

Abutment	(1) A mass or structure for resisting the pressure of water on a bridge, pier, or the like. (2) The sloping sides of a valley that supports the ends of a dam.
Accidental Discharge	A discharge or release prohibited by law which occurs by chance and without planning or thought prior to occurrence.
Acre-Foot	The volume of water that will cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot.
Active Construction	The period of construction in which the majority of construction activities takes place. During this period, the SWQMP is issued and the SWPPP, grading plan, and drainage plans are implemented on the site.
Aggregate	(1) The sand and gravel portion of concrete. (2) Large clump of soil particles, especially clay, that allows sediment to settle out of runoff more quickly because of increased size.
Anti-Seep Collar	Device constructed around a pipe or conduit placed through a dam, levee, or dike to prevent soil movement or piping failures.
Apron	Pad of non-erosive material designed to prevent scour holes from developing at the outlet ends of culverts, outlet pipes, grade stabilization structures, and other water control devices.
Bedrock	The more or less solid rock in place either on or beneath the surface of the earth.
Best Management Practice	Design, construction, and maintenance practices and criteria for stormwater facilities that controls stormwater runoff and changes the characteristics of that runoff including, but not limited to, the quantity and quality, the period of release or the velocity of flow. BMPs minimize the impact of stormwater runoff rates and volumes, prevent erosion, and capture pollutants. BMPs can include both structural and non-structural practices.
BMP	Best Management Practice.
Borrow Area	Source of earth fill material used to construct embankments or other earth fill structures.
Catch Basin or Catchbasin	Chamber usually built at the curb line of a street for storm water or surface water to enter a storm sewer or subdrain. At its base is a sediment pump designed to retain grit below the point of overflow.
Channel	A natural stream or excavated ditch that conveys water.
Channel Stabilization	Protecting the sides and bed of a channel from erosion by controlling flow velocities and flow directions by using structures or lining the channel.
Channelization	Altering a stream channel by widening, deepening, straightening, or paving certain areas to improve flow characteristics.
Chicken Wire	Woven wire fabric with an opening size of about 1 ½ inches.

Clay	Soil consisting of particles of less than 0.002 mm in diameter.
Clean Water Act	A set of laws passed in 1972 to regulate water pollution in the US. This was the first-ever federal regulation of water pollution, and it gave the Environmental Protection Agency the right to set standards and enforce them. The goal of this act was to completely stop the discharge of pollutants into the Waters of the United States and make all bodies of water in the US fishable and swimmable.
Compaction	The process by which soil particles are pressed together, forcing air out and creating a dense soil where plant roots have trouble getting oxygen and growing through the soil and water's ability to infiltrate is reduced. Usually caused by walking on or driving on soil.
Construction Activity	Land disturbance activities subject to state NPDES General Construction Permits related to "Rule 13" or "Rule 5" or local permits. Such activities include, but are not limited to clearing and grubbing, grading, excavating, and demolition.
Construction Phasing or Sequencing	A process in which temporary and permanent BMPs are phased in with construction stages so that their implementation is balanced and complementary. For instance, an area that is to be graded for construction should not be graded until temporary BMPs have been built downstream from the site, and this should be done just before the area is to be graded.
Construction Plan	Required for permit approval under Rule 5A construction plan includes a project site narrative (which includes obtaining the Hydrologic 14 Unit Code(s) for the project site), vicinity map, existing and final project site layouts, grading plan, drainage plan, storm water pollution prevention plan, and post-construction storm water pollution prevention plan.
Contour	An imaginary line on the surface of the earth connecting points of the same elevation.
Cultipacker Seeder	A seeder equipped with an attachment that will firm the seedbed to increase seed-to-soil contact.
Cut	Portion of land surface that earth has been removed by excavating.
Cut-and-Fill	The process of earth grading by excavating part of a higher area and using the excavated material for fill to raise the surface of an adjacent lower area.
CWA	Clean Water Act.
d50	In a representative sample of rock, 50% of the rock fragments will have a diameter larger than the d50 size and 50% will be smaller.
Dam	Barrier to confine water for storage or diversion.
Delineation	The process of marking a line on the ground or in a map to differentiate between two areas of interest.

Design Life	The period of time for which a facility is expected to perform its intended function.
Design Storm	A selected storm event for which drainage or flood control improvements are designed and built, described in terms of the probability of occurring once within a given number of years and the duration of the event.
Detention	Managing stormwater runoff by temporary holding and controlling the water's release.
Dewatering	The removal of water temporarily impounded in a holding basin.
Discharge	Rate of water flow. The volume of fluid passing a point per unit time.
Drainage	Removal of excess surface water or groundwater from land by using ditches or subsurface drains.
Drainage Area	The area which contributes runoff to a given point.
Drainage Plan	A document that shows drainage before and after development. This document includes peak discharges; peak runoff rates; locations of stormwater inlets, outfalls, and conveyances; locations where water will leave the site or be discharged to groundwater; and locations and dimensions of retention / detention facilities.
Earth Dam	A dam constructed of compacted suitable soil materials.
Earth Embankment	A man-made deposit of soil, rock, or other material to form an impoundment.
Elevation	The height of a point on the earth's surface above mean sea level.
Emergency Spillway	A vegetated earth channel used to safely convey flood discharges around an impoundment structure.
Environmental Protection Agency	The federal agency responsible for administration of laws to control and/or reduce pollution of air, water, and land, including the Clean Water Act.
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency.
EPSC	Erosion Prevention and Sedimentation Control.
Erodibility	Susceptibility to erosion.
Erosion	The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, gravity or other geological agents.
Erosion Prevention and Sedimentation Control	The main focus of stormwater quality management, EPSC includes preventing soil erosion through soil stabilization BMPs, and containing sediment onsite through runoff and sediment control BMPs.

Erosion, Gully	Water erosion caused by concentrated sheet flows that begin to cut into the terrain, creating large grooves in the ground. Gully erosion is similar to rill erosion but the cut in the earth can be 12" deep or more, allowing water to flow much more quickly.
Erosion, Rainfall/Splash	Water erosion caused by the impact of raindrops on the ground; typically the first type of erosion to occur.
Erosion, Rill	Water erosion caused by concentrated sheet flows that begin to cut into the terrain, creating small grooves in the ground.
Erosion, Sheet	Water erosion caused by raindrops gathered together and moving as a sheet downhill.
Erosion, Stream or Channel	Water erosion caused by high flows of water in the stream channel, especially when the banks have been weakened by rill and gully erosion.
Erosion, Water	The wearing away of the land surface by water, including rainfall, sheet, rill, gully, and stream or channel erosion.
Erosion, Wind	The wearing away of the land surface by wind. Wind erosion on a construction site is primarily caused by earth-moving activities when loose soil is picked up by the wind and carried off site.
Evaporation	The conversion of liquid water into a vapor, at which point it enters the earth's atmosphere.
Filter Blanket	Layer of sand and/or gravel designed to prevent the movement of fine-grained soils.
Filter Fabric	Woven or non-woven water permeable material usually made of synthetic products used to trap sediment or prevent the movement of fine soil particles. Also geotextile fabric.
Flood Stage	The stage at which overflow of the natural banks of a stream begins.
Floodplain	The lowland that borders a stream and is subject to flooding when the stream overflows its banks.
Floodway	Channel used to carry flood flows.
Flow Rate	The volume of fluid passing a point per unit time.
Freeboard	Vertical distance between the elevation of the design high-water and the top of a dam, diversion ridge, or other water control device.
Geotextile Fabric	A woven or non-woven water permeable synthetic material used to trap sediment particle or prevent the clogging of aggregates with fine grained soil particles. Also filter fabric.
Geotextile Liner	Synthetic, impermeable fabric used to seal impoundments against leaks.

Gradation	The distribution of the various sized particles that constitute sediment, soil, or other material.
Grade	The slope of the land. Also, to finish the surface of land to a smooth, even condition.
Gradient	Change in elevation, velocity, pressure or other characteristics per unit length. Also, slope.
Grading Plan	A document that guides the grading process as a part of the construction plan. It includes provisions for construction phasing, buffers, soil stabilization, stabilization of cut and fill slopes, and other appropriate erosion prevention and sediment control practices.
Habitat	Environment in which the life needs of a plant or animal are supplied
Head Loss	Energy loss due to friction, eddies, changes in velocity, elevation or direction of flow.
Headwater	Source of a stream.
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code.
Hydrograph	Graph showing for a given point on a stream the discharge, stage, velocity or other property of water with respect to time.
Hydrologic Cycle	The circuit of water movement from the atmosphere to the earth through various processes.
Hydrologic Soil Group	A soil classification based on its ability to handle stormwater runoff.
Hydrologic Unit Code	A code defined by USGS which identifies a distinct hydrologic feature (lake, river, or stream). An HUC-14 is a 14-digit number which represents the smallest stream that USGS tracks.
Hydrology	The science of behavior of water in the atmosphere, on the surface of the earth and underground.
Hydromulching	The process of applying mulch hydraulically in a water medium.
Hydroseeder	Equipment used to disseminate seed hydraulically in a water medium.
IDEM	Indiana Department of Environmental Management.
Illicit Discharge	Discharge to an MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit.
Impervious Surface	Any surface such as roads, rooftops or parking lots that does not allow water to soak into the ground.
Impoundment	Artificial water storage area.
In Perpetuity	Forever; for an indefinitely long period of time.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management	The state agency responsible for administration of laws to control and/or reduce pollution of air, water, and land, including the Clean Water Act. IDEM is responsible for management of permits under Rule 5 and is involved with the rulemaking process for Rule 13.
INDOT	Indiana Department of Transportation.
Infiltration	Movement of precipitation through a soils surface to fill the spaces between soil particles.
Interception	The process in which precipitation is caught by vegetation such as trees and grass, never reaching the surface of the ground.
Karst	A type of topography that is formed over limestone, dolomite or gypsum by solution of the rock and is characterized by closed depressions or sinkholes, caves and underground drainage.
Keyway	Cutoff trench dug beneath the length of a dam to cut through soil layers that may cause seepage and dam failure.
LMOA	Long-term Maintenance and Operations Agreement.
Loam	A soil of intermediate texture containing moderate amounts of sand, silt and clay. Loams may be coarse or fine, depending on specific content.
Long-term Maintenance and Operations Agreement	This document includes a maintenance plan for all permanent BMPs on a project site, and indicates the party responsible inspection and maintenance of BMPs.
Map Unit Name	Name for a collection of soils with common characteristics mapped in an NRCS soil survey.
MCM	Minimum Control Measure.
Minimum Control Measure	Stormwater management programs that are required under the Indiana MS4 permit. These MCMs include public education and outreach; public participation and involvement; illicit discharge detection and elimination; construction site stormwater runoff control; post-construction stormwater management; and pollution prevention and good housekeeping for municipal operations.
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System.
Mulch	Natural or artificial layer of plant residue or other materials covering the land surface to prevent erosion, minimizes temperature fluctuations, conserves moisture, and aids in establishing plant cover.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	Any facility designed or used for collecting and/or conveying stormwater, including but not limited to any roads with drainage systems, highways, municipal streets, curbs, gutters, inlets, catch basins, piped storm drains, pumping facilities, structural stormwater controls, ditches, swales, natural and man-made or altered drainage channels, reservoirs, and other drainage structures. MS4s can include systems owned by cities, villages, towns, and counties as well as state, federal and other governmental systems.
Municipality	A city, town, county, district, association, or other public body created by or under state law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes.
National Pollution Discharge Elimination System	A regulatory program created under the Water Quality Act and administered by the EPA. NPDES was originally enacted to eliminate point source pollution by the mid-1980s through a process of wastewater permitting and regulation. In the 1990s the EPA charged this program to take on non-point source pollution, including stormwater runoff.
Natural Drainage	Flow patterns of stormwater runoff over the land in its pre-development state.
NOD	Notice of Deficiency.
No-Disturbance Buffer	A buffer required by the Post-Construction ordinances. No land disturbing activity is permitted within 25' of a waterway bank, including grading, clearing, or grubbing. Pruning, trimming and partial removal of vegetation is permitted, but removal of vegetation is not.
NOI	Notice of Intent.
Non-point Source Pollution	Pollution that enters a water body from diffuse origins on the watershed and does not result from direct conveyances. NPS pollution occurs when rainfall or snowmelt runoff moves across the ground, carrying pollutants into streams, lakes, wetlands, and groundwater. For example, soil can become a pollutant when water runoff moves across a road and carries large amounts of soil into a waterbody, or fertilizer from overfed lawns can wash into a storm drain where it is carried to a stream.
Nonstructural BMP	A technique or method which to prevent or reduce water pollution from developed or developing lands without using a structural means, often resulting in reduced implementation costs.
NOT	Notice of Termination.
Notice of Deficiency	A standard letter from an MS4 indicating that construction plans do not meet minimum standards.
Notice of Intent	A standard letter that includes a brief description of the construction project and proof of public notice. Necessary details are found in the MS4 ordinances.

Notice of Termination	This document is submitted by the project site owner to the MS4 and IDEM when all construction is completed, the lot has been stabilized, and temporary BMPs have been removed. After the NOT is accepted, the responsibility for site maintenance and inspection of post-construction BMPs falls on the entities indicated in the Long-term Maintenance and Operations Agreement.
Notice of Violation	A letter from an MS4 entity notifying a construction site developer/owner of unsatisfactory site conditions resulting in violation of a law, an ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism.
NOV	Notice of Violation
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System.
NPDES Stormwater Discharge Permit	A permit issued by IDEM under delegated authority by EPA which prescribes the management of stormwater in a specific area. The permit may be applicable to an individual property, group, or general area-wide basis.
NPS	Non-point source.
NRCS	National Resources Conservation Service.
Open Channel Flow	Flow of water that is open to the atmosphere and unconstrained in more than one plane.
Outfall	The place where wastewater or drainage discharges from a sewer to a receiving body of water.
Outlet	The point of water disposal from a stream, river, lake, or artificial drain.
PCP	Perimeter Control Plan.
Peak Discharge or Peak Runoff	The maximum instantaneous flow from a given storm condition at a specific location, or maximum volume of water passing a single point at a given time.
Perimeter Control Plan	The PCP addresses erosion prevention, sediment control at the perimeter of a construction site. The PCP includes measures to prevent sediment from leaving construction site during initial disturbance activities and prior to temporary or permanent BMP installation on the construction site. Such preventive measures include vegetated buffer strips or silt fence at downstream points where water might exit the site.
Perimeter/Outfall Protection Permit	A legal document that allows the permit holder to break ground or disturb soil in order to install sediment control practices at the hydrologic perimeter / outfall(s) of a construction site. This permit allows the permit holder to implement the PCP. It does not allow the permit holder to disturb soil on the entire construction site; this is granted by the issuance of an SWQMP.
Pervious	Allowing the movement of water.

pH	A numerical measure of hydrogen ion activity. The neutral point is 7.0. pH values below 7.0 are acid. All pH values above 7.0 are alkaline.
Phase II	Refers to NPDES Phase II implementation. Phase I dealt with major cities with population greater than 1,000,000; Phase II deals with other urbanized areas.
Pipe Flow	Flow of water that is enclosed, unconstrained in only one plane.
Piping	The formation of “pipes” by underground erosion. The water in the soil carries the fine soil particles away and a series of eroded tubes or tunnels develop. Can cause dam failure.
Point Source	A discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance from which pollutants can be discharged.
Pollutant	A contaminant that adversely alters the physical, chemical, or biological properties of the environment. The term includes nutrients, sediment, pathogens, toxic metals, carcinogens, oxygen-demanding materials, and all other harmful substances.
Pollutant Control	A BMP method designed to filter pollutants other than sediment, such as oil or other hydrocarbons.
Pollution	The contamination or other alteration of any water's physical, chemical or biological properties by the addition of any constituent.
Post-Construction	The period following active construction in which all major construction activities have been completed. During this period, the Post-Construction SWPPP is implemented, and the LMOA becomes effective after the acceptance of the NOT.
PPP	Perimeter/Outfall Protection Permit.
Precipitation	Any form of water that falls to the earth, including rain, snow, and hail.
Pre-Construction	The period before site preparation and active construction. During this period, a public notice is issued by the developer, construction plans are submitted to the MS4 and reviewed, and an NOI is submitted to IDEM and the SWCD.
Principal Spillway	Dam spillway designed to regulate normal water level, provide flood protection, and/or reduce the frequency of operation of the emergency spillway.
Qualified Professional	A person certified by the MS4 entity to be qualified to inspect stormwater quality management activities and oversee maintenance activities. A Qualified Professional is required by law to implement the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, perform inspections of erosion prevention and sedimentation control measures, and provide for the maintenance of stormwater BMPs on each construction site under Rule 13.
Rainfall Duration	The length of time between the start and end of a storm.

Rainfall Intensity	Rate at which rain is falling at any given instant.
Restrictive Layer	An impermeable layer of soil beneath the soil surface that prevents water from infiltrating deep into the soil.
Retention.	Storage of stormwater to prevent it from leaving the development site. Can be temporary or permanent.
Riparian.	Of, on, or pertaining to the banks of a waterway.
Riprap	Broken rock, cobble or boulders placed on earth surfaces for protection against the action of water.
Roughness	The ability of a surface to efficiently transport fluids without creating drag or slowing the flow rate of the fluid.
Rule 5	Refers to 327 IAC 15-5, Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction Activity, which requires a permit for all construction activities that disturb 1 or more acres of land permit application includes submission of construction plans to the Soil and Water Conservation District in the county of construction.
Rule 13	Refers to 327 IAC 15-13, Storm Water Runoff Associated with MS4 Conveyances, which requires the portions of an urban federal, state, municipal, county, public or private entity storm water conveyance system that are not combined with sewage conveyances to comply with NPDES Phase II requirements, including the implementation of a Stormwater Quality Management Plan (SWQMP). This includes 6 minimum control measures (MCMs) which municipalities are required to include in their SWQMP.
Runoff	The portion of precipitation that flows from a drainage area on the land surface to open channels or a stormwater conveyance system.
Runoff Control	A BMP method designed to affect the course of stormwater runoff or slow its flow rate to prevent erosion.
Runoff Volume	The amount of water from a drainage area that a given rainfall event produces.
Sand	Soil particles between 0.05 and 2.0 mm in diameter.
Scouring	The clearing and digging action of flowing water.
Sediment	Mineral and/or organic solid material that is in suspension or being transported from its site or origin by air, water, gravity, or ice. This can include topsoil, sand, silt, clay, minerals, and other soil particles.
Sediment Control	A BMP method designed to filter or otherwise retain sediment before runoff leaves the site.
Sediment Pool	Reservoir space allotted to the accumulation of sediment during the life of the structure
Sedimentation	The settling of soil particles suspended in water.

Seedbed	Soil prepared for promoting the germination of seed and the growth of seedlings.
Seedling	Young plant grown from seed.
Settling Basin	Enlargement in the channel of a stream to allow the settling of debris carried in suspension.
Sheet Flow	A thin sheet of runoff which flows over land, not concentrated as in a channel or pipe.
Silt	Soil particles between 0.002 and 0.05 mm in diameter.
Site Preparation	The period of construction that occurs before major construction begins. During this period, the PPP is issued and the PCP is implemented on the site perimeter without breaking ground on the bulk of the site.
Slope	Degree of deviation of a surface from the horizontal. Expressed as a ratio, first number is horizontal distance or run and second is vertical distance or rise; 2:1. Can also be a percentage.
Slope Gradient	The steepness of a slope, or relative difference in elevation between two points.
Slope Length	The linear distance between two points for which the slope gradient is being calculated.
Soil	The unconsolidated mineral and organic material on the immediate surface of the earth that is the natural medium for the growth of land plants.
Soil and Water Conservation District	A public organization created by state law to carry out a program of soil, water, and conservation practices. The SWCD is a division of government under the Indiana State Department of Agriculture Division of Soil Conservation. Each County in Indiana has an SWCD to determine and address natural resource needs in their county.
Soil Erodibility (K) Factor	A measure of the soil's susceptibility to raindrop impact, runoff and other erosional processes.
Soil Stabilization	A BMP method designed to increase or maintain the stability of a mass of soil to prevent erosion, including vegetative, non-vegetative, and structural methods.
Soil Survey	A document created by the USDA NRCS which records soil types with maps and describes soil characteristics.
Soil Texture	The relative proportions of the three size groups of soil grains (sand, silt, and clay) in a mass of soil.
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures.

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures	A plan, containing requirements for oil spill prevention, preparedness, and response to prevent oil discharges to navigable waters and adjoining shorelines. These rules require specific facilities and operations to prepare, amend, and implement detailed plans.
Spillway	Passage for surplus water to go over, around, or through. Used to convey excess water from a structure.
Storm Event	Estimate of the expected amount of precipitation within a given period of time.
Storm Frequency	Time interval between major storms of predetermined intensity and volumes of runoff.
Storm Sewer	A sewer that carries stormwater, surface drainage, and street wash.
Storm Water Quality Management Permit	A legal document that allows the permit holder to break ground or disturb soil on an entire construction site within the provisions of a Grading Plan and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. The permit addresses erosion prevention, sediment control and non-sediment pollution prevention activities. The plans for this permit and the Perimeter/Outfall Protection Permit are approved simultaneously. However, the SWQMP is only issued after the provisions of the Perimeter/Outfall Protection Permit have been implemented, inspected and accepted. Approval of plans for a Storm Water Quality Management Permit does not constitute issuance of the permit.
Stormwater	Water flow that originates from precipitation, such as rainfall and ice melt. Stormwater washes over land, roofs, and paved surfaces into lakes, rivers, and streams. Stormwater can carry pollution directly into our natural water resources
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	This plan includes all erosion prevention and sediment control measures to be used during active construction and at the close of the project. The SWPPP is required to obtain an SWQMP. This plan includes specifications on all stormwater quality management measures and BMPs, soil stabilization plans, construction phasing, BMP maintenance and inspection requirements, and descriptions of and plans to handle potential pollutants related top construction, including concrete washout, vehicle maintenance, and spill prevention.

Stormwater Quality Management Permit	(1) A legal document issued by a municipality that allows the permit holder to break ground or disturb soil on an entire construction site within the provisions of a Grading Plan and an SWPPP. The permit addresses erosion prevention, sediment control and non-sediment pollution prevention activities. The plans for this permit and the PPP are approved simultaneously. However the SWQMP is issued only after the provisions of the PPP have been implemented, inspected, and accepted. In other words, approval of construction plan submissions does not mean issuance of an SWQMP; this will occur only after the initial perimeter preparation has been completed and approved. (2) A legal document issued by the State outlining a municipality's commitments to implement minimum control measures and best management practices to reduce its impact of nearby waterways.
Stormwater Runoff	Any surface flow, runoff, and drainage consisting entirely of water from any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation.
Structural BMP	A facility or structure designed to prevent or reduce water pollution from developed or developing lands.
Surface Detention	Temporary capture of precipitation by shallow grooves in the earth's surface, where it evaporates infiltrates the soil, or becomes runoff.
Surface Retention	Permanent capture of precipitation by shallow grooves in the earth's surface, where it evaporates or infiltrates the soil.
Surface Storage	Temporary or permanent storage of stormwater runoff.
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District.
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.
SWQMP	Stormwater Quality Management Permit.
Toe of Dam	Base or bottom of the sloping faces of a constructed dam at the point of intersection with the natural ground surface. There is an inside toe (impoundment or upstream side) and outside toe (downstream side).
Topography	Term to include characteristics of the ground surface, plains, hills, mountains, relief, slopes, etc.
Trash Rack	Structural device used to prevent debris from entering a spillway or structure.
Treatment Train	A combination of BMPs in series which is generally more effective than use of a single BMP.
United States Geological Survey	A branch of the federal government which provides geologic, topographic, and hydrologic information that contributes to the management of the Nation's natural resources.
Urbanized Area	Any area with a population density greater than 1,000 persons per square mile, as defined by the US Census Bureau.
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture.

USGS	United States Geological Survey.
Vegetative Stabilization	Protection of erodible areas with seeding or sodding.
Water Quality	Describes the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water.
Watershed	The region drained or contributing water to a stream, lake, or other body of water.
Waterway Buffer	A buffer required by the Post-Construction ordinances. No building or structure is permitted to be built within 50 feet of a waterway bank or 25 feet of the FEMA floodplain boundary, whichever is greater. The exception to this rule is the application of a water quality device. Land disturbing activities are allowed within this buffer.
Wellhead Protection Area	A protected surface and subsurface zone surrounding a well or well field supplying a public water system to keep contaminants from reaching the well water.
Wetland	An area that is regularly saturated by surface water or groundwater and is characterized by a prevalence of vegetation that is adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.
WPA	Wellhead Protection Area.