

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMS	Asset Management System
BMP	Best Management Practice
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COM	County of Maui
CWA	Clean Water Act
DOH	State of Hawaii, Department of Health
DOT	State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation
ERP	Enforcement Response Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAR	State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Harbors Kahului Harbor
HWY-M	State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Highways Maui District
HWYS	State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Highways
IC	Industrial and Commercial
IDDE	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SIS	Site Investigation Sheet
SSBMP	Site-Specific Best Management Practices
SWMP	Stormwater Management Plan
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMK	Tax Map Key
USC	United States Code



LIST OF DEFINITIONS

Best Management Practice (BMP): Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. 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.

Clean Water Act (CWA): Formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 95-217, Public Law 95-576, Public Law 96-483 and Public Law 97-117, 33 U.S.C 1251 *et seq.* [40 CFR § 122.2]

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): The codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. It is divided into 50 titles that represent broad areas subject to Federal Regulation. Title 40 of the CFR (referenced as 40 CFR) lists all environmental regulations.

Connection Permit: A permit issued by Maui District for a permanent, physical connection to the MS4.

Construction Activity: Any construction or demolition activity, clearing, grading, grubbing, or excavation or any other activity that results in a land disturbance. Construction does not include emergency construction activities required to immediately protect public health and safety or routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility.

Critical Deficiencies: Those deficiencies identified during Independent Inspections that pose an immediate threat for the discharge of pollutants to the MS4, surface waters, or State Waters. Critical deficiencies must be addressed by the end of the same day of inspection. Critical deficiencies include, but are not limited to, the following examples:

- Any observed discharge, or evidence of discharge, of polluted stormwater or non-stormwater to the MS4, surface waters, or State Waters generated by construction activity.
- Absence of linear barriers and/or perimeter controls required by the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or Site-Specific Best Management Practices (SSBMP) Plan.



- Absence of control measures for identified storm drain inlets, surface waters, or State Waters within or adjacent to the project site that are in close proximity to disturbed soil areas and pose an immediate threat of polluted stormwater discharges.
- Work in an active stream channel or other surface water body without proper implementation of required BMPs.
- Presence of any spilled oil or hazardous materials near unprotected storm drain inlets, surface waters, or State Waters.

Discharge: When used without qualification means the discharge of a pollutant.

Discharge of a Pollutant: Any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to State Waters from any point source. This definition includes additions of pollutants into State Waters from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a state, municipality, or other person which do not lead to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works.

Discharge Permit: A permit issued by Maui District to discharge stormwater runoff associated with industrial activities, construction activities, hydrotesting, or construction dewatering into the MS4.

Disturbance of Land: The penetration, turning, or moving of soil or resurfacing of pavement with exposure of the base course or the exposure of bare soil or ground surface; including the land surface exposed by construction roads, baseyards, staging areas, demolition, headquarters, and parking areas. It includes “grubbing” in its normal meaning of the use of equipment to knock down and push vegetation out of the way, typically uprooting vegetation and disturbing the ground surface.

Erosion Control: The stabilization of a disturbed or exposed surface area to prevent soil particles from being detached and causing sediment accumulation in nearby surface waters.

Good Housekeeping: A common practice related to the storage, use, or cleanup of materials performed in a manner that minimizes the discharge of pollutants.

Illegal Connection: Any physical connection to the MS4 that is not permitted by a Connection Permit from Maui District.

Illicit Discharge: Any discharge that is not composed entirely of stormwater that discharges to the MS4, with the exception of the following types of discharges (provided they do not contain



pollutants in amounts that will cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable water quality standard):

- Water line flushing;
- Landscape irrigation;
- Diverted stream flows;
- Rising ground waters;
- Uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined in 40 CFR §35.2005(20));
- Uncontaminated pumped ground water;
- Discharges from potable water sources and foundation drains;
- Air conditioning condensate;
- Irrigation water;
- Springs;
- Water from crawl space pumps and footing drains;
- Lawn watering runoff;
- Water from individual residential car washing;
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;
- Residential street wash water;
- Discharges or flows from firefighting activities; and
- Water from charity car washing (based on Maui District's observations over the past permit term, non-stormwater discharges from charity car washes were occasional and incidental, and are not considered significant sources of pollutants to the MS4).

Independent Inspections: Site inspections conducted on Public and Private Construction Projects by an Independent Inspector who is not involved in the day-to-day planning, design, or implementation, to evaluate the implementation of appropriate BMPs.

Major Deficiencies: Those deficiencies identified during BMP Independent Inspections that are significant problems which could result in the discharge of pollutants from the drainage area(s) to the MS4, surface waters, or State Waters. Major deficiencies must be addressed within seven calendar days from the day of inspection. Major deficiencies include, but are not limited to, the following examples:

- No SWPPP or SSBMP Plan, and/or NPDES Permit (if required).



- Linear barriers and/or perimeter controls in areas tributary to a water body or storm drain inlet are installed as required by the SWPPP or SSBMP Plan, but are not functional. This includes silt fences that are not anchored properly, have collapsed, been driven over or overwhelmed by accumulated sediment.
- Hazardous materials or waste is stored within the project without containment or implementation of BMPs.
- Oil, fuel, or brake or transmission fluid spills covering more than one square yard and/or adjacent to the MS4, surface waters, or State Waters.
- Any discharge of sediment or other deleterious material resulting from dewatering operations conducted without implementation of required BMPs for dewatering.
- Sediment tracking more than 50 feet from project ingress/egress location(s).
- Expansion of the active disturbed soil area limit without written approval.
- Soil stabilization and sediment controls are not installed in accordance with the applicable SWPPP or SSBMP Plan.
- Sediment controls are installed in accordance with the SWPPP or SSBMP Plan, but there is a large disturbed soil area with insufficient controls down gradient to prevent the discharge of polluted stormwater runoff to the MS4, surface waters, or State Waters if a rain event generates runoff.
- Dust from project site visibly blowing off the site and into the MS4 or adjacent surface waters.

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP): The minimum required performance standard for implementation of stormwater management programs to reduce pollutants in stormwater. Maximum Extent Practicable is the cumulative effect of implementing, evaluating, and making corresponding changes to a variety of technically appropriate and economically feasible best management practices, ensuring the most appropriate controls are implemented in the most effective manner.

Minor Deficiencies: Those deficiencies identified during BMP Independent Inspections that do not pose a threat for discharge of pollutants from the drainage area(s) to the MS4, surface waters, or State Waters, but are not in strict conformance with the SWPPP or SSBMP Plan. Minor deficiencies must be addressed within ten calendar days from the day of inspection. Minor deficiencies include, but are not limited to, the following examples.

- The SWPPP or SSBMP Plan do not reflect current site conditions and revisions are recommended.
- BMPs are not deficient, but are not consistent with the SWPPP or SSBMP Plan.



- Linear barriers and/or perimeter controls are installed as required by the SWPPP or SSBMP Plan but require minor maintenance. For example, a silt fence which is not anchored properly throughout the entire length of an inlet protection device with some accumulated silt.
- Soil stabilization or sediment controls are installed as required by the SWPPP or SSBMP Plan, but not properly maintained.
- Site inspections by project staff are not being conducted at the required frequencies.
- Non-stormwater or waste management BMPs are improperly maintained.
- Oil, fuel, or brake or transmission fluid spills covering less than one square yard and not adjacent to the MS4, surface waters, or State Waters.
- Evidence of active wind erosion on disturbed slopes/stockpiles.
- Minor tracking less than 50 feet from the project ingress/egress location(s).

MS4 NPDES Permit: Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit No. HI 22KG717.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4): A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains) owned by a state, city, town, or other public body, that is designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater, that is not a combined sewer, and that is not part of a publicly owned treatment works.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking, reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing permits under the Clean Water Act.

New Development: Any construction of new impervious surface over existing pervious area.

Outfall: A point source where the MS4 discharges to State Waters and does not include open conveyances connecting two MS4s, pipes, tunnels, or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or State Waters and are used to convey State Waters.

Post-Construction BMP: A specific practice intended to reduce stormwater volume and/or the pollution typically associated with stormwater runoff. Such practices may include low impact design features, source control methods, or manufactured devices assigned to capture pollutants and is synonymous with the terms Permanent BMP and Permanent Post-Construction BMP.



Private Construction Project: A project not under the authority (funding) of or administered by Maui District that is located within or adjacent to the Maui District rights-of-way and drains to the Maui District rights-of-way. Not necessarily a privately funded project, also includes projects funded by the County of Maui. Private Construction Projects are required to obtain a Permit to Perform Work Upon State Highways or other proper approvals prior to commencing construction activities. Private Construction Projects that drain to the Maui District rights-of-way are required to submit an Application for a Private Storm Drain Connection and/or Discharge Permit to the State of Hawaii Highways Division Storm Drain System and a Permit to Discharge into the State Highways Drainage System.

Public Construction Project: A project funded by Maui District, designed either by personnel of Maui District or engineering consulting firms, and constructed by Maui District or a private contractor. Includes contract construction projects and maintenance construction projects.

Sediment: Organic or inorganic material that is carried by or is suspended in water and that settles out to form deposits in the storm drain system or receiving waters.

Service Contractor: The contractor or contractors procured by Maui District to provide various services.

State Waters: All waters, fresh, brackish, or salt, around and within the State of Hawaii, including but not limited to, coastal waters, streams, rivers, drainage ditches, ponds, reservoirs, canals, ground waters, and lakes; provided that drainage ditches, ponds, and reservoirs required as part of a water pollution control system are excluded.

Stormwater: The portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, channels, or pipes.