

GLOSSARY¹

Antidegradation Requirements: Requirements that ensure protection of water quality for a particular water body where the water quality exceeds levels necessary to protect fish and wildlife propagation, and recreation on and in the water. This also includes special protection of waters designated as outstanding natural resource waters. Antidegradation plans are adopted by each state to minimize adverse effects on water.

Basin: A hydrologic unit consisting of a part of the surface of the earth covered by a drainage system consisting of a surface stream or body of impounded surface water plus all tributaries.

Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT): Technology-based standard established by the Clean Water Act (CWA) as the most appropriate means available on a national basis for controlling the direct discharge of toxic and non-conventional pollutants to navigable waters. BAT effluent limitation guidelines, in general, represent the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category or subcategory.

Best Available Technology/Best Control Technology (BAT/BCT): A level of technology based on the very best (state-of-the-art) control and treatment measures that have been developed or are capable of being developed and that are economically achievable within the appropriate industrial category.

Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT): Technology-based standard for discharges from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, pH, oil and grease. The BCT is established in light of a two-part "cost reasonableness" test which compares the cost for an industry to reduce its pollutant discharge with the cost to a POTW for similar levels of reduction of a pollutant loading. The second test examines the cost-effectiveness of additional industrial treatment beyond BPT. EPA must find limits which are reasonable under both tests before establishing them as BCT.

¹ Definitions in this glossary have been compiled from several key references and websites including: Denver Wastewater Management Division Rules and Regulations <http://www.denvergov.org/admin/template3/forms/Sewer%20charges.PDF>, Urban Drainage and Flood Control District, Volume 3 <http://www.udfcd.org/usdcm/vol3.htm>, Blueprint Denver Glossary http://www.denvergov.org/admin/template3/forms/BD_glossary.pdf, CWQCD <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/>, Utah APWA <http://www.ulct.org/apwa/Glossary.htm>, USGS website, Stormwater Magazine Glossary: http://www.forester.net/sw_glossary.html, EPA website glossaries <http://www.epa.gov/ednrmrl/main/gloss.htm> and http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/glossary.cfm?program_id=0, the Low Impact Development website: <http://www.lowimpactdevelopment.org/school/glossary.html>, the Maryland website <http://www.mde.state.md.us/assets/document/sedimentstormwater/Glossary.pdf>, and the NRDC website <http://www.nrdc.org/water/pollution/storm/gloss.asp>.

Best Management Practices (BMPs): 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 but are not limited to treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or wastewater disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Better Site Design: A collection of site planning, design, and development strategies that help reduce adverse impacts to the natural environment by recreating, to a certain extent, the original hydrology and plant community of the predevelopment site.

Biofilter: Dense vegetation designed to filter stormwater runoff as it passes through. (Also see definition of Grass Buffer and Grass Swale.)

Bioretention: Also known as Rain Garden, Bio-Filter and a LID BMP. On-lot retention of stormwater through the use of vegetated depressions engineered to collect, store, and infiltrate runoff.

BMP: Best Management Practice. (See definition above.)

Brownfield: According to the Environmental Protection Agency, a brownfield is an abandoned, idled, or under-used industrial or commercial facility where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.

Buffer Strip: Strips of grass or other erosion resistant vegetation located between a waterway and an area of more intensive land use. (Also see definition of Grass Buffer.)

Buffer Zone: A designated transitional area around a stream, lake, or wetland left in a natural, usually vegetated state so as to protect the waterbody from runoff pollution. Development is often restricted or prohibited in a buffer zone.

Catch Basin: An entryway to the storm drain system, usually located at a street corner.

CDPS: See Colorado Discharge Permit System.

Channel Stabilization: Erosion prevention and stabilization of velocity distribution in channel using jetties, drops, revetments, structural linings, vegetation, and other measures.

Clean Water Act: Legislation that provides statutory authority for the NPDES program; Public law 92-500; 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq. Also known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Cluster Development: Buildings concentrated in specific areas to minimize infrastructure and development costs while achieving the allowable density. This approach allows the preservation of natural open space for recreation, common open space, and preservation of environmentally sensitive features.

Colorado Discharge Permit System: The State of Colorado's system of permitting discharges (e.g., stormwater, wastewater) to Waters of the State that corresponds to the federal

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits under the federal Clean Water Law.

Combined Detention Basin: A detention basin that performs both water quality and flood control functions.

Constructed Wetland Basin: A constructed wetland basin is appropriate for large catchments and is a shallow retention pond which requires a perennial supply of water to permit the growth of rushes, willows, cattails, and reeds. It treats runoff by slowing it down to allow time for settling and biological uptake.

Cubic Feet Per Second (cfs): A rate of flow that is equal to a volume of water one foot high and one foot wide flowing a distance of one foot in one second. One "cfs" is equal to 7.48 gallons of water flowing each second. As an example, if a car's gas tank is 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot (2 cubic feet), then gas flowing at a rate of 1 cubic foot/second would fill the tank in two seconds.

Culvert: A short, closed (covered) conduit or pipe that passes stormwater runoff under an embankment, usually a roadway.

Design Storm: A rainfall event of specific size, intensity, and return frequency (e.g., the 1-year storm) that is used to calculate runoff volume and peak discharge rate.

Detention: The storage and slow release of stormwater from an excavated pond, enclosed depression, or tank. Detention is used for pollutant removal, stormwater storage, and peak flow reduction. Both wet and dry detention methods can be applied.

Effective Imperviousness: The total imperviousness of a site is the weighted average of individual areas of like imperviousness. For instance, paved streets (and parking lots) have an imperviousness of 100 percent; drives and walks have an imperviousness of 96 percent; roofs have an imperviousness of 90 percent; and lawn areas have an imperviousness of 0 percent. The total imperviousness of a site can be determined taking an area-weighted average of the imperviousness of the street, walk, roof, and lawn areas.

End-of-Pipe System: Any device and/or treatment system applied to stormwater, combined wastewater, municipal wastewater and/or industrial wastewater at the outlet of a collection system prior to a receiving water body. The majority of wastewater treatment systems including sanitary and combined wastewater treatment plants and many stormwater treatment schemes such as detention basins are end-of-pipe systems.

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 stormwater runoff. Erosion occurs naturally, but can be intensified by land clearing activities that remove established vegetation such as farming, development, road building, and timber harvesting.

Eutrophication: Excessive levels of phosphorous, nitrogen, and nutrients in the water, which leads to a decrease in oxygen levels. Often characterized by excessive growth of algae and aquatic vegetation, often resulting in deteriorated water quality and beach closings.

Event Mean Concentration (EMC): A method for characterizing pollutant concentrations in a receiving water from a runoff event often chosen for its practicality. The value is determined by compositing (in proportion to flow rate) a set of samples, taken at various points in time during a runoff event, into a single sample for analysis.

Extended Detention Basin: An extended detention basin is appropriate for larger sites and is designed to totally empty out sometime after stormwater runoff ends. The extended basin uses a much smaller outlet than a flood control detention basin which extends the emptying time for the more frequently occurring runoff events to facilitate pollutant removal.

Fecal Coliform: Bacteria found only in the intestinal tracts of humans and animals. The major sources are animal waste, waste treatment plants, and failing septic systems. The presence of these bacteria typically indicates pollution that may pose a potential health risk.

Filter Strip: Grassed strips situated along roads or parking areas that remove pollutants from runoff as it passes through, allowing some infiltration and reduction of velocity.

First Flush: The condition, often occurring in storm-sewer discharges, in which a disproportionately high pollutant load is carried in the first portion of the discharge or overflow.

Flow Control Structure: A structure, such as an outlet of a detention basin, that is designed to produce a specific rate of runoff in the outflow of a stormwater management facility, generally with the intent of reducing peak runoff rates from developed areas, and, for treatment BMPs, to provide an extended drain time for settling of particulates.

Forebay: Storage space located near a stormwater BMP inlet that serves to trap incoming coarse sediments before they accumulate in the main treatment area.

Geographic Information System (GIS): A database of digital information and data on land-use, land cover, ecological characteristics, and other geographic attributes that can be overlaid, statistically analyzed, mathematically manipulated, and graphically displayed using maps, charts, and graphs.

Grading: Stripping, excavating, filling and/or stockpiling soil to shape land area for development or other purposes.

Grass Buffer: Uniformly graded and densely vegetated area of turf grass. This BMP requires sheet flow to promote filtration, infiltration, and settling to reduce runoff pollutants.

Grass Swale: Densely vegetated drainageway with low-pitched side slopes that collects and slowly conveys runoff. Design of longitudinal slope and cross-section size forces the flow to be slow and shallow, thereby facilitating sedimentation while limiting erosion.

Green Roof: A vegetated roof that can be used to treat precipitation and/or provide detention. Green roofs require an engineered structure that can support soils, vegetation and loads associated with rainfall, snow, people and equipment. Key components include a waterproof membrane, root barrier, drainage layer, soil/growing medium, irrigation system and plants.

Greenway: A linear open space or corridor composed of native vegetation. Greenways can be used to create connected networks of open space that include traditional parks and natural areas.

Hot Spot: Area where land use or activities generate highly contaminated runoff with concentrations of pollutants in excess of those typically found in stormwater.

Household Hazardous Waste: Common everyday products that people use in and around their homes—including paint, paint thinner and pesticides—that, due to their chemical nature, can be hazardous if not properly disposed.

Hydrodynamic Structure: An engineered structure using gravitational separation and/or hydraulic flow to separate sediments and oils from stormwater runoff.

Hydrology: The science addressing the properties, distribution, and circulation of water across the landscape, through the ground, and in the atmosphere.

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

Integrated Management Practice (IMP): A Low Impact Development (LID) practice or combination of practices that are the most effective and practicable (including technological, economic, and institutional considerations) means of controlling the predevelopment site hydrology.

Impervious Area: A hard surface area (e.g., parking lot or rooftop) that prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil, thus causing water to run off the surface in greater quantities and at an increased rate of flow.

Infill Development: Development of vacant lots or enhancement of existing urban properties.

Infiltration: The process or rate at which water percolates from the land surface into the ground. Infiltration is also a general category of BMP designed to collect runoff and allow it to flow through the ground for treatment.

Inlet: An entrance into a ditch, storm sewer, or other waterway.

In-Line Storage: The use of a portion of the volume of a storm sewer or drain, combined sewer and/or interceptor sewer system that is not being used to transport combined wastewater or stormwater to accommodate the storage of additional stormwater runoff or combined wastewater. This term also applies to a storage facility, such as a tank, basin, or other reservoir,

which is connected to a sewer system in such a way that all flow in the system passes through the storage facility. In the latter usage, inline storage is differentiated from offline storage which is connected in such a way that excess flow can be diverted to the storage facility, but normal flows bypass the facility. (Also see Off-Line Storage.)

Integrated Pest Management (IPM): The practice of using biological, chemical, cultural, and physical measures to manage pests while minimizing or eliminating the use of chemical pesticides.

Level Spreader: An outlet designed to convert concentrated runoff to sheet flow and disperse it uniformly across a slope, thereby preventing/minimizing erosion.

Low Impact Development: The integration of a site's ecological and environmental goals and requirements into all phases of urban planning and design from the individual residential lot level to the entire watershed. Also see Smart Growth, Minimizing Directly Connected Impervious Area, Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.

Macroinvertebrate: An organism is visible without magnification and that lacks a backbone. Examples include snails, worms, fly larvae, and crayfish.

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

Media Filter: A filter containing sand, compost, sand peat, or perlite and zeolite designed to filter constituents (particulates, oil, bacteria, or dissolved metals) out of stormwater runoff as it passes through the filter. (Also see Sand Filter Extended Detention Basin.)

Micropool: A smaller permanent pool incorporated into the design of larger stormwater ponds to avoid resuspension of particles and minimize impacts to adjacent natural features.

Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L): A unit of concentration of a constituent in water or wastewater. It represents 0.001 gram of a constituent in 1 liter of water and is approximately equal to one part per million (PPM).

Minimizing Directly Connected Impervious Areas (MDCIA): A variety of runoff reduction strategies based on reducing impervious areas and routing runoff from impervious surfaces over grassy areas to slow down runoff and promote infiltration. The benefits are less runoff, less stormwater pollution, and less cost for drainage infrastructure. Also see Smart Growth and Low Impact Development.

Minimum Measures: Stormwater management programs required under the CDPS MS4 permit. They include public education and outreach, public participation/involvement, illicit discharge detection and elimination, construction site stormwater runoff control, post-construction stormwater management, and pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations.

Modular Block Porous Pavement: Modular block porous pavement consists of open void concrete slab units underlain with gravel. The surface voids are filled with sand. This BMP is intended to be used in low traffic areas to accommodate vehicles while facilitating stormwater infiltration near its source. A variation of this BMP is termed stabilized-grass porous pavement, consisting of plastic rings affixed to filter fabric underlain with gravel. The surface voids are filled with sand and grass sod or seed.

MS4: Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System, see below.

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

Municipal Stormwater Permit: An NPDES permit issued to municipalities to regulate discharges from municipal separate storm sewers for compliance with EPA regulations.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): The national program under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act for regulation of discharges of pollutants from point sources to waters of the United States. Discharges are illegal unless authorized by an NPDES permit.

NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, as described above.

Non-Point Source (NPS) Pollution: Pollution discharged over a wide land area, not from one specific location. These are forms of diffuse pollution caused by sediment, nutrients, organic and toxic substances originating from land-use activities and carried to lakes and streams by surface runoff. Non-point source pollution is contamination that occurs when rainwater, snowmelt, or irrigation washes off plowed fields, city streets, or suburban backyards. As this runoff moves across the land surface, it picks up soil particles and pollutants, such as nutrients and pesticides.

Non-Structural BMPs: Stormwater runoff treatment techniques which use natural measures to reduce pollution levels, and do not require extensive construction efforts and/or promote pollutant reduction by eliminating the pollutant source.

Off-Line: A management system designed to control a storm event by diverting a percentage of stormwater events from a stream or storm drainage system.

Oil/Water Separator: A device installed (usually at the entrance to a drain) which removes oil and grease from water entering the drain.

On-Line: A management system designed to control stormwater in its original stream or drainage channel.

Open Space: Land set aside for public or private use within a development that is not built upon.

Open-Channel Flow: Fluid flow where the bottom and sides of the flow are confined by solid surfaces and the upper surface is in contact with the atmosphere and is at atmospheric pressure. Open-channel flow occurs in rivers, streams, canals, channels, swales, and ditches, and in pipes, sewers, and culverts that are less than completely full.

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

Peak Flow: The maximum instantaneous discharge of a stream or river at a given location. It usually occurs at or near the time of maximum stage.

Peak Runoff Rate: The highest actual or predicted flow rate (measured in cubic feet per second) for runoff from a site.

Permeability: The ability of a material to allow the passage of a liquid, such as water through rocks or soil. Permeable materials, such as gravel and sand, allow water to move quickly through them, whereas impermeable material, such as clay, does not allow water to flow freely.

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

Pollutant (as defined by CDPS Regulation 6.3.0 [51]): Dredged spoil, dirt, slurry, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, sewage sludge, garbage, trash, chemical waste, biological nutrient, biological material, radioactive material, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, or any industrial, municipal or agriculture waste.

Pollutant Load: The quantity of pollutants carried in stormwater.

Porous Landscape Detention: Porous landscape detention consists of a low lying vegetated area underlain by a sand bed with an underdrain. A shallow surcharge zone exists above the porous landscape detention for temporary storage of the WQCV. This BMP allows small amounts of WQCV to be provided on parking lots or adjacent to buildings without requiring the set-aside of significant developable land areas. Also see Rain Garden.

Porous Pavement and Pavers: Alternatives to conventional asphalt that utilize a variety of porous media, often supported by a structural matrix, concrete grid, or modular pavement, which allow water to percolate through to a sub-base for gradual infiltration. See definition for Modular Block Porous Pavement.

Porous Pavement Detention: Porous pavement detention consists of modular block porous pavement that is installed flat and is provided with a two-inch-deep detention zone above its surface to temporarily store the WQCV from the tributary drainage area including its own surface. Runoff infiltrates the void spaces of the gravel base course through the sand filter and slowly exits through an underdrain.

Rain Garden: See bioretention and porous landscape detention.

Receiving Waters: Natural or man-made water systems into which materials are discharged.

Regional Transportation District (RTD): The regional public transportation agency for the six county Denver metropolitan area.

Restoration: Human activity that results in the return of an ecosystem to a close approximation of its condition prior to disturbance.

Retention Pond: A BMP consisting of a permanent pool of water designed to treat runoff by detaining water long enough for settling, filtering, and biological uptake. Wet ponds may also be designed to have an aesthetic and/or recreational value. These BMPs have a permanent pool of water that is replaced with stormwater, in part or in total, during storm runoff events. In addition, a temporary extended detention volume is provided above this permanent pool to capture storm runoff and enhance sedimentation. It requires a perennial supply of water to maintain the pool. A retention pond is appropriate for larger catchments.

Retrofit: The creation or modification of a stormwater management practice, usually in a developed area, that improves or combines treatment with existing stormwater infrastructure.

Riparian Area: Vegetated ecosystems along a waterbody through which energy, materials, and water pass. Riparian areas characteristically have a high water table and are subject to periodic flooding.

Riparian Zone: The border or banks of a stream. Although this term is sometimes used interchangeably with flood plain, the riparian zone is generally regarded as relatively narrow compared to a flood plain. The duration of flooding is generally much shorter, and the timing less predictable, in a riparian zone than in a river flood plain.

Runoff Reduction Practices: Strategies to reduce runoff peaks and volumes from urbanizing areas, employing a practice generally termed “minimizing directly connected impervious areas” (MDCIA).

Runoff: Water from rain, melted snow, or irrigation that flows over the land surface.

Sand Filter Extended Detention Basin: A sand filter extended detention basin consists of a sand bed and underdrain system. Above the vegetated sand bed is an extended detention basin sized to capture the WQCV. A sand filter extended detention basin provides pollutant removal through settling and filtering and is generally suited to off-line, on-site configurations where there is no base flow and the sediment load is relatively low.

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

Scupper: An opening in a wall through which water can drain (i.e., from the roof of a building or a landscape area)

Sediment: Soil, sand, and materials washed from land into water, usually after rain. Sediment can destroy fish-nesting areas, clog animal habitats, and cloud water so that sunlight does not reach aquatic plants.

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

Slope: Angle of land measured in horizontal distance necessary for the land to fall or rise one foot, expressed by horizontal distance in feet to one vertical foot.

Slotted Curbs: Curbs with slots or cut-out areas that allow stormwater to flow away from the curbed pavement into an adjacent landscape or turf area. These can reduce excessive concentration of flows and associated erosion problems.

Smart Growth: Development that uses a variety of strategies to enhance existing communities and protect community character in a way that is compatible with the natural environment, as well as attracts economic development. It encourages more town-oriented, transit-focused, and pedestrian-friendly new development while restoring vitality to existing developed areas. Also see Low Impact Development.

Source Control: A method of abating storm-generated or CSO pollution at the upstream, upland source where the pollutants originate and/or accumulate.

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC): A plan prepared by a facility to minimize the likelihood of a spill and to expedite control and cleanup activities should a spill occur.

Storage Capacity: The volume of fluid that can be stored in a system. For storm drainage and sewerage systems, storage capacity refers to the volume available for the temporary storage of excess storm flow or wastewater flow in a pipe, channel, basin, tank, or other facility, or in the system as a whole.

Storm Drain: A slotted opening leading to an underground pipe or an open ditch from carrying surface runoff.

Storm Sewer: A sewer that carries intercepted surface runoff, street wash, and other wash waters, or drainage, but excludes domestic sewage and industrial wastes except for unauthorized cross-connections.

Stormwater Facilities: Systems such as watercourses, constructed channels, storm drains, culverts, and detention/retention facilities that are used for the conveyance and/or storage of stormwater runoff.

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

Stormwater Ponds: A land depression or impoundment created for the detention or retention of stormwater runoff. See definition for Retention Pond and Extended Detention Basin.

Stormwater Quality Control Plan (identified in *Stormwater Quality Control Plan, An Information Guide*): The Wastewater Management Division's guidebook which identifies the submittal requirements relating to erosion, sedimentation, and water quality issues for all development, redevelopment, and other construction projects.

Stormwater Quality Detention: The temporary storage of stormwater to provide stormwater quality treatment through the settlement of suspended solids.

Stormwater Quantity Detention: The temporary storage of stormwater on a site to provide downstream flood control through the reduction of the runoff rate to pre-development levels.

Stormwater: Precipitation that accumulates in natural and/or constructed storage and stormwater systems during and immediately following a storm event.

Streetscaping: Physical amenities added to the roadway and intersections, including lighting, trees, landscaping, art, surface textures and colors, and street furniture.

Structural BMPs: Devices that are constructed to provide temporary storage and treatment of stormwater runoff.

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS): A series of techniques that are designed to manage surface water runoff as close to the source as possible in a more sustainable manner than traditional drainage systems. Typical techniques include porous surfacing, permeable paving systems, infiltration/attenuation trenches and swales. Also see Low Impact Development, Smart Growth, and Minimizing Directly Connected Impervious Area.

Surface Conveyance: A means of conducting stormwater runoff aboveground rather than in underground pipes, usually involving curb and gutter, concrete V-pan, or channel.

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

Suspended Sediment: Very fine soil particles that remain in suspension in water for a considerable period of time without contact with the solid fluid boundary at or near the bottom. They are maintained in suspension by the upward components of turbulent currents.

Sustainable Development: Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future to meet its own needs. Also: Development that maximizes efficiency and functionality of systems while minimizing the consumption of precious resources.

Swale: See definition of Grass Swale.

Technology-Based Effluent Limit: Permit limit for a pollutant that is based on the capability of a treatment method to reduce the pollutant to a certain concentration.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL): The maximum allowable loading of a pollutant that a designated water body can assimilate and still meet numeric and narrative water quality standards. TMDLs were established by the 1972 Clean Water Act. Section 303(d) of the US Water Quality Act requires states to identify water bodies that do not meet federal water quality standards. In 1996 the states developed (with EPA approval) a list of water bodies that failed to meet section 303(d) standards. These are the focus of TMDLs. Allocation of named pollutants is on percentage basis.

Transit-Oriented Development: Form of development that maximizes investment in transit infrastructure by concentrating the most intense types of development around transit stations to promote increased transit use.

Trash Rack: Grill, grate or other device installed at the intake of a channel, pipe, drain, or spillway for the purpose of preventing oversized debris from entering the structure.

Treatment Roof: A green roof that provides stormwater quality treatment.

Treatment Train: Best Management Practices that work together in series to provide stormwater quality treatment.

Treatment Volume: The volume of stormwater runoff from a site requiring stormwater quality treatment.

Underdrain: A perforated pipe, typically 4-6" in diameter placed longitudinally at the invert of a bioretention facility for the purposes of achieving a desired discharge rate.

Urban Design: Involves the social, economic, functional, environmental, and aesthetic objectives that result in the plan or structure of a city, in whole or in part.

Water Quality Capture Volume: The quantity of stormwater runoff that must be treated in stormwater quality BMPs in Denver. This volume is equivalent to the runoff from an 80th percentile storm, meaning that 80 percent of the most frequently occurring storms are fully captured and treated and larger events are partially treated. In simple terms, this quantity is about half of the runoff from a 2-year storm.

Waters of the State: Any and all surface and subsurface waters which are contained in or flow in or through this State, but does not include waters in sewage systems, waters in treatment works of disposal systems, and all water withdrawn for use until use and treatment have been completed.

Waters of the United States: 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 subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. Waters of the United States include all interstate waters and intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sand flats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds. [See 40 CFR 122.2 for the complete definition.]

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

Wet Pond: See definition of Retention Pond.

Wet Weather Flows: Water entering storm drains during rainstorms.

Wetlands: Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

WQCV: Water Quality Capture Volume (see definition above).

Zero-Lot-Line Development: A development option in which side yard restrictions are reduced and the building abuts a side lot line. Overall unit-lot densities are therefore increased. Zero-lot-line development can result in increased protection of natural resources, as well as reduction in requirements for roads and sidewalks.

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