

Appendix U Definitions

Anacostia Waterfront Development Zone (AWDZ) - the following areas of the District of Columbia, as delineated on a map in the DDOE's Stormwater Management Guidebook (Figure 2.1):

- (a) Interstate 395 and all rights-of-way of Interstate 395, within the District, except for the portion of Interstate 395 that is north of E Street, S.W., or S.E.;
- (b) All land between that portion of Interstate 395 that is south of E Street, S.W., or S.E., and the Anacostia River or Washington Channel;
- (c) All land between that portion of Interstate 695, and all rights of way, that are south of E Street, S.W. or S.E., and the Anacostia River;
- (d) The portion of Interstate 295 that is north of the Anacostia River, within the District, and all rights-of-way of that portion of Interstate 295;
- (e) All land between that portion of Interstate 295 that is north of the Anacostia River and the Anacostia River;
- (f) The portions of:
 - ♦ The Anacostia Freeway that is north or east of the intersection of the Anacostia Freeway and Defense Boulevard and all rights-of-way of that portion of the Anacostia Freeway;
 - ♦ Kenilworth Avenue that extend to the northeast from the Anacostia Freeway to Eastern Ave; and
 - ♦ Interstate 295, including its rights-of-way, that is east of the Anacostia River and that extends to the southwest from the Anacostia Freeway to Defense Boulevard.
- (g) All land between those portions of the Anacostia Freeway, Kenilworth Avenue, and Interstate 295 described in (f) and the Anacostia River;
- (h) All land that is adjacent to the Anacostia River and designated as parks, recreation, and open space on the District of Columbia Generalized Land Use Map, dated January 2002, except for the land that is:
 - ♦ North of New York Avenue, N.E.;
 - ♦ East of the Anacostia Freeway, including rights-of-way of the Anacostia Freeway;
 - ♦ East of the portion of Kenilworth Avenue that extends to the northeast from the Anacostia Freeway to Eastern Avenue;
 - ♦ East of the portion of Interstate 295, including its rights-of-way, that is east of the Anacostia River and that extends to the southwest from the Anacostia Freeway to Defense Boulevard, but excluding the portion of 295 and its rights-of-way that go to the northwest across the Anacostia River;

- ♦ Contiguous to that portion of the Suitland Parkway that is south of Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue; or
 - ♦ South of a line drawn along, and as a continuation both east and west of the center line of the portion of Defense Boulevard between Brookley Avenue, S.W., and Mitscher Road, S.W.;
- (i) All land, excluding Eastern High School, that is:
- ♦ Adjacent to the land described in (h);
 - ♦ West of the Anacostia River; and
 - ♦ Designated as a local public facility on the District of Columbia Generalized Land Use Map, dated January 2002;
- (j) All land that is:
- ♦ South or east of that portion of Potomac Avenue, S.E., between Interstate 295 and 19th Street, S.E.; and
 - ♦ West or north of the Anacostia River;
- (k) The portion of the Anacostia River within the District; and
- (l) The Washington Channel.

Anacostia Waterfront Development Zone Site - A site within the Anacostia Waterfront Development Zone (AWDZ) that undergoes a major regulated project that is publicly owned or publicly financed.

Animal confinement area - An area, including a structure, used to stable, kennel, enclose, or otherwise confine animals, not including confinement of a domestic animal on a residential property.

Applicant - A person or their agent who applies for approval pursuant to this chapter.

As-built plan - A set of architectural, engineering, or site drawings, which sometimes include specifications that certify, describe, delineate, or present details of a completed construction project.

Best management practice (BMP) - Structural or non-structural practice that minimizes the impact of stormwater runoff on receiving waterbodies and other environmental resources, especially by reducing runoff volume and the pollutant loads carried in that runoff.

Buffer - An area along a stream, river, or other natural feature that provides protection for that feature.

Building permit - Authorization for construction activity issued by the District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs.

Clearing - The removal of trees and brush from the land excluding the ordinary mowing of grass, pruning of trees or other forms of long-term landscape maintenance.

Common plan of development - Multiple, separate, and distinct land-disturbing, substantial improvement, or other construction activities taking place under, or to further, a single, larger plan, although they may be taking place at different times on different schedules.

Compacted cover - An area of land that is functionally permeable, but where permeability is impeded by increased soil bulk density as compared to natural cover, such as through grading, construction, or other activity and will require regular human inputs such as periodic planting, irrigation, mowing, or fertilization. Examples include landscaped planting beds, lawns, or managed turf.

Conservation area – area with a natural cover designation set aside to receive stormwater runoff as part of an impervious surface disconnection practice.

Construction - Activity conducted for the:

- (a) Building, renovation, modification, or razing of a structure; or
- (b) Movement or shaping of earth, sediment, or a natural or built feature

Control measure - Technique, method, device, or material used to prevent, reduce, or limit discharge.

Critical area stabilization - Stabilization of areas highly susceptible to erosion, including down-slopes and side-slopes, through the use of brick bats, straw, erosion control blanket mats, gabions, vegetation, and other control measures.

Cut - An act by which soil or rock is dug into, quarried, uncovered, removed, displaced, or relocated and the conditions resulting from those actions.

Demolition - The removal of part or all of a building, structure, or built land cover.

Department - The District Department of the Environment or its agent.

Dewatering - Removing water from an area or the environment using an approved technology or method, such as pumping.

Director - The Director of the District Department of the Environment.

District - The District of Columbia.

Drainage area - Area contributing runoff to a single point.

Easement - A right acquired by a person to use another person's land for a special purpose.

Electronic media - Means of communication via electronic equipment, including the internet.

Erosion - The process by which the ground surface, including soil and deposited material, is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice, or gravity.

Excavation - An act by which soil or rock is cut into, dug, quarried, uncovered, removed, displaced or relocated and the conditions resulting from those actions.

Existing retention - Retention on a site, including by each existing best management practice (BMP) and land cover, before retrofit of the site with installation of a new BMP or land cover.

Exposed area - Land that has been disturbed or land over which unstabilized soil or other erodible material is placed.

Grading - Causing disturbance of the earth, including excavating, filling, stockpiling of earth materials, grubbing, root mat or topsoil disturbance, or any combination of them.

Green Area Ratio (GAR) - The ratio of the weighted value of landscape elements to land area, as it relates to an increase in the quantity and quality of environmental performance of the urban landscape as defined in the Zoning regulation (Title 11 DCMR) Chapter 34. Details are provided under a separate and unique DDOE guidance manual.

Impervious cover - A surface area which has been compacted or covered with a layer of material that impedes or prevents the infiltration of water into the ground, examples include conventional streets, parking lots, rooftops, sidewalks, pathways with compacted sub-base, and any concrete, asphalt, or compacted gravel surface and other similar surfaces.

Infiltration - The passage or movement of surface water through the soil profile.

Land cover - Surface of land that is impervious, compacted, or natural.

Land-cover change - Conversion of land cover from one type to another, typically in order to comply with a requirement of this chapter or to earn certification of a Stormwater Retention Credit.

Land-disturbing activity - Movement of earth, land, or sediment and related use of land to support that movement. This includes stripping, grading, grubbing, trenching, excavating, transporting, and filling of land, as well as the use of pervious adjacent land for movement and storage of construction vehicles and materials.

Low impact development (LID) - A land-planning and engineering-design approach to manage stormwater runoff within a development footprint. It emphasizes conservation, the use of on-site natural features, and structural best management practices to store, infiltrate, evapotranspire, retain, and detain rainfall as close to its source as possible with the goal of mimicking the runoff characteristics of natural cover.

Maintenance agreement – See Section 5.4.2 Maintenance Agreement.

Maintenance contract – See “maintenance agreement.”

Maintenance responsibility – See Section 5.4.1 Maintenance Responsibility.

Maintenance plan – Planned scheduled maintenance for the life of the BMP.

Maintenance schedule – See “maintenance plan”.

Maintenance standards – Detailed maintenance plan laid out in Exhibit C within Declaration of Covenants.

Major land-disturbing activity - Activity that disturbs, or is part of a common plan of development that disturbs, five thousand square feet (5,000 ft²) or greater of land area, except that multiple distinct projects that each disturb less than 5,000 ft² of land and that are in separate, non-adjacent sites do not constitute a major land-disturbing activity.

Major regulated project - A major land-disturbing activity or a major substantial improvement activity.

Major substantial improvement activity - Substantial improvement activity and associated land-disturbing activity, including such activities that are part of a common plan of development, for which the combined footprint of improved building and land-disturbing activity is 5,000 square feet or greater. A major substantial improvement activity may include a substantial improvement activity that is not associated with land disturbance.

Market value of a structure - Assessed value of the structure for the most recent year, as recorded in the real property assessment database maintained by the District of Columbia’s Office of Tax and Revenue.

Natural cover - Land area that is dominated by vegetation and does not require regular human inputs such as irrigation, mowing, or fertilization to persist in a healthy condition. Examples include forest, meadow, or pasture.

Non-structural BMP - A land use, development, or management strategy that minimizes the impact of stormwater runoff, including conservation of natural cover or disconnection of impervious surface.

Off-site retention - Use of a Stormwater Retention Credit or payment of in-lieu fee in order to achieve an Off-Site Retention Volume under these regulations.

Off-Site Retention Volume (Offv) - A portion of a required Stormwater Retention Volume or required Water Quality Treatment Volume that is not retained on site.

On-site retention - Retention of a site’s stormwater on that site or via conveyance to a shared best management practice on another site.

On-site stormwater management - Retention, detention, or treatment of stormwater on site or via conveyance to a shared best management practice.

Original Stormwater Retention Credit (SRC) owner – A person who is indicated as the proposed SRC owner in an application to the Department for the certification of an SRC. The

proposed SRC owner becomes the original SRC owner upon the Department's certification of the SRC.

Owner - The person who owns real estate or other property, or that person's agent.

Peak discharge - The maximum rate of flow of water at a given point and time resulting from a storm event.

Person - A legal entity, including an individual, partnership, firm, association, joint venture, public or private corporation, trust, estate, commission, board, public or private institution, cooperative, the Government of the District of Columbia and its agencies, and the federal government and its agencies.

Pervious Area – area with a compacted cover designation set aside to receive stormwater runoff as part of an impervious surface disconnection practice.

Post-development - Describing conditions that may be reasonably expected to exist after completion of land development activity on a site.

Practice - A system, device, material, technique, process, or procedure that is used to control, reduce, or eliminate an impact from stormwater; except where the context indicates its more typical use as a term describing a custom, application, or usual way of doing something.

Preconstruction meeting - The mandatory meeting occurring prior to any construction, including the owner, the designer, the installer, and the DDOE inspector. This meeting must contain an on-site component to evaluate the SWMP against existing site conditions. This should include, at a minimum, a visual examination of land cover types, the tree preservation plan, boundaries of the contributing drainage area(s), the existing inlet elevation(s) to ensure they conform to original design.

Predevelopment - Describing conditions of meadow land and its relationship to stormwater before human disturbance of the land.

Preproject - Describing conditions, including land covers, on a site that exist at the time that a stormwater management plan is submitted to DDOE.

Publicly owned or publicly financed project - A project:

- (a) That is District-owned or District-instrumentality owned;
- (b) Where at least fifteen percent (15%) of a project's total cost is District-financed or District-instrumentality financed; or
- (c) That includes a gift, lease, or sale from District-owned or District instrumentality-owned property to a private entity.

Public right-of-way (PROW) - The surface, the air space above the surface (including air space immediately adjacent to a private structure located on public space or in a public right-of-

way), and the area below the surface of any public street, bridge, tunnel, highway, lane, path, alley, sidewalk, or boulevard.

Public space - All the publicly owned property between the property lines on a street, park, or other public property as such property lines are shown on the records of the District, and includes any roadway, tree space, sidewalk, or parking between such property lines.

Raze - The complete removal of a building or other structure down to the ground.

Responsible person - Construction personnel knowledgeable in the principles and practices of soil erosion and sediment control and certified by a Department-approved soil erosion and sedimentation control training program to assess conditions at the construction site that would impact the effectiveness of a soil-erosion or sediment-control measure on the site.

Retention - Keeping a volume of stormwater runoff on site through infiltration, evapotranspiration, storage for non-potable use, or some combination of these.

Retention capacity - The volume of stormwater that can be retained by a best management practice or land cover.

Retention failure - Failure to retain a volume of stormwater for which there is an obligation to achieve retention, including retention that an applicant promises to achieve in order to receive Department-certified Stormwater Retention Credits (SRCs). Retention failure may result from a failure in construction, operation, or maintenance; a change in stormwater flow; or a fraud, misrepresentation, or error in an underlying premise in an application.

Retrofit - A best management practice or land cover installed in a previously developed area to improve stormwater quality or reduce stormwater quantity relative to current conditions.

Runoff - That portion of precipitation (including snow-melt) which travels over the land surface, and also from rooftops, either as sheetflow or as channel flow, in small trickles and streams, into the main water courses.

Sediment - Soil, including soil transported or deposited by human activity or the action of wind, water, ice, or gravity.

Sedimentation - The deposition or transportation of soil or other surface materials from one place to another as a result of an erosion process.

Shared best management practice (S-BMP) - A best management practice (BMP), or combination of BMPs, providing stormwater management for stormwater conveyed from another site or sites.

Site - A tract, lot or parcel of land, or a combination of tracts, lots, or parcels of land for which development is undertaken as part of a unit, sub-division, or project. The mere divestiture of ownership or control does not remove a property from inclusion in a site.

Site drainage area (SDA) - The area that drains to a point on a site from which stormwater discharges. Throughout this guidance and in accompanying calculator spreadsheets this is referred to as the drainage area(s) within the limits of disturbance. The use of DA to indicate SDA, or a subset of SDA, is common.

Soil - All earth material of whatever origin that overlies bedrock and may include the **decomposed zone of bedrock which can be readily excavated by mechanical equipment.**

Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan - A set of drawings, calculations, specifications, details, and supporting documents related to minimizing or eliminating erosion and off-site sedimentation caused by stormwater on a construction site. It includes information on construction, installation, operation, and maintenance.

Soils report - A geotechnical report addressing all soil erosion and sediment control-related soil attributes, including but not limited to site soil drainage and stability.

Storm sewer - A system of pipes or other conduits which carries or stores intercepted surface runoff, street water, and other wash waters, or drainage, but excludes domestic sewage and industrial wastes.

Stormwater - Flow of water that results from runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Stormwater Fee Discount - The program that will allow District water and sewer ratepayers to apply for a discount of up to fifty-five percent (55 %) of the DDOE Stormwater Fee that appears on their DC Water bill. To be eligible for a discount, ratepayers must have installed Best Management Practices (BMPs) that retain or prevent stormwater runoff. The program rules are defined in Title 21, Water and Sanitary, Chapter 5, Water Quality and Pollution, of the DCMR sections 557 through 563. Details are provided under a separate and unique DDOE guidance manual.

Stormwater management - A system to control stormwater runoff with structural and non-structural best management practices, including: (a) quantitative control of volume and rate of surface runoff and (b) qualitative control to reduce or eliminate pollutants in runoff.

Stormwater Management Guidebook (SWMG) - The current manual published by DDOE containing design criteria, specifications, and equations to be used for planning, design, and construction, operations, and maintenance of a site and each best management practice on the site.

Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) - A set of drawings, calculations, specifications, details, and supporting documents related to the management of stormwater for a site. A SWMP includes information on construction, installation, operation, and maintenance.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) - A document that identifies potential sources of stormwater pollution at a construction site, describes practices to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharge from the site, and may identify procedures to achieve compliance.

Stormwater Retention Credit (SRC) - One gallon (1 gal.) of retention capacity for one (1) year, as certified by DDOE. An SRC may also be referred to as a RainReC.

Stormwater Retention Credit ceiling - Maximum retention for which DDOE will certify an SRC, calculated using the SWRv equation with P equal to 1.7 inches.

Stormwater Retention Volume (SWRv) - Volume of stormwater from a site for which the site is required to achieve retention.

Stripping - An activity which removes or significantly disturbs the vegetative surface cover including clearing, grubbing of stumps and rock mat, and top soil removal.

Substantial improvement - A repair, alteration, addition, or improvement of a building or structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started.

Structural best management practice - A practice engineered to minimize the impact of stormwater runoff, including a bioretention, green roof, permeable paving system, system to capture stormwater for non-potable uses, etc.

Supplemental review - A review that DDOE conducts after the review it conducts for a first re-submission of a plan.

Swale - A narrow low-lying stretch of land which gathers or carries surface water runoff.

Total suspended solids (TSS) - The entire amount of organic and inorganic particles dispersed in water. TSS is measured by several methods, which entail measuring the dry weight of sediment from a known volume of a subsample of the original.

Waste material - Construction debris, dredged spoils, solid waste, sewage, garbage, sludge, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial or municipal waste.