

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

ACOS	Automated Certificate of Occupancy System
BOE	Bureau of Engineering
C&A	Covenant and Agreement
CC&R	Conditions, covenants and regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGPL	California General Practical Law
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZARA	Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments
DCP	Department of City Planning
ETWU	Estimated Total Water Use
Facility	MS4 within City of Los Angeles
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
LADBS	Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety
LASAN	Los Angeles Sanitation and Environment
LID	Low Impact Development
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PCIS	Plan Check and Inspection System
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
QPM	Flow Rate
Regional Board or RWQCB	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
SF	Square Feet
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
State Water Board or SWRCB	California State Water Resources Control Board
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWQDv	Storm Water Quality Design Volume
ULARA	Upper Los Angeles River Area
ULARWM	Upper Los Angeles River Area Watermaster
US EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WPD	Watershed Protection Division
%	Percent

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.

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, 5541, 5511, provided that these facilities have no outside activities or materials that may be exposed to stormwater.

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

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.

Biofiltration

A Low Impact Development (LID) BMP that reduces stormwater 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 stormwater 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 this 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 this Order as biofiltration.

Bioswale (Vegetated Swales)

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.

Commercial Malls

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

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, State General Construction Permit coverage is required if more than one acre is disturbed or the activities are part of a larger plan.

Control

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

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.

Discharge

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

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.

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).

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)

An area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which would be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments (California Public Resources Code § 30107.5). Areas subject to storm water mitigation requirements are: areas designated as Significant Ecological Areas by the County of Los Angeles (Los Angeles County Significant Areas Study, Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (1976) and amendments); an area designated as a Significant Natural Area by the California Department of Fish and Game's Significant Natural Areas Program, provided that area has been field verified by the Department of Fish and Game; an area listed in the Basin Plan as supporting the "Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE)" beneficial use; and an area identified by a Permittee as environmentally sensitive.

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.

Full Capture and Use System

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, onehour, 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 shall satisfy the requirements pertaining to trash, unless the Executive Director, or designee, of the State Water Board determines otherwise.

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 the 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.

Hillside

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

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.

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.

Illicit Connection

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

Illicit Discharge

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

Industrial/Commercial Facility

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

Industrial Park

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

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.³

³ 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.

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.

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).

Maximum Extent Feasible (MEF)

In selecting BMPs which will achieve MEP, it is important to remember that municipalities will be responsible to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water to the maximum extent practicable. This means choosing effective BMPs, and rejecting applicable BMPs only where other effective BMPs will serve the same purpose, the BMPs would not be technically feasible, or the cost would be prohibitive. The following factors may be useful to consider:

1. Effectiveness: Will the BMP address a pollutant of concern?
2. Regulatory Compliance: Is the BMP in compliance with storm water regulations as well as other environmental regulations?
3. Public acceptance: Does the BMP have public support?
4. Cost: Will the cost of implementing the BMP have a reasonable relationship to the pollution control benefits to be achieved?
5. Technical Feasibility: Is the BMP technically feasible considering soils, geography, water resources, etc.?

After selecting a menu of BMPs, it is of course the responsibility of the discharger to insure that all BMPs are implemented.

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):

(i) 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;

(ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water;

(iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and

(iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2.

(40 CFR § 122.26(b)(8))

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 improved (e.g., channelized or armored). The clearing or dredging of a natural drainage system does not cause the system to be classified as an improved drainage system.

New Development

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

Non-Storm Water Discharge

Any discharge into the MS4 or from the MS4 into a receiving water that is not composed entirely of storm water.

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.

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 California Water Code Section 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 or Regional Water Board.

Potable Water

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

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.

Rain Season

The calendar period beginning October 1 through May 30.

Rainfall Harvest and Use

Rainfall harvest and use is an LID BMP system designed to capture runoff, typically from a roof but 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.

Receiving Water

A “water of the United States” into which waste and/or pollutants are or may be discharged.

Redevelopment

Land-disturbing activity that results in the creation, addition, or replacement of 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface area on an already developed site. Redevelopment includes, but is not limited to: the expansion of a building footprint; addition or replacement of a

structure; replacement of impervious surface area that is not part of a routine maintenance activity; and land disturbing activities related to structural or impervious surfaces. It does not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of facility, nor does it include emergency construction activities required to immediately protect public health and safety.

Restaurant

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

Retail Gasoline Outlet

Any facility engaged in selling gasoline and lubricating oils – SIC 5541 and NAICS 447110 and 447190.

Runoff

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

Screening

Using proactive methods to identify illicit connections through a continuously 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.

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.

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.

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)).

Stormwater Management Techniques

A Permittees’ stormwater 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.

Structural BMP

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.

SUSMP

The Los Angeles Countywide Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan. The SUSMP shall address conditions and requirements of new development.

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.

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.

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 United States or Waters of the U.S.

- a. 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;
- b. All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands";
- c. 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:

1. Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;
 2. From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
 3. Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;
- d. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;
 - e. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition;
 - f. The territorial sea; and
 - g. "Wetlands" adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraph (a) through (f) 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 USEPA.