
Sec. 52-66. Water conservation and shortages—Definitions.

For purposes of this subdivision, the following terms, phrases, words and their derivations shall have the meanings given herein. These definitions are supplemental to the definitions in sections 52-41 and 1-2 of this code.

District means the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD).

Impervious surfaces means any surfaces that do not allow penetration of water, including, but not limited to, paved or concrete roads, paved or concrete sidewalks, paved or concrete driveways, paved or concrete parking lots, or highly compacted areas including shell or clay.

Irrigation means the application of water by means other than natural precipitation.

Sec. 18-63. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. These definitions are supplemental to the definitions in section 1-2 of this code. The definitions in this section shall prevail in case of conflict.

Guaranteed analysis means the percentage of plant nutrients or measures of neutralizing capability claimed to be present in a fertilizer.

Impervious surface means a constructed surface, such as a sidewalk, road, parking lot, or driveway, covered by impenetrable materials such as asphalt, concrete, brick, pavers, stone, or highly compacted soils.

Institutional applicator has the meaning ascribed to it in section 8-71.

Sec. 18-211. – Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. These definitions are supplemental to the definitions in section 1-2 of this code. The definitions in this section shall prevail in case of a conflict.

Impervious means land surfaces which do not allow, or minimally allow, the penetration of water; included as examples are building roofs, normal concrete, paver driveways, paver sidewalks, and asphalt pavements and some fine-grained soils such as clays.

AI Overview



An impervious surface is any hard, human-made, or heavily compacted area that prevents rainwater from naturally soaking into the ground. Instead of infiltrating the soil, precipitation becomes stormwater runoff, which frequently leads to localized flooding and carries accumulated pollutants directly into waterways. [\[1, 2, 3, 4, 5\]](#)

Common Examples

- **Roofs:** All building footprints and structures.
- **Pavement:** Asphalt roads, concrete sidewalks, and driveways.
- **Hardscapes:** Concrete patios, solid decks, and swimming pools.
- **Compacted Dirt:** Heavily trafficked footpaths and areas of construction that have completely lost their natural porosity. [\[1, 2, 3, 4, 5\]](#)

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Environmental & Community Impacts

- **Flooding:** Without natural soil absorption, large volumes of water rapidly overwhelm drainage and sewer systems.
- **Water Pollution:** Runoff sweeps up oils, fertilizers, pet waste, and debris, flushing these toxic elements directly into the environment.
- **Water Scarcity:** Groundwater aquifers do not get replenished, leading to lowered water tables and reduced hydration for local plant life. [\[1, 2, 3, 4, 5\]](#)