

# Glossary of Terms

- Bay Area Hydrology Model (BAHM)** A computer software application to assist project applicants in sizing specialized detention facilities that will allow a project to meet the Flow Duration Control standard where required by the hydromodification management provision (Provision C.3.g) of the Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit. The BAHM is available for download at [www.bayareahydrologymodel.org](http://www.bayareahydrologymodel.org).
- Beneficial Use** The uses of waters of the State protected against degradation, such as domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation and preservation of fish and wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves.
- Best Management Practice (BMP)** Any program, technology, process, siting criteria, operational method or measure, or engineered system, which when implemented prevents, controls, removes, or reduces pollution. Includes schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce water pollution. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, litter or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
- Bioinfiltration** A LID infiltration measure designed to detain stormwater runoff, filter stormwater runoff through biotreatment soil media and plant roots, and infiltrate stormwater runoff to underlying soils as allowed by site conditions.
- Bioretention** A type of LID treatment measure designed to detain stormwater runoff, filter stormwater runoff through biotreatment soil media and plant roots, and either infiltrate stormwater runoff to underlying soils, as allowed by site conditions, or release treated stormwater runoff to the storm drain system, or both. The difference between a bioinfiltration area and a bioretention area is that the bioinfiltration area is never lined with an impermeable layer; whereas, a bioretention area may be lined or unlined.
- Biotreatment** A type of LID treatment measure designed to detain stormwater runoff, filter stormwater runoff through biotreatment soil media and plant roots, and release the treated stormwater runoff to the storm drain system. As required by Provision C.3.c.i(2)(vi), biotreatment systems must be designed to have a surface area no smaller than what is required to accommodate a 5 inches/hour

stormwater runoff surface loading rate and must use biotreatment soil as specified in the MRP (Appendix C of this Handbook).

**Buffer Strip or Zone** Strip of erosion-resistant vegetation over which stormwater runoff sheet flow is directed, which may be used as pretreatment upstream of a treatment measure.

**C.3** Provision of the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit (MRP) that requires each Permittee to control the flow of stormwater and stormwater pollutants from new development and redevelopment sites over which it has jurisdiction.

**C.3 Regulated Projects** Development projects as defined by Provision C.3.b.ii of the MRP. This includes public and private projects that create and/or replace 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surface, and restaurants, retail gasoline outlets, auto service facilities, and uncovered parking lots (stand-alone or part of another use) that create and/or replace 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface. Single family homes that are not part of a larger plan of development are specifically excluded.

**C.3.d Amount of Runoff** The amount of stormwater runoff from C.3 Regulated Projects that must receive stormwater treatment, as described by hydraulic sizing criteria in Provision C.3.d of the MRP.

**California Association of Stormwater Quality Agencies (CASQA)** A statewide organization that publishes the California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbooks, available at [www.cabmphandbooks.com](http://www.cabmphandbooks.com). Successor to the Storm Water Quality Task Force (SWQTF).

**Clean Water Act (CWA)** The Federal Water Pollution Prevention and Control Act, or Clean Water Act (33 U.S. Code 1251 *et seq.*) is intended to control or eliminate surface water pollution and establishes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), which regulates surface water discharges from municipal storm drains, publicly-owned treatment works and industrial discharges.

**Complete Application** Applications that have been accepted by the Planning Department and have not received a letter within 30 calendar days stating that the application is incomplete (consistent with the Permit Streamlining Act). Where an application has not been accepted by the Planning Department and the applicant has received a letter within 30 days stating that the application is incomplete, the application will be deemed complete if the additional requested information is submitted to the satisfaction of the Planning Department.

**Conditions of Approval** Requirements that a municipal agency may adopt for a project in

<b>(COAs)</b>	connection with a discretionary action (e.g., adoption of an EIR or negative declaration or issuance of a use permit). COAs may include features to be incorporated into the final plans for the project and may also specify uses, activities, and operational measures that must be observed over the life of the project.
<b>Conduit/Conveyance System/ Culvert</b>	Channels or pipes for collecting and directing the flow of water. Conduits and conveyance systems may be open channels, covered channels or pipes. Culverts are covered channels or large diameter pipes.
<b>Construction General Permit</b>	A statewide NPDES permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) for the discharge of stormwater associated with construction activity, required on sites with soil disturbance of one (1) acre or more.
<b>Design Storm</b>	A hypothetical storm defined by rainfall intensities and durations for which a stormwater control facility is designed.
<b>Detached Single-Family Home Project</b>	The building of one single new house or the addition and/or replacement of impervious surface associated with one single existing house, which is not part of a larger plan of development.
<b>Detention</b>	The temporary storage of stormwater runoff in ponds, vaults, or depressed areas to allow treatment by sedimentation and/or infiltration, or from which discharge of runoff is released at controlled flow rates. See <b>Infiltration</b> and <b>Retention</b> .
<b>Directly-Connected Impervious Area (DCIA)</b>	The area covered by a building, impermeable pavement, and/or other impervious surfaces, from which runoff drains directly into the storm drain without first flowing across permeable land area.
<b>Direct Discharge</b>	Outflow from a drainage conveyance system that is composed entirely or predominantly of flows from the subject property, development, subdivision, or industrial facility, and not commingled with flows from adjacent lands.
<b>Direct Infiltration</b>	Infiltration via methods or devices, such as dry wells or deep infiltration trenches, designed to bypass surface soils and transmit runoff directly to groundwater. See also "infiltration device".
<b>Discharge</b>	A release or flow of stormwater or other substance from a conveyance system or storage facility.
<b>Discharger</b>	Any responsible party or site owner or operator within the MRP Permittees' jurisdiction whose site discharges stormwater runoff, or a non-stormwater discharge.
<b>Dispersion</b>	The practice of routing stormwater runoff from impervious areas, such as rooftops, walkways, and patios, onto the surface of adjacent pervious areas. Stormwater runoff is dispersed via splash block, dispersion trench, or sheet flow and soaks into the ground as it moves slowly across the surface of the pervious area.

<b>Drainage Management Area</b>	A designated area of the site that is either self-treating, self-retaining, or drains to a stormwater treatment measure, with its boundaries based on grade breaks, barriers, and/or type of surface.
<b>Drawdown Time</b>	The time required for a stormwater detention basin or infiltration facility to drain and return to the maximum storage capacity. For detention basins, drawdown time is a function of storage volume and outlet orifice size. For infiltration facilities, drawdown time is a function of storage volume and infiltration rate.
<b>Dry Weather Flow</b>	Flows that occur during periods without rainfall. In a natural setting, dry weather flows result from precipitation that infiltrates into the soil and slowly moves through the soil to the stream channel. Dry weather flows in storm drains may result from human activities, such as over-irrigation.
<b>Dry Well</b>	Structure placed in an excavation or boring, or excavation filled with open-graded rock, that is designed to collect stormwater and infiltrate it into the subsurface soil.
<b>Erosion</b>	The diminishing or wearing away of land due to wind or water. Often the eroded debris (silt or sediment) becomes a pollutant via stormwater runoff. Erosion occurs naturally, but can be intensified by land disturbing and grading activities such as farming, land development, road building, or timber harvesting.
<b>Evapotranspiration</b>	The loss of water to the atmosphere by the combined processes of evaporation (from soil and plant surfaces) and transpiration (from plant tissues).
<b>Extended Detention Basin</b>	Constructed basins with drainage outlets that are designed to detain runoff from a water quality design storm for some minimum time (e.g., 48 hours) to allow settling of sediment and pollutants.
<b>Filter Fabric</b>	Geotextile of relatively small mesh or pore size that is used to allow water to pass through while keeping sediment out.
<b>Floor Area Ratio</b>	Floor Area Ratio is defined as the ratio of the total floor area on all floors of all buildings at a project site (except structures, floors, or floor areas dedicated to parking) to the total project site area.
<b>Flow-based Treatment Measures</b>	Stormwater treatment measures that treat pollutants from a moving stream of water through filtration, infiltration, and/or biological processes.
<b>Flow Duration</b>	The total hours that surface flow from a watershed or drainage area occurs at a specified magnitude in response to a long-term time history of rainfall inputs. The overall distribution of flow durations is expressed by a histogram or cumulative distribution curve, showing flow durations for equal subdivisions of the full range of flow magnitudes occurring over time.
<b>Flow Duration Control</b>	An approach to mitigating development-caused hydromodification

which involves running continuous simulation models of runoff from both pre-project and post-project site conditions, comparing flow durations for a designated range of flows, and designing specialized detention and discharge structures to reduce excess post-project flow duration for flows in the designated range.

<b>Flow-Through Planter</b>	A LID biotreatment measure designed to treat stormwater by intercepting runoff from a roof or other impervious surface and slowly draining it through biotreatment soil media into an underdrain.
<b>Grading</b>	The cutting and/or filling of the land surface to a desired shape or elevation.
<b>Green Roof/ Roof Garden</b>	Vegetated roof systems that retain, filter, and evapotranspire rainwater prior to drainage off building rooftops.
<b>Groundwater</b>	Subsurface water that occurs in soils and geologic formations that are fully saturated.
<b>Gross Density</b>	Gross density is defined as the total number of residential units divided by the acreage of the entire site area, including land occupied by public right-of-ways, recreational, civic, commercial and other non-residential uses
<b>Hazardous Waste</b>	By-products of human activities that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Possesses at least one of four characteristics (flammable, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity), or appears on special EPA lists.
<b>Head</b>	In hydraulics, energy represented as a difference in elevation. In slow-flowing open channel systems, the difference in water surface elevation, e.g., between an inlet and outlet.
<b>High-Flow Bypass</b>	In stormwater treatment measures, a pipe, outlet, or other structure designed to convey flood flows (i.e., flows that exceed the water quality design flow) directly to the storm drain system without entering the treatment measure.
<b>Hydrodynamic Separator</b>	A mechanical stormwater treatment systems that are designed as flow-through structures that uses centrifugal force to remove sediment, trash, and oil and grease. Acceptable for use as a pretreatment measure.
<b>Hydrograph</b>	Runoff flow rate plotted as a function of time.
<b>Hydrologic Source Control</b>	Site design techniques that minimize and/or slow the rate of stormwater runoff from the site.
<b>Hydromodification</b>	The modification of the runoff hydrograph from a project site that is caused by land development, resulting in increased peak flows, volumes, and flow durations. The effects of hydromodification include, but are not limited to, increased bed and bank erosion in

the receiving stream, loss of habitat, increased sediment transport and deposition, and increased flooding.

**Hydrologic Soil Group** Classification of soils by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NCRS) into A, B, C, and D groups according to infiltration capacity.

**Impervious** A term applied to surfaces – roads, sidewalks, rooftops, and parking lots – that prevent or inhibit rainfall from infiltrating into native soils.

**Impervious surface** A surface covering or pavement of a developed parcel of land that prevents the land's natural ability to absorb and infiltrate rainfall/stormwater. Impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops; walkways; patios; driveways; parking lots; storage areas; impervious concrete and asphalt; and any other continuous watertight pavement or covering. Landscaped soil and pervious pavement, including pavers with pervious openings and seams, underlain with pervious soil or pervious storage material, such as a gravel layer sufficient to hold at least the C.3.d volume of rainfall runoff are not impervious surfaces. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities are not considered impervious surfaces for purposes of determining whether a project is a Regulated Project under Provisions C.3.b and C.3.g. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities are considered impervious surfaces for purposes of runoff modeling for meeting the hydromodification management standard.

**Indirect Infiltration** Infiltration via facilities such as landscaped areas and bioretention areas that are expressly designed to hold runoff and allow it to percolate into surface soils. Runoff may reach groundwater indirectly or may be underdrained through subsurface pipes.

**Infiltration** The use of the filtration, adsorption, and biological decomposition properties of soils to remove pollutants prior to the intentional routing of stormwater runoff to subsurface storage for potential groundwater recharge.

**Infiltration Device** Infiltration facilities that are designed to infiltrate stormwater runoff into the subsurface and, as designed, bypass the natural groundwater protection afforded by surface soil. These devices include dry wells, injection wells, and infiltration trenches (includes French drains). For the purposes of this document, these are also referred to as direct infiltration methods.

**Infiltration Facilities** A term that refers to both infiltration devices and measures.

**Infiltration Measures** Infiltration facilities that are wider than they are deep (e.g., bioinfiltration, infiltration basins and shallow wide infiltration trenches and dry wells). For the purposes of this document, these are also referred to as indirect infiltration methods, which allow stormwater runoff to percolate into surface soils. The infiltrated

water may either percolate down into subsurface soils, or it may be drained into subsurface pipes.

<b>Infiltration Trench</b>	Long narrow trench filled with permeable material (e.g., gravel), designed to store runoff and infiltrate through the bottom and sides into the subsurface soil.
<b>Inlet</b>	An entrance into a ditch, storm sewer, or other waterway.
<b>Integrated Pest Management (IPM)</b>	An approach to pest control that utilizes regular monitoring to determine if and when treatments are needed and employs physical, mechanical, cultural, biological, and educational tactics to keep pest numbers low enough to prevent unacceptable damage or annoyance, thus avoiding the use of chemical pesticides.
<b>Interceptor Trees</b>	New or existing trees on a project site that obtain “credits” for a certain square footage of Self-Treating Area, due to their ability to capture and evapotranspire rainfall, based on the type and size of the tree.
<b>Joint Treatment Facility</b>	A stormwater treatment facility built to treat the combined runoff from two or more Regulated Projects located adjacent to each other.
<b>Low Impact Development</b>	A land planning and engineering design approach with a goal of reducing stormwater runoff and mimicking a site’s predevelopment hydrology by minimizing disturbed areas and impervious cover and then infiltrating, storing, detaining, evapotranspiring, and/or biotreating stormwater runoff close to its source, or onsite.
<b>Low Impact Development (LID) Treatment</b>	Removal of pollutants from stormwater runoff using the following types of stormwater treatment measures: infiltration, evapotranspiration, rainwater harvesting and use, and biotreatment.
<b>Maintenance Plan</b>	A plan detailing operation and maintenance requirements for stormwater treatment and/or hydromodification measures incorporated into a project.
<b>Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)</b>	A standard for implementation of stormwater management actions to reduce pollutants in stormwater. Clean Water Act (CWA) 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) requires that municipal stormwater permits “shall require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, including management practices, control techniques and system, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants.” Also see State Board Order WQ 2000-11.
<b>Media Filter</b>	A stormwater treatment measure that allows runoff to flow through a filter bed or cartridges filled with an absorptive media designed

to remove pollutants.

<b>Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit (MRP)</b>	The Phase I municipal stormwater NPDES permit under which discharges are permitted from municipal separate storm sewer systems throughout Santa Clara Valley and other NPDES Phase I jurisdictions within the San Francisco Bay Region.
<b>New Development</b>	Land disturbing activities, construction or installation of a building or structure, creation of impervious surfaces, and/or land subdivision on a previously undeveloped site.
<b>Non-Stormwater Discharge</b>	Any discharge to municipal separate storm drain that is not composed entirely of stormwater. Some types of non-stormwater discharges may be authorized by NPDES permits and others are prohibited.
<b>Notice of Intent (NOI)</b>	A formal notice that must be sent to State Water Resources Control Board by an owner/developer to obtain coverage under the State Construction General Permit (or other General Permit). The NOI provides information on the owner, location, and type of project, and certifies that the permittee will comply with the conditions of the General Permit.
<b>NPDES Permit</b>	An authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or an approved State agency to implement the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. As part of the 1972 Clean Water Act, Congress established the NPDES permitting system to regulate the discharge of pollutants from municipal sewers and industries. The NPDES program was expanded in 1987 to incorporate permits for stormwater discharges as well. Regional Water Quality Control Boards issue stormwater NPDES Permits to local government agencies placing provisions on allowable discharges of municipal stormwater to waters of the State.
<b>Numeric Criteria</b>	Sizing requirements for stormwater treatment controls established in Provision C.3.d. of the MRP.
<b>Operation and Maintenance (O&amp;M)</b>	Refers to requirements in the stormwater NPDES permit to inspect treatment and hydromodification management measures and implement preventative and corrective maintenance in perpetuity. See Chapter 8.
<b>Operational Source Control Measure</b>	Activities, procedures, or management practices designed to prevent pollutants associated with site functions and activities from contacting and being discharged with stormwater runoff. Examples include good housekeeping practices, employee training, standard operating practices, inventory control measures, etc.
<b>Outfall/ Outlet</b>	The point where stormwater discharges from a pipe, channel, ditch, or other conveyance to a waterway.

<b>Percentile Rainfall Intensity</b>	A method of designing flow-based treatment controls that ranks long-term hourly rainfall intensities, selects the 85 <sup>th</sup> percentile value, and then doubles this value.
<b>Permeability</b>	A property of soil that enables water or air to move through it, usually expressed in units of inches/hour or inches/day.
<b>Pervious Concrete</b>	A discontinuous mixture of coarse aggregate, hydraulic cement and other cementitious materials, admixtures, and water; having a surface void content of 15-25% allowing water to pass through.
<b>Pervious Pavement</b>	For the purposes of this document, pervious pavement is defined as (but not limited to) any of the following types of properly designed paving or pavement systems: permeable interlocking concrete pavement (PICP), pervious or permeable concrete pavers, pervious grid pavements, pervious concrete, porous asphalt, turf block, grasscrete, and bricks and stones set on a gravel base with gravel joints. Pervious paving or pavement systems are designed to store and infiltrate rainfall at a rate equal to immediately surrounding unpaved, landscaped areas, or store and infiltrate the rainfall runoff volume described in Provision C.3.d of the MRP.
<b>Pervious Surface</b>	A natural, landscaped, or permeable hardscape (e.g., turf block, brick, natural stone, cobbles, gravel) surface that allows surface runoff to infiltrate into underlying soils.
<b>Perviousness</b>	The ability of a surface to allow penetration by stormwater and infiltration into the underlying soils.
<b>Point of Compliance</b>	For design to meet Flow Duration Control requirements for hydromodification management, the point at which pre-project runoff is compared to post-project runoff, usually near the point where runoff leaves the project area.
<b>Pollutant</b>	A substance introduced into the environment that adversely affects or potentially affects the usefulness of a resource.
<b>Post-Construction Stormwater Control</b>	See <b>Stormwater Control Measure</b> .

A Priority Development Area is an existing or planned infill development area formally designated by the Association of Bay Area Government's / Metropolitan Transportation Commission's FOCUS regional planning program.

**Priority Development  
Area**

- Provision C.3** A section of the MRP requiring each Permittee to control the flow of stormwater and stormwater pollutants from new and redevelopment sites over which it has jurisdiction.
- Rainwater Harvesting** The capturing and storing of stormwater runoff for later use for irrigation or non-potable indoor use.
- Rational Method** A method of calculating runoff flows based on rainfall intensity, a runoff coefficient, and the drainage area.
- Redevelopment** Land-disturbing activity that results in the creation, addition, or replacement of exterior impervious surface area on a site on which some past development has occurred. The MRP excludes interior remodels and routine maintenance or repair, including roof or exterior surface replacement, pavement resurfacing, repaving and road pavement structural section rehabilitation within the existing footprint.
- Regional Project** A private or public stormwater treatment or hydromodification control facility that collects runoff from a large area or from multiple development projects and discharges into the same watershed that the C.3 Regulated Project does.
- Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Area Water Board (RWQCB)** One of nine California Regional Water Boards, the Regional Water Quality Control Board for the San Francisco Bay Region is responsible for implementing pollution control provisions of the Clean Water Act and California Water Code within the area that drains to San Francisco Bay. Also referred to as the Water Board, Regional Board, or Regional Water Board.
- Retention** The storage of stormwater to prevent it from temporarily or permanently leaving the development site.
- Runoff** Water originating from rainfall and other sources (e.g., sprinkler irrigation) that does not get absorbed or retained on the land surface and flows into drainage facilities and receiving water bodies.
- Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program** The Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP or Urban Runoff Program) is an association of thirteen cities and towns in Santa Clara Valley, the County of Santa Clara, and the Santa Clara Valley Water District that share a common NPDES permit to discharge stormwater to South San Francisco Bay. Member agencies (Co-permittees) include Campbell, Cupertino, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, Mountain View, Palo Alto, San Jose, Santa Clara, Saratoga, Sunnyvale, the County of Santa Clara, and the Santa Clara Valley Water District.

<b>Sedimentation</b>	The process of depositing soil particles, clays, sands, or other sediments that were picked up by runoff.
<b>Sediments</b>	Soil, sand and minerals washed from land into water, usually after rain.
<b>Self-Retaining Area</b>	An area of a development site designed to retain the first one inch of rainfall (by ponding and infiltration and/or evapotranspiration) on itself and on adjacent areas without producing stormwater runoff. Self-Retaining Areas may include graded depressions with landscaping or pervious pavement. “Areas Draining to Self-Retaining Areas” are adjacent impervious or partially pervious areas that drain to Self-Retaining Areas (see also <b>Dispersion</b> ). Also called “zero discharge” areas.
<b>Self-Treating Area</b>	An area of a development site in which infiltration, evapotranspiration, and other natural processes remove pollutants from stormwater. Self-Treating Areas may include conserved natural open areas, areas of landscaping, green roofs, pervious pavement, and interceptor trees. A Self-Treating Area only treats the rain falling on itself and does not receive stormwater runoff from other areas.
<b>Site Design Measures</b>	Site planning techniques to conserve natural spaces and/or limit the amount of impervious surface at new development and significant redevelopment projects in order to minimize runoff and the transport of pollutants in runoff.
<b>Source Control Measures</b>	Land use or site planning practices, or structural or nonstructural measures that aim to prevent runoff pollution by reducing the potential for contact with rainfall runoff at the source of pollution. Source control measures minimize the contact between pollutants and urban runoff.
<b>Storm Drains</b>	Above- and below-ground structures for transporting stormwater to creeks or outfalls for flood control purposes.
<b>Stormwater Control Measure</b>	A design feature of a development or redevelopment project, or a routinely-conducted activity that is intended to prevent, minimize or treat pollutants in stormwater, or to reduce erosive flows during the life of the project. Stormwater control is a term that collectively refers to site designs to promote water quality, source control measures, stormwater treatment measures, and hydromodification management measures. Also referred to as “post-construction stormwater control” or “post-construction stormwater measure.”
<b>Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)</b>	A plan for providing temporary measures to control the discharge of sediment and other pollutants during construction.

<b>Stormwater Treatment Measure</b>	Any engineered system designed to remove pollutants from stormwater runoff by infiltration, evapotranspiration, settling, filtration, biological degradation, plant uptake, media absorption/adsorption or other physical, biological, or chemical process. This includes landscape-based systems such as bioretention areas as well as proprietary systems. Sometimes called a treatment control, treatment system, or treatment BMP.
<b>Structural Source Control Measure</b>	Permanent features that are designed and constructed as part of a project to keep pollutants from coming in contact with stormwater runoff, such as sanitary sewer connections for washing areas.
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	For the purpose of determining impracticability of hydromodification management measures, total project cost includes the construction (labor) and materials cost of the physical improvements proposed, and does not include land, transactions, financing, permitting, demolition, or off-site mitigation costs.
<b>Transit Hub</b>	“Transit hub” is defined as a rail, light rail, or commuter rail station, ferry terminal, or bus transfer station served by three or more bus routes. (A bus stop with no supporting services does not qualify.)
<b>Treatment</b>	Any method, technique, or process designed to remove pollutants and/or solids from polluted stormwater runoff, wastewater, or effluent.
<b>Urban Runoff Program</b>	Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program
<b>Vector Control</b>	Any method to limit or eradicate vectors that carry and transmit disease-causing pathogens (e.g. viruses or parasites). Vectors include mammals, birds, or insects such as mosquitoes. For the purposes of this document, vector control refers to mosquito control.
<b>Vegetated Filter Strip</b>	Linear strips of vegetated surfaces that are designed to treat sheet runoff from adjacent surfaces.
<b>Vegetated Swale</b>	Open, shallow channels with vegetation covering side slopes and bottom that collect and slowly convey runoff to downstream discharge points.
<b>Volume-Based Stormwater Treatment Measures</b>	Stormwater treatment measures that detain stormwater for a certain period and treat primarily through settling and infiltration.
<b>Water Quality Inlet</b>	Systems that contain one or more chambers that promote sedimentation of coarse materials and separation of undissolved oil and grease from stormwater. Also referred to as oil/water

separators.

- Water Quality Volume (WQV)** For stormwater treatment measures that depend on detention to work, the volume of water that must be detained to achieve maximum extent practicable pollutant removal. This volume of water must be detained for a specified drawdown time.
- WEF or URQM Method** A method for determining the required water quality design volume of treatment measures, described in *Urban Runoff Quality Management* (WEF/ASCE, 1998).