

LAKE WORTH DRAINAGE DISTRICT OPERATING POLICIES

Glossary

Agreement: A written document that shows that LWDD has authorized the construction, installation or use of LWDD right(s)-of-way or facilities that are referenced in the agreement document. An agreement is not valid until the written agreement document is fully executed by all required parties (this includes notarization and recording if applicable to the type of agreement as required by LWDD). An agreement will typically include limiting terms and conditions that must be satisfied by the appropriate party.

Applicant: An individual, company, organization, agency or government entity that submits a permit application to LWDD.

Authorized LWDD Personnel: Any LWDD staff member, unless specifically stated.

Board: LWDD Board of Supervisors.

Board Meeting: A regularly scheduled monthly meeting of the LWDD Board of Supervisors to hear, discuss, and vote on requests from Petitioners and Staff, and to hear presentations of updates on LWDD business. These meetings are public and are to be advertised.

Bulkhead: A wall or partition constructed along the side slope of a channel to hold back soil and reduce erosion.

Canal: The entire canal right-of-way area including the channel and the dry ground areas adjacent to both sides of the channel.

Canal Design Section: The proposed ground surface running perpendicular to the channel, or flow of water in the channel, at a specific location along the channel. The canal design section is depicted vertically looking along the horizontal plane in a direction that is parallel to the channel. The canal design section shows all grade breaks of the proposed ground surface between the two established endpoints. The canal design section typically includes the dry ground areas adjacent to both sides of the channel, both channel side slopes and the channel bottom. The canal design section is established from design criteria for standard canals along with information relative to the specific location along the channel.

Canal Maintenance Operations: Maintenance work performed within LWDD canal right(s)-of-way upon a LWDD canal, including its channel bottom, channel side slopes, and canal maintenance areas adjacent to one or both sides of the channel, by LWDD employees and equipment (or persons and/or equipment contracted by LWDD) so that the LWDD canal operates as it was designed and constructed.

CAP: Corrugated aluminum pipe.

Chancery Case 407: The Chancery Court decree creating and incorporating the Lake Worth Drainage District on June 15, 1915. See the section on Chancery Case 407 in this Operating Policies Manual.

LAKE WORTH DRAINAGE DISTRICT OPERATING POLICIES

Glossary

Channel: The area along the ground surface within the canal right-of-way between the two top-of-banks of the canal, including the side slopes and the channel bottom, which is used to convey water.

Channel Bottom: The area along the ground surface within the channel between the two toe-of-slopes of the channel, and is typically under water, that is the lowest point of the channel, and is basically level or flat.

Channel Side Slope: The ground area between the toe-of-slope at the channel bottom and the top-of-bank.

Channel Side Slope (Bank) Stabilization: A method used to stabilize the side slope(s) of the channel of a LWDD canal to help reduce the chances that the earth material within the side slope(s) will erode into the channel. Channel side slope stabilization is to be accomplished using either rock rubble riprap or sodding material that has been pegged, or staked, onto the surface of the side slope(s) of the channel, as approved by LWDD.

Discharge: Stormwater that flows from a stormwater management system into a LWDD canal. This can be direct or indirect discharge. Direct discharge flows from a stormwater management system directly into a LWDD canal. Indirect discharge flows from a stormwater management system through one or more other stormwater management systems, then into a LWDD canal.

Discharge Control Structure: Any one of a variety of structures, natural or man-made, that are used to control the amount, and level, of stormwater that is discharged into a LWDD canal.

Drainage Outfall Connection: That facility conveying stormwater from the internal stormwater management system to the LWDD canal beginning at and including the internal stormwater management system's discharge control structure and ending at the outfall within LWDD right-of-way. The drainage outfall connection facility includes but may not be limited to stormwater discharge control structures, swales, ditches, pipes, manholes, catchbasins, endwalls, canal berms, canal channel side slopes, and revetment for channel side slope stabilization.

Dry Ground: The area between the canal right-of-way line and the top-of-bank, which includes but is not limited to, the heavy canal maintenance berm or the light canal maintenance berm for a LWDD canal.

Eligible Right-of-Way: Existing Lake Worth Drainage District (LWDD) right-of-way interest(s), either fee simple ownership or easement, that has been requested to be purchased by an applicant or petitioner and determined by LWDD to exceed LWDD's minimum requirements for canal maintenance and operations.

Emergency (Discharge) Control Structure: A discharge control structure that has been designed and constructed so that it can temporarily be "opened" to allow more

LAKE WORTH DRAINAGE DISTRICT OPERATING POLICIES

Glossary

stormwater than authorized, under normal storm event conditions, to be discharged from a stormwater management system into a LWDD canal, for a very short period of time. The “opening” of an emergency (discharge) control structure is typically accomplished through a screw gate weir and must be authorized by LWDD. The “opening” of an emergency (discharge) control structure will typically be authorized by LWDD only for extreme storm event conditions, such as a tropical storm or a hurricane.

Encroachment: Any object, structural or non-structural, within existing LWDD right-of-way above, below or at ground level, that does not constitute a LWDD facility or a LWDD permitted facility (i.e. outfall pipe, endwall, etc.), including but not limited to, canal channels and maintenance berms, canal control structures, LWDD gates, staff gauges, etc. Encroachments may be permitted, licensed, authorized under agreements, or exist as unauthorized encroachments as described above.

Existing Canal Cross Section: The existing ground surface running perpendicular to the channel, or flow of water in the channel, at a specific location along the channel. The existing canal cross section is depicted vertically looking along the horizontal plane in a direction that is parallel to the channel. The existing canal cross section shows all grade breaks of the existing ground surface between the two established cross section endpoints. The existing canal cross section typically includes the dry ground areas adjacent to both sides of the channel, both channel side slopes and the channel bottom.

Heavy Canal Maintenance Berm: The area within existing or required LWDD canal right-of-way, and located adjacent to the channel of the canal, consisting of shallowly sloped (or flat) ground higher than the maintained water elevation of the canal, and upon which the larger LWDD maintenance vehicles can travel and operate safely to do the required maintenance of the canal.

Light Canal Maintenance Berm: The area within existing or required LWDD canal right-of-way, and located adjacent to the channel of the canal, consisting of shallowly sloped (or flat) ground higher than the maintained water elevation of the canal, and upon which the smaller LWDD maintenance vehicles can travel and operate safely to do the required maintenance of the canal.

LWDD: Lake Worth Drainage District.

LWDD Existing Canal Right-of-Way: The area to be used by LWDD personnel for canal maintenance and operations. This area may be made up solely, or by a combination of the following right-of-way interests: fee simple ownership, easement(s), indentures, or agreements.

LWDD Required Canal Right-of-Way: Areas that have been defined for possible canal maintenance and operation needs. The areas defined are in no way a complete inventory of required needs by LWDD and should not be considered as such. The required canal right-of-way values and locations are preliminary only, actual canal right-of-way needs can only

LAKE WORTH DRAINAGE DISTRICT OPERATING POLICIES

Glossary

be determined by review of cross sections, received by LWDD, of the existing canal at the specific location(s).

Maintenance Access: The area that LWDD employees, other individuals authorized by LWDD, and any necessary equipment traverse to get from a public area, such as a road, to either the heavy canal maintenance berm or the light canal maintenance berm of a LWDD canal to perform maintenance operations to that canal.

Major Canal: A LWDD canal with a total of more than 80 feet of required right-of-way width (including both heavy and light canal maintenance berms).

Major Permit Modification: A modification to the original design that was previously authorized or permitted by LWDD, and which modification is determined by LWDD to be major in nature. A major modification, as determined by LWDD, is to be considered a new permit application to LWDD, and must meet all current permit application requirements, including fees.

Master Drainage Plan: If a project is to be permitted in phases, a master drainage plan showing all the individual phases for the project must be provided to LWDD. This master drainage plan is to be applied for and permitted separately from the phases. All canal work required by LWDD for the entire project must be addressed on the master drainage plan and each drainage phase plan, as they are submitted, that is immediately adjacent to a LWDD canal, is to also show the canal work that is required by LWDD for each adjacent canal.

Minor Canal: A LWDD canal with a total of 80 feet or less of required right-of-way width (including both heavy and light canal maintenance berms).

Minor Permit Modification: A modification to the original design that was previously authorized, or permitted, by LWDD, of which modification is determined by LWDD to be minor in nature. A minor modification, as determined by LWDD, will be addressed through the original permit.

Parent Tract: The original tract from which a parcel has been taken (a/k/a: tract with senior or stronger/superior rights).

Permit: A written document which shows that LWDD has authorized the construction, installation or use of LWDD right(s)-of-way or facilities that are referenced in the permit document. A permit is not valid and has not been issued until the written permit document is fully executed by all required parties (this includes notarization and recording if applicable to the type of permit as required by LWDD). A permit will typically include conditions that must be satisfied by the appropriate party.

Permit Expiration: When a permit expires, as determined by LWDD, a new permit application for the proposed design must be submitted to LWDD, along with all permit

LAKE WORTH DRAINAGE DISTRICT OPERATING POLICIES

Glossary

application requirements. The new permit application package must be approved before a new permit will be issued and the work authorized by LWDD.

Permit Extension: A permit that is approaching its expiration date can be extended by LWDD to provide a new expiration date, as long as the Permittee provides sufficient documentation to LWDD that the design that was previously permitted by LWDD has not been modified, and as long as the required permit extension fee has been submitted by the Permittee and received by LWDD.

Permittee: An individual, company, organization, agency or government entity to whom or to which a LWDD permit has been issued. The individual or an authorized individual of the company, organization, agency or government entity must sign the LWDD permit. The permittee will be responsible to see that all applicable conditions of the permit are adequately fulfilled.

Permitter: LWDD.

Petitioner: An individual, company, organization, agency or government entity that submits a written request to appear before the LWDD Board.

Private Crossing: The entrance that crosses LWDD right-of-way to a single-family home, duplex, triplex, quadruplex, residential community, one owner warehouse or a private agricultural property.

Project Certification: A written document prepared on an Engineering company's letterhead that includes a statement from a professional engineer licensed in the State of Florida that a completed project that was permitted by LWDD has been constructed in substantial compliance to the design plans that were approved and permitted by LWDD. This document must be signed and sealed by the professional engineer that is making the statement.

Public Crossing: The extension of a public right-of-way across LWDD right-of-way or the entrance to a public facility, such as a shopping center, public park, etc. that crosses LWDD right-of-way.

Public Notice: A notice to the public or persons, usually published in newspapers or posted on the LWDD website.

RCP: Reinforced concrete pipe.

Record Drawings: Drawings furnished to LWDD by an engineering company upon completion of a project that was permitted by LWDD that show the actual elevations, dimensions and/or other information required by LWDD of specific items as the items have been constructed. The minimum requirements for the record drawings depend upon the type of project that has been permitted and will typically be specified in the permit. Record drawings must be signed and sealed by a professional engineer licensed in the State of

LAKE WORTH DRAINAGE DISTRICT OPERATING POLICIES

Glossary

Florida that is employed by the engineering company that prepared the record drawings. Record Drawings may also be referred to as as-built drawings, as-built plans or just as-builts.

Regulations: Officially adopted LWDD Operating Policies and Board Resolutions

Revetment: The material used to stabilize the channel side slope of a LWDD canal to help reduce the possibility that earth material within the side slope(s) will erode into the channel. This material is typically rock rubble riprap and must be approved by LWDD before it is installed within LWDD right(s)-of-way.

Staff: LWDD employee(s).

“Surplus” Right-of-Way Interest(s): Eligible right-of-way that the LWDD Board has declared “surplus” to allow this right-of-way to be sold to an adjacent property owner at fair-market value.

Toe-of-Slope: The point along the ground surface at which the channel side slope and the channel bottom intersect, typically resulting in a distinct change in angle from a somewhat steep slope along the channel side slope to basically level, or flat, along the channel bottom.

Top-of-Bank: The point along the ground surface at which the dry ground of the canal intersects the channel side slope, typically resulting in a distinct change in angle from a shallow slope along the dry ground to a steeper slope along the channel side slope.