Glossary

The following are the terms and acronyms used frequently in this handbook.

ADT— Average daily traffic

Base flow — Streamflow which results from precipitation that infiltrates into the soil and eventually moves through the soil to the stream channel. This is also referred to as groundwater flow, or dry-weather flow.

Biofilter— Any of a number of devices used to control pollution using living materials to filter or chemically process pollutants.

Bioretention— A Stormwater Control Measure designed to retain stormwater runoff using vegetated depressions and soils engineered to collect, store, treat, and infiltrate runoff. Bioretention designs do not include underdrains.

Biotreatment or Biofiltration Treatment — A Stormwater Control Measure designed to detain stormwater runoff, filter stormwater through soil media and plant roots, and release the treated stormwater runoff to the storm drain system. Biotreatment systems include an underdrain.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) —Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of "waters of the United States." BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage. BMPs include structural and nonstructural controls, and operation and maintenance procedures, which can be applied before, during, and/or after pollution producing activities.

Buffer— A zone created or sustained adjacent to a shoreline, wetland or stream where development is restricted or prohibited to minimize the negative effects of land development on animals and plants and their habitats.

CCRWQCB— Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

Cluster Development — The principle of cluster development incorporates grouping new homes onto part of a development parcel so that the remaining land can be preserved as open space.

Commercial Development — Any development on private land that is not heavy industrial or residential. The category includes, but is not limited to hospitals, laboratories and other medical facilities, educational institutions, recreational facilities, plant nurseries, car wash facilities, mini-malls, business complexes, shopping malls, hotels, office buildings, public warehouses, and light industrial complexes.

Commercial/Industrial Facility — Any facility involved and/or used in the production, manufacture, storage, transportation, distribution, exchange or sale of goods and/or commodities, and any facility involved and/or used in providing professional and non-professional services. This category of facilities includes, but is not limited to, any facility defined by the SIC Code. Facility ownership (federal, state, municipal, private) and profit motive of the facility are not factors in this definition.

Connected Impervious Area — An impervious area is considered connected if runoff from it flows directly into the drainage system. It is also considered connected if runoff from it occurs as concentrated shallow flow that runs over a pervious area and then into a drainage system.

Construction — Clearing, grading, excavating, building and related activities that result in soil disturbance. Construction includes structure teardown. It does not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of facility; emergency construction activities required to immediately protect public health and safety; interior remodeling with no outside exposure of construction material or construction waste to stormwater; mechanical permit work; or sign permit work.

Control — To minimize, reduce, eliminate, or prohibit by technological, legal, contractual or other means, the discharge of pollutants from an activity or activities.

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

Conveyance — The transport of stormwater from one point to another.

Design Storm — Rainfall runoff data or where rainfall runoff data is not available, data based on a synthetic rainstorm, as defined by rainfall intensities and durations.

Detention — The process of detaining or holding stormwater runoff and slowly discharging it from the site to reduce peak flows and downstream flooding. Underground vaults and constructed ponds are the most common types of detention facilities.

Development — Any construction, rehabilitation, redevelopment or reconstruction of any public or private residential project (whether single-family, multi-unit or planned unit development); industrial, commercial, retail and other non-residential projects, including public agency projects; or mass grading for future construction. It does not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of facility, nor does it include emergency construction activities required to immediately protect public health and safety.

Development Standards — Standards that the County has developed for new development and significant redevelopment projects to control the discharge of stormwater pollutants in post-construction stormwater.

Directly Adjacent — Situated within 200 feet.

Directly Connected Impervious Area or Surface — The area of impervious surface which drains directly into the storm drain system without first allowing flow across a pervious area (e.g. lawn).

Discharging directly to — An outflow from a drainage conveyance system that is composed entirely of flow from the subject development or redevelopment site and not commingled with flows from adjacent land.

Disconnected impervious area or surface — An impervious area or surface that drains across a pervious area prior to discharge to a storm drain system.

Discretionary Approval — A project approval which requires the exercise of judgment or deliberation when the MS4 decides to approve or disapprove a particular activity, as distinguished from situations where the MS4 merely has to determine whether there has been conformity with applicable statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

Dispersion — The practice of routing stormwater runoff from impervious areas, such as rooftops, walkways, and patios, onto the surface of adjacent pervious areas. Stormwater runoff is dispersed via splash block, dispersion trench, or sheet flow and soaks into the ground as it moves slowly across the surface of the pervious area.

Drainage Management Area (DMAs) — Following the low impact development principle of managing stormwater through small-scale, decentralized measures, DMAs are designated individual drainage areas within a Regulated Project that typically follow grade breaks and roof ridge lines and account for each surface type (e.g., landscaping, pervious paving, or roofs). Stormwater Control Measures for runoff reduction and structural facilities are designed for each DMA.

Drawdown — The time required for a stormwater detention or infiltration BMP to drain and return to the dry weather condition. For detention BMPs, drawdown time is a function of basin volume and outlet orifice size. For infiltration BMPs, drawdown time is a function of basin volume and infiltration rate.

Drywell — A structural subsurface facility with perforated sides or bottom, used to infiltrate stormwater into the ground.

Effective Imperiousness Area (EIA) — All of the impervious surfaces that directly contribute to site runoff. Impervious surfaces can be removed from the EIA by directing runoff to areas with infiltration soils, converting paved surfaces to permeable pavement, or converting a rooftop to a green roof.

Environmentally Sensitive areas (ESA) — Areas that include but are not limited to all Clean Water Act Section 303(d) impaired water bodies; areas designated as special biological significance by the State Water Resource Control Board, water bodies designated with the habitat-related uses EST, WET, MAR, WILD, BIO, RARE, SPWN by the State Water Resource Control Board, areas designated as preserves within the County of San Luis Obispo.

Equivalent Impervious Surface Area — is equal to *Impervious Tributary Surface Area* (ft^2) + *Pervious Tributary Surface Area* (ft^2), where *Impervious Tributary Surface Area* is defined as the sum of all of the site's conventional impervious surfaces, and *Pervious Tributary Surface Area* is defined as the sum of all of the site's pervious surfaces, corrected by a factor equal to the surface's runoff coefficient.

Evapotranspiration (ET) — The loss of water to the atmosphere by the combined processes of evaporation (from soil and plant surfaces) and transpiration (from plant tissues).

Erosion — (1) The loosening and transportation of rock and soil debris by wind, rain, or running water. (2) The gradual wearing away of the upper layers of earth.

Feasible— Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental and technological factors. Infeasibility must be supported by substantial evidence developed through good faith efforts to investigate alternatives that would result in less adverse impacts. A substantial modification to the configuration of a development, or reduction in density or intensity, would not be considered infeasible unless supported by the above factors.

Flow-Based Treatment Control Measures — Stormwater quality treatment measures that rely on flow capacity to treat stormwater. These measures remove pollutants from a moving stream of water through filtration, infiltration, adsorption, and/or biological processes. Examples: vegetated swales and filter strips.

Flow-Through Water Quality Treatment Systems — Stormwater Control Measures that are designed to treat stormwater through filtration and/or settling. Flow-through systems do not provide significant retention or detention benefits for stormwater volume control.

General Construction Activities Stormwater Permit (Construction General Permit) — The general NPDES permit adopted by the State Regional Water Quality Control Board, which authorizes the discharge of stormwater from construction activities under certain conditions.

General Industrial Activities Stormwater Permit (Industrial General Permit) — The general NPDES permit adopted by the State Board which authorizes the discharge of stormwater from certain industrial activities under certain conditions.

Green Infrastructure — "Green Infrastructure" is a relatively new and flexible term, and its use depends on the context. However, for the purposes of EPA's efforts to implement the

Green Infrastructure Statement of Intent, the term generally refers to systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes to infiltrate, evapotranspirate, or reuse stormwater or runoff on the site where it is generated. Green infrastructure can be used at a wide range of landscape scales in place of, or in addition to, more traditional stormwater control elements to support the principles of LID. To learn more about how EPA is promoting green infrastructure to manage wet weather impacts in urban areas, see EPA's Green Infrastructure Page (http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/lid) and 2008 Action Strategy for green infrastructure.

Groundwater Basins – Groundwater basin areas defined by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and used in the Central Coast Water Board Joint Effort for Hydromodification Control to identify groundwater receiving-water issues and areas where recharge is a key watershed process. DWR based identification of the groundwater basins on the presence and areal extent of unconsolidated alluvial soils identified on a 1:250,000 scale from geologic maps provided by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology. DWR then further evaluated identified groundwater basin areas through review of relevant geologic and hydrogeologic reports, well completion reports, court-determined adjudicated basin boundaries, and contact with local agencies to refine the basin boundaries.

Habitat-Related Uses — Several habitat-related beneficial uses defined by the Regional Water Quality Control Board that include warm and cold freshwater habitats; estuarine, wetland and marine habitats; wildlife habitat; biological habitats (including Areas of Special Biological Significance); habitats that support rare, threatened, or endangered species; habitats that support migration of aquatic organisms; and habitats that support spawning, reproduction, and/or early development of fish.

Head (hydraulic head) — Energy represented as a difference in elevation. In slow-flowing open systems, the difference in water surface elevation, e.g., between an inlet and outlet

Heat Island Effect — The increase in ambient temperatures generated by heat radiating from paved surfaces exposed to sunlight.

Hillside — Lands that have a natural gradient of 10 percent or greater.

Hot Spots — A land use or activity that produces higher concentrations of trace metals, hydrocarbons or priority pollutants than normally found in urban runoff. Hot spots are typically associated with auto recyclers, vehicle service, maintenance and washing facilities, industrial facilities with outdoor storage or loading docks.

Hydraulic Residence Time — The average time required to completely renew a waterbody's water volume.

Hydrograph — Runoff flow rate plotted as a function of time.

Hydromodification — The process by which changes in land cover alters a site's runoff and transport characteristics.

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) — A group of soils having similar runoff potential under similar storm and cover conditions. Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) HSG information for a given site can be used to identify the likelihood that native soils can be used for infiltration BMPs (http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx). There are four types of HSG's.

1. (Low runoff potential). The soils have a high infiltration rate even when thoroughly wetted. They chiefly consist of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravels. They have a high rate of water transmission (1 to 8.3 inches per hour).
2. The soils have a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wetted. They chiefly are moderately deep to deep, moderately well drained to well drained soils that have moderately fine to moderately coarse textures. They have a moderate rate of water transmission (0.5 to 1 inch per hour).
3. The soils have a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wetted. They chiefly have a layer that impedes downward movement of water or have moderately fine to fine texture. They have a slow rate of water transmission (0.17 to 0.27 inches per hour).
4. (High runoff potential). The soils have a very slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wetted. They chiefly consist of clay soils that have a high swelling potential, soils that have a permanent high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and shallow soils over nearly impervious material. They have a very slow rate of water transmission (0.02 to 0.1 inches per hour).

Typically those designated as Type 1 and Type 2 are more readily available for use with infiltration BMPs

Illicit Connection — Any man-made conveyance that is connected to the storm drain system without a permit, excluding roof drains and other similar type connections. Examples include channels, pipelines, conduits, inlets, or outlets that are connected directly to the storm drain system.

Illicit Discharge — Any discharge to the storm drain system that is prohibited under local, state, or federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations. The term illicit discharge includes all non storm-water discharges except discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit, discharges that are identified as "allowable" in NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permits, and discharges authorized by the Regional Board.

Impervious Surface — A hard, non-vegetated surface area that prevents or significantly limits the entry of water into the soil mantle, as would occur under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, oiled, macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of stormwater. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities shall not be considered as impervious surfaces for purposes of determining whether the thresholds for application of

Performance Requirements are exceeded. However, for modeling purposes, open, uncovered facilities that retain/detain water (e.g., retention ponds, pools) shall be considered impervious surfaces.

Impervious Surface Area — A hard surface area that prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil, thus causing water to run off the surface in greater quantities and at an increased rate of flow. These surfaces include conventional rooftops and paved areas. Many landscaped areas, road shoulders, etc. become impervious to varying degrees due to soil compaction.

Infiltration — The downward entry of water into the surface of the soil. Infiltration rate (or infiltration capacity) is the maximum rate at which a soil in a given condition will absorb water.

Inspection — Entry and the conduct of an on-site review of a facility and its operations, at reasonable times, to determine compliance with specific municipal or other legal requirements.

Integrated Management Practices (IMPs) — A LID practice or combination of practices that are the most effective and practicable (including technological, economic, and institutional considerations) means of controlling the predevelopment site hydrology, point or non-point source pollutants at levels compatible with environmental quality goals. They are small-scale structural stormwater practices distributed through out a site or drainage area for the purpose of managing or influencing the site hydrology.

Land recycling — The reuse of abandoned, vacant, or underused properties for redevelopment or repurposing.

Landscaped Areas — Areas of soil and vegetation not including any impervious surfaces of ancillary features such as impervious patios, BBQ areas, and pools.

Large River — A river draining 200 square miles or more.

Low Impact Development (LID) — A stormwater and land use management strategy that strives to mimic pre-disturbance hydrologic processes of infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation, and transpiration by emphasizing conservation, use of on-site natural features, site planning, and distributed stormwater management practices that are integrated into a project design.

LID Best Management Practices — A practice or combination of practices that are the most effective and practicable (technical, economic, environmental) means of controlling stormwater runoff at levels compatible with environmental quality goals.

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) — Section 402(p)(3)(B) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) directs the Regional Board to issue NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permits which require the dischargers to develop and implement programs with the goal of reducing the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). The SWRCB through a State Board's Office of Chief Counsel (OCC) issued memorandum (dated 11

February 1993) defined MEP to include *technical feasibility, cost, and benefit derived with the burden being on the municipality to demonstrate compliance with MEP by showing that a BMP is not technically feasible in the locality or that BMP costs would exceed any benefit to be derived* (dated 11 February 1993).

Ministerial Approval — A project approval which involves little or no personal judgment by the MS4 as to the wisdom or manner of carrying out the project and only involves the use of fixed standards or objective measurements.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) — A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, alleys, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains) owned by a State, city, county, town or other public body, that is designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater, which is not a combined sewer, and which is not part of a publicly owned treatment works, and which discharges to waters of the United States.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) — The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits under Clean Water Act §307, 402, 318, and 405.

Native Vegetation — Vegetation comprised of plant species indigenous to the Central Coast Region and which reasonably could have been expected to naturally occur on the site.

Natural Drainage System — An unlined or unimproved (not engineered) creek, stream, river or similar waterway.

Net Impervious Area — The sum of new and replaced post-project impervious areas, minus any reduction in total imperviousness from the pre-project to post-project condition: *Net Impervious Area = (New and Replaced Impervious Area) – (Reduced Impervious Area Credit),* where *Reduced Impervious Area Credit* is the total pre-project to post-project reduction in impervious area, if any.

New Development — Land disturbing activities that include the construction or installation of buildings, roads, driveways and other impervious surfaces. Development projects with preexisting impervious surfaces are not considered New Development.

Nonpoint Source Pollution— Pollution that enters water from dispersed and uncontrolled sources, such as rainfall, moving over and through the ground rather than a single, identifiable source.

Non-Stormwater Discharge — Any discharge to a storm drain that is not composed entirely of stormwater. Certain non-stormwater discharges are authorized per the NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permits.

Non-Structural Practices — Natural features or directed activities specifically utilized for the purpose of managing or influencing the site hydrology and/or improving water quality.

Non-structural practices can include pollution prevention, preservation of open space and natural flow paths, street sweeping, etc.

Not Directly Connected Pavement — See Disconnected Pavement.

NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit — A permit issued by a Regional Water Quality Control Board to local government agencies (Dischargers) placing provisions on allowable discharges of municipal stormwater to waters of the state.

Peak Runoff — The maximum stormwater runoff rate (cfs) determined for the design storm, or design rainfall intensity.

Percentile Rainfall Event (e.g., 85th and 95th) — A percentile rainfall event represents a rainfall amount which a certain percent of all rainfall events for the period of record do not exceed. For example, the 95th percentile rainfall event is defined as the measured rainfall depth accumulated over a 24-hour period, for the period of record, which ranks as the 95th percentile rainfall depth based on the range of all daily event occurrences during this period.

Performance Standard — A narrative or measurable number specifying the minimum acceptable outcome for a pollution control practice.

Permeable — A type of material that allows passage of water.

Permeable or Pervious Surface — A surface that allows varying amounts of stormwater to infiltrate into the ground. Examples include pasture, native vegetation areas, landscape areas, and permeable pavements designed to infiltrate.

Permitting Agency — The entity responsible for issuing grading, building and encroachment permits for new and redevelopment projects.

Pervious Pavement — See Porous Pavement.

Pollutants — Any introduced gas, liquid, or solid that makes a resource unfit for its normal or usual purpose and substances defined in CWA §502(6) (33.U.S.C.§1362(6)), and incorporated by reference into California Water Code §13373.

Pollutants of Concern (POC) — Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), sediment or a parameter that addresses sediment (such as total suspended solids, turbidity or siltation), pathogens, oil and grease, and any pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment in any water body to which the MS4 discharges.

Point Source Pollution — A source of pollutants from a single point of conveyance, such as a pipe. For example, the discharge from a sewage treatment plant or a factory is a point source pollutant.

Porous Pavements (Pervious pavements) — Pavements for roadways, sidewalks, parking lots or plazas that are designed to infiltrate runoff, such as: pervious concrete, pervious asphalt, unit pavers- on-sand, and crushed gravel.

Post-Construction Stormwater Quality Plan — A plan specifying and documenting permanent site features and control measures that are designed to control pollutants for the life of the project. The plan should include sufficient design detail and calculations to demonstrate the adequacy of the stormwater quality control measures to control pollution from the developed site. This plan may be required prior to issuance of certain development permits; check with your local permitting agency.

Pre-Developed Condition — Native vegetation and soils that existed at a site prior to any development. The pre-developed condition may be assumed to be an area with the typical vegetation, soil, and stormwater runoff characteristics of open space areas typical of California's central coast unless reasonable historic information is provided that the area was atypical.

Pre-Project – Stormwater runoff conditions that exist onsite immediately before development activities occur. This definition is not intended to be interpreted as that period before any human-induced land activities occurred. This definition pertains to redevelopment as well as initial development.

Priority Development Project — Any development project that falls within any of the following categories:

- Single-family hillside residence
- Commercial development where the land area for development is ≥ 100,000 sf
- Automotive repair shop defined in any of the following standard industrial classification codes: 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532-7534, or 7536-7539.
- Retail Gasoline Outlet
- Restaurant where the land area for development or redevelopment ≥or 5,000 sf. (SIC Code 5812)
- Detached residential development of 10 or more units
- Attached residential development of 10 or more units
- Parking lots ≥ 5,000 sf or with at least 25 parking spaces AND potentially exposed to stormwater runoff
- Discharging to receiving waters within defined *Environmentally Sensitive Areas.* All development and redevelopment located within or directly adjacent to or discharging directly to an environmentally sensitive areas.

Project Site — The area defined by the legal boundaries of a parcel or parcels of land within which the new development or redevelopment takes place and is subject to these Post- Construction Stormwater Management Requirements.

Rain Event or Storm Event — Any rain event greater than 0.1 inch in 24 hours except where specifically stated otherwise.

Rainwater Harvest — Capture and storage of rainwater or stormwater runoff for later use, such as irrigation (without runoff), domestic use (e.g. toilets), or storage for fire suppression.

Rainy Season — For San Luis Obispo County, the calendar period beginning October 15 and ending April 15.

Rational Method — A method of calculating runoff flows based on rainfall intensity, and tributary area, and a factor representing the proportion of rainfall that runs off.

Receiving Waters — Bodies of water, surface water systems or groundwater that receive surface water runoff through a point source, sheet flow or infiltration.

Recharge— Infiltration of surface water to groundwater.

Redevelopment — On a site that has already been developed, construction or installation of a building or other structure subject to the Permittee's planning and building authority including: 1) the creation or addition of impervious surfaces; 2) the expansion of a building footprint or addition or replacement of a structure; or 3) structural development including construction, installation or expansion of a building or other structure. It does not include routine road maintenance, nor does it include emergency construction activities required to immediately protect public health and safety.

Regional Stormwater Quality Treatment Facility (Regional Facility) — A facility that treats runoff from more than one project or parcel. A regional facility may be in lieu of on-site treatment controls to treat urban runoff prior to discharge to Waters of the State, subject to the approval of the applicable permitting agency.

Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) — California RWQCBs are responsible for implementing pollution control provisions of the Clean Water Act and California Water Code within their jurisdiction. There are nine California RWQCBs. San Luis Obispo County is within the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Region 3).

Replaced Impervious Surface — The removal of existing impervious surfaces down to bare soil or base course, and replacement with new impervious surface. Replacement of impervious surfaces that are part of routine road maintenance activities are not considered replaced impervious surfaces.

Restaurant — A facility that sells prepared foods and drinks for consumption, including stationary lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption (SIC Code 5812).

Retail Gasoline Outlet — Any facility engaged in selling gasoline and lubricating oils.

Retention — The process of holding or retaining runoff close to the source for infiltration, evapotranspiration, or reuse.

Retention Tributary Area – The entire project area except for undisturbed areas, planted areas with native, drought-tolerant, or LID appropriate vegetation that do not receive runoff from other areas, and impervious surface areas that discharge to infiltrating areas that will not produce runoff or create nuisance ponding. The Drainage Management Areas are smaller Retention Tributary Areas that cumulatively make up the Retention Tributary Area for the entire site.

Routine Road Maintenance — includes pothole and square cut patching; overlaying existing asphalt or concrete pavement with asphalt or concrete without expanding the area of coverage; shoulder grading; reshaping/regrading drainage systems; crack sealing; resurfacing with in kind material without expanding the road prism or altering the original line and grade and/or hydraulic capacity of the road.

Runoff — See Stormwater Runoff, Urban Runoff

Run-on - Any runoff (see Urban Runoff and Storm Runoff) that flows onto a site from off-site sources.

Runoff Coefficient — A measure of the permeability that is used to estimate the portion of the rainfall that will run off the watershed.

Self-Retaining Areas — (also called "zero discharge" areas), are designed to retain some amount of rainfall (by ponding and infiltration and/or evapotranspiration) without producing stormwater runoff. Self-Retaining Areas may include graded depressions with landscaping or pervious pavement.

Self-Treating Areas — are a portion of a Regulated Project in which infiltration, evapotranspiration and other natural processes remove pollutants from stormwater. The self-treating areas may include conserved natural open areas and areas planted with native, drought-tolerant, or LID appropriate vegetation. The self-treating area only treats the rain falling on itself and does not receive stormwater runoff from other areas.

Setback— The required distance between a structure and a lot line.

Sheet flow — A flow condition during a storm where the depth of stormwater runoff is shallow and informally spread over the land surface.

SIC Code — Standard Industrial Classification Codes as defined by the U.S. Department of Labor (see http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html)

Significant Redevelopment — Includes, but is not limited to: expansion of a building footprint; replacement of a structure; replacement of impervious surface that is not part of routine maintenance activity; and land-disturbing activities related to structural or impervious surfaces. For redevelopment projects subject to this manual, the applicable design standards apply only to the redeveloped area, and not to the entire site, except in cases where untreated drainage from the existing developed portion is allowed to enter/flow through the redeveloped portion. In such cases, any new required treatment control

measures must be designed for the entire contributing drainage area. Redevelopment and infill project applicants should check with the local permitting agency at the start of project design to verify whether or not the manual requirements apply.

Significant Tree— Any tree which is more than 12-inches in diameter measured four and one-half feet above the root crown; or any native or historically significant tree designated by the County as a tree to be preserved.

Single-Family Residence — The building of one single new house or the addition and/or replacement of impervious surface associated with one single existing house, which is not part of a larger plan of development.

Smart Growth — An urban planning strategy that focuses development in areas where existing infrastructure is available and opportunities for infill development and conservation of natural resources are maximized. Smart Growth is intended to reduce the impacts of urban sprawl.

Source Control Measure — Any schedule of activities, prohibition of practices, maintenance procedure, managerial practice or operational practice that aims to prevent stormwater pollution by reducing the potential for contamination at the source of pollution.

Steep Slope — An area of land that has a slope angle of 10% or greater.

Storm Runoff — Surplus surface water generated by rainfall that does not seep into the earth and flows overland to flowing or stagnant bodies of water.

Stormwater — Stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Stormwater Control Measures — Stormwater management measures integrated into project designs that emphasize protection of watershed processes through replication of pre development runoff patterns (rate, volume, duration). Physical control measures include, but are not limited to, bioretention/rain gardens, permeable pavements, roof downspout controls, dispersion, soil quality and depth, minimal excavation foundations, vegetated roofs, and water use. Design control measures include but are not limited to conserving and protecting the function of existing natural areas, maintaining or creating riparian buffers, using onsite natural drainage features, directing runoff from impervious surfaces toward pervious areas, and distributing physical control measures to maximize infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation, and transpiration of stormwater before it becomes runoff.

Stormwater Control Plan — A plan, developed by the Regulated Project applicant, detailing how the project will achieve the applicable Post-Construction Stormwater Management Requirements (for both onsite and offsite systems).

Stormwater Quality Plan — See Post-Construction Stormwater Quality Plan

Structural Practices — Any man made stormwater practice or feature that requires maintenance in order to function or provide the hydrologic benefit as designed. Structural

practices include, but are not limited to, rain gardens, stormwater bioretention basins, stormwater infiltration facilities, stormwater retention and detention facilities, engineered vegetated filter strips, and any other features that are designed, constructed and maintained in order to managing or influencing the site hydrology and/or improve runoff water quality.

Target Pollutants — Pollutants identified by the County or RWQCB as most likely to impair local receiving waters, based on evaluation of available monitoring data and other information.

Time of Concentration (Tc) – The time for runoff to travel from the hydraulically most distant point of the development site to the watershed outlet or study point.

Treatment — The application of engineered systems that use physical, chemical, or biological processes to remove pollutants. Such processes include, but are not limited to, filtration, gravity settling, media absorption, biodegradation, biological uptake, chemical oxidation, and UV radiation.

Treatment Control Measure — Any engineered system designed to remove pollutants by simple gravity settling of particulate pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media absorption or any other physical, biological, or chemical process.

Treatment train — A stormwater technique in which several treatment types (filtration, infiltration, retention, evaporation) are used in conjunction with one another and are integrated into a comprehensive runoff management system.

Urban Runoff — Any runoff from urbanized areas including stormwater and dry weather flows from a drainage area that reaches a receiving water body or subsurface. During dry weather, urban runoff may be comprised of groundwater base flow and/or nuisance flows, such as excess irrigation water.

Vector— Any insect or organism that is capable of harboring or transmitting a causative agent of human disease.

Volume-Based Treatment Control Measures — Stormwater quality treatment measures that rely on volume capacity to treat stormwater. These measures detain or retain runoff and treat it primarily through settling or infiltration. Examples: detention and infiltration basins, porous pavement and stormwater planters (bioretention).

Water Board(s) — Generic reference to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and/or the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs).

Water Quality Volume (WQV) — For stormwater treatment BMPs that depend on detention to work, the volume of water that must be detained to achieve maximum extent practicable pollutant removal. This volume of water must be detained for a specified drawdown time.

Water Table — The upper surface of groundwater or the level below which the soil is saturate with water. The water table indicates the uppermost extent of groundwater.