Article II — Definitions

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§ 25-201 In General.

For purposes of this Chapter, the terms defined in the remaining sections of this Article shall have the meanings indicated, whether with or without initial capital letters, unless the context in which they are used clearly indicates a different meaning. These definitions do not necessarily reflect the definitions contained in pertinent statutes or regulations, and are intended for this Chapter only. In addition, certain terms and words used in this Chapter shall be interpreted as follows:

(a) Words used in the present tense include the future tense; the singular number includes the plural, and the plural number includes the singular; words of masculine gender include feminine gender, and words of feminine gender include masculine gender.

(b) The word "includes" or "including" shall not limit the term to the specific example but is intended to extend its meaning to all other instances of like kind and character.

(c) The words "shall" and "must" are mandatory; the words "may" and "should" are permissive.

§ 25-202 Accelerated Erosion.

The term "Accelerated Erosion" shall mean the removal of the surface of the land through the combined action of human activities and natural processes, at a rate greater than would occur because of the natural process alone.

§ 25-202.1 Agricultural Activity.

The term "Agricultural Activity" shall mean an activity associated with agriculture such as agricultural cultivation, agricultural operation, and animal heavy use areas. This includes the work of producing crops including tillage, land clearing, plowing, disking, harrowing, planting, harvesting crops, or pasturing and raising of livestock, and installation of conservation measures. Construction of new buildings or impervious area is not considered an Agricultural Activity.

§ 25-202.2 Applicant.

The term "Applicant" shall mean a landowner, developer, or other person who has filed an application to the Borough for approval to engage in any Regulated Activity at a project site in the Borough.

§ 25-202.3 Best Management Practice (BMP).

The term "Best Management Practice" or "BMP" shall mean activities, facilities, designs, measures, or procedures used to manage stormwater impacts from Regulated Activities, to meet State Water Quality Requirements, to promote groundwater recharge, and to otherwise meet the purposes of this Chapter. Stormwater BMPs are commonly grouped into one of two broad categories or measures, defined for purposes of this Chapter as:

(a) Non-Structural BMPs. Non-structural BMPs or measures refer to operational and/or behavior-related practices that attempt to minimize the contact of pollutants with stormwater runoff.

(b) Structural BMPs. Structural BMPs or measures are those that consist of a physical device or practice that is installed to capture and treat stormwater runoff. Structural BMPs include, but are not limited to, a wide variety of practices and devices, from large-scale retention ponds and constructed wetlands, to small-scale underground treatment systems, infiltration facilities, filter strips, low impact design, bioretention, wet ponds, permeable paving, grassed swales, riparian or forested buffers, sand filters, detention basins, and manufactured devices. Structural stormwater BMPs are permanent appurtenances to the project site.

§ 25-202.4 Best Management Practice Operations and Maintenance Plan (BMP Operations and Maintenance Plan).

The term "Best Management Practice Operations and Maintenance Plan" or "BMP Operations and Maintenance Plan" shall mean documentation, included as part of an SWM Site Plan, detailing the proposed BMPs, how they will be operated and maintained, and who will be responsible.

§ 25-202.5 Bioretention.

The term "Bioretention" shall mean densely vegetated, depressed features that store stormwater and filter it through vegetation, mulch, planting soil, etc. Ultimately, stormwater is evapotranspirated, infiltrated, or discharged. Optimal bioretention areas mimic natural forest ecosystems in terms of species diversity, density, distribution, use of native plants, etc.

§ 25-202.6 Buffer.

(a) Streamside Buffer. The term "Streamside Buffer" shall mean a zone of variable width located along a stream that is vegetated and is designed to filter pollutants from runoff.

(b) Special Geologic Feature Buffer. The term "Special Geologic Feature Buffer" shall mean a required isolation distance from a Special Geologic Feature to a proposed BMP needed to reduce the risk of sinkhole formation due to stormwater management activities.

§ 25-202.7 Capture/Reuse.

The term "Capture/Reuse" shall mean stormwater management techniques such as cisterns and rain barrels which direct runoff into storage devices, surface or sub-surface, for later re-use, such as for irrigation of gardens and other planted areas. Because this stormwater is utilized and no pollutant discharge results, water quality performance is superior to other non-infiltration BMPs.

§ 25-202.8 Carbonate Bedrock.

The term "Carbonate Bedrock" shall mean rock consisting chiefly of carbonate minerals, such as limestone and dolomite; specifically a sedimentary rock composed of more than fifty percent (50%) by weight of carbonate minerals that underlies soil or other unconsolidated, superficial material.

§ 25-203 Cistern.

The term "Cistern" shall mean an underground reservoir or tank for storing rainwater.

§ 25-204 Closed Depression.

The term "Closed Depression" shall mean a distinctive bowl-shaped depression in the land surface. It is characterized by internal drainage, varying magnitude, and an unbroken ground surface.

§ 25-205 Conservation District.

The term "Conservation District" shall mean the Lehigh County Conservation District, so long as it has the authority under a delegation agreement executed with DEP to administer and enforce all or a portion of the regulations promulgated under 25 PA. CODE Chapter 102 (relating to Erosion and Sediment Control).

§ 25-205.1 Constructed Wetlands.

The term "Constructed Wetlands" shall mean a basin which provides for necessary stormwater storage as well as a permanent pool or water level, planted with wetland vegetation, and is similar to a Wet Detention Pond (*see* § 25-245). To be successful, constructed wetlands must have adequate natural hydrology (both runoff inputs as well as soils and water table which allow for maintenance of a permanent pool of water). In these cases, the permanent pool must be designed carefully, usually with shallow edge benches, so that water levels are appropriate to support carefully selected wetland vegetation.

§ 25-206 Culvert.

The term "Culvert" shall mean a pipe, conduit, or similar structure, including appurtenant works, which carries surface water.

§ 25-207 Dam.

The term "Dam" shall mean an artificial barrier, together with its appurtenant works, constructed for the purpose of impounding or storing water or another fluid or semifluid, or a refuse bank, fill, or structure for highway, railroad, or other purposes which does or may impound water or another fluid or semifluid.

§ 25-208 DEP.

The term "DEP" shall mean the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

§ 25-209 Design Storm.

The term "Design Storm" shall mean the magnitude and temporal distribution of precipitation from a storm event measured in probability of occurrence (*e.g.*, a 5-year storm) and duration (*e.g.*, 24 hours), used in the design and evaluation of stormwater management systems. *See also* "Return Period" at § 25-231.

§ 25-210 Detention Basin.

The term "Detention Basin" shall mean a basin designed to retard stormwater runoff by temporarily storing the runoff and releasing it at a predetermined rate.

§ 25-210.1 Detention Volume.

The term "Detention Volume" shall mean the volume of runoff that is captured and released into the waters of the Commonwealth at a controlled rate.

§ 25-211 Developer.

The term "Developer" shall mean a person, partnership, association, corporation, or other entity, or any responsible person therein or agent thereof, that undertakes any Regulated Activity.

§ 25-212 Development Site (Site).

See Project Site at § 25-226.5.

§ 25-212.1 Diffused Drainage.

The term "Diffused Drainage" shall mean drainage by Sheet Flow (*see* § 25-233.2).

§ 25-212.2 Disturbed Area.

The term "Disturbed Area" shall mean an unstabilized land area where an earth disturbance activity is occurring or has occurred.

§ 25-213 Drainage Easement.

The term "Drainage Easement" shall mean a right granted by a land owner to a grantee, allowing the use of private land for stormwater management purposes.

§ 25-214 Earth Disturbance Activity.

The term "Earth Disturbance Activity" shall mean a construction or other human activity which disturbs the surface of the land, including, but not limited to, clearing and grubbing, grading, excavations, embankments, road maintenance, building construction, and the moving, depositing, stockpiling, or storing of soil, rock, or earth materials.

§ 25-215 Erosion.

The term "Erosion" shall mean the natural process by which the surface of the land is worn away by water, wind, or chemical action.

§ 25-215.0 Existing Condition.

The term "Existing Condition" shall mean the dominant land cover during the five (5) year period immediately preceding a proposed regulated activity.

§ 25-215.1 Existing Uses.

The term "Existing Uses" shall mean those uses actually attained in the water body on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are included in the water quality standards (25 PA. CODE Chapter 93).

§ 25-215.2 Fill.

The term "fill" shall mean man-made deposits of natural soils or rock products and waste materials.

§ 25-215.3 Filter Strips.

The term "Filter Strips" shall mean Vegetated Buffers (*see* § 25-242.3).

§ 25-215.4 FEMA.

The term "FEMA" shall mean the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

§ 25-216 Freeboard.

The term "freeboard" shall mean the incremental depth in a stormwater management structure above that required to convey the design runoff event, provided as a safety factor of design.

§ 25-216.1 Floodplain.

The term "Floodplain" shall mean any land area susceptible to inundation by water from any natural source or delineated by applicable FEMA maps and studies as being a special flood hazard area. The term also includes areas that comprise Group 13 Soils, as listed in Appendix A of the Pennsylvania DEP Technical Manual for Sewage Enforcement Officers (as amended or replaced from time to time by DEP).

§ 25-216.2 Floodway.

The term "Floodway" shall mean the channel of the watercourse and those portions of the adjoining floodplains that are reasonably required to carry and discharge the 100-year flood. Unless otherwise specified, the boundary of the floodway is as indicated on maps and flood insurance studies provided by FEMA. In an area where no FEMA maps or studies have defined the boundary of the 100-year floodway, it is assumed—absent evidence to the contrary—that the floodway extends from the stream to fifty (50) feet from the top of the bank of the stream.

§ 25-216.3 Forest Management/Timber Operations.

The terms "Forest Management" and/or "Timber Operations" shall mean planning and activities necessary for the management of forestland. These include conducting a timber inventory, preparation of forest management plans, silvicultural treatment, cutting budgets, logging road design and construction, timber harvesting, site preparation, and reforestation.

§ 25-216.4 Green Infrastructure.

The term "Green Infrastructure" shall mean systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes to infiltrate, evapotranspire, or reuse stormwater on the site where it is generated.

§ 25-217 Groundwater Recharge.

The term "Groundwater Recharge" shall mean replenishment of existing natural underground water supplies.

§ 25-217.1 Hardship Waiver Request.

The term "Hardship Waiver Request" shall mean a written request for a waiver alleging that the provisions of this Chapter inflict unnecessary hardship upon the applicant. Waivers from the water quality provisions of this Chapter shall not be granted.

§ 25-217.2 Hot Spot Land Uses.

The term "Hot Spot Land Uses" shall mean a Land Use or activity that generates higher concentrations of hydrocarbons, trace metals, or other toxic substances than typically found in stormwater runoff. These land uses are listed in Appendix ¶ 25-K.

§ 25-217.3 Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG).

The term "Hydrologic Soil Group" or "HSG" shall mean one of the four groups (A, B, C, and D) into which soils are classified by NRCS according to their minimum infiltration rate, which is obtained for bare soil after prolonged wetting. Infiltration rates of soils vary widely and are affected by subsurface permeability as well as surface intake rates. The NRCS provides a list of most of the soils in the United States and their group classification. The soils in the area of the development site may be identified from a soil survey report that can be obtained from local NRCS offices or conservation district offices. Soils become less pervious as the HSG varies from A to D. *See* references 1 and 2 at § 25-901.

§ 25-218 Impervious Surface (Impervious Area).

The term "Impervious Surface" or "Impervious Area" shall mean a surface which prevents the infiltration of water into the ground. Impervious surfaces (or areas) shall include, but not be limited to: roofs; additional indoor living spaces, patios, garages, storage sheds and similar structures; and any new streets or sidewalks. Decks, parking areas, and driveway areas are not counted as impervious areas if they do not prevent infiltration.

§ 25-219 Infiltration Practice.

The term "Infiltration Practice" shall mean a practice designed to direct runoff into the ground (*e.g.*, a french drain, seepage pit, seepage trench, or bioretention area).

§ 25-219.1 Karst.

The term "Karst" shall mean a type of topography or landscape characterized by surface depressions, sinkholes, rock pinnacles/uneven bedrock surface, underground drainage, and caves. Karst is formed on carbonate rocks, such as limestone or dolomite.

§ 25-220 Land Development (Development).

The term "Land Development" or "Development" shall mean any or all of the following:

(a) the improvement of one lot or two or more contiguous lots, tracts, or parcels of land for any purpose involving—

(1) a group of two or more buildings; or

(2) the division or allocation of land or space between or among two or more existing or prospective occupants by means of, or for the purpose of, streets, common areas, leaseholds, condominiums, building groups, or other features;

(b) any subdivision of land; or

(c) development in accordance with section 503(1.1) of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, 53 PA. STAT. ANN. § 10503(1.1) (relating to certain conversions of existing single-family dwellings, additions of an accessory building subordinate to an existing principal building, and additions or conversions of buildings or rides within an amusement park).

§ 25-220.1 Loading Rate.

The term "Loading Rate" shall mean the ratio of the land area draining to the system, as modified by the weighting factors in § 25-304(a.1)(2), compared to the base area of the infiltration system.

§ 25-221 "Local" Runoff Conveyance Facilities.

The term "'Local' Runoff Conveyance Facilities" shall mean any natural channel or man-made conveyance system which has the purpose of transporting runoff from a site to the Mainstem.

§ 25-221.1 Low Impact Development (LID).

The term "Low Impact Development" or "LID" shall mean site design approaches and small-scale stormwater management practices that promote the use of natural systems for infiltration, evapotranspiration, and reuse of rainwater. LID can be applied to new development, urban retrofits, and revitalization projects. LID utilizes design techniques that infiltrate, filter, evaporate, and store runoff close to its source. Rather than rely on costly large-scale conveyance and treatment systems, LID addresses stormwater through a variety of small, cost-effective landscape features located on-site.

§ 25-222 Mainstem (main channel).

The terms "Mainstem" or "main channel" shall mean any stream segment or other conveyance used as a reach in the Little Lehigh Creek hydrologic model used to prepare the Stormwater Management Plan.

§ 25-223 Manning Equation (Manning formula).

The terms "Manning equation" or "Manning formula" shall mean a method for calculation of velocity of flow (*e.g.*, feet per second) and flow rate (*e.g.*, cubic feet per second) in open channels based upon channel shape, roughness, depth of flow, and slope, first presented in 1889 by Robert Manning. "Open channels" may include closed conduits so long as the flow is not under pressure. The Manning equation is:

$$Q = VA, \quad \text{and} \quad V = \frac{k}{n}\left(\frac{A}{P}\right)^{2/3} S^{1/2},$$

where "Q" represents discharge (flow rate), "V" represents velocity, "A" represents area, "n" is the Manning coefficient, "P" represents the wetted perimeter, "S" represents the channel slope, and "k" is a constant for unit conversion.

§ 25-223.1 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual.

The term "Maryland Stormwater Design Manual" shall mean a stormwater design manual written by the Maryland Department of the Environment and Center for Watershed Protection. As of January 2004, the Manual can be obtained through the following web site:

www.mde.state.md.us.

§ 25-223.2 Minimum Disturbance/Minimum Maintenance Practices (MD/MM).

The term "Minimum Disturbance/Minimum Maintenance Practices" or "MD/MM" shall mean a site design practice in which careful limits are placed on site clearance prior to development allowing for maximum retention of existing vegetation (woodlands and other), minimum disturbance and compaction of existing soil mantle, and minimum site application of chemicals post-development. Typically, MD/MM includes disturbance setback criteria from buildings as well as related site improvements such as walkways, driveways, roadways, and any other improvements. These criteria may vary by community context as well as by type of development being proposed. Additionally, MD/MM also shall include provisions (*e.g.*, deed restrictions, conservation easements) to protect these areas from future disturbance and from application of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides.

§ 25-223.3 No Harm Option.

The term "No Harm Option" shall mean the option of using a less restrictive runoff quantity control if it can be shown that adequate and safe runoff conveyance exists and that the less restrictive control would not adversely affect health, safety, and property.

§ 25-224 NPDES.

The term "NPDES" shall mean the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

§ 25-225 NRCS.

The term "NRCS" shall mean the Natural Resource Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (formerly known as the Soil Conservation Service).

§ 25-225.1 Oil/Water Separator.

The term "Oil/Water Separator" shall mean a structural mechanism designed to remove free oil and grease (and possibly solids) from stormwater runoff.

§ 25-225.2 Outfall.

The term "Outfall" shall mean the "point source" as described in 40 C.F.R. § 122.2 at the point where the Borough's storm sewer system discharges to surface waters of the Commonwealth.

§ 25-226 Peak Discharge.

The term "Peak Discharge" shall mean the maximum rate of stormwater runoff from a specific storm event.

§ 25-226.1 Person.

The term "person" shall mean an individual, partnership, public or private association, or corporation, or a governmental unit, public utility, or other not-for-profit statutory entity, or other legal entity whatsoever which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.

§ 25-226.2 Pervious Area.

The term "Pervious Area" shall mean any area not defined as impervious. *See* § 25-218.

§ 25-226.3 Point Source.

The term "Point Source" shall mean any discernable, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, or conduit from which stormwater is or may be discharged, as defined in State regulations at 25 PA. CODE § 92a.1 (relating to NPDES Permitting, Monitoring and Compliance—Definitions).

§ 25-226.4 Preliminary Site Investigation.

The term "Preliminary Site Investigation" shall mean the determination of the depth to bedrock, the depth to the seasonal high water table, and the soil permeability for a possible infiltration location on a site through the use of published data and on-site surveys. In carbonate bedrock areas, the location of Special Geologic Features must also be determined along with the associated buffer distance to the possible infiltration area. *See* § 25-301.5(a).

§ 25-226.5 Project Site.

The term "Project Site" shall mean the specific area of land where any regulated activities in the Borough are planned, conducted, or maintained.

§ 25-226.6 Public Water Supplier.

The term "Public Water Supplier" shall mean a person who owns or operates a Public Water System.

§ 25-226.7 Public Water System.

The term "Public Water System" shall mean a system which provides water to the public for human consumption which has at least fifteen (15) service connections or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five (25) individuals daily at least sixty (60) days out of the year. (*See* 25 PA. CODE Chapter 109 (relating to Safe Drinking Water)).

§ 25-226.8 Qualified Geotechnical Professional.

The term "Qualified Geotechnical Professional" shall mean a licensed professional geologist or a licensed professional engineer who has a background or expertise in geology or hydrogeology.

§ 25-226.9 Qualified Professional.

The term "Qualified Professional" shall mean any person licensed by the Pennsylvania Department of State or otherwise qualified by law to perform the work required by this Chapter.

§ 25-227 Rational Method.

The term "Rational Method" shall mean a method of peak runoff calculation using a standardized runoff coefficient (rational "c"), acreage of tract, and rainfall intensity determined by return period and by the time necessary for the entire tract to contribute runoff. The rational method formula is stated as follows: Q = ciA, where "Q" is the calculated peak flow rate in cubic feet per second, "c" is the dimensionless runoff coefficient, "i" is the rainfall intensity in inches per hour, and "A" is the area of the tract in acres. Runoff coefficient "c" values to be used for Rational Method calculations under this Chapter are set forth in Appendix ¶ 25-F, which is incorporated herein by reference.

§ 25-228 Reach.

The term "reach" shall mean any of the natural or man-made runoff conveyance channels used for watershed runoff modeling purposes, in developing the Stormwater Management Plan, to connect the subareas and transport flows downstream.

§ 25-229 Regulated Activities.

The term "Regulated Activities" shall mean any earth disturbance activities or any activities that involve the alteration or development of land in a manner that may affect stormwater runoff.

§ 25-229.1 Regulated Earth Disturbance Activity.

The term "Regulated Earth Disturbance Activity" shall mean an activity involving earth disturbance subject to regulation under 25 PA. CODE Chapter 92a (relating to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permitting, Monitoring and Compliance), 25 PA. CODE Chapter 102 (relating to Erosion and Sediment Control), or the Clean Streams Law, 35 PA. STAT. ANN. § 691.1 *et seq.*

§ 25-230 Release Rate.

The term "Release Rate" shall mean the percentage of the pre-development peak rate of runoff for a Development Site to which the post-development peak rate of runoff must be controlled to avoid peak flow increases throughout the watershed.

§ 25-230.1 Retention Volume/Removed Runoff.

The terms "Retention Volume" and/or "Removed Runoff" shall mean the volume of runoff that is captured and not released directly into the surface waters of this Commonwealth during or after a storm event.

§ 25-231 Return Period.

The term "Return Period" shall mean the average interval, in years, over which a storm event of a given magnitude can be expected to occur one time. For example, the twenty-five (25) year return period rainfall would be expected to occur on average once every twenty-five (25) years; or stated in another way, the probability of a twenty-five (25) year storm occurring in any one year is 0.04 (*i.e.*, a 4% chance).

§ 25-231.1 Riparian Buffer.

The term "Riparian Buffer" shall mean a permanent area of trees and shrubs located adjacent to streams, lakes, ponds and wetlands.

§ 25-231.2 Road Maintenance.

The term "Road Maintenance" shall mean earth disturbance activities within the existing road cross-section, such as grading and repairing existing unpaved road surfaces, cutting road banks, cleaning or clearing drainage ditches, and other similar activities.

§ 25-232 Runoff.

The term "Runoff" shall mean any part of precipitation that flows over the land.

§ 25-232.1 Sediment.

The terms "Sediment" shall mean soils or other materials transported by surface water as a product of erosion.

§ 25-232.2 Sediment Trap / Catch Basin Sump.

The term "Sediment Trap" or "Catch Basin Sump" shall mean a chamber which provides storage below the outlet in a storm inlet to collect sediment, debris, and associated pollutants, typically requiring periodic clean out.

§ 25-233 Seepage Pit / Seepage Trench.

The terms "Seepage Pit" or "Seepage Trench" shall mean an area of excavated earth filled with loose stone or similar material and into which surface water is directed for infiltration into the ground.

§ 25-233.1 Separate Storm Sewer System.

The term "Separate Storm Sewer System" shall mean a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) primarily used for collecting and conveying stormwater runoff.

§ 25-233.2 Sheet Flow.

The term "Sheet Flow" shall mean stormwater runoff flowing in a thin layer over the ground surface.

§ 25-234 Soil-Cover-Complex Method.

The term "Soil-Cover-Complex Method" shall mean a method of runoff computation developed by NRCS which is based upon relating soil type and land use/cover to a runoff parameter called a Curve Number.

§ 25-234.1 Special Geologic Features.

The term "Special Geologic Features" shall mean carbonate bedrock features, including, but not limited to, closed depressions, existing sinkholes, fracture traces, lineaments, joints, faults, caves, and pinnacles, which may exist and must be identified on a site when stormwater management BMPs are being considered.

§ 25-234.2 Spill Prevention and Response Program.

The term "Spill Prevention and Response Program" shall mean a program that identifies procedures for preventing and, as needed, cleaning up potential spills and makes such procedures known and the necessary equipment available to appropriate personnel.

§ 25-234.3 State Water Quality Requirements.

The term "State Water Quality Requirements" shall mean the regulatory requirements to protect, maintain, reclaim, and restore water quality under Title 25 of the Pennsylvania Code (relating to Environmental Protection) and the Clean Streams Law, 35 PA. STAT. ANN. § 691.1 *et seq.*

§ 25-235 Storage Indication Method.

The term "Storage Indication Method" shall mean a method of routing or moving an inflow hydrograph through a reservoir or detention structure. The method solves the mass conservation equation to determine an outflow hydrograph as it leaves the storage facility.

§ 25-236 Storm Drainage Problem Areas.

The term "Storm Drainage Problem Areas" shall mean those areas in the Borough which lack adequate stormwater collection and/or conveyance facilities and which present a hazard to persons or property. These areas are documented in Appendix ¶ 25-B (which is incorporated herein by reference) or formally identified by the Borough Engineer in a report to Council.

§ 25-237 Storm Sewer.

The term "Storm Sewer" shall mean a system of pipes or other conduits which carries intercepted surface runoff, street water and other wash waters, or drainage, but excludes domestic sewage and industrial wastes.

§ 25-237.1 Stormwater.

The term "stormwater" shall mean drainage runoff from the surface of the land resulting from precipitation or snow or ice melt.

§ 25-237.2 Stormwater Filters.

The term "Stormwater Filters" shall mean any number of structural mechanisms, such as multi-chamber catch basins, sand/peat filters, sand filters, and so forth, which are installed to intercept stormwater flow and remove pollutants prior to discharge. Typically, these systems require periodic maintenance and clean out.

§ 25-237.3 Stormwater Management Facility.

The term "Stormwater Management Facility" shall mean any structure, natural or man-made, that, due to its condition, design, or construction, conveys, stores, or otherwise affects

stormwater runoff. Typical stormwater management facilities include, but are not limited to: detention and retention basins; open channels; storm sewers; pipes; and infiltration facilities.

§ 25-238 Stormwater Management Plan.

The term "Stormwater Management Plan" shall mean the plan for managing stormwater runoff adopted by Lehigh County for the Little Lehigh Creek Watershed as required by the Storm Water Management Act, Act of October 4, 1978, Pa. Laws 864, No. 167, as amended, 32 PA. STAT. ANN. § 680.1 *et seq.,* and approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection on January 19, 2005. A copy of the Stormwater Management Plan is on file at the offices of the Borough Manager and the Lehigh Valley Planning Commission, and additional copies may be obtained from the Lehigh Valley Planning Commission.

§ 25-238.1 Stormwater Management Site Plan (SWM Site Plan).

The term "Stormwater Management Site Plan" or "SWM Site Plan" shall mean the plan prepared by the developer or his representative indicating how stormwater runoff will be managed at the development site in accordance with this Chapter.

§ 25-239 Stream.

The term "Stream" shall mean a watercourse.

§ 25-240 Subarea.

The term "Subarea" shall mean the smallest unit of watershed breakdown for hydrologic modeling purposes for which the runoff control criteria have been established in the Stormwater Management Plan.

§ 25-241 Subdivision.

The term "Subdivision" shall have the same meaning as defined in the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, Act of July 31, 1968, Pa. Laws 805, No. 247, as reenacted and amended, at 53 PA. STAT. ANN. § 10107: the division or redivision of a lot, tract, or parcel of land by any means into two or more lots, tracts, parcels, or other divisions of land, including changes in existing lot lines for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of lease, partition by the court for distribution to heirs or devisees, transfer of ownership, or building or lot development; *provided,* however, that the subdivision by lease of land for agricultural purposes into parcels of more than ten acres, not involving any new street or easement of access or any residential dwelling, shall be exempted.

§ 25-241.1 Surface Waters of this Commonwealth.

The term "Surface Waters of this Commonwealth" shall mean any and all rivers, streams, creeks, rivulets, impoundments, ditches, watercourses, storm sewers, lakes, dammed water, wetlands, ponds, springs, and all other bodies or channels of conveyance of surface water, or parts thereof, whether natural or artificial, within or on the boundaries of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

§ 25-242 Swale.

The term "Swale" shall mean a low lying stretch of land which gathers or carries surface water runoff. *See also* § 25-242.5 (relating to Vegetated Swales).

§ 25-242.1 Trash/Debris Collectors.

The term "Trash/Debris Collectors" shall mean racks, screens, or other similar devices installed in a storm drainage system to capture coarse pollutants (trash, leaves, etc.).

§ 25-242.2 USDA.

The term "USDA" shall mean the United States Department of Agriculture.

§ 25-242.3 Vegetated Buffers.

The term "Vegetated Buffers" shall mean gently sloping areas that convey stormwater as sheet flow over a broad, densely vegetated earthen area, possibly coupled with the use of level spreading devices. Vegetated buffers should be situated on minimally disturbed soils, have low flow velocities, and have extended residence times.

§ 25-242.4 Vegetated Roofs.

The term "Vegetated Roofs" shall mean vegetated systems installed on roofs that generally consist of a waterproof layer, a root barrier, drainage layer (optional), growth media, and suitable vegetation. Vegetated roofs store and eventually evapotranspirate the collected rooftop rainfall; overflows may be provided for larger storms.

§ 25-242.5 Vegetated Swales.

The term "Vegetated Swales" shall mean broad, shallow, densely vegetated, earthen channels designed to treat stormwater while slowly infiltrating, evapotranspirating, and conveying it.

Swales should be gently sloping with low flow velocities to prevent erosion. Check dams may be added to enhance performance.

§ 25-242.6 Water Quality Inserts

The term "Water Quality Inserts" shall mean any number of commercially available devices that are inserted into storm inlets to capture sediment, oil, grease, metals, trash, debris, etc.

§ 25-242.7 Water Quality Volume (WQv).

The term "Water Quality Volume" or "WQv" for any Regulated Activity shall mean the water quality volume over the site area of the Regulated Activity as calculated under § 25-301.3(c).

§ 25-243 Watercourse.

The term "Watercourse" shall mean any channel of conveyance of surface water having defined bed and banks, whether natural or artificial, with perennial or intermittent flow.

§ 25-243.1 Waters of this Commonwealth.

The term "Waters of this Commonwealth" shall mean any and all rivers, streams, creeks, rivulets, impoundments, ditches, watercourses, storm sewers, lakes, dammed water, wetlands, ponds, springs, and all other bodies or channels of conveyance of surface and underground water, or parts thereof, whether natural or artificial, within or on the boundaries of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

§ 25-243.2 Watershed.

The term "watershed" (except when presented in all capital letters) shall mean the region or area drained by a river, watercourse, or other surface water of this Commonwealth.

§ 25-244 WATERSHED.

The term "WATERSHED" (in all capital letters) means the computer-based hydrologic modeling technique as adapted to the Little Lehigh Creek Watershed for the Stormwater Management Plan. This model was written by Tarsi Software Laboratories and uses the same algorithms found in the Penn State Runoff Quality Model (PSRM-QUAL). PSRM-QUAL is an update of the Penn State Runoff Model (PSRM) to include water quality modeling capabilities; PSRM was used in certain previous stormwater management plans. The WATERSHED model has been "calibrated" to reflect actual flow values in the Little Lehigh Creek Watershed by adjusting key model input parameters.

§ 25-245 Wet Detention Pond (Wet Pond).

The term “Wet Detention Pond” or “Wet Pond” shall mean a basin that provides for necessary stormwater storage as well as a permanent pool of water. To be successful, wet ponds must have adequate natural hydrology (both runoff inputs as well as soils and water table which allow for maintenance of a permanent pool of water) and must be able to support a healthy aquatic community so as to avoid creation of mosquito and other health and nuisance problems.

§ 25-246 Wetland.

The term “Wetland” shall mean areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, including swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.