

### Appendix B - Glossary

**Acre-foot:** The volume of water required to cover an acre to a depth of one foot (325,851 gallons).

**Average Yearly Demand:** The amount of water delivered to consumers by a public water system during a typical year.

**Average Yearly Flow:** See *average yearly demand*.

**Building permit fees:** Fees specifically charged for the purpose of enforcing the uniform codes.

**Build-out:** The condition where all vacant land within city or town limits has been developed leaving no room for additional growth.

**Emergency Storage:** Storage tank volume which provides water during emergency situations, such as pipeline failures, major trunk main failures, equipment failures, electrical power outages, water supply failures, source water supply contamination, or natural disasters.

**Equalization Storage:** Storage tank volume, which stores water during periods of low demand and releases water during periods of high demand.

**Equivalent Residential Connection:** See Equivalent Residential Unit.

**Equivalent Residential Unit:** A term used to evaluate service connections to consumers other than the typical residential domicile (commercial, industrial, schools, etc.). If a service connection is equal to two *equivalent residential units*, it is expected to use (or discharge) twice the quantity as a typical single family residential unit.

**Fire flow storage:** Storage tank volume allocated to fire suppression.

**Hook-up fees:** Fees charged for hooking-up utility services. Hook-up fees may only include costs directly incurred hooking-up a new customer.

**Peak daily flow:** See *peak day demand*.

**Peak day demand:** The amount of water delivered to consumers by a public water system on the day of highest consumption. This day typically occurs during a "hot spell" in the summer.

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**Peak instantaneous demand:** The highest flow rate that can be expected through any water main of the distribution network of a public water system at any instant in time.

**Proportional share:** The share of total costs of a given type of development roughly proportional and reasonably related to the impact caused by the development activity.

**Public safety facility:** For the purposes of impact fees, *public safety facilities* include and are restricted to land and buildings constructed or leased for the housing of police, fire, or other public safety entities. Specifically excluded are jails, prisons, or other places of involuntary incarceration.

**Secondary water:** Secondary water a term used for irrigation water. A secondary water system supplies irrigation water to its customers.

**Service area:** The area within which the impact fee is charged. A service area may include part or all of the political subdivision.

**Static pressure:** The pressure that would occur in a full pipeline with no flow (which results in no pressure loss).