

APPENDIX A GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Best Management Practice (BMP): Best Management Practices mean those activities, practices, and procedures to prevent, control, reduce, and/or remove the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly to the storm drain system, surface waters, and/or waters of the State. BMPs include, but are not limited to, treatment practices and facilities to remove pollutants from storm water; operating and maintenance procedures; facility management practices to control site runoff, spillage, or leaks of non-storm water, water disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage; erosion and sediment control practices; and the prohibition of specific activities, practices, and procedures and such other provisions as the City determines appropriate for the control of pollutants.**Bioretention Facility:** A facility that utilizes soil infiltration and both woody and herbaceous plants to remove pollutants from storm water runoff. Runoff is typically captured and infiltrated over a period of 24 to 48 hours.

Capacity: The capacity of a storm water drainage facility is the flow volume or rate that the facility (e.g., pipe, basin, vault, swale, ditch, drywell, etc.) is designed to safely contain, receive, convey, reduce pollutants from, or infiltrate storm water to meet a specific performance standard. There are different performance standards for pollution reduction, flow control, conveyance, and destination/ disposal, depending on location.

Catch Basin: A structural facility located just below the ground surface, used to collect storm water runoff for conveyance purposes. Generally located in streets and parking lots, catch basins have grated lids, allowing storm water from the surface to pass through for collection. Catch basins also include a sumped bottom and submerged outlet pipe (downturned 90 degree elbow, hood, or baffle board) to trap coarse sediment and oils.

Check Dam: Small temporary barrier, grade control structure, or dam constructed across a swale, drainage ditch, or area of concentrated flow with the intent to slow or stop runoff.

Control Device: A device used to hold back or direct a calculated amount of storm water to or from a storm water management facility. Typical control structures include vaults or manholes fitted with baffles, weirs, or orifices.

Conveyance: The transport of storm water from one point to another.

Detention Facility: A facility designed to receive and hold storm water and release it at a slower rate, usually over a number of hours. The full volume of storm water that enters the facility is eventually released.

Detention Tank, Vault, or Oversized Pipe: A structural subsurface facility used to provide flow control for a particular drainage basin.

Drainage Basin: A specific area that contributes storm water runoff to a particular point of interest, such as a storm water management facility, drainageway, wetland, river, or pipe.

Embankment: A long artificial mound of stone or earth; built to hold back water.

Extended Detention Basin: A surface vegetated basin used to provide flow control for a particular drainage basin. Storm water temporarily fills the extended detention basin during large storm events and is slowly released over a number of hours, reducing peak flow rates.

Filter Strip: A gently sloping, densely grassed area used to filter, slow, and infiltrate storm water.

Flow Control Facility: Any structure or drainage device that is designed, constructed, and maintained to collect, retain, infiltrate, or detain surface water runoff during and after a storm event for the purpose of controlling post-development quantity leaving the site.

Flow Control: The practice of limiting the release of peak flow rates, flow durations, and volumes from a site. Flow control is intended to protect downstream properties, infrastructure, and natural resources from the increased storm water runoff flow rates and volumes resulting from development.

Hydrodynamic Separation: Flow-through structures with a settling or separation unit to remove sediments and other pollutants in which no outside power source is required, because the energy of the flowing water allows the sediments to efficiently separate. Depending on the type of unit, this separation may be by means of swirl action or indirect filtration.

Impervious Surface / Area: A hard surface area which either prevents or retards the entry of water into the predevelopment soil mantle. A hard surface area which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under predevelopment conditions. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads, packed earthen materials, and oiled, macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of storm water. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities (i.e., swimming pools, fountains, etc.) are not considered impervious surfaces.

Infiltration Trench: A linear excavation, backfilled with gravel, used to filter pollutants and infiltrate storm water.

Infiltration: The percolation of water into the ground.

Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP): A balanced approach to pest management which incorporates the many aspects of plant health care in ways that mitigate harmful environmental impacts and protect human health.

Landscaping: The vegetation (plantings), topsoil, rocks, and other surface elements associated with storm water facility design.

Maintenance (Specifically for Paving): Includes, slurry sealing, fog sealing, crack sealing, pot hole and square cut patching, overlaying existing asphalt or concrete paving with asphalt or concrete without expanding the size of the impervious area, resurfacing with in-kind material without expanding the size of the impervious area, shoulder grading, practices to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, and overall footprint of the road or parking lot, or repair or reconstruction of a road or parking lot due to slope failures, natural disasters, acts of God or other man-made disaster.

New Development: New development activity that includes construction, site alteration (e.g., paving, grading, excavating, filling, or clearing) or installation of structures, parking, storage facilities or other impervious surfaces.

Open Channel: A fluid passageway which allows part of the fluid to be exposed to the atmosphere.

Operations and Maintenance (O&M): The continuing activities required to keep storm water management facilities and their components functioning in accordance with design objectives.

Outfall / Outlet: A location where collected and concentrated water is discharged. Outfalls can include discharge from storm water management facilities, drainage pipe systems, and constructed open channels.

Pervious Surface/Area: A surface or area with a surface (i.e., soil, loose rock, permeable pavement, etc.) that allows water to infiltrate (soak) into the ground.

Planter Box: A structural facility filled with topsoil and gravel and planted with vegetation. The planter is completely sealed, and a perforated collection pipe is placed under the soil and gravel, along with an overflow provision, and directed to an acceptable destination point. The storm water planter receives runoff from impervious surfaces, which is filtered and retained for a period of time.

Pollutant: An elemental or physical material that can be mobilized or dissolved by water or air and creates a negative impact to human health and/ or the environment. Pollutants include suspended solids (sediment), heavy metals (such as lead, copper, zinc, and cadmium), nutrients (such as nitrogen and phosphorus), bacteria and viruses, organics (such as oil, grease, hydrocarbons, pesticides, and fertilizers), floatable debris, and increased temperature.

Pollutants of Concern: Pollutants that exhibit one or more of the following characteristics: current loadings or historic deposits of the pollutant are impacting the beneficial uses of a receiving water, elevated levels of the pollutant are found in sediments of a receiving water and/or have the potential to bioaccumulate in organisms therein, or the detectable inputs of the pollutant are at concentrations or loads considered potentially toxic to humans and/or flora and fauna.

Pollution Reduction: The practice of filtering, retaining, or detaining surface water runoff during and after a storm event for the purpose of maintaining or improving surface and/or groundwater quality.

Predevelopment: The existing land use condition prior to the proposed development activity.

Practicable: Available and capable of being done, after taking into consideration existing technology, legal issues, and logistics in light of overall project purpose.

Project Site: Defined by the parcel boundaries, on a case-by-case basis, as determined by City staff.

Public Facility: A street, right-of-way, sewer, drainage, storm water management, or other facility that is either currently owned by the City/County or will be conveyed to the City/County for maintenance responsibility after construction.

Redevelopment: Development activity that replaces existing structures, parking, storage facilities, or other impervious surfaces with an equivalent area of new impervious surfaces, and/or expands existing structures, parking or storage facilities by adding new impervious surfaces. Interior remodeling projects and tenant improvements are not considered to be redevelopment.

Retention Facility: A facility designed to receive and hold storm water runoff. Rather than storing and releasing the entire runoff volume, retention facilities permanently retain a portion of the water on-site, where it infiltrates, evaporates, or is absorbed by surrounding vegetation. In this way, the full volume of storm water that enters the facility is not released off-site.

Roadway: Any paved surface used to carry vehicular traffic (cars/trucks, forklifts, farm machinery, or any other large machinery).

Runoff: Storm water flows across the ground surface during and after a rainfall event. Also simply referred to as storm water.

Storm Water: Water runoff that originates as precipitation on a particular site, basin, or watershed. Also referred to as runoff.

Storm Water Management: The overall culmination of techniques used to reduce pollutants from, detain and/or retain, and provide a destination for storm water to best preserve or mimic the natural hydrologic cycle, to accomplish goals of reducing combined sewer overflows or basement sewer backups, or to fit within the capacity of existing infrastructure.

Surface Conveyance: The transport of storm water on the ground surface from one point to another.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS): Matter suspended in storm water excluding litter, debris, and other gross solids exceeding 1 millimeter in diameter.

Underground Injection Control (UIC): A federal program under the Safe Drinking Water Act, which regulates the injection of water below ground. The intent of the program is to protect groundwater aquifers, primarily those used as a source of drinking water, from contamination.

Vegetated Facilities: Storm water management facilities that rely on plantings to enhance their performance. Plantings can provide wildlife habitat and enhance many facility functions, including infiltration, pollutant removal, water cooling, flow calming, and prevention of erosion.

Vegetated Swale: A long and narrow, trapezoidal or semicircular channel, planted with a variety of trees, shrubs, and grasses or with a dense mix of grasses. Storm water runoff from impervious surfaces is directed through the swale, where it is slowed and in some cases infiltrated, allowing pollutants to settle out. Check dams are often used to create small ponded areas to facilitate infiltration.

Water Body: Water bodies include coastal waters, rivers, sloughs, continuous and intermittent streams and seeps, ponds, lakes, aquifers, and wetlands.

Watercourse: A channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently, with some degree of regularity. Watercourses may be either natural or artificial.