

AACOG	Alamo Area Council of Governments
ADD	Average Day Demand
ADF	Average Daily Flow
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BCAD	Bexar County Appraisal District
BMWD	Bexar Metropolitan Water District
CCN	Certificate of Convenience and Necessity
CIAC	Capital Improvements Advisory Committee
CIP	Capital Improvements Plan
DOR	Drought of Record
EAA	Edwards Aquifer Authority
EDU	Equivalent Dwelling Unit
EST	Elevated Storage Tank
ETJ	Extra-territorial Jurisdiction
gpcd	Gallons per Capita per Day
gpd	Gallons per Day
GST	Ground Storage Tank
LUAP	Land Use Assumptions Plan
MDD	Maximum Day Demand
MDPF	Maximum Day Peaking Factor
MG	Million Gallons
mgd	Millions of Gallons per Day
MHD	Maximum Hour Demand
MHPF	Maximum Hour Peaking Factor
MPO	San Antonio / Bexar County Metropolitan Planning Organization
MRSO	Medina River Sewer Outfall
PWWF	Peak Wet Weather Flow
SAWS	San Antonio Water System
SDC	State Data Center (Office of State Demographer)
TAZ	Transportation Analysis Zone
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TLGC	Texas Local Government Code
TWDB	Texas Water Development Board
TxDOT	Texas Department of Transportation
WRC	Water Recycling Center

**Available existing capacity** – capacity that has been constructed but is not yet utilized because existing demand is less than existing capacity.

**Average day demand (ADD)** – the average number of gallons of water used by each person each day. SAWS' ADD is 127 gallons per capita per day, based on actual water production data for the 12 months ending June 2008.

**Average daily flow (ADF)** – the average number of gallons of wastewater contributed by each person (or equivalent dwelling unit) per day. SAWS' ADF is 240 gallons per EDU.

**Capacity criteria** – the capacity required to serve new growth projected for the study period at the same service level provided to existing customers.

**Capital improvement** – any of the following facilities that have a life expectancy of three or more years and are owned and operated by or on behalf of a political subdivision:

- Water supply, treatment, and distribution facilities; wastewater collection and treatment facilities; and storm water, drainage, and flood control facilities; whether or not they are located within the service area; and
- Roadway facilities.(Texas Local Government Code, Chapter 395)

**Capital Improvements Advisory Committee (CIAC)** – a committee composed of not less than five members appointed by a majority vote of the governing body of the political subdivision. Not less than 40% of the membership must be representatives of the real estate, development, or building industries who are not employees or officials of a political subdivision or governmental entity.

**Capital Improvements Plan** – a plan required by Chapter 395 of the Local Government Code that identifies capital improvements or facility expansions for which impact fees may be assessed. (Texas Local Government Code, Chapter 395)

**Certificate of Convenience and Necessity (CCN)** – issued by the TCEQ, authorizes a utility to provide water and/or sewer service to a specific area. The CCN obligates the water or sewer retail public utility to provide continuous and adequate service to every customer who requests service in that area.

**Debt service payments** – the amounts of money necessary to pay interest and principal requirements for a given or series of years.(American Water Works Association, 2000)

**Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU)** – standardized measure of demand expressed as water flow for an average household unit. For purposes of this study, single family residence using a 5/8-inch meter has one EDU demand on the water system. Also referred to as a service unit in TLGC Chapter 395.

**Facility expansion** – the expansion of the capacity of an existing facility that serves the same function as an otherwise necessary new capital improvement, in order that the existing facility may serve new development. The term does not include the repair, maintenance, modernization, or expansion of an existing facility to better serve existing development. (Texas Local Government Code, Chapter 395)

**Impact fee** – a charge or assessment imposed by a political subdivision against new development in order to generate revenue for funding or recouping the costs of capital improvements or facility expansions necessitated by and attributable to the new development. The term includes amortized charges, lump-sum charges, capital recovery fees, contributions in aid of construction, and any other fee that functions as described by this definition. (Texas Local Government Code, Chapter 395)

**Land Use Assumptions** – a description of the service area and projections of changes in land uses, densities, intensities, and population in the service area over at least a 10-year period. (Texas Local Government Code, Chapter 395)

**Maximum Allowable Impact Fees** – Maximum impact fees that can be charged by a political subdivision; calculated by subtracting statutory credits for the estimated capital costs to be included in rates that will be charged to the new service units over the study period from the calculated impact fee per service unit.

**Maximum Day Demand (MDD)** – the maximum number of gallons of water used in the system in one day. This is typically represented by the highest volume of water pumped into the distribution system in one day each year.

**Maximum Day Peaking Factor (MDPF)** – factor used to project future maximum day demands; calculated by dividing the maximum day pumpage value by the design average day demand value. Based on actual water production data for the 12 months ending June 2008, the SAWS MDPF is 2.03.

**Maximum Hour Demand (MHD)** – the maximum number of gallons of water used in the system in one hour.

**Maximum Hour Peaking Factor (MHPF)** – factor used to project future maximum hour demands; calculated by dividing the maximum hour pumpage value by the design average day demand value. Based on actual water production data for the 12 months ending June 2008, the SAWS MDPF is 2.81.

**New development** – the subdivision of land; the construction, reconstruction, redevelopment, conversion, structural alteration, relocation, or enlargement of any structure; or any use or extension of the use of land; any of which increases the number of service units. (Texas Local Government Code, Chapter 395)

**Peak Wet Weather Flow (PWWF)** – the maximum number of gallons of wastewater contributed by customers during a wet weather event. This value includes inflow and infiltration that is attributable to the system’s customer connections. SAWS’ design PWWF is 675 gpd per EDU.

**Political subdivision** – a municipality, a district or authority created under Article III, Section 52, or Article XVI, Section 59, of the Texas Constitution, or, for the purposes set forth by Section 395.079, certain counties described by that section. (Texas Local Government Code, Chapter 395)

**Rate credit** – a credit for the portion of ad valorem tax and utility service revenues generated by new service units during the program period that is used for the payment of improvements, including the payment of debt, that are included in the Capital Improvements Plan. As an alternative to calculating this credit, a political subdivision may award a credit equal to 50 percent of the total projected cost of implementing the Capital Improvements Plan. (Texas Local Government Code, Chapter 395)

**Service area** – the area within the corporate boundaries or extraterritorial jurisdiction, as determined under Chapter 42, of the political subdivision to be served by the capital improvements or facilities expansions specified in the capital improvements plan, except roadway facilities and storm water, drainage, and flood control facilities. (Texas Local Government Code, Chapter 395)

**Service unit** – a standardized measure of consumption, use, generation, or discharge attributable to an individual unit of development calculated in accordance with generally accepted engineering or planning standards and based on historical data and trends applicable to the political subdivision in which the individual unit of development is located during the previous 10 years. (Texas Local Government Code, Chapter 395)

**Study period** – the period of time for which the impact fees are calculated. The study period is defined by the Capital Improvements Plan and may not exceed 10 years. Typically, a study period of 10 years is used.