

## Utilities and Community Facilities Planning Terminology Glossary 8

- **Broadband:** A type of data transmission in which a single medium (wire) can carry several channels at once. Cable TV, for example, uses broadband transmission. In contrast, baseband transmission allows only one signal at a time.
- **Community facilities:** buildings, lands, and services which serve the public.
- **Detention:** the temporary on-site restraining of stormwater.
- **Energy system, conventional:** any energy system, including supply elements, furnaces, burners, tanks, boilers, related controls, and energy-distribution components, which uses any source of energy other than solar or windmills. These sources include but are not limited to gas, oil, coal, and nuclear materials.
- **Energy system, production through renewable sources:** any facility or installation such as a windmill, hydroelectric unit or solar collecting or concentrating array, which is designed and intended to produce energy from natural forces such as wind, water, sunlight, or geothermal heat, or from biomass, for offsite use.
- **Greywater:** wastewater obtained from domestic sinks and tubs, but excluding that part of the plumbing waste stream that includes human wastes.
- **Hazardous material (toxic/noxious substance):** any solid, liquid, or gaseous matter including but not limited to gases, vapors, dusts, fumes, and mists containing properties that by chemical means are inherently harmful and likely to destroy life or impair health or capable of causing injury to the well-being of persons or damage to property.
- **Health care facility:** a facility or institution, whether public or private, principally engaged in providing services for health maintenance, diagnosis or treatment of human diseases, pain, injury, deformity, or physical condition, including but not limited to a general hospital, diagnostic center, treatment center, rehabilitation center, extended care center, nursing home, intermediate care facility, outpatient laboratory, or central services facility serving one or more such institutions.
- **Level of Service (LOS) standard:** 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" shall indicate the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility.
- **Municipal landfill:** piece of land where household waste and/or treated domestic sewage biosolids are disposed.

- **Privately Owned Waste-Treatment Systems (POWTS):** sewage treatment and disposal systems, which are also called on-site sanitary systems, that are not connected to sewer lines or wastewater treatment plants.
- **Public safety facilities:** a government facility for public safety and emergency services, including a facility that provides police or fire protection and related administrative facilities.
- **Retention:** the permanent on-site maintenance of stormwater.
- **Septic system:** a sewage-treatment system that includes a settling tank through which liquid sewage flows and in which solid sewage settles and is decomposed by bacteria in the absence of oxygen. Septic systems are often used for individual home waste disposal where an urban sewer system is not available.
- **Sewage system:** a wastewater treatment system, approved by the appropriate county, state, city, or federal agencies, which provides a collection network and a central wastewater treatment facility for a single development, a community, or a region.
- **Stormwater management:** any stormwater management technique, apparatus, or facility that controls or manages the path, storage, or rate of release of stormwater runoff. Such facilities may include storm sewers, retention or detention basins, drainage channels, drainage swales, inlet or outlet structures, or other similar facilities.
- **Telecommunications tower:** a tower, pole, or similar structure that supports a telecommunications antenna operated for commercial purpose above ground in a fixed location, freestanding, guyed, or on a building or other structures.
- **Wastewater:** water carrying waste from domestic, commercial, or industrial facilities together with other waters which may inadvertently enter the sewer system through infiltration and inflow.
- **Wellhead protection:** a plan to determine the water collecting area for a public well, identify the pollution sources within that area, and detect, prevent, and remedy potential contamination to the collecting area.