## 2.0 Definitions and Terms

(a) The definitions and terms below are used for purposes of Chapter 62-330, F.A.C., and this Volume I. **Section 2.1** of each District-specific Volume II contains additional definitions that apply to the design and performance standards and criteria for stormwater management systems, dams, impoundments, reservoirs, works, appurtenant works, and special basins as regulated in that District. Where a definition is in accordance with Florida Statutes, the statutory attribution is given as “[XX].”

1. through 8. No change.

1. “Aquitard” or “Confining Layer” means a layer of low permeability material, such as clay or rock, adjacent to an aquifer that functions to prevent the transmission of significant quantities of groundwater flow under normal hydraulic gradients.

9. through 10. Renumbered. No change

~~11.~~12. “As-Built drawings” or “record drawings”means plans certified by a registered professional that accurately represent the constructed condition of a project, including identifying any substantial deviations from the permitted design. See subparagraph 62-330.310(4)(a)1, F.A.C.

13. “Average annual nutrient load or loading” means the product of annual runoff volumes and event mean nutrient concentrations

14. “Best Management Practice (BMP) for sediment and erosion control” means a practice or combination of practices determined by the district, in cooperation with the department, based on research, field-testing, and expert review, to be the most effective and practicable, including economic and technological considerations, to prevent or reduce erosion processes and sediment transport downstream.

15. “Best Management Practice (BMP) for stormwater treatment” means a practice or combination of practices determined by the district, in cooperation with the department, based on research, field-testing, and expert review, to be the most effective and practicable, including economic and technological considerations, of improving water quality by reducing excess nutrients and other pollutant loads in water.

12. through 23. Renumbered. No Change.

29. “Detention” means the collection and temporary storage of stormwater with subsequent gradual release of the stormwater downstream.

30. "Detention with filtration" means the selective removal of pollutants from stormwater by the collection and temporary storage of stormwater and the subsequent gradual release of the stormwater downstream through an appropriately sized engineered media or filter system.

24. through 25. Renumbered. No Change.

~~26. “Direct discharge” means a discharge without prior opportunity for mixing and dilution sufficient to prevent a lowering of the existing ambient water quality.~~

27. Renumbered as 33. No Change

34. “Directly connected impervious area,” or “DCIA” means the area covered by a building, impermeable pavement, and/or other impervious surfaces, which drains directly into a conveyance system without first flowing across sufficient permeable vegetated land area, as referenced in section 9.X, to allow for infiltration of runoff.

28. through 30. Renumbered. No Change.

38. “Downstream Hazard Potential” means the classification of a dam that indicates its potential adverse impact to the surrounding and downstream areas should the dam or its appurtenant structures fail or be mis-operated. The downstream hazard potential reflects probable loss of human life or impacts on economic, environmental, or lifeline interests, or other concerns, such as water quality degradation. The downstream hazard potential does not indicate the current condition of the dam or the risk of it failing.

31. through 34. Renumbered. No Change.

43. “Emergency Action Plan” means a plan of action to be taken to reduce the potential for loss of human life and impacts to economic, environmental, and lifeline interests, and other concerns, such as water quality degradation, from failure or mis-operation of a dam or its appurtenant structures.

35. through 49. Renumbered. No Change.

56. “Hydrologic Unit Code” or “HUC” means the hydrologic cataloging unit assigned to a geographic area representing a surface watershed drainage basin. A complete list of Hydrologic Unit codes, descriptions, names, and drainage areas, including subregions, can be found in the United States Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2294, entitled "Hydrologic Unit Maps". A nationally consistent watershed dataset that is subdivided into 6 levels (12-digit hucs or HUC 12) is available from the USGS and USDA-NRCS-National Cartographic and Geospatial Centers (NCGC) and on DEP’s website here https://fdep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?webmap=ef1fbbf08fec46de8b1acaa8a8abcfae .

50. Renumbered as 57. No Change

~~51.~~58. “Impaired water” means a water body or water body segment that does not meet its applicable water quality standards as set forth in Chapters 62-302 and 62-4, F.A.C~~., as determined by the methodology in Part IV of Chapter 62-303, F.A.C.,~~ due in whole or in part to discharges of pollutants from point or nonpoint sources. Impaired waters include those waters on the verified list of impaired waters pursuant to Part IV of Chapter 62-303, F.A.C., waters with a Total Maximum Daily Load in Chapter 62-304, F.A.C., waters with an alternative restoration plan pursuant to Rule 62-303.600, F.A.C, as well as waters with other evidence demonstrating that water quality standards are not being met. Pursuant to Rule 62-303.150, F.A.C., the inclusion of a water on the planning or study lists shall not be used as evidence of a waterbody failing to meet applicable water quality standards.

50. through 56. Renumbered. No Change.

66. “Levee” means an embankment whose primary purpose is to furnish flood protection from seasonal high water and which is therefore subject to water loading for periods of only a few days or weeks a year. Levees may be classified as urban levees that provide protection from flooding in communities, including their industrial, commercial, and residential facilities or as agricultural levees that provide protection from flooding in lands used for agricultural purposes. The primary purpose of a levee is to exclude flood waters from a portion of the floodplain, and may consist of embankments, floodwalls, pipes and associated drainage features, closures, pumping stations, floodways, and designed channels.

67. “Levee system” is composed of one or more levee segments and associated structures, and may include stormwater treatment areas, flow equalization basins that are less than 4 feet in water depth, and levees that bound water conservation and wildlife refuge areas. These are designed in accordance with USACE EM 1110-2-1913, *Engineering and Design, Design and Construction of Levees*, and constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices.

68. “Lifeline” means systems that enable the continuous operation of critical business and government functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security, e.g., evacuation roads, power stations, and drinking water treatment and supply facilities.

57. Renumbered as 69. No Change

70 “Littoral zone” means that portion of stormwater management system that is designed to contain rooted emergent plants.

58. through 71. Renumbered. No Change.

85. “Permanent pool” means that portion of a wet detention pond that normally holds water between the normal water level and the top of the anoxic zone or pond bottom excluding any water volume claimed as wet detention treatment volume.

72. through 74. Renumbered. No Change.

89. “Post-development condition” for nutrient loading determinations shall mean the average annual nutrient loading based on the proposed project area that would exist in accordance with the permitted project design.

90. “Predevelopment condition” for nutrient loading determinations shall mean the average annual nutrient loading based on the land use, land cover, and other site conditions that are legally in existence at the time of the application.

75. through 80. Renumbered. No Change.

97. “Redevelopment” means the construction on sites having existing commercial, industrial, institutional, or residential land uses, excluding silviculture or agriculture, where all or part of the existing impervious surface will be replaced with the same or lesser intense land use as part of the proposed activity and has not been previously permitted under Part IV of Chapter 373 F.S.

81. through 94. Renumbered. No Change.

112. “Soil Survey” means a document prepared by the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service that provides soil maps and interpretations useful for guiding decisions about soil selection, use, and management

95. through 101. Renumbered. No Change.

120. “Stormwater treatment system” means a type of stormwater management system specifically designed, constructed, or implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater by incorporating methods to collect, convey, store, absorb, treat, use, or harvest stormwater

102. through 106. Renumbered. No Change.

~~107.~~126. “Swale” means a man-made trench that:

* 1. Has a top width-to-depth ratio of the cross-section equal to or greater than 6:1, or side slopes equal to or greater than three feet horizontal to one foot vertical;
  2. Contains contiguous areas of standing or flowing water only following a rainfall event;
  3. Is planted with or has stabilized vegetation suitable for soil stabilization, stormwater treatment, and nutrient uptake; and
  4. Is designed to take into account the soil erodibility, soil percolation, slope, slope length, and drainage area so as to prevent erosion and reduce pollutant concentration of any discharge. [Section 403.803(14), F.S.]

~~Note: when a swale is used for stormwater treatment, it must meet the standards and criteria in Volume II.~~

108. through 124. Renumbered. No Change.

~~125.~~144. “Zone of discharge” means a volume underlying or surrounding the site and extending to the base of a specifically designated aquifer or aquifers, within which an opportunity for the treatment, mixture or dispersion of wastes into receiving ground water is afforded. ~~Generally, stormwater treatment systems have a zone of discharge 100 feet from the system boundary or to the project's property boundary, whichever is less.~~

1. No Change.