

310 CMR: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Section 10.04: Definitions; Effective 10/24/2014

(Definitions are limited to non-coastal definitions, including shellfish. Complete 310 CMR Section 10.04 Definitions may be found at mass.gov/doc/310-cmr-1000-the-wetlands-protection-act/download)

Abutter means the same as owner of land abutting the activity.

Act means the Wetlands Protection Act, M.G.L. c. 131, § 40.

Activity means any form of draining, dumping, dredging, damming, discharging, excavating, filling or grading; the erection, reconstruction or expansion of any buildings or structures; the driving of pilings; the construction or improvement of roads and other ways; the changing of run-off characteristics; the intercepting or diverging of ground or surface water; the installation of drainage, sewage and water systems; the discharging of pollutants; the destruction of plant life; and any other changing of the physical characteristics of land.

Aggrieved means the same as person aggrieved.

Agriculture. For the purposes of 310 CMR 10.04 the following words and phrases have the following meanings: (PLEASE SEE 310 CMR 10.04 at mass.gov/doc/310-cmr-1000-the-wetlands-protection-act/download for complete definition of this term.

Alter means to change the condition of any Area Subject to Protection under M.G.L. c. 131, § 40. Examples of alterations include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) the changing of pre-existing drainage characteristics, flushing characteristics, salinity distribution, sedimentation patterns, flow patterns and flood retention areas;
- (b) the lowering of the water level or water table;
- (c) the destruction of vegetation;
- (d) the changing of water temperature, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), and other physical, biological or chemical characteristics of the receiving water.

Provided, that when the provisions of 310 CMR 10.03(6) and 10.05(3) or 333 CMR 11.03(9) have been met, the application of herbicides in the Buffer Zone in accordance with such plans as are required by the Department of Food and Agriculture pursuant to 333 CMR 11.00: *Right of Way Management*, effective July 10, 1987, is not an alteration of any Area Subject to Protection under M.G.L. c. 131, § 40.

Applicant means any person who files a Notice of Intent, or on whose behalf such a notice is filed.

Aquaculture.

- (a) Land in Aquacultural Use means land presently and primarily used in the growing of aquatic organisms under controlled conditions, including one or more of the following uses: raising, breeding or producing a specified type of animal or vegetable life including, but not limited to, municipal shellfish propagation, finfish such as carp, catfish, black bass, flatfishes, herring, salmon, shad, smelt, sturgeon, striped bass, sunfishes, trout, whitefish, eel,

tilapia; shellfish such as shrimp, crabs, lobster, crayfish, oysters, clams, periwinkles, scallops, mussels, squid; amphibians such as frogs; reptiles such as turtles; seaweeds such as irish moss and dulce; and edible freshwater plants.

(b) Normal Maintenance or Improvement of land in aquacultural use means the following activities, when done in connection with the production of aquatic organisms as defined above: draining, flooding, heating, cooling, removing, filling, grading, compacting, raking, tilling, fertilizing, seeding, harvesting, filtering, rafting, culverting or applying chemicals in conformance with all state and federal laws; provided, however, that such activities are clearly intended to improve and maintain land in aquacultural use and that best available measures are utilized to ensure that there will be no adverse effect on wetlands outside the area in aquacultural use, and further provided that removing, filling, dredging or altering of a salt marsh is not to be considered normal maintenance or improvement of land in aquacultural use.

Area Subject to Protection under M.G.L. c. 131, § 40 means any area specified in 310 CMR 10.02(1). It is used synonymously with Resource Area, each one of which is defined in greater detail in 310 CMR 10.21 through 10.66.

Bank (Inland) is defined in 310 CMR 10.54(2).

Beach (Inland), a naturally occurring inland beach, means an unvegetated bank as defined in 310 CMR 10.54(2).

Best Available Measures means the most up-to-date technology or the best designs, measures or engineering practices that have been developed and that are commercially available.

Best Practical Measures means technologies, designs, measures or engineering practices that are in general use to protect similar interests.

Bordering means touching. An area listed in 310 CMR 10.02(1)(a) is bordering on a water body listed in 310 CMR 10.02(1)(a) if some portion of the area is touching the water body or if some portion of the area is touching another area listed in 310 CMR 10.02(1)(a) some portion of which is in turn touching the water body.

Bordering Vegetated Wetland is defined in 310 CMR 10.55(2).

Boundary means the boundary of an Area Subject to Protection under M.G.L. c. 131, § 40. A description of the boundary of each area is found in the appropriate section of 310 CMR 10.00.

Breeding Areas mean areas used by wildlife for courtship, mating, nesting or other reproductive activity, and rearing of young.

Buffer Zone means that area of land extending 100 feet horizontally outward from the boundary of any area specified in 310 CMR 10.02(1)(a).

Certificate of Compliance means a written determination by the issuing authority that work or a portion thereof has been completed in accordance with an Order. It shall be made on Form 8.

Cold-water Fishery means waters in which the mean of the maximum daily temperature over a seven day period generally does not exceed 68°F (20°C) and, when other ecological factors are favorable (such as habitat) are capable of supporting a year round population of cold-water stenothermal aquatic life such as trout. Waters designated as cold-water fisheries by the Department in 314 CMR 4.00: *Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards* and waters designated as cold-water fishery resources by the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife are coldwater fisheries. Waters where there is evidence based on a fish survey that a cold-water fish population and habitat exist are also cold-water fisheries. Cold-water fish include but are not limited to brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), creek chubsucker (*Erimyzon oblongus*) and fallfish (*semotilus corporalis*).

Combined Application means an application that may serve as a Notice of Intent pursuant to 310 CMR 10.00, an application for a 401 Water Quality Certification pursuant to 314 CMR 9.00: *401 Water Quality Certification for Discharge of Dredged or Fill Material, Dredging, and Dredged Material Disposal in Waters of the United States Within the Commonwealth*, and/or an application for a Chapter 91 license, permit or other written approval for a water-dependent use, pursuant to 310 CMR 9.00: *Waterways*. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Combined Application may not serve as an application for an annual permit for a mooring, float, raft or small structure accessory to a residence in accordance with 310 CMR 9.07: *Activities Subject to Annual Permit*, an application for a Chapter 91 license for a small structure accessory to a residence in accordance with the simplified process set forth in 310 CMR 9.10: *Simplified Procedures for Small Structures Accessory to Residences* or the certification submitted as an application for a General License in accordance with 310 CMR 9.29: *Permitting of Test Projects*.

Combined Permit means a decision issued in response to a Combined Application that serves as two or more of the following: a Superseding Order of Conditions issued pursuant to 310 CMR 10.00; a 401 Water Quality Certification issued pursuant to 314 CMR 9.00: *401 Water Quality Certification for Discharge of Dredged or Fill Material, Dredging, and Dredged Material Disposal in Waters of the United States Within the Commonwealth*; and/or a Chapter 91 permit, license or other written approval issued pursuant to 310 CMR 9.00: *Waterways*.

Commissioner means the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to St. 1989, c. 240, § 101.

Conditions means those requirements set forth in a written Order issued by a conservation commission or the Department for the purpose of permitting, regulating or prohibiting any activity that removes, fills, dredges or alters an Area Subject to Protection under M.G.L. c. 131, § 40. (See also 310 CMR 10.05(6).)

Confined Disposal Facility means a facility created in open water or wetlands consisting of confinement walls or berms built up or extending into existing land and is a “confined disposal facility” as defined in 314 CMR 9.02: *Definitions*.

Conservation Commission means that body comprised of members lawfully appointed pursuant to M.G.L. c. 40, § 8C. For the purposes of M.G.L. c. 131, § 40 and 310 CMR 10.00, it shall also

mean a mayor or board of selectmen, where no conservation commission has been established under M.G.L. c. 40, § 8C.

Creek means the same as a stream, as defined in 310 CMR 10.04

Critical Areas mean Outstanding Resource Waters as designated in 314 CMR 4.00, Special Resource Waters as designated in 314 CMR 4.00: *Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards* recharge areas for public water supplies as defined in 310 CMR 22.02: *Definitions* (Zone Is, Zone IIs, and Interim Wellhead Protection Areas for ground water sources and Zone As for surface water sources), bathing beaches as defined in 105 CMR 445.000: *Minimum Standards for Bathing Beaches (State Sanitary Code: Chapter VII)*, cold-water fisheries and shellfish growing areas.

Dam means for the purposes of 310 CMR 10.11 through 310 CMR 10.14, 310 CMR 10.24(8), and 10.53(4) any artificial barrier placed across a watercourse that raises or has the potential to raise the level of water or which impounds and/or diverts water.

Date of Issuance means the date an Order is mailed, as evidenced by a postmark, or the date it is hand delivered.

Date of Receipt means the date of delivery to an office, home or usual place of business by mail or hand delivery.

Densely Developed Area means a riverfront area that has been designated by the Secretary of the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs at the request of a city or town, limited to an area of ten acres or more that is being utilized, or includes existing vacant structures or vacant lots formerly utilized as of January 1, 1944 or sooner, for intensive industrial, commercial, institutional, or residential activities or combinations of such activities, including, but not limited to the following: manufacturing, fabricating, wholesaling, warehousing, or other commercial or industrial activities; retail trade and service activities; medical and educational institutions; residential dwelling structures at a density of three or more per two acres; and mixed or combined patterns of the above. Land which is zoned for intensive use but is not utilized for such use as of January 1, 1997 shall not be designated as a densely developed area. Rivers within the municipalities identified in 310 CMR 10.58(2)(a)3.a. also have 25 foot riverfront areas.

Department means the Department of Environmental Protection, and shall include the Commissioner and any other person employed by said Department, pursuant to St. 1989, c. 240, § 101.

Determination.

(a) a Determination of Applicability means a written finding by a conservation commission or the Department as to whether a site or the work proposed thereon is subject to the jurisdiction of M.G.L. c. 131, § 40. It shall be made on Form 2.

(b) a Determination of Significance means a written finding by a conservation commission, after a public hearing, or by the Department, that the area on which the proposed work is to

be done, or which the proposed work will alter, is significant to one or more of the interests identified in M.G.L. c. 131, § 40. It shall be made as part of the Order, on Form 5.

(c) a Notification of Non-significance means a written finding by a conservation commission, after a public hearing, or by the Department, that the area on which the proposed work is to be done, or which the proposed work will alter, is not significant to any of the interests of M.G.L. c. 131, § 40. It shall be made on Form 6.

Direct Case means the evidence that a party seeks to introduce in support of its position, as well as any legal argument the party wishes to provide. The Direct Case may include, but is not limited to, statements under oath by lay witnesses and expert witnesses, technical reports, studies, memoranda, maps, plans, and other information that a party seeks to have the Presiding Officer review as part of the adjudicatory proceeding.

Disposal Site means a structure, well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, or other place or area, excluding ambient air or surface water, where uncontrolled oil or hazardous material has come to be located as a result of any spilling, leaking, pouring, ponding, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, discarding or otherwise disposing of such oil or hazardous material and is a “disposal site” as defined in M.G.L. c. 21E.

Dredge means to deepen, widen or excavate, either temporarily or permanently, land below the mean high tide line in coastal waters and below the high water mark for inland waters. The term dredge shall not include activities in Bordering or isolated vegetated wetlands.

Ecological Restoration Project means a project whose primary purpose is to restore or otherwise improve the natural capacity of a Resource Area(s) to protect and sustain the interests identified in M.G.L. c. 131, § 40, when such interests have been degraded or destroyed by anthropogenic influences. The term Ecological Restoration Project shall not include projects specifically intended to provide mitigation for the alteration of a Resource Area authorized by a Final Order or Variance issued pursuant to 310 CMR 10.00 or a 401 Water Quality Certification issued pursuant to 314 CMR 9.00: *401 Water Quality Certification for Discharge of Dredged or Fill Material, Dredging, and Dredged Material Disposal in Waters of the United States Within the Commonwealth* other than projects implemented pursuant to a US Army Corps of Engineers approved in-lien fee program.

Ecological Restoration Limited Project means an Ecological Restoration Project that meets the eligibility criteria set forth in 310 CMR 10.24(8) or 10.53(4).

Estimated Habitat Map of State-listed Rare Wetlands Wildlife means the map of the estimated habitats of state-listed rare wetlands wildlife published by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (the Program or NHESP) in accordance with 321 CMR 10.12: *Delineation of Priority Habitat of State-listed Species*.

Environmentally Sensitive Site Design means design that incorporates low impact development techniques to prevent the generation of stormwater and non-point source pollution by reducing impervious surfaces, disconnecting stormwater sheet flow paths and treating stormwater at its source, maximizing open space, minimizing disturbance, protecting natural features and processes, and/or enhancing wildlife habitat.

Extension Permit means a written extension of time within which the authorized work shall be completed. It shall be made on Form 7.

Fill means to deposit any material so as to raise an elevation, either temporarily or permanently.

Final Order means the Order issued by the Commissioner after an adjudicatory hearing or, if no request for hearing has been filed, the Superseding Order or, if no request for a Superseding Order has been filed, the Order of Conditions.

Flood Control means the prevention or reduction of flooding and flood damage.

Formerly or Presently Owned means owned by the same owner at any time on or after August 1, 1996.

Freshwater Wetlands are defined in M.G.L. c. 131, § 7, para. 7.

General Performance Standards means those requirements established by 310 CMR 10.00 for activities in or affecting each of the Areas Subject to Protection under M.G.L. c. 131, § 40. They are found in 310 CMR 10.25 through 10.35, 10.37, and 10.54 through 10.60.

Ground Water Supply means water below the earth's surface in the zone of saturation.

Historic Mill Complex means the mill complexes in, but not limited to, Holyoke, Taunton, Fitchburg, Haverhill, Methuen, and Medford in existence prior to 1946 and situated landward of the waterside facade of a retaining wall, building, sluiceway, or other structure existing on August 7, 1996. An historic mill complex also means any historic mill included on the *Massachusetts Register of Historic Places*. An historic mill complex includes only the footprint of the area that is or was occupied by interrelated buildings (manufacturing buildings, housing, utilities, parking areas, and driveways) constructed before and existing after 1946, used for any type of manufacturing or mechanical processing and including associated structures to provide water for processing, to generate water power, or for water transportation.

Illicit Discharge means a discharge that is not entirely comprised of stormwater. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an illicit discharge does not include discharges from the following activities or facilities: firefighting, water line flushing, landscape irrigation, uncontaminated ground water, potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning condensation, footing drains, individual resident car washing, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, dechlorinated water from swimming pools, water used for street washing and water used to clean residential buildings without detergents.

Important Wildlife Habitat Functions mean important food, shelter, migratory or overwintering areas, or breeding areas for wildlife.

Innovative Technology means technology that has not been commercially deployed or is in limited deployment in Massachusetts, and includes, but is not limited to, energy technology that obtains energy from the ocean, waterway, or conditions associated with the ocean or waterway,

or other forms of renewable energy technology.

Interests Identified in M.G.L. c. 131, § 40 means public or private water supply, ground water supply, flood control, storm damage prevention, prevention of pollution, protection of land containing shellfish, protection of fisheries, and protection of wildlife habitat.

Issuing Authority means a conservation commission, mayor, the selectmen or the Department, whichever is applicable.

Lake means any open body of fresh water with a surface area of ten acres or more, and shall include great ponds.

Land Subject to Flooding is defined in 310 CMR 10.57(2).

Land under Water Bodies and Waterways means the bottom of, or land under, the surface of the ocean or any estuary, creek, river, stream, pond, or lake. Land under the ocean and estuaries is further defined in 310 CMR 10.25(2); land under inland water bodies is further defined in 310 CMR 10.56(2).

Land Uses with Higher Potential Pollutant Loads mean the following land uses: land uses identified in 310 CMR 22.20B(2), 22.20C(2)(a) through (k) and (m), 22.21(2)(a)1. through 8., and (b)1. through 6.; areas within a site that are the location of activities that are subject to an individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit or the NPDES Multi-sector General Permit; auto fueling facilities (gas stations); exterior fleet storage areas; exterior vehicle service and equipment cleaning areas; marinas and boatyards; parking lots with high intensity use; confined disposal facilities and disposal sites.

Landowner means the owner of record of land or an interest in land that is subject of a Reviewable Decision.

Linear-shaped Project, for purposes of 310 CMR 10.05(4), means a project that is substantially longer than it is wide and is a project for the construction, reconstruction, or substantial enlargement of facilities that will be used in the service of the public to provide electric, gas, sewer, water, telephone, telegraph and other communication services, a project by a public agency or authority for the construction, reconstruction, expansion, repair or maintenance of public roads, bike paths or other paths for pedestrians, or public railways.

Lot means an area of land in one ownership, with definite boundaries.

Low Impact Development Techniques mean innovative stormwater management systems that are modeled after natural hydrologic features. Low impact development techniques manage rainfall at the source using uniformly distributed decentralized micro-scale controls. Low impact development techniques use small cost-effective landscape features located at the lot level.

Maintenance of a Stormwater Management System means the work to keep a stormwater management system functional and in good repair so that it may continue to operate as originally

designed. Maintenance of a stormwater management system does not include work that:

- (a) reduces the capacity of the system to treat stormwater, provide recharge or attenuate peak flow;
- (b) increases the total and peak volume of the stormwater managed by the system;
- (c) directs additional stormwater discharges to the system; or
- (d) results in reduced use of above ground stormwater best management practices.

Major or Complex means an appeal of a Reviewable Decision issued for work in a resource area that will be so designated due to the complexity or novelty of the issues, the magnitude of the project, the potential for environmental harm or benefit, significant public interest or public financing or other relevant consideration, as determined by the Commissioner or a Presiding Officer.

Majority means more than half of the members of the conservation commission then in office.

Marsh is defined in M.G.L. c. 131, § 40, para. 10.

Massachusetts River and Stream Crossing Standards or the Stream Crossing Standards means the standards developed by the River and Stream Continuity Partnership as corrected on March 8, 2012.

Meadow (or Wet Meadow) is defined in M.G.L. c. 131, § 40, para. 9.

MEPA means the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act, M.G.L. c. 30, §§ 6 through 62H, and 301 CMR 11.00: *General Application and Administration Environmental Code, Title 1*.

Migratory Areas mean those areas used by wildlife moving from one habitat to another, whether seasonally or otherwise.

Mitigation means rectifying an adverse impact by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the affected resource area or compensating for an adverse impact by enhancing or providing replacement resource areas.

Notice of Intent means the written notice filed by any person intending to remove, fill, dredge or alter an Area Subject to Protection under M.G.L. c. 131, § 40. It shall be made on Form 3 or 4.

Openness Ratio means the cross-sectional area of a structure opening divided by crossing length when measured in consistent units. For a box culvert, the openness ratio equals (height x width)/length. For crossing structures with multiple cells or barrels openness is calculated separately for each cell or barrel. The embedded portion of a culvert is not included in the calculation of the cross-sectional area.

Order means an Order of Conditions, Order of Resource Area Delineation, Superseding, Order or Final Order, whichever is applicable.

Order of Conditions means the document issued by a conservation commission containing conditions which regulate or prohibit an activity. It shall be made on Form 5.

Outstanding Resource Water means a surface water of the Commonwealth so designated in the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards at 314 CMR 4.00: *Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards*.

Owner of Land Abutting the Activity means the owner of land sharing a common boundary or corner with the site of the proposed activity in any direction, including land located directly across a street, way, creek, river, stream, brook or canal.

Party to any proceeding before the Department means the applicant, the conservation commission and the Department, and pursuant to 310 CMR 10.05(7)(a) may include the owner of the site, any abutter, any person aggrieved, any ten residents of the city or town where the land is located and any ten persons pursuant to M.G.L. c. 30A, § 10A.

Person Aggrieved means any person who, because of an act or failure to act by the issuing authority, may suffer an injury in fact which is different either in kind or magnitude from that suffered by the general public and which is within the scope of the interests identified in M.G.L. c. 131, § 40. Such person must specify in writing sufficient facts to allow the Department to determine whether or not the person is in fact aggrieved.

Plans means such data, maps, engineering drawings, calculations, specifications, schedules and other materials, if any, deemed necessary by the issuing authority to describe the site and/or the work, to determine the applicability of M.G.L. c. 131, § 40 or to determine the impact of the proposed work upon the interests identified in M.G.L. c. 131, § 40. (*See also* General Instructions for Completing Notice of Intent (Form 3) and Abbreviated Notice of Intent (Form 4).)

Pond (Inland) means any open body of fresh water with a surface area observed or recorded within the last ten years of at least 10,000 square feet. Ponds may be either naturally occurring or human-made by impoundment, excavation, or otherwise. Ponds shall contain standing water except for periods of extended drought. Periods of extended drought for purposes of 310 CMR 10.00 shall be those periods, in those specifically identified geographic locations, determined to be at the “Advisory” or more severe drought level by the Massachusetts Drought Management Task Force, as established by the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs and the Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency in 2001, in accordance with the Massachusetts Drought Management Plan (MDMP). Notwithstanding the above, the following human-made bodies of open water shall not be considered ponds:

- (a) basins or lagoons which are part of wastewater treatment plants;
- (b) swimming pools or other impervious human-made basins; and
- (c) individual gravel pits or quarries excavated from upland areas unless inactive for five or more consecutive years.

Practicable means available and capable of being done after taking into consideration costs, existing technology, proposed use, logistics and potential adverse consequences (*e.g.*, degradation of Rare Species habitat, increased flood impacts to the built environment) in light

of the overall project purposes and is permissible under existing federal and state statutes and regulations.

Prevention of Pollution means the prevention or reduction of contamination of surface or ground water.

Private Water Supply means any source or volume of surface or ground water demonstrated to be in any private use or demonstrated to have a potential for private use.

Project Locus means the lot on which an applicant proposes to perform an activity subject to regulation under M.G.L. c. 131, § 40.

Project Purpose means the general, functional description of an activity proposed within the riverfront area (*e.g.*, construction of a single family house, expansion of a commercial development).

Project Site means the area within the Project Locus that comprises the limit of work for activities, including but not limited to, the dredging, excavating, filling, grading, the erection, reconstruction or expansion of a building or structure, the driving of pilings, the construction or improvement of roads or other ways, and the installation of drainage, stormwater treatment, environmentally sensitive site design practices, sewage and water systems.

Protection of Fisheries means protection of the capacity of an Area Subject to Protection under (a) to prevent or reduce contamination or damage to fish; and (b) to serve as their habitat and nutrient source. Fish includes all species of fresh and salt water finfish and shellfish.

Public Water Supply means any source or volume of surface or ground water demonstrated to be in public use or approved for water supply pursuant to M.G.L. c. 111, § 160 by the Division of Water Supply of the Department, or demonstrated to have a potential for public use.

Rare Species mean those vertebrate and invertebrate animal species officially listed as endangered, threatened, or of special concern by the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife under 321 CMR 10.60.

Redevelopment means replacement, rehabilitation, or expansion of existing structures, improvement of existing roads or reuse of degraded or previously developed areas for purposes of 310 CMR 10.58, governing work in the riverfront area. For purpose of the Stormwater Management Standards as provided in 310 CMR 10.05(6)(k) through (q), redevelopment is defined to include the following projects:

- (a) maintenance and improvement of existing roadways including widening less than a single lane, adding shoulders, correcting substandard intersections, improving existing drainage systems and repaving;
- (b) development, rehabilitation, expansion and phased projects on previously developed sites provided the redevelopment results in no net increase in impervious area; and
- (c) remedial projects specifically designed to provide improved stormwater management such as projects to separate storm drains and sanitary sewers and stormwater retrofit projects.

Remove means to take away any type of material, thereby changing an elevation, either temporarily or permanently.

Request for Determination of Applicability means a written request made by any person to a conservation commission or the Department for a determination as to whether a site or work thereon is subject to M.G.L. c. 131, § 40. It shall be submitted on Form 1.

Resource Area means any of the areas specified in 310 CMR 10.25 through 10.35 and 10.54 through 10.58. It is used synonymously with Area Subject to Protection under M.G.L. c. 131, § 40, each one of which is enumerated in 310 CMR 10.02(1).

Restoration Order of Conditions means an Order of Conditions issued pursuant to 310 CMR 10.05(6) and 10.14 for a project that meets the eligibility criteria set forth in 310 CMR 10.13.

Reviewable Decision means a MassDEP decision that is a superseding order of condition or superseding denial of an order of conditions, a superseding determination of applicability, and/or a superseding order of resource area delineation, or a variance.

River means any natural flowing body of water that empties to any ocean, lake, pond, or other river and which flows throughout the year. River is defined further at 310 CMR 10.58(2).

Riverfront Area is defined at 310 CMR 10.58(2).

Severe Weather Emergency Declaration is a declaration issued by the Commissioner, following a destructive weather event, which authorizes widespread emergency recovery, debris cleanup, or roadway or utility repair, necessary for the protection of the health or safety of the residents of the Commonwealth, without filing a Notice of Intent or requesting an emergency certification or authorization pursuant to 310 CMR 10.06(1) through (7).

Sediment, for the purpose of dredging, means all inorganic or organic matter including detritus situated under tidal waters below the mean high water line as defined in 310 CMR 10.23, and for inland waters, below the upper boundary of a bank, as defined in 310 CMR 10.54(2).

Shelter means protection from the elements or predators.

Significant means plays a role. A resource area is significant to an interest identified in M.G.L. c. 131, § 40 when it plays a role in the provision or protection, as appropriate, of that interest. Within the context of the protection of the riverfront area, no significant adverse impact means the level of protection of the performance standards provided under 310 CMR 10.58.

Special Flood Hazard Area means the area of land in the flood plain that is subject to a 1% chance of flooding in any given year as determined by the best available information, including, but not limited to, the currently effective or preliminary Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Study or Rate Map (except for any portion of a preliminary map that is the subject of an appeal to FEMA) for Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage, the

Velocity Zone as defined in 310 CMR 10.04, and the Flood Insurance Study for Bordering Land Subject to Flooding as defined in 310 CMR 10.57.

State-listed Species mean the same as rare species, as defined in 310 CMR 10.04.

Storm Damage Prevention means the prevention of damage caused by water from storms, including, but not limited to, erosion and sedimentation, damage to vegetation, property or buildings, or damage caused by flooding, water-borne debris or water-borne ice.

Stormwater Best Management Practice means a structural or nonstructural technique for managing stormwater to prevent or reduce non-point source pollutants from entering surface waters or ground waters. A structural stormwater best management practice includes a basin, discharge outlet, swale, rain garden, filter or other stormwater treatment practice or measure either alone or in combination including without limitation any overflow pipe, conduit, weir control structure that:

- (a) is not naturally occurring;
- (b) is not designed as a wetland replication area; and
- (c) has been designed, constructed, and installed for the purpose of conveying, collecting, storing, discharging, recharging or treating stormwater.

Nonstructural stormwater best management practices include source control and pollution prevention measures.

Stormwater Management System means a system for conveying, collecting, storing, discharging, recharging or treating stormwater on-site including stormwater best management practices and any pipes and outlets intended to transport and discharge stormwater to the ground water, a surface water or a municipal separate storm sewer system.

Stormwater Management System Improvement means:

- (a) expansion of a stormwater management system beyond its existing geographic footprint to provide treatment for additional stormwater volume, provide additional groundwater recharge or enhance groundwater recharge or pollutant removal capability such as the addition of treatment train components; or
- (b) modification to, or addition of, features within the existing geographic footprint of a stormwater management system to enhance groundwater recharge or pollutant removal capability, such as modifying outlet control structures.

Stream means a body of running water, including brooks and creeks, which moves in a definite channel in the ground due to a hydraulic gradient, and which flows within, into or out of an Area Subject to Protection under M.G.L. c. 131, § 40. A portion of a stream may flow through a culvert or beneath a bridge. Such a body of running water which does not flow throughout the year (*i.e.*, which is intermittent) is a stream except for that portion upgradient of all bogs, swamps, wet meadows and marshes.

Superseding Determination means a determination of applicability, of significance or of non-significance, as the case may be, issued by the Department. It shall be made on Form 2.

Superseding Order means a document issued by the Department containing conditions which

regulate or prohibit an activity. It shall be made on Form 5.

Surface Waters means all waters other than ground water within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth including, without limitation, rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, springs, impoundments, estuaries, wetlands, and coastal waters.

Swamp is defined in M.G.L. c. 131, § 40, para. 8.

Test Project means the installation or deployment of water dependent Innovative Technology in situ for purposes of evaluating its performance and environmental effects.

Vernal Pool Habitat means confined basin depressions which, at least in most years, hold water for a minimum of two continuous months during the spring and/or summer, and which are free of adult fish populations, as well as the area within 100 feet of the mean annual boundaries of such depressions, to the extent that such habitat is within an Area Subject to Protection under M.G.L. c. 131, § 40 as specified in 310 CMR 10.02(1). These areas are essential breeding habitat, and provide other extremely important wildlife habitat functions during non breeding season as well, for a variety of amphibian species such as wood frog (*Rana sylvatica*) and the spotted salamander (*Ambystoma maculatum*), and are important habitat for other wildlife species.

Vista Pruning means the selective thinning of tree branches or understory shrubs to establish a specific "window" to improve visibility. Vista pruning does not include the cutting of trees which would reduce the leaf canopy to less than 90% of the existing crown cover and does not include the mowing or removal of understory brush.

Wastewater Residuals Landfill means a facility or part of a facility approved by the Department for the disposal of wastewater residuals into or on land, but not including a site where wastewater residuals are land applied in accordance with 310 CMR 32.00: *Land Application of Sludge and Septage*.

Water-dependent Uses mean those uses and facilities which require direct access to, or location in, marine, tidal or inland waters and which therefore cannot be located away from said waters, including but not limited to: marinas, public recreational uses, navigational and commercial fishing and boating facilities, water-based recreational uses, navigation aids, basins, and channels, industrial uses dependent upon waterborne transportation or requiring large volumes of cooling or process water which cannot reasonably be located or operated at an upland site, crossings over or under water bodies or waterways (but limited to railroad and public roadway bridges, tunnels, culverts, as well as railroad tracks and public roadways connecting thereto which are generally perpendicular to the water body or waterway), and any other uses and facilities as may further hereafter be defined as water-dependent in 310 CMR 9.00: *Waterways*.

Waters of the Commonwealth means all waters within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, including without limitation, rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, springs, impoundments, estuaries, wetlands, coastal waters and ground waters.

Wildlife means all mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians and, for the purposes of 310 CMR

10.37 and 10.59, all vertebrate and invertebrate animal species which are officially listed in 321 CMR 8.00: *Endangered Wildlife and Wild Plants* as endangered, threatened, or of special concern.

Wildlife Habitat means an Area Subject to Protection under M.G.L. c. 131, § 40, which due to its plant community, composition and structure, hydrologic regime or other characteristics provides important food, shelter, migratory or overwintering areas or breeding areas for wildlife.

Wildlife Specialist means an individual with at least a masters degree in wildlife biology or ecological science from an accredited college or university, or other competent professional with at least two years experience in wildlife habitat evaluation.

Work means the same as activity.