

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

85th Percentile, 24-Hour Storm Event

The 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event is a statistical design storm defined through a hydrologic analysis of long-term rainfall records for a particular geographic area. At the most basic level, the design storm represents the 85th percentile, 24-hour rainfall depth (typically measured in inches of rain) among all 24-hour rainfall depths evaluated in the historical record. Analyses that define this storm event often express the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event as an “isohyetal” or “isopluvial” map with contour lines connecting areas with the same 85th percentile, 24-hour rainfall depth. In some situations (e.g. in storm hydrographs), the temporal distribution of rainfall during the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event may be assumed.

Adverse Impact

A detrimental effect upon water quality or beneficial uses caused by a discharge or loading of a pollutant or pollutants.

Anti-degradation Policies

State and federal laws, regulations and policies established to protect waters from degradation. In particular, these laws, regulations and policies protect waters where existing quality is higher than necessary for the protection of beneficial uses. These requirements are set forth in *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California*, State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 and 40 C.F.R. section 131.12.

Applicable Standards and Limitations

All State, interstate, and federal standards and limitations to which a “discharge” or a related activity is subject under the CWA, including effluent limitations, water quality standards, standards of performance, toxic effluent standards or prohibitions, and pretreatment standards under sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308, 403 and 404 of the CWA.

Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)

As defined in the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (California Ocean Plan), ASBS are all those areas designated by the State Water Board as ocean areas requiring protection of species or biological communities to the extent that maintenance of natural water quality is assured. All Areas of Special Biological Significance are also classified as a subset of State Water Quality Protection Areas. ASBS are also referred to as State Water Quality Protection Areas – Areas of Special Biological Significance (SWQPA-ASBS). These areas include the Mugu Lagoon to Latigo Point ASBS (also known as ASBS 24) located along the coastline of Ventura and Los Angeles counties.

Arithmetic Sample Mean (μ)

Also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic sample mean is calculated as follows:

Arithmetic sample mean = $\mu = \Sigma \bar{x} / n$ where:

$\Sigma \bar{x}$ is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples.

Authorized Discharge

~~Any discharge that is authorized pursuant to an NPDES permit or meets the conditions set forth in the Order.~~ Any discharge that is authorized pursuant to an NPDES permit, waste discharge requirements, a conditional waiver of waste discharge requirements, or other appropriate order issued by the State or Regional Water Board or complies with the requirements set forth in the Order.

Authorized Non-Storm~~w~~-Water Discharge

Authorized non-storm~~w~~-water discharges are discharges that are not composed entirely of storm~~w~~-water and that are either: (1) separately regulated by an individual or general NPDES permit and allowed to discharge into the MS4 when in compliance with all NPDES permit conditions; (2) separately regulated by a conditional waiver of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) or WDRs for agricultural lands; (2) authorized by U.S. EPA¹ pursuant to sections 104(a) or 104(b) of CERCLA that either (i) will comply with water quality standards as applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (“ARARs”) under section 121(d)(2) of CERCLA or (ii) are subject to (a) a written waiver of ARARs by U.S. EPA pursuant to section 121(d)(4) of CERCLA or (b) a written determination by U.S. EPA that compliance with ARARs is not practicable considering the exigencies of the situation, pursuant to 40 CFR section 300.415(j); or (3) necessary for emergency responses purposes, including discharges from emergency firefighting activities.

Automotive Service Facilities

A facility that is categorized in any one of the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. For inspection purposes, Permittees need not inspect facilities with SIC codes 5013, 5014, 5511, and 5541, provided that these facilities have no outside activities or materials that may be exposed to storm-water.

SIC Code	Corresponding NAICS Code
5013	425120, 441310, 425110, and 423120
5014	425120, 425110, 423130, and 441320
5511	441110
5541	447110 and 447190
7532	811121
7533	811112
7534	326212 and 811198
7536	811122
7537	811113
7538	811111
7539	811198 and 811118

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Baseline Waste Load Allocation

The initial pollutant load ascribed to a Permittee as part of a TMDL. Typically Baseline Waste Load Allocations are used to implement trash TMDLs, in which progressive reductions in the Waste Load Allocations are based on a percentage of the Baseline Waste Load Allocation. Several trash TMDLs applicable to the Permittees require that Permittees establish Baseline Waste Load Allocations through an approved Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan.

¹ These typically include short-term, high volume discharges resulting from the development or redevelopment of groundwater extraction wells, or U.S. EPA or State-required compliance testing of potable water treatment plants, as part of a U.S. EPA authorized groundwater remediation action under CERCLA.

Basin Plan

The Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region, otherwise known as the Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.

Beneficial Uses

The existing or potential uses of receiving waters as designated by the Los Angeles Water 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 storm-water or non-storm-water discharges to receiving waters.

Bioaccumulative

Those substances taken up by an organism from its surrounding medium through gill membranes, epithelial tissue, or from food and subsequently concentrated and retained in the body of the organism.

Biofiltration

A Low Impact Development (LID) BMP that reduces storm-water pollutant discharges by intercepting rainfall on vegetative canopy, and through incidental infiltration and/or evapotranspiration, and filtration. Planning level analyses described in the *Ventura County Technical Guidance Manual* estimate that biofiltration of 1.5 times the storm-water quality design volume (SWQDv) provides approximately equivalent or greater reductions in pollutant loading when compared to bioretention or infiltration of the SWQDv.² Incidental infiltration is an important factor in achieving the required pollutant load reduction. Therefore, the term “biofiltration” as used in the Order is defined to include only systems designed to facilitate incidental infiltration or achieve the equivalent pollutant reduction as biofiltration BMPs with an underdrain. Biofiltration BMPs include bioretention systems with an underdrain and bioswales.

Bioretention

A LID BMP that reduces storm-water runoff by intercepting rainfall on vegetative canopy, and through evapotranspiration and infiltration. The bioretention system typically includes a minimum 2-foot top layer of a specified soil and compost mixture underlain by a gravel-filled temporary storage pit dug into the *in-situ* soil. As defined in the Order, a bioretention BMP may be designed with an overflow drain but may not include an underdrain. When a bioretention BMP is designed or constructed with an underdrain it is regulated in the Order as a biofiltration BMP.

Bioswale

A LID BMP consisting of a shallow channel lined with grass or other dense, low-growing vegetation. Bioswales are designed to collect storm-water runoff and to achieve a uniform sheet flow through the dense vegetation for a period of several minutes.

Carcinogenic

Pollutants that are known to cause cancer in living organisms.

Chronic Toxicity

A measurement of a sublethal effect (e.g., reduced growth, reproduction) to experimental test organisms exposed to effluent or ambient waters compared to that of the control organisms.

² Geosyntec Consultants and Larry Walker Associates. 2015. *Ventura County Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality and Control Measures, Manual Update 2011, Errata Update 2015. Appendix D.* Prepared for the Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program. May 29, 2015. pp. D-4 – D-15.

Co-Permittee

Co-permittees need only comply with permit conditions relating to discharges from the municipal separate storm sewers for which they are operators (40 CFR 122.26(a)(3)(vi)).

Coefficient of Variation (CV)

CV is a measure of data variability and is calculated as the estimated standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean of the observed values.

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 a 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.

Conditionally Exempt Essential Non-Storm~~w~~-Water Discharge

Conditionally exempt essential non-storm~~w~~-water discharges are certain categories of discharges that are not composed entirely of storm-water and that are allowed by the Los Angeles Water Board to discharge into the MS4, if the discharge is in compliance with all specified requirements; are not otherwise regulated by an individual or general NPDES permit; and are essential public services that are directly or indirectly required by other State or federal statute and/or regulation. These include non-storm-water discharges such as from drinking water supplier distribution system releases. Conditionally exempt essential non-storm-water discharges may contain minimal amounts of pollutants, however, when in compliance with industry standard BMPs and control measures, do not result in significant environmental effects. (See 55 Fed. Reg. 47990, 47995 (Nov. 16, 1990)).

Conditionally Exempt Non-Storm~~w~~-Water Discharge

Conditionally exempt non-storm~~w~~-water discharges are certain categories of discharges that are not composed entirely of storm-water and that are either not sources of pollutants or may contain only minimal amounts of pollutants and when in compliance with specified BMPs do not result in significant environmental impacts. (See 55 Fed. Reg. 47990, 47995 (Nov. 16, 1990)).

Construction Activity

Construction activity includes any construction or demolition activity, clearing, grading, grubbing, or excavation or any other activity that results in land disturbance. Construction does not include emergency construction activities required to immediately protect public health and safety or routine maintenance activities required to maintain the integrity of structures by performing minor repair and restoration work, maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purposes of the facility. See "Routine Maintenance" definition for further explanation. Where clearing, grading or excavating of underlying soil takes place during a repaving operation, the Statewide General Construction Permit coverage is required if more than one acre is disturbed or the activities are part of a larger plan.

Construction General Permit

General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities. General NPDES permit issued by the State Water Board, which authorizes the discharge of storm-water from construction activities under certain conditions.

Control

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

Daily Discharge

Daily Discharge is defined as “discharge of a pollutant” measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day. (40 CFR § 122.2).

The daily discharge may be determined by the analytical results of a composite sample taken over the course of one day (a calendar day or other 24-hour period defined as a day) or by the arithmetic mean of analytical results from one or more grab samples taken over the course of the day.

For composite sampling, if 1 day is defined as a 24-hour period other than a calendar day, the analytical result for the 24-hour period will be considered as the result for the calendar day in which the 24-hour period ends.

Daily Generation Rate (DGR)

The estimated amount of trash deposited within a representative drainage area during a 24-hour period, calculated from the amount of trash collected from streets and catch basins in the area over a 30-day period between June 22 and September 22.

Dechlorinated / Debrominated Swimming Pool Discharge

Swimming pool discharges which do not contain measurable quantities of chlorine or bromine and do not contain any detergents, wastes, or additional chemicals not typically found in swimming pool water. The term does not include swimming pool filter backwash.

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)

DNQ are those sample results less than the Reporting Level (RL), but greater than or equal to the laboratory’s Method Detection Limit (MDL). Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

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.

Directly Adjacent

For priority development projects as set forth in the “Planning and Land Development” provisions, projects situated within 200 feet of the contiguous zone required for the continued maintenance, function, and structural stability of an environmentally sensitive area.

Director

The Director of a municipality and Person(s) designated by and under the Director’s instruction and supervision.

Discharge

When used without qualification the release of a pollutant or pollutants from the MS4.

Direct Discharge

Outflow from a drainage conveyance system that is composed entirely or predominantly of flows from the subject, property, development, subdivision, or industrial facility, and not commingled with the flows from adjacent lands.

Discharge of a Pollutant

Any addition of any “pollutant” or combination of pollutants to “waters of the United States” from any “point source” or, any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the “contiguous zone” or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. The term discharge includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a State, municipality, or other person which do not lead to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works.

Disturbed Area

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

Drinking Water Distribution System Discharges

Sources of flows from drinking water storage, supply and distribution systems including flows from system failures, pressure releases, system maintenance, distribution line testing, fire hydrant flow testing; and flushing and dewatering of pipes, reservoirs, vaults, and minor non-invasive well maintenance activities not involving chemical addition(s). It does not include wastewater discharges from activities that occur at wellheads, such as well construction, well development (i.e., aquifer pumping tests, well purging, etc.), or major well maintenance. For the purposes of the Order, drinking water distribution system discharges include treated and raw water (from raw water pipelines, reservoirs, storage tanks, etc.) that are dedicated for drinking water supply.

Effective Impervious Area (EIA)

EIA is the portion of the surface area that is hydrologically connected to a drainage system via a hardened conveyance or impervious surface without any intervening pervious area to mitigate the runoff volume.

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. (40 CFR § 122.2).

Emergency Situation

Any incident, whether natural, technological, or human-caused, that requires responsive action to protect life or property.³ The responsive action should implement measures, to the fullest extent possible, to reduce the threat to water quality.

Enclosed Bays

Enclosed Bays means indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake’s Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower

³ As defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Equivalent Alternate Land Uses

Per the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California* (Ocean Plan) and the *Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (ISWEBE Plan), hereafter collectively referred to as the Statewide Trash Provisions, an MS4 permittee with regulatory authority over priority land uses may request to substitute one or more priority land uses with alternate land use(s) within the MS4 permittee's jurisdiction that generates rates of trash that are equivalent to or greater than the priority land use(s) being substituted. The substitution request need not be an acre-for-acre substitution but may involve one or more priority land uses, or a fraction of a priority land use, or both. However, the total trash generated in the equivalent alternate land use must be equivalent to or greater than the total trash generated from the priority land use(s) for which substitution is requested. Comparative trash generation rates shall be established through the reporting of quantification measures such as street sweeping and catch basin cleanup records; mapping; visual trash assessment; or other information as required by the Los Angeles Water Board.

Estimated Chemical Concentration

The estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by an analytical method which results in a value below the Minimum Level (ML).

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. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Existing Discharger

Any discharger that is not a new discharger. An existing discharger includes an "increasing discharger" (i.e., any existing facility with treatment systems in place for its current discharge that is or will be expanding, upgrading, or modifying its permitted discharge after the effective date of the Order).

Flow-through treatment BMPs

Flow-through treatment BMPs include modular, vault type "high flow biotreatment" devices contained within an impervious vault with an underdrain or designed with an impervious liner and an underdrain.

Freshwater

All waters where the salinity is equal to or less than 1 ppt (one part per thousand) 95 percent or more of the time during the water year.

Full Capture System (FCS)

A treatment control, or series of treatment controls, including but not limited to, a multi-benefit project or a low impact development control that traps all particles that are 5 mm or greater, and has a design treatment capacity that is either: a) of not less than the peak flow rate, Q , resulting from a one-year, one-hour, storm in the subdrainage area, or b) appropriately sized to, and designed to carry at least the same flows as, the corresponding storm drain.

The rational equation is used to compute the peak flow rate: $Q = C \times I \times A$, where Q = design flow rate (cubic feet per second, cfs); C = runoff coefficient (dimensionless); I = design rainfall intensity (inches per

hour, as determined per the rainfall isohyetal map specific to each region, and A = subdrainage area (acres).

Prior to installation, full capture systems must be certified by the Executive Director, or designee, of the State Water Board. Uncertified full capture systems will not satisfy the requirements in the Order pertaining to trash. Full capture systems certified by the Los Angeles Water Board prior to the effective date of the Trash Amendments Order shall satisfy the requirements pertaining to trash, unless the Executive Director, or designee, of the State Water Board determines otherwise.

Full Capture System Equivalency (FCSE)

The trash load that would be reduced if full capture systems were installed, operated, and maintained for all storm drains that capture runoff from the relevant areas of land (priority land uses, significant trash generating areas, facilities or sites regulated by NPDES permits for discharges of storm-water associated with industrial activity, or specific land uses or areas that generate substantial amounts of trash, as applicable). The full capture system equivalency is a trash load reduction target that the permittee quantifies by using an approach, and technically acceptable and defensible assumptions and methods for applying the approach, subject to the approval of the Los Angeles Water Board.

Geometric Mean

A type of mean or average that indicates the central tendency or typical value of a set of numbers by using the product of their values (as opposed to the arithmetic mean which uses their sum). The geometric mean is defined as the n th root of the product of n numbers. The formula is expressed as: $GM = \sqrt[n]{(x_1)(x_2)(x_3) \dots (x_n)}$, where x_n is the sample value and n is the number of samples collected.

Green Infrastructure

The range of measures that use plant or soil systems, permeable pavement or other permeable surfaces or substrates, stormwater harvest and reuse, or landscaping to store, infiltrate, or evapotranspire stormwater and reduce flows to sewer systems or to surface waters (CWA § 502(27), 33 U.S.C. 1362(27)).

Green Roof

A LID BMP using planter boxes and vegetation to intercept rainfall on a roof surface. Rainfall is intercepted by vegetation leaves and through evapotranspiration. Green roofs may be designed as either a bioretention BMP or as a biofiltration BMP. To receive credit as a bioretention BMP, the green roof system planting medium shall be of sufficient depth to provide capacity within the pore space volume to contain the design storm depth and may not be designed or constructed with an underdrain.

High Flow Suspension (HFS)

The High Flow Suspension shall apply to waters where the (av) footnote appears in Table 2-1a of the Basin Plan on days with rainfall equal to or greater than ½ inch and the 24 hours following the end of the ½-inch or greater rain event, as measured at the nearest local rain gauge, using local Doppler radar, or using widely accepted rainfall estimation methods. The HFS only applies to water contact recreational activities associated with the swimmable goal as expressed in the federal Clean Water Act section 101(a)(2) and regulated under the REC-1 use, non-contact water recreation involving incidental water contact regulated under the REC-2 use, and the associated bacteriological objectives set to protect those activities. Water quality objectives set to protect (1) other recreational uses associated with the fishable goal as expressed in the federal Clean Water Act section 101(a)(2) and regulated under the REC-1 use and (2) other REC-2 uses (e.g., uses involving the aesthetic aspects of water) shall remain in effect at all times for waters where the (av) footnote appears in Table 2-1a of the Basin Plans subject to the HFS.

Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC)

A standardized watershed classification system in which each hydrologic unit is identified by a unique hydrologic unit code (HUC). The HUC may consist of an eight (8) to twelve (12) digit number. The 8-digit HUC identifies an area based on four levels of classification: region, sub-region, hydrologic basin, and hydrologic sub-basin. The Watershed Boundary Dataset includes the 12-digit HUC delineation, which further divides each hydrologic unit into watersheds and sub-watersheds based on scientific information and not administrative boundaries. The Watershed Boundary Dataset is the highest resolution and the most detailed delineation of the watershed boundaries. The mapping precision has been improved to a scale of 1:24,000.

Hydromodification

The alteration away from a natural state of stream flows or the beds or banks of rivers, streams, or creeks, including ephemeral washes, which results in hydrogeomorphic changes.

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 that is prohibited under local, state, or federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations. The term illicit discharge includes any non-storm-water discharge, except authorized non-storm-water discharges; conditionally exempt non-storm-water discharges; and non-storm-water discharges resulting from natural flows specifically identified in the Order.

Illicit Disposal

Any disposal, either intentionally or unintentionally, of material(s) or waste(s) that can pollute storm-water or authorized or conditionally exempt non-storm-water.

Industrial General Permit

General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities. General NPDES permit issued by the State Water Board, which authorizes the discharge of storm-water from certain industrial activities under certain conditions.

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 typically located close to transport facilities, especially where more than one transport modalities coincide: highways, railroads, airports, and navigable rivers. It also includes office parks, which have offices and light industry.

Infiltration BMP

A LID BMP that reduces storm-water runoff by capturing and infiltrating the runoff into in-situ soils or amended on-site soils. Examples of infiltration BMPs include infiltration basins, dry wells, and pervious pavement.⁴

Inland Surface Waters

All surface waters of the state that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

Inspection

An on-site review of a facility and its operations, at reasonable times, to determine compliance with specific municipal or other legal requirements. The steps involved in performing an inspection, include, but are not limited to:

1. Pre-inspection documentation research;
2. Request for entry;
3. Interview of facility personnel;
4. Facility walk-through;
5. Visual observation of the condition of facility premises;
6. Examination and copying of records as required;
7. Sample collection (if necessary or required);
8. Exit conference (to discuss preliminary evaluation); and,
9. Report preparation, and if appropriate, recommendations for coming into compliance.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

The highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

The lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

Institutional Controls

Programmatic 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.

Large Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

As defined in 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(4), all MS4s that are either:

- (i) Located in an incorporated place with a population of 250,000 or more as determined by the 1990 Decennial Census by the Bureau of the Census;

⁴ Some types of infiltration BMPs such as dry wells, may meet the definition of a Class V, deep well injection facility and may be subject to permitting under U.S. EPA requirements.

- (ii) Located in the counties listed in appendix H [of 40 CFR Part 122], except municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships or towns within such counties; or
- (iii) Owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in paragraph (b)(4) (i) or (ii) of this section and that are designated by the Director as part of the large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system due to the interrelationship between the discharges of the designated storm sewer and the discharges from municipal separate storm sewers described under paragraph (b)(4) (i) or (ii) of this section. In making this determination the Director may consider the following factors:
 - (A) Physical interconnections between the municipal separate storm sewers;
 - (B) The location of discharges from the designated municipal separate storm sewer relative to discharges from municipal separate storm sewers described in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section;
 - (C) The quantity and nature of pollutants discharged to waters of the United States;
 - (D) The nature of the receiving waters; and
 - (E) Other relevant factors; or
- (iv) The Director may, upon petition, designate as a large municipal separate storm sewer system, municipal separate storm sewers located within the boundaries of a region defined by a storm water management regional authority based on a jurisdictional, watershed, or other appropriate basis that includes one or more of the systems described in paragraph (b)(4) (i), (ii), (iii) of this section.”

Limiting Pollutant

The limiting pollutant is defined as a pollutant, demonstrated through an RAA, that requires a higher level of stormwater management relative to other pollutants, such that implementation of actions or controls to address the limiting pollutant are reasonably expected to achieve receiving water and/or water quality based effluent limitation(s) for other pollutants within the same schedule, as the pollutant requiring the greatest load reduction.

Linear Underground/Overhead Project (LUP)

LUPs including, but are not limited to, those activities necessary for the installation of underground and overhead linear facilities (e.g., conduits, substructures, pipelines, towers, poles, cables, wires, connectors, switching, regulating and transforming equipment and associated ancillary facilities) and include, but are not limited to, underground utility mark-out, potholing, concrete and asphalt cutting and removal, trenching, excavation, boring and drilling, access road and pole/tower pad and cable/wire pull station, substation construction, substructure installation, construction of tower footings and/or foundations, pole and tower installations, pipeline installations, welding, concrete and/or pavement repair or replacement, and stockpile/borrow locations.

Linear Underground / Overhead Project Type

Based on the location and complexity of a Linear Underground/Overhead Project, these projects are separated into LUP Types. The possible LUP Types are Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 with Type 1 sites

imposing the lowest risk to water quality and Type 3 sites imposing the highest. The Construction General Permit provides an LUP Type determination worksheet.

Low Impact Development (LID)

The implementation of systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes to: 1) infiltrate and recharge, 2) evapotranspire and/or 3) harvest and use precipitation near to where it falls to earth.

Los Angeles Region

Los Angeles Region comprises all basins draining into the Pacific Ocean between the southeasterly boundary, located in the westerly part of Ventura County, of the watershed of Rincon Creek and a line which coincides with the southeasterly boundary of Los Angeles County from the ocean to San Antonio Peak and follows thence the divide between San Gabriel River and Lytle Creek drainages to the divide between Sheep Creek and San Gabriel River drainages. (California Water Code section 13200(d).) The Los Angeles Region does not include the cities of Lancaster and Palmdale, which are within the jurisdiction of the Lahontan Region (also known as Region 6).

Major Outfall

Major municipal separate storm sewer outfall (or "major outfall") means a municipal separate storm sewer outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 36 inches or more or its equivalent (discharge from a single conveyance other than circular pipe which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres); or for municipal separate storm sewers that receive storm water from lands zoned for industrial activity (based on comprehensive zoning plans or the equivalent), an outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 12 inches or more or from its equivalent (discharge from other than a circular pipe associated with a drainage area of 2 acres or more). (40 CFR § 122.26(b)(5))

Marine Waters

All waters where the salinity is greater than 1 ppt (one part per thousand) more than 5 percent of the time during the water year. Marine waters include ocean waters and saline non-ocean waters such as enclosed bay, estuarine, and coastal lagoon waters.

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Median

The middle measurement in a set of data. The median of a set of data is found by first arranging the measurements in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order). If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median = $X_{(n+1)/2}$. If n is even, then the median = $(X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1})/2$ (i.e., the midpoint between the $n/2$ and $n/2+1$).

Medium Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

All MS4s that serve a population greater than 100,000 or more but less than 250,000 (1990 Census) as defined in 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(7).

Method Detection Limit (MDL)

MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is distinguishable from method blank results, as defined in 40 C.F.R. part 136, Appendix B.

Minimum Level (ML)

ML is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains) (40 CFR § 122.26(b)(8)):

1. Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;
2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water;
3. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2.

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. The term includes an “approved program.”

Natural Drainage System

A natural drainage system is a drainage system that has not been modified using engineering controls (e.g., channelized or armored). The clearing or dredging of a natural drainage system does not cause the system to be classified as modified for purposes of the “Hydromodification Management Requirements” in the Order.

Nature-Based Solution

A project that utilizes natural processes that slow, detain, infiltrate or filter storm-water or urban runoff. These methods may include relying predominantly on soils and vegetation; increasing the permeability of impermeable areas; protecting undeveloped mountains and floodplains; creating and restoring riparian habitat and wetlands; creating rain gardens, bioswales, and parkway basins; and enhancing soil through composting, mulching, and planting trees and vegetation, with preference for native species. Nature-based solutions include projects that mimic natural processes, such as green streets, spreading grounds and planted areas with water storage capacity.

New Development

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

Non-Storm~~w~~-Water Discharge

Any discharge into the MS4 that is not composed entirely of storm-water.

Not Detected (ND)

Sample results which are less than the laboratory's MDL.

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.

Nursery

Nursery operations that are generally classified under 4 broad NAICS classification sectors: (1) 111xxx – Crop Production – Agriculture; (b) 424xxx – Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods; (c) 44xxxx – Retail Trade; and (d) 454xxx – Non-store retailers. Retail nursery operations shall be covered by the Order. The Order does not cover wholesale nursery stock operations or agricultural nursery operations, unless such operations are not covered by another Order.

Ocean Waters

The territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Discharges to ocean waters are regulated in accordance with the State Water Board's California Ocean Plan.

Outfall

A point source as defined by 40 CFR § 122.2 at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States. (40 CFR § 122.26(b)(9))

Parking Lot

Land area or facility for the parking or storage of motor vehicles used for businesses, commerce, industry, or personal use.

Partial Capture Device

Any structural trash control device that has not been certified by the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board, or the Executive Director of the State Water Board, as meeting the "full capture" performance requirements.

Persistent Pollutants

Persistent pollutants are substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or prolonged.

Point Source

Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm-water runoff. (40 CFR § 122.2)

Pollutants

Those "pollutants" defined in CWA § 502(6) (33 U.S.C. § 1362(6)) and incorporated by reference into California Water Code §13373.

Pollution Prevention

Pollution Prevention means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in Water Code § 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State Water Board or the Los Angeles Water Board.

Potable Water

Water that meets the drinking water standards of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Priority Land Uses (PLUs)

Per the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California* (Ocean Plan) and the *Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (ISWEBE Plan), hereafter collectively referred to as the Statewide Trash Provisions, PLUs are those developed sites, facilities, or land uses (i.e., not simply zoned land uses) within the MS4 permittee's jurisdiction from which discharges of trash are regulated as follows:

1. **High-density residential:** all land uses with at least ten (10) developed dwelling units/acre.
2. **Industrial:** land uses where the primary activities on the developed parcels involve product manufacture, storage, or distribution (e.g., manufacturing businesses, warehouses, equipment storage lots, junkyards, wholesale businesses, distribution centers, or building material sales yards).
3. **Commercial:** land uses where the primary activities on the developed parcels involve the sale or transfer of goods or services to consumers (e.g., business or professional buildings, shops, restaurants, theaters, vehicle repair shops, etc.)
4. **Mixed urban:** land uses where high-density residential, industrial, and/or commercial land uses predominate collectively (i.e., are intermixed).
5. **Public transportation stations:** facilities or sites where public transit agencies' vehicles load or unload passengers or goods (e.g., bus stations and stops).

Project

All development, redevelopment, and land disturbing activities. The term is not limited to "Project" as defined under CEQA (Pub. Resources Code §21065).

Rain Event

Any rain event greater than 0.1 inch in 24 hours except where specifically stated otherwise.

Rainfall Harvest and Use

Rainfall harvest and use is an LID BMP system designed to capture runoff, typically from a roof but it can also include runoff capture from elsewhere within the site, and to provide for temporary storage until the harvested water can be used for irrigation or non-potable uses. The harvested water may also be used for potable water uses if the system includes disinfection treatment and is approved for such use by the local building department.

Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE)

A beneficial use for waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region, as designated for specific waterbodies in the Basin Plan, that supports habitats necessary, at least in part, for the survival and successful maintenance of plant or animal species established under state or federal law as rare, threatened, or endangered.

Raw Water

Water that is taken from the environment by drinking water suppliers with the intent to subsequently treat or purify it to produce potable water. Raw water does not include wastewater discharges from activities that occur at wellheads, such as well construction, well development (i.e., aquifer pumping tests, well purging, etc.), or major well maintenance.

Receiving Water

A “water of the United States” into which waste and/or pollutants are, 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, for the receiving water as contained in Chapter 3 or 7 of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan), water quality control plans or policies adopted by the State Water Board, or federal regulations, including but not limited to, 40 CFR § 131.38.

Redevelopment

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.

Regional Administrator

The Regional Administrator of the Regional Office of the U.S. EPA or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.

Reporting Level (RL)

The RL is the Minimum Level (ML) (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination. MLs correspond to the approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML represents the lowest quantifiable concentration in a sample based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied in the computation of the Reporting Level (RL).

Residual Water

In the context of the Order, water remaining in a structural BMP subsequent to the drawdown or drainage period. The residual water typically contains high concentration(s) of pollutants.

Restaurant

Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of prepared food and drinks for on-premise or immediate consumption. Caterers and industrial and institutional food service establishments are also

~~included in this industry. 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 – SIC 5541 and NAICS 447110 and 447190.

Routine Maintenance

Routine maintenance projects include, but are not limited to projects conducted to:

1. Maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility.
2. Perform as needed restoration work to preserve the original design grade, integrity and hydraulic capacity of flood control facilities.
3. Includes road shoulder work, regrading dirt or gravel roadways and shoulders and performing ditch cleanouts.
4. Update existing lines⁵ and facilities to comply with applicable codes, standards, and regulations regardless if such projects result in increased capacity.
5. Repair leaks.
6. Routine maintenance does not include construction of new⁶ lines or facilities resulting from compliance with applicable codes, standards and regulations.

Runoff

Any runoff including storm-water and non-storm-water from a drainage area that reaches a receiving water body.

Screening

Using proactive methods to identify illicit discharges and/or illicit connections through a continually narrowing process. The methods may include: performing baseline monitoring of open channels, conducting special investigations using a prioritization approach, analyzing maintenance records for catch basin and storm drain cleaning and operation, and verifying all permitted connections into the storm drains. Special investigation techniques may include: dye testing, visual inspection, smoke testing, flow monitoring, infrared, aerial and thermal photography, and remote control camera operation.

Sidewalk Rinsing

Means low-volume pressure washing of paved pedestrian walkways with average water usage of 0.006 gallons per square foot, with no cleaning agents, and proper disposal of all debris collected.

Site

The land or water area where any “facility or activity” is physically located or conducted, including adjacent land used in connection with the facility or activity.

Site Risk Level

The Construction General Permit establishes three levels of risk possible for a construction site. The possible risk levels are level 1, level 2, and level 3 with risk level 1 sites imposing the lowest risk to water quality and risk level 3 sites imposing the highest. Risk levels are assessed by calculating the sediment

⁵ Update existing lines includes replacing existing lines with new materials or pipes.

⁶ New lines are those that are not associated with existing facilities and are not part of a project to update or replace existing lines.

transport risk using the RUSLE formula and determining the receiving water risk. The Construction General Permit provides a Risk Level determination worksheet.

Source Control BMP

Any schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, managerial practices or operational practices that aim to prevent storm-water pollution by reducing the potential for contamination at the source of pollution.

Source of Drinking Water

Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in the Los Angeles Region Basin Plan.

Southern California Stormwater Monitoring Coalition or Stormwater Monitoring Coalition (SMC)

A collaborative research/monitoring partnership of the Southern California Water Boards, Municipal Storm Water Agencies, and municipalities to develop the methodologies and assessment tools to more effectively understand urban storm-water and non-storm-water (anthropogenic) impacts to receiving waters and to conduct research/monitoring through Subsequent Research Implementation Agreements. The first original cooperative agreement was entered into on February 8, 2001.

Standard Deviation (σ)

Standard Deviation is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = (\sum[(x - \mu)^2]/(n - 1))^{0.5}$$

where:

x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

State Water Quality Protection Areas (SWQPAs)

As defined in the California Ocean Plan, State Water Quality Protection Areas (SWQPAs) are non-terrestrial marine or estuarine areas designated to protect marine species or biological communities from an undesirable alteration in natural water quality. All Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) that were previously designated by the State Water Board in Resolutions 74-28, 74-32, and 75-61 are now also classified as a subset of State Water Quality Protection Areas and require special protections afforded by the California Ocean Plan.

Storm~~w~~-Water Management Program

A Permittees' storm-water management program includes all actions, activities and projects that it implements individually or in conjunction with other Permittees or partners in fulfillment of the requirements of the Order, including those pursuant to an approved Watershed Management Program in which the Permittee is participating.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

A plan, as required by a state general permit for discharges of storm-water (e.g., Construction General Permit or Industrial General Permit), identifying potential pollutant sources and describing the design, placement and implementation of BMPs, to effectively prevent non-storm-water discharges and reduce pollutants in storm-water discharges from activities covered by the general permit.

Storm Water (or Stormwater)

Storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage related to precipitation events (pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(13); 55 Fed. Reg. 47990, 47995 (Nov. 16, 1990)).

Storm Water Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity

Industrial discharge as defined in 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14).

Structural BMP

Any structural facility designed and constructed to mitigate the adverse impacts of storm-water and non-storm-water pollution (e.g. Treatment Control BMPs).

Total Chlordane

The sum of alpha Chlordane, gamma Chlordane, cis-Nonachlor, trans-Nonachlor, and Oxychlordane.

Total DDTs

The sum of isomers *p,p'*-DDT, *p,p'*-DDE, *p,p'*-DDD, *o,p'*-DDT, *o,p'*-DDE and *o,p'*-DDD. Alternatively, the sum of 4,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, 2,4'-DDT, 2,4'-DDE, and 2,4'-DDD.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

The sum of the individual waste load allocations for point sources and load allocations for nonpoint sources and natural background such that the cumulative pollutant load from all sources does not exceed the loading (assimilative) capacity of the waterbody.

Total Nitrogen

The sum of Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN), Nitrate as Nitrogen and Nitrite as Nitrogen.

Total Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Sum of all 55 PCB congeners listed in Table A-7 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1, Sediment Quality Provisions.

Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE)

A set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

TRE is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate.

Trash

All improperly discarded solid material from any production, manufacturing, or processing operation including, but not limited to, products, product packaging, or containers constructed of plastic, steel, aluminum, glass, paper, or other synthetic or natural materials.

Trash Discharge

Any trash that passes through the trash capture devices and/or uncovered catch basins and enters the storm drain system.

Trash Excluders

Any structural trash control device that prevents the discharge of trash to the storm drain system or to receiving waters. A trash excluder may or may not be certified by the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles

Water Board or the Executive Director of the State Water Board as meeting the “full capture” performance requirements.

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 BMP

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.

Uncontaminated Ground Water Infiltration

Water other than waste water that enters the MS4 (including foundation drains) from the ground through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow. (See 40 CFR § 35.2005(20).)

U.S. EPA Phase I Facilities

Facilities in specified industrial categories that are required to obtain a NPDES permit for storm-water discharges, as required by 40 CFR § 122.26(c). These categories include:

1. facilities subject to storm-water effluent limitation guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards (40 CFR Subchapter N)
2. manufacturing facilities
3. oil and gas/mining facilities
4. hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities
5. landfills, land application sites, and open dumps
6. recycling facilities
7. steam electric power generating facilities
8. transportation facilities
9. sewage of wastewater treatment works
10. light manufacturing facilities

Vehicle Maintenance/Material Storage Facilities/Corporation Yards

Any Permittee owned or operated facility or portion thereof that:

1. Conducts industrial activity, operates equipment, handles materials, and provides services similar to Federal Phase I facilities;
2. Performs fleet vehicle service/maintenance on ten or more vehicles per day including repair, maintenance, washing, and fueling;
3. Performs maintenance and/or repair of heavy industrial machinery/equipment;
4. Stores chemicals, raw materials, or waste materials in quantities that require a hazardous materials business plan or a Spill Prevention, Control, and Counter-measures (SPCC) plan.

Water Quality-based 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. necessary to achieve a water quality standard.

Waters of the State

Any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.

Watershed Management Program (WMP)

A voluntary, alternative compliance pathway where a Permittee or group of Permittees develops a comprehensive program on a watershed or subwatershed scale to achieve compliance with the requirements of the Order, including complying with Receiving Water Limitations, Total Maximum Daily Load Provisions, Discharge Prohibitions, and Minimum Control Measures in a collaborative and holistic manner. Through a WMP, Permittees can identify and implement customized, cost effective strategies and BMPs based on the unique characteristics and water quality priorities of the watershed.

Water Year

Unless otherwise defined in specific permit provisions, the 12-month period beginning October 1, for any given year through September 30, of the following year. The water year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends.

Waters of the United States or Waters of the U.S.⁷

1. All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
2. All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands";
3. All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, "wetlands," sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:
 - a. Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;
 - b. From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
 - c. Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;
4. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;
5. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs 1 through 4 of this definition;
6. The territorial sea; and
7. "Wetlands" adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraph 1 through 6 of this definition.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR section 423.22(m), which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States. This exclusion applies only to man-made bodies of water, which neither were originally created in waters of the United States (such as disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of waters of the United States. Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with U.S. EPA.

Wet Season

The calendar period beginning October 1 through April 15 unless otherwise stated.

⁷ Waters of the U.S. definition shall be defined per U.S. EPA's The Navigable Waters Protection Rule (85 Federal Register 22250 (April 21, 2020)) effective on June 22, 2020.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASBS	Areas of Special Biological Significance
Basin Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties</i>
BMP	Best Management Practices
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20 °C
CB	Catch Basin
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEEIN	California Environmental Education Interagency Network
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	Cubic feet per second
cfu	Colony-forming Unit
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
DGR	Daily Generation Rate
DNQ	Detected But Not Quantified
ELAP	Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (State Water Board Division of Drinking Water)
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
<u>ELS</u>	<u>Early Life Stages</u>
EMC	Event Mean Concentration
Ep	Erosion Potential
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
FCS	Full Capture System
FCSE	Full Capture System Equivalency
GIS	Geographic Information System
gpd	Gallons per day
HFS	High Flow Suspension
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
IC	Inhibition Coefficient
IC ₁₅	Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited
IC ₂₅	Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited
IC ₄₀	Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited
IC ₅₀	Concentration at which the organism is 50% inhibited
IDDE	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
LA	Load Allocation
LAR	Los Angeles River
LCC	Los Cerritos Channel
LID	Low Impact Development
LRS	Load Reduction Strategy
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration

LUPs	Linear Underground/Overhead Projects
Los Angeles Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter
MCM	Minimum Control Measure
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MGY	Million Gallons per Year
ML	Minimum Level
MPN	Most Probable Number
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
ND	Not Detected
ng/L	Nanograms per Liter
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NTR	National Toxics Rule
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
PAHs	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PIPP	Public Information and Participation Program
PLU	Priority Land Use
PMRP	Plastic Pellet Monitoring and Reporting Plan
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
QSD	Qualified SWPPP Developer
QSP	Qualified SWPPP Practitioner
Ocean Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California</i>
RAA	Reasonable Assurance Analysis
RGOs	Retail Gasoline Outlets
RL	Reporting Level
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
SCR	Santa Clara River
<u>Sediment Quality Provisions</u>	<u><i>Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1 Sediment Quality Provisions</i></u>
SGR	San Gabriel River
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SIP	State Implementation Policy (<i>Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California</i>)
SMARTS	Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System

<u>SMB</u>	<u>Santa Monica Bay</u>
SSC	Suspended Sediment Concentration
State Water Board	California State Water Resources Control Board
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWQDv	Storm Water Quality Design Volume
Thermal Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California</i>
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TKN	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TMRP	Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TU _c	Chronic Toxicity Unit
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WDID	Waste Discharge Identification
<u>WER</u>	<u>Water Effect Ratio</u>
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocation
WMA	Watershed Management Area
WMP	Watershed Management Program
WQBELs	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
WQS	Water Quality Standards
%	Percent