

## 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.

ACT 167: Act of October 4, 1978, P.L.864, (Act 167), as amended, and known as the “Stormwater Management Act”.

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 disbursed 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.

APPLICANT. A landowner, developer, or other person who has filed an application to the municipality for approval to engage in any regulated activity at a project site in the Municipality.

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.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP). 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 Ordinance. Stormwater BMPs are commonly grouped into one of two broad categories or measures: “structural” or “nonstructural.” In this Ordinance, nonstructural BMPs or measures refer to operational and/or behavior-related practices that attempt to minimize the contact of pollutants with stormwater runoff whereas 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.

BMP Manual. Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual, as amended and updated.

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, which District is as defined in Section 3(c) of the Conservation District Law (3 P. S. § 851(c)) that 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 102.

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. York County Pennsylvania

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.

DAM. An impoundment structure regulated by the Pennsylvania DEP Chapter 105. Regulations.

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.

DETENTION VOLUME. - The volume of runoff that is captured and released into the waters of this Commonwealth at a controlled rate.

DEVELOPER. Any person, partnership, association, corporation or other entity, or any responsible person therein or agent thereof, that undertakes any Regulated Activity.

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.

DISCONNECTED IMPERVIOUS AREA (DIA). An impervious or impermeable surface that is disconnected from any stormwater drainage or conveyance system and is redirected or directed to a pervious area, which allows for infiltration, filtration, and increased time of concentration as specified in Appendix B. Disconnected Impervious Area of this Ordinance.

DISTURBED AREA. An unstabilized land area where an earth disturbance activity is occurring or has occurred.

EARTH DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY. 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.

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 natural process by which the surface of the land is worn away by water, wind, or chemical action.

E&S MANUAL. Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Manual, as amended and updated.

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

EXISTING CONDITION. The dominant land cover during the 5-year period immediately preceding a proposed regulated activity.

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.

FLOODWAY. 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 50 feet from the top of the bank of the stream.

FOREST MANAGEMENT/TIMBER OPERATIONS. Planning and activities necessary for the management of forest land. 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.

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.

HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP (HSG). Infiltration rates of soils vary widely and are affected by subsurface permeability as well as surface intake rates. Soils are classified into four HSGs (A, B, C, and D) according to their minimum infiltration rate, which is obtained for bare soil after prolonged wetting. The NRCS defines the four groups and 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 (NRCS 3,4).

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE (IMPERVIOUS AREA). A surface that prevents the infiltration of water into the ground. Impervious surfaces and areas shall include, but not be limited to, roofs, additional indoor living spaces, patios, garages, storage sheds and similar structures, and any new streets and sidewalks. However, any surface or area designed, constructed and maintained to permit infiltration as specified herein shall be considered pervious, not impervious. For the purposes of this Ordinance, a surface or area shall not be considered impervious if such surface or area does not diminish the capacity for infiltration of stormwater for storms up to, and including, a two (2)-year 24-hour storm event.

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. The entrance of surface water into the soil, usually at the soil-air interface.

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

IWRP. The York County Integrated Water Resources Plan, which Plan includes Act 167 Plan elements and requirements.

KARST. A type of topography or landscape characterized by surface depressions, sinkholes, rock pinnacles/uneven bedrock surface, underground drainage, and caves. Karst landscapes are formed on carbonate rocks, such as limestone or dolomite.

LAND DEVELOPMENT. - Shall include any of the following activities:

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 (2) or more residential or nonresidential buildings, whether proposed initially or cumulatively, or a single nonresidential building on a lot or lots regardless of the number of occupants or tenure; or
2. the division or allocation of land or space between or among two (2) 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. A subdivision of land.

C. Development in accordance with Section 503(1.1) of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code.

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.

MUNICIPALITY. (CARROLL TOWNSHIP), York County, Pennsylvania.

NPDES. National Pollution Discharge Elimination System

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.

O & M. Operation and Maintenance

O & M Plan. Operation and Maintenance Plan

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.

PCSWMP. Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan

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

PERCOLATION. The downward movement, under the influence of gravity, of water under hydrostatic pressure through interstices of the soil or rock.

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.

PERVIOUS AREA. Any area not defined as impervious.



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.

QUALIFIED PERSON. Any person licensed by the State of Pennsylvania or otherwise qualified by law to perform the work required by this Ordinance.

RATE CONTROL. Provisions for controlling the peak rate of stormwater discharge.

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.

RETENTION VOLUME/REMOVED RUNOFF. The volume of runoff that is captured and not released directly into the surface waters of this Commonwealth during or after a storm event.

RETURN PERIOD. The average interval, in years, within which a storm event of a given magnitude can be expected to occur one time. For example, the 25-year return period rainfall would be expected to occur on average once every 25 years; or stated in another way, the probability of a 25-year storm occurring in any one year is 0.04, i.e., a 4% chance.

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.

RIPARIAN BUFFER. A Best Management Practice that is an area of permanent vegetation along surface waters. (Such areas serve as natural vegetative filters between upland landscapes and waterways.)

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.

SPILLWAY. A depression in the embankment of a pond or basin which is used to pass peak discharge greater than the maximum design storm controlled by the pond or basin.

STATE WATER QUALITY REQUIREMENTS. The regulatory requirements to protect, maintain, reclaim, and restore water quality under Title 25 of the Pennsylvania Code and the Clean Streams Law.

STORM FREQUENCY. The number of times that a given storm event occurs on average in a stated period of years.

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, slows 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 FACILITY. 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. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN - Parts and/or elements of the York County Integrated Water Resources Plan which incorporate the requirements of the Act of October 4, 1978, P.L. 864, (Act 167), as amended, and known as the “Storm Water Management Act.”

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. Is abbreviated as BMPs or SWM BMPs throughout this Ordinance.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SITE PLAN. The plan prepared by the developer or his representative indicating how stormwater runoff will be managed at the development site in accordance with this Ordinance. Stormwater Management Site Plan will be designated as SWM Site Plan throughout this Ordinance. For all NPDES permitted sites, the Stormwater Management Site Plan shall include, and be consistent with, the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan as submitted to the York County Conservation District (YCCD) and/or DEP.

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. The division or re-division of a lot, tract or parcel of land by any means into two or more lots, tracts or 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.

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.

SWM. Stormwater Management.

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.

USDA. United States Department of Agriculture.

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. Region or area drained by a river, watercourse, or other surface water of this Commonwealth.

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.

WETLAND. 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.

YCCD. York County Conservation District

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