

SAN DIEGO COUNTY REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY

CODES

ARTICLE 8	-	GENERAL OPERATIONS
PART 8.7	-	STORM WATER CONTROL
SECTION 8.71	-	DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

(a) For the purpose of Sections 8.70 to 8.80 of this Code (the “**Storm Water Code**”), the following words and phrases are defined and shall be construed as hereinafter set out, unless it is apparent from the context that they have a different meaning:

(1) “**Authority**” means the San Diego County Regional Airport Authority, a local entity of regional government.

(2) “**Basin Plan**” means the Comprehensive Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin, adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region in September 1994, and all subsequent amendments.

(3) “**Best Available Technology Economically Achievable**” (BAT), as defined by United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), means a 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 nonconventional pollutants to navigable waters, the BAT effluent limitations guidelines, in general, represent the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category or subcategory.

(4) “**Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology**” (BCT), as defined by U.S. EPA, means a technology-based standard for the discharge from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended sediment (TSS), fecal coliform, pH, oil and grease.

(5) “**Best Management Practices**” (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibition of practices, general good housekeeping practices, pollution prevention and educational practices, maintenance procedures, structural or hardscape features that detoxify and remove pollutants or reduce flow, and other management practices to prevent or reduce to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly to waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage and leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

(6) “**Clean Water Act**” (CWA) means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act enacted in 1972 by Public Law 92-500 and amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987 933

U.S.C. §§1251-1387). The Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States unless said discharge is in accordance with a NPDES Permit.

(7) “**Commercial Activity**” means any public or private activity involved in the storage, transportation, distribution, exchange or sale of goods and/or commodities or providing professional and/or non-professional services.

(8) “**Construction Activity**” is defined as clearing, grading or excavation that results in soil disturbance. Construction activity does not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity or the original purpose of the facility, nor does it include emergency construction activities required to immediately protect public health and/or safety.

(9) “**Control**” means to minimize, reduce or eliminate by technological, legal, contractual or other means, the discharge of pollutants from an activity or activities.

(10) “**Discharge**” means any release, spill, leak, pump, flow, escape, dumping, or disposal of any liquid, semi-solid or solid substance.

(11) “**Hazardous Material(s)**” means any substance whether solid, liquid, or gaseous in nature: (i) the presence of which requires investigation or remediation or (ii) which is or becomes defined as a hazardous waste, hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant under any applicable federal, state, or local statute, regulation, rule or ordinance or amendments thereto including, without limitation, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. §§9601-9675), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. §§6901-6992), the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. §§7401-7642), and the Clean Water Act, and state and federal regulations relating to stormwater discharges, including without limitation, 40 CFR Part 122; or (iii) the presence of which causes or threatens to cause a nuisance or poses or threatens to pose a hazard to the health or safety of persons: or (iv) without limitation, which contains gasoline, diesel fuel, other petroleum hydrocarbons, natural gas liquids, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos, or lead-based paint.

(12) “**Hazardous Waste(s)**” includes any waste or combination of wastes as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 261, 49 CFR Part 171 or the California Code of Regulations, 22 CCR §66261, et seq.

(13) “**Illegal Discharge**” means any Discharge to the Storm Water Conveyance System that is prohibited under federal, state or local statutes, ordinances, codes or regulations or degrades the quality of Receiving Waters. Illegal Discharges include all Non-Storm Water Discharges except Discharges pursuant to an NPDES Permit or Discharges that are exempted or conditionally exempted by such NPDES Permit or granted as a special waiver or exemption by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

(14) “**Illicit Connection**” means any man-made conveyance that is connected directly to the Storm Water Conveyance System or Receiving Waters, excluding roof-drains and other similar connections, that serves as a pathway for any Illegal Discharge.

(15) “**Impervious Surface**” means any man-made or modified surface that

prevents or significantly reduces the entry of water into the underlying soil, resulting in runoff from the surface in greater quantities and/or at an increased rate, when compared to natural conditions prior to development. Examples of places that commonly exhibit impervious surfaces include parking lots, driveways, roadways, storage areas and rooftops. The imperviousness of these areas commonly results from paving, compacted gravel, compacted earth and oiled earth.

(16) **“Industrial Activity”** means any public or private activity which is associated with any of the 11 categories of activities defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) and required to obtain a NPDES Permit.

(17) **“Industrial/Commercial Facility”** means any facility involved and/or used in either the production, manufacture, storage, transportation, distribution, exchange or sale of goods and/or commodities, and any facility involved and/or used in providing professional or non-professional services. This category of facility includes, but is not limited to, any facility defined by the Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC). Facility ownership (federal, state, municipal, private) and profit motive of the facility are not factors in this definition.

(18) **“Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program (JRMP) Document”** means a written description of the specific jurisdictional runoff management measures and programs that the Authority will implement to comply with the NPDES Permit for the Authority’s municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4 or Storm Water Conveyance System) and ensure that storm water pollutant discharges in runoff are reduced to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) and do not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

(19) **“Maximum Extent Practicable” (MEP)** means the standard for implementation of Storm Water management programs to reduce Pollutants in Storm Water. MEP refers to Storm Water management programs taken as a whole. It is the MEP taking into account equitable considerations and competing facts, including but not limited to, the gravity of the problem, public health risk, societal concern, environmental benefits, Pollutant removal effectiveness, regulatory compliance, public acceptance, ability to implement, cost and technical feasibility. Section 402(p) of the CWA requires that municipal permits “. . . shall require controls to reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MEP, including management practices, control techniques and systems, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions as the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the state determines appropriate for the control of said Pollutants.”

(20) **“NPDES Permit”** means a permit relating to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System issued by the U.S. EPA, State Water Resources Control Board, or California Regional Water Quality Control Board pursuant to the CWA that authorizes Discharges to waters of the United States and/or water of the State of California and requires the reduction of Pollutants in the Discharge.

(21) **“Non-Storm Water Discharge”** means any Discharge to a municipal Storm Water Conveyance System or Receiving Waters that is not composed entirely of Storm Water.

(22) **“Process Water”** shall mean water which contains Hazardous Materials

or Solid Waste from any point or non-point source subject to the Clean Water Act, amendments thereto, and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, including without limitation, requirements of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Program (“NPDES”), and the State of California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

(23) “**Pollutant**” means any “pollutant” defined in §502(6) of the CWA or incorporated into the California Water Code §13373 and any Hazardous Materials, Solid Wastes, and Process Waters (as such terms are defined herein).

(24) “**Pollution Prevention**” means source reduction, preventing or reducing waste where it originates, at the source, including practices that conserve natural resources by reducing or eliminating pollutants through increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water and land.

(25) “**President/Chief Executive Officer**” means the President/CEO of the Authority or his/her duly authorized representative(s) designated to administer, implement and enforce the provisions of the Storm Water Code.

(26) “**Receiving Waters**” means any water, surface or underground, including saline waters within the boundaries of the State [California Water Code §13050(e) including Diego Bay.

(27) “**Regional Board**” means the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region.

(28) “**Solid Waste**” has the same meaning as in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and includes sewage.

(29) “**Storm Water**” or “**Stormwater**” means water that originates from atmospheric moisture (rainfall or snowfall) and that falls onto land, water or other surfaces. Stormwater runoff is that portion of precipitation that flows across a surface and into the storm drain system or directly into receiving water. Without any change in its meaning, this term can be spelled or written as one word or two separate words.

(30) “**Storm Water Code**” means Sections 8.70 to 8.79 of this Code.

(31) “**Storm Water Conveyance System**” means any facilities or any part thereof, including streets, gutters, conduits, natural and artificial drains, channels and watercourses that are used for the purpose of collecting, storing, transporting or disposing of Storm Water and are located within the Jurisdiction of the Authority.

(32) “**Storm Water Management Plan**” (SWMP) means a document which combines the Authority’s Industrial Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Municipal Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program (JRMP) into one document and which describes the Atuhority’s on-site program activities to eliminate or reduce Pollutant Discharges to the Storm Water Conveyance System and Receiving Waters, to the applicable maximum extent practicable (MEP) or BAT/BCT standard.

(33) **“Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan”** (SWPPP) means a document which describes the on-site program activities to eliminate or reduce Pollutant Discharges to the Storm Water Conveyance System and Receiving Waters to the applicable MEP or BAT/BCT standard.

(34) **“Storm Water Runoff”** means that part of precipitation (rainfall or snowmelt) which travels across a surface to the Storm Water Conveyance System or Receiving Waters.

(35) **“Toxic Materials”** means any material(s) or combination of materials which directly or indirectly causes or contributes to acute or chronic toxicity to any living organism.

(36) **“Untreated”** means non-Storm Water runoff, wastewater or wash waters that have not been subjected to any applicable treatment control, Best Management Practices or are not in compliance with conditions of a separate or general NPDES Permit.

(37) **“Urban Runoff”** means surface water flow produced by storm and non-storm events. Non-storm events include flow from residential, commercial or industrial activities involving the use of potable and non-potable water.

(38) **“Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin”** (Basin Plan) means a document that designates beneficial uses for water bodies in the San Diego region and establishes water quality objectives and implementation plans to protect those beneficial uses.

(39) **“Water Quality Improvement Plan”** (WQIP) means the document required by the NPDES Permit for the Authority’s municipal separate storm water sewer system (Storm Water Conveyance System) that guides the Authority’s jurisdictional runoff management programs (JRMPs) towards achieving the outcome of improved water quality for discharges into the Storm Water Conveyance System and Receiving Waters.

[Amended by Resolution No. 2018-0053 dated June 7, 2018.]

[Adopted by Resolution No. 2002-02 dated September 20, 2002.]