

## GLOSSARY

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BIORETENTION	A concave landscape feature which stores, filters, and infiltrates stormwater runoff.
BIOSTABILIZATION	A method of repairing eroding streams by utilizing the structural properties of live plants to rebuild eroded streambanks and incised channels.
BIOSWALE	A sloped open drainage channel with landscape elements designed to store, filter, and infiltrate stormwater runoff.
CD	The Federal Consent Decree, entered on April 27, 2012 and all appendices and all modifications or amendments thereto, between MSD, United States of America, and the Missouri Coalition for the Environment Foundation designed to eliminate or reduce overflows from the Combined and Separate Sewer Systems in order to improve water quality and protect human health and the environment.
CIPP	Cured in Place Pipe, a construction method to rehabilitate a sewer pipe by lining it with a new pipe. This work does not require excavating the pipe and replacing it in total.
CIRP	Capital Improvement and Replacement Program, the ongoing system improvement efforts by MSD.
CMOM	Capacity, Management, Operations, and Maintenance program.
COE	United States Army Corps of Engineers.
COMBINED SEWER	The portion of MSD's sewer system designed to convey municipal sewage (i.e. domestic, commercial and industrial wastewaters) and stormwater runoff through a single-pipe system to a wastewater treatment facility and/or to a CSO outfall.
CONSENT DECREE	See "CD".
CSO	Combined Sewer Overflow, any discharge from the combined sewer system at a point prior to the headworks of a wastewater treatment facility.
FORCE MAIN	A pressurized sewer pipe that can carry wastewater. Sewer force mains are necessary when topography, or other system characteristics, do not allow wastewater to move through the line by the influence of gravity alone. Force mains are the pipes that convey wastewater under pressure through the work of pumps located in pump stations or lift stations.
GI	Green Infrastructure, environmentally friendly and sustainable stormwater management practices that reduce runoff by using infiltration, such as bioretention and bioswales.
GRADE CONTROL STRUCTURE	A structure constructed in a creek or stream to control erosion. The structure allows water to pass to a lower elevation while directing the energy and velocity of the water in a manner that minimizes erosion that would otherwise change the shape of the stream.

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I/I	Inflow and Infiltration; inflow refers to direct connections of rainwater sources to the sanitary sewer system; infiltration refers to groundwater sources of flows into sewer pipes. Inflow sources can include roof downspouts, yard and area drains, foundation drains, manhole covers, cross connections from storm sewers, or inlets. Infiltration sources can include defective building laterals, sewer pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manhole walls.
INFILTRATION	Infiltration refers to groundwater sources of flows into sewer pipes. Infiltration sources can include defective building laterals, sewer pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manhole walls.
INFLOW	Inflow refers to direct connections of rainwater sources to the sanitary sewer system. Inflow sources can include roof downspouts, yard and area drains, foundation drains, manhole covers, cross connections from storm sewers, or inlets.
LATERAL	A sewer connecting a building with the publicly owned sanitary sewer main.
LIFT STATION	Lift stations are used for pumping wastewater or stormwater from a point of lower elevation to a point of higher elevation. Lift stations utilize pumps to lift the wastewater from the lower elevation to the higher elevation. Wastewater then flows by gravity to the next location in the system.
LMRDP	Lower and Middle River Des Peres, generally the river from University City south to the Mississippi River.
LTCP	Long Term Control Plan, a long duration plan to manage/improve the combined sewer system and abate combined sewer overflows, through the identification of a capital improvement plan tailored to receiving stream water quality and the community's financial capability.
MAIN	A smaller public sewer collecting flows from buildings via lateral connections.
MGD	Million Gallons per Day, a measure of flow over time. 1 MGD is equivalent to 700 gallons per minute of flow.
MSD	Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District, district formed in 1954 via vote of the people, with responsibility for wastewater and stormwater services in St. Louis City and most of St. Louis County.
OMCI	Operation Maintenance Construction Improvement district, funds generated by tax payments in certain districts can be used for capital improvements in those districts. Funds can be used for capital projects or maintenance.
OUTFALL	The point of discharge to the environment from a constructed SSO or CSO.
PRIVATE I/I REDUCTION	Reduction of inflow and infiltration sources on private property, from private sources, such as downspout and driveway drain connections to the sanitary sewer system (inflow) or deteriorated service laterals or broken connections (infiltration).
PUBLIC I/I REDUCTION	Reduction of public inflow and infiltration sources such as cracked and broken sewer pipes or deteriorated manholes.

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PUMP STATION	Pump stations are facilities which include pumps and ancillary equipment, for pumping fluids from one place to another. A pump is a mechanical device that converts mechanical energy to pressure, in order to convey wastewater or stormwater. Pumping results in pressurized sewer pipes that are called force mains.
RAIN GARDEN	A landscaped shallow swale or depression that temporarily holds water and reduces stormwater runoff as the water infiltrates into the soil. The water is absorbed by plants and is filtered as it percolates through the soil.
RAINSCAPING	Any combination of plantings, water features, catch basins, permeable pavement and other activities that manage stormwater as close as possible to where it falls, rather than moving it someplace else.
RDP	River Des Peres, a river in the central and south portions of the metropolitan area, which was enlarged in the early 1900s to provide conveyance to the Mississippi River of stormwater runoff in order to reduce surface flooding.
RFP	Request for Proposals.
RFQ	Request for Qualifications.
SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM	The portion of the sewer system designed to convey only sewage, and not stormwater, from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions for treatment at a wastewater treatment facility
SKME	Sverdrup Kwame Metcalf Eddy - a planning team that identified system needs in the early 2000s.
SSO	Sanitary Sewer Overflow, any overflow, spill, diversion, or release of wastewater from or caused by MSD's sanitary sewer system. This CD term shall include: (i) discharges to surface waters of the State or United States from MSD's sanitary sewer system and (ii) any release of wastewater from MSD's sanitary sewer system to public or private property that does not reach waters of the United States or the State.
SSO MP	Sanitary Sewer Overflow Control Master Plan, a capital improvement plan which describes the results of system evaluations and the specific measures that will result in the Elimination of all Constructed SSOs Outfalls, all known SSOs, and Building Backups, and/or that are necessary to ensure that there is adequate capacity in the Sanitary Sewer System to collect, convey, and treat anticipated peak wet weather flows under current and projected future conditions as defined in Paragraphs 21(e) and (g) of the CD.
SUBTRUNK	A sewer that serves a smaller or sub-watershed area, which brings flow to a trunk sewer.
TRUNK SEWER	A major sewer which serves a large area. A trunk sewer typically is centrally located within a watershed to which subtrunks and other sewers are tributary.
USGS	United States Geological Survey.

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WASTEWATER	Wastewater, also written as waste water, is any water that has been adversely affected in quality by human influence. Wastewater can originate from a combination of domestic, industrial, commercial or agricultural activities, and from sewer inflow or infiltration.
WATERSHED	An area of land which drains to a specific creek, river, or other body of water.
WATERSHED CONSULTANT	A consulting firm retained for a multi-year design effort on a related suite of projects in a specific watershed.
WWTF	Wastewater Treatment Facility, any facility, method or process which removes, reduces or renders less obnoxious pollutants or water contaminants released from any source.
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant, a municipal facility that removes, reduces or renders less obnoxious pollutants or water contaminants from wastewater before releasing it to the environment.