Definitions and Acronyms
Definitions

Annual Report: After submission of the Plan, DEP will publish a report by September 30th of each calendar year on SWMP implementation. The report will summarize activities performed throughout the reporting period (January 1 to December 31) by all agencies with obligations under the MS4 Permit; and will report on best management practices, measurable goals, and their measures stated in each chapter of the Plan, as well as Part IV.M of the MS4 Permit. It should be noted that for the first Annual Report (due September 30, 2019), the reporting year will be from submittal of the Plan (August 1, 2018) to the end of the calendar year.

Applicant: The term “applicant” means the person filing the online application. This may be the owner, developer, qualified professional, or other person that is a registered user in the online application system.

Best Management Practice (BMP): Schedules, activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements (if determined necessary by DEP), operating procedures, and practices to control runoff, spillage, and leaks; sludge or waste disposal; or drainage from areas that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges. BMPs are referred to in EPA fact sheets and other materials. BMPs are also referred to as “activities” or “management practices” throughout the MS4 requirements under this SPDES individual permit. As such, BMPs are a sub-element of the SWMP Plan that describe the specific actions that will be taken to achieve the requirements of one or more sub-paragraphs of the SWMP Plan Element (e.g., the BMP “Identify Target Audiences for the POCs to each waterbody/sewershed of concern” would address the requirements of paragraph IV.A.1 of the SPDES MS4 Permit).

Better Site Design (BSD): Better Site Design is a form of Green Infrastructure and is similar to Low Impact Development (LID). Better Site Design incorporates non-structural and natural approaches to new and redevelopment projects to reduce impacts on watersheds by conserving natural areas, reducing impervious cover and better integrating stormwater treatment.

Bluebelt: A Bluebelt is a collection of streams, ponds and wetlands that naturally convey, store, and filter stormwater runoff. The Bluebelt program preserves natural drainage corridors such as streams and ponds, and optimizes them through the design and construction of stormwater controls to filter stormwater before it empties into the New York Harbor.

Borough-block-lot: Parcel numbers used to identify the location of buildings or properties.

Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO): Sometimes, during heavy rain and snow storms, a combined sewer system receives higher than normal flows. Treatment plants are unable to handle flows that are more than twice their design capacity and when this occurs, a mix of excess stormwater and untreated wastewater discharges directly into the City’s waterways at certain outfalls to prevent upstream flooding. This is called a combined sewer overflow (CSO).

Combined Sewer System: A sewer system used to convey both wastewater and stormwater in a single pipe to wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs). During times of heavy precipitation, the combined sewer system may discharge into surface waters. See Combined Sewer Overflow.

CSO Outfall: The physical point where a municipally owned or operated combined sewer discharges to surface waters of the state.

CSO Regulator: A flow control structure in a combined sewer system that diverts a controlled portion of flow from the collection system to an intercepting sewer and allows the remaining flow to discharge to nearby waters as a combined sewer overflow.

Compliance Activity: One or more specific actions taken to achieve a measurable goal, including a defined set of metrics that describe the activity.

Development activity: The term “development activity” means soil disturbance on a site including but not limited to land contour work, clearing, grading, excavation, demolition, construction, reconstruction, new development, redevelopment, creation or replacement of impervious surface, stockpiling activities or placement of fill. Clearing activities include but are not limited to the cutting and skidding of trees, stump removal and/or brush root removal. Such term does not include routine maintenance (such as road resurfacing) that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility.

Covered development project: The term “covered development project” means development activity, private or public, that involves or results in an amount of soil disturbance within the MS4 area greater than or equal to one acre. Such term includes development activity that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale involving or resulting in soil disturbance within the MS4 area greater than or equal to one acre. Such term shall
include all development activity within the MS4 area that requires a SWPPP pursuant to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) construction general permit.

**Delineation:** Procedure by which a map or geospatial dataset is prepared that depicts a drainage area and associated discharge point.

**Developer:** The term “developer” means a person that owns or leases land on which development activity that is part of a covered development project is occurring, and/or a person that has operational control over the development activity’s construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to the construction plans and specifications.

**Direct Drainage:** Direct drainage is runoff that is discharged directly to waters of New York State without entering or passing through the MS4.

**ESRI® ArcGIS:** A company and mapping platform used to present geographical information.

**Facility:** A specific building/property where (a) an operation occurs (e.g., a municipal or commercial vehicle maintenance garage) and/or (b) the base of a unit performing an operation off-site in the field (e.g., the facility where a municipal or commercial landscape maintenance operation is based).

**Floatables:** Manmade materials, such as plastics, papers, or other products which, when disposed of onto streets or into catch basins, can ultimately find their way to waterbodies and may create nuisance conditions with regard to aesthetics, recreation, navigation, and waterbody ecology.

**Green Infrastructure (GI):** Green infrastructure infiltrates, evapotranspires, or reuses stormwater, with significant use of soils and vegetation rather than traditional hardscape collection, conveyance, and storage structures. Common green infrastructure approaches include green roofs, trees and tree boxes, rain gardens, vegetated swales, pocket wetlands, infiltration planters, vegetated median strips, reforestation, and protection and enhancement of riparian buffers and floodplains. See also Low Impact Development and Better Site Design.

**Grey Infrastructure:** Grey infrastructure typically denotes end-of-pipe controls such as floatables control, CSO retention tanks, bending weirs, or sewer modifications designed to manage stormwater. Depending on context, may also include traditional collection and conveyance and storage practices.

**Green Waste:** The vegetative portion of the waste stream arising from various sources including waste from domestic and commercial premises and municipal operation.

**Historical MS4 Map:** DEP created the Historical MS4 Map prior to permit issuance in 2015. While the Historical MS4 Map is coarse and contains some inaccuracies, it represented the City’s best understanding of the MS4 area at that time. In developing the SWMP, the City has relied upon the Historical MS4 Map to define the MS4 area. The Historical MS4 Map has also served as a starting point for the process of mapping the City’s MS4 drainage area and MS4 outfalls required by the MS4 Permit.

**Illicit Discharge:** Illicit discharge is any discharge to an MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater, except allowable discharges pursuant to a SPDES permit and/or to DEP rules. Examples of illicit discharges are unauthorized sanitary sewage, garage drain effluent, and waste motor oil. However, an illicit discharge could be any other unauthorized discharge which the City or NYSDEC has determined to be a significant contributor of pollutants to the MS4.

**Impaired Waters:** A water is impaired if it does not meet its designated use(s) defined by the NYSDEC, generally determined by violations of state water quality standards. For purposes of this permit, ‘impaired’ refers to waters for which Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) have been established, for which existing controls such as permits are expected to resolve the impairment, or for which a TMDL is needed. Impaired water compilations are also sometimes referred to as 303(d) lists; 303(d) lists generally include only waters for which TMDLs have not yet been developed.

**Industrial Activity:** The term “industrial activity” means the categories of activities designated as industrial by the SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (GP-0-17-004).

**Larger Common Plan of Development or Sale:** A contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct development activities are occurring, or will occur, under one plan. The term “plan” in “larger common plan of development or sale” is broadly defined as any announcement or piece of documentation [including a sign, public notice or hearing, sales pitch, advertisement, drawing, permit application, State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) or City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Application, zoning request, computer design, or physical demarcation (including boundary signs, lot stakes, and surveyor markings)] indicating that construction activities may occur on a specific plot, but does not include area wide re-zonings or projects discussed in general planning documents.
For discrete development projects that are located within a larger common plan of development or sale that are at least 1/4 mile apart, each project can be treated as a separate plan of development or sale provided any interconnecting road, pipeline, or utility project that is part of the same “common plan” is not concurrently being disturbed.

**Level of Potential Impact:** The actual or potential magnitude of the water quality impact presented by a certain type of pollutant-generating operation.

**Long-Term Control Plan (LTCP):** Prepared in response to a consent agreement with the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and developed using the EPA CSO Control Policy, an LTCP identifies and selects appropriate CSO controls to achieve applicable NYSDEC water quality standards consistent with the Federal CSO Policy and Clean Water Act.

**Low Impact Development (LID):** is a site design strategy with a goal of maintaining or replicating the predevelopment hydrologic regime through the use of design techniques to create a functionally equivalent hydrologic landscape. Hydrologic functions of storage, infiltration, and ground water recharge, as well as the volume and frequency of discharges are maintained through the use of integrated and distributed micro-scale stormwater retention and detention areas, reduction of impervious surfaces, and the lengthening of flow paths and runoff time. Other strategies include the preservation / protection of environmentally sensitive site features such as riparian buffers, wetlands, steep slopes, valuable (mature) trees, flood plains, woodlands and highly permeable soils. LID principles are based on controlling stormwater at the source by the use of microscale controls that are distributed throughout the site. This is unlike conventional approaches that typically convey and manage runoff in large facilities located at the base of drainage areas. See also Green Infrastructure and Better Site Design.

**Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP):** MEP is a technology-based standard established by Congress in the Clean Water Act §402(p)(3)(B)(iii). Since no precise definition of MEP exists, it allows for maximum flexibility on the part of the MS4 operators (i.e., the City) as they develop their programs (40 CFR 122.2; see also: Stormwater Phase II Compliance Assistance Guide EPA 833-R-00-002, March 2000). When trying to reduce pollutants to the MEP, there must be a serious attempt to comply, and practical solutions may not be lightly rejected. The City would have met the standard if it employed all applicable BMPs except those it could demonstrate, if requested, were not technically feasible in the locality, or whose cost would exceed any benefit to be derived. Accordingly, MEP requires the City to choose effective BMPs, and to reject applicable BMPs only when other effective BMPs will serve the same purpose, the BMPs would not be technically feasible, or the cost would be prohibitive.

**Measurable Goal:** One or more statements characterizing the goals of the SWMP that reflect the needs and characteristics of the City and the areas served by its MS4. Furthermore, the goals were chosen using an integrated approach that addresses the requirements and intent of the provisions of the MS4 Permit. Goals may be qualitative or quantitative.

**Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP):** Federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(xi) require stormwater discharges associated with specific categories of industrial activity to be covered under NPDES permits (unless otherwise excluded). Permit coverage for these specific activities can be obtained under a multi-sector general permit (MSGP) for eleven categories of industrial activities through either their state or through the USEPA.

**Municipal Operations and Facilities:** Any operation or facility serving a New York City governmental purpose and over which New York City has operational control.

**Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4):** A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

1. owned or operated by a state, city, town, village, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA, that discharges to surface waters of the state;
2. designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
3. which is not a combined sewer; and
4. which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works as defined at 40 CFR 122.2

**Municipal Upgrades:** For the PP/GH Program, municipal upgrades are capital projects as defined by the NYC Charter and that meet the NYC Charter § 224.1 (b)(1) cost threshold.
MS4 Area: The term "MS4 area" means those portions of the City of New York served by separate storm sewers and separate stormwater outfalls owned or operated by the City of New York or areas served by separate storm sewers owned or operated by the City of New York that connect to combined sewer overflow pipes downstream of the regulator owned or operated by the city of New York, and areas in which municipal operations and facilities drain by overland flow to waters of the state, as determined by DEP and described on maps of the MS4 area set forth in DEP’s rules and available on DEP’s website.

MS4 Outfall: Defined as any point where a municipally owned or operated separate storm sewer system discharges to either surface waters of the state or to another MS4 (an MS4 owned or operated by another regulated entity). Outfalls include discharges from pipes, ditches, swales, and other points of concentrated flow. However, areas of non-concentrated (sheet) flow which drain to surface waters of the state or to another MS4’s system (owned or operated by another regulated entity) are not considered outfalls.

MS4 Permit: The New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit, issued to the City of New York on August 1, 2015, that defines the requirements to discharge stormwater from the City’s MS4.

No Exposure: Used to describe facilities subject to the MSGP where all industrial materials and activities are protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snow melt, and/or runoff.

No-Net Increase: Special Condition II.B.1 of the NYSDEC SPDES Discharge Permit NY-0287890 (SPDES Permit) allows the City to discharge stormwater runoff from the MS4 into receiving waterbodies. Part of this Special Condition requires DEP to ensure a no-net increase of a pollutant of concern (POC) into impaired waterbodies where that POC is causing the impairment (impaired waterbodies and POCs are identified in Appendix 2 of the MS4 Permit).

NYC Stormwater Law: Local Law 97 of 2017 that provides comprehensive legislation that consolidates, clarifies, and supplements existing legal authority to act in a regulatory capacity to control pollutant discharges into and from its MS4.

Off-Site Operation: An operation performed away from the facility where the personnel performing the operation are based.

On-Site Operation: An operation performed at the facility where the personnel performing the operation are based.

Performance Criteria: One or more numeric and/or qualitative statements characterizing the desired outcome of one or more SCMs.

Pollutants: Dredged spoil, filter backwash, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water which may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the waters of the state in contravention of the standards or guidance values adopted as provided in 6 New York Code of Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) Part 750-1.2a.

Pollutant of Concern (POC): A pollutant that might reasonably be expected to be present in stormwater in quantities that may cause or contribute to a water quality violation in waters of the State. These pollutants include but are not limited to nitrogen, phosphorus, silt and sediment, pathogens, floatables, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

Priority MS4 Waterbodies: Those waterbodies for which an approved CSO LTCP does not predict compliance with applicable water quality standards and where stormwater contributions from the City’s MS4 are expected to be a significant contributor of the impairment identified in the CSO LTCP.

Qualified inspector: The term “qualified inspector” means a person who is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), or a Registered Landscape Architect. It can also mean someone working under the direct supervision of, and at the same company as, the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided that person has training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control. Training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control means that the individual working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect has received four (4) hours of NYSDEC endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other NYSDEC endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the individual working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect shall receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years. It can also mean a person that meets the Qualified Professional qualifications in addition to the Qualified Inspector qualifications.
Qualified professional: The term “qualified professional” means a person who is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of stormwater management and treatment such as a licensed Professional Engineer, or a registered landscape architect or other NYSDEC endorsed individual(s). Individuals preparing SWPPPs that require the post-construction stormwater management practice component must have an understanding of the principles of hydrology, water quality management practice design, water quantity control design, and, in many cases, the principles of hydraulics. All components of the SWPPP that involve the practice of engineering, as defined by the NYS Education Law (see Article 145), shall be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of New York.

Regulator: See CSO Regulator.

Section 303(d) List of Waters: Section 303(d) is part of the federal Clean Water Act that requires the NYSDEC to periodically prepare a list of all surface waters in the State for which beneficial uses of the water such as for drinking, recreation, aquatic habitat, and industrial use are impaired by pollutants. These are water quality-limited estuaries, lakes, and streams that fall short of state surface water quality standards, and are not expected to improve within the next two years. Refer to impaired waters for more information.

Settleables: Manmade materials that may sink depending on the ambient conditions to which they are subject. Floatables include settleable materials.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP): A set of instructions for carrying out routine operations to achieve a specific outcome.

Stormwater Construction Permit: The term “stormwater construction permit” means a permit issued by DEP which authorizes development activity on land on which there is a covered development project with an approved SWPPP.

Stormwater Control Measure (SCM): An action taken to reduce the actual or potential level of impact of a pollutant-generating operation or activity.

Stormwater Controls Working Group: An interagency group formed in 2013 shortly after receiving Executive Order Number 429. This group meets quarterly or as needed to discuss all updates involving the MS4 Permit and SWMP development.

Stormwater Maintenance Permit: The term “stormwater maintenance permit” means a permit issued by DEP where maintenance is required of post-construction stormwater management facilities by owners of real property benefited by such facilities.

Stormwater Management Program (SWMP): The suite of programs developed and implemented by the City, which provides a comprehensive integrated planning approach involving public participation and, where necessary, intergovernmental coordination, to reduce the discharge of POCs and specified pollutants to the MEP, using management practices, control techniques and systems, design and engineering methods, and other appropriate provisions. The City is required, at a minimum, to develop, implement and enforce a SWMP designed to address POCs and reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the ECL and the Clean Water Act.

Stormwater Management Program Plan (the Plan): The Plan used by the City to document developed, planned, and implemented SWMP elements. The Plan describes the SWMP and how the City will control pollutants in stormwater runoff.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP): A SWPPP is (i) a plan for controlling stormwater runoff and pollutants during construction and, when required, after construction is completed, or (ii) when used in connection with an industrial stormwater source, a plan, which is required by the MSGP, for controlling stormwater runoff and pollutants.

Surface Waters of the State: Includes lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Atlantic ocean within the territorial seas of the State of New York, and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the state or within its jurisdiction. Waters of the state are further defined in 6 NYCRR Parts 800 to 941.

Storm sewers are not waters of the State unless they are classified in 6 NYCRR Parts 800 to 941. Nonetheless, a discharge to a storm sewer shall be regulated as a discharge at the point where the storm sewer discharges to waters of the state. Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Act and Environmental Conservation Law [other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.11(m) (see Section 750-1.24) which also meet the criteria of this definition are not waters of the state]. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water which neither were originally created in Surface Waters of the State (such as a disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from impoundment of Surface Waters of the State.
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL): A TMDL is the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and nonpoint sources. It is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant’s sources. A TMDL stipulates waste load allocations for point source discharges, load allocations for nonpoint sources, and a margin of safety.

Water Quality Standard: Measure(s) of purity or quality for any waters in relation to their reasonable and necessary use as promulgated in 6 NYCRR Part 700 et seq.

Waterbody of Concern: A waterbody of concern is one for which either the USEPA or NYSDEC has determined that the waterbody is impaired for a pollutant of concern.

**Acronyms**

**BBL** Borough, Block, and Lot  
**BIDs** Business Improvement Districts  
**BMP** Best Management Practice  
**BOD** Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-Day  
**CAPA** City Administrative Procedure Act  
**CFR** Code of Federal Regulations  
**CGP** Construction General Permit  
**CIT System** Consolidated Information Tracking System  
**COLP** City-Owned and Leased Properties  
**CPESC** Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control  
**CSO** Combined Sewer Overflow  
**CWA** Clean Water Act  
**DEM** Digital Elevation Model  
**DO** Dissolved Oxygen  
**ELAP** Environmental Laboratory Approval Program  
**ERP** Enforcement Response Plan  
**E&SC** Erosion and Sediment Control  
**FC** Fecal Coliform  
**FSAP** Field Sampling Analysis Program  
**GI** Green Infrastructure  
**GIS** Geographic Information System  
**GPS** Global Positioning System  
**HEM** Hexane Extractable Material  
**I/C** Industrial/Commercial  
**IDDE** Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination  
**IPIS** Integrated Property Information System  
**IPM** Integrated Pest Management  
**IPP** Industrial Pretreatment Program  
**LDCs** Local Development Corporations  
**LiDAR** Light Detection and Ranging  
**LTCP** Long-Term Control Plan  
**MCM** Minimum Control Measure  
**MEP** Maximum Extent Practicable  
**mL** Milliliter  
**mg** Milligram  
**MOU** Memorandum of Understanding  
**MS4** Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System  
**MSGP** Multi-Sector General Permit  
**NICE** Neighborhood Intensive Cleanup Effort  
**NOI** Notice of Intent  
**NOT** Notice of Termination  
**NPDES** National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System  
**NYC** New York City  
**NYCRR** New York Code of Rules and Regulations  
**NYS** New York State  
**NYSDEC** New York State Department of Environmental Conservation  
**ORI** Outfall Reconnaissance Inventory  
**PACP** Pipe Assessment Certification Program  
**PAHs** Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons  
**PLUTO** Primary Land Use Tax Lot Output  
**POC** Pollutant of Concern  
**PPE** Personal Protective Equipment  
**PP/GH** Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping  
**QC** Quality Control  
**ROW** Right-of-Way  
**SAFE** Solvents, Automotive, Flammables, and Electronics  
**SARA** Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act  
**SCM** Stormwater Control Measure  
**SIC** Standard Industrial Code  
**SLR** Scorecard Litter Rating  
**SMPs** Stormwater Management Practices  
**SOP** Standard Operating Procedure  

**Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL):** A TMDL is the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and nonpoint sources. It is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant’s sources. A TMDL stipulates waste load allocations for point source discharges, load allocations for nonpoint sources, and a margin of safety.

**Water Quality Standard:** Measure(s) of purity or quality for any waters in relation to their reasonable and necessary use as promulgated in 6 NYCRR Part 700 et seq.

**Waterbody of Concern:** A waterbody of concern is one for which either the USEPA or NYSDEC has determined that the waterbody is impaired for a pollutant of concern.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPDES</td>
<td>State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System</td>
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<td>STEM</td>
<td>Science, Technology, Engineering &amp; Mathematics</td>
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<td>SWMP</td>
<td>Stormwater Management Program</td>
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<td>SWPPP</td>
<td>Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan</td>
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<td>SWPTS</td>
<td>Stormwater Permitting and Tracking System</td>
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<td>TDS</td>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids</td>
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<td>TKN</td>
<td>Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen</td>
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<td>TMDL</td>
<td>Total Maximum Daily Load</td>
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<td>TN</td>
<td>Total Nitrogen</td>
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<td>TP</td>
<td>Total Phosphorus</td>
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<td>TSS</td>
<td>Total Suspended Solids</td>
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<td>USEPA</td>
<td>United States Environmental Protection Agency</td>
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<td>WCS</td>
<td>Wildlife Conservation Society</td>
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<td>WQv</td>
<td>Water Quality Volume</td>
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<td>Wastewater Treatment Plant</td>
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<td>Police Department</td>
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<td>Mayor’s Office of Sustainability</td>
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**New York City Departments and Agencies**

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<th>Acronym</th>
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<td>DCAS</td>
<td>Department of Citywide Administrative Services</td>
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<td>Capacity Management Operation and Maintenance Compliance</td>
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<td>DERTA</td>
<td>Division of Emergency Response and Technical Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERU</td>
<td>Emergency Response Unit</td>
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