

Section 61 – Definitions

For the purpose of this article, the following definitions shall apply unless the content clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

County plan review staff – The County Road Supervisor and/or other designated officials.

Controlled release structure – A facility constructed to regulate the volume of storm water runoff that is conveyed during a specific length of time.

Conveyance structures – Water-carrying devices or improvements such as channels, ditches, storm sewers, culverts, inlets, and the like.

Detention or retention – Restraining the rate of storm water runoff with some natural or manmade devices.

Developed – Conditions after construction or other manmade change to improved or unimproved land, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, or drilling operations.

Excess storm water – That portion of storm water runoff, which exceeds the capacity of the storm sewers or natural drainage, channels serving a specific watershed.

Impervious surface – Asphalt, concrete or any other surface, which does not allow measurable infiltration.

Natural drainage - Water which follows by gravity in channels formed by the surface topography of the earth prior to changes made by the efforts of humans.

Off-site – External to the boundary of a development.

On-site – Internal to the boundary of a development

Point discharge – Release of storm water at a specific location.

Runoff – Rainfall excess after natural losses from infiltration, evaporation, transportation or incidental pondage.

Storm water runoff release rate – The rate at which storm water runoff is released from dominant to servient land.

Storm water storage area – An area designed to temporarily accumulate excess storm water.

Swale – Surface-type conveyance for storm water, usually designated to carry incidental, localized runoff.