

## **CITY OF OCOEE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**

### **DEFINITIONS**

ACTIVITY CENTERS	Areas within the impact zone of major intersections and along arterial roadways. These areas will be the major nodes of employment and commerce within the City and will include residential and support commercial land uses.
AGRICULTURAL USES	Activities within land areas which are predominantly used for the cultivation of crops and livestock including: cropland, pastureland, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, ornamental horticulture areas, groves, confined feeding operations, specialty farms, and silviculture areas.
AREA	The total area qualifying under the provisions of Chapter 163, FS, whether this be all of the lands lying within the limits of an incorporated municipality and lands in and adjacent to the municipality. This area is limited to all areas within the Ocoee-Orange County Joint Planning Area (JPA) Agreement.
ARTERIAL ROAD	A roadway providing service which is relatively continuous and of relatively high traffic volume, long trip length, and high operating speed. In addition, every U.S. number highway is an arterial road.
ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES	Facilities that provide various levels of long-term health care for their residents (i.e., adult congregate living facilities and nursing homes).
AVERAGE DAILY DEMAND	The domestic water demand, which is equal to the annual average daily water consumption.
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	Combinations of management practices that achieve desired functions at a minimum cost.
BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN WAYS	Sidewalks, bikeways, and recreational trails. It is assumed that sidewalks and bikeways principally serve a function of connecting generators and attractors and have a secondary function of recreation. Recreational trails are viewed as serving principally aesthetic/scenic/recreation functions and have a secondary function of connectivity.
BUFFER ZONE	A transition zone between two different land uses that separates and protects one from the other.
CAPITAL BUDGET	The portion of each local government's budget that reflects capital improvements scheduled for a fiscal year.
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT	Physical assets constructed or purchased to provide, improve, or replace a public facility and which are large scale and high in cost. The cost of a capital improvement is generally nonrecurring and may require multi-year financing. For the purposes of 9J-5, FAC, physical assets which have

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been identified as existing or projected needs in the individual comprehensive plan elements shall be considered capital improvements.

CLASS I LANDFILL	A landfill that receives 20 tons or more of refuse per day. Class II and III landfills receive less refuse per day.
COLLECTOR ROAD	A roadway with relatively moderate traffic volume, moderate trip length, and moderate operating speed. Collector roads collect and distribute traffic between local roads or arterial roads.
COMMERCIAL USES	Activities within land areas predominantly connected with the sale, rental, and distribution of products, or performance of services.
COMMERCIAL WASTES	Any waste generated by commercial and institutional activities.
COMMUNITY PARK	A park located near major roadways and designed to serve the needs of more than one neighborhood.
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 drawdown depth.
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 or quality or quantity of groundwater or surface water, floodplain management, or protection of vegetative communities or wildlife habitats.
CORRIDOR OPEN SPACE	Area through which people travel but which are also designed for aesthetic enjoyment and leisure. These corridors can provide a linkage between recreation areas and residential areas or commercial areas.
DEVELOPER	Any person, including a governmental agency, undertaking any development as defined in Chapter 163, FS.
DEVELOPMENT ORDER	Any order granting, denying, or granting with conditions an application for a development permit.
DEVELOPMENT PERMIT	Any building permit, zoning permit, subdivision approval, site plan approval, rezoning, certification, special exception, variance, or any other official acting of local government having the effect of permitting the development of land.
DOMESTIC WATER DEMAND	Water consumed or used by the public.

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DRAINAGE BASIN	The area defined by topographic boundaries which contributes stormwater to a drainage system including all areas artificially added to a basin.
DRAINAGE DETENTION STRUCTURE	A structure which collects and temporarily stores stormwater for the purpose of treatment through physical, chemical, or biological processes with subsequent gradual release of the stormwater.
DRAINAGE FACILITY	A system of man-made structures designed to collect, convey, hold, divert, or discharge stormwater, and includes stormwater sewers, canals, detention structures, and retention structures.
DRAINAGE RETENTION STRUCTURE	A structure designed to collect and prevent the release of a given volume of stormwater by complete on-site storage.
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 of automobiles and buses.
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; provided, however, that for the purposes of implementing the requirements of this comprehensive plan, floodplains may also be determined based on drainage basin studies undertaken by the City and approved by the City Commission. The location of floodplains shown on various maps within this comprehensive plan are subject to specific delineation on a site by site basis as provided in Policy 5.6 of the Future Land Use Element.
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.
GOAL	The long-term end toward which programs or activities are ultimately directed.
GOVERNING BODY	The Ocoee City Commission.
GROUP HOME	A facility which provides a living environment for unrelated residents who

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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, or emergency shelters.

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.
HISTORIC RESOURCES	All areas, districts or sites containing properties listed on the Florida Master Site File, the Natural Register or Historic Places, or designated by a local government as historically, architecturally, or archaeologically significant.
INDUSTRIAL USES	Activities within land areas predominantly connected with manufacturing, assembly, processing or distribution, or storage of products.
INDUSTRIAL WASTES	Wastes generated by industrial processes and manufacturing operations, excluding hazardous wastes.
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, causeways, bridges, and roadways.
INSTITUTIONAL USES	Activities within land areas affecting a community, predominantly educational, charitable, or public in character.
INTERCHANGE IMPACT AREAS	Land areas within a half mile radius of interchange areas of the Western Expressway, East-West Expressway, and Florida's Turnpike.
LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS	Ordinances enacted by the City Commission for the regulation of any aspect of development and includes any local government zoning, site plan rezoning, subdivision, building construction, or sign regulations or any other regulations controlling the development of land.

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LANDFILL	Final disposal site of solid wastes, and as it implies, involves burial of the wastes.
LEVEL OF SERVICE	An indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by a facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. Level of service shall indicate the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility.
LIMITED ACCESS FACILITY	A roadway especially designed for through traffic, and over, from, or to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no greater than a limited right or easement of access.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Any county or municipality.
LOCAL PLANNING AGENCY	City of Ocoee Planning and Zoning Commission.
LOCAL ROAD	A roadway with relatively low traffic volume, short average trip length or minimal through traffic movements, and land access for abutting property
LOW AND MODERATE INCOME FAMILIES	"Lower income families" as defined under the Section 8 Assisted Housing Program. The terms "families" and "family households" are similar.
MAJOR TRIP GENERATORS OR ATTRACTORS	Concentrated areas of intense land use or activity that produces or attracts a significant number of local trip ends.
MAXIMUM DAY DEMAND	The highest daily domestic water demand experienced in a single 24-hour period over the entire year.
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 area.
MOBILE HOME	A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which, in the traveling mode, is eight body feet or more in width, and which is built on a metal frame and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein. If fabricated after June 15, 1976, each section bears a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development label certifying that it is built in compliance with the federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards.

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NATURAL DRAINAGE FEATURES	The naturally occurring features of an area which accommodate the flow of stormwater, such as streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands.
NATURAL RESERVATIONS	Areas designated for conservation purposes, and operated by contractual agreement with or managed by a federal, state, regional, or local government or non-profit agency such as: national parks, state parks, lands purchased under the Save Our Coast, Conservation and Recreation Lands or Save Our Rivers programs, sanctuaries, preserves, monuments, archaeological sites, historic sites, wildlife management areas, national seashores, and Outstanding Florida Waters.
NEEDED FIRE FLOW	The required water demand as defined by the Insurance Services Office for fighting a fire (usually expressed in gallons per minute).
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	A park which serves the population of a neighborhood and is generally accessible by bicycle or pedestrian ways.
NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION	Any source of water pollution that is not a point source.
OBJECTIVE	A specific, measurable, intermediate end that is achievable and marks progress toward a goal.
OPEN SPACE	Land area that remains undeveloped or minimally developed and that is suitable for passive recreation or conservation uses. Open space excludes waterbodies, lots, street rights of way, parking lots, impervious surfaces and active recreation areas including golf courses. Open space areas may include stormwater management areas that follow Best Management Practices (BMPs) in Objective 4 of the Natural Groundwater/Aquifer Recharge Sub-element of the Comprehensive Plan.
PARK	An ornamental, mini, linear, open space, natural area reservation, neighborhood, community, or regional park.
PEAK HOUR DEMAND	The highest hourly domestic water demand experienced in a single hour over a 24-hour period.
PLAYGROUND	A recreation area with play equipment.
POINT SOURCE POLLUTION	Any source of water pollution that constitutes a discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft,

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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, or 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, or property, or unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property.

**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.

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PRIVATE RECREATION SITES	Sites owned by private, commercial, or non-profit entities available to the public for purposes of recreational use.
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 ACCESS	The ability of the public to physically reach, enter or use recreation sites.
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	Transportation systems or facilities, sewer systems or facilities, solid waste systems or facilities, drainage systems or facilities, potable water systems or facilities, education systems or facilities, parks and recreation systems or facilities, and public health systems or facilities.
RECREATION	Pursuit of leisure time activities occurring in an indoor or outdoor setting.
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 within areas where recreation occurs.
RECYCLING	Any process by which solid waste is collected, separated, or processed and reused or returned to use in the form of raw materials or products.
RELOCATION HOUSING	Dwellings made available to families displaced by public programs, provided that such dwellings are decent, safe, and sanitary, and within the financial means of the families or individuals displaced.
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 USES	Activities within land areas used predominantly for housing.
RESIDENTIAL WASTES	A mixture of garbage and trash from household activities, including yard wastes, generated by the general population.
RESOURCE RECOVERY AND MANAGEMENT FACILITY	Any solid waste disposal area, volume reduction facility or other for the purpose of resource recovery, disposal, recycling, and/or processing of solid wastes.

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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 transportation or utility use.
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.
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.
SANITARY SEWER INTERCEPTOR	A sewerage conduit which connects directly to, and transmits sewage to, a treatment plant.
SANITARY SEWER TRUNK MAIN	A sewerage conduit which connects directly to, and transmits sewage to, an interceptor.
SEASONAL POPULATION	Part-time inhabitants who utilize, or may be expected to utilize, public facilities or services, but are not residents. Seasonal population shall include tourists, migrant farm workers, and other short-term and long-term visitors.
SERVICES	The programs and employees determined necessary by local government to provide adequate operation and maintenance of public facilities and infrastructure as well as those educational, health care, social and other programs necessary to support the programs, public facilities, and infrastructure set out in the local plan or required by local, state, or federal law.
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 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 systems.
SOLID WASTE PROCESSING	Facility for incineration, resource recovery, or recycling of solid waste prior

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PLANT SOLID WASTE TRANSFER STATION	to its final disposal. Facility for temporary collection of solid waste prior to transport to a processing plant or to final disposal.
SPECIAL OVERLAY AREAS	Activity Centers, Interchange Impact Areas, and Downtown Redevelopment Areas.
SPECIAL WASTES	Those wastes requiring special handling. They include abandoned automobiles, dead animals, oversized bulky wastes and wastes from construction projects.
STORMWATER	The flow of water which results from a rainfall event.
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	A practice that modifies hydrograph shapes or the peak rate of discharge and improves the quality of stormwater being discharged to receiving waters.
SUBSTANDARD HOUSING	All buildings or structures which are unsafe, unsanitary, or do not provide adequate egress, or which constitute a fire hazard, or are otherwise dangerous to human life, or which in relation to existing use constitute a hazard to safety or health, are considered to be unsafe buildings.
SUPPORT DOCUMENTS	Any surveys, studies, inventory maps, data, inventories, listings, or analyses used as bases for or in developing the local comprehensive plan.
TRANSPORTATION DISADVANTAGED	Individuals who, because of physical or mental disability, income status, or age, are unable to transport themselves or to purchase transportation and are, therefore dependent upon others to obtain access to health care, employment, education, shopping, social activities, or other life-sustaining activities.
VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES	Ecological communities or landscape associations, such as oak hammocks and cypress swamps, which are classified based on the presence of certain soils, vegetation, and animals.
WATER-DEPENDENT USES	Activities that 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 RECHARGE AREAS	Land or water areas through which groundwater is replenished.
WATER-RELATED USES	Activities that are not directly dependent upon access to a water body, but

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**WATER WELLS**

which provide goods and services that are directly associated with water-dependent or waterway uses.

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

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