

# CWNS Terminology

**CWNS:** The Clean Watersheds Needs Survey. In this report, CWNS refers to the 2000 survey.

**CWNS needs categories:** The nine categories used in the CWNS 2000 to describe and report the need for water pollution control projects.

**CWNS database:** The database by which States enter and update their needs data. The newly modernized CWNS database allows States to enter detailed information about each facility, including geographic coordinates, population, flow discharge locations, watershed boundaries, and funding origins.

**combined sewer overflow (CSO) correction:** Any measure taken to prevent or control combined sewer overflows, which are overflows from sewer systems that convey both domestic sanitary wastewater and storm water. CSO corrections can be made to storage, treatment, and/or conveyance facilities.

**documented needs:** Needs that have met the CWNS 2000 documentation requirement and were accepted by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Only documented needs are used to report the total needs in this report.

**facility:** A project and location involved in water quality management, such as a wastewater treatment plant or sewer system, a municipal separate storm sewer system, or a nonpoint source (NPS) pollution control project. Although the term *facility* is typically thought of as a wastewater treatment facility or some other structure, for NPS pollution control it refers to a place or the location of the project. Data in the CWNS 2000

were collected and organized by facility for all types of water pollution control.

**modeled need:** Estimate or need developed using a model (e.g., Sanitary Sewer Overflow model) to compensate for needs categories where limited information was available.

**need:** A water quality or public health problem and an associated abatement cost that is eligible for funding under the Clean Water State Revolving Fund.

**nonpoint source pollution control projects:** Activities designed to prevent or reduce water pollution from sources that are not readily identifiable (i.e., pollution that is not from a pipe or sewer). In the CWNS 2000 these projects are mainly activities commonly referred to as best management practices (BMPs).

**separate state estimate (SSE):** Needs that have not met the CWNS 2000 documentation requirements described in Chapter 2.

**storm water management programs:** Programs required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program for discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems. These programs generally include projects and/or source control measures (structural and nonstructural) that (1) reduce pollutants in runoff (from commercial and residential areas) discharged from storm sewers, (2) detect and remove illicit discharges and improper disposal into storm sewers, (3) prevent or reduce pollutants in runoff from municipally operated

industrial facilities that discharge to municipal separate storm sewers, and (4) reduce pollutants in construction site runoff discharged to municipal separate storm sewers. In addition, any activities that

control storm water pollution from diffuse sources that will ultimately be discharged via a municipal separate storm sewer can be considered part of a storm water management program.