

12.0 ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

12.1 ACRONYMS

ACE	Army Corps of Engineers
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CMS4S	Certified MS4 Specialist
CPESC	Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control
CPSWQ	Certified Professional in Stormwater Quality
CWA	Clean Water Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
IAC	Indiana Administrative Code
IC	Indiana Code
IDDE	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
IDEM	Indiana Department of Environmental Management
IDEM OWQ	Indiana Department of Environmental Management – Office of Water Quality
IDNR	Indiana Department of Natural Resources
INAFSM	Indiana Association for Floodplain and Stormwater Management
MCMs	Minimum Control Measures
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OISC	Office of the Indiana State Chemist
O&M	Operational and Maintenance
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
P2&GH	Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping
P2&GHM	Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Manual
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SDS	Safety Data Sheet

SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
SWMD	Solid Waste Management District
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWQMP	Stormwater Quality Management Plan

12.2 DEFINITIONS

Best Management Practices. Any structural or nonstructural control measure utilized to improve the quality and, as appropriate, reduce the quantity of stormwater runoff. The term includes schedules of activities, prohibitions of practice, treatment requirements, operation and maintenance procedures, use of containment facilities, land-use planning, policy techniques, and other management practices.

Catch Basin. A chamber usually built at the curb line of a street for the admission of surface water to a storm sewer or subdrain, having at its base a sediment sump designed to retain grit and detritus below the point of overflow.

Comprehensive Stormwater Management Program. A comprehensive stormwater program for effective management of stormwater quantity and quality throughout the community.

Conveyance. Any structural method for transferring stormwater between at least two points.

Culvert. A closed conduit used for the conveyance of surface drainage water under a roadway, railroad, canal, or other impediment.

Detention. Managing stormwater runoff by temporary holding with a controlled release.

Discharge. Usually the rate of water flow. A volume of fluid passing a point per unit time commonly expressed as cubic feet per second, cubic meters per second, gallons per minute, or millions of gallons per day.

Ditch. A man-made, open drainage way in or into which excess surface water or groundwater drained from land, stormwater runoff, or floodwaters flow either continuously or intermittently.

Drain. A buried slotted or perforated pipe or other conduit (subsurface drain) or a ditch (open drain) for carrying off surplus groundwater or surface water.

Drainage. The removal of excess surface water or groundwater from land by means of ditches or subsurface drains.

Dry Well. A type of infiltration practice that allows stormwater runoff to flow directly into the ground via a bored or other excavated opening in the ground surface.

Erosion. The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, gravity, or other geological agents. The following terms are used to describe different types of water erosion:

- *Accelerated erosion*--Erosion much more rapid than normal or geologic erosion, primarily as a result of the activities of man.
- *Channel erosion*--An erosion process whereby the volume and velocity of flow wears away the bed and/or banks of a well-defined channel.

- **Gully erosion**--An erosion process whereby runoff water accumulates in narrow channels and, over relatively short periods, removes the soil to considerable depths, ranging from 1-2 ft. to as much as 75-100 ft.
- **Rill erosion**--An erosion process in which numerous small channels only several inches deep are formed; occurs mainly on recently disturbed and exposed soils (see Rill).
- **Splash erosion**--The spattering of small soil particles caused by the impact of raindrops on wet soils; the loosened and spattered particles may or may not be subsequently removed by surface runoff.
- **Sheet erosion**--The gradual removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil from the land surface by runoff water.

Geographical Information System (GIS). A computer system capable of assembling, storing, manipulation, and displaying geographically referenced information. This technology can be used for resource management and development planning.

Global Positioning System (GPS). A system that provides specially coded satellite signals that is processed by a receiver, which determines position, velocity, and time. The system is funded and controlled by the U.S. Department of Defense.

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW). Solid waste generated by households that is ignitable, toxic, reactive, corrosive, or otherwise poses a threat to human health or the environment.

Illicit Discharge. Any discharge to an MS4 conveyance that is not composed entirely of stormwater.

Impervious. Not allowing infiltration.

Infiltration. Passage or movement of water into the soil.

Minimum Control Measure (MCM). Minimum measures required by the NPDES Phase II program. The six (6) MCMs are: Public education and outreach, Public participation and involvement, Illicit discharge detection and elimination, Construction site runoff control, Post-construction runoff control, and Pollution prevention and good housekeeping.

MS4 Operator. The person responsible for development, implementation, or enforcement of the MCMs for a designated MS4 area.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewers. An MS4: (1) is a conveyance or system of conveyances owned by the state, county, city, town, or other public entity; (2) discharges to waters of the U.S.; (3) is designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater; (4) is not a combined sewer; and, (5) is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs).

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). A permit developed by the U.S. EPA through the Clean Water Act. In Indiana, the permitting process has been delegated to IDEM. This permit covers aspects of municipal stormwater quality.

Outfall. The point, location, or structure where wastewater or drainage discharges from a pipe or open drain to a receiving body of water.

Outlet. The point of water disposal from a stream, river, lake, tidewater, or artificial drain.

Pesticides. Chemical compounds used for the control of undesirable plants, animals, or insects. The term includes insecticides, herbicides, algacides, rodenticides, nematicides, fungicides, and growth regulators.

Phosphorus (available). Inorganic phosphorus that is readily available for plant growth.

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, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged (P.L. 92-500, Section 502[14]).

Programmatic Indicator. Any data collected by an MS4 entity that is used to indicate implementation of one (1) or more minimum control measures.

Publically Owned Treatment Works (POTW). A municipal operation that breaks down and removes contaminants in the wastewater prior to discharging to a stream through primary and/or secondary treatment systems.

Receiving Stream. The body of water into which runoff or effluent is discharged.

Redevelopment. Alterations of a property that change a site or building in such a way that there is disturbances of one (1) acre or more of land.

Regulated Drain. A drain, either open channel or closed tile/sewer, subject to the provisions of the Indiana Drainage Code, I.C.-36-9-27.

Retention. The storage of stormwater to prevent it from leaving the development site. May be temporary or permanent.

Runoff. That portion of precipitation that flows from a drainage area on the land surface, in open channels, or in stormwater conveyance systems.

Sediment. Solid material (both mineral and organic) that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice and has come to rest on the earth's surface.

Sedimentation. The process that deposits soils, debris, and other materials either on the ground surfaces or in bodies of water or watercourses.

Sensitive Water. A water body in need of protection or remediation base on its: providing habitat for threatened or endangered species, usage as a public water supply intake, relevant community value, or exception use classification.

Silt Fence. A fence constructed of wood or steel supports and either natural (e.g. burlap) or synthetic fabric stretched across an area of non-concentrated flow during site development to trap and retain on-site sediment due to rainfall runoff.

Soil. The unconsolidated mineral and organic material on the immediate surface of the earth that serves as a natural medium for the growth of land plants.

Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD). A public organization created under state law as a special-purpose district to develop and carry out a program of soil, water, and related resource conservation, use, and development within its boundaries. A subdivision of state government with a local governing body.

Solid Waste. Any garbage, refuse, debris, or other discarded material.

Stormwater. Water resulting from rain, melting or melted snow, hail, or sleet.

Stormwater Runoff. The water derived from rains falling within a tributary basin, flowing over the surface of the ground or collected in channels or conduits.

Stormwater Quality Management Plan (SWQMP). A comprehensive written document that addresses stormwater runoff quality within an MS4 area. The SWQMP is divided into three (3)

submittal parts: Part A – Initial Application, Part B – Baseline Characterization and On-going Monitoring Plan, and Part C – Program Implementation.

Storm Sewer. A sewer that carries stormwater, surface drainage, street wash, and other wash waters but excludes sewage and industrial wastes. Also called a storm drain.

Surface Runoff. Precipitation that flows onto the surfaces of roofs, streets, the ground, etc., and is not absorbed or retained by that surface but collects and runs off.

Swale. An elongated depression in the land surface that is at least seasonally wet, is usually heavily vegetated, and is normally without flowing water. Swales conduct stormwater into primary drainage channels and may provide some groundwater recharge.

Urbanized Area. A land area comprising one (1) or more places that together have a residential population of at least fifty thousand (50,000) and an overall population density of at least five hundred (500) people per square mile.

Vegetative Stabilization. Protection of erodible or sediment producing areas with: permanent seeding (producing long-term vegetative cover), short-term seeding (producing temporary vegetative cover), or sodding (producing areas covered with a turf of perennial sod-forming grass).

Water body. Any accumulation of water, surface, or underground, natural or artificial. The term does not include any storage or treatment structures.

Water Quality. A term used to describe the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water, usually in respect to its suitability for a particular purpose.

Water Resources. The supply of groundwater and surface water in a given area.

Watercourse. Any river, stream, creek, brook, branch, natural or man-made drainage way in or into which stormwater runoff or floodwaters flow either continuously or intermittently.

Watershed. The region drained by or contributing water to a specific point that could be along a stream, lake or other stormwater facilities. Watersheds are often broken down into subareas for the purpose of hydrologic modeling.

Watershed Area. All land and water within the confines of a drainage divide. See also Watershed.