

Watershed Management Program Appendix 1

A-1-1 Definitions, Acronyms and Abbreviations

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DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following are definitions for terms in this Watershed Management Program:

Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Dry Weather: Defined in the Bacteria TMDLs as those days with less than 0.1 inch of rainfall and those days occurring more than 3 days after a rain.

Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Wet Weather: Defined in the Bacteria TMDLs as a day with 0.1 inch or more of rain and 3 days following the rain event.

Baseline Waste Load Allocation: The Waste Load Allocation assigned before reductions are required. The progressive reductions in the Waste Load Allocations are based on a percentage of the Baseline Waste Load Allocation. The Baseline Waste Load Allocation for each jurisdiction was calculated based on the annual average amount of trash discharged to the storm drain system from a representative sampling of land use areas, as determined during the Baseline Monitoring Program.

Basin Plan: The Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region, Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, adopted by the Regional Water Board on June 13, 1994 and subsequent amendments.

Beneficial Uses: The existing or potential uses of receiving waters as designated by the Regional Board in the Basin Plan.

Best Management Practices (BMPs): BMPs are practices or physical devices or systems designed to prevent or reduce pollutant loading from and or volume of stormwater or nonstormwater discharges to receiving waters.

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 and other business complexes, shopping malls, hotels, office buildings, public warehouses and other light industrial complexes.

Commercial Malls: Any development on private land comprised of one or more buildings forming a complex of stores which sells various merchandise, with interconnecting walkways enabling visitors to easily walk from store to store, along with parking area(s). A commercial mall includes, but is not limited to: mini-malls, strip malls, other retail complexes, and enclosed shopping malls or shopping centers.

Daily Generation Rate (DGR): The estimated amount of trash deposited within a representative drainage area during a 24-hour period, derived from the amount of trash collected from streets and catch basins in the area over a 30-day period.

Disturbed Area: An area that is altered as a result of clearing, grading, and/or excavation.

Effluent Limitation: Any restriction imposed on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants, which are discharged from point sources to waters of the U.S.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs): An area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which would be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments (California Public Resources Code § 30107.5). Areas subject to stormwater mitigation requirements are: areas designated as Significant Ecological Areas by the County of Los Angeles (Los Angeles County Significant Areas

Study, Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (1976) and amendments); an area designated as a Significant Natural Area by the California Department of Fish and Game's Significant Natural Areas Program, provided that area has been field verified by the Department of Fish and Game; an area listed in the Basin Plan as supporting the "Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE)" beneficial use; and an area identified by a Permittee as environmentally sensitive.

Estuaries: Estuaries means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater.

Hillside: Property located in an area with known erosive soil conditions, where the development contemplates grading on any natural slope that is 25% or greater and where grading contemplates cut or fill slopes.

Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): A standardized watershed classification system in which each hydrologic unit is identified by a unique hydrologic unit code (HUC).

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 into the MS4 or from the MS4 into a receiving water that is prohibited under local, state, or federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations.

Industrial/Commercial 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 either the Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC) or the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Facility ownership (federal, state, municipal, private) and profit motive of the facility are not factors in this definition.

Industrial Park: A land development that is set aside for industrial development. Industrial parks are usually located close to transport facilities, especially where more than one transport modalities coincide: highways, railroads, airports, and navigable rivers. It includes office parks, which have offices and light industry.

Institutional Controls: Programmatic control measures that do not require construction or structural modifications to the MS4. Examples include street sweeping, public education, and clean out of catch basins that discharge to storm drains.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM): An ecosystem-based strategy that focuses on long-term prevention of pests or their damage through a combination of techniques such as biological control, habitat manipulation, modification of cultural practices, and use of resistant varieties.

Low Impact Development (LID): LID consists of building and landscape features designed to retain or filter stormwater runoff.

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP): The process in choosing effective BMPs and rejecting applicable BMPs only where other effective BMPs will serve the same purpose, the BMPs would not be technically feasible, or the cost would be prohibitive.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under CWA §307, 402, 318, and 405.

Natural Drainage System: A natural drainage system is a drainage system that has not been improved (e.g., channelized or armored). The clearing or dredging of a natural drainage system does not cause the system to be classified as an improved drainage system.

New Development: Land disturbing activities; structural development, including construction or installation of a building or structure, creation of impervious surfaces; and land subdivision.

Nearshore Watersheds: The focus of this Watershed Management Program consisting of the Dominguez Channel Estuary, Inner Long Beach Harbor and Outer Long Beach Harbor, Long Angeles River and Estuary, Los Cerritos Channel and Estuary, San Gabriel River and Estuary, Alamitos Bay and multiple sub-waterbodies, Shoreline beaches, and Eastern San Pedro Bay.

Nonstormwater Discharge: Any discharge into the MS4 or from the MS4 into a receiving water that is not composed entirely of stormwater.

Not Detected (ND): Sample results which are less than the laboratory's minimum detection level.

Nuisance: Anything that meets all of the following requirements: (1) is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property; (2) affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal.; (3) occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes.

Receiving Water: A "water of the United States" into which stormwater runoff is or may be discharged.

Receiving Water Limitation: Any applicable numeric or narrative water quality objective or criterion, or limitation to implement the applicable water quality objective or criterion.

Redevelopment: Land-disturbing activity that results in the creation, addition, or replacement of impervious surface area on an already developed site. Redevelopment includes, but is not limited to: the expansion of a building footprint; addition or replacement of a structure; replacement of impervious surface area that is not part of a routine maintenance activity; and land disturbing activities related to structural or impervious surfaces. 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.

Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs): An area that is determined to possess an example of biotic resources that cumulatively represent biological diversity, for the purposes of protecting biotic diversity, as part of the Los Angeles County General Plan.

Source Control BMP: Any schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, managerial practices or operational practices that aim to prevent stormwater pollution by reducing the potential for contamination at the source of pollution.

Wet Season: The calendar period beginning October 1 through April 15.

Acronym/Abbreviation	Full Phrase/Definition
µg/L	micrograms per Liter
303(d) List	California's Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List
ASBS	Areas of Special Biological Significance
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties
BMP	Best Management Practices
Caltrans Permit	The State Board's Caltrans NPDES Permit, Order No. 2012-0011-DWQ
CASQA	California Stormwater Quality Association
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGP	The State Board's Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, or as amended
City	City of Long Beach
County	The LACFCD and the LA County DPW
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
DC	Development Construction Program
ELRS	Equivalent Load Reduction Strategy
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
GIS	Geographical Information System
gpd	gallons per day
GWMA	Gateway Water Management Authority
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
ICF	Industrial/Commercial Facilities Program
ICID	Illicit Connection and Illicit Discharge Elimination Program
IGP	The State Board's Industrial Storm Water General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, or as amended
INI	Initiatives (as defined in the WMP)
IMP	The Nearshore Integrated Monitoring Program
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
JSWMP	Jurisdictional Stormwater Management Program
LA	Load Allocations
LA County DPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
LA MS4 Permit	The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board Order No. R4-2012-0175, only (excluding Long Beach MS4 and Caltrans Permits)
LACFCD	Los Angeles County Flood Control District
MS4 Permit	The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board Order No. R4-2014-0024 (MS4 Permit issued to the City of Long Beach)
LID	Low Impact Development
MCM	Minimum Control Measure

Acronym/Abbreviation	Full Phrase/Definition
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
mg/L	milligrams per Liter
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSWD	Nonstormwater Discharge
Ocean Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California
PAA	Public Agency Activities Program
PEP	Progressive Enforcement Policy
Permittee	The City of Long Beach
PIP	Public Information and Participation Program
PLD	Planning and Land Development Program
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
QSD	Qualified SWPPP Developer
QSP	Qualified SWPPP Practitioner
RAA	Reasonable Assurance Analysis
RAP	Reasonable Assurance Program
REAP	Rain Event Action Plan
Regional Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
RP	Responsible Party
SEA	Significant Ecological Area
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SMARTS	State Water Resources Control Board's Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System
SQMP	Stormwater Quality Management Programs
SSO	Sewer Leaks, sanitary sewer overflow
State Board	California State Water Resources Control Board
State Listing Policy	State Board's Water Quality Control Policy for Developing California's Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWQDv	Stormwater Quality Design Volume
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TCM	Targeted Control Measure
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TRA	Training
TSS	Total Suspended Solids

Acronym/Abbreviation	Full Phrase/Definition
WDID	Waste Discharge Identification
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBEL	Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations
WQO	Water Quality Objective
WQP	Water Quality Priority
WRP	Water Reclamation Plant

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