SECTION 3 - DEFINITIONS

Acronyms

BMPs – Best Management Practices

C – The relative imperviousness factor

CPRC – Channel Protection Rate Control

CPVC – Channel Protection Volume Control

EGLE – Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

Ft. (‘)– Feet

GIS – Geographic Information Systems HEC14 – Hydrologic Engineering Center’s Hydraulic Design of Energy Dissipators for Culverts and Channels

HEC-RAS – Hydrologic Engineering Center’s River Analysis System

in. (“) Inches

LCDC – Livingston County Drain Commissioner

NAVD 88 – North American Vertical Datum (1988)

NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

MEP – Maximum Extent Practicable

O&M – Operations and Maintenance

Q_{cf} – Channel Forming Flow

Q_p – Peak Flow

t_c – Time of Concentration

TR-55 – Technical Release 55, *Urban Hydrology for small watersheds,* (USDA-SCS, 1986)

TSS – Total Suspended Solids

USDA – United States Department of Agriculture

USGS – United States Geological Survey

WQ – Water Quality

Definitions

The definitions for certain terms as enumerated in the Land Division Act, 1967 PA 288, and Sections 9101 and 9102 of the Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act, Part 91 of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended, are herein incorporated by reference.

100-Year Flood: a rainfall depth that has a 1% chance of being exceeded in a given year. Using NOAA Atlas 14, this rainfall depth is 5.4 inches.

Applicant: the person or group applying for the permit. Typically, this is either the Owner or a designated representative.

Basins: a recessed area being used for stormwater retention or detention.

Best Management Practices (BMP): structural, vegetative, or managerial measures or activities which help to achieve soil erosion and sedimentation control objectives.

County Drain: Drains established pursuant to the Michigan Drain Code of 1956, MCL 280.1 et seq., as amended, that are under the jurisdiction of LCDC.

Contractor: any person(s) under written contract with the landowner to perform the described work.

Developer: a person, partnership, or corporation building one building, or building one building for occupancy by other than owner or creating or developing any parcel of land for any use other than agriculture or form thereof.

Drainage Area: the entire upstream land area from which stormwater runoff drains to a particular location, including any off-site drainage area. (i.e. small watershed)

Easements: a legal right, granted by a property owner to another entity, allowing that entity to make limited use of the property involved for a specific purpose. Easements should be recorded with the Livingston County Register of Deeds to allow for full disclosure and transfer with the sale of land.

Engineer: a professional engineer registered in the State of Michigan.

Erosion: the process by which the land surface is worn away by the action of wind or water.

Existing Grade: the vertical location of the existing ground surface prior to excavating or filling.

Finished Grade: the final grade or elevation of the ground surface conforming to the proposed design.

Floodplain: for a given flood event, that area of land adjoining a continuous watercourse that has been covered temporarily by water. This design standard, the term floodplain includes all physical floodplains whether or not they have been officially mapped by FEMA.

Grading: any stripping, excavating, filling including hydraulic fill, stockpiling, or any combination thereof and shall include the land in its excavated or filled condition.

Impervious Surface: A surface that prevents the infiltration of water into the ground such as all roofs, streets, sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, highly compacted soils, and gravel.

Infiltration: the absorption of water into the ground.

Lake: the Great Lakes and all natural and artificial inland lakes and/or impoundments that have definite banks, a bed, and visible evidence of continued occurrence of water and a surface area of water that is equal to or greater than 1 acre. This does not include sediment basins and lakes constructed for the sole purpose of cooling water or for treating polluted water.

Landowner (Owner): the person who owns or holds a recorded easement on the property or who is engaged in construction in a public right-of-way. It includes a designated agent who has written authorization from the landowner to sign the application and secure a permit in the landowner's name.

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP): Based on the constraints of the proposed development site, including analysis of the soils, the groundwater table elevation, and the applicability of infiltration as a mitigation tool to reduce post-construction discharge rates, as proposed by the developer's engineer and reviewed by LCDC.

Permittee: any person to whom a permit is issued pursuant to these rules.

Rip Rap: large and small stone or aggregate used to reduce water velocity at the outlet of a pipe. The correct installation requires the use of angular (or crushed) stone, and a geotextile fabric be laid on suitably prepared ground surface prior to the stone placement to best secure soil.

Runoff: water that is not absorbed by plants or infiltrated into the soil but runs off the surface of the ground to the lowest point.

Sanitary Sewer: underground pipes that collect wastewater.

Single Family Dwelling: a building construction for the sole purpose of housing the members of one immediate family.

Site: any lot or parcel of land, or combination of contiguous lots or parcels of land, where grading is performed or permitted.

Site Grading: the final elevation and slope of the ground at a site.

Soil: all earth material of whatever origin that overlies bedrock, and including, but not limited to, the decomposed zone of bedrock which can be readily excavated by mechanical equipment.

Steep Slope: a slope which is characterized by increased runoff, erosion, and sediment hazards.

Storm Drain: a conduit, pipe, natural channel, or human-made structure which serves to transport storm water runoff.

Stormwater Management System: Any structure, feature, or appurtenance subject to the Ordinance, or a rule promulgated pursuant to the Ordinance, that is designed to collect, detain, retain, treat, or convey stormwater runoff, including without limitation buffer strips, swales, gutters, catch basins, closed conduits, detention systems, pretreatment systems, wetlands, pavement, unpaved surfaces, structures, watercourses, or surface waters.

Stream: a river, creek, storm drain, or other watercourse which may or may not be serving as a drain as defined in Act No. 40, of the Public Acts of 1956, as amended, which has definite banks, a bed, and visible evidence of continued flow or continued occurrence of water, including the connecting waters of the Great Lakes.

Surveyor: a professional surveyor registered in the State of Michigan.

Swale: a natural or human made depression shaped as a channel to route runoff water.

Time of Concentration (T_C): The time duration (typically in minutes) that is required for stormwater runoff from the most remote area of the watershed to reach a given location in a stormwater management system.

Vegetative Cover: grasses, shrubs, trees, and other vegetation which holds and stabilizes soils.

Water Course: any natural or artificial water course including, but not limited to; streams, rivers, creeks, ditches, channels, canals, conduits, culverts, drains, gullies, ravines, or washes which has definite banks, a bed, and in which waters flow in a definite direction or course, either continuously or intermittently, and including any area adjacent thereto which is subject to inundation by reason of water flow or floodwater.

Water Main: a pressurized water supply pipe.

Waters of the State: the Great Lakes and their connecting waters, inland lakes and streams, and wetlands as regulated by Michigan law.

Watershed: The complete area or region of land draining into a single outlet, watercourse, surface water, or closed conduit that is separate from other watersheds by a divide.

Wetted Perimeter: the cumulative contact area between water and the surface beneath it over a cross sectional area.