

APPENDIX A GLOSSARY

Best Management Practices (BMPs): Activities or structural improvements that help reduce the quantity and improve the quality of storm water runoff. BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Clean Water Act (Water Quality Act): (formerly the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972). Public law 92-500; 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.; legislation which provides statutory authority for the NPDES program. Also known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Common Plan of Development or Sale: Means a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities are planned to occur at different times on different schedules under one plan, e.g., a housing development of five ¼ acre lots (40 CFR Sec. 122.26 (b)(15)(i)).

Conveyance: The process of water moving from one place to another.

Discharge: The volume of water (and suspended sediment if surface water) that passes a given location within a given period of time.

Discharge Monitoring Report: The required annual report to be submitted by an MS4.

Discretionary MS4: A small MS4 who is required to comply with the NPDES Phase II permit due to the permitting agency (MPCA) designated criteria.

Dry Weather Flow: Water entering storm drains during dry weather conditions which usually indicates illicit connections into the storm sewer system.

Erosion: When land is diminished or worn away due to wind, water, or glacial ice. Often the eroded debris (silt or sediment) becomes a pollutant via storm water runoff. Erosion occurs naturally but can be intensified by land clearing activities such as farming, development, road building, and timber harvesting.

Excavation: The process of removing earth, stone, or other materials from land.

General Permit: A permit issued under the NPDES program to cover a certain class or category of storm water discharges whose operations, emissions, discharges, or facilities are the same or substantially similar. These permits reduce the administrative burden of permitting storm water discharges.

GIS: Geographic Information System.

Grading: The cutting and/or filling of the land surface to a desired slope or elevation.

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Illicit Connection: Any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water and is not authorized by a separate NPDES permit or included in an approved SWPPP, with some exceptions (e.g., discharges due to fire fighting activities).

Industrial Activity: Any activity that is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage at an industrial plant.

Large Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4): An MS4 located in an incorporated place or county with a population of 250,000 or more, as determined by **Appendix A Page A-3 Storm Water Phase II Compliance Assistance Guide** the latest U.S. Census.

Light Manufacturing Facilities: Described under Category (xi) of the definition of "storm water discharges associated with industrial activity." [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(xi)] Under the Phase I NPDES Stormwater Program, these facilities were eligible for exemption from storm water permitting requirements if certain areas and activities were not exposed to storm water. As a result of the Phase II Final Rule, these facilities must now certify to a condition of no exposure.

Mandatory MS4: A small MS4 who is required to comply with the NPDES Phase II permit due to the criteria set by the USEPA. Any publicly owned MS4 with a population greater than 10,000 located in an UA (Urbanized Area).

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP): A standard for water quality protection that applies to all MS4 operators regulated under the NPDES Storm water Program. Since no precise definition of MEP exists, it allows for flexibility on the part of MS4 operators as they develop and implement their programs.

Measurable Goals: Goals required for the NPDES Phase II permit under each Minimum Control Measure and intended to gauge permit compliance and program effectiveness.

Medium Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4): MS4 located in an incorporated place or county with a population of 100,000 or more but less than 250,000, as determined by the latest U.S. Census.

Minimum Control Measure: If coverage is obtained under a general permit or an individual permit under the Phase II regulations, the operator of a regulated small MS4 is required to implement a storm water management program that includes, at a minimum, the six minimum control measures.

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Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4): A publicly-owned conveyance or system of conveyances that discharges to waters of the U.S. or waters of the State, and is designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water, is not a combined sewer, and is not part of a publicly-owned treatment works (POTW).

No exposure: All industrial materials or activities that are protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products. Material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product.

Non-authorized States: Any State that does not have the authority to regulate the NPDES Storm water Program.

Non-point Source (NPS) Pollutants: Pollutants from many diffuse sources. NPS pollution is caused by rainfall or snowmelt moving over and through the ground. As the runoff moves, it picks up and carries away natural and human-made pollutants, finally depositing them into lakes, rivers, wetlands, coastal waters, and even our underground sources of drinking water.

Notice of Intent (NOI): An application to notify the permitting authority of a facility's intention to be covered by a general permit; exempts a facility from having to submit an individual or group application.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System): The name of the surface water quality program authorized by Congress as part of the 1987 Clean Water Act. This is EPA's program to control the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States (see 40 CFR 122.2). In Minnesota, the MPCA is the permitting authority and also controls the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the State.

O&M Expenditures: The operating and maintenance costs associated with the continual workings of a project.

Outfall: The point where storm water discharges from a sewer pipe, ditch, or other conveyance to a receiving body of water.

Permitting Authority (PA): The NPDES-authorized state agency or EPA regional office that administers the NPDES Storm water Program. PAs issue permits, provide compliance assistance, and inspect and enforce the program.

Physically interconnected MS4: This means that one MS4 is connected to a second MS4 in such a way that it allows for direct discharges into the second system.

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Point Source Pollutant: Pollutants from a single, identifiable source such as a factory or refinery.

Pollutant Loading: The total quantity of pollutants in storm water runoff discharged to receiving waters.

Regulated MS4: Any MS4 covered by the NPDES Storm water Program (regulated small, medium, or large MS4s).

Retrofit: The modification of storm water management systems through the construction and/or enhancement of wet ponds, wetland plantings, or other BMPs designed to improve water quality.

Runoff: Surface water drainage or flood discharge that leaves an area as surface flow or as pipeline flow and can reach a channel or pipeline by either surface or sub-surface routes.

Sanitary Sewer: A system of underground pipes that carries sanitary waste or process wastewater to a treatment plant.

Sediment: Soil, sand, and minerals washed from land into water, usually after rain and snowmelt. Sediment can destroy fish-nesting areas and clog animal habitats. It can also cloud waters so that sunlight does not reach aquatic plants, predators cannot find prey, and water temperatures increase.

Sheet flow: The portion of precipitation that moves initially as diffuse overland flow in very shallow depths before eventually reaching a stream channel.

Site Plan: A graphical representation of a layout of buildings and facilities on a parcel of land.

Site Runoff: Any surface drainage or flood discharge that is released from a specified area.

Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4): Any MS4 that is not regulated under Phase I of the NPDES Storm water Program and Federally-owned MS4s.

Stakeholder: An entity that holds a special interest in an issue or program -- such as the storm water program -- since it is or may be affected by it.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code: A four-digit number, which is used to identify various types of industries.

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Storm Drain: A slotted opening leading to an underground pipe or an open ditch for intended to carry surface water runoff, such as a catchbasin

Storm Water Management: Functions associated with planning, designing, constructing, maintaining, financing, and regulating the facilities (both constructed and natural) that collect, store, control, and/or convey storm water.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program (SWPPP): A program to describe a process whereby an MS4 thoroughly evaluates potential pollutant sources and selects and implements appropriate measures designed to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff.

Surface Water: Water that remains on the surface of the ground, including rivers, lakes, reservoirs, streams, wetlands, impoundments, seas, estuaries, etc.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL): The maximum amount of pollutants that can be released into a water body without adversely affecting the water quality.

Tool Box: A term to describe the activities and materials that EPA plans to perform/produce to facilitate implementation of the storm water program in an effective and cost-efficient manner. The eight components include: 1) fact sheets; 2) guidance documents; 3) menu of BMPs; 4) compliance assistance; 5) information clearing house; 6) training and outreach efforts; 7) technical research; and 8) support for demonstration projects.

Urbanized Area (UA): A Bureau of the Census determination of a central place (or places) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory that together have a minimum residential population of 50,000 people and a minimum average density of 1,000 people/square mile. This is a simplified definition of a UA, the full definition is very complex.

Urban Runoff: Storm water from urban areas, which tends to contain heavy concentrations of pollutants from urban activities.

Watershed: That geographical area which drains to a specified point on a watercourse, usually a confluence of streams or rivers (also known as drainage area, catchment, or river basin).

Waters of the State: means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigations systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the state or any portion thereof.

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Wet Weather Flows: Water entering storm drains during rainstorms or wet weather events.

Educational Program Terms

Activity/Educational Activity: Method used to produce changes in awareness, understanding, skills, and behavior in an audience.

Activity Implementation Plan: Provides details (e.g.: who, what, when) on how activities will be carried out.

Audience/Target Audience: Individuals or groups that education whom education is directed. Audiences can often be divided into those who need to take action and those who can support action.

Awareness: Know that an issue or concern exists.

Educational Goal: What is desired for a given audience to know, be able to do, or actually be doing.

Educational Program: For this document, an overall educational effort which is made up of individual educational strategies.

Educational Strategy: For this document, an educational effort directed at a specific Minimum Control Measure

Measurable Goal: Measuring educational goals can be difficult. How do you measure changes in knowledge of the public? A measurable goal is an educational goal that is practical for a Phase II program to measure.

Understanding/Knowledge: Understand the cause and effect of an issue or concern. Understand sufficiently to explain the issue or concern to others.

APPENDIX B ACRONYMS

ACOE	.....	United States Army Corps of Engineers
BAT	.....	Best Available Technology
BMP	.....	Best Management Practice
CFR	.....	Code of Federal Regulations
COD	.....	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CSO	.....	Combined Sewer Overflow
CWA	.....	Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972)
CZARA	...	Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments
EPA	.....	Environmental Protection Agency
FR	.....	Federal Register
GIS	.....	Geographic Information Systems
HAZMAT		Hazardous Material
MEP	.....	Maximum Extent Practicable
MEPA	.....	Minnesota Environmental Policy Act
MPCA	.....	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
MS4	.....	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSGP	.....	Multi Sector General Permit
NEPA	.....	National Environmental Policy Act
NOI	.....	Notice of Intent
NOT	.....	Notice of Termination
NPDES	...	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	.....	Non-point Source
O&M	.....	Operation and Maintenance
OW	.....	Office of Water
OWM	.....	Office of Wastewater Management
ORVW	...	Outstanding Resource Value Waters
PA	.....	Permitting Authority
POTW	...	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
SIC	.....	Standard Industrial Classification
SWPPP	..	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program
TMDL	.....	Total Maximum Daily Load
TSS	.....	Total Suspended Solids
UA	.....	Urbanized Area
USEPA	...	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey

APPENDIX C REFERENCES

REFERENCES

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EPA 833-F-00-001; Storm Water Phase II Final Rule An Overview Fact Sheet 1.0;
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MnDOT Local Road Research Board 1999-06; Overview of the Quality and Quantity of Roadway Runoff and Current Status of Phase II Storm Water Rules; October 1998

League of Minnesota Cities NPDES Phase II MS4 Guide Plan; November 2002

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency General Permit Authorization to Discharge Storm Water Associated with Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/State Disposal System Permit Program; Issued March 3, 2006; Effective June 1, 2006; Expiration May 31, 2011

Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan, City of Bloomington; December 4, 2000

Wetland Protection and Management Plan, City of Bloomington; 1997

City of Bloomington Wellhead Protection Plan, Part I, May 2002

City of Bloomington Wellhead Protection Plan, Part II, September 2003