

ABOP – Anti-freeze, batteries, oil, latex paint.

Annual Report – Annual compliance report required under the 2013 MS4 Permit.

APN – Assessor's parcel number.

Basin Plan – Water Quality Control Plan developed by the Regional Water Board.

Beneficial Uses – The uses of water necessary for the survival or well being of man, plants, and wildlife. “Beneficial Uses” of the Waters of the State that may be protected against include, but are not limited to: domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves. Existing beneficial uses are uses that were attained in the surface or ground water on or after November 28, 1975; and potential beneficial uses are uses that would probably develop in future years through the implementation of various control measures. “Beneficial Uses” are equivalent to “Designated Uses” under federal law. [California Water Code Section 13050(f)]

Biological Integrity – Defined in Karr J.R. and D.R. Dudley. 1981. Ecological perspective on water quality goals. Environmental Management 5:55-68 as: “A diversity, and functional organization comparable to that of natural habitat of the region.” Also referred to as ecosystem health.

BMP (Best Management Practices) – 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 U.S. 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 MS4 permits, the Effluent Limitation required is implementation of BMPs to the MEP.

Caltrans – California Department of Transportation

Cal OES – California Office of Emergency Services

CAP – Compliance Assistance Program

CASQA – California Stormwater Quality Association

CEQA – California Environmental Quality Act (Section 21000 et seq. of the California Public Resources Code).

Chronic Water Quality Concern - A constituent for which a given water body frequently experiences exceedances of Receiving Water WQOs, or for which there is an established TMDL for a particular water body. The term Chronic Water Quality Concern does not relate water quality and water toxicity.

Cleaning – The removal of litter or debris that can impact Receiving Waters.

CMP – Consolidated Program for Water Quality Monitoring

Construction General Permit – General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity; State Board Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ as amended by 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-0006-DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000002).

Connectivity - As used in this SWMP, contiguous flow between two or more surface waters.

Contamination – As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, contamination is “an impairment of the quality of waters of the State by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease.” ‘Contamination’ includes any equivalent effect resulting from the disposal of waste whether or not Waters of the United States are affected.

Co-Permittees – Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) and the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage.

County – County of Riverside, a legal subdivision of the State of California

CSA 152 –County Service Area 152

CVWD – Coachella Valley Water District

CVSC - Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel

CWA – Federal Clean Water Act

DEH – County Department of Environmental Health.

CWA Section 303(d) Waterbodies - A "section 303(d) water body" is designated by the State Board and USEPA as an Impaired Water body where water quality does not meet applicable WQS, even after the application of technology based Pollution controls required by the CWA.

Desert Task Force – A technical committee, consisting of representatives from each Permittee, which directs the development or revision of the program elements comprising the SWMP and coordinates implementation of the Whitewater River Region MS4 program. Per requirements of the 2013 MS4 Permit, the Desert Task Force meets quarterly, at a minimum.

District – Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

Dry Weather - Dry Weather for the purposes of monitoring must be preceded by at least 72 hours of dry conditions (less than 0.1 inch of precipitation).

E/CS – Enforcement Compliance Strategy.

Effluent Limitations –Effluent Limitations, or Effluent Limits, means any restriction imposed by the Regional Water Board on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of Pollutants which are discharged from Point Sources into Waters of the United States. The Effluent Limitations contained in

the 2013 MS4 Permit are narrative and include the SWMP's requirement to implement appropriate BMPs to the MEP.

Emergency Situation - Any sewage spill above 1,000 gallons or that could impact water contact recreation, any oil spill that could impact wildlife, any Hazardous Material spill where residents are evacuated, any spill of reportable quantities of Hazardous Waste (as defined in 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302), or any other spill or discharge that is reportable to the Cal EMA.

ESA (Environmentally Sensitive Area) – Areas “in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which would easily be disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments “ (California Public Resources Code Section 30107.5).

Executive Officer – The Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board

General Industrial Permit – General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities; State Board Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000001).

General Stormwater Permits – General Industrial Permit and General Construction Permit.

GIS – Geographical Information Systems.

Grading - The cutting and/or filling of the land surface to a desired slope or elevation.

Hazardous Material – Any substance that poses a threat to human health or the environment due to its toxicity, corrosiveness, ignitability, explosive nature or chemical reactivity. These also include materials named by the USEPA to be reported if a designated quantity of the material is spilled into the Waters of the U.S. or emitted into the environment.

Hazardous Waste - Hazardous Waste is defined as “any Waste, which, under Section 600 of Title 22 of this code, is required to be managed according to Chapter 30 of Division 4.5 of Title 22 of this code.” [CCR Title 22, Division 4.5, Chapter 11, Article 1]

HAZMAT – Hazardous materials.

HHW – Household Hazardous Waste

Hydrologic Conditions of Concern (HCOC) – Changes caused by a New Development or Redevelopment Project to Urban Runoff flow rates, velocities, durations and/or volumes that cause significant downstream erosion beyond the pre-development condition or cause significant adverse impacts to stream habitat.

IC/ID – Illicit Connection/Illegal Discharge

Illegal Discharge (ID) – Defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2) as any discharge to the MS4 that is not composed entirely of Storm Water, except discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit, and discharges resulting from emergency fire fighting activities. The term excludes discharges that are identified as not

prohibited in Section C, Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges, of the 2013 MS4 Permit, and discharges authorized by the Executive Officer.

Illicit Connection (IC) – Any connection to the MS4 that is prohibited under local, state, or federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations.

Impaired Waterbody – See CWA Section 303(d) Water Bodies.

Impairment – A waterbody condition where Water Quality Standards are not attained.

Implementation Agreement – Establishes the responsibilities of the Permittees and provides for funding of “umbrella” activities related to compliance with the MS4 Permit.

Impressions – The most common measure is "gross impressions" that includes repetitions. This means if the same person sees an advertisement or hears a radio or sees a TV advertisement a thousand times, that will be counted as 1000 impressions. There are independent auditing agencies (e.g., Nielsen Rating) that perform this task and provide you with the numbers. In most cases, when you buy an advertisement in any media, they will provide you this number.

LA (Load Allocation) – Distribution or assignment of TMDL Pollutant loads to entities or sources for existing and future Non-Point Sources, including background loads.

Low Impact Development - Comprises a set of approaches to Stormwater management and land development that combines a hydrologically functional Site Design with Pollution Prevention measures to compensate for potential land development impacts on hydrology and water quality.

LID/Site Design BMPs – In general, activities or programs to educate the public or provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed at reducing Urban Runoff, increasing infiltration, reducing Pollutant transport mechanisms, minimizing the difference between pre- and post-development Urban Runoff. LID/Site Design BMPs promote retention or feature a natural treatment mechanism, and can include, but are not limited to: retention basins, extended detention basins, drywells, naturally-lined swales, and filter strips. Additional examples are provided in the 2014 Whitewater River Region Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Design Handbook.

Land Disturbance – The clearing, grading, excavation, stockpiling, or other construction activity that results in the possible mobilization of soils or other Pollutants into the MS4. This specifically does not include routine maintenance activity to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility. This also does not include emergency construction activities required to protect public health and safety. The Permittees should first confirm with Regional Water Board staff if they believe that a particular routine maintenance activity is exempt under this definition from any General Storm Water Permit or other Orders (i.e. 401 Water Quality Certifications) issued by the State or Regional Water Board.

MEP (Maximum Extent Practicable) – MEP is the technology-based standard established by Congress in CWA Section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) that MS4 dischargers must meet. Technology-based standards establish the level of Pollutant reductions that dischargers must achieve, typically by treatment or by a

combination of treatment and BMPs. The MEP approach generally emphasizes Pollution Prevention and Source Control BMPs primarily (as the first line of defense) in combination with treatment methods serving as a backup (additional line of defense). In selecting BMPs which will achieve MEP, the following factors may be useful to consider:

- a. Effectiveness: Will the BMPs address a Pollutant of concern?
- b. Regulatory Compliance: Is the BMP in compliance with Storm Water regulations as well as other environmental regulations?
- c. Public Acceptance: Does the BMP have public support?
- d. Cost: Will the cost of implementing the BMP have a reasonable relationship to the pollution control benefits to be achieved?
- e. Technical Feasibility: Is the BMP technically feasible considering soils, geography, water resources, etc.?

MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System) – 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 U.S.; (ii) Designated or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; (iv) Which is not part of the POTW as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

MS4 Outfall - Includes Outfall, Major Outfall and Major MS4 Outfall, and means a MS4 outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 36 inches or more or its equivalent (discharge from a single conveyance other than circular pipe which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres); or for MS4s that receive Stormwater from lands zoned for industrial activity (based on comprehensive zoning plans or the equivalent), an outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 12 inches or more or from its equivalent (discharge from other than a circular pipe associated with a drainage area of 2 acres or more).

MS4 Permit - Order No. R7-2013-0011 NPDES No. CAS617002

MS4 Permit Area – MS4 Permit Area, or “Permit Area”, means the Whitewater River Region, as identified in Figure 1-1, “MS4 Permit Area Map” of this SWMP.

New Development – New construction on a previously undisturbed parcel. New Developments do not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility, nor do they include emergency new developments required to protect public health and safety. Dischargers should confirm with Regional Water Board staff whether or not a particular routine

maintenance activity is subject to the 2013 MS4 Permit. **NOI (Notice of Intent)** – A NOI is an application for coverage under either General Storm Water Permits.

Non-Point Source – Diffuse, widespread sources of Pollution, and which do not qualify as a Point Source. These sources may be large or small, but are generally numerous throughout a watershed. Non-point sources, include but are not limited to urban, agricultural or industrial area, roads, highways, construction sites, communities served by septic systems, recreational boating activities, timber harvesting, mining, livestock grazing, as well as physical changes to stream channels, and habitat degradation.

Non-Storm Water – Non-Storm Water consists of all discharges to and from a MS4 that do not originate from precipitation events (i.e., all discharges from a MS4 system other than Stormwater). Non-Stormwater includes Illicit Discharges, non-prohibited discharges and NPDES permitted discharges.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Federal permits authorizing the discharge of Waste to Waters of the U.S. All NPDES permits issued by the State of California are also WDRs.

Nuisance – As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act a nuisance is “anything which meets all of the following requirements: 1) Is injurious to health, or is indecent, or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property. 2) Affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal. 3) Occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of Wastes.”

Numeric Effluent Limitations – A quantitative limitation on Pollutant concentrations or levels to protect Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Objectives of a water body.

Other Development Projects - Development projects that disturb areas equal to or greater than 1 acre, including projects that disturb less than 1 acre, but are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, that discharge into the MS4.

OWTS Policy – The State Water Resources Control Board’s On-Site Wastewater Treatment and Siting Policy.

Permittees – County, RCFC&WCD, CVWD, and the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage. A Permittee to the Whitewater River Region is only responsible for MS4 Permit conditions relating to the discharge of Urban Runoff from MS4 facilities located within the Whitewater River Region, and for which the Permittee is the operator.

Person or Party – A person is defined as an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, state or federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof. [40 CFR 122.2].

Point Source – Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal

feeding operations, landfill leachate collection systems, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture, or agricultural Stormwater runoff.

Pollutant – As defined at 40 CFR 122.2, Pollutant means dredged soil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. It does not mean:

- a) Sewage from vessels;
- b) Water, gas, or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by authority of the State in which the well is located, and if the State determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources; or
- c) Those discharged substances that are specifically excluded from coverage under the NPDES permits pursuant to 40 CFR 122.3.

Pollutants of Concern – Any Pollutants generated by the development, including Pollutants that are listed in CWA Section 303(d), Pollutants associated with the land use type of the development and legacy Pollutants associated with past use of the development site that may be exposed to Urban Runoff.

Pollution Prevention – Practices and processes which reduce or eliminate the generation of Pollutants, in contrast to source control, Pollution control, treatment, or disposal.

Post-Construction BMPs – A subset of BMPs including Source Control and Structural Treatment Control BMPs that detain, retain, filter or educate to prevent the release of Pollutants to Receiving Waters during the final functional life of development.

POTW – Publicly owned treatment works

Principal Permittees – District and the County of Riverside.

Priority Development Projects – Discretionary New Development or Redevelopment Projects that fall into one of the Priority Development Project categories enumerated in Section F.1.c.iii of the 2013 MS4 Permit.

Rainy Season – Not defined for the Whitewater River Region. Under the General Industrial Permit, rainy season (or wet season) is defined as October 1st through May 30th.

RCWMD – County Waste Management Department

Receiving Water(s) – The Waters of the United States within the Whitewater River Region.

Receiving Water Limitations – Any applicable numeric or narrative water quality objective or criterion, or limitation to implement the applicable water quality objective or criterion, for the Receiving Water as contained in the Basin Plan, water quality control plans or policies adopted by the State Board, or federal regulations applicable to Receiving Waters.

Receiving Water Quality Objectives – Water Quality Objectives specified in the Basin Plan for Receiving Waters.

Redevelopment Project – New development on a previously disturbed parcel. Emergency redevelopment activities required to protect public health and safety, and routine maintenance activities conducted to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or restore original purpose of the facility are not included.

Regional Water Board – California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin

Riverside County – Territory within the geographical boundaries of the County.

ROWD – Report of Waste Discharge

Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) – Any overflow, spill, release, discharge or diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a sanitary sewer system.

Santa Ana Region (SAR) – The portion of the Santa Ana River watershed that is within the County of Riverside.

Santa Margarita Region (SMR) – The Portion of the Santa Margarita River watershed that is within the County of Riverside.

Sediment – Soil, sand, and minerals washed from land into water. Sediment can destroy fish-nesting areas, clog animal habitats, and cloud waters so that sunlight does not reach aquatic plants. The 2008 MS4 Permit regulates only the discharges of sediment from anthropogenic sources and does not regulate naturally occurring sources of sediment.

SIC – Standard Industrial Classification

Site Design BMP Concepts – Design concepts which aim to incorporate natural site features such as vegetation and porous surfaces to reduce and control post-development runoff rates. Because Site Design BMP concepts reduce runoff, incorporating them into project design plans minimizes: 1) the transport mechanism (runoff) for moving pollutants off site, 2) the difference between pre- and post-development hydrology thereby reducing changes in flow regime, and 3) the size of necessary LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs to treat Pollutants of Concern in Urban Runoff prior to discharge from the site or at regional facilities.

Source Control BMPs – In general, activities or programs to educate the public or provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed to limit the contact between Pollutant sources and Storm Water or authorized Non-Storm Water. Examples include: activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, street sweeping, facility maintenance, detection and elimination of IC/ID, and

other non-structural measures. Facility design (structural) examples include providing attached lids to trash containers, or roof or awning over material and trash storage areas to prevent direct contact between water and Pollutants. Additional examples are provided in the Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan Guidance document or the California Stormwater BMP Handbooks available at: <http://www.cabmphandbooks.com>.

SSMP – Sewer System Management Plan

SSO – Sanitary sewer overflow

Storm Water (or Stormwater) – Storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage, consisting only of those discharges that originate from precipitation events. Examples include: the water that flows off a building’s roof when it rains (runoff from an impervious surface); the water that flows into streams when snow on the ground begins to melt (runoff from a semi-pervious surface); and the water that flows from a vegetated surface when rainfall is in excess of the rate at which it can infiltrate into the underlying soil (runoff from a pervious surface). When all factors are equal, runoff increases as the perviousness of a surface decreases.

Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) – Document describing those activities and programs implemented by the Permittees to manage Urban Runoff to comply with the requirements of the 2013 MS4 Permit for the Whitewater River Region.

Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) - An online tool which assists stormwater dischargers with submittal of compliance documentation, viewing/printing Receipt Letters, monitoring the status of submitted documents, and viewing application/renewal fee statements. The system also allows Regional Water Board and SRWCB staff to process and track the discharger submitted documents.

Stormwater Ordinance – The Stormwater/Urban Runoff management and discharge control ordinances and ordinances addressing grading and erosion control adopted by each of the Co-Permittees

Structural BMPs – Physical facilities or controls which may include secondary containment, treatment measures (e.g. first flush diversion, detention/retention basins, and oil/grease separators), run-off controls (e.g., grass swales, infiltration trenches/basins, etc.), and engineering and design modification of existing structures. Additional examples are provided in the Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan or the California Stormwater BMP Handbooks available at: <http://www.cabmphandbooks.com>.

SWPPP – Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

SWRCB – State Water Resources Control Board

TDS – Total dissolved solids.

Third-term MS4 Permits – Referring to the Third-term Santa Ana, Santa Margarita and Whitewater River Region MS4 Permits.

TLMA – Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) – TMDL is the maximum amount of a pollutant that can be discharged into a water body from all sources (point and non-point) and still maintain water quality standards. Under CWA Section 303(d), TMDLs must be developed for all water bodies that do not meet water quality standards after application of technology-based controls.

Toxicity – Adverse responses of organisms to chemicals or physical agents ranging from mortality to physiological responses such as impaired reproduction or growth anomalies.

Treatment Control BMPs – Any engineered system designed and constructed to remove Pollutants from Urban Runoff. Pollutant removal is achieved by simple gravity settling of particulate Pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media adsorption or any other physical, biological, or chemical process.

TSS – Total suspended solids.

Uncontaminated Pumped Groundwater – Groundwater that meets the surface water quality objectives specified in the Basin Plan to which it is proposed to be discharged.

Urban Runoff – Urban Runoff includes those discharges from residential, commercial, industrial, and construction areas within the Whitewater River Region MS4 Permit Area and excludes discharges from feedlots, dairies, farms, POTWs, and open space. Urban Runoff discharges consist of Stormwater and Non-Stormwater surface runoff from drainage sub-areas with various, often mixed, land uses within all of the hydrologic drainage areas that discharge into the Waters of the U. S. In addition to Urban Runoff, the MS4s regulated by the MS4 Permit receive flows from agricultural activities, open space, state and federal properties and other non-urban land uses not under the control of the Permittees. The quality of the discharges from the MS4s varies considerably and is affected by, among other things, past and present land use activities, basin hydrology, geography and geology, season, the frequency and duration of storm events, and the presence of past or present illegal and allowed disposal practices and illicit connections. The Permittees lack legal jurisdiction over Stormwater discharges into their respective MS4s from agricultural activities, California and federal facilities, utilities and special districts, Native American tribal lands, wastewater management agencies and other point and non-point source discharges otherwise permitted by or under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board recognizes that the Permittees should not be held responsible for such facilities and/or discharges. Similarly, certain activities that generate pollutants present in Urban Runoff are beyond the ability of the Permittees to eliminate. Examples of these include operation of internal combustion engines, atmospheric deposition, brake pad wear, tire wear, bacteria from wildlife (including feral dogs and cats) or from bacterial resuscitation or reactivation from treated waters or growth of bacteria in the environment (such as in sediments, surface water, or other substrate), residues from lawful application of pesticides, nutrient runoff from agricultural activities, and leaching of naturally occurring minerals from local geography.

USEPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency

Waste – As defined in Water Code Section 13050(d), “waste includes sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation, including waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal.” Article 2 of CCR Title 23, Chapter 15 (Chapter 15) contains a waste classification system that applies to solid and semi-solid waste

that cannot be discharged directly or indirectly to waters of the state and which therefore must be discharged to land for treatment, storage, or disposal in accordance with Chapter 15. There are four classifications of waste (listed in order of highest to lowest threat to water quality): hazardous waste, designated waste, non-hazardous solid waste, and inert waste.

WDRs – Waste Discharge Requirements – As defined in Section 13374 of the California Water Code, the term "waste discharge requirements" is the equivalent of the term "permits" as used in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. The Regional Water Board usually reserves reference to the term "permit" to Waste Discharge Requirements for discharges to surface Waters of the U.S.

Waste Load Allocation (WLA) - Maximum quantity of Pollutants a Point Source discharger of waste is allowed to release into a particular waterway, as set pursuant to a TMDL.

Water Code – California Water Code

Water Quality Objective (WQO) – Numeric or narrative limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of Beneficial Uses of water or the prevention of Nuisance within a specific area [CWC 13050 (h)]. California's WQOs are established by the State and Regional Water Boards in the Basin Plans.

Water Quality Standards (WQS) – are defined as the water quality goals of a waterbody (or a portion of the waterbody) designating Beneficial Uses (e.g., swimming, fishing, municipal drinking water supply, etc.,) to be made of the water and the water quality objectives or criteria necessary to protect those uses.

Waters of the United States – Waters of the United States can be broadly defined as navigable surface waters and all tributary surface waters to navigable surface waters. Groundwater is not included. As defined in 40 CFR 122.2, the Waters of the U.S. are defined as: (a) All waters, which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; (b) All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands;" (c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, "wetlands," sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: (1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or (3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce; (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as Waters of the U.S. under this definition; (e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition; (f) The territorial seas; and (g) "Wetlands" adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition. Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.22(m), which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not Waters of the United States. This exclusion applies only to man-made bodies of water, which neither were originally created in Waters of the United States (such as disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of Waters of the United States. Waters of the U.S. do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the

determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with the USEPA.

Waters of the State - Any water, surface or underground, including saline waters within the boundaries of the State [CWC Section 13050 (e)].

Watershed – That geographical area which drains to a specified point on a watercourse, usually a confluence of streams or rivers (also known as drainage area, catchment, or river basin).

Watershed Storm Water Management Plan (Watershed SWMP) – The Riverside County DAMP as referenced in the 2008 SMR MS4 Permit.

WDID – Waste discharger identification number.

Wet Season – Relative to construction activities, wet season defined as August 1 – October 1 and November 1 – May 1, which is consistent with Caltrans definition of rainy season for the eastern desert areas). Under the General Industrial Permit, rainy season (or wet season) is defined as October 1st through May 30th.

Wet Weather - As described in USEPA's NPDES Stormwater Guidance Document (USEPA 833-B-92-001⁽¹⁾), a qualifying Wet Weather event meets the following criteria:

- The depth of the storm must be greater than 0.1 inch accumulation;
- The storm must be preceded by at least 72 hours of Dry Weather;
- Where feasible, the depth of rain and duration of the event should not vary by more than 50 percent from the average depth and duration.

Whitewater River Region – The urbanized area of the Whitewater River watershed under the jurisdiction of the Permittees and covered by this MS4 Permit.

Whitewater River Watershed Benefit Assessment Area (WWBAA) – the District's funding source for MS4 Permit compliance program activities. The WWBAA covers the northwesterly portion of the watershed including County and city jurisdictions that lie within the District's service area. WWBAA revenues fund both area-wide MS4 program and the District's individual MS4 Permit compliance activities.

WQBEL - Water quality based effluent limitations.

WQMP - The Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan.