

Appendix C

Glossary

<i>Term</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
basin	An area of land that drains to a specific water body.
best management practices (BMPs)	Physical, structural, and/or managerial practices that, when used singly or in combination, prevent or reduce pollutant discharges.
cross-culvert	A pipe designed to carry upstream drainage under a roadway.
culvert	A pipe or concrete box structure that drains open channels, swales, or ditches under a roadway or embankment. Typically, a culvert is not connected to a catch basin or manhole along its length.
design storm	A rainfall event of specific size and return frequency used to calculate the runoff volume and peak discharge rate to a stormwater facility.
detention	Temporary storage of stormwater runoff in a stormwater facility used to control peak discharge rates and provides gravity settling of pollutants.
detention pond	A catchment designed to mitigate stormwater runoff quality and/or quantity impacts by storing the increased runoff volume that results from development, then slowly releasing it at controlled runoff rates. Detention tanks and vaults are underground structures used to attenuate peak stormwater flows.
discharge	Runoff leaving a new development or redevelopment via overland flow, built conveyance systems, or infiltration facilities; a hydraulic rate of flow, specifically fluid flow; a volume of fluid passing a point per unit of time.

Term	Meaning
ecology embankment	A stormwater treatment facility constructed in the pervious shoulder area of a highway consisting of a vegetation-covered French drain containing filter media.
encroachment	Any action, including the placement of fill and scour countermeasures and the construction of piers and bridge abutments, that will occur within the limits of the regulatory floodplain.
endangered species	Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a substantial portion of its range.
floodplain	The total area subject to inundation by a flood, including the flood fringe and floodway.
habitat	The native environment or specific surroundings where a plant or animal naturally grows or lives. Surroundings include physical factors such as temperature, moisture, and light, together with biological factors such as the presence of food or predator organisms.
infiltration	The downward movement of water from the surface to the subsoil.
large woody debris	Woody vegetation (e.g., trees or tree parts) that is wholly or partially waterward of the ordinary high water line. To qualify as large woody debris, it must be of sufficient size to be resistant to erosion, provide bank stability, or help maintain or create habitat features important to fish life (greater than 15 centimeters [5.9 inches] in diameter and 2 meters [6.6 feet] long).
listed species	Any species of fish, wildlife, or plant that has been determined to be endangered or threatened under Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Term	Meaning
mitigation	Defined in WAC 197-11-766 as: (1) avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (2) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, by using appropriate technology, or by taking affirmative steps to avoid or reduce impacts; (3) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; (4) reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; (5) compensating for the impact by replacing, enhancing or providing substitute resources or environments; and/or (6) monitoring the impact and taking appropriate corrective measures.
outfall	Point of discharge for stormwater runoff; also the end of a culvert or pipe that discharges stormwater runoff.
outwash	Usually stratified sediment deposited by glacial meltwaters in front of or beyond the limits of an active glacier.
recharge	Water – whether precipitation, surface water or groundwater – that will enter and add to the change in level of an aquifer.
restoration	To improve a disturbed or altered wetland by returning wetland parameters that may be missing.
right-of-way	Land purchased prior to construction of new highway improvements, along with land for building sound walls, retaining walls, and other project features. Vacant land may also be set aside for future highway expansion.
riparian	Land that occurs along or interacts with flowing water.
ruderal	A vegetation community dominated by weedy and commonly introduced plants growing where the natural vegetation has been disturbed.
runoff	Rainwater or snowmelt that directly leaves an area as a surface drainage.
single point urban interchange (SPUI)	A form of a diamond interchange with a single signalized intersection through which all left turns utilizing the interchange must travel.

Term	Meaning
stormwater	The portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes, and other features of a drainage system into a defined surface water body or treatment facility.
threatened species	Any species that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a substantial portion of its range.
vault	Underground storage facilities that treat stormwater. Dry vaults provide stormwater quantity control by detaining runoff and then releasing reduced flows at established rates. Wet vaults are designed to treat stormwater for both quantity and quality by maintaining a permanent pool of water that acts as a settling basin.
wetland	Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not usually include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities. However, wetlands may include artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland areas to mitigate conversion of wetlands, if permitted by the appropriate authority.