
SECTION 10 - GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Asphaltic Concrete	HDPE	High-Density Polyethylene
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	IE	Invert Elevation
ADT	Average Daily Traffic	IPS	Iron Pipe Size
BMP	Best Management Practice according to Oregon DEQ <i>Construction Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual 1200-C NPDES General Permit</i>	LUCS	Land Use Compatibility Statement
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand	MFTP	Manual of Field Test Procedures
CAD	Computer Aided Design	MUTCD	Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices
DWG	File format used by CAD software design programs such as AutoCAD®	NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
EA	Environmental Assessment	OSS	Oregon Standard Specifications for Construction, Current Edition
ESC	Erosion and Sediment Control	PE	Oregon Licensed Professional Engineer
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	PRV	Pressure Reducing Valve
FOG	Fats, oils, and grease	PUE	Public Utility Easement
GIS	Geographic Information System	PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
GPS	Global Positioning System	ROW	Right-Of-Way or Rights-Of-Way
		TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load

AGENCIES

AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	LOS	Level of Service Classification as defined by TRB Highway Capacity Manual, AASHTO Geometric Design of Highways and Streets and the HRMC
ACI	American Concrete Institute.	LPSS	Low Pressure Sanitary Sewer Mains
ADDAG	U.S. Department of Justice ADA Standards for Accessible Design	NEC	National Electric Code with Oregon amendments
ALTA	American Land Title Association	NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturers Association
ANSI	American National Standards Institute	NRCS (SCS)	Natural Resources Conservation Service (Soil Conservation Service)
APWA	American Public Works Association	OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials	ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
AWG	American Wire Gauge	ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation
AWWA	American Water Works Association	OFC	Oregon Fire Code
CARV	Combination Air and Vacuum Release Valve	OHA	Oregon Health Authority
CBR	California Bearing Ratio	O&M	Operations and Maintenance
CFP	Capital Facilities Plan	OMC	Oregon Mechanical Code
DEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality	OPSC	Oregon Plumbing Specialty Code
DHS	Oregon Department of Human Services	ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
DSL	Oregon Department of State Lands	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
DOGAMI	State of Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries	OSSC	Oregon Structural Specialty Code
DWS	Oregon Drinking Water Services	OSRC	Oregon Residential Specialty Code
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	P&ID	Piping and Instrumentation Diagram
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	PROWAG	U.S. Access Board Proposed Accessibility Guidelines for Pedestrian Facilities in the Public Right-of-Way
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency		
FHWA	U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration		
HCM	Highway Capacity Manual (by TRB)		
IAMP	Interchange Area Management Plan (ODOT)		

TERMS

Alley. A narrow street twenty-five (25) feet or less through a block primarily for vehicular service access to the back or side of properties otherwise abutting on another street. Frontage on said alley shall not be construed as satisfying the requirements of this Ordinance related to frontage on a dedicated street.

Applicant. A person, corporation, association, or agency applying for water service.

Arterial. A street of considerable continuity which is primarily a traffic artery among large areas.

As built Plans. Engineered plans in a form acceptable to the city showing the location of all new utility facilities within rights-of-way after initial construction of systems.

Backflow. The reverse of flow from its normal or intended direction of flow. Backflow can be caused by back-pressure or back-siphonage.

Backflow Preventer. An approved device investigated and approved by the City and the Oregon State Health Division or means to prevent backflow into the potable water system.

Back-siphonage. Backflow resulting from negative or reduced pressure (partial vacuum) in the supply piping system.

Bicycle. Every device propelled by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels any of which is over twenty (20) inches in diameter. Bicycle includes any trailer pulled by a bicycle and includes any three or four-wheeled vehicle propelled by human power designed for use by adults.

Bicycle Facilities. A general term denoting improvements and provisions that accommodate or encourage bicycling, including parking facilities, maps, signs, pathways, bike lanes, widened sidewalks, bikeways, and shared roadways designated for bicycle use.

Bike Lanes. A lane reserved for use by bicycles.

Bike Path. A designated bicycle travel way, completely separated from the vehicular travel lanes, and within independent rights-of-way.

Bike Route. A designated bicycle travel way shared with vehicular traffic. A portion of a roadway designated by striping, signing, and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists.

Block. A length of one side of a street between intersections on that side of the street.

Building Sewer. The system that receives sewage inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the service lateral.

Channel Morphology. The stream channel type and the physical characteristics of the streambed.

City. The City of Newport, Oregon.

City Engineer. The individual or his/her designated representative designated by the City Manager to have the authority for review and approval on all projects subject to these Engineering Design and Construction Standards.

City Observer. The person observing construction on behalf of the City verifying that projects are constructed in accordance with City of Newport Standards and Specifications and approved construction documents. The City Observer may be an employee of the City or may work for an entity contracting with the City to provide construction inspection services.

Collection Sewer. A sewer to which one or more service laterals are tributary and which serves a local neighborhood.

Collector Street. Facility allowing traffic within an area/neighborhood to connect to the arterial system.

Contract Documents. For public improvement projects, Contract Documents are the contract between the City and the entity constructing the public improvements. For private development projects that include public improvements, the Contract Documents include, but are not limited to, the Public Improvement Facilities Agreement (PFIA), approved infrastructure plans, and the City of Newport Standards and Specifications.

Contractor. Person listed on the Construction Site/ROW Permit application as the party performing construction of the permitted work.

Control Vault. a chamber used for pretreatment to reduce/eliminate the amount of pollutants or alter the nature of pollutants to a less harmful state or concentration prior to discharge.

Core. To cut and remove a portion of pipe, manhole, or pavement with a circular hollow drill.

County. Lincoln County, Oregon.

Cross Connection. Any actual or potential physical connection between a potable waterline and any pipe or vessel containing a non-potable or potable (i.e., well) fluid (suspended solid or gas) so that it is possible to introduce the non-potable fluid into the potable fluid by backflow.

Cul-de-sac. A dead end street that has a vehicular turnaround area at the end.

Curb. The edge of a street.

Cut Sheets. Sheets of tabulated data, indicating stationing, structures, fittings, angle points, beginning of curve, points on curve, end of curves, storm drain slope, staking offset, various elevations, offset cuts, and storm drain depths for streets, waterlines, wastewater sewers, and storm drains.

Datum. Vertical elevation control for City of Newport, "The North American Vertical Datum of 1988."

Dead end Street. A Street, or series of streets, accessible from only one point. Dead end streets can be either temporary (intended for future extension as part of a future street plan) or permanent. New construction of permanent dead end streets (including cul-de-sacs) must be publicly maintained and

provide adequate turnaround capability.

Definition of Words. That, whenever, in these Standards, the words "directed", "required", "permitted", "ordered", "designated", or words of like importance are used, they shall be understood to mean the direction, requirement, permission, or order of designation of the City Engineer. Similarly, the words "approved", "acceptable", or "satisfactory", shall mean approved by, acceptable to, or satisfactory to the City Engineer.

Demolition. Any act or process of wrecking or destroying a building, improvement, or structure.

Designated Arterial or Collector Street: A Street designated as an arterial or collector in the Comprehensive Plan or the Newport Transportation System Plan.

Design Engineer. Oregon licensed Professional Engineer responsible for preparation of the construction plans for review and approval by the City Engineer. The Design Engineer shall be competent and experienced to practice in the specific disciplines of engineering. City may ask the Design Engineer to provide references and a list of representative projects that he/she has completed.

Design Storm. A hypothetical discrete rainstorm characterized by a specific duration, temporal distribution, rainfall intensity, return frequency and total depth of rainfall.

Detention Facility. Area used to temporarily contain stormwater and reduce the peak velocity and volume of runoff to provide additional system capacity and to reduce erosion in surface and/or conveyance facilities.

Director. The City of Newport's director of public works or their authorized representative.

Developer. The entity/owner/agency financing and constructing a street, utility, road, or other facility for future ownership and maintenance by the City.

Development. Any construction of improvements on a site, including buildings, other structures, parking and loading areas, landscaping, paved or graveled areas, and water and sewer fixtures. Development includes redevelopment of property requiring a building permit. Development includes improved open areas such as plazas and walkways.

Development Plan. A site plan with supporting materials, drawn to scale, that shows in detail the entire project, including streets, driveways, sidewalks, pedestrian ways, off-street parking, and loading areas, location and dimension of structures, use of land and structures, major landscaping features, and design of structures.

Domestic Wastewater. The liquid and water borne waste derived from the ordinary living processes, free from industrial wastes, and of such character to permit satisfactory disposal without special treatment into the public sewer or by means of private wastewater disposal system.

Double Check Valve Assembly. An assembly composed of two single, independently acting, approved check valves, including tightly closing shut off valves located at each end of the assembly and fitted with properly located test cocks.

Double Detector Check Valve Assembly. A line sized, approved, double check valve assembly with a parallel meter and meter sized, approved, double check valve assembly. The purpose of this assembly is to prevent backflow contamination to the distribution system and, at the same time, provide a metering of the fire system showing any system leakage or unauthorized use of water.

Drainage Facilities. Pipes, ditches, detention basins, creeks, culvert bridges, etc., used singularly or in combination with each other for the purpose of conveying or storing storm water runoff.

Driveway. A vehicular connection between private on-site parking and the public right-of-way that provides the principle means of access to a property.

Driveway Apron. A portion of the driveway connecting a street to the right-of-way; also known as driveway approach or driveway ramp.

Driveway Throat. The flat area between the wings of a driveway adjacent and parallel to the street. Used to determine the size of a driveway.

Driveway Walkway. The sidewalk area across a driveway.

Easement. Areas located outside of dedicated right-of-way, granted to the City for special uses. Property owners may grant easements to non-City entities such as franchise utility companies for their uses.

Engineer of Record. The engineer, including the City's engineer, licensed by the State of Oregon as a Professional Engineer under whose direction plans, profiles, and standards for the work are prepared and submitted to the City for review and approval, or who is in charge of and responsible for construction of the improvement.

Engineer's Authorized Representative, City. The City Engineer's project representative.

Engineer's Authorized Representative, Designer. The Design Engineer's project representative.

Engineers Cost Estimate. A unit price estimate of probable construction costs prepared and stamped by an Oregon licensed Professional Engineer competent and experienced in preparing construction cost estimates.

Engineering Design and Construction Standards Manual. The current version of the City of Newport *Public Works Design and Construction Standards Manual* and specifications.

Engineering Standard(s). The City of Newport Engineering Design and Construction Handbook.

Equivalent Service Unit (ESU). A configuration of development or impervious surface estimated to contribute an amount of runoff to the city's stormwater system that is approximately equal to that created by the average developed single-family residence. One ESU is equal to 2,700 square feet of impervious surface area. All single-family residences deemed as one ESU, regardless of impervious surface area.

Expansion Joint. A joint to control cracking in the concrete surface structure. Felt or fabric type expansion joint is not allowed.

Fill. A deposit of soil or other earth material placed by artificial means.

Final Acceptance. City Engineer’s written acceptance of public facilities constructed by others.

Final Approved Plans. Complete set of construction plans approved and signed by the City Engineer.

Fire Hydrant Assembly. The fire hydrant, with restraint devices, spool and attached auxiliary valve in valve box. Refer to 300 series drawings. Make mechanical joint restraint using Field Lok® Gaskets and/or Megalugs® (no thrust blocks in new construction).

Fire Protection Service. Provision of water to premises for automatic fire protection.

Food Service Establishment (FSE). Any place routinely providing completely prepared food and/or drink intended for individual service and consumption. The term includes any such place regardless of whether consumption is on or off the premises and regardless of whether there is a charge for the food and/or drink. The term includes a restaurant, commercial kitchen, food stand, food cart, beverage shop, caterer, hotel, school, religious institution, hospital, prison, correctional facility, or care installation. The term does not include private home where food is prepared for individual family consumption, and it does not include the location of food vending machines.

Gate. Movable barrier designed and constructed to prohibit or limit motor vehicle access from a public street to private property.

Georeference. To associate with location in physical space, containing spatial information – coordinate system (Coordinate System: NAD83 Oregon North; Datum: North American 1983).

Grade. The degree of inclination of a street or slope.

Grading. Any act by which soil is cleared, stripped, stockpiled, excavated, scarified, filled, or any combination thereof.

Gravity Grease Interceptor (GGI). A plumbing appurtenance or appliance generally mounted outside, installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept nonpetroleum fats, oils, and greases (FOG) from a wastewater discharge and is identified by volume, thirty (30) minute retention time, baffle(s), not less than two (2) compartments, a total volume of not less than three hundred (300) gallons, and gravity separation. Gravity grease interceptors.

Grease Interceptor. A plumbing appurtenance or appliance installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept nonpetroleum fats, oil and greases from a wastewater discharge.

Grease Removal Device (GRD). means any hydro-mechanical or gravity grease interceptor that automatically, mechanically removes non-petroleum fats, oils and grease form the interceptor, the control of which are either automatic or manually initiated.

Half-Street. A portion of the width of a right of way, usually along the edge of a subdivision or partition, where the remaining portion of the street could be provided in another subdivision or partition, and consisting of at least a sidewalk and curb on one side and at least two travel lanes.

Hydrant Spool. The waterline connecting the fire hydrant to the auxiliary valve on the City distribution main.

Hydro-mechanical Grease Interceptor (HMI). A plumbing appurtenance or appliance, generally mounted inside, installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept nonpetroleum fats, oil, and grease (FOG) from a wastewater discharge and identified by flow rate, and separation and retention efficiency. The design incorporates air entrainment, hydro-mechanical separation, interior baffling, and/or barriers in combination or separately, and one of the following: A – External flow control, with air intake (vent): directly connected; B – External flow control, without air intake (vent): directly connected; C – Without external flow control, directly connected; D – Without external flow control, indirectly connect. Hydromechanical grease interceptors are.

Illicit Connections. A situation that can be alleviated or repaired the City Engineer determines would cause harm to the public, environment, or downstream stormwater facilities before the situation.

Illicit Discharge. Any direct or indirect non-stormwater discharge to the stormwater system except discharges regulated under NPDES permit or exempted by this chapter.

Immediate Threat. A situation that can be alleviated or repaired the City Engineer determines would cause harm to the public, environment, or downstream stormwater facilities before the situation.

Impervious Surface. An artificially created hard surfaced area that either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle and/or causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from that present under natural conditions. Impervious surfaces may include, but are not limited to, rooftops, concrete or asphalt paving, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, trafficked gravel, and oiled, macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration or runoff of stormwater. However, not all driveways or concrete are impervious, and the city will determine whether a particular surface is impervious.

Improved Premises. Any area that the public works director determines has been altered such that the runoff from the site is greater than that which could historically have been expected. “Improved premises” do not include public roads under the jurisdiction of the city, county, state or federal government.

Industrial Waste. Solid, liquid, or gaseous waste resulting from any industrial, manufacturing, trade, or business processes; or development, recovery, or processing of natural resources.

Infiltration. The passage or movement of water into the soil subsurface.

Intercepting Sewer/Interceptor Sewer. A sewer that receives sewage from a number of collection sewers or other sewage sources and conducts the sewage to a point for treatment or disposal. A “force main” is a type of intercepting sewer to which service laterals cannot be directly attached.

Intersection. Refers to the area jointed by two (2) or more roads intersecting. Used for approaches of a continuous street at an acute curve or some other angle point with different street names.

Irrigation Service. A metered connection intended for seasonal use and delivering water not discharged

to the wastewater collection and treatment system.

Lateral Sewer. A building sewer service line.

Local or Residential Street. A facility designated to serve primarily direct access to abutting land and offers the lowest level of traffic mobility. Through-traffic movement is deliberately discouraged.

Longitudinal Joint. A joint that follows a course approximately parallel to the centerline of the roadway.

Mains. Water distribution pipelines owned by the city used to serve the general public.

Maintenance Agreement. An agreement between the City and a maintenance organization for private stormwater facilities specifying the operation and maintenance requirements of the facilities.

Maintenance Organization. The person(s), company, or nonprofit organization(s) responsible for long-term operation and maintenance of stormwater facilities recorded in the maintenance agreement.

Major Trees. Trees within the right-of-way which have a twelve-inch (12") caliper or larger. Street improvement plans should identify major trees by location, caliper, and species.

Manager. The City Manager (or designee) of the City of Newport acting either directly or through authorized representatives.

Manufacturer's Name. Any manufacturer's name, specification, catalog, number or type used herein specified by make and order to establish the standard requirements of the City. The City Engineer may consider other equivalent models for approval, providing they are comparable with this established standard.

Multi-Use Trail. A pathway designated for pedestrian or bicycle use.

Natural Grade. The grade of the land in an undisturbed state.

Natural Outlet. Any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface or groundwater.

Net Impervious Area. The increase in impervious area on a property after a project is completed.

Non-Stormwater Discharge. Any discharge to the stormwater system not composed entirely of stormwater.

Owner. The owner of record of real property as shown on the latest tax rolls or deed records of Lincoln County, and includes a person who purchases a parcel of property and furnishes evidence of the purchase under a written recorded land sale contract.

Partition. To divide an area or tract of land into two or three parcels within a calendar year when such area or tract of land exists as a unit or contiguous units of land under a single ownership at the beginning of such year. Partition does not include divisions of land resulting from the creation of cemetery lots. Partition does not include any adjustment of a lot line by the relocation of a common

boundary where not creating an additional parcel; where the existing parcel size reduction created by the adjustment is not reduced below the minimum lot size established by any applicable code. Partition does not include the sale of a lot in a recorded subdivision, even though previously attained lot acquired with other contiguous lots or property by a single owner.

Parking Lot. Paved surfaces on private property intended for the movement and storage of six (6) or more vehicles.

Peak Run Off. The maximum stormwater runoff rate (in cubic feet per second) as determined for the design storm.

Person. Individual firm, corporation, association, agency, or other entity.

Plans. Construction plans include: any applicable system plans, sewer plans, profiles, cross sections, elevations, project specific standard drawings, standard drawings, etc., or reproductions thereof stamped and signed by the Engineer of Record, approved, or to be approved, by the City Engineer; show the location, character, dimensions, and standards of the work to be performed. Plans constitute part of the construction contract documents for privately financed development projects or publicly financed infrastructure improvement projects.

Potable Water. Water that is satisfactory for drinking, culinary, and domestic purposes and meets the requirements of the health authority having jurisdiction over it.

Premises. Buildings or other property operated as a separate unit from other property.

Pretreatment. The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state or concentration prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into the city wastewater system.

Private Development Project. A project owned and constructed by a private entity that includes future transference of public infrastructure to the City for perpetual operations and maintenance (commonly water, sewer, stormwater, and street facilities).

Private Wastewater Collection System. A privately owned and maintained lateral wastewater conveyance system installed to serve multi-unit structures on single ownership properties that cannot legally be further divided.

Private Water Service Line. The water line between the water meter and the premises. For unmetered lines for fire protection service, the private service line is the line between the connection with the main and the fire suppression sprinkler.

Private Storm Drain. A storm drain located on private property or serving private parking lot catch basins.

Private Utilities. Any utilities not owned by the City of Newport

Project. An activity that creates impervious area.

Project Summary. A narrative that includes the project description, location, emergency contacts, and other information determined by the public works director such that the project can be located and a determination made regarding methods of stormwater management.

Public Wastewater System. Any sewer in public right-of-way or easement operated and maintained by the City for carrying wastewater and industrial wastes.

Public Storm Drain. Any storm sewer in public right-of-way or easement operated and maintained by the City.

Reclaimed Water. Treated wastewater sufficient for reuse but not for drinking purpose.

Record Drawings. Complete set of plans incorporating all changes made to the Final Approved Plans during construction.

Record Survey Monument. Any physical marker, such as an iron rod with a plastic, brass, or aluminum cap, set in place by a professional land surveyor to indicate the location of a land boundary, street centerline, elevation, or other legal or physical land features as noted on a survey recorded in the County Surveyor's Office.

Regional Water Quality Facility. A water quality facility that treats more than 15,000 square feet of impervious area runoff.

Release Rate. The controlled rate of release of drainage, storm, and runoff water from property, storage pond, runoff detention pond, or other facility during and following a storm event.

Resident Engineer. Oregon Licensed Professional Engineer responsible for project oversight during construction.

Resident Project Representative. The authorized representative under the direction of the Engineer of Record assigned to the project to assist the Engineer of Record.

Responsible Party. A person or entity holding fee title to the property, tenant, lessee, or a person or entity who is acting as an owner's representative including any person, company, nonprofit organization or other entity performing services that are contracted, subcontracted, or obligated by other agreement to meet the requirements of this code.

Retention Facility. An area used to reduce the volume of storm runoff to the downstream system by means of evaporation, plant transpiration, or infiltration into the soil.

Right-of-Way. All areas dedicated to the public and administered by the city for use for transportation purposes, including any city street, road, bridge, alley, sidewalk, trail, or path, and all other public ways and areas managed by the city.

Includes public utility easements to the extent that the easement allows use by the utility operator planning to use or using the public utility easement. "Right-of-way" includes the subsurface under and airspace over these areas. "Right-of-way" does not include the airwaves for purposes of CMRS, broadcast television, DBS and other wireless providers, or easements or other property interests

owned by a single utility or entity

Roadway. The portion of a street right-of-way developed for vehicular traffic.

Sanitary Facility. Any drain from any sink, toilet, or other means of disposing of liquid waste by means of drains. A system of collecting liquid hazardous wastes for shipment to an appropriate disposal facility is not a sanitary facility.

Sanitary Sewer. A pipe or conduit that carries sewage.

Sediment. Soil or other surficial materials held in suspension in surface water or stormwater.

Sedimentation. The process or action of sediment deposition from which decreased surface water or stormwater velocity result.

Service Connection. The pipe, valves, and other facilities by means of which the water utility conducts water from its distribution mains to and through the meter, but does not include the private service line.

Service Lateral. The extension from a building sewer to the collection sewer.

Sewage. Water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and industrial establishments and any liquid wastes.

Sewer System. All city-owned facilities for collection, pumping, treating, and disposing of sewage

Sidewalk. The portion of a street designed for preferential use by pedestrians.

Significant Tree. Tree with a DBH equal to or great than six (6) inches.

Silt. Fine clay and silt textured soil particles, including clay that is easily erodible and remains in suspension even at low stream velocities.

Site. Any property or combination of properties where a project is being proposed or completed.

Slope. The change in elevation of a ground surface expressed as a ratio of horizontal distance to vertical distance, e.g. 3H:1V.

Standard Drawings. The latest edition of the City of Newport's Standard Drawings for City infrastructure construction.

Stop Work Order. An order issued by the director or Building Official which requires all project activity, except those specifically stated in the stop work order, to cease on the site.

Storm Drain. A pipe or conduit that carries stormwaters and surface waters and drainage, but is not intended for sewage and polluted industrial wastes.

Stormwater. Water from precipitation, surface, or subterranean water from any source, drainage and nonseptic waste water.

Stormwater Facility. A location to filter, retain, or detain stormwater for the purpose of water quality or quantity management. The facility required by the City to control post-construction stormwater may be structural or non-structural; design and construct according to the City Public Works Design and Construction Standards.

Stormwater Facility Operations and Maintenance Plan. The required steps undertaken by an owner or maintenance organization to ensure proper functioning of a stormwater facility.

Stormwater Management. Techniques or structures intentionally used to temporarily or permanently reduce or minimize the adverse effects of stormwater velocities, volumes, and water quality on receiving watercourses. A series of techniques or structures constitute a stormwater system or treatment train.

Stormwater Service. The operations of the city's stormwater utility in providing programs and facilities for maintaining, improving, regulating, collecting, and managing stormwater quantity and quality within the city's service area.

Stormwater System. Any structure or configuration of ground that is used or by its location becomes a place where stormwater flows or is accumulated, including but not limited to pipes, sewers, curbs, gutters, manholes, catch basins, ponds, creeks, open drainage ways, ditches and their appurtenances. "Stormwater system" does not include the Yaquina River, Yaquina Bay, or the Pacific Ocean.

1. City Stormwater System means the portions of the stormwater system in public rights of way, within easements in favor of the city, or on city property.
2. Private Stormwater Facility means any portion of the stormwater system on private property and not within an easement in favor of the city.

Street. A public or private way other than a driveway that is created to provide ingress or egress for persons to one or more lots, parcels, areas, or tracts of land. For the purposes of this section, a "driveway" is a private way that begins at a public right-of-way that is proposed to serve not more than four individual lots/parcels cumulative as the primary vehicular access to those individual lots/parcels.

Structures. Anything constructed or built, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner.

Subdivision. Either an act of subdividing land or an area or tract of land subdivided as defined in this section.

Super elevation. The tilting of the pavement that helps vehicles travel around a horizontal curve; measured as a vertical distance between the heights of the inner and outer edges of pavement surface. Design of super elevation shall follow the latest AASHTO (American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials) design guide

Three-Quarter Street. Means a minimum seventy-five (75) percent portion of the ultimate width of the street (but not less than twenty-four (24) feet with no parking on either side, twenty-eight (28) feet with parking on one side). Usually along the edge of a subdivision where, when adjacent property is developed (per Newport Development Code), the remaining portion of the street shall be provided.

Transportation System Plan. The goals and objectives that define how the community's vision will shape the design, construction, operation, and management of the transportation system.

Transverse Joint. A joint that follows a course approximately perpendicular to the centerline of the roadway.

Travel Way. That portion of the roadway used for the movement of vehicles, exclusive of shoulder and auxiliary lanes.

Trunk Sewer. A wastewater sewer which is primarily intended to receive wastewater from a collector sewer, another trunk sewer, an existing major discharge of raw or inadequately treated wastewater, or water pollution control facility.

Turnaround Area. A paved area of sufficient size and configuration that a motor vehicle may maneuver such to travel in the opposite direction. The City Fire Marshall may require the turnaround sized to accommodate turning movements of their specified design vehicle.

Uniform Plumbing Code. The Uniform Plumbing Code adopted by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (current edition), as revised by the State of Oregon, called the "Oregon State Plumbing Specialty Code."

Wastewater. The total fluid flow in the conveyance and treatment system that includes industrial waste, water carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and industrial establishments, or any other waste (including that which may be combined with any ground water, surface water, or stormwater) that may be discharged into the conveyance and treatment system.

Water Distribution System. Water distribution pipelines, pumping stations, reservoirs, valves, and ancillary equipment used to transmit potable water from the supply source to the service line.

Water Main. The water supply pipe for public or community use.

Water Service Line. The pipe connection from the City water main to the users' water meter, hydrant, backflow prevention device, or fire sprinkler double check valve.

Watercourse. Any natural or artificial stream, river, creek, ditch, channel, canal, conduit, culvert, drain, gully, ravine, swale, wetlands, or wash in which water flows either continuously or intermittently. The width of the watercourse includes any adjacent area that is subject to inundation from overflow or floodwaters from the design storm.

Wetlands. Transitional lands where the water table is usually at or near the land surface or the land is covered by shallow water. Wetlands have one or more of the following attributes:

- Support, at least periodically, plants that thrive in saturated conditions,
- Contains predominately un-drained hydric soil, or
- The area is saturated or covered with shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year.

END OF SECTION

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.