

Appendix D

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

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Best Management Practices (BMPs) - Best management practices means 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 material storage.

Clean Water Act (CWA) - In 1972, the U.S. Congress adopted the Federal Water Pollution Control Act which created a comprehensive set of regulations for the protection of water quality throughout the United States. This legislation, which has been amended several times, has become more commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act. It is under this legislation that the EPA has put into place the Phase I and Phase II storm water NPDES programs.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – The codified compilation of Federal Regulations covering a wide range of issues. The Phase I and Phase II storm water regulations are contained within the CFRs.

Coordinating Entities – Entities which have indicated their desire and intent to coordinate certain of their individual SWMP activities with those of the MRSWMP, and which have formalized this coordination arrangement through the execution of Letters of Understanding with the Management Committee that provides overall management of the of the MRSWMP. As of the date of submission of this MRSWMP, the Coordinating Entities include the Monterey Peninsula Unified School District, the Pacific Grove Unified School District, the Carmel Unified School District, and the Pebble Beach Company. A Letter of Understanding for this purpose with the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea was also pending execution at the time of submittal of this MRSWMP; however; Carmel-by-the-Sea became a Participating Entity in 2008. Coordinating Entities are discussed in Section 3 of this MRSWMP.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – The U.S. government agency responsible for protection of the environment, and which develops and administers the storm water program regulations.

General Permit – The State’s NPDES permit that regulates storm water discharges from Small MS4s. The General Permit requires regulated Small MS4s (Permittees) to develop and implement a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) and to protect water quality. The main goal of the General Permit is to require the development and implementation of a program that takes an interdisciplinary approach to storm water. The intent is that through such an approach, storm water quality impacts will be considered in all aspects of a municipality’s activities and that multiple departments within the municipality will work together to implement storm water BMPs.

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) – The standard for implementation of storm water management programs to reduce pollutants in storm water. CWA § 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) requires that municipal permits “shall require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, including management practices, control techniques and system,

design and engineering methods, and such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants.” MEP is generally a result of emphasizing pollution prevention and source control best management practices (BMPs) primarily (as the first line of defense) in combination with treatment methods serving as a backup (additional line of defense). The MEP approach is an ever evolving, flexible and advancing concept, which considers technical and economic feasibility. As knowledge about controlling urban runoff continues to evolve, so does that which constitutes MEP. The way in which MEP is met varies between communities. The individual and collective activities elucidated in their Storm Water Management Program become their proposal for reducing or eliminating pollutants in storm water to the MEP.

Measurable Goal (MG) - Measurable goals are definable tasks or accomplishments that are associated with implementing best management practices.

Minimum Control Measure - A minimum control measure is a storm water program area that must be addressed (best management practices implemented to accomplish the program goal) by all regulated Small MS4s. The following six minimum control measures are required to be addressed by the regulated Small MS4s: Public Education and Outreach on storm Water Impacts, Public Involvement/Participation, Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control, Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment, and Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.

Model Urban Runoff Program (MURP) – The Model Urban Runoff Program (MURP) was completed in July of 1998. MURP is a comprehensive how-to guide developed for local governments to address the issues of polluted runoff in the urban environment. The MURP provides options to help small municipalities develop their own urban runoff program for the Phase II process. The guide incorporates the essential elements of a strong urban runoff program with examples of ordinances, best management practices, illicit connections, new development and redevelopment, commercial and industrial facilities, reporting forms and an education and outreach program. The MURP was prepared by the City of Monterey, City of Santa Cruz, MBNMS, California Coastal Commission, Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG), Woodward-Clyde Consultants, and the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board with money from a State 319 (h) grant. Many other local municipal agencies acted as peer reviewers throughout the development of the MURP through semi-annual meetings of the AMBAG Stormwater Task Force.

Monterey Regional Storm Water Management Program (MRSWMP) – The Storm Water Management Program for the Participating Entities.

Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA) – The regional agency that provides wastewater treatment and disposal services to 12 entities in the sewered portions of northern Monterey County. MRWPCA is serving as the Program Manager for the MRSWMP, and acting as the Lead Agency as defined by the SWRCB in the NOIs contained in Appendix A to this MRSWMP.

MS4 Administration - The person or persons within each of the Participating Entity’s organizations that are working on their entity’s compliance efforts to fulfill their BMPs and MGs as set forth in the MRSWMP.

MRSWMP Group - The group comprised of representatives of all of the Participating Entities, working together as a team. This group meets as the Management Committee, established under the Memorandum of Agreement for the Monterey Regional Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program (described in Section 3 of this MRSWMP).

NPDES- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. Under this program the EPA issues permits under Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act. The Regional Water Quality Control Boards in California have been delegated the authority to issue and administer the Phase I and Phase II storm water NPDES permits.

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

Offsite Facility - An offsite facility is a geographically non-adjacent or discontinuous site that serves, or is secondary to, the primary facility and has the same owner as the primary facility. Storm water discharges from an offsite facility must be permitted if it meets the definition of a regulated Small MS4 itself. The offsite facility may satisfy this permitting requirement if the SWMP of the primary facility addresses the offsite facility, such that the permitted area of the primary facility includes the offsite area.

Outfall - A point source 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))

Participating Entities – The entities that are parties to the Memorandum of Agreement for the Monterey Regional Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program, and which are participants in the MRSWMP. As of the date of submission of this MRSWMP, the Participating Entities are the Cities of Pacific Grove, Monterey, Seaside, Sand City, Del Rey Oaks, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Marina, and the County of Monterey. Participating Entities are discussed in Section 3 of this MRSWMP.

Phase I and Phase II NPDES Programs – The two phases of EPA’s storm water regulations. The Phase I regulations apply to municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) generally serving populations of 100,000 or greater, construction activity disturbing 5 acres of land or greater, and ten categories of industrial activity. The Phase II regulations apply to MS4s serving smaller populations within “urbanized areas” as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, and construction activity disturbing 1 acres of land or greater..

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)

Redevelopment - means, on an already developed site, the creation or addition of at least 5,000 square feet of impervious surface. Redevelopment includes, but is not limited to: the expansion of a building footprint or addition or replacement of a structure; structural development including an increase in gross floor area and/ or exterior construction or remodeling; replacement of impervious surface that is not part of a routine maintenance activity; and land disturbing activities related with structural or impervious surfaces. Where redevelopment results in an increase of less than fifty percent of the impervious surfaces of a previously existing development, and the existing development was not subject to these Design Standards, the Design Standards apply only to the addition, and not to the entire development.

Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) – The division of the SWRCB that administers and enforces water quality regulations within its region of the state. There are nine RWQCBs. The Monterey Bay area is within Region 3, which is called the Central Coastal Basin RWQCB. The RWQCBs and their staff will oversee the State General Permit for the Phase II regulations. As appropriate, they will review SWMPs and reports, require modification to SWMPs and other submissions, impose region-specific monitoring requirements, conduct inspections, and take enforcement actions against violators of the General Permit.

Regulated Small MS4 - A regulated Small MS4 is a Small MS4 that is required to be permitted for discharging storm water through its MS4 to waters of the U.S., and is designated either automatically by the U.S. EPA because it is located within an urbanized area, or designated by the SWRCB or RWQCB in accordance with the designation criteria listed at Finding 11 of the General Permit.

Separate Implementing Entity (SIE) - A Separate Implementing Entity is an entity, such as a municipality, agency, or special district, other than the entity in question, that implements parts or all of a storm water program for a Permittee. The SIE may also be permitted under 40 CFR Part 122. Arranging for one entity implementing a program for another entity is subject to approval by the Regional Water Quality Control Board Executive Officer.

Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (Small MS4) - A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) that are: (i) Owned or operated by the United States, a State, city, town, boroughs, 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 designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States. (ii) Not defined as “large” or “medium” municipal separate storm sewer systems (iii) This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings. (40 CFR §122.26(b)(16))

Source Control BMP - means 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.

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) – The branch of State government responsible for protection of water quality, and which develops and implements policies for this purpose. The SWRCB developed the General Permit for use by entities that must be permitted under the Phase II storm water regulations.

Stormwater - Precipitation that does not infiltrate into the soil including material dissolved or suspended in it.

Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) – A program that meets all the requirements of Section D of the State’s General Permit (contained in Appendix C) The SWMP shall reduce the discharge of pollutants from the regulated Small MS4 to the MEP and shall protect water quality. The SWMP shall serve as the framework for identification, assignment, and implementation of control measures/BMPs. The SWMP shall be revised to incorporate any new or modified BMPs or measurable goals developed through the Permittee’s annual reporting process. The SWMP must describe the BMPs, and associated measurable goals that will fulfill the requirements of the six Minimum Control Measures described in Sections 2 and 4 of the MRSWMP. The SWMP must identify the measurable goals for each of the BMPs, including, as appropriate, the months and years for scheduled actions, including interim milestones and the frequency of the action.

Structural BMP - means any structural facility designed and constructed to mitigate the adverse impacts of storm water and urban runoff pollution (e.g. canopy, structural enclosure). The category may include both Treatment Control BMPs and Source Control BMPs.

Treatment - means 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 adsorption, biodegradation, biological uptake, chemical oxidation and UV radiation.

Treatment Control BMP - means any engineered system designed to remove pollutants by simple gravity settling of particulate pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media adsorption or any other physical, biological, or chemical process.