

A. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BMP – Best Management Practice

BPJ – Best Professional Judgment

CGP – Construction General Permit

CWA – Clean Water Act (or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et Seq*)

DPW – Department of Public Works

EPA – U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

ERU – Equivalent Residential Unit

ESA – Endangered Species Act

FWS – U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

GIS – Geographic Information System

IA – Impervious Area

MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act

NMFS – U. S. National Marine Fisheries Service

NOI – Notice of Intent

RIPDES – Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

TU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

POTW – Publicly Owned Treatment Works

RIDEM – Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management

SF (sf or Sq. Ft.) – Square foot area measurement

SFR – Single Family Residential

SIC – Standard Industrial Classification

SMD – Stormwater Management District

SMEF – Stormwater Management Enterprise Fund

SPCC – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure

SSO – Separate Sewer Overflow

SW - Stormwater

SWMP Stormwater Management Program

SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load

B. DEFINITIONS

Best Management Practices (BMPs) - schedules of activities, practices (and prohibitions of practices), structures, vegetation, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to 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.

Impaired Water – A water is impaired if it does not meet one or more of its designated use(s). “Impaired” refers to categories 4 and 5 of the five part categorization approach used for classifying the water quality standards attainment status for water segments under the TMDL program. Impaired waters compilations are also sometimes referred to as “303(d) lists”. Category 5 waters are impaired because at least one designated use is not being supported or is threatened and a TMDL is needed. Category 4 waters indicate that at least one designated use is not being supported but a TMDL is not needed (4a indicates that a TMDL has been approved or established by EPA; 4b indicates other required control measures are expected in result in the attainment of water quality standards in a reasonable period of time; and 4c indicates that the nonattainment of the water quality standard is the result of pollution (e.g. habitat) and is not caused by a pollutant. See *USEPA’s 2006 Integrated Report Guidance, July 29, 2005* for more detail on the five part categorization of waters [under EPA National TMDL Guidance <http://www.epa.gov/owow/tmdl/policy.html>]

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer - 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, stormwater, 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 stormwater;
- (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.

Stormwater is stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) - A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point source discharges; load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and/or natural background, and must include a margin of safety (MOS) and account for seasonal variations. (See section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR §130.2 and §130.7).