appropriate to retaining land or water areas predominately in their natural state

and as further defined by Section 704.06, F.S.

Conservation Uses - Activities within land areas designated for the purpose of conserving or protecting natural resources or environmental quality and includes areas designated for such purposes as flood control, protection of quality or quantity of groundwater or surface water, floodplain management, fisheries management or protection of vegetative communities or wildlife habitats.

Constrained Facilities - A roadway is classified as a constrained facility when, for physical, environmental or political reasons, the facility cannot be expanded by at least two through-lanes. The initial classification of facilities as constrained is to be based on same-year field counts and shall be concurrent with the adoption of the *Comprehensive Plan*.

Context Sensitive Streets - Street cross-sections which are designed and constructed to respond to their immediate surroundings. Specifically, context sensitive streets (CSS) consider the community, land, and surrounding built environment which streets, roads, and highways pass through and emphasize that transportation facilities should fit their physical settings, preserve neighborhood character, and maintain safety and mobility. This term also includes complete street concepts.

Contributing Structure or Property - A building or structure which is at least fifty years old and which is within the boundaries of a designated historic district and which contributes to the historic or architectural character of the district and which is identified by the City Council in its designation of the historic district.

Conveyance - Transport of stormwater via pipe and/or open channel system(s).

Core Facility (Public Schools and Facilities) - The cafeteria, media center, gymnasium, toilet facilities and circulation space of an educational facility.

Corridor Development - Involves the location of commercial, retail, office and mixed-use development, including multi-family residential development, in a linear pattern along both sides of arterial roadways and appropriate collector roadways. In urban Development Areas, this type of development differs from strip or ribbon development in that it makes more efficient use of existing land resources through infill development and redevelopment at higher densities within multi-story buildings; incorporates urban development characteristics; and provides internal circulation and ease of access between abutting uses and sites to limit the number of driveway access points on roads classified as arterials on the Functional Highway Classification Map.

Cost per Student Station - Cost per Student Station includes all costs of providing instructional and core capacity facilities as published in the Educational Specifications, State Requirements for Educational Facilities (SREF), Florida Building Code and designed using the standards listed in the Facilities Services Design Guidelines developed by the School District, including school facility construction cost, hurricane

hardening of structures, required on and off-site infrastructure costs, including land, professional fees for architects, engineers, construction managers, design, DCPS athletic costs, buildings, equipment, furniture, and site improvements.

Cultural Resources - Those resources that possess qualities of significance in national, state or local history, architecture, archaeology, and culture and which are present in districts, sites, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association.

Consumptive Use Permit (CUP) - A permit for any use of water which reduces the supply from which it is withdrawn or diverted. A consumptive use permit must be obtained from the Governing Board of the St. Johns River Water Management District before withdrawal of water shall be commenced for quantities set forth in Chapter 40D-2.031, F.A.C.

dB - Decibel

dBA - A-weighted decibel scale.

DCHD - Duval County Health Department

DCPS - Duval County Public Schools

DCPS Five-Year Capital Facilities Plan - The adopted DCPS Five-Year Work Plan and Capital Improvements Budget as authorized by Section 1013.35, Florida Statutes.

DCSB - Duval County School Board

Demand Conservation - Water conservation activities such as; pricing structures, public education, water reuse systems, water saving fixtures, or other regulation.

Demolition - The complete or constructive removal of any or part or whole of a building or structure upon any site when same will not be relocated intact to a new site or. ~~shall mean~~ any act that destroys in whole or in part a landmark, a building or structure on a landmark site or a contributing structure in an historic district.

DEO - Florida Department of Economic Opportunity

DEP - Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Design Capacity - The amount of flow a storm sewer system is designed to manage, usually expressed in cubic feet per second for flow and cubic feet or acre feet for storage.

Designated Site, Landmark, or District - Any site, landmark, or district designated by the federal, state, or local government as having historical, architectural, or archaeological significance.

Detention or To Detain - To temporarily store stormwater in such a way as to limit its flow, either to limit downstream impacts or provide treatment for water quality.

Detention Basin - A stormwater facility designed to capture and limit stormwater flow (by releasing it at a reduced rate) in order to reduce downstream impacts or to treat stormwater to improve its quality.

Developer - Any person, including governmental agency undertaking any development.

Development - 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, as described in s. 380.04, *Florida Statutes*.

The following activities or uses shall be taken for the purposes of this element to involve *development*, as defined herein:

- 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 Section 161.021, F.S.
- 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 or refuse, solid or liquid waste, or fill on a parcel of land.

The following operations or uses shall not be taken for the purpose of this element to involve *development* as defined herein:

- 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 to dwelling uses for any purpose customarily incidental to enjoyment of the dwelling.
- E. The use of any land for the purpose of growing plants, crops, trees, and other agricultural or forestry 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 of land.

Development Area - An area depicted on the FLUM series which controls the density, development characteristics, and other variables within plan categories. The City is organized by five tiers of Development Areas including: the Central Business District (CBD); the Urban Priority Area (UPA); the Urban Area (UA); the Suburban Area (SA); and the Rural Area (RA).

Development Order - Means any order granting, denying, or granting with conditions an application for a development permit.

Development Permit - Includes any building permit, zoning permit, subdivision approval, rezoning, certification, special exception, variance, or any other official action of local government having the effect of permitting the development of land.

Development Phasing - The process by which a large scale project is built in stages over a period of time, concurrent with market conditions or the provision of public facilities.

DIA - Downtown Investment Authority, which is the sole development and community redevelopment agency for Downtown.

Digital Infrastructure - Foundational services that are necessary to information technology

capabilities. Examples could include, but are not limited to, internet routes; broadband; mobile telecommunications; communications satellite; network infrastructure such as Wi-Fi; data centers; cloud computing; and Internet of Things (IoT).

Direct Net Debt - The amount of debt excluding self-supporting debt.

Disturbance - Digging, excavating, and similar activity conducted at an archaeological site.

Ditch - An open stormwater conveyance facility with side slopes steeper than three units horizontally to one unit vertically.

DNL - Day-Night Sound Level

Domestic Consumption - Water used in direct human contact for drinking, cooking, bathing, and cleaning purposes inside a residential or commercial establishment.

Domestic Waste - Human body waste and household - type wastes, including bath and toilet type wastes, laundry wastes, kitchen wastes, and other similar wastes from household or established appurtenances.

Downtown area, Central Business District or "CBD" - That portion of the City which lies within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Downtown Investment Authority (DIA) as of August 1, 1989.

Drainage Basin - Any land area from which the runoff collects at a common point or receiving water.

DRI – Development of Regional Impact

Dune - A mound or ridge of loose sediments, usually sand-sized sediments, lying landward of the beach and extending inland to the landward toe of the dune which intercepts the 100-Year Storm Surge.

Duval County Public Schools (DCPS) - The Duval County Public Schools District

Economic Hardship - An onerous and excessive financial burden that would be placed upon a property owner by the denial of a certificate of appropriateness or a similar burden which would be placed on a property owner by conditions which the Historic Preservation Commission seeks to place on the granting of a certificate.

Education Plant Survey - A systematic study of educational and ancillary facilities conducted every five years, to evaluate existing facilities, and to plan for future facilities to meet proposed program needs.

Educational Facilities - The public buildings and equipment, structures, and special educational use areas that are built, installed or established to serve educational purposes only.

Educational Facilities Work Plan - The listing of capital outlay projects for a five-year period that is adopted by the DCPS as part of the educational facilities plan. The work plan must include a schedule of major repair and renovation projects necessary to maintain the educational and ancillary facilities and a schedule of capital outlay projects necessary to ensure the availability of satisfactory student stations for the projected student enrollment in K-12 programs.

Educational Uses - Activities and facilities of public or private primary or secondary schools, vocational and technical schools, and colleges and universities licensed by the Florida Department of Education, including the areas of buildings, campus open space, dormitories, recreational facilities or parking.

Effluent - Wastewater or other liquid discharged from a treatment process or treatment plant.

Environmentally Sensitive Lands - Any land area and related water resources that may be determined to contain naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions and whose interdependent biophysical components, including historical and archaeological resources might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. This includes, but is not limited to, SMAs, high quality wetlands and buffer areas, native plant communities, listed species habitat and coastal beaches and dunes. Nothing in this definition shall be construed to prohibit silvicultural operations which employ the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs Best Management Practices, as revised in 1993.

EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency.

EPB - City of Jacksonville Environmental Protection Board.

EQD - Environmental Quality Division

Established Neighborhood - A neighborhood where platted, or otherwise divided, lands have been at least eighty percent developed and occupied without substantial deterioration since such development.

Estuary - A semi-enclosed naturally existing coastal body of water in which saltwater is naturally diluted by fresh water and which has an open connection with oceanic waters. Estuaries include bays, embayments, lagoons, sounds, and tidal streams.

Evacuation Routes - Routes designated by county civil defense authorities, or the regional evacuation plan, for the movement of persons to safety in the event of a hurricane.

Exfiltration - Sewage leaving sewers through defective joints and cracks in pipes and manholes.

Exfiltration Trench - A subsurface facility designed to convey stormwater into the underlying soil, providing treatment through filtration and volume reduction.

F.S. - Florida Statutes.

FAA – Federal Aviation Administration

Fabric - The physical materials of a building, structure, district, or city connoting an interweaving of component parts.

F.A.C.- Florida Administrative Code.

Facility Availability - Whether or not a facility is available in a manner to satisfy the Concurrency Management System.

Family Care Homes - Small residential facilities of six or fewer beds.

FDEP - Florida Department of Environmental Protection

FDOT - Florida Department of Transportation

Financial Feasibility - An assurance that sufficient revenues are currently available or will be available from committed or planned funding sources for the 5-year capital improvements schedule.

Fishing Village - A concisely defined contiguous area that has historically been and continues to be characterized by a commercial fishing and related business economy. The dominant occupations are directly related to commercial fishing and associated industries, which operate within the community because of the community's waterfront. (

Flood Hazard Area - The greater of the following two areas:

- A. The area within a floodplain subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any year.
- B. The area designated as a flood hazard area on the community's flood hazard map, or otherwise legally designated.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) - The official map of the community on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has delineated both special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Flood Insurance Study (FIS) - The official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that contains the Flood Insurance Rate Map, the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (if applicable), the water surface elevations of the base flood, and supporting technical data.

Floodplains - Areas inundated during a 100-year flood event or identified by the National Flood Insurance Program as an A Zone or V Zone on Flood Insurance Rate Maps or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps.

Flood-Prone Area - Areas which flood which may not be identified on the FEMA FIRM maps.

Floodway - The channel of a river or other riverine 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 (1) foot.

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 based on a percentage of the total number of existing student stations and a designated size for each school type, based on the Department of Education (DOE) formulas.

Florida Master Site File - The state's clearinghouse for information on archaeological sites, historical structures, and field surveys for such sites. A combination of both paper and computer files, it is administered by the Bureau of Archaeological Research, Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State.

Florida Watershed Restoration Act of 1999 (FWRA) - Requires DEP to identify impaired waters and prioritize them for restoration. Science-based pollution limits, called Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), are then developed to promote the restoration of each impaired waterway.

Floridan Aquifer - Those earth materials first penetrated at varying depths greater than two hundred fifty feet (76.3m) below the ground surface in the City and that compose one or more of the following stratigraphic formations: limestone of the Ocala Group, Avon Park Limestone, Lake City Limestone or Oldsmar Limestone. The approximate depth to which wells first penetrate the Floridan Aquifers is shown in the 1978 Water Resources Investigation report, 77-144, prepared by the United States Geological Survey, or as revised.

Foster Care Facility - A facility which houses foster residents and provides a family living environment for the residents, including such supervision and care as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional, and social needs of the residents and serving either children or adult foster residents. See also s. 39,F.S. and s. 419,F.S.

Free Flowing Wells - Those wells which are uncapped or leaking and which are releasing groundwater under pressure from an aquifer to flow freely to grade level.

Freeway - A multi-lane divided highway having a minimum of two lanes for exclusive use of traffic in each direction and full control of access and egress.

Full Urban Services - Areas receiving, or programmed to receive, centralized sewer and water service, urban service levels for mass transit (where applicable) and other transportation, solid waste, parks and recreation, and drainage facilities, in accordance with the Capital Improvements Element, will be deemed to be full urban service areas. In addition, the provision of education, public safety and health services may be considered as a necessary component in the provision of full urban services when the functional departments and agencies having jurisdiction over these areas have established quantitative service levels for their activities that have been recognized by an action of the City Council.

Functionally Classified Transportation Facility - Any roadway classified as a collector street or higher according to the Functional Highway Classification Map of the Comprehensive Plan.

Future Land Use Element - The long-range development guide that coordinates the various functional plans related to the physical development of the community. This element of the Comprehensive Plan will guide future growth and development.

Future Land Use Map Series (FLUMs) - The graphic aid intended to depict the spatial distribution of various uses, intensities and densities of the land in the City by land use category and Development Area, subject to the goals, objectives and policies of the Comprehensive Plan and applicable Land Development Regulations. The FLUMs shall be construed to include, but not be limited to, all maps required by Section 163.3177(6) and are hereby considered incorporated by reference into the Future Land Use Element.

Goal - The long-term end toward which programs or activities are ultimately directed.

GPCD - Gallons Per Capita Per Day

Grade Level - Pre-Kindergarten – 5th grade, 6th – 8th grade, and 9th – 12th grade.

Greenway - A linear open space protected and managed as part of linked conservation lands or recreation opportunities, as defined by Chapter 9K-7.002(14) F.A.C. Greenways typically follow natural landscape features such as rivers, streams, shorelines, man-made corridors such as utility and abandoned railroad right-of-ways, and scenic roadways. Greenways may protect the habitat of native plants and wildlife, maintain wildlife movement routes and natural connections, or provide opportunities for outdoor recreation. For purposes of greenway and trail system planning, the City of Jacksonville

incorporates "blueway" into the greenway definition. A blueway is considered to be a network of canoeing and kayaking trails linked through integrated, coordinated plans.

Gross Density - The number of dwelling units per gross acre. Gross acreage is the total amount of raw land, including all developable and undevelopable portions thereof.

Groundwater - Water beneath the surface of the ground, whether or not flowing through known definite channels.

Ground Water Recharge Areas - Land or water areas through which groundwater is replenished.

Groundwater Resource Management - All actions which are necessary to accomplish the objectives of the City's Ordinance Code associated with protection of Jacksonville's groundwater resources.

Group Homes - A facility which provides a living environment for unrelated residents who operate as the functional equivalent of a family, including such supervision and care as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional and social needs of the residents. Adult Congregate Living Facilities comparable in size to group homes are included in this definition. It shall not include rooming or boarding homes, clubs, fraternities, sororities, monasteries or convents, hotels, residential treatment facilities, nursing homes, or emergency shelters.

Growth Management - A method to guide development in order to minimize adverse environmental and fiscal impacts and maximize the health, safety and welfare benefits to the residents of the community.

Hazardous Waste - Solid waste, or a 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 substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly transported, disposed of, stored, treated or otherwise managed.

High Intensity Wetlands Survey - An on-site delineation by a qualified Wetlands Scientist or related Environmental Specialist using hydrology, vegetation, and soil field indicators to accurately determine wetland boundaries which are then plotted and mapped. The survey shall include the location, type(s), size, and Comprehensive Plan wetland category classification of all wetlands located within the boundaries of the site.

High Quality Wetlands - Wetlands which provide environmentally high functional values such as:

- containing unique plant communities
- and/or containing or providing habitat for listed species of wildlife

- and/or have a high flood water storage capacity thereby reducing downstream flooding
- and/or have a high filtration capacity for removing pollutants for improved water quality
- and/or provide passive recreation opportunities and aesthetic or visual-cultural values

High Recharge Areas - Areas with recharge rates of 12 or more inches per year

Historic District - An area which meets at least two of the criteria contained in s. 307.105(j), Ordinance Code, and has at least fifty percent of its structures identified as contributing structures, and has been so designated by the Council.

Historic Landmark - A specific object, site, or building designated as historic under municipal ordinance.

Historic Property or Historic Resource - Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, object or other real or personal property of historical, architectural or archaeological value. The properties may include, but are not limited to, monuments, memorials, Indian habitations, ceremonial sites, abandoned settlements, sunken or abandoned ships, engineering works, treasure trove, artifacts or other objects with intrinsic historical or archaeological value, or any part thereof, relating to the history, government and culture of the State.

Historic Resources - All areas, districts, or sites containing properties listed on the Florida Master Site File, the National Register of Historic Places, or designated by a local government as historically, architecturally, or archaeologically significant.

Historic Site - A single lot or portion of a lot containing an improvement, landscape feature, or archaeological site, or a historically related complex of improvements, landscape features or archaeological site's that may yield information on history or prehistory.

Historic Survey - A comprehensive survey involving the identification, research and documentation of buildings, sites and structures of any historical, cultural, archaeological or architectural importance.

Homeless - Those individuals or families which do not have a fixed place to sleep at night which is considered by the local ordinances of Duval County to be standard housing.

Hurricane Shelter - A structure designated by local officials as a place of refuge during a storm or hurricane.

Hurricane Vulnerability Zone - (also "areas subject to coastal flooding") The areas delineated by the regional or local hurricane evacuation plan as requiring evacuation. The

hurricane vulnerability zone shall include areas requiring evacuation in the event of a 100-Year storm or Category 3 storm event.

Hydroperiod - The characteristic frequency and duration or saturation of a wetland during a typical year.

ILA Team - A committee of members representing the DCPS, the City, the Office of General Counsel, and the Cities of Atlantic, Neptune and Jacksonville Beaches and the Town of Baldwin.

Impervious - Land surfaces which do not allow (or minimally allow) the penetration of water. An increase in the amount of impervious area will increase the rate and volume of runoff from a given drainage basin.

Inclusionary Zoning - A requirement that developers of a certain size development include provisions for affordable housing.

Income Levels - Criteria established by federal HUD based on family size which defines very low income as 50 percent of below median, low income as between 50 and 80 percent of median, and moderate income as between 80 and 120 percent of median income.

Industrial Sanctuary - areas identified on the Industrial Preservation Map (~~Map L-23~~) as strategically located industrial lands for future industrial expansion and economic development.

Industrial Uses - The activities within land areas predominantly connected with manufacturing, assembly, processing or storage of products.

Industrial Wastes - Wastes generated by industrial processes and manufacturing operations, excluding hazardous wastes. These wastes also include general industrial housekeeping and support activity wastes. Industrial wastes also include wastewater not otherwise defined as domestic sewage waste and includes wastewater from floor drains in buildings and industrial manufacturing parks, commercial laundry facilities, wastewater from animal holding facilities, etc.

Infill Development - Development or redevelopment of land that is/has been vacant, bypassed, and underutilized but is located within areas that already have infrastructure, utilities, and public facilities. The use of infill development, among others, promotes the best use of resources and also will tend to have a positive impact upon the tax and other fiscal policies.

In-fill Housing - The interspersing of new housing units among older, existing units in established neighborhoods.

Infiltration/Inflow - Groundwater entering sewers and building connections through defective joints and cracks in pipes and manholes.

Inflow - Water discharged into service connections and sewer pipes from foundation and roof drains, outdoor paved areas, cooling water from air conditioners, and unpolluted discharges from businesses and industries.

Influent - Wastewater or other liquid (raw or partially treated) flowing into a reservoir, basin, treatment process, or treatment plant.

Infrastructure - Those man-made structures which serve the common needs of the population, such as: sewage disposal systems; potable water systems; potable water wells serving a system; solid waste disposal sites or retention areas; stormwater systems; utilities; piers; docks; wharves; breakwaters; bulkheads; seawalls; bulwarks; revetments; causeways; marinas; navigation channels; bridges and roadways.

Inlet - A structure which allows stormwater to flow into a conveyance system.

Integrated Solid Waste Management System - A combination of solid waste management and disposal options which meet the community's needs for safe and cost-effective solid waste disposal.

Intensity - A measure of land use activity based on density, use, mass, size and external impact.

Interceptors - Mean conduits which carry flows from the collector sewers to the point of treatment or disposal of the wastewater.

Interlocal Agreement (ILA) - As it relates to the Public School Facilities Element it is an Agreement among the DCPS, the City and the other municipalities containing the specific details of the school concurrency management system for all of Duval County, including the establishment of a process and uniform methodology for determining proportionate share mitigation. A school concurrency management system cannot be created by a single local government body acting alone.

Interstate Highway - A freeway which is part of the designated National System of Interstate and Defense Highways mandated by Congress. An Interstate highway, or "Interstate," provides a very high level of transport service and continuity among the States. To classify as Interstate, a freeway must meet full Interstate standards for construction. For the purposes of discussion, unless specifically cited by use of the term "Interstate," a reference to "freeways" shall be construed to encompass Interstate highways as well.

Intracoastal Waterway - All navigable sections of the inland waterway having sufficient water depth to support power and sail boating.

Investor Owned Public Utility Company - A water or sewer utility which, except as provided in Section 367.022, F.S. is providing, or is proposed to provide, water or sewer service to the public for compensation.

Irrigation - The method by which water is artificially applied to land surfaces, for the purpose of supplementing natural rainfall.

Jacksonville Aviation Authority (JAA) – An independent agency of the City of Jacksonville responsible for the operation of the City’s four civilian airport. The four municipal airports area: Jacksonville International, Craig, Herlong and Cecil Field.

Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission - A seven-member advisory board, appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council, that advises the City government and the general public on matters regarding the preservation of Jacksonville's historic resources. The Commission was created in 1971 as the Jacksonville Historic and Cultural Commission.

Jacksonville Housing Finance Authority (JHFA) - The JHFA was established under ordinance 2002-1314-E in compliance with Florida Statutes 159.601 and is supported by the City of Jacksonville, Housing and Neighborhoods Department. It was created for the purpose of addressing affordable housing needs in the City of Jacksonville by stimulating the construction and rehabilitation of housing through the use of public financing.

Jacksonville Port Authority - Also referred to by the term "JPA or JaxPort," is an independent agency of the City of Jacksonville. Its Maritime Division is responsible for promoting and developing waterborne traffic and commerce through the Port of Jacksonville.

Jacksonville Rural Area - The rural boundaries established for Duval County by the Florida Department of Transportation for its planning and funding purposes, as well as the rural area boundary established in the Capital Improvements Element.

Jacksonville Urban Area - The urban boundaries established for Duval County by the Florida Department of Transportation for its planning and funding purposes, as well as the urban and suburban boundaries established in the Capital Improvements Element.

JEA - Water, Sewer & Electric Utility serving community in and around Duval County; previously known as Jacksonville Electric Authority.

JHA - Jacksonville Housing Authority

JHPC - Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission

Joint Planning Committee - A committee of elected and citizen members which provides advice to the DCPS, the City Council, and the other municipalities.

JPA - Jacksonville Port Authority

JPC (Joint Planning Committee) - A committee of elected and citizen members which provides advice to the DCPS, the City Council, and the other municipalities.

JTA - Jacksonville Transportation Authority

Land Development Regulations - Ordinances enacted by governing bodies for the regulation of any aspect of development and includes any local government zoning, rezoning, subdivision, site development review, building construction or sign regulations or any other regulations controlling the development of land.

Land Use Category - A classification used to designate, geographically on a map and/or verbally in text form, which activities are permitted within the area designated. The Development Areas are incorporated into the land use categories to provide for differing development scales and a gradation of densities.

Landfill or Sanitary Landfill - Land on which solid waste is accepted for disposal in accordance with Chapter 17-701, F.A.C.

Landmark - A building or structure which is at least fifty years old and meets at least two of the criteria contained in s.307.104(j), Ordinance Code, and which has been so designated by the City Council, and has significant archaeological or architectural features or the location of an historical event.

Landmark Site - (1) A parcel of real property containing either an improvement, landscape feature or archaeological site, or an historically related complex of improvements, landscape features or archeological sites that are at least fifty years old and meets at least two of the criteria contained in s.207.104(j) or (2) the site of an historic event without any architectural or landscape features.

Landscape - The totality of the built or human-influenced habitat experienced at any one place. Dominant features are topography, plant cover, buildings, or other structures and their patterns.

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) - is a third-party certification program and the nationally accepted benchmark for the design, construction and operation of high performance green buildings.

Leapfrog Development - An urbanizing growth pattern which occurs when new land development is sited away from an existing urban area, bypassing vacant parcels located in or closer to the urban area that are suitable for development. It typically results in

scattered, discontinuous growth patterns in rural areas. (

Level of Service (LOS) - An indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by a public facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. Level of service indicates the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility.

Lift Station - A pumping facility which discharges flow directly into a gravity conduit and can discharge to another force main.

Limited Access Facility - A roadway especially designed for through traffic, and over, from, or to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no greater than a limited right or easement of access.

Listed Species - Listed species shall include both plant and animal species. Listed animal species include those which are identified as endangered, threatened, or species of special concern by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Listed plant species include those which are identified by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services as endangered and those species identified by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service as endangered or threatened. All listed species are published in the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission document "Official Lists of Endangered and Potentially Endangered Fauna and Flora in Florida", April 1, 1991, as amended.

Live/Work Units - A type of mixed-use development that combines ground floor commercial space with a residential dwelling unit above. Both Uses shall be occupied by a common owner or tenant. Live/Work commercial uses should not be retrofitted to accommodate a residential use and may be restricted with respect to hazardous materials, time of operation, noise, odor or other potential impacts to adjacent or nearby Uses. Live/work units may be occupied as residential, commercial and office uses excluding food service, manufacturing or fabrication other than those associated with artistic pursuits.

Living Marine Resources - Oceanic or estuarine plants or animals, such as mangroves, sea grasses, algae, coral reefs, and living marine habitat, fish, shellfish, crustacean, fisheries, sea turtles, and marine animals.

Local Collection Mains - Conduits which gather flows from individual buildings and transport the material to an interceptor or main sewer.

Locally Designated Historic Preservation District - Means an area that meets at least two of the criteria for eligibility to qualify for historic district designation, in s. 307.105(j), *City of Jacksonville Ordinance Code* and has as at least fifty percent of the structures identified as contributing structures, and has been so designated by the Council. Non-residential development in this district shall be compatible with and not exceed the intensity levels

permitted within the applicable functional land use category described in this element.

Local Road or Street - A roadway providing service which is of relatively low traffic volume, short average trip length or minimal through traffic movements, and high volume land access for abutting property. Typically, average daily traffic volumes on local roads do not exceed 1,600 vehicles per day.

LOS - Level of Service

Lot of Record - A lot which is part of a subdivision, the plat of which has been recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Duval County, or any parcel of land, whether or not part of a subdivision, that has been officially recorded by a deed in the office of the Clerk, provided such lot was of a size which met the minimum dimensions for lots in the zoning district in which it was located at the time of recording, and was recorded prior to the effective date of the adoption of the 2010 Comprehensive Plan..

Low Impact Development (LID) - A stormwater management approach that uses a suite of hydrologic controls (structural and non-structural) distributed throughout the site and integrated as a treatment train (i.e., in series) to replicate the natural hydrologic functioning of the predevelopment landscape. The fundamental goal of applying LID concepts, design, and practice is to improve the overall effectiveness and efficiency of stormwater management relative to conventional systems, reducing total and peak runoff volumes and improving the quality of waters discharged from the site.

Low Income Persons - One or more natural persons or a family, the total annual adjusted gross household income of which does not exceed 80 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within Florida; or 80 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the Jacksonville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), whichever is greater.

Low Maintenance Zone - An area a minimum of six (6) feet wide adjacent to any pond, stream, water course, lake, wetland or seawall which is planted and managed in order to minimize the need for fertilization, watering, mowing, etc. No mowed or cut vegetative material shall be deposited or left remaining in the Low Maintenance Zone or deposited in the water. Care should be taken to prevent the over-spray of aquatic weed products into the Low Maintenance Zone.

LULU - Locally Undesirable Land Uses

Major Arterial - A term that may be used interchangeably with Principal Arterial.

Major Source - A source which meets specific criteria contained in Chapter 17-2.100, F.A.C., relating to the quantity of pollutant emissions from the source.

Major Trip Generator or Attractors - Concentrated areas of intense land use or activity that produces or attracts a significant number of local trip ends.

Man-made Water Bodies - For the purposes of determining permitted density, those water covered lands, either existing or to be created as part of a proposed development (including land excavation and lake creation as defined in applicable development regulations), which do not satisfy the definition of "Water Bodies" as defined in this section.

Manufactured Homes - A is any residential dwelling unit constructed in a controlled factory environment in accordance with standards promulgated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards, 24 CFR 3280. A manufactured home is always transported as a vehicle and has an integral chassis and undercarriage that supports the floor system. Manufactured homes are governed by F.S. §§ 320.822--320.862, regulated by the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and bear a certification label located above the left tail light on each Section.

Marina - A small craft harbor complex including those used primarily for recreational boat mooring or storage.

Marine Habitat - Areas where living marine resources naturally occur, such as mangroves, sea grass beds, algae beds, salt marshes, transitional wetlands, marine wetlands, rocky shore communities, hard bottom communities, oyster bars or flats, mud flats, coral reefs, worm reefs, artificial reefs, offshore springs, near shore mineral deposits, and offshore sand deposits.

Marine Wetland - Areas with a water regime determined primarily by tides and the dominant vegetation is salt tolerant plant species, including those species listed in Subsection 17-4.02 (17), F.A.C., "Submerged Marine Species."

Mass Transit - Passenger services provided by public, private or non-profit entities such as the following surface transit modes: commuter rail, rail rapid transit, light rail transit, light guideway transit, express bus and local fixed route bus.

Master Recreation Improvement Plan - A professionally developed document encompassing the identification of the recreational needs of the community. The document includes specific demographic and inventory data appropriate to identify and track these needs. It establishes criteria and standards for park maintenance and new park development, discussions of program and service issues, priority needs issues, management issues, and implementation strategies.

Master Stormwater Management Plan (MSMP) - A comprehensive plan detailing water quantity and quality issues on the primary drainage system.

Maximized Utilization - The use of student capacity at each school to the greatest extent possible, based on the adopted LOS and the total number of permanent student stations according to FISH inventory, taking into considerations such as, core capacity, special programs, transportation costs, geographic impediments, court ordered desegregation, and class size reduction requirements to prevent disparate enrollment levels between schools of the same type and provide equitable distribution of student enrollment district-wide.

Median Household Income - \$52,576 for the Jacksonville MSA, 2019

Micro-Mobility - small, lightweight electric-powered modes of transport that operate at slower speeds and driven by individuals (e.g. e-scooters and single-user bicycles)

Military Influence Zones - Known as Airport Notice Zones in the Land Development Regulations. They encompass all lands within accident potential zones, the lighting regulation zone (for OLF Whitehouse only), the 60-64.99 DNL noise contour, and the one hundred fifty (150) foot Height and Hazard Zone or inner horizontal and conical surface zones as shown on the Military and Civilian Influence Zones. They apply to NAS Jacksonville, NS Mayport and OLF Whitehouse.

Minerals - All solid minerals, including clay, gravel, phosphate, rock, lime, shells (excluding live shellfish), stone, sand, heavy minerals, and any rare earths, which are contained in the soils or waters of the State.

Minor Arterial - A facility that connects and augments the principal arterial system. Although its main function is still traffic mobility, it performs this function at a lower level and places more emphasis on land access than does the principal arterial.

Mitigation – Can refer to a process designed to prevent adverse impact of an activity on cultural resources, by the systematic removal of the prehistoric, historic, or architectural data in order to acquire the fundamental information necessary for understanding the property within its proper historic context. For structures, at minimum, this may require primary archival studies, informant interviews, measured drawings, and large scale photography. For archaeological sites, at minimum, this may require literature studies, informant interviews, field survey, excavation, and artifact analysis. All mitigation projects require the preparation of reports.

Mitigation can also mean or to mitigate, to make or become less severe or intense, moderate. The three types of mitigation in order of priority, as defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, are as follows:

1. Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.
2. Minimizing the impact by limiting the degree of magnitude of an action and its implementation.
3. Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected area.

School Facility Mitigation Banking - the means by which a residential developer or a group of developers may front the cost of contributing land or constructing school facilities and be reimbursed by future residential development.

Mixed Use - A variety of permitted uses in an area or building, as distinguished from isolated, individual uses.

Mixed Use Projects or Developments - A type of development that combines two or more uses, typically residential, commercial and/or office uses. When determining whether a project is mixed-use, parking shall not be considered a use. (

Mobile Home - A single portable manufactured housing unit that is:

- (a) designed to be used for living, sleeping, sanitation, cooking and eating purposes by one family only and containing independent kitchen, sanitary and sleeping facilities;
- (b) designed so that each housing unit can be transported on its own chassis;
- (c) placed on a temporary or semi-permanent foundation.

Mobility Hub - A mobility hub is a transit station where multiple services come together at a point in the transit system, which integrates shared use mobility options including improved pedestrian and bicycle, ride share, car share, bike share, and microtransit feeder networks into mainline frequent or premium transit services. Mobility hubs provide improved wayfinding, easier access to transit boarding areas, and improved connection to other services and surrounding locations. Mobility hubs are comprehensively designed to maximize the footprint of the parcel and make them welcoming, with ample amenities and opportunities to access transit.

Mobile Sources - Non-stationary sources of pollution including, but not limited to, automobiles, trucks, buses, trains, planes, boats, construction equipment and agricultural equipment.

Mobility Strategy Plan - Refers to the document, which describes the background and land use and transportation strategies of, and rational behind, the City's Mobility System. The document is adopted by reference.

Mobility System - A process for calculating and collecting a fee from landowners or developers for a specified development; and for applying this fee to motorized and non-motorized transportation projects in order to mitigate the effects of increased demand due to growth.

Mobility Zone - Defined geographic areas within each Development Area that are delineated so that their area is approximately equal to the average trip length of the underlying Development Area.

Moderate Income Persons - One or more natural persons or a family, the total annual adjusted gross household income of which is less than 120 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within Florida; or 120 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the Jacksonville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), whichever is greater.

MOE - Measure of Effectiveness is a device used to assess the degree to which a transit system is able to meet specific transportation needs within a community. Examples of measures of effectiveness include revenue passengers per capita of urban population, passenger miles per capita of urban population, revenue passengers per vehicle-mile of operation, and revenue passengers per constant dollar of operating expenses.

Monitoring Well - An artificial excavation having a permanent casing which is only used for locating and sampling groundwater quality and/or quantity.

Motorized Mode - Includes roadway/corridor, transit, and Downtown Investment Authority (DIA) transportation improvement projects.

Multi-Family Dwelling Units - A building containing more than one dwelling unit.

Multi-Modal Transportation Corridor - A corridor within which facilities for more than one transportation mode are accommodated and which provides facilities for movement between different transportation modes.

Multi-Use Path - A shared-use pathway used by pedestrians, roller-bladers/skaters, runners, bicyclists, and other non-motorized users that is separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or other barrier and is located within a public or private right-of-way.

Multi-Use Projects or Developments - Medium to large scale projects that are generally developed with two or more kinds of related uses (e.g. offices or retail/service establishments), but which lack either part or all of the integration, scale, orientation and density/intensity of mixed use projects.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) - A system that is owned or operated by a public agency, including ditches, curbs, gutters, storm sewers, and similar means of collecting or conveying runoff that do not connect with a wastewater collection system or treatment plant

National Historic Landmark - Authorized in 1935 and implemented in 1960, a federal program that identifies sites and buildings of clearly national significance.

National Register of Historic Places - Established by Congress in 1935, the National Register of Historic Places is a listing of culturally significant buildings, structures, objects,

sites, and districts in the United States. The listing is maintained by the U.S. Department of Interior.

Natural Drainage Features - The naturally occurring features of an area, which accommodate the flow of storm water, such as streams, rivers, lakes, and wetlands.

Natural Drainage Flow - The pattern of surface and storm water drainage through or from a particular site before the construction or installation of improvements or prior to regrading.

Natural Habitat - (Wildlife Habitat) The area or type of habitat in which an organism or biological population normally occurs.

Natural Reservations - Areas designated for conservation purposes, and operated by contractual agreement with, or managed by, a federal, state, regional, or local government or nonprofit agency, such as: national parks, state parks, lands purchased under the Save Our Coast, Conservation and Recreational Lands (CARL), or Save Our Rivers programs, sanctuaries, preserves, monuments, archaeological sites, historic sites, wildlife management areas, national seashores, and Outstanding Florida Waters. This definition does not include privately-owned land managed by a State agency on either a voluntary or short-term contractual basis.

NEFRC - Northeast Florida Regional Council

Neighborhood - An integrated, planned area related to the larger community of which it is a part and consisting of residential districts, a school or schools, supporting commercial/office facilities, religious buildings and open space.

Neighborhood Commercial - Commercial and office development, usually located on a collector or arterial street at the edge of a neighborhood, serving the daily needs of contiguous neighborhoods, including convenience goods and personal services. The intensity of neighborhood commercial development shall be limited in order to protect the character of nearby residential development.

Neighborhood Parks - Are intended to serve a large neighborhood (or possibly several) that are accessible given a 10 to 15 minute driving time. These are large natural and/or landscaped areas to provide the suburban and rural dweller with a pleasurable reprieve from the congestion of the city without having to travel a great distance. They provide for both intensive uses and passive pursuits for all age groups including toddlers and retirees.

Neighborhood Unit - The basic building block of the Future Land Use Element's landform concept. Spatially, neighborhood units are generally bounded by arterial and collector roads, or in some cases, natural features such as lakes and watercourses. The neighborhood core, which is surrounded on one or more sides by more intensive residential and non-residential uses located adjacent to collector or arterial streets, rail

lines or other transportation corridors, will generally be composed of 200 or more single family (attached and/or detached) units.

Net Density - The number of dwelling units per developable or usable acre remaining after exclusion of non-developable land acreages (e.g., environmental lands, arterial and collector road rights-of-way, utility easements and water bodies).

Node and Nodal Development - A focal point within the context of a larger, contiguous area surrounding it. It is an area of concentrated activity that attracts people from outside its boundaries for purposes of interaction within that area. The developed or developable land areas at the confluence of collector or higher classified roadways, which are suitable for medium to high densities and intensities of use for either single, multiple or mixed use developments.

Non-Community Water System - A public water system which provides water for human consumption and serves at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year, but which is not a community water system.

Non-motorized Mode - (also known as Active Transportation or Human Powered Transportation) Includes walking, bicycling, skating, skateboarding, and wheelchair travel. These modes provide both recreation and transportation (access to goods and activities).

Non-point Source Pollution - Any source of water pollution that is not a point source.

Non-potable Water - Water which is not approved as meeting health standards applicable to potable water or which is generally undesirable for domestic use.

North Florida Transportation Planning Organization (NFTPO) - The organization designated by the governor and local elected officials as responsible, together with the state, for transportation planning in an urban area. It serves as the forum for cooperative decision-making by principal elected officials of general local governments.

NPDES - National Pollution Discharge Elimination System

Object - A material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be by nature or design, movable, yet related to a specific setting or environment.

Objective - A specific, measurable, intermediate end that is achievable and marks progress toward a goal.

Ocean Waters - Waters of the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, or Straits of Florida, but does not include bays, lagoons, or harbors.

Odor Attainment Plan - A plan developed pursuant to Chapter 360.202, Ordinance Code

to provide inhabitants of the City with air that is pure, wholesome, and free of objectionable odors that cause distaste, disgust, and annoyance.

OED - Office of Economic Development

Office - A structure for conducting business, professional or governmental activities in which the showing or delivery from the premises of retail or wholesale goods to a customer is not the typical or principal activity.

Open Spaces - Undeveloped lands suitable for passive recreation or conservation uses.

Other Municipalities - The City of Atlantic Beach, City of Jacksonville Beach, City of Neptune Beach, and the Town of Baldwin.

Outfall - Location where stormwater flows out of a given system. The ultimate outfall of a system is usually a "receiving water".

Paratransit - Forms of transportation services that are more flexible and personalized than conventional fixed route, fixed schedule service but not including such exclusory services as charter bus trips. The vehicles are usually low or medium-capacity highway vehicles, and the service offered is adjustable in various degrees to individual users' desires. Its categories are public, which is available to any user who pays a predetermined fare (e.g., taxi, jitney, dial-a-ride), and semi-public, which is available.

Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department - is responsible for the following, according to Section 28.101, Ordinance Code, City of Jacksonville:

- A. administering and operating the recreation and park facilities of the city
- B. designing, establishing, improving the park areas under the control of the Department
- C. operating the waterfront park areas, public swimming pools and marinas under the control of the Department
- D. planning, promoting, organizing, administering all parks, the Consolidated Government's entertainment and recreation facilities and all other recreation areas and programs of the Consolidated Government, including the Sports Complex, Convention Center and Auditorium.

Passive Park - This is open public land on to which one may step without a pass or fee. Typically, there is no theme or structure of declared purpose.

PDD - Planning and Development Department

Ped-shed - The distance covered in fifteen (15) minutes at a normal walking pace using the existing or proposed pedestrian network.

Pedestrian - Shall be construed to include persons traveling on foot and persons in wheelchairs.

Percolation - The ability of water to pass through a porous medium; in most cases, the soil.

Permanent FISH Capacity - Permanent FISH capacity, plus portables, for each school type, based on the utilization rate as established by the State Requirements for Educational Facilities (SREF).

Permanent Student Station - An area within a school that provides instructional space for a student, as specified by the FISH inventory.

Pervious - Land surfaces which allow the penetration of water. A decrease in pervious area will increase the rate and volume of runoff from a given drainage basin.

Plan - Refers to the City of Jacksonville's adopted ~~2030~~ Comprehensive Plan.

Planned - A future project, event or land area use that has been anticipated and prepared for, usually with a site plan, a land use plan and/or the Capital Improvement Program and Budget.

Planned Unit Development (PUD) - Development that is designed as a unit, and which may include only one or a mixture of land uses, and provides common open space, recreation areas or other amenities. Requirements include submission, review, and approval of site plans.

Point Source - Specific point of discharge of a pollutant.

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, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

Policy - The way in which programs and activities are conducted to achieve an identified goal.

Pollution - The presence in the outdoor atmosphere, ground, or water of any substances, contaminants, noise, manmade 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, property, or unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property.

Port Facility - Harbor or shipping improvements used predominantly for commercial purposes, including channels, turning basins, jetties, breakwaters, landings, wharves, docks, markets, structures, buildings, piers, storage facilities, plazas, anchorages, utilities, bridges, tunnels, roads, causeways, and all other property or facilities necessary or useful in connection with commercial shipping.

Port of Jacksonville - Encompasses all port facilities along the St. Johns River and along the Intracoastal Waterway in Duval County. The Port of Jacksonville includes both Jaxport and privately-owned facilities.

Potable Water - Water used for drinking, culinary purposes, personal hygiene or other domestic purposes which is approved as meeting the standards contained in F.A.C. Rules 100-4, 17-550, or 17-555, F.A.C.

Potable Water Facilities - A system of structures designed to collect, treat, or distribute potable water, and includes water wells, treatment plants, reservoirs, and distribution mains.

Potable Water Well Fields - The site of one or more water wells which supply potable water for human consumption to a water system which serves at least fifteen (15) service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least twenty-five (25) year-round residents. (

Potential Landmark - A building or structure which is identified by the Historic Preservation Commission as being a building or structure which may be a landmark or a building or structure which is nominated to be designated as a landmark pursuant to s.307.104.

Potential Landmark Site - A parcel of real property which may be a landmark site and which is nominated for designation as a landmark site pursuant to s.307.104.

Premium Transit Station - A premium transit station is a station served by either a fixed guideway service, such as BRT, rail, or the Skyway/U²C, or by multiple transit modes or routes. Premium Transit Stations provide service at higher-speed and higher-frequency than typical transit stops, usually with service frequencies at 15 minutes or less. Premium Transit Stations also include more infrastructure and amenities to serve higher passenger activity. Amenities can include; on-board amenities, such as seating, comfort and cleanliness; station design features, such as real-time passenger information, shelters, and lighting; and other features, such as reliability, service frequency, and parking.

Preservation - The identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, analysis, recovery, interpretation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, or reconstruction of historic properties.

Primary Treatment - The removal of between 30 to 35 percent of the organic materials and up to 50 percent of the solids from the sewage. This is commonly referred to as

physical treatment because screens and settling tanks are the most common methods of removal.

Prime Recharge Area - An area so designated by the appropriate water management district governing board. Recommended prime ground water recharge areas to the Floridian aquifer are areas that contribute the greatest volume of water per unit area to the Floridian aquifer in a ground water basin. Prime recharge areas are those areas mapped as high recharge areas. High recharge and prime recharge areas shall receive a level of protection commensurate with their significance to natural systems or their status as current or future sources of potable water.

Principal Arterial - A highway that serves major through movements of traffic between important centers of activity and a substantial portion or trips entering and leaving the area. It also connects freeways with major traffic generators. Service to abutting land is very subordinate to the function of moving through traffic.

PSC - Florida Public Service Commission.

PSFE - Public Schools Facilities Element

PSI - Pounds per square inch, a measure of pressure

Public Access - The ability of the public to physically reach, enter, or use recreation sites, including beaches and shores.

Public Buildings and Grounds - Structures or lands that are owned, leased or operated by a government entity, such as civic and community centers, hospitals, libraries, police stations, fire stations and government administration buildings.

Public Facilities - Major capital improvements, including, but not limited to, transportation, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, educational, parks and recreational, and health systems and facilities, and spoil disposal sites for maintenance dredging located in the intracoastal waterways, except for spoil disposal sites owned or used by ports listed in s.403.021(9)(b).

Public Housing - Federally funded housing complexes and scattered site units that are owned and managed by Jacksonville Housing Authority.

Public Interest - In determining whether a project is clearly in the public interest, the City shall consider and balance the following criteria as they relate to the objective of no net loss of wetland functions:

- A. Whether the project will adversely affect the public health, safety, or welfare or the property of others;
- B. Whether the project will adversely affect the conservation of fish and wildlife, including endangered or threatened species, or their habitats;

- C. Whether the project will adversely affect navigation or the flow of water or cause harmful erosion or shoaling;
- D. Whether the project will adversely affect the fishing or recreational values or marine productivity in the vicinity of the project;
- E. Whether the project will be of a temporary or permanent nature;
- F. Whether the project will adversely affect or will enhance significant historical and archaeological resources under the provisions of Section 276.061, F.S.; and;
- G. The current condition and relative value of functions being performed by areas affected by the proposed activity.

Public Recreation Sites - Sites owned or leased on a long-term basis by a federal, State, regional, or local government agency for purposes of recreational use.

Public School Facilities Element (PSFE) - The specific details contained in the interlocal agreement must become part of each local government's comprehensive plan. This element must be based on data and analysis and contain goals, objectives and policies as set forth in Section 163.3180(6), Florida Statutes. Among other things, The Element must establish the options for proportionate share mitigation of impacts on school facilities.

Public Utilities - Public utilities shall mean distribution and transmission of potable water, sanitary sewer, electric, telecommunication, natural gas, and storm water facilities.

Public Water Access - The availability of opportunities to utilize the navigable waters of the City of Jacksonville on a "first come, first served" basis for recreational and commercial purposes. Public water access includes visual access.

Public Water Supply System - Any water system meeting the requirements of either F.A.C. Rules 17-550, 17-555, or 17-560, F.A.C., for "community or non-community" or F.A.C. Rule 100-4, for "other public" categories. Such systems serve more than four private residences, or commercial facilities serving the public at least sixty (60) days per year.

Public Water System - A system that provides water for human consumption to at least twenty-five individuals at least sixty days out of the year.

PUD - Planned Unit Development

Quality/Level of Service (Q/LOS) - An indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by a transportation facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. As it relates to traffic circulation, Q/LOS is a qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream; generally described in terms of such factors as speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, driver comfort and convenience, and safety.

Quorum - A majority of the membership of the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission.

RAC – Regional Activity Center

Rapid Transit System (RTS) - A mass transportation system that may include commuter rail, river transit, and/or bus rapid transit. The system may also include transit-oriented development centers, service improvements, future engineering, and/or a regional transportation center/hub.

Receiving Water - A body of water which serves as the receptacle for stormwater flow. Generally defined as lakes, rivers, bays and oceans.

Recharge Area - Location where the replenishment of groundwater in an aquifer occurs, primarily as a result of rainfall infiltration and secondarily by the movement of water from adjacent aquifers or surface water bodies. Such areas have been classified as having generally no recharge, low to moderate recharge, or high recharge. or prime recharge (also see Prime Recharge).

Reclaimed Water (Recycled Water) - The highly treated (to nearly drinking water standards), filtered, and disinfected effluent from JEA's Water Reclamation Facilities that is safe to use for things like irrigation of lawns, golf courses, highway medians, common areas, and parks.

Reconstruction - As it relates to historic preservation, the authentic reproduction of a building or site that once existed, but disappeared or was demolished.

Recreation - The pursuit of leisure time activities occurring in an indoor or outdoor setting.

Recreation and Commercial Working Waterfront (RCWW) - A parcel or parcels of real property that provide access for water-dependent commercial activities, including hotels and motels, or provide access for the public to the navigable waters of the state. Recreational and Commercial waterfronts require direct access to or a location on, over, or adjacent to a navigable body of water. The term includes water-dependent facilities that are open to the public and offer public access by vessels to the waters of the state or that are support facilities for recreational, commercial, research, or governmental vessels. These facilities include public lodging establishments, docks, wharfs, lifts, wet and dry marinas, boat ramps, boat hauling and repair facilities, commercial fishing facilities, boat construction facilities, and other support structures over the water. (Seaports are excluded from this definition)

Recreation Facility - A component of a recreation site used by the public, such as a trail, court, athletic field or swimming pool.

Recreational Uses - Activities with areas where recreation occurs.

Recycling - Any process by which solid waste, or materials which would otherwise become solid waste, are collected, separated, or processed and reused or returned to use in the form of raw materials or products.

Redevelopment - A process that is used in developed areas to rehabilitate, infill, to use underutilized areas more efficiently and/or replace blighted areas by changing the types of uses, intensities or densities of the land uses, usually to achieve an economically higher and best use of the land.

Regional Parks - Park sites predominately used by the majority of the municipality's citizens can be considered a site of regional importance. Although generally over 200 acres in size, these areas need be no particular size nor have any set combination of physical attributes. Each of the regional sites is a specific, well-defined entity that attracts public interest City wide. Sites include Hanna, Metropolitan, Huguenot, Pope-Duval, Ed Austin, William Sheffield, and Tillie Fowler Parks.

Regional Wastewater Facilities - Those facilities identified in the WSBU Wastewater Master Plan.

Regional Water Supply Plan - Addresses current and future water use and traditional and alternative water sources and water conservation required to meet future water supply needs while sustaining water quality and protecting wetland and aquatic systems. This Plan is designed to meet the requirements of the water supply planning provisions of Chapter 373, *Florida Statutes* (F.S.)

Rehabilitation - The act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property that are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values.

Renovation - As it relates to historic preservation, modernization of an old or historic building that may produce inappropriate alterations or elimination of important features or details.

Resident Population - Inhabitants counted in the same manner utilized by the United States Bureau of the Census, in the category of total population. Resident population does not include seasonal population.

Residential Density - The average number of dwelling units per unit of area (acre, square mile, etc.).

Residential Development - Any development that is comprised of dwelling units, in whole or in part, for permanent human habitation.

Residential Enclave - A geographical area having a residential land use that is partially or totally surrounded by a non-residential land use, which forms a distinct enclosed unit. A small, historically established, residential neighborhood surrounded by an area that is, or is programmed to, transition to non-residential land uses within the time-frame of the Comprehensive Plan. Residential enclaves may consist of dwelling units arranged in relation to a neighborhood center and/or significant cultural or natural feature. These areas will be protected from premature fragmentation by intrusive non-residential uses.

Residential Uses - Activities within land areas used predominantly for housing.

Residential Wastes - Mixed household wastes generated by the general population.

Resource - Sites, buildings, structures, objects, districts, and areas, public or private, singly or in combination.

Restoration - As it relates to historic preservation the creation of an authentic reproduction beginning with existing parts of an original object or building.

Resurface a Roadway Facility - Any procedure which provides an overlay with leveling of the existing pavement surface in order to correct a problem resulting from pavement structural distress, such as to correct a cracking or rutting problem, correct a skid hazard and/or to improve ride. Roadway rehabilitation may involve more extensive measures, such as pavement removal, milling and replacement. However, in this document, the term resurfacing excludes less complete surface treatment, such as patching or installation of traffic control devices (reflective pavement markers, painted or thermoplastic pavement markings, etc.).

Retention Basin - A stormwater facility which has no structural outfall and the discharge from which is limited to percolation, evaporation and evapotranspiration.

Retention or To Retain - To store stormwater to prevent its discharge into receiving waters or to provide a storage facility for stormwater where no outfall is available.

Revitalization - The imparting of new economic and community life in an existing neighborhood, area or business district while at the same time preserving the original building stock and historic character.

Right-of-Way - Land in which the State, a county, or a municipality owns the fee simple title or has an easement dedicated or required for a transportation or utility use.

River Accord - A 10-year, \$700 million program to begin restoring the health of the Lower St. Johns River Basin. Members of the Accord include the City of Jacksonville, the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD), the JEA, the Water Sewer Expansion Authority (WSEA) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). The *River Accord* has four major components: improving water quality, tracking

the river's sedimentation, improving access, and program accountability.

Riverine/Estuarine Wetlands (Category II Wetlands) - Those wetlands that have a direct impact on the City's waterways such as rivers, creeks, streams, ditches or other drainage systems that directly drain into larger waterways. These wetlands are located within Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 100 Year Flood Zones and contain one or more of the following soils listed by the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service publication "Soil Survey of the City of Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida; issued 1998":

- (22) Evergreen-Wesconnett complex
- (33) Leon fine sand, frequently flooded
- (40) Maurepas muck, frequently flooded
- (50) Pamlico muck, frequently flooded
- (62) Rutlege mucky fine sand, frequently flooded
- (67) Surrency loamy fine sand, frequently flooded
- (79) Yulee clay, frequently flooded

Roadway Functional Classification - The assignment of roads into categories according to the character of service they provide in relation to the total road network. Basic functional categories include limited access facilities, arterial roads and collector roads, which may be subcategorized into principal, major or minor levels. Those levels may be further grouped into urban and rural categories.

Salt Water Marshes (Category I Wetlands) – Those wetlands that are classified on the Wetlands Map as saltwater marsh, subject to tidal action and contain the soil "(68) Tisonia mucky peat" according to the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service publication "Soil Survey of the City of Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida; issued 1998".

Sanitary Sewer Facilities - Structures or systems designed for the collection, transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage, and includes trunk mains, interceptors, treatment plants, and disposal systems.

School Concurrency Determination - DCPS identifying if school capacity is available to serve a residential development project.

School Concurrency Ordinance - The legislation adopted by the City implementing its concurrency management system.

School Facility Mitigation Banking - the means by which a residential developer or a group of developers may front the cost of contributing land or constructing school facilities and be reimbursed by future residential development.

School Facility Proportionate Share Mitigation - developer funded improvement or contribution identified in a binding and enforceable agreement between the developer, DCPS, and the City to provide compensation for the additional demand on deficient public school facilities created through residential development.

School Type - Elementary, Middle, and High School

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.

Seasonal Population - Part-time inhabitants who use, or may be expected to use, public facilities or services, but are not residents. Seasonal population includes tourists, migrant farm workers and other visitors.

Septic Tank - Any in-ground or above-grade wastewater treatment facility discharging an effluent to the ground or surface waters of under 5,000 gallons per day (gpd). Or an underground tank used for the deposition of domestic-type wastes. Bacteria in the waste decomposes the organic matter, and the sludge settles to the bottom. The effluent flows through drains into the ground. Sludge must be pumped out at regular intervals.

Services - The programs and staff determined necessary by the City to provide adequate operation and maintenance of public facilities and infrastructure, as well as those educational, health care, social and other programs necessary to support the programs, public facilities and infrastructure set out in the Comprehensive Plan, or required by local, State or federal law.

Shall - The term used to indicate mandatory action.

Shelter Space - One shelter space (emergency shelter space) is equal to 20 square feet, as defined by the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

Should - The term used to indicate an action that is strongly advised.

Shoreline or Shore - The interface of land and water and, as used in the Conservation and Coastal Management Element, those interfaces limited to oceanic and estuarine areas.

Significant Architectural Feature - An architectural feature of a landmark, landmark site or historic district which contributes significantly to identifying a landmark, landmark site or historic district.

Single Family Dwelling - A building containing one dwelling unit. The term is not to be construed as including recreational vehicles, tents, houseboats or other forms of

temporary or portable housing. Manufactured homes and modular homes are considered single-family dwellings.

Single Room Occupancy (SRO) - a multiple tenant building that houses one or two people in individual rooms. SRO tenants typically share bathrooms and/or kitchens, while some SRO rooms may include kitchenettes, bathrooms, or half-baths. Although many are former hotels, SROs are primarily rented as a permanent residence.

Site - Any tract, lot or parcel of land or combination of tracts, lots or parcels of land which are in one ownership, or are contiguous and in diverse ownership where development is to be performed as part of a unit, subdivision or project. As it relates to historic preservation a site is the location of a significant event, activity, building, structure, or archaeological resource.

SJRWMD - St. Johns River Water Management District.

Sludge - The accumulated solids separated from liquids during processing, or the precipitate resulting from chemical treatment, coagulation, or sedimentation of wastewater.

Smart Growth - A growth management philosophy which is measured according to:

- A. Neighborhood livability
- B. Better access, less traffic
- C. Thriving cities, suburbs and towns
- D. Shared benefits
- E. Lower costs, lower taxes
- F. Keeping open space open

Solid Waste - Sludge from a waste treatment works, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or garbage, rubbish, refuse, or other discarded material including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural or governmental operations.

Solid Waste Facility - Structures or systems designed for the collection, processing or disposal of solid waste, including hazardous wastes and includes transfer stations, processing plants, recycling plants and disposal systems.

Solid Waste Management Facility - Any solid waste disposal area, volume reduction plant, transfer station, or other facility, the purpose of which is resource recovery or the disposal, recycling, processing or storage of solid waste.

Special Management Area - A specific geographical area which, because of its unique or especially sensitive environment, requires special management techniques.

Special Needs - Those individuals who are victims of domestic violence, elderly, disabled or handicapped for reasons which may be physical, mental, emotional or due to infirmity associated with AIDS or other terminal illnesses.

Special Wastes - Wastes having special characteristics or requiring special handling. These wastes include tires, oversize bulky wastes, asbestos, liquids, sludges, containers, and materials generated in demolition and construction projects.

St. Johns River - All navigable sections of the river and its tributaries having sufficient water depth to support power and sail boating.

St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) - Created by the Florida Legislature in 1972 to be one of five water management districts in Florida. It includes all or part of 18 counties in northeast Florida. The mission of SJRWMD is to ensure the sustainable use and protection of water resources for the benefit of the people of the District and the state of Florida.

Stage 1 RACT - Requirements in Chapter 17-2.65O (1) (f) 11, F.A.C. which relate to control of emissions generated by the storage and handling of gasoline at gasoline service stations.

Stage II RACT - An extension of the control required in Stage I to include control of gasoline evaporative emissions during refueling of vehicles.

Standard Building Code - A model building code which has been adopted by the City of Jacksonville.

State Requirements for Educational Facilities (SREF) - The Florida Department of Education's standards regulating the construction of educational facilities.

Storm Sewer Capacity - The ability of a storm sewer system to manage runoff, expressed in cubic feet per second for flow and cubic feet or acre feet for storage.

Stormwater - Flow of water which results from and which occurs immediately after a rainfall event.

Stormwater Facilities - Manmade structures that are part of a stormwater management system designed to collect, convey, hold, divert, or discharge stormwater, and may include stormwater sewers, canals, detention facilities and retention facilities.

Stormwater Management System - A system, a system as described in Rule 17-40.210(21), F.A.C., which is designed and constructed or implemented to control discharges which are necessitated by rainfall events, incorporating methods to collect, convey, store, absorb, inhibit, treat, use or reuse water to prevent or reduce flooding,

overdrainage, environmental degradation, and water pollution or otherwise affect the quality and quantity of the discharges.

Stormwater Solid Waste Facilities - Structures or systems designed for the collection, processing or disposal of solid wastes, including hazardous wastes, and includes transfer stations, processing plants, recycling plants, and disposal system. **(IE)**

Stormwater - The flow water which results from and which occurs immediately after a rainfall event.

Stormwater Treatment Facility - A structural "best management practice" (BMP) designed to reduce pollutant loading on a receiving water by either reducing the volume of flow; biological uptake of pollutants, the limiting the loading of pollutants or by allowing pollutants to settle out of stormwater flow. Structural BMPs include but are not limited to detention basins, retention basins, open bottom inlets, undercut ditches, exfiltration trenches and swales.

Streetscape - The distinguishing and pictorial character of a particular street as created by its width, degree of curvature and paving materials, design of the street furniture, and forms of surrounding buildings.

Strip or Ribbon Development - Involves the location of high amounts of commercial, retail, office and occasionally multi-family residential development in a linear pattern along both sides of major arterial roadways. This type of development is generally characterized by one or two story commercial/office uses that are located immediately adjacent to one another, or in close proximity, extending out in a development pattern, typically along arterial roadways and usually each individual structure has one or more driveway accesses to an arterial.

Structure - A work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by man, it may be an engineering project large in scale, such as a bridge, wall, gate, or building, or small in scale, such as monuments or fountains.

Student Generation Rate - Student Generation Rate shall be calculated for each school type by dividing the total number public school students actually enrolled in that school type in Duval County by the number of total housing units for the same year.

Subdivisions - The process of laying out a parcel of land into lots, parcels, tracts or other divisions of land as defined in applicable State Statutes and local Land Development Regulations.

Surcharge - Flow out of a stormwater facility resulting from flow in excess of its designed capacity at a point upstream from the outfall.

Sustainable Population - An existing group of individuals of a particular species with the demonstrable high probability for self-maintenance, without significant demographic or genetic manipulation.

Swale - An open stormwater conveyance facility with side slopes equal to or greater than three units horizontally to one unit vertically (generally very shallow).

SWIM - Surface Water Improvement and Management Plan

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) - A calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources.

Total Suspended Solids - The sum of all solids that float on the surface of, or are in suspension in wastewater and that are largely removable by treatment processes.

TPO - North Florida Transportation Planning Organization

Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) - Refers to the development of a complete mixed use neighborhood using planning principles which provide the following components: a network of well-connected streets and blocks; pedestrian friendly public areas; a range of housing types; and amenities such as stores, places of work, schools, and places of worship within walking distance of residences. TND development may occur in infill settings and involve adaptive reuse of existing buildings, but often involves all-new construction on previously undeveloped land or the complete redevelopment of large sites. TND should not be construed as mandating any particular architectural style or development scale except that it shall be compatible with and not exceed the density levels of the applicable functional land use categories described in this element.

Transit Corridor - An area through which mass transportation services will be concentrated. Population and employment densities in the corridor are such that, as growth occurs, alternative transportation modes will be supported.

Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) - TOD consists of mixed-use medium to high density development and aims to reduce personal automobile use through the incorporation of premium transit services, alternative mobility solutions, and infrastructure for active modes, such as walking and biking, and reduced parking requirements.

Transition - In land use, an intensity compatibility concept that establishes a land use hierarchy, which relates use intensity and density, defined by the degree of external impact, to the uses location relative to other uses. Transition is reflected in interrelated, spatial arrangements of varying land uses that exhibit a gradual change from residential to employment based activities.

Transitional Use - Land uses which can be compatibly located between high and low

intensity uses (e.g. office or multi-family developments between single family and commercial areas). Transitional uses are generally projects of a large enough scale to accommodate one or more structures and/or uses within the project boundaries (see Mixed Use).

Transportation Element Map Series - The graphic aid intended to depict the general location of the existing and proposed transportation system. The Transportation Element Map Series shall be construed to include, but not be limited to, all maps required by Section 163.3177(6)(b) and are hereby considered incorporated by reference into the Transportation Element.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM) - Generally refers to policies, programs, and actions directed towards increasing the use of high occupancy vehicles (transit, carpooling, and vanpooling) and the use of bicycling and walking. It can also include activities that encourage commuting outside congested peak period, and that encourage telecommuting as an alternative to driving.

Transportation Systems Management (TSM) - Improving roads, intersections, and other related facilities to make the existing transportation system operate more efficiently. Transportation system management techniques include demand management strategies, incident management strategies, and other actions that increase the operating efficiency of the existing system.

Tributary Assessment Team - A team consisting of the City of Jacksonville, JEA, Duval County Health Department and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection that was formed to assess the impaired tributaries and collaboratively develop a Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP).

Urban Design - A process to shape and regulate the physical form of the cities and towns in response to human needs.

Urban Design Elements - The four general subject elements of urban design are: (a) urban form; (b) open space; (c) circulation; and (d) views.

Urban Development Characteristics - Features which, when combined, provide a compact and connected development. Urban development characteristics typically include, but are not limited to: a network of connected streets and blocks interconnected with surrounding development and the existing and planned JTA Rapid Transit System (RTS) to the greatest extent possible; the provision of medium to high density residential and mixed uses, preferably vertically integrated within multistory buildings; buildings which are massed against and front both existing roadways and those that are created by the new development; off-street parking located behind or to the side of buildings to the greatest extent possible; and an interconnected pedestrian, bicycle and open space network.

Urban Form - The integration of all the physical elements of a city into a three dimensional whole.

Urban Infill - The development of vacant parcels in otherwise built-up areas where public facilities such as sewer systems, roads, schools, and recreation areas are already in place.

Urban Redevelopment - Demolition and reconstruction or substantial renovation of existing buildings or infrastructure within urban infill areas or existing urban service areas.

Urban Redevelopment Area - Within the City of Jacksonville, the following areas constitute Urban Redevelopment Areas as shown on Map L-20, as periodically updated:

- A. Designated Brownfields and Empowerment
- B. Areas located within the boundaries of the Downtown Master Plan
- C. Areas located within the boundaries of an adopted neighborhood plan and/or study

Urban Scale Development - Development which requires public facilities and full urban services.

Urban Service Districts - The territory of the consolidated government is divided into a general services district and five urban services districts. The general services district consists of the total territory within Duval County. The first urban services district initially consists of the territory which immediately prior to the effective date of the original charter of the consolidated government of the City of Jacksonville [October 1, 1968] was included in the corporate limits of the former City of Jacksonville. The second urban services district initially consists of the territory of the City of Jacksonville Beach. The third urban services district initially consists of the territory of the City of Atlantic Beach. The fourth urban services district initially consists of the territory of the City of Neptune Beach. The fifth urban services district initially consists of the territory of the Town of Baldwin.

Urban Sprawl - A development pattern characterized by low density, automobile-dependent development with either a single use or multiple uses that are not functionally related, requiring the extension of public facilities and services in an inefficient manner, and failing to provide a clear separation between urban and rural uses.

USGS - United States Geological Survey.

Vegetative Communities - Ecological communities, such as coastal strands, oak hammocks, and cypress swamps, which are classified based on the presence of certain soils, vegetation, and animals.

Vertical integration (of mixed uses) - Two or more permitted uses arranged vertically within the same structure. Commercial and office uses are typically located on the ground floor and residential and/or office uses on the upper floors.

Very Low Income Family - One or more natural persons or a family, not including students, the total annual adjusted gross household income of which does not exceed 50 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within Florida; or 50 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the Jacksonville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), or if not within the MSA, within the county in which the person or family resides, whichever is greater.

Waste - The flow of water as defined in Section 373.203(4), F.S., and as further defined by the Board in a manner consistent with Section 373.203(4), F.S.

Wastewater - A combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, and storm water that may be infiltrated.

Wastewater Facilities - Structures or systems designed for the collection, transmission, treatment or disposal of wastewater and includes trunk mains, interceptors and treatment plants.

Water Access - Water access parks are designed to allow public access to water resources and include facilities such as: boat launch, fishing, picnic, playgrounds and restrooms.

Water Bodies - For the purpose of determining permitted density, these shall be defined to include river, lake or pond beds and any other permanently or historically water-covered land that occurs naturally at the intended site up to the mean high water level. This definition shall apply for purposes of density credits to areas, defined as environmentally sensitive by regulatory agencies.

Water Conservation - actions which result in a reduction of water demand or protection or preservation of the quality or quantity of the water supply source, classified as either user conservation or resource conservation.

Water Recharge Areas - Land or water areas through which groundwater is replenished.

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.

Water Related Uses - Activities which are not directly dependent upon access to a water body, but which provide goods and services that are directly associated with water-dependent or waterway uses.

Water Resource Conservation - Actions necessary to protect the City's water supply sources such as well head protection, identification of and protection from groundwater contamination or degradation by such as salt water intrusion, developing alternative water supply sources and encouraging their use.

Water Supply Conservation – Water conservation activities such as water metering, leak detection and repair, utility water audits, pressure reduction and wellfield management.

Water User Conservation - Functions generally recognized as the responsibility of the water user or water supplier. These functions are classified as either supply conservation or demand conservation.

Water Wells - Wells excavated, drilled, dug, or driven for the supply of industrial, agricultural, or potable water for general public consumption.

Well - Any artificial excavation on submerged or unsubmerged land, excepting wells covered by Chapter 377, F.S., pertaining to oil and gas well, having a diameter of not more than 120 inches (304.3 cm) the intended use of which is for the location, acquisition, development or artificial recharge of water.

Wellhead Protection Area - An area consisting of a 750-foot radial setback distance around a Public Potable Water well or Wellfield where the most stringent measures are provided to protect the ground water source for a potable water well and includes the surface and subsurface area surrounding the well.

Wetlands - Those areas which are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. 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. For purposes of City wetlands programs, wetlands shall not include irrigation or drainage ditches constructed in the uplands or stormwater management systems.

Wetlands Mitigation - The replacement of the functional value of wetlands lost due to impacts from development.

Workforce person or household - a person or family with total annual gross household

income not to exceed 140% of Duval County's AMI, adjusted for family size. A workforce household typically contains at least one full-time wage earner whose net earnings comprise at least 50% of the total household income. Such households traditionally have annual family incomes which exceed the limits set by traditional housing assistance programs.

Yard Wastes - Vegetative matter resulting from landscaping maintenance and land clearing operations. These wastes are generated in both the residential, commercial and industrial sectors.

Zoning - In general the demarcation of an area by ordinance (text and map) into zones and the establishment of regulations to govern the uses within those zones (commercial, industrial, residential, type of residential) and the location, bulk, height, shape, use and coverage of structures within each zone.

Zoning Conformance - The process by which the zoning in areas is maintained or changed to carry out the specific intent of the land use plan categories as defined by the Future Land Use Element and the adopted zoning conformance matrix which illustrates which zoning classifications are permitted in which land use plan categories. State law requires that all Land Development Regulations must be in conformance with the specified and implied intent of a comprehensive plan.