

GLOSSARY

100-year Floodplain: An area delineated on the Flood Insurance Rate Map series published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency estimated to have a one in 100 chance of flooding in any given year.

Acquire/Public Acquisition: Refers to a variety of ownership forms of real property, including fee simple ownership as well as the ownership of specific rights such as land development rights, mineral rights, and timber rights.

Affordable Housing: Housing for which annual costs (including utilities, taxes, maintenance, and other associated costs) represents no more than 30 percent of the residing household's annual income.

Aquifer: An underground geologic formation holding ground water.

Assessed Value: The value of real property established by a tax assessor which is used as a basis for determining ad valorem property taxes.

Backlogged Roadway: An unconstrained roadway operating at a level of service below the adopted minimum LOS standards and not programmed for improvement in the first three years of FDOT's adopted work program or the first three years of the five year schedule of improvements in the local government comprehensive plan's capital improvement element. A roadway formally categorized as such in local government comprehensive plans.

Basic Industries: Industries whose products are sold or whose profits are otherwise generated beyond the geographic boundaries of the region. North central Florida basic industries include, but are not limited to, agriculture, educational services, health services, manufacturing, and mining.

Catastrophic Disasters: Disasters that require massive state and federal assistance, including immediate military involvement, such as a category four or five hurricane that hit a densely populated area.

Coastal High Hazard Area: The evacuation zone for a Category 1 hurricane as established in the regional hurricane evacuation study applicable to the local government (9J-5.003(19), F.A.C.).

Cone of Influence: A depression in the potentiometric surface around a well or spring from which water is withdrawn.

Constrained Roadway: A roadway which cannot be widened or enhanced due to physical constraints. A roadway formally categorized as such in local government comprehensive plans.

Density: An objective measurement of a number of units per unit of area, such as residents or housing units per acre.

Economic Development District: A regional economic development administration district authorized by the U.S. Economic Development Administration that assists local governments within the district with economic development initiatives.

Ecosystem: A functional system that includes the organisms of a natural community together with their environment.

Endangered species: Animal or plant species that are recognized by federal or state agencies as in imminent danger of extinction or expiration.

Estuary: A semi-enclosed coastal body of water having a free connection with the open sea and within which sea water is measurably diluted with fresh water.

Eutrophication: The processes that result in a higher concentration of dissolved nutrients in a water body.

Farm: means any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold or normally would have been sold, during the census year (1992 Census of Agriculture).

First Magnitude Spring: A spring which discharges an average of 100 cubic feet or more of water per second.

First Responders: Individuals which are most likely to be first to respond to the scene of a hazardous material release. First responders typically include fire fighters, policemen, and county sheriff personnel.

Florida Greenways (or Greenways): Florida Greenways are connections linking existing parks, rivers, and wetland systems to create a statewide network of native habitats, open spaces, and linear parks which have been formally recognized as Florida Greenways by the Florida Greenways Commission.

Focal Species: Animal species considered by wildlife biologists to be indicator species of overall ecosystem health. If these species are present in an area, then wildlife biologists are confident that species commonly found in association with the focal species are also present.

Goal: A long-term end toward which programs and activities are ultimately directed.

Gross Rent: The monthly contract rent plus the estimated average cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renters.

Ground Water: Water occurring in an aquifer below the surface of the land.

Habitat: The place where an organism lives, and where one would go to find it. It is the place that provides an organism with essential life needs, such as food, water, cover, space, and mates.

Hardwood: Wood from trees such as oaks and beeches used to make lumber.

Hardwood Hammock: A densely wooded upland or wetland community with high plant species diversity, which is dominated by oaks, cabbage palms, or other species of hardwood trees.

Hazardous Material: One of several hundred thousand chemicals for which the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration requires a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). An MSDS is a legal document which details a chemical's synonyms; physical properties; shipping, handling, and storage procedures; and health hazard, first aid, reactivity, fire, and explosion, and spill and leakage data.

Household: One or more persons, related or unrelated, living together in a single housing unit.

Identified Attributes: Selected qualities or characteristics of larger ecosystems or habitats which have been identified, described, and mapped through field surveys by qualified wildlife biologists, botanists, and ecologists as necessary to the survival of self-sustaining populations of representative samples of native Florida animal species, plant species, and habitat types.

Infrastructure: 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 and retention areas, stormwater systems, utilities, piers, docks, wharves, breakwaters, bulkheads, seawalls, bulwarks, revetments, causeways, marinas, navigation channels, and roadways (9J-5.003(62), F.A.C.).

Listed Species: Listed species are those plant and animal species classified as either Endangered, Threatened, or Species of Special Concern in Florida's Endangered Species, Threatened Species and Species of Special Concern; Official Lists, published by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

Low Income Household: A household with an annual income between 50 and 80 percent of the median annual income.

Major Disaster: A disaster that will likely exceed local capabilities and require a broad range of state and federal assistance, such as a hurricane.

Marine League: A unit of linear measure equal to three nautical miles. A nautical mile equals 6,076.12 feet.

Mesic Hammock: An upland natural community characterized as an open canopy forest of widely spaced pine trees with little or no understory, but a dense ground cover of herbs and shrubs.

Minor Disaster: A disaster that is likely to be within the response capabilities of local government and to result in only a minimal need for state and federal assistance, such as a tropical storm.

Moderate Income Household: A household with an annual income between 80 and 120 percent of the median annual income.

Monthly (Home)owner Costs: The sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

Natural Resource of Regional Significance: A natural resource or system of interrelated natural resources, that due to its function, size, rarity or endangerment retains or provides benefit of regional significance to the natural or human environment (27E-5.002(4), F.A.C.). Natural resources of regional significance may be referred to as “regionally significant resources” in state law and other Strategic Regional Policy Plans.

Noninstitutionalized Civilian Labor Force: Persons age 16 and over, excluding inmates of institutions and military personnel, classified as “employed” or “unemployed” by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Noninstitutionalized Civilian Labor Force Participation Rate: The percentage of noninstitutionalized civilians age 16 and over who are either employed or are seeking employment.

Occupation: A craft, trade, or profession, or other means of earning a living. The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 Census, which consists of 500 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into six summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Overall Economic Development Plan: An economic development plan for the North Central Florida region developed under guidelines established by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The OEDP is the guiding plan for the activities of the North Central Florida Economic Development District.

Overcrowding: A dwelling unit with more than 1.0 persons (residents) per room.

Packet-switching Telephone Networks: Telephone networks designed exclusively for use by computers.

Paratransit: Those elements of public transit which provide service between specific origins and destinations selected by the individual user with such service being provided at a time that is agreed upon by the user and the provider of the service. Paratransit service is provided by taxis, limousines, ‘dial-a-ride’ buses, and other demand-responsive operations that are characterized by their nonscheduled, nonfixed route nature (341.031(5), F.S. (1993)).

Policy: A way by which programs and activities are conducted to achieve identified goals.

Poverty Threshold (or Poverty Level/Line): As defined by the Bureau of the Census. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was \$12,674 in 1989. Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, state, or local variations in the cost of living. For a fuller discussion of poverty thresholds, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida, Section 2 of 3, pages B-27 through B-29, Washington, D.C., 1992.

Public Facilities: Transportation systems or facilities, sewer systems or facilities, solid waste systems or facilities, drainage systems or facilities, potable water systems or facilities, educational systems or facilities, parks and recreation systems or facilities and public health systems or facilities (9J-5.003(105), F.A.C.).

Public Transit: The transporting of people by conveyances, or systems of conveyances, traveling on land or water, local or regional in nature, and available for use by the public. Public transit systems may be either governmentally owned or privately owned. Public transit specifically includes those forms of transportation commonly known as ‘Paratransit’ (341.031(6), F.S. (1993)).

Recharge: The process whereby rain water or surface water seeps into the ground and enters an aquifer.

Regional Indicator(s): Associated with regional goals. A statement of baseline information against which progress can be measured in the region’s five-year evaluation and appraisal report.

Regulatory Environment: All government plans, goals, policies, standards, and regulations which directly or indirectly affect land and land development.

Rookery: The nesting or breeding grounds of gregarious (i.e., social) birds or mammals; also a colony of such birds or mammals.

Sandhill Community: An upland natural community located on a well-drained, natural elevation, ridge, or rolling ridges of sand characterized as a forest of widely spaced pine trees with a sparse understory of turkey oaks and a dense ground cover of grasses and herbs.

Second Magnitude Spring: A spring which discharges between ten and 100 cubic feet of water per second.

Silviculture: A branch of forestry dealing with the establishment, development, reproduction, and care of forest areas.

Softwood: Wood from trees such as pine trees used to make paper and similar products.

Stream-to-sink Watersheds: Drainage basins containing one or more sinkholes which, in some cases, have direct connection to the Floridan Aquifer.

Storm Surge: The rise in sea water level accompanying the approach of a hurricane. The extent of storm surge varies with the strength of the hurricane, coastal topography, and tides. Storm surge is compounded by wind-driven wave action on top of the surge water level.

Storm Water Runoff: Water that originates from the drainage of land surfaces after a rain event.

Submergence: The act of covering or overflowing with water.

Suwannee River System: The Suwannee River and its major tributaries (i.e., the Alapaha, Ichetucknee, Santa Fe, and Withlacoochee rivers).

Taxable Value: That portion of the assessed value of real property which is taxed for purposes of valorem property taxation.

Tenure: The ownership status of housing unit residents. Residents are typically classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as either owners or renters.

Third Magnitude Spring: A spring which discharges one to 10 cubic feet of water per second.

Trace: A course or path.

Transportation Demand Management: Strategies designed to reduce the number of trips made by single occupancy vehicles and enhance the regional mobility of all citizens. These strategies include but are not limited to encouragement and enhancement of traditional ridesharing (carpooling and vanpooling), public transportation, alternative work hours (flextime, compressed work week, etc.), non-motorized transportation (bicycle and pedestrian modes), priority of preferential parking for ride-sharers, and development and implementation of shuttle services. Also included in the promotion of telecommuting programs.

Transportation Disadvantaged: Those persons 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, or children who are handicapped or high risk or at-risk as defined in s.411.202, F.S. (427.011(1), F.S. (1993)).

Transportation Management Organization: An organization which is formed by private organizations such as local businesses, corporate employers, and developers and sometimes partnered with local, regional, or state agencies to address community transportation problems.

Very Low Income Household: A household with an annual income below 50 percent of the median annual income.

Vulnerable Zone: An area where the estimated chemical concentration from an accidental release is at a level where people's health could be adversely impacted during a worst-case release.

Wetland: An area which has hydric soils and hydrophilic vegetation where the ground is saturated for a portion of the year.