

EXHIBIT I:

Glossary

Regional MS4 Permit	Order No. R9-2013-0001 as amended by Order No. R9-2015-0001 and Order No. R9-2015-0100, an NPDES Permit issued by the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board.
Applicant	Public or private entity seeking the discretionary approval of new or replaced improvements from the Copermitee with jurisdiction over the project site. The Applicant has overall responsibility for the implementation and the approval of a Priority Development Project. The WQMP also uses the term “user” to refer to the applicant such as developer or project proponent, or the Registered Professional Civil Engineer responsible for submitting the Project-Specific WQMP, and designing the required BMPs.
Bed Sediment	Term to define the coarse-grained portion of the sediment load
Bed Sediment Load	The Bed Sediment (material that moves along the bed by sliding or saltating) and part of the suspended sediment load including particle size fractions in the channel Bed Sediments.
Best Management Practice (BMP)	Defined in 40 CFR 122.2 as 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 treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. In the case of municipal storm water permits, BMPs are typically used in place of numeric effluent limits.
Biofiltration	Defined in the Regional MS4 Permit as practices that use vegetation and amended soils to detain and treat runoff from impervious areas. Treatment is through filtration, infiltration, adsorption, ion exchange, and biological uptake of pollutants.
Biofiltration BMP	A class of BMPs that use dense vegetation and biologically-active amended soils to detain and treat runoff from impervious areas. Treatment is through filtration, infiltration, adsorption, ion exchange, and biological uptake of pollutants. Biofiltration BMPs may be either partial retention or no retention BMPs. The Applicant may refer to Section 2.3.2 for more information on retention requirements.

Bioretention BMP	Engineered vegetated areas that are designed to receive and fully infiltrate runoff and provide additional treatment of infiltrated runoff through filtration, adsorption, ion exchange, and biological update of pollutants. Water retained by these BMPs is either evapotranspired by plants in the BMP, or slowly allowed to infiltrate into the underlying soils. The applicant may refer to Section 2.3.2 for more information on these BMPs.
BMP Fact Sheets	BMP Fact Sheets are available in the LID BMP Design Handbook. Individual BMP Fact Sheets include siting considerations, and design and sizing guidelines for seven types of structural BMPs (infiltration basin, infiltration trench, permeable pavement, harvest-and-use, bioretention, extended detention basin, and sand filter).
California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA)	Publisher of the California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbooks, available at: www.cabmphandbooks.com .
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act - a statute that requires state and local agencies to identify the significant environmental impacts of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible.
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System - an integrated network of 118 automated active weather stations all over California managed by the California Department of Water Resources.
Copermittees	The Regional MS4 Permit identifies the Cities of Murrieta, Temecula, and Wildomar, the County, and the District, as Copermittees for the SMR.
County	The abbreviation refers to the County of Riverside in this document.
Critical Shear Stress	Threshold above which motion of bed sediment is initiated.
CWA	Clean Water Act - is the primary federal law governing water pollution. Passed in 1972, the CWA established the goals of eliminating releases of high amounts of toxic substances into water, eliminating additional water pollution by 1985, and ensuring that surface waters would meet standards necessary for human sports and recreation by 1983. CWA Section 402(p) is the federal statute requiring NPDES permits for discharges from MS4s.

CWA Section 303(d) Waterbody	Impaired water in which water quality does not meet applicable water quality standards and/or is not expected to meet water quality standards, even after the application of technology based pollution controls required by the CWA. The discharge of urban runoff to these water bodies by the Copermitees is significant because these discharges can cause or contribute to violations of applicable water quality standards.
DCIA	Directly Connected Impervious Areas - those impervious areas that are hydraulically connected to the MS4 (i.e. street curbs, catch basins, storm drains, etc.) and thence to the structural BMP without flowing over pervious areas.
DCV	Design Capture Volume (DCV) is the volume of runoff produced from the Design Storm to be mitigated through LID Retention BMPs, Other LID BMPs and Volume Based Treatment Control BMPs, as appropriate.
Design Flow Rate	The design flow rate represents the minimum flow rate capacity that flow-based treatment control BMPs and Proprietary Biofiltration BMPs should treat to the MEP, when considered.
Design Storm	The Regional MS4 Permit has established the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event as the "Design Storm". The applicant may refer to Exhibit A to identify the applicable Design Storm Depth (D85) to the project.
Discretionary Approval	A decision in which a Copermitee uses its land use planning authority in deciding whether and how to carry out or approve a project.
District	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.
DMA	A Drainage Management Area - a delineated portion of a project site that is hydraulically connected to a common structural BMP or conveyance point. The Applicant may refer to Section 3.3 for further guidelines on how to delineate DMAs.
Drawdown Time	Refers to the amount of time for the BMP to empty from brim full. The specified or incorporated drawdown times are to ensure that adequate contact or detention time has occurred for treatment, while not creating vector or other nuisance issues. It is important to abide by the drawdown time requirements stated in the fact sheet for each specific BMP.
Effective Area	Area which 1) is suitable for a BMP (for example, if infiltration is potentially feasible for the site based on infeasibility criteria, infiltration must be allowed over this area) and 2) receives runoff from impervious areas.
Ep	stream erosion potential

Erosion	The process by which soil and rock are removed from the Earth's surface by exogenic processes such as wind or water flow, and then transported and deposited in other locations
ESA	An Environmental Sensitive Area (ESA) designates an area "in which plants or animals life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which would be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments". (Reference: California Public Resources Code § 30107.5).
ET	Evapotranspiration (ET) is the loss of water to the atmosphere by the combined processes of evaporation (from soil and plant surfaces) and transpiration (from plant tissues). It is also an indicator of how much water crops, lawn, garden, and trees need for healthy growth and productivity
FAR	The Floor Area Ratio (FAR) is the total square feet of a building divided by the total square feet of the lot the building is located on.
Flow-Based BMP	Flow-based BMPs are flow-through treatment control BMPs that are sized to treat the design flow rate. Certain biofiltration BMPs can also be sized as flow-based BMPs.
Flow-Thru Treatment Control BMP	A type of structural BMP that provides treatment of stormwater pollutants of concern but does not meet criteria to be defined as retention or biofiltration. Flow-through treatment control BMPs, while designed to treat particular Pollutants, typically do not provide the same level of volume reduction as LID BMPs. As such, the Regional MS4 Permit and this WQMP require the use of LID BMPs wherever feasible, before Flow-Through Treatment BMPs can be considered or implemented.
FPPP	Facility Pollution Prevention Plan
GIS	Geographical Information System
HCOC	Hydrologic Condition of Concern - Exists when the alteration of a site's hydrologic regime caused by development would cause significant impacts on downstream channels and aquatic habitats, alone or in conjunction with impacts of other projects.
HMP	Hydromodification Management Plan - A 2014 plan that defined Performance Standards for PDPs to manage increases in runoff discharge rates and durations. Elements of this plan have been superseded by the Regional MS4 Permit. This WQMP describes the current standards.

Hydromodification Performance Standard	The Hydrologic Performance and Sediment Supply Performance Standards
HRU/GLU Analysis	Hydrologic Response Units/Geomorphic Landscape Units
HSG	Hydrologic Soil Groups – soil classification to indicate the minimum rate of infiltration obtained for bare soil after prolonged wetting. The HSGs are A (very low runoff potential/high infiltration rate), B, C, and D (high runoff potential/very low infiltration rate)
HSPF	Hydrologic Simulation Program FORTRAN, distributed by USEPA
Hydrologic Control BMPs	A technique, measure or structural control that is used for a given set of conditions to manage the quantity and flowrate of stormwater runoff
Hydrologic Performance Standard	The Hydrologic Performance Standard is an element of the Hydromodification Performance Standard. It consists of matching or reducing the flow duration curve of post-development conditions to that of pre-existing, naturally occurring conditions, for the range of geomorphically significant flows (10% of the 2-year runoff event up to the 10-year runoff event).
Hydromodification	The change in the natural watershed hydrologic processes and runoff characteristics (i.e., interception, infiltration, overland flow, interflow and groundwater flow) caused by urbanization or other land use changes that result in increased stream flows and sediment transport. In addition, alteration of stream and river channels, such as stream channelization, concrete lining, installation of dams and water impoundments, and excessive streambank and shoreline erosion are also considered Hydromodification, due to their disruption of natural watershed hydrologic processes.
IMP	Integrated Management Practices
JRMP	A separate Jurisdictional Runoff Management Plan (JRMP) has been developed by each Copermittee and identifies the local programs and activities that the Copermittee is implementing to meet the Regional MS4 Permit requirements.
K	Soil erosion factor
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

LID	Low Impact Development (LID) is a site design strategy with a goal of maintaining or replicating the pre-development hydrologic regime through the use of design techniques. LID site design BMPs help preserve and restore the natural hydrologic cycle of the site, allowing for filtration and infiltration which can greatly reduce the volume, peak flow rate, velocity, and pollutant loads of storm water runoff.
LID BMP	A type of stormwater BMP that is based upon Low Impact Development concepts. LID BMPs include retention and biofiltration BMPs. LID BMPs not only provide highly effective treatment of stormwater runoff, but also yield potentially significant reductions in runoff volume - helping to mimic the pre-project hydrologic regime. The applicant may refer to Chapter 2.
LID BMP Design Handbook	The LID BMP Design Handbook was developed by the Copermitees to provide guidance for the planning, design and maintenance of LID BMPs which may be used to mitigate the water quality impacts of PDPs within the County.
LID Harvest and Reuse BMP	BMPs used to facilitate capturing Stormwater Runoff for later use without negatively impacting downstream water rights or other Beneficial Uses. Harvest and use is considered a "LID Principle" as part of this WQMP.
LID Infiltration BMP	BMPs to reduce stormwater runoff by capturing and infiltrating the runoff into in-situ soils or amended onsite soils. Typical LID Infiltration BMPs include infiltration basins, infiltration trenches and pervious pavements.
LID Principles	Site design concepts that prevent or minimize the causes (or drivers) of post-construction impacts, and help mimic the pre-development hydrologic regime.
LID Retention BMP	BMPs to ensure full onsite retention without runoff of the DCV such as infiltration basins, bioretention, chambers, trenches, permeable pavement and pavers, harvest and reuse.
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable - standard established by the 1987 amendments to the CWA for the reduction of Pollutant discharges from MS4s. Refer to Attachment C of the Regional MS4 Permit for a complete definition of MEP.
MF	Multi-family - zoning classification for parcels having 2 or more living residential units.

MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) is a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made 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, storm water, 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 designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States; (ii) Designated or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; (iv) Which is not part of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.26.
MSHCP	Western Riverside County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan
MUSLE	Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation. A mathematical model that describes soil erosion processes
New Development Project	Defined by the Regional MS4 permit as 'Priority Development Projects' if the project, or a component of the project meets the categories and thresholds described in Section 1.
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System - Federal program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of the CWA.
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
PDP	Priority Development Project - Includes New Development and Redevelopment project categories listed in Section E.3.b of the Regional MS4 Permit.
Priority Pollutants of Concern	Pollutants expected to be present on the project site and for which a downstream water body is also listed as Impaired under the CWA Section 303(d) list or by a TMDL.
Project-Specific WQMP	A plan specifying and documenting permanent LID Principles and Stormwater BMPs to control post-construction Pollutants and stormwater runoff for the life of the PDP, and the plans for operation and maintenance of those BMPs for the life of the project.

Proprietary Biofiltration BMP	Engineered vegetated biofiltration systems that have been designed by product vendors to receive and treat runoff from impervious areas. These BMPs typically achieve negligible volume reduction unless supplemented with infiltration to increase retention. Applicants may refer to Sections 2.3.2 and 2.3.6 for additional information and acceptance criteria for these BMPs.
Q or Qw	Flow
Qcp	Geomorphically critical flow - 10% of the 2-year flow
Qcrit - Qc	Critical flow
Receiving Waters	Waters of the United States.
Redevelopment Project	Defined by the Regional MS4 Permit as 'Priority Development Projects' if the project, or a component of the project meets the categories and thresholds described in Section 1. The creation and/or replacement of impervious surface on an already developed site. Examples include the expansion of a building footprint, road widening, the addition to or replacement of a structure. Replacement of impervious surfaces includes any activity where impervious material(s) are removed, exposing underlying soil during construction, except "routine maintenance" activities as defined below.
RGO	Retail Gasoline Outlets
Routine Maintenance	Routine maintenance activities include trenching and resurfacing associated with utility work; pavement grinding; resurfacing existing roadways, sidewalks, pedestrian ramps, or bike lanes on existing roads; and routine replacement of damaged pavement, such as pothole repair. These activities are excluded from the definition of redevelopment.
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Diego Regional Board	San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board - The term "Regional Board", as defined in Water Code section 13050(b), is intended to refer to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board for the San Diego Region as specified in Water Code Section 13200. State agency responsible for managing and regulating water quality in the SMR.
SCCWRP	Southern California Coastal Water Research Project
SDRWQCB	San Diego California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Sediment Supply BMP	Site design principles to preserve onsite first-order or higher order streams that have been identified as significant contributors of bed sediment load.
Sediment Supply Performance Standard	Consists of avoiding critical coarse sediment yield areas or implementing measures that allow critical coarse sediment to

	be discharged to receiving waters, such that there is no net impact to the receiving water.
SF	Parcels with a zoning classification for a single residential unit.
Site Design BMP	Site design BMPs prevent or minimize the causes (or drivers) of post-construction impacts, and help mimic the pre-development hydrologic regime. The term “LID Principle” is also used.
SMC	Southern California Stormwater Monitoring Coalition
SMR	The Santa Margarita Region (SMR) represents the portion of the Santa Margarita Watershed that is included within the County of Riverside.
SMR	Santa Margarita Region
SMRHM	Santa Margarita Region Hydrology Model
Source Control BMP	Source Control BMPs land use or site planning practices, or structural or nonstructural measures that aim to prevent runoff pollution by reducing the potential for contamination at the source of pollution. Source control BMPs minimize the contact between Pollutants and runoff.
Structural BMP	Structures designed to remove pollutants from stormwater runoff and mitigate hydromodification impacts.
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
Tentative Tract Map	Tentative Tract Maps are required for all subdivision creating five (5) or more parcels, five (5) or more condominiums as defined in Section 783 of the California Civil Code, a community apartment project containing five (5) or more parcels, or for the conversion of a dwelling to a stock cooperative containing five (5) or more dwelling units.
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load - the maximum amount of a Pollutant that can be discharged into a waterbody from all sources (point and non-point) and still maintain Water Quality Standards. Under CWA Section 303(d), TMDLs must be developed for all waterbodies that do not meet Water Quality Standards after application of technology-based controls.
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
User	The person using this guidance document to analyze a project and prepare a WQMP
USGS	United States Geological Survey

Volume-Based BMP	Volume-Based BMPs applies to BMPs where the primary mode of pollutant removal depends upon the volumetric capacity such as detention, retention, and infiltration systems.
Wash Load	The portion of the total sediment load carried continuously in suspension by the flow, and generally consists of the finest particles.
Wet Season	The Regional MS4 Permit defines the wet season from October 1 through April 30.
WQMP	Water Quality Management Plan
