GLOSSARY

Clearing - The removal of timber, brush, grass, ground cover or other vegetative matter from a site which exposes the earth's surface or any actions which disturb the existing ground surface.

Engineer - A professional engineer licensed by the State of Washington, who is qualified to practice those aspects of engineering reviewed in Chapter 15.24 RMC, Clearing, Grading and Storm Water Management. (Ord. 1877 (75))

Existing grade - The land surface elevation prior to grading. (Ord. 1877 (95))

French drains - Perforated storm drain pipes used to collect water underground. (Ord. 1877 (97))

Grading - Any action which changes the elevation of the ground surface. Grading includes, but is not limited to, dredging, landfills, excavations, filling, earthwork, embankments, etc.

NTU - The letters "NTU" stand for Nephelometric Turbidity Units. These units are a quantitative measure of water clarity based on the scattering of a standard beam of light directed into a standard sample of the water. A higher reading means the sample is less clear (more cloudy/muddy). See also the definition for turbidity.

Potential hydraulic influence - Surface runoff from the project would follow an identifiable conveyance route to surface water (including wetlands) and would not be infiltrated en-route.

Quality Control Systems - Stormwater facilities that are intended to reduce the pollutants in runoff. (Ord. 1877 (157))

Quantity Control Systems - Stormwater management facilities that are intended to reduce the rate of runoff. (Ord. 1877 (159))

Rainy season - The period of time starting on October 1 of each year and ending April 30 of the following year. These dates may be adjusted by the Public Works Director based on climatic conditions for a particular year.

Restoration - The re-establishment of the land characteristics and ecological values to predevelopment conditions that were lost by alteration, development or catastrophic events. (Ord. 1954; Ord. 1877 (165))

Rough Grading - The stage at which the grade is modified to approximately conform to the proposed final grade. It is a prelude to and shall be based on a known development proposal. (Ord. 1877 (190))

Speculative Clearing and Grading - Clearing or grading without an approved viable site development concept, consisting of a site layout and other appropriate documents, as determined by the City's Technical Committee.

Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan - The Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan is a six-year plan of capital improvements, including facilities, programs, projects necessary to serve the current and future stormwater needs of those who live and work in Redmond. The CIP is a six-year financial planning document of City revenues and expenditures for those improvements.

Stormwater Engineer -The Stormwater Engineer is the reviewing authority who reports to the Public Works Director and represents the City for projects that involve stormwater management. City of Redmond Capital Improvement Projects are reviewed by a Stormwater Engineer within the Natural Resources Division of the Public Works Department. All other public or private projects are reviewed by a Stormwater Engineer in the Development Services Division of the Public Works Department.

Turbidity - The visual cloudiness of runoff, especially as caused by suspended solids and settle-able solids in runoff. Turbidity shall be measured as specified in Method 2130-B of the following reference:

<u>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</u>. Current Edition. Franson, Mary Ann H., Managing Editor. Clesceri, Lenore S; Greenberg, Arnold E; and Eaton, Andrew D editorial board. Published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association, and the Water Environment Federation.

Turbidity Meter - A portable, electric, hand-held measuring device designed to give a numerical value of the turbidity (cloudiness) of a sample of water. The numerical values are expressed in units known as Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs).