APPENDIX A. DEFINITIONS

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS AND WORDS

The terms and words used in this Ordinance shall be interpreted as follows:

• Verbs and phrases in the present tense shall be presumed to include the future tense;

• Parts of speech used in the singular shall be presumed to include the plural, and those used in plural shall be presumed to include the singular;

• The words "shall," "will," and "must" are understood as mandatory, not permissive;

• All distances shall be measured horizontally unless otherwise stated; and

• A masculine, feminine or neuter pronoun shall not exclude the other genders.

DEFINITIONS

Words and terms not defined herein shall be understood by their common dictionary definition.

Within the context of this Ordinance, the following words and terms shall be defined as follows (except where otherwise specifically indicated):

100-Year Flood Elevation
The highest elevation of the BFE or a project-specific 100-year flood elevation.

Accessory Structure
A detached, non-habitable building without sanitary facilities that is less than 750 square feet in area. Accessory structures include, but are not limited to, garages and sheds.

Actual Release Rate
The release rate from the control structure of a detention facility at the 100-year high water elevation.

Appellant
An applicant, permittee, or co-permittee who appeals the District’s denial and/or imposition of conditions of a Watershed Management Permit or of a variance request.

Applicant
The permittee, co-permittee, sole permittee, or their designated Professional Engineer, who submits a Watershed Management Permit application.

Authorized Municipality
A Cook County municipality authorized by the District to issue Watershed Management Permits within its corporate boundaries.
Base Flood
The flood having a one percent probability of being equaled or exceeded in a given year. The base flood is also known as the “100-year flood.”

Basement
Any area of a building having its floor below grade.

Basement Backup
Discharge of sewage into the lower level of a building caused by either a blockage or collapse on the service lateral from the building to the public sewer system or by surcharging of the public sector sewer system.

BFE
Base Flood Elevation. The height of the base flood in relation to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 that is associated with the Special Flood Hazard Area on the effective FIRM. The BFE shall be determined by the effective Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for a project at the time of application as determined by the criteria provided in §601.3 and §601.4 of this Ordinance.

Board of Commissioners
The nine-member Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago’s Board of Commissioners who are elected by the public.

BSC
Biological Stream Characterization. A program developed by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) in conjunction with biologists from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) to aid in the classification of streams throughout the watersheds of Illinois. The BSC utilizes the Alternative Index of Biotic Integrity (AIBI) to classify streams as A, B, C, D, or E. The ratings use fish, macroinvertebrates, crayfish, mussels, and threatened and endangered species information to generate an overall score of biological diversity and integrity in streams.

BSS
Biologically Significant Stream. Streams with a Biological Diversity or Integrity of “A”, “B”, or “C” according to the latest edition of the “Illinois Department of Natural Resources Office of Resource Conservation: Biological Stream Ratings for Diversity, Integrity, and Significance”.

Building
A structure that is enclosed by walls and a roof. This term does not include accessory structures.


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CLOMA
Conditional Letter of Map Amendment. A FEMA comment letter on a development proposed to be located in, and affecting only that portion of, the area of floodplain outside the regulatory floodway and having no impact on the existing regulatory floodway or BFEs.

CLOMR
Conditional Letter of Map Revision. A letter that indicates that FEMA will revise BFEs, flood insurance rate zones, flood boundaries, or floodways as shown on an effective FIRM after the record drawings are submitted and approved.

Co-Permittee
A person applying for a Watershed Management Permit, who must be the owner of the land specified in the application, the owner's representative, or a developer with the owner's authorization. When the record title holder of the land specified in the application is a land trust, the person with power of direction must be the co-permittee. [Compare co-permittee with permittee and sole permittee].

Combined Sewer
A sewer intended to convey the combined flow of stormwater runoff and sewage. [Compare combined sewer with sanitary sewer and storm sewer].

Combined Sewer Area
Areas within the District's corporate limits that have combined sewers intended to convey the combined flow of stormwater runoff and sewage to a District facility. The expansion of existing or establishment of a new combined sewer area is prohibited. This area does not represent the actual effective boundaries between the combined sewer area and separate sewer area. Consult the local sewer system atlas information for that level of detail. [Compare combined sewer area with separate sewer area].

Compensatory Storage
An excavated volume of storage used to offset the loss of existing flood storage capacity when fill or structures are placed within the floodplain.

Compliance Report and Schedule
A report that specifies a schedule and final compliance date for which all violations and conditions contained in a NONC are remedied.

Connection Impact Fee
Fee for annexing into the District corporate limits on or after July 9, 1998.

Contiguous or Contiguously
Adjacent to and touching at one point or more; if the lands are separated by an easement or a dedicated right-of-way, it shall be considered contiguous.

Control Structure
The structure (i.e., restrictor) that controls the flow rate out of the detention facility such that the required detention volume is provided.
Cook County
The land area within the boundaries of Cook County, Illinois.

Corps
United States Army Corps of Engineers.

Corps Jurisdictional Determination
Procedure by which the Corps determines whether it has jurisdiction over a subject water as a waters of the United States. For the purposes of this Ordinance, a wetland not under the jurisdiction of the Corps shall be considered an isolated wetland.

Corps Jurisdictional Wetland
Any wetland that is under the jurisdiction of the Corps.

Corps Wetland Delineation Manual
The current Corps Wetland Delineation Manual, including any relevant regional supplements, or superseded and as authorized under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Critical Duration Analysis
A study that determines which storm event duration (1-, 2-, 3-, 6-, 12-, 24-, or 48-hour) results in the greatest peak runoff rate.

Demolition
Removal of structures, impervious area, or utilities that return land to a natural or vacant state. Demolition activities that change the use of the land, involves berms, landscaping, or grading for future development, or requires any fill within a flood protection area are considered development. [Compare demolition with maintenance, maintenance activity, and development.]

Depressional Storage
The volume contained within an above-ground area without a traditional outlet that drains by evaporation and/or infiltration, or when the water surface exceeds the highest closed-contour elevation on a one-foot contour topographic map.

Design Runoff Rate
The runoff rate, or flow rate, used to design a major stormwater system and to determine offsite flow rates. Design runoff rates are calculated by using an event hydrograph method and a critical duration analysis.

Detention Facility
A proposed structure providing temporary storage of stormwater runoff to meet the requirements of this Ordinance. The detention facility includes the stormwater storage facility, control structure (i.e., restrictor), and the emergency overflow.

Detention Service Area
All areas accounted for when calculating the gross allowable release rate. This term shall include tributary areas and unrestricted areas considered in the design of a detention facility.
Development
Any human-induced activity or change to real estate (including, but not limited to, grading, paving, excavation, fill, or mining; alteration, subdivision, change in land use or practice; building; or storage of equipment or materials) undertaken by private or public entities that affects the volume, flow rate, drainage pattern or composition of stormwater. The term development shall include redevelopment and shall be understood to not include maintenance, maintenance activities, or demolition. [Compare development with maintenance, maintenance activity, and demolition.]

Director of Engineering
The Director of Engineering of the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago, or his or her designee.

District
Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago

DWP
Detailed Watershed Plans. A study and evaluation by the District to assess the specific conditions and needs for each of the following watersheds: Calumet-Sag Channel, the Little Calumet River, the Lower Des Plaines River, the North Branch Chicago River, Poplar Creek, and the Upper Salt Creek.

Enforcement Officer
A municipal official having actual authority from an authorized municipality to administer this Ordinance and issue Watershed Management Permits.

Erosion
The process of soil particle detachment from the land surface by the forces of wind, water, or gravity.

Erosion Control Practice
A temporary or permanent measure that stabilizes soil by covering and/or binding soil particles in order to prevent erosion.

Executive Director
The Executive Director of the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago.

Existing Detention Facility
A detention facility previously permitted under a Watershed Management Permit or a Sewerage System Permit, or a locally-required facility that has been constructed prior to submitting a new Watershed Management Permit application.

Facility Connection Authorization
Within the City of Chicago, an authorization for a connection to a District owned, operated, and maintained facility, and for impacts to District owned or leased property. Formerly known as a Sewer Connection Authorization under the Sewer Permit Ordinance.

Farmed Wetland
A wetland that is currently farmed or has been farmed within five (5) years prior to submitting a new Watershed Management Permit application.
FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency. The federal agency whose primary mission is to reduce the loss of life and property and protect the nation from all hazards (including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters) by leading and supporting the nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation.

FIRM

Flood Insurance Rate Map. The current version of a map issued by FEMA that is an official community map on which FEMA has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to a community together with any amendments, additions, revisions, or substitutions issued by FEMA at any time.

FIS

Flood Insurance Study. The current version of a study of flood discharges and flood profiles for a community adopted and published by FEMA, together with any amendments, additions, revisions or substitutions issued by FEMA at any time. The FIS also includes its associated FIRM.

Flood or Flooding

A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood Control Project

A development undertaken by either the District or a municipality to reduce the frequency and magnitude of flood events, including, but not limited to, reservoirs, floodwalls, levees, and channel conveyance improvements and excluding detention facilities; or a development undertaken by a public utility, as defined in the Illinois Public Utilities Act, that the District determines is necessary to protect critical utility infrastructure from flood events and that the District determines is consistent with the purposes of this Ordinance, as set forth in §103.

Flood Protection Area

Regulatory floodplain, regulatory floodway, riparian environment, wetland, and wetland buffer.

Floodplain

The area adjacent to and including a body of water where ground surface elevations are at or below a specified flood elevation. Floodplains include regulatory floodplains.

Floodproof or Floodproofing

Additions, changes, or adjustments to structures or land that prevent the entry of flood water in order to protect property from flood damage.

Floodway

The channel and portion of the floodplain adjacent to a stream or watercourse that is needed to store and convey the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a tenth of a foot. Floodways include regulatory floodways.
Floodway Conveyance
The flow carrying capacity of the floodway section and is defined using Manning's equation as:

\[
K = \frac{1.486}{n} AR^{2/3}
\]

Where:  
“\(n\)” is Manning’s roughness factor;  
“\(A\)” is the effective area of the floodway cross-section; and  
“\(R\)” is ratio of the wetted area to the wetted perimeter.

Flow-Through Practice
Permanent volume control practice designed to treat stormwater runoff from the impervious area of a development after permanent stabilization is achieved. Flow-through practices include, but are not limited to, vegetated filter strips, bio-swales, constructed wetlands, catch basin inserts, and oil and grit separators.

FPE
Flood Protection Elevation. The highest 100-year flood elevation plus two foot of freeboard, as determined in §601.9 of this Ordinance.

General Counsel
The General Counsel of the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago.

Green Infrastructure
A practice designed to mimic functions of the hydrologic cycle, including infiltration, interception, evapotranspiration, and evaporation. (Compare green infrastructure with volume control practice.)

Gross Allowable Release Rate
The maximum allowable release rate from a detention facility without adjustments due to existing depressional storage and/or unrestricted flow.

Groundwater
Subsurface water occupying the saturation zone below the normal water table.

High Quality Isolated Wetland
Isolated wetlands that are of the highest value due to their uniqueness, scarcity, function, and/or value as determined by §603.9 of this Ordinance.

Highest Adjacent Grade
The highest natural elevation of the ground surface next to the proposed walls of a building prior to construction.

IDOT
Illinois Department of Transportation.

IEPA
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

IPCB
Illinois Pollution Control Board.
Illinois Urban Manual
The manual containing design guidance performance standards for erosion and sediment control to meet the requirements of this Ordinance. The Illinois Urban Manual is published by the Association of Illinois Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

Impervious Area
A surface that does not readily allow for the infiltration of stormwater runoff into the ground. Impervious areas include, but are not limited to, rooftops, asphalt or concrete pavement, compacted graveled, and ponded water at its normal water level. Volume control practices, green infrastructure, or other areas which include, but are not limited to, non-compacted gravel, porous/permeable pavement, and bio-retention (rain gardens and bio-swales, composed of an engineered soil mix) that are designed to promote infiltration of stormwater runoff into the ground shall not be considered an impervious area.

Indirect Wetland Impact
A development activity that causes the wetland hydrology to fall below eighty percent (80%), or exceed one-hundred fifty percent (150%), of the existing condition storm event runoff volume to the wetland for the 2-year, 24-hour storm event.

Industrial Waste
Solid, liquid, or gaseous waste resulting from any commercial, industrial, manufacturing, agricultural, trade or business operation or process or from the recovery or processing of natural resources.

Isolated Waters
All waters including lakes, ponds, streams, intermittent streams, and ephemeral pools that are not under the Corps jurisdiction. The limits of the Isolated Waters in Cook County extend to the OHWM.

Isolated Wetland
All wetlands that are not under the jurisdiction of the Corps.

Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S.
All waters including lakes, ponds, streams, intermittent streams, and ephemeral pools that are under the jurisdiction of the Corps.

LOMA
Letter of Map Amendment. The official determination by FEMA that a specific structure or parcel of land is not in a regulatory floodplain. A LOMA amends the effective FIRM.

LOMC
Letter of Map Change. A letter from FEMA which reflects an official revision to an effective NFIP map. LOMCs are issued in place of the physical revision and republication of the effective map.

LOMR
Letter of Map Revision. A letter from FEMA that revises BFES, flood insurance rate zones, flood boundaries, or the regulatory floodway as shown on an effective FIRM.
LOMR-F
Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill. A letter from FEMA which officially revises an effective NFIP map. A LOMR-F provides FEMA’s determination concerning whether a structure or parcel has been elevated by fill above the BFE and excluded from the Special Flood Hazard Area.

Long Term O&M Program
Long Term Operation and Maintenance Program. An ongoing program that a satellite entity develops and implements to reduce SSOs and basement backups including, but not limited to, removing I/I sources, addressing deficiencies in their sewer system, maintaining system capacity, and preventing catastrophic system failures.

Lowest Entry Elevation
The elevation at which water can enter a building through any non-water tight opening such as a doorway threshold, windowsill, or basement window well.

Lowest Floor
The floor of the lowest enclosed area, including the basement. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered the lowest floor of a building, provided the enclosure is not built to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirement of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR 60.3).

Maintenance
The action required to preserve the original function and prevent failure of systems, which include, but are not limited to, sewer systems, volume control practices, detention facilities, compensatory storage facilities, constructed wetlands, riparian environments, or other stormwater facilities. [Compare maintenance with maintenance activity, development, and demolition.]

Maintenance Activity
In-kind replacement, restoration, or repair of existing infrastructure, pavement, or facilities including, but not limited to, roadways and parking lots, provided they will perform the same function for which they were originally designed and constructed. [Compare maintenance activity with maintenance, development, and demolition.]

Major Stormwater System
The stormwater system designed to store and/or convey flows for the 100-year critical duration storm event.

Manual of Procedures

Material Revision
Any deviation from the approved Watershed Management Permit including, but not limited to, plans, calculations, specifications, or the applicant.
Minor Stormwater System
Infrastructure including curb, gutter, culverts, roadside ditches and swales, storm sewers, tiles, subsurface drainage systems, and other practices intended to capture and convey stormwater runoff from storm events less than the 100-year storm event.

Multi-County Municipality
A municipality containing corporate area within both Cook County and an Illinois county located contiguously adjacent to Cook County.

Multi-Family Residential
Residential project where any building contains three (3) or more dwelling units within the property holding. [Compare multi-family residential with residential subdivision.]

Municipality
A local government, including a city, village, town, or Cook County. The term shall not include a township, school district, park district, or sanitary district.

Native Planting Conservation Area
Area planted with deep-rooted vegetation, as approved by the District, and maintained in perpetuity.

Net Allowable Release Rate
The maximum allowable release rate from a detention facility that is adjusted due to depressional storage and/or unrestricted flow.

NFIP
National Flood Insurance Program. The requirements of the NFIP are codified in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

NONC
Notice of Non-Compliance. Notice issued to a satellite entity by the District for an apparent infraction of the Infiltration/Inflow Control Program described in Article 8 of this Ordinance.

Non-Residential
Land uses other than residential subdivisions, multi-family residential, right-of-way, or open space. Non-residential land uses include, but are not limited to, commercial land use and industrial land use.

Non-Qualified Development
Development that incorporates in-kind replacement with green infrastructure, naturalized compensatory storage areas, native planting conservation areas, or incidental disturbances to an existing detention facility to restore or provide additional detention volume. Non-qualified development may be excluded from the gross allowable release rate calculation specified in §504.3 and detention facility volume calculation specified in §504.8 and §505.2 of this Ordinance.

NOV
Notice of Violation. Notice given to a permittee, co-permittee, and/or any other person responsible for an apparent violation of this Ordinance.
NPDES
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

NRCS
The United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service.

NWI
National Wetland Inventory. The wetland mapping program created by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to provide information on the characteristics, extent, and status of the nation's wetlands, deepwater habitats, and other wildlife habitats.

Offsite Detention Facility
A manmade structure providing temporary storage of stormwater runoff intended to mitigate hydrologic impacts of development that is not directly tributary to the facility and located elsewhere in the watershed planning area.

Offsite Retention-Based Practice
A permanent practice designed to capture, retain, and infiltrate stormwater runoff from an impervious area located elsewhere in the watershed planning area.

OHWM
Ordinary High Water Mark. The point on a bank or shore at which the presence and movement of surface waters is continuous, leaving a distinctive mark. The mark may be caused by erosion, destruction or prevention of terrestrial vegetation, a predominance of hydrophytic vegetation, or other recognized factors.

Open Space
Pervious land to be retained as pervious land which is not part of a larger development. Open space may also include sidewalk, bike path, nature or walking trail development less than or equal to fourteen feet in width. [Compare open space with right-of-way.]

Ordinance
This Watershed Management Ordinance (WMO).

Outfall
The end point of any storm, sanitary, or combined sewer, providing a point source discharge into a defined waterway, or Lake Michigan. Outfalls do not include culverts or open conveyances systems connecting two segments of a waterway, or private single-family home drains.

Owner
The record title holder or a beneficiary of a land trust which is the record title holder. When the owner is other than an individual, the term includes beneficiaries, agents, shareholders, officers, and directors.

OWR
Illinois Department of Natural Resources Office of Water Resources.
Permittee
Any municipality, municipal corporation, sanitary district, utility company, township government, or any other governmental body required to jointly sign a Watershed Management Permit application. The permittee is the municipality where the development is located and/or the receiving sewer system owner(s) that conveys flow from the qualified sewer to the District water reclamation facility. [Compare permittee with co-permittee and sole permittee].

Person
Any individual, partnership, firm, school, district, company, corporation, municipal corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, unit of local government, sanitary district, special taxing district, school district, public utility, political subdivision, county agency, state agency, federal agency, or any other legal entity, or owner, or any legal representative, agent, or assign thereof.

Professional Engineer
A person licensed under the laws of the State of Illinois to practice professional engineering.

Professional Land Surveyor
A person licensed under the laws of the State of Illinois to practice land surveying.

Project
Any human-induced activity, including development, redevelopment, demolition, maintenance activities, and qualified sewer construction.

Property Holding
Contiguous land in which the applicant has a property interest.

Property Interest
The ownership or other beneficial interest in a property regardless of whether that interest is partial or full, or whether the interest is direct or indirect. Property interest includes but is not limited to contractual, legal, or equitable interests and options to buy. In the case of a shareholder interest, the shareholder shall be deemed to have a property interest if he owns or controls 5% or more of the shares.

PSP
Private Sector Program. An ongoing program that a satellite entity develops and implements to identify and remove I/I from privately owned sources.

Public Flood Easement
An easement acceptable to the appropriate jurisdictional body that meets the regulation of the OWR, the District, and the municipality, that provides legal assurances that all areas subject to flooding in the created backwater of the development will remain open to allow flooding.

Qualified Sewer
All new and replacement public and private sewers and sewer connections, exterior to a building foundation. See §701 of this Ordinance for a complete list.
Record Drawings
Drawings prepared, signed, and sealed by a professional engineer or professional land surveyor representing the final "as-built" record of the actual in-place elevations, location of structures, and topography.

Redevelopment
Any human-induced activity or change to an existing developed property (including but not limited to, grading, paving, excavation, dredging, fill, or mining; alteration, subdivision, change in land use or practice; building; or storage of equipment or materials) undertaken by private or public entities that affects the volume, flow rate, drainage pattern, or composition of stormwater runoff on the previously developed land. The term shall not be understood to include maintenance.

Regulatory Floodplain
The floodplain as determined by the BFE used as the basis for regulation in this Ordinance.

Regulatory Floodway
Floodway under the jurisdiction of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (17 Ill. Adm. Code 1700.30 Parts 3700 and 3708), which consists of portions of the floodplain depicted as floodway on maps recognized by OWR.

Required Detention Volume
The volume required to be provided within a detention facility to store the 100-year storm event with a 24-hour duration at the actual release rate.

Residential Subdivision
Residential property that is planned to be subdivided for development, and where each sub-parcel contains a building with less than three (3) dwelling units. [Compare residential subdivision with multi-family residential and single-family home].

Respondent
Permittee, co-permittee, and/or any other person responsible for an apparent violation of this Ordinance.

Retention-Based Practice
Permanent volume control practice designed to capture, retain, infiltrate, and treat or reuse stormwater runoff from the impervious area of a development after permanent stabilization is achieved. Retention-based practices include, but are not limited to: infiltration trenches, infiltration basins, porous pavement, bio-retention systems, dry wells, open channel practices fitted with check dams, retention storage below the outlet of a detention facility, and constructed wetlands that have quantifiable storage.

Right-of-Way
Land that is dedicated for public access as of the effective date of this Ordinance including roads and sidewalks. [Compare right-of-way with open space.]
Riparian Environment
The vegetated area between aquatic and upland ecosystems adjacent to a waterway or body of water that provides flood management, habitat, and water quality enhancement or other amenities dependent upon the proximity to water.

Runoff
The water from rainfall and/or snowmelt that exceeds the infiltration capacity of the land.

Sanitary Sewer
Sewers intended to convey sewage. [Compare sanitary sewer with storm sewer and combined sewer].

Satellite Entity
Any municipality, municipal corporation, township government or other governmental body, sanitary district, or utility company that owns and/or operates a public sanitary sewer system, including any successors or assigns of those entities, that discharges directly and/or indirectly into District water reclamation facilities.

Sediment
The suspended soil particles that are transported after erosion has occurred.

Sedimentation
The process when the velocity of wind or water is slowed sufficiently to allow suspended soil particles to settle.

Sediment Control Practice
A system or method that is designed to intercept sediment that is transported by runoff.

Separate Sewer Area
An area where stormwater runoff is intended to be collected and conveyed in a separate storm sewer, pipe, and/or ditch system discharges into a receiving natural or man-made waterway or other stormwater facility. This area does not represent the actual effective boundaries between the combined sewer area and separate sewer area. Consult local sewer system atlas information for that level of detail. [Compare separate sewer area with combined sewer area].

Service Sewer
A sewer constructed on private property, except for street crossing, that receives flow from a single building and connects to a sewer main or lateral.

Sewage
The water-carried human wastes or a combination of water-carried waters from residences, business buildings, institutions and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface, storm or other wastes as may be present.

Sewer Permit Ordinance
The District’s Sewer Permit Ordinance as amended in July of 1999.
Sewer System Owner
The municipality, township, or sanitary district that owns and/or is responsible for the maintenance and operation of a sewer system. The sewer system owner is a permittee for a Watershed Management Permit that includes qualified sewer.

Sewerage System Permit
A permit under the District’s Sewer Permit Ordinance.

Single-Family Home
Residential property containing less than three (3) dwelling units. Single-family home parcels subdivided after the effective date of this Ordinance are considered as residential subdivision. [Compare single family home with residential subdivision and multi-family residential].

Site Constraint
Condition of a site that limits the use of retention-based practices, such as contaminated soils, high groundwater, wetlands, riparian environments, or floodway. New development that is considered a site constraint includes, but is not limited to, gas stations, chemical storage facilities, and conservation areas. Poor soils and proposed utility conflicts are not considered site constraints.

Sole Permittee
An applicant applying for a Watershed Management Permit without a permittee. A sole permittee is solely and completely responsible for the perpetual operation and maintenance of all site infrastructure, including the sanitary sewer system, as approved under the Watershed Management Permit. See §300.3.B of this Ordinance for a complete list requirements. [Compare sole permittee with permittee and co-permittee].

Special Flood Hazard Area
An area having special flood, mudslide, mudflow, or flood-related erosion hazards and which is identified on a FIRM as Zone A, AO, A1-30, AE, A99, AH, VO, V1-30, VE, V, M, or E.

SSA
Sewer Summit Agreement provides guidelines for achieving final compliance with sewer rehabilitation requirements acceptable to IEPA, USEPA, municipal conferences and the District. The goals of the SSA are to prevent water pollution and eliminate basement backups and adverse surcharging conditions that cause health hazards and financial losses.

SSO
Sanitary Sewer Overflow. Any release or diversion of untreated sewage from the sanitary sewer system to a surface water, storm sewer, storm ditch, or the ground.

Standard Isolated Wetland
All isolated wetlands other than high quality isolated wetlands.

Storm Event
The frequency rainfall event as published in Bulletin 70.
Storm Sewer
A sewer intended to convey stormwater runoff. [Compare storm sewer with combined sewer and sanitary sewer].

Stormwater
Precipitation that falls to the ground that does not naturally infiltrate into the subsurface soil.

Stormwater Facility
Structures and measures both natural and artificial which serve as a means of draining surface and subsurface water from land including, but not limited to, ditches, channels, conduits, bridges, culverts, levees, ponds, natural and man-made impoundments, wetlands, wetland buffers, riparian environment, tile, swales, storm sewers, and waterways.

Structure
A structure is anything that is erected or constructed on or below ground including, but not limited to, buildings, manufactured homes, accessory structures, fences, sheds, tanks, dams, sewers, manholes, drop shafts, constructed channels, outfalls, parking lots, driveways, roads, sidewalks, and concrete patios.

Subwatershed
The division of a major watershed planning area as identified in the District’s DWPs and depicted in Appendix E of this Ordinance.

Swink and Wilhelm Mean Coefficient of Conservatism (ĉ)
The mean coefficient of conservatism (ĉ) in an inventory group calculated by the sum of all coefficients in an inventory unit divided by the number of species (N).

Swink and Wilhelm Floristic Quality Index (FQI)
The index derived from floristic inventory data. The index is the arithmetic product of the average coefficient of conservatism (ĉ) and the square-root of species richness (\(\sqrt{N}\)) of an inventory unit.

TARP
The District’s Tunnel And Reservoir Plan including all associated structures and appurtenances.

TGM
Technical Guidance Manual. A manual prepared in conjunction with this Ordinance that provides technical information and guidance on how to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance, and as amended from time to time.

Tributary Area
All land drained by or contributing water to the same stream, lake, or stormwater facility, or which drains to a common point.

Underdrain
A below grade pipe containing openings that allow the drainage of stormwater from overlying soils, gravel, sand, aggregate, and other similar media. Underdrains include, but are not limited to, field tiles, drain tiles, and open jointed pipes. This term does not include footing drains.
Unrestricted Flow

Stormwater runoff from a development that is not tributary to a detention facility. Unrestricted flow must be included in Net Allowable Release Rate calculations. Non-qualified development does not contribute to unrestricted flow.

Upland

Terrain lying above the level where water flows or where flooding occurs.

Upstream Tributary Flow

Stormwater runoff or groundwater flow from an area upstream of a project. Upstream tributary flows can be bypass flows.

USEPA

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Variance

A limited grant of relief by the District from the term(s) or condition(s) of this Ordinance.

Volume Control Practice

Permanent practice designed to capture, retain, and infiltrate stormwater runoff from impervious areas of a development after permanent stabilization is achieved. [Compare volume control practice with green infrastructure.]

Volume Control Storage

The first inch of runoff from the impervious area.

Watershed

Tributary areas discharging to a common point.

Watershed Management Permit

A permit issued by the District or an authorized municipality for a project that is in compliance with this Ordinance.

Watershed Planning Area

The area considered in a specific DWP and depicted in Appendix E of this Ordinance.

Water Reclamation Facility

Facility designed to treat sewage.

Water Resource Benefit

A decrease in flood elevations, a reduction in flood damages to structures upstream or downstream of the project, a reduction in peak flow rates, and/or enhancement of existing water-related environmental resources created by the project which is greater than the minimum Ordinance requirements.

Waterway

Navigable body of water such as a stream, creek, canal, channel, or river.
Wetland
Areas which are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater (hydrology) at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, under normal circumstances, a prevalence of vegetation (hydrophytes) typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions (hydric soils). **Wetlands** generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

Wetland Buffer
The vegetated area adjacent to wetlands left open for the purpose of eliminating or minimizing adverse impacts to such areas.

Wetland Impact
**Wetlands** that are directly or indirectly disturbed or otherwise adversely affected, whether temporarily or permanently, by filling, excavation, flooding, or drainage which results from implementation of a development activity.

Wetland Mitigation
The process of offsetting wetland impacts through the restoration, creation, enhancement, and preservation of wetlands.

Wetland Mitigation Bank
A repository of wetlands that are restored, established, enhanced, and/or preserved for the purpose of providing compensatory mitigation for authorized impacts. In general, a mitigation bank sells compensatory mitigation credits (acres) to the applicant(s), whose obligation to provide compensatory mitigation is then transferred to the mitigation bank sponsor.

Wetland Specialist
A person having skill in the art and science of identifying, delineating, and assessing wetlands.
## TGM Appendix A Revision Table

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