

SWM/PCSM FACILITY-BMP/SCM Definitions

As-Built Plans – Engineering or Site plans or drawings that document the actual locations, dimensions and elevations of the improvements, and building components, and changes made to the original design plans. The final version of these documents, or a copy of the same, are signed and sealed by a qualified Licensed Professional and submitted to the Municipality at the completion of the project.

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 “non-structural.” 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.

Bioretention/Rain Garden/Bioswale – An excavated pit backfilled with engineered media, topsoil, mulch, and vegetation. These are planting areas installed in shallow basins in which the stormwater runoff is temporarily ponded and then treated by filtering through the bed components and through the biological and biochemical reactions within the soil matrix and around the root zones of the plants.

Constructed 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.

Detention Basin – An impoundment designed to collect and retard stormwater runoff by temporarily storing the runoff and releasing it at a predetermined rate. Detention basins are designed to drain completely shortly after any given rainfall event.

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

Hydrodynamic Devices - engineered systems that use fluid dynamics principles like gravity and flow redirection to remove pollutants from liquids, such as stormwater runoff

Landowner – The legal or beneficial owner(s) of land including the holder of an option or contract to purchase (whether or not such option or contract is subject to any condition), a lessee if they are authorized under the lease to exercise the rights of the Landowner, or other person having a proprietary interest in the land.

Maintenance – The action taken to restore or preserve the as-built functional design of any Stormwater Management Facility or system.

Permeable Pavement – Pavement or pavers that reduce runoff volume and treat water quality through both infiltration and filtration mechanisms. Water filters through open voids in the pavement surface to a washed gravel subsurface storage reservoir, where it is then slowly infiltrated into the underlying soils or exits via an underdrain.

Post-Construction Stormwater Management (PCSM) - requirements in a construction permit, which follow completed construction and involve long-term operation and maintenance (O&M) and reporting

Retention Basin/Wet Pond – An impoundment that is designed to temporarily detain a certain amount of stormwater from a catchment area and which may be designed to permanently retain stormwater runoff from the catchment area; retention basins always contain water.

Sediment – Soils or other materials transported by surface water as a product of erosion.

Stormwater – Drainage runoff from the surface of the land resulting from precipitation or snow or ice melt.

Stormwater Management (SWM) Facility/Stormwater Control Measure (SCM) – 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.

Subsurface Infiltration Bed/Infiltration Trench – A stormwater facility designed to collect and discharge runoff into the subsurface in a manner that allows infiltration into underlying soils and groundwater (e.g., French drains, seepage pits, or seepage trenches, etc.