

Appendix C: Glossary and References

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Chapter 1: Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Glossary of Terms

TERM	DEFINITION
208 Plan	A regional water quality management plan developed in accordance with Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. Public Law 92-500. 86 Stat. 816. 18 Oct. 1972. – Also known as the “Clean Water Act.”
Aquifer Protection Permit (APP)	A state permit required for owners or operators of facilities that discharge a pollutant directly to an aquifer or to a land surface or vadose zone where there is a reasonable probability that the pollutant will reach an aquifer. Permits fall under “Individual” per A.A.C. § R18-9 Article 2 or “General” per A.A.C. § R18-9 Article 3.
APP 4.23 General Permit	A state permit that is delegated to Pima County and covers small on-site facilities (or more than one on-site wastewater treatment facility with combined flows) with design capacities from 0.003 to <0.024 MGD per A.A.C. § R18-9-E323.
APP Individual Permit	A permit that covers wastewater treatment facilities 0.024 MGD or greater. Issuance of these permits requires 208 Plan Consistency.
APP Type 4 General Permits	State permits that are delegated to Pima County and cover small on-site facilities (or more than one on-site wastewater treatment facility with combined flows) with design capacities below 0.024 MGD per A.A.C. § R18-9 Article 3, Part E.
Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES)	A state permit required to discharge pollutants to surface water that fits the definition of “waters of the U.S.” as described in the Clean Water Act. ADEQ was delegated the federal NPDES permitting program in December 2002.
AZPDES De Minimis General Permit	This general permit provides a simpler, faster way to obtain permit coverage for certain types of non-stormwater discharges to surface waters of the United States, as an alternative to individual AZPDES permitting. “De Minimis discharge” is defined as a discharge to U.S. waters that: meets the applicable surface water quality standards; is a low-flow and/or low-frequency event, or is otherwise determined by ADEQ to have no significant impacts on water quality or the environment; is conducted with appropriate best management practices and does not last continuously for more than 30 days unless ADEQ approves a longer discharge period. (http://www.azdeq.gov/node/686)
Clean Water Act (CWA)	Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. Pub. L. 92-500. 86 Stat. 816. 18 Oct. 1972

TERM	DEFINITION
Consistent	A project that passes the PAG 208 Consistency Review and is approved by PAG may be “consistent” with the PAG 208 Plan if the applicant followed procedures and the project additionally fits the policies, guiding principles and planned projects described in the Plan.
Consistency Factor	An assigned factor that allows a 25 percent variation above the future flow projections. Used to determine if a facility expansion is consistent with the PAG 208 plan.
Current Capacity	Current constructed capacity of a facility. (Used in Facility Inventory)
Current Flows	Average daily flows to a facility. (Used in Facility Inventory)
Design Capacity	The engineered design flow capacity of a facility in an approved 208 Plan. (Used in Facility Inventory)
Design Flow	Daily flow rate that a facility is designed to accommodate on a sustained basis while satisfying all APP discharge limitations, treatment and operational requirements. It incorporates peaking and safety factors to ensure sustained and reliable operation. Operationally, it is the estimated daily flow from discharges to the plant, based on number and types of connections.
Designated Management Agency (DMA)	A local government subdivision that is certified by ADEQ as having adequate resources and capabilities to design, operate and maintain wastewater facilities and the desire to implement portions of the PAG 208 Plan. (See also Wastewater Management Utility)
Designated Planning Agency (DPA)	The regional or state agency responsible for overseeing 208 planning. PAG is the DPA for the Pima County area.
Direct Reuse	The beneficial use of reclaimed water for specific purposes authorized pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-203(A)(6).
Effluent	Water that has been treated or processed by a wastewater treatment plant or an on-site wastewater treatment facility. A.R.S. § 49-201(32).
Ephemeral Water	A waterway, such as a wash, in which flows consist solely of stormwater runoff or snowmelt, with no contribution from groundwater.
Green Infrastructure (GI)	GI uses engineering techniques, natural systems and constructed features to employ LID principles. In a stormwater context, while both green infrastructure and grey infrastructure can be used to retain or convey stormwater, GI is multipurpose by putting stormwater to beneficial use to create environmental and community assets, including improved stormwater quality. In a wastewater quality treatment context, GI includes constructed wetlands used for bioremediation purposes. The term Green Stormwater Infrastructure is commonly used to distinguish the contexts.
Impaired Water	A surface water that is listed by ADEQ or EPA as not meeting water quality standards or its designated uses.

TERM	DEFINITION
Inconsistent	A project may be deemed “inconsistent” during a PAG 208 Plan Consistency Review if it did not follow procedures, policies and/or projections described in the PAG 208 Plan. An “inconsistent” status means it does not pass the Consistency Review and cannot proceed with the ADEQ permit application. It may require a 208 Plan Amendment, data update or change to the proposal to become “consistent.”
Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA)	A formal agreement between two or more government agencies.
Intermittent Water	A waterway that has baseflows at certain times of the year when it receives water for an extended period such as from groundwater replenished by precipitation or melting snow in mountainous areas.
Low Impact Development (LID)	A stormwater management approach that works with nature in land planning, design and (re)development. LID principles include preserving and re-creating natural landscape features, minimizing imperviousness, and creating functional and appealing site drainage that treats stormwater as a resource rather than a waste product. On a holistic, broader scale, LID can include conservation design and creation or preservation of a network of greenway corridors, including water courses and floodplains.
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	A formal agreement between two or more governmental or non-governmental entities.
Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP)	An AZPDES permit for Industrial Stormwater. There are separate permits for Mining (http://www.azdeq.gov/node/685) and Non-Mining Stormwater (http://www.azdeq.gov/node/525).
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s)	An MS4 is a conveyance or system of conveyances that is owned by a state, city, town, village, or other public entity that discharges to waters of the U.S., designed or used to collect or convey stormwater (e.g., storm drains, pipes, ditches), not a combined sewer and not part of a sewage treatment plant, or publicly owned treatment works. MS4s are required to obtain NPDES or AZPDES permits for their stormwater discharges. (https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-municipal-sources)
Not Inconsistent	A project that passes the PAG 208 Plan Consistency Review may be “not inconsistent with the PAG 208 Plan” if the changes were not anticipated in the 208 Plan or if it does not fit all applicable guiding principles, but the applicant followed procedures, provided all necessary data and the project fits applicable policies. PAG recommendations may be provided to enhance the project. Changes to the proposal or a 208 Plan Amendment might be suggested but a PAG process might not be required.
On-site Wastewater Treatment System	A decentralized wastewater treatment system that could take the form of a conventional septic tank system or alternative/non-traditional system installed to treat and dispose of domestic sewage with more advanced systems and pumps. Alternative on-site systems less than 0.024 MGD do not require an application to Pima County for APP Type 4 General Permit (no PAG process required).
Perennial Water	A waterway that flows continuously in parts of its stream bed all year round during years of normal rainfall.

TERM	DEFINITION
Permitted Capacity	Design capacity, as approved by ADEQ.
Domestic Waste	Wastewaters originate from plumbing fixtures such as toilets, sinks, laundry, dishwashing, garbage disposal and showers.
Septic System	A type of on-site wastewater treatment system usually composed of a septic tank and a gravity fed leaching system. Also referred to as a conventional system that does not traditionally use pumps or advanced treatment.
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)	The calculated maximum load of a water quality parameter which can be carried by a surface water on a daily basis without causing an exceedance of a surface water quality standard. Required if surface water is listed as “impaired.”
Wastewater Management Utility (WMU)	A privately owned centralized wastewater treatment facility and a collection system that provides services to multiple properties and would like to plan to expand these services or facilities in the future. To be a WMU, ADEQ must certify that the entity has the resources, capability and desire to function as a DMA.
Water Reclamation Facility (WRF)	A wastewater treatment facility that is constructed for the purpose of generating reclaimed wastewater for reuse.
Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF)	A facility requiring an Individual APP or AZPDES permit for the treatment and disposal of wastes from toilets, baths, sinks, lavatories, laundries, and other plumbing fixtures, in places of human habitation, employment, or recreation.
Wastewater Treatment Plant	See Wastewater Treatment Facility.

Operational Status Definitions

TERM	DEFINITION
Closed	A previously “existing” facility that is no longer operational for wastewater treatment and has undergone clean closure or conversion to an alternative use, such as a pump station.
Existing	A facility that has the capability to treat wastewater. “Existing” facilities may be active, temporarily offline or awaiting clean closure.
No Longer Planned	A previously “proposed” or “potential” facility that was named or described in a 208 Plan, Amendment or Consistency Review, but has been canceled or determined unnecessary.

TERM	DEFINITION
Potential	A possible future facility or area that is in the initial, conceptual stages of assessing wastewater needs. “Potential” facilities are listed in the Future Conditions section of the Wastewater Facilities Planning chapter. A Consistency Review, Coordination Process and/or Amendment will be required before approval.
Proposed	A status in the Facility Inventory for planned but not yet existing facilities. Additional details and public process may be needed before the facility is permitted by ADEQ. As opposed to “potential” facilities listed in the Future Conditions section of the Wastewater Facilities Planning chapter, “proposed” public facilities may not require a process as extensive as a 208 process.
Under Construction	A new facility that is being built or an existing facility that is temporarily offline for expansion, upgrades or other construction activities.
Unknown	A facility for which the current construction or built status is not known.

Consistency Status Definitions for Facilities

TERM	DEFINITION
Built Prior to 208 Requirement	A facility that existed prior to the original 1978 208 Plan.
Inconsistent	A facility that was built without becoming “consistent” or minimally “not inconsistent” with the 208 Plan (see full definition of “inconsistent” under Glossary of Terms).
Passed Consistency Review	A facility that is found to be “consistent” or “not inconsistent” with the 208 Plan during PAG’s 208 process (see definitions under Glossary of Terms).
Pending Consistency Review	A “proposed” facility that has been identified in the 208 Plan as a future need but has not yet undergone a PAG 208 Consistency Review and approval process. May include facilities that are no longer planned and never received final approval or that underwent a 208 process, but approval has expired.

Acronyms in the 208 Plan and Facility Web Portal

TERM	DEFINITION
1,1-DCE	Dichloroethylene
A.A.C.	Arizona Administrative Code (State Rules)
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
ADOA	Arizona Department of Administration
ADWR	Arizona Department of Water Resources

TERM	DEFINITION
AFP44	Air Force Plant #44 Raytheon Missile Systems Co.
AGFD	Arizona Game and Fish Department
AMA	Active Management Area
APP	Aquifer Protection Permit
A.R.S.	Arizona Revised Statutes
AWS	Assured Water Supply
AZPDES	Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
BADCT	Best Available Demonstrated Control Technology (Used in Facility Inventory)
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BNR	Biological Nutrient Removal (Used in Facility Inventory)
BNRAS	Biological Nutrient Return Activated Sludge (Used in Facility Inventory)
BNR-CAS	Biological Nutrient Removal Conventional Activated Sludge (Used in Facility Inventory)
BNROD	Biological Nutrient Removal Oxidation Ditch (Used in Facility Inventory)
CAG	Central Arizona Governments
CAP	Central Arizona Project
CAS	Conventional Activated Sludge
CAVSARP	Central Avra Valley Storage and Recovery Project
CEP	Conservation Effluent Pool
CESQG	Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CLIMAS	Climate Assessment for the Southwest
CLR	Closed Loop Reactor (Used in Facility Inventory)
CPP	Continuing Planning Process
CR	Consistency Review (Used in Facility Inventory)
CWA	Clean Water Act
DAMP	Dispose-A-Med Program
DCE	Dichloroethylene

TERM	DEFINITION
DEA	(U.S.) Drug Enforcement Administration
DMA	Designated Management Agency
DMAFB	Davis-Monthan Air Force Base
DPA	Designated Planning Agency
ECs	Emerging Contaminants
EPA	(U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency
EPAC	PAG's Environmental Planning Advisory Committee
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FWS	(U.S.) Fish and Wildlife Service
GI	Green Infrastructure
GMA	Groundwater Management Act
GPCD	Gallons Per Capita Per Day (Used in Facility Inventory)
GPD	Gallons Per Day
GPM	Gallons Per Minute
GSF	Groundwater Savings Facility
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement
JPA	Joint Planning Area
KERP	Kino Environmental Restoration Project
LID	Low Impact Development
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MS4s	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems
MSCP	Multi-Species Conservation Plan
MSWLF	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill

TERM	DEFINITION
MTC	Management Training Corporation
NEMO	Nonpoint Education for Municipal Officials
NIEHS	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NWQMC	National Water Quality Monitoring Council
OEO	Office of Economic Opportunity
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PCE	Tetrachloroethylene (also known as Perchloroethylene)
PCLIS	Pima County Land Information System
PC	Pima County (Used in Facility Inventory)
PCRWRD	Pima County Regional Wastewater Reclamation Department
PDEQ	Pima County Department of Environmental Quality
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances
PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic Acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid
RAS/WAS	Reverse Activated Sludge/Waste Activated Sludge (Used in Facility Inventory)
RCRA	(Federal) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RFCD	Regional Flood Control District
RMAP	PAG Regional Mobility and Accessibility Plan
ROMP	Regional Optimization Master Plan
RTA	Regional Transportation Authority
RWRD	Regional Wastewater Reclamation Department (Used in Facility Inventory)
SAM	Sub-Area Allocation Model
SAVSARP	Southern Avra Valley Storage and Recovery Project
SAWRSA	Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act of 1982
SBWAP	Small Business Waste Assistance Program
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (Used in Facility Inventory)

TERM	DEFINITION
SDCP	Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan
SEAGO	South-Eastern Arizona Governments Organization
SEI	Southeast Interceptor (Used in Facility Inventory)
SFR	Single Family Residence (Used in Facility Inventory)
SGWA	Shallow Groundwater Areas
SSO	Sanitary Sewer Overflow
TARP	Tucson Airport Remediation Project
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zone
TCE	Trichloroethylene
TCEP	Tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TIAA	Tucson International Airport Area
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TRI	Toxics Release Inventory
U.S.C.	United States Code
USF	Underground Storage Facility
USFS	U.S. Forest Service (Used in Facility Inventory)
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UV	Ultraviolet
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
WIPs	Watershed Improvement Plans
WMU	Wastewater Management Utility
WPS	Watershed Planning Subcommittee
WQARF	Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund
WQM	Water Quality Management
WQMWG	(Statewide) Water Quality Management Working Group
WRC	Water Reclamation Campus (Used in Facility Inventory)

TERM	DEFINITION
WRF	Water Reclamation Facility
WWM	Wastewater Management
WWTF	Wastewater Treatment Facility
WWTS	Wastewater Treatment System (Used in Facility Inventory)
YTD	Year to Date

Chapter 2: References

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