

## APPENDIX B ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

### ACRONYMS:

**BMP** Best Management Practice  
**CDPHE** Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment  
**CDPS** Colorado Discharge Permit System  
**CF** Construction Fence  
**CFS** Cubic Feet Per Second  
**CO** Certificate of Occupancy  
**DESC** Drainage, Erosion, and Sedimentation Control  
**DW** Dewatering  
**ECB** Erosion Control Blanket  
**FEMA** Federal Emergency Management Agency  
**GESC** Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control  
**IP** Inlet Protection  
**MEP** Maximum Extent Practicable  
**MS4** Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System  
**NPDES** National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System  
**RCD** Reinforced Check Dam  
**RRB** Reinforced Rock Berm  
**SB** Sediment Basin  
**SCL** Sediment Control Log  
**SF** Silt Fence  
**SM** Seeding and Mulching  
**SR** Surface Roughening  
**SSA** Stabilized Staging Area  
**ST** Sediment Trap  
**TCO** Temporary Certificate of Occupancy  
**TER** Terracing  
**TSC** Temporary Stream Crossing  
**UDFCD** Urban Drainage and Flood Control District  
**VTC** Vehicle Tracking Control

### GLOSSARY:

**Administrative Variance** refers to variances that are considered by City Engineering Division to be complicated and which may require a more extensive review. These administrative variances shall be reviewed by the City Engineer.

**Applicable Construction Activity** means construction activities with land disturbance (surface disturbing and associated activities) of one or more acres, or disturbing less than one acre if that construction activity is part of a large common plan of development or sale that would disturb, or has disturbed one or more acres, unless the disturbed areas have been finally stabilized. Applicable construction activities include the land disturbing activity and all activities and materials associated with the construction site and located at, or contiguous to, the land disturbing activities.

**Applicant(s)** refers to the Owner and/or Contractor whom complete and sign the Permit Application.

**Alternate Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control (GESC) Manager** refers to an on-site representative who serves, in the absence of the GESC Manger, as the Permittee(s) contact person with the City and who is responsible for ongoing compliance with the GESC Permit.

**Best Management Practice (BMP)** means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, general good housekeeping pollution prevention and educational practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly to stormwater, receiving waters, or stormwater conveyance systems. BMPs also include treatment practices, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

**Check Dam (CD)** is a small rock dam, designed to withstand overtopping, that is placed in a small stream or drainageway. The purpose of the check dam is to trap water-borne sediment in the backwater zone upstream of the check and to reduce flow velocities in a channel.

**Clean Water Act** means the federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1251 et seq.), and any subsequent amendments thereto.

**Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) Stormwater Discharge Permit** or CDPS permit means a permit issued pursuant to the Colorado Water Quality Control Act (C.R.S. § 25-8-101 et seq., as amended).

**Common Plan of Development or Sale** means a contiguous (within 0.25 miles) area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules, but remain related.

**Compost Blanket** consists of a layer of Class I Compost spread over prepared, seeded topsoil to protect exposed soil against raindrop and wind erosion and to provide an organic soil amendment to promote the establishment of vegetation.

**Concrete Washout Area** is a shallow excavation with a small perimeter berm to isolate concrete truck/equipment washout operations.

**Construction** refers to the implementation of a proposed plan of improvements by a Contractor that may include excavating, site grading, utility work, paving, building, and other activities that may contribute to the disturbance of land and elevated levels of erosion and sediment.

**Construction Activity** means ground surface disturbing and associated activities (land disturbance), which include, but are not limited to, clearing, grading, excavation, demolition, installation of new or improved haul roads and access roads, staging areas, stockpiling of fill materials, and borrow areas. Construction does not include routine maintenance to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or the original purpose of the facility. Activities to conduct repairs that are not part of regular maintenance or for replacement are construction activities and are not routine maintenance. Repaving activities where underlying and/or surrounding soil is cleared, graded, or excavated as part of the repaving operation are considered construction activities unless they are an excluded site, Construction activity is from initial ground breaking to final stabilization regardless of ownership of the construction activities.

**Control Measure** means the same as Best Management Practice.

**Construction Fence** consists of orange plastic fencing, or other approved material, attached to support posts and used to control access to the construction site and delineate limits of construction.

**Degradation** refers to erosion of bed material from the bottom of a stream leading to a lowering of the channel invert.

**DESC Permit** refers to a Drainage, Erosion, and Sediment Control (DESC) Permit for detached single-family home construction. The DESC Permit follows the grading and infrastructure work undertaken under a GESC Permit.

**Design Engineer** refers to the qualified person responsible for the development of the GESC Plan as required by law.

**Development** refers to the process of creating new residential, commercial, office, or other land uses through the process of construction.

**Dewatering** consists of a gravel filter provided on the suction end of a pump to reduce the pumping of sediment and a rip rap pad at the discharge end of the pump to provide erosion protection. Dewatering includes settling the discharge water in a small basin or sediment pond before releasing to receiving waters.

**Disturbed Area** means that area of the land's surface disturbed by any work or activity upon the property by means including but not limited to grading, excavating, stockpiling soil, fill or other materials, clearing, vegetation removal, removal or deposit of any rock, soil or other materials, or other activities which expose soil. Disturbed area does not include the tillage of land that is zoned for agricultural use.

**Diversion Ditch** is a small earth channel used to divert and convey runoff to a sediment basin, check dam, or drainageway. Depending on slope, the diversion swale may need to be lined with erosion control matting, plastic (for temporary installations only), or riprap.

**Drainageway** is any natural or artificial watercourse, including but not limited to streams, rivers, creeks, ditches, channels. Canals, waterways, gullies, ravines, or washes in which water flows in a definite direction or course, either continuously or intermittently, including any area adjacent to it that is subject to inundation by reason of overflow or floodwater and meets any of the following conditions:

1. Provides for conveyance of stormwater runoff from an upstream property or development.
2. Defined as "waters of the United States" by the Army Corps of Engineers.
3. Supports riparian area or sensitive habitat.
4. Tributary area equal to or greater than 20 acres.
5. Alternation or filling will change the manner in which runoff is discharged onto a downstream property and potentially results in a negative impact to that downstream property.

**Erosion** is the process by which the land surface is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice and gravity.

**Erosion Control Blanket (ECB)** is a fibrous blanket of straw, jute, excelsior or coconut material trenched in and staked down over prepared, seeded soil. The matting reduces both wind and water erosion.

**Export** means transporting material from a construction site to another location.

**Final Stabilization** means the condition reached when all ground surface disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and for all areas of ground surface disturbing activities a uniform vegetative cover has been established with an individual plant density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels, or equivalent permanent, physical erosion reduction methods have been employed.

**Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control (GESC) Drawings** refers to the illustrative portion of the GESC Plan which show the location and extent of all grading, erosion and sediment control measures as well as other associated information required by the GESC Manual.

**Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control (GESC) Manager** refers to an on-site representative who serves as the Permittee(s) contact person with the City and who is responsible for ongoing compliance with the GESC Permit.

**Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Permit** refers to the permit obtained the City Engineering Department prior to commencement of land disturbing activities as defined in the City Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Manual.

**Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control (GESC) Permit Process** refers to the process applicants proceed through to obtain and proceeding with land disturbing activities within the incorporated limits of the City.

**Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control (GESC) Permit Program** refers to the program developed and administered by the City Engineering Department to regulate land disturbing activities within the incorporated limits of City.

**Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control (GESC) Plan** refers to the complete package on required information submitted to City Engineering Department for review and acceptance which include GESC Drawings, GESC Report, GESC Drawing and Report Checklist, and Option of Probable Cost Example Worksheet.

**Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control (GESC) Report** refers to the report submitted with the GESC Plan that details all aspects of the GESC plan such as Soils, Areas and Volumes, etc.

**Illicit Discharge** means any direct or indirect release of pollutants to the storm drainage system, except as excluded in Section 20.10.050(F) of the Cañon City Municipal Code.

**Inlet Protection (IP)** consists of a reinforced rock berm placed in front of (but not blocking) a curb-opening inlet or around an area inlet to reduce sediment in runoff entering the inlet.

**Land Disturbing Activity** means any activity that results in a change in the existing land surface (both vegetative and non-vegetative). Land disturbing activities include, but are not limited to clearing, grading, excavation, demolition, installation of new or improved haul roads and access roads, staging areas, stockpiling of fill materials, and borrow areas. Compaction that is associated with stabilization of structures and road construction shall also be considered a land disturbing activity.

**Limits of Construction** refers to the area shown on the GESC Plan that delineates areas in which construction activities can take place including staging, storage, and stockpiling.

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Discharge Permit or NPDES Permit** means a permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act.

**Operator** in this manual means the person or entity who has day-to-day supervision and control of activities occurring at the construction site. Operator can include the owner, developer, the general contractor or the agent of one of these parties.

**Owner** means the person who owns the facility, development, part of a facility or land at which construction activities are or will be occurring.

**Permittee(s)** refers to the Owner and/or Contractor whom obtain a GESC Permit.

**Pollutant** means any sewage, sewage biosolids, dirt, slurry, garbage, chemical waste, biological material, biological nutrient, solid waste, incinerator residue, ash, munitions, radioactive material, heat, rock, sand, cellar dirt, wrecked or discarded equipment and any municipal, industrial and agricultural wastes.

**Post-construction Permanent Water Quality Control Measures** means control measures that are comprised of facilities and structures that remove pollutants from water or retain, reuse, or provide for infiltration or evaporation of water.

**Professional Engineer** refers to an individual currently registered with the Colorado State Board of Registration as a Professional Engineer, practicing engineering in accordance with State law (Title 12, Article 25, Part 1).

**Receiving Water** means any water of the State of Colorado that receives a stormwater discharge from a MS4, including all watercourses, even if they are usually dry, and irrigation ditches that receive municipal stormwater. It also includes storm drainage systems owned by other entities.

**Reinforced Check Dam (RCD)** consists of rock placed within wire reinforced gabions to provide additional resistance to the forces of water. It serves the same purpose as a check dam, and, due to its greater strength, may be used on larger drainageways than a check dam.

**Reinforced Rock Berm (RRB)** consists of a linear mass of gravel enclosed in wire mesh to form a porous filter, able to withstand overtopping. The berm is heavy and stable and promotes sediment deposition on its upstream side as well as reducing flow velocities.

**Sediment Basin (SB)** refers to an impoundment that captures sediment-laden runoff and releases it slowly, providing prolonged settling times to capture coarse and fine-grained soil particles.

**Sediment Control Log (SCL)** refers to a cylindrical bundle of excelsior, straw, or coconut designed to form a semi-porous filter, able to withstand overtopping, and promote sediment deposition on the upstream side and reducing flow velocities.

**Sediment Trap (ST)** consists of a riprap berm with a small upstream basin that acts to trap coarse sediment particles.

**Sedimentation** means the deposition of soil particles dislodged by erosion.

**Seeding and Mulching (SM)** consists of drill seeding disturbed areas with permanent grasses and mechanical crimping of straw mulch to provide immediate protection against raindrop and wind erosion and, as the grass cover becomes established, to provide long-term stabilization of exposed soils.

**Silt Fence (SF)** is a temporary sediment barrier constructed of woven fabric stretched across supporting posts. The bottom edge of the fabric is placed in an anchor trench that is backfilled with compacted soil.

**Site Plan** means construction stormwater site plans, sediment and erosion control plans, stormwater pollution prevention plans, drainage reports, drainage plans, stormwater management plans, drainage and erosion control plans, and the site plan requirements as defined by the City's Subdivision and Development Regulations Appendix A to Title 16..

**Spill** means any intentional or unintentional release of solid or liquid material which may cause pollution of the MS4 or waters of the state.

**Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)** refers to stripping topsoil and spreading a layer of granular material in the area to be used for a trailer, parking, storage, unloading, and loading. A stabilized staging area reduces the likelihood that the vehicles most frequently entering a site are going to come in contact with mud.

**Stage of Construction** refers to the Initial, Interim, or the Final Stage of construction; control measures are to be shown on the GESC Plan as being installed at one of these three stages.

**Standard Control Measures (BMPs)** refers to any one of a number of control measures that have been approved for use in the City and for which standard notes and details have been prepared.

**Staff Variance** refers to a variance that is considered by the City Engineering Division to be minor in nature; these staff variances may be considered by the City Engineer.

**Stop Work Order** refers to a written notice provided by City Inspector that revokes a GESC Permit as a result of a priority violation; Contractors receiving a Stop Work Order shall cease construction operations until the problem is addressed and a signed Stop Work Order Release Form is obtained.

**Stormwater** means any surface flow, runoff, and drainage consisting entirely of water from any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation..

**Surface Roughening** consists of creating a series of grooves or furrows on the contour in all disturbed, graded areas to trap rainfall and reduce the formation of rill and gully erosion.

**Temporary Slope Drain** refers to a small culvert or plastic lined channel to convey runoff down a slope or channel bank to reduce the occurrence of rill and gully erosion.

**Temporary Stream Crossing** refers to a rock layer placed temporarily in a stream to allow construction equipment to cross. A stream crossing may include culverts or provide a low-water crossing, or ford. In either case, excavation of the existing channel banks is to be avoided and, in general, disturbance is to be kept to a minimum.

**Terracing** consists of creating one or more flat benches in high, steep cut or fill slopes to interrupt runoff and reduce the formation of rill and gully erosion.

**Vehicle Tracking Control** consists of a pad of 3” to 6” rock at all entrance/exit points for a site that is intended to help strip mud from tires prior to vehicles leaving the construction site.

**Vehicle Tracking Control with Wheel Wash** consists of a gravel and riprap pad at the main entrance/exit point for the site with an adjacent washwater/sediment trap. If the City of Cañon City requires a Permittee(s) to implement this control measure, each wheel of all vehicles coming in contact with dirt or mud shall be cleaned using a high-pressure washer prior to the vehicle leaving the site.

**Watercourse** means a channel, natural depression, slough, artificial channel, gulch, arroyo, stream, creek, pond, reservoir or lake, including major drainageways, in which stormwater runoff and floodwater flows, either regularly or infrequently.