

Section 9. Acronyms and Glossary

Acronyms

Following is a list of acronyms used in this Manual:

APEN	Air Pollutant Emission Notice
ASTM	American Society of Testing Materials
CB	Compost Blanket
CD	Check Dam
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
CDPS	Colorado Discharge Permit System
CF	Construction Fence
CFB	Compost Filter Berm
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFS	Cubic Feet Per Second
CIF	Culvert Inlet Filter
CL	Crest Length
CLOMR	Conditional Letter of Map Revision
CM	Construction Markers
CO	Certificate of Occupancy
CWA	Concrete Washout Area
D	Depth, Diameter
D50	Riprap Mean-Diameter
DD	Diversion Ditch
DW	Dewatering
ECB	Erosion Control Blanket
FCO	Field Change Order
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HD	Hole Diameter
ILOC	Irrevocable Letter of Credit
IP	Inlet Protection
L	Length
LOC	Limits of Construction
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MUTCD	Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices
N	Number of Columns
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
PE	Professional Engineer
R	Radius
RCD	Reinforced Check Dam
RRB	Reinforced Rock Berm
RRC	Reinforced Rock Berm for Culvert Protection
SB	Sediment Basin
SCL	Sediment Control Log
SF	Silt Fence
SIA	Subdivision Improvements Agreement
SM	Seeding and Mulching
SR	Surface Roughening
SSA	Stabilized Staging Area
ST	Sediment Trap
TCO	Temporary Certificate of Occupancy
TER	Terracing
TESC	Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control
TRC	Temporary Road Crossing
TSC	Temporary Stream Crossing
TSD	Temporary Slope Drain

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Acronyms, continued

UDFCD	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District
VTC	Vehicle Tracking Control
W	Width
WW	Vehicle Tracking Control with Wheel Wash
Z	Slope

Glossary of Terms

Following is a glossary of some of the terms used in this Manual:

Administrative Variance refers to variances that are considered by the Town of Castle Rock to be complicated and which will require a more extensive review. These administrative variances shall be reviewed by the Director of Castle Rock Water.

After Construction refers to after a building has been completed but before a certificate of occupancy has been issued, or for structures not eligible to receive a certificate of occupancy, before a final inspection has been performed.

Aggradation refers to the deposition of sediment in a stream in a manner and extent that the bed elevation of the stream rises.

Applicant(s) refers to the Owner and Contractor whom complete and sign the Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control (TESC) Permit Application.

Alternate Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control (TESC) Manager refers to an on-site representative who serves, in the absence of the TESC Manager, as the permittee(s) contact person with the Town and who is responsible for ongoing compliance with the TESC Permit.

Backfill zone is the area to be backfilled between the foundation and the excavation wall.

Cell is a group of lots in a tract housing development owned or under construction by one (1) specific builder.

Check Dam (CD) is a small rock dam, designed to withstand overtopping, that is placed in a small stream or drainageway. The purpose of the check dam is to trap water-borne sediment in the backwater zone upstream of the check and to reduce flow velocities in a channel.

Compost Blanket (CB) consists of a layer of Class I Compost spread over prepared, seeded topsoil to protect exposed soil against raindrop and wind erosion and to provide an organic soil amendment to promote the establishment of vegetation.

Compost Filter Berms (CFB) are used on slopes in conjunction with compost blanket to reduce flow length and control rill and gully erosion.

Concrete Washout Area (CWA) is a shallow excavation with a

Glossary of Terms, continued

small perimeter berm to isolate concrete truck washout operations.

Construction refers to the implementation of a proposed plan of improvements by a Contractor that may include excavating, site grading, utility work, paving, building, and other activities that may contribute to the disturbance of land and elevated levels of erosion and sediment.

Construction Fence (CF) consists of orange plastic fencing, or other approved material, attached to support posts and used to control access to the construction site and delineate limits of construction.

Construction Markers (CM) consist of wooden lath or other markers, with tops painted orange, spaced at 100-foot centers to delineate limits of construction. Construction markers may be used as an alternative to construction fence, if approved by the Town.

Control Measure refers to a physical, structural, or managerial practice or device implemented by a Contractor to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to the storm system or Waters of the State.

Control Measure, inadequate is any control measure that is not designed, implemented or operating in accordance of the requirements of this manual.

Control Measures, non-structural are those control measures that require modified or additional operational or behavioral practices, such as street sweeping or phasing construction activities on a project.

Control Measures, structural are those control measures that require the construction of a structure or other physical modification on the site such as silt fencing, downspout extensions or use of protective cover.

Culvert Inlet Filter (CIF) consists of a reinforced rock berm placed in front of a culvert to reduce sediment in runoff approaching the culvert.

Degradation refers to erosion of bed material from the bottom of a stream leading to a lowering of the channel invert.

Design Engineer refers to the Professional Engineer responsible for the development of the TESC Plan.

Development refers to the process of creating new residential, commercial, office, or other land uses through the process of construction.

Dewatering (DW) consists of a gravel filter provided on the suction end of a pump to reduce the pumping of sediment and a rip rap pad at the discharge end of the pump to provide erosion protection. Dewatering includes settling the discharge water in a small basin or sediment pond before releasing to receiving waters.

Discharge point is the location to which drainage water from a

Glossary of Terms, continued

specific site is released.

Diversion Ditch (DD) is a small earth channel used to divert and convey runoff to a sediment basin, check dam, or drainageway. Depending on slope, the diversion swale may need to be lined with erosion control matting, plastic (for temporary installations only), or riprap.

Drainage basin is the tributary area through which drainage water is collected, regulated, transported and discharged to receiving waters.

Drainage control refers to the management of drainage water. Drainage control is accomplished through the collection, conveyance and discharge of drainage water.

Drainage Regulations refers to the Town of Castle Rock Storm Drainage Design and Technical Criteria Manual, the Municipal Code, or any other applicable drainage criteria adopted by the Town.

Drainage swale is a depression or defined channel that collects and conveys drainage water to a discharge point.

Drainageway is any natural or artificial watercourse, including but not limited to streams, rivers, creeks, ditches, channels, canals, waterways, gullies, ravines, or washes in which water flows in a definite direction or course, either continuously or intermittently, including any area adjacent to it that is subject to inundation by reason of overflow or floodwater and meets any of the following conditions:

- Provides for conveyance of stormwater runoff from an upstream property or development,
- Defined as “waters of the United States” by the Army Corps of Engineers,
- Supports riparian area or sensitive habitat,
- Tributary area equal to or greater than twenty acres,
- Alteration or filling will change the manner in which runoff is discharged onto a downstream property and potentially results in a negative impact to that downstream property.

Erosion is the process by which the land surface is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice and gravity.

Erosion Control Blanket (ECB) is a fibrous blanket of straw, jute, excelsior or coconut material trenched in and staked down over prepared, seeded soil. The matting reduces both wind and water erosion.

Excavation is the displacement of earth material, including minor adjustments to the surface of the site in preparation for construction.

Existing grade is the natural or overlot graded surface contour of a site before foundation excavation.

**Glossary of
Terms,
continued**

Export means transporting material from a construction site to another location.

Eutrophication refers to the degradation in water quality of a lake or reservoir due to accelerated algal productivity, often a result of increased nutrient loading.

Field Change Order refers to a written document showing the scope and details of any change desired from the approved TESC Plan after the plans have been approved by and filed with the Town. The permittee must execute the written document by submitting to and receiving approval from the Town before it becomes a valid change to the approved plan.

Fill refers to material deposited, placed, pushed, dragged or transported to a place other than from the place from where it was excavated.

Final drainage certificate refers to a record drawing for residential lots depicting vertical and horizontal deviations to grades, spot elevations, slopes and drainage patterns throughout the lot as shown on the approved Plot Plan .

Final grade is the grade after completion of construction, excavation and fill.

Fiscal Surety refers to a cash, check, performance bond or an irrevocable letter of credit that an owner submits to the Town of Castle Rock to be held as surety during the construction process and to be drawn upon in the case of nonperformance on the part of the permittee(s).

Floodplain refers to the area adjoining any river, stream, watercourse, lake or other body of water which is subject to inundation of a 100-year flood. Refer to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for more information.

Grading is excavation, fill, in-place ground modification or any combination thereof, including the establishment of a grade following demolition of a structure.

Impervious surface refers to any surface that water runs across as opposed to soaking in, including, but not limited to, paved streets, paved driveways, treated surfaces, walkways, roof surfaces and patios.

Import means transporting material from an off-site area to the project site to be used as fill.

Inlet Protection (IP) consists of a reinforced rock berm placed in front of (but not blocking) a curb-opening inlet or around an area inlet to reduce sediment in runoff entering the inlet.

**Glossary of
Terms,
continued**

Landscape materials refers to any rock, sod, bark, mulch, tree, shrubbery, topsoil, fertilizer, earth material or any other material associated with establishing permanent vegetation, erosion control or finished grade changes.

Level I Violations are viewed by the Town of Castle Rock to pose an immediate serious risk to the health, safety, or welfare of people and/ or the environment; and result in an immediate issuance of a stop work order.

Level II Violations are reviewed by the Town of Castle Rock to pose a moderate immediate risk to the health, safety, or welfare of people and/or the environment; however, if not immediately corrected will pose a serious risk. Remediation for Level II Violations shall commence immediately after the permittees are notified of the violation(s).

Level III Violations are viewed by the Town of Castle Rock to pose a low immediate risk to the health, safety, or welfare of people and/or the environment; however, if not corrected quickly will pose a more serious risk. Remediation for Level III Violations shall commence immediately after the permittees are notified of the violation(s).

Limits of Construction refers to the area shown on the TESC Plan that delineates areas in which construction activities can take place including staging, storage, and stockpiling.

Permanent erosion control is a method to stabilize the soil to prevent soil particles from being dislodged by wind and water erosion.

Permittee(s) refers to the Owner and/or Contractor whom obtain a TESC Permit.

Plan is a graphic or schematic representation, with accompanying notes, schedules, specifications and other related documents.

Plot Plan is a scaled map of a building site and adjacent public rights-of-way showing locations and dimensions of various existing and proposed features such as building, curbs, driveways, sidewalks, trees, grades, easements, lot lines, elevations and drainage patterns.

Professional Engineer refers to an individual currently registered with the Colorado State Board of Registration as a Professional Engineer, practicing engineering in accordance with State law (Title 12, Article 25, Part 1).

Registered design professional refers to an individual who is registered or licensed to practice their respective design profession as defined by statutory requirements of the professional registration laws of the State or Town, such practice to include drainage design and implementation of effective erosion and sediment control, including a landscape architect, surveyor and engineer.

Reinforced Check Dam (RCD) consists of rock placed within wire-reinforced gabions to provide additional resistance to the forces of

**Glossary of
Terms,
continued**

water. It serves the same purpose as a check dam, and, due to its greater strength, may be used on larger drainageways than a check dam.

Reinforced Rock Berm (RRB) consists of a linear mass of gravel enclosed in wire mesh to form a porous filter, able to withstand overtopping. The berm is heavy and stable and promotes sediment deposition on its upstream side as well as reducing flow velocities.

Rivulet refers to the onset of flow concentrations in small depressions or creases in the soil surface as flow transitions from sheet flow to rill flow.

Runoff refers to the flowing of water across the ground surface. Runoff includes, but is not limited to, storm water, snowmelt, yard watering and sump pump activity.

Sediment Basin (SB) refers to an impoundment that captures sediment-laden runoff and releases it slowly, providing prolonged settling times to capture coarse and fine-grained soil particles.

Sediment Control Log (SCL) refers to a cylindrical bundle of excelsior, straw, or coconut designed to form a semi-porous filter, able to withstand overtopping, and promote sediment deposition on the upstream side and reducing flow velocities.

Sediment Trap (ST) consists of a riprap berm with a small upstream basin that acts to trap coarse sediment particles.

Sedimentation means the transport and deposition of earthen materials dislodged by wind and water erosion.

Seeding and Mulching (SM) consists of drill seeding disturbed areas with permanent grasses and mechanical crimping of straw mulch to provide immediate protection against raindrop and wind erosion and, as the grass cover becomes established, to provide long-term stabilization of exposed soils.

Silt Fence (SF) is a temporary sediment barrier constructed of woven fabric stretched across supporting posts. The bottom edge of the fabric is placed in an anchor trench that is backfilled with compacted soil.

Slope is an inclined ground surface. The slope may be expressed as a percentage or a ratio.

Stabilized Staging Area (SSA) refers to stripping topsoil and spreading a layer of granular material in the area to be used for a trailer, parking, storage, unloading, and loading. A stabilized staging area reduces the likelihood that the vehicles most frequently entering a site are going to come in contact with mud.

Stage of Construction refers to the Initial, Interim, or the Final Stage of construction; control measures are to be shown on the TESC Plan as being installed at one of these three stages.

Standard Control Measure refers to any one of a number of control

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measures that have been approved for use in the Town and for which standard notes and details have been prepared.

Staff Variance refers to a variance that is considered by the Town of Castle Rock to be minor in nature; these staff variances may be considered by the Town of Castle Rock Development Services Review Engineer and the Stormwater Manager.

Stop Work Order refers to a written notice provided by a Stormwater Inspector that suspends a TESC Permit as a result of a priority violation. Contractors receiving a Stop Work Order shall cease construction operations until the problem is addressed and a signed Stop Work Order Release letter is obtained.

Stormwater runoff refers to water originating from rainfall and other precipitation.

Stormwater Inspector refers to the Town representative who visits construction sites to check for compliance with the TESC Permit.

Subdivision Improvement Agreement (SIA) refers to an agreement between the subdividers and the Town, and identifies the public improvements (including regional facilities) required to be constructed to support the development. The SIA provides assurances that the public improvements will be constructed to established standards in a timely manner.

Surface Roughening (SR) consists of creating a series of grooves or furrows on the contour in all disturbed, graded areas to trap rainfall and reduce the formation of rill and gully erosion.

Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control (TESC) Drawings refers to the illustrative portion of the TESC Plan which show the location and extent of all temporary erosion and sediment control measures, as well as other associated information required by the TESC Manual.

Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control (TESC) Manager refers to an on-site representative who serves as the permittee(s) contact person with the Town and who is responsible for ongoing compliance with the TESC Permit.

Temporary Erosion, and Sediment Control (TESC) Permit refers to the permit obtained from the Town of Castle Rock Development Services Department prior to commencement of land disturbing activities, as defined in the Town of Castle Rock Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Manual.

Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control (TESC) Permit Process refers to the process applicants proceed through to obtain a permit to commence land disturbing activities within the limits of the Town of Castle Rock.

Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control (TESC) Permit Program refers to the program developed and administered by the Town of Castle

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Rock to regulate land disturbing activities within the Town of Castle Rock.

Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control (TESC) Plan refers to the complete package of required information submitted to the Town of Castle Rock for review and acceptance which include TESC Drawings, TESC Report, TESC Drawing and Report Checklist, and Opinion of Probable Cost Worksheet.

Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control (TESC) Report refers to the report required to be submitted with the TESC Plan that details all aspects of the TESC plan, such as soils, areas and volumes, etc.

Temporary Road Crossing (TRC) A temporary road crossing is a location where cut and fill grading operations need to occur on both sides of an existing road.

Temporary Slope Drain (TSD) refers to a small culvert or plastic lined channel to convey runoff down a slope or channel bank to reduce the occurrence of rill and gully erosion.

Temporary Stream Crossing (TSC) refers to a rock layer placed temporarily in a stream to allow construction equipment to cross. A stream crossing may include culverts or provide a low-water crossing, or ford. In either case, excavation of the existing channel banks is to be avoided and, in general, disturbance is to be kept to a minimum.

Terracing (TER) consists of creating one or more flat benches in high, steep cut or fill slopes to interrupt runoff and reduce the formation of rill and gully erosion.

Topsoil is weathered surface soil, usually including the organic layer, in which plants have most of their roots.

Tract housing refers to three (3) or more single-family houses of a similar or complementary design constructed by one (1) specific builder on a group of lots (cell) within a subdivision.

Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC) consists of a pad of approximately 3" rock at all entrance/exit points for a site that is intended to help strip mud from tires prior to vehicles leaving the construction site.

Vehicle Tracking Control with Wheel Wash (WW) consists of a gravel and riprap pad at the main entrance/exit point for the site with an adjacent washwater/sediment trap. If the Town requires a permittee(s) to implement this control measure, each wheel of all vehicles coming in contact with dirt or mud shall be cleaned using a high-pressure washer prior to the vehicle leaving the site.

Watercourse is a channel, natural depression, slough, artificial channel, gulch, arroyo, stream, creek, pond, reservoir or lake in which storm runoff and floodwater flows either regularly or intermittently, including major drainage ways for carrying urban storm runoff.