

**ARTICLE II**  
**DEFINITIONS**

**SECTION 201            DEFINITION OF TERMS**

Unless otherwise stated, the following words and phrases shall be interpreted and construed throughout this Ordinance to have the meaning herein indicated. Terms not herein defined which are defined in the MPC or Zoning Ordinance shall have the meanings assigned in the MPC or Zoning Ordinance. Terms not defined in this Ordinance, the MPC or the Zoning Ordinance shall have the meaning customarily assigned to them as found in the most recent edition of *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary*.

The following rules of construction and interpretation shall be used in this Ordinance:

1.     Words in the present tense may imply the future tense.
2.     Words used in singular imply the plural, and the plural shall include the singular.
3.     The masculine gender includes the feminine and the neuter genders.
4.     The word "person" includes a partnership, firm, association, corporation, organization, trust, estate, company or any other legally recognized entity as well as an individual and the officers of any corporation and the members of any partnership and shall include both singular and plural.
5.     The word "shall" is to be interpreted as mandatory; the word "may" is discretionary.
6.     References to codes, Ordinances, Resolutions, plans, maps, governmental bodies, commissions or agencies or officials are to codes, Ordinances, Resolutions, plans, maps, governmental bodies, commissions or agencies or officials of the Township or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as in effect or office from time to time including amendments thereto or revisions or successors thereof, unless the text indicates another reference is intended.
7.     Capitalized terms shall be interpreted as defined in this Ordinance, the MPC or the Zoning Ordinance.

**SECTION 202            DEFINITIONS**

ACCESS. A way or means of approach for vehicle and/or pedestrian traffic from a Street, Right-of-Way, public Area or community facility, to a Lot.

AGRICULTURE, EXTENSIVE: Extensive agriculture shall be deemed to include the customary growing of crops and raising of livestock for production of meat, dairy products, skins and like activities such as horticulture, excluding intensive agriculture as hereinafter defined. Extensive agricultural envisions a demand for substantial areas of land, and, by reason of dispersed activity, it generally will present few environmental problems, such as runoff, animal waste concentrations and the like.

AGRICULTURE, INTENSIVE: Intensive agriculture is intended to include, but may not be limited to, the following activities: raising of poultry, mushroom houses, fattening pens, enclosed feed lots, and pig farms which typically result in strong offensive odors, substantial runoff, large concentrations of animal waste, noise, extensive use of chemicals, compost and manure piles. In addition to all of the foregoing, the land application of sewage sludge shall not be deemed intensive agriculture, subject to all of the terms, conditions and limitations of engaging in intensive agriculture under the terms of Chapter 27. Intensive and extensive agriculture may coexist upon the same tract of land and those portions of a farm dedicated to intensive agriculture shall be separately addressed and deemed a separate and distinct use.

ALLEY. A minor way intended as a secondary means of access, which may or may not be legally dedicated, and which is used primarily for vehicular access to the rear and side of properties otherwise abutting on a street or road.

APPROVED. Approved by the recognized authoritative agency or official as specified in the applicable regulations.

AREA. The extent of surface contained within the boundaries or extremities of land, Building, or other measurable feature.

BASEMENT. A portion of a building that is partly or entirely underground.

BMP (BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES). Stormwater Structures and facilities designed or used to maintain or improve the quality of water and surface Runoff as well as maintain pre-Development hydrologic balance. BMP's may be structural (basins, Infiltration Pits), nonstructural (vegetated filter strips, buffers) or managerial techniques (maintenance practices) that may be used singly or in combination intending to improve water quality.

BRIDGE. A structure intended to span eight (8) feet or greater, over a watercourse or other feature.

BUILDING. A structure under roof, whether stationary or moveable, designed or used for the shelter, housing, enclosure, or support of persons, animals or property. The word "building" shall include any part thereof.

BUILDING PERMIT. A permit issued by the Zoning Officer indicating that the building or improvement plans submitted show compliance with Applicable Ordinances.

CHANNEL. A natural or artificial Watercourse with a definite bed and banks which confine and conduct continuously or periodically flowing water.

CHAPTER 102. Chapter 102, Erosion and Sedimentation Control, of Title 25, Rules and Regulations of the DEP.

CHAPTER 105. Chapter 105, Water Obstructions and Encroachments, of Title 25, Rules and Regulations of the DEP.

CISTERN. An underground reservoir or tank for storing rainwater.

CONSERVATION DISTRICT. The York County Conservation District or any agency successor thereto.

CONSERVATION PLAN. A plan for Agriculture land that includes maps and narrative and includes at a minimum an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan as required by Chapter 102 and Approved by the Conservation District.

CONSTRUCTION. The building, rebuilding, renovation, repair, extension, expansion, alteration or relocation of a building or structure, including the placement of prefabricated or mobile units.

COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION. The York County Planning Commission.

CULVERT. An enclosed water carrying Structure of one or more barrels having a combined span less than 8 feet and having a total flow Area greater than 48-inch diameter.

DEP. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection or any agency successor thereto.

DESIGN STORM. The magnitude of precipitation from a storm event measured in probability of occurrence (e.g., 50-year storm) and duration (e.g., 24-hour), and used in computing Stormwater Management control systems.

DETENTION BASIN. An impoundment Structure or basin designed to drain completely after retarding Stormwater Runoff by temporarily storing the Runoff and releasing it at a predetermined rate.

DEVELOPER: Anyone who undertakes Land Disturbance Activities as defined in this Ordinance

DEVELOPMENT. Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to, buildings or other structures, the subdivision of land, the placement of mobile or prefabricated structures, streets and other paving, utilities, filling, grading, excavation, mining, dredging or the like.

DRAINAGE EASEMENT. A right granted by a Landowner to a grantee, allowing the use of private land for Stormwater Management purposes.

EASEMENT. A right-of-way granted for limited use of land for public or quasi-public purposes. The owner of the property on which an easement is situated shall not have the right to make use of the land contained within the easement in a manner in which violates or diminishes the rights of the grantee described in the easement agreement.

ENGINEER. A licensed professional engineer registered in Pennsylvania.

ENGINEER, TOWNSHIP. The duly appointed engineer of Carroll Township.

EPA. The United States Environmental Protection Agency or any agency successor thereto.

EROSION. The removal of surface materials by the action of natural elements.

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN. A site-specific plan identifying BMPs to minimize accelerated erosion and sedimentation pursuant to 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102.

FEMA. The United States Federal Emergency Management Agency or any agency successor thereto.

FILL. Any act by which earth, sand, gravel, rock or any other material is placed, pushed, dumped, pulled, transported or moved to a new location above the existing surface of the ground. The difference in elevation between a point on the original ground and a designated point of higher elevation of the final grade; the material used to make fill.

FINANCIAL SECURITY. Security posted by a Developer in accordance with Article V of the MPC and Article V of this Ordinance by which a Developer assures the Construction of Improvements required by this Ordinance.

500-YEAR FLOOD. A Flood which is likely to be equaled or exceeded once every 500 years (i.e. that has a two-tenths of one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year).

500-YEAR FLOODPLAIN. Any land Area susceptible to a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation by the 500-Year Flood due to overflow of inland waters, or to the unusual and rapid accumulation or Runoff of surface waters from any source.

FLOOD. A temporary inundation of normally dry land area.

FLOODPLAIN. Areas adjoining any streams, ponds, lakes or other watercourses subject to a 100-year-recurrence-interval flood as delineated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's National Flood Insurance Program, or by alluvial soils as defined in the "York County, Pennsylvania Soil Survey," 1959, No. 19, or by a study conducted by a person expert and experienced in the preparation of hydrological studies and the determination of floodlines. The methodology yielding the largest area shall define the area of floodplain.

GEOLOGIST. A registered professional geologist licensed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GRADE. The slope of land or Improvements constructed thereon. Also, the act of earthmoving.

GROUNDWATER RECHARGE. Replenishment of existing natural underground water supplies.

HYDROGRAPH. A graphical or tabular representation of runoff generated from any particular site (measured in cubic feet per second) on the vertical axis, versus time (measured as time into the storm event such as hour 1, 2, 3 etc.) on the horizontal axis.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE. A surface which prevents the percolation of water into the ground. Impervious surface includes, but is not limited to, any roof, parking or driveway areas, and any new streets and sidewalks. Any surface areas designed to be gravel or crushed stone shall be assumed to be impervious surfaces.

IMPROVEMENTS. Changes made to the land including, but not limited to, grading, paving curbing, fire hydrants, water mains, sanitary sewers, storm sewers, and other drainage facilities, retaining walls, streets signs, monuments or the like.

INFILTRATION PIT/INFILTRATION TRENCH/INFILTRATION STRUCTURE. A designed improvement whose intent is to infiltrate stormwater into the ground..

LAND DISTURBANCE. Any activity that causes land to be exposed to the danger of Erosion, including, but not limited to, clearing, grading, filling, plowing, discing, and transporting.

LANDSCAPE BUFFER. The Zoning Ordinance Definition is hereby incorporated by reference.

LANDSCAPE SCREEN. The Zoning Ordinance Definition is hereby incorporated by reference.

LOT. A parcel, tract or area of land established by a plat or otherwise as permitted by law and to be used, developed or built upon as a unit.

LOT AREA. The Area contained within the property lines of the individual Lot.

MPC. The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, Act of July 31, 1968, P.L. 805, No. 247, as amended and reenacted, 53 P.S. §10101 et seq.

NRCS. Natural Resource Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture or any agency successor thereto.

OBSTRUCTION. Any dam, wall, wharf, embankment, levee, dike, pile, abutment, projection, refuse, Fill, Structure, or other matter in, along, across or projecting into any Channel, Watercourse, or Floodplain, which may impede, retard, or change the direction of the flow of water, or that is placed where the flow of water might carry the same downstream to cause damage to life or property.

100-YEAR FLOOD. A Flood which is likely to be equaled or exceeded once every 100 years (i.e. that has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year).

100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN. Any land Area susceptible to a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation by the 100-Year Flood due to overflow of inland waters, or to the unusual and rapid accumulation or Runoff of surface waters from any source.

ORDINANCE. The Carroll Township Stormwater Management Ordinance.

PARKING LOT. An Area other than a public or private Street principally for parking of vehicles.

PEAK DISCHARGE. The maximum rate of flow of water at a given point and time resulting from a specified storm event.

PENNDOT. The Department of Transportation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or any agency successor thereto.

PERMEABLE PAVING SYSTEM. Permeable paving materials include porous bituminous concrete mixtures, permeable interlocking concrete paving blocks, concrete grid pavers, and perforated brick pavers [including the stone and geofabric placed under the surface.] This is used to reduce the imperviousness of surfaces such as patios, walkways, driveways, and parking Areas, for the purpose of reducing surface Runoff rates and volumes and increasing infiltration.

PIPE. An enclosed water carrying Structure of one or more barrels having a total flow Area equivalent to 48-inch diameter or less.

PLANNING COMMISSION. The Carroll Township Planning Commission.

PROJECT. The use and all Improvements proposed in a Building Permit Application and/or Subdivision or Land Development Plan or, in a development.

PROJECT SITE. An Area of land under Development and within the jurisdiction of this Ordinance; the Area which is the location of a Project.

REDEVELOPMENT. Development of land which has previously been developed, but not including building additions less than 5,000 square feet.

REGULATED ACTIVITY. An action or proposed action that has an impact upon Stormwater Runoff rates or volumes and which is specified in Section 105.1 of this Ordinance.

REGULATED MINOR ACTIVITY. An action or proposed action that has an impact upon Stormwater Runoff rates or volumes and which is specified in Section 105.2 of this Ordinance.

RETENTION BASIN. A basin designed to retain Stormwater with its primary release of water being through the infiltration of said water into the ground.

RIGHT-OF-WAY. The total width of any land reserved or dedicated as a Street, Alley, pedestrian way, or for other public or private use.

RUNOFF. The surface water discharge or rate of discharge of a given watershed after a rain or snow event that does not enter the soil.

SEDIMENTATION. The process by which mineral or organic matter is accumulated or deposited by moving wind, water or gravity. Once this matter is deposited, or remains suspended in water, it is usually referred to as “sediment.”

SEDIMENT BASIN. A barrier, dam, Retention Basin or Detention Basin designed to retain Sediment.

SEMI-PERVIOUS SURFACE. A surface such as stone, rock, lattice block or other materials and surfaces designed to permit some vertical transmission of water into the ground.

SHEET FLOW. Runoff that flows over the ground surface as a thin, even layer, not concentrated in a channel.

SOIL-COVER - COMPLEX METHOD. The soil-cover-complex method as set forth in the latest edition of *Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds*, Technical Release No. 55, as published by NRCS.

SOIL GROUP, HYDROLOGIC. A classification of soils by the Soil Conservation Service into four runoff categories. The groups range from A soils, which are very permeable and produce little runoff, to D soils, which are not very permeable and produce more runoff.

SOIL SURVEY. The latest published version of the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey for York County, Pennsylvania.

STORM SEWER. A system of Pipes, conduits, Swales or other similar Structures including appurtenances which carry intercepted Runoff, and other drainage, but excludes domestic sewage and industrial waste.

STORMWATER. Water which surfaces, flows or collects during and subsequent to a rain or snowfall event.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT. A program of controls and measures designed to regulate the quantity and quality of Stormwater Runoff rates and volumes from a Development while promoting the protection and conservation of ground waters and Groundwater Recharge.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES. Those controls and measures used to effect a Stormwater Management program.

STREET. A strip of land, including the entire right-of-way, publicly or privately owned, serving primarily as a means of vehicular and pedestrian travel, and furnishing access to abutting properties, which may also be used to provide space for sewer, public utilities, shade trees, sidewalks, etc., and shall include street, avenue, boulevard, road, highway, freeway, parkway, lane, alley, viaduct, or any other ways used or intended to be used by vehicular traffic whether public or private.

SUBDIVISION ORDINANCE. The subdivision and land development ordinance in effect for subdivision and land development within the Township at the time the Developer files an application for approval of a Stormwater Management plan.

SWALE. A wide shallow ditch intended to carry water.

TOWNSHIP. The Township of Carroll, York County, Pennsylvania.

TOWNSHIP CODE. The Second Class Township Code, Act of May 1, 1993, P.L. 103, No. 69, reenacted and amended by the Act of November 9, 1995, P.L. 350, No. 60, as amended.

WAIVER. A Modification of the terms of the Ordinance Approved by the Board of Supervisors.

WATERCOURSE. Any natural, or artificial stream, river, creek, ditch, channel, canal, conduit, culvert, drain, waterway, gully, ravine or wash in which water flows in a definite direction or course, either continuously or intermittently, and has a definite channel, bed and banking and includes any area adjacent thereto subject to the inundation by reason of overflow of floodwater.

WATER QUALITY REQUIREMENTS. As defined under State regulations, the protection of *designated and existing* uses (See 25 Pa. Code Chapters 93 and 96):

1. Each stream segment in Pennsylvania has a “designated use,” such as “cold water fishery” or “potable water supply,” which are listed in Chapter 93. These uses must be protected and maintained, under state regulations.
2. “Existing uses” are those attained as of November 1975, regardless whether they have been designated in Chapter 93. Land development must be designed to protect and maintain existing uses and maintain the level of water quality necessary to protect those in all streams, and to protect and maintain water quality in special protection streams.
3. Water quality involves the chemical, biological and physical characteristics of surface water bodies. After land development these characteristics can be impacted by addition of pollutants such as sediment, and changes in habitat through increased flow volumes and / or rates. Therefore, discharges to surface waters must be designed and managed to protect the stream bank, streambed and structural integrity of the watercourse, to prevent these impacts.

WATERSHED. All the land from which water drains into a particular Watercourse.

WATERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH. 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 this Commonwealth.

ZONING ORDINANCE. The Carroll Township Zoning Ordinance – as amended or as reenacted.