

8.0 GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
AAF	Average Annual Flow. The amount of wastewater generated annually.
ADWF	Average Dry Weather Flow – ADWF consists of average daily sewage flows and groundwater infiltration (GWI). ADWF is the average flow that occurs on a daily basis with no evident reaction to rainfall.
AWWF	Average Wet Weather Flow – AWWF are wastewater flows that occur during periods when the groundwater table is high and the highest precipitation occur. The wet weather flow period is normally from October to May.
Base flow	Wastewater flow (including a reasonable amount of inflow and infiltration) originating from residential, commercial and industrial sources.
Board of Directors	The legislative body or governing board of a district.
CIP	Capital Improvement Program. A plan for expenditures taking into consideration the fundamental strategic goals for a utility system, including growth, expansion, renewal and replacement, regulatory compliance, and stakeholder service needs.
City	Any charter or general law city, including any city the name of which includes the word "town."
CKH	The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000.
Collection System	The first element of a wastewater collection system used to collect and carry wastewater from one or more building sewer laterals to a main sewer.
Collectors	Small sewer pipes measuring twelve inches or less in diameter.
Consolidation	The uniting or joining of two or more cities located in the same county into a single new successor city or two or more districts into a single new successor district. In the case of consolidation of special districts, all of those districts shall have been formed pursuant to the same principal act.

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Cost Avoidance	Actions to eliminate unnecessary costs derived from, but not limited to, duplication of service efforts, higher than necessary administration/operation cost ratios, use of outdated or deteriorating infrastructure and equipment, underutilized equipment or buildings or facilities, overlapping/inefficient service boundaries, inefficient purchasing or budgeting practices, and lack of economies of scale.
CIPP	Cured-in-place pipe A liner that provides a seamless corrosion resistant, jointless "pipe-within-a-pipe." CIPP is installed through the existing manholes and does not require extensive digging.
Design Storm	A rainstorm used in the design of wastewater systems. A particular storm may be selected as a design storm because adequate data exist to allow a calibration of a computer model being used to simulate the behavior of the sewer system during that storm.
Digestion	Process by which organisms break down sludge, creating as by-products methane gas, carbon dioxide, solid organic material and water. (Aerobic digestion takes place in the presence of oxygen and anaerobic digestion takes place with the absence of oxygen.)
Disinfection	Final step in the wastewater treatment process, when chlorine or sodium hypochlorite is added to the treated wastewater to kill disease. Ultraviolet light is another means of disinfection.
District or Special District	An agency of the state, formed pursuant to general law or special act, for the local performance of governmental or proprietary functions within limited boundaries. "District" or "special district" includes a county service area.
Dry Weather Flow	Flow in a sanitary sewer during periods of dry weather in which the sanitary sewer is under minimum influence of inflow and infiltration.
Diurnal Flow	Fluctuation of wastewater flows over a 24 hour period.
Effluent	Treated, or partially treated, municipal wastewater flowing from a lagoon, tank, treatment process, or treatment plant.
EDU	Equivalent Dwelling Unit. SC-OR Policy # 7510 states that one EDU is equal to 260 gallons per day. For commercial users, SC-OR Policy # 7210 says that 16 fixture units equals one EDU. EDUs must be in whole numbers, fractional EDUs are not allowed.
Enabling Legislation	Legal statute authorizing the creation of the agency or district considered.

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Enterprise Fund	Services for which a city charges customers a fee. Cities can use enterprise funds to account for its sewer, electric, and non-major (water and solid waste funds. Enterprise funds are the same as its business-type activities, but provide more detail and additional information.
Equalization Storage	The storage of peaking flows to prevent overflows from the collection and conveyance systems. The stored wastewater is discharged back to the system during low flow periods. The storage can be online or offline.
Excessive Infiltration/Inflow	The quantities of infiltration/inflow that are less costly to remove by sewer system rehabilitation than to transport and treat at the receiving facility, when both capital costs of increased sewerage facilities capacity and resulting operating costs are included.
Feasible	Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, legal, social and technological factors.
Force Main	A pipeline that carries wastewater from a pump station to other pipes further along in a sewer system. The word "force" refers to the fact that the pipeline is under pressure, rather than relying on gravity to move wastewater.
Formation	The formation, incorporation, organization, or creation of a district.
Freeboard	The vertical distance between the computed water surface elevation for the design flow and the minimum top of bank elevation for a given cross section.
Function	Any power granted by law to a local agency or a county to provide designated governmental or proprietary services or facilities for the use, benefit, or protection of all persons or property.
Functional Revenues	Revenues generated from direct services or associated with specific services, such as a grant or statute, and expenditures.
FY	Fiscal year
General Law City	A general law city operates within the parameters and guidelines of California municipal law. The advantage of a general law city is that general state laws have been subjected to judicial scrutiny and tested over the years, so there is relatively little confusion about their application.
General Revenues	Revenues not associated with specific services or retained in an enterprise fund.
gpd	Gallons per day

TERM	DEFINITION
Headworks	Area of treatment plant where influent begins treatment.
I&I	Infiltration and Inflow. The wastewater component caused by an infall-dependent infiltration/inflow (RDI/I) and groundwater infiltration (GWI).
Independent Special District	Any special district having a legislative body all of whose members are elected by registered voters or landowners within the district, or whose members are appointed to fixed terms, and excludes any special district having a legislative body consisting, in whole or in part, of ex officio members who are officers of a county or another local agency or who are appointees of those officers other than those who are appointed to fixed terms. "Independent special district" does not include any district excluded from the definition of district contained in §56036.
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies	The term “infrastructure” is defined as public services and facilities, such as water supply systems, other utility systems, and roads (General Plan Guidelines). Any area needing or planned for service must have the infrastructure necessary to support the provision of those services. The term “infrastructure needs and deficiencies” refers to the status of existing and planned infrastructure and its relationship to the quality and levels of service that can or need to be provided.
Infiltration	Groundwater that infiltrates pipeline and manhole defects located below the ground surface. Groundwater infiltration is separate and distinguished from inflow resulting from storm events. Infiltration is a steady 24-hour flow that usually varies during the year in relation to the groundwater levels above the sewers. Infiltration rates are normally estimated from wastewater flows measured in the sewers during the early morning hours when water use is at a minimum and the flow is essentially infiltration.
Inflow	Water other than wastewater that enters a wastewater system and building sewer from sources such as roof leaders, cellar drains, yard drains, area drains, foundation drains, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross connections between storm drains and sanitary sewers, catch basins, cooling towers, stormwaters, surface runoff, street wash waters, or drainage. (Inflow does not include infiltration.)
Influent	Untreated wastewater – the wastewater that flows into a treatment plant
Interceptors	Large diameter sewer pipes designed to convey wastewater from a collector sewer system to the treatment plant.

TERM	DEFINITION
Interested Agency	Each local agency, which provides facilities or services in the affected territory that a subject agency would provide.
LAFCo	Local Agency Formation Commission
Lateral	A lateral is defined as a sewer “branch line” that reaches from the main sewer line to individual properties/buildings. It can be further divided into upper and lower laterals. Upper laterals are the section of the branch line that connects to the building and extends to the property line. Lower laterals are the remaining section of the branch line, which runs from the property line to the sewer main.
Lift Station	(a.k.a. “pump station”) A pumping facility that conveys wastewater flow, from an area that would not naturally drain to the wastewater treatment plant, into the gravity sewer system for delivery and treatment.
Local Accountability and Governance	The term “local accountability and governance” refers to public agency decision making, operational and management styles that include an accessible staff, elected or appointed decision-making body and decision making process, advertisement of, and public participation in, elections, publicly disclosed budgets, programs, and plans, solicited public participation in the consideration of work and infrastructure plans; and regularly evaluated or measured outcomes of plans, programs or operations and disclosure of results to the public.
Local Agency	A city, county, or special district or other public entity, which provides public services.
LOAPUD	Lake Oroville Area Public Utility District
Main Line	Collector sewers located in the street, or for backyards, in the utility easement. Typically six to twelve inches in diameter, but can refer to larger diameter pipes as well.
Management Efficiency	The term “management efficiency” refers to the organized provision of the highest quality public services with the lowest necessary expenditure of public funds. An efficiently managed entity (1) promotes and demonstrates implementation of continuous improvement plans and strategies for budgeting, managing costs, training and utilizing personnel, and customer service and involvement, (2) has the ability to provide service over the short and long term, (3) has the resources (fiscal, manpower, equipment, adopted service or work plans) to provide adequate service, (4) meets or exceeds environmental and industry service standards, as feasible considering local conditions or circumstances, (5) and maintains adequate contingency reserves.

TERM	DEFINITION
Merger	The extinguishment, termination, and cessation of the existence of a district of limited powers by the merger of that district with a city as a result of proceedings taken pursuant to this division.
mg	Million gallons—measurement of water and wastewater volume.
mgd	Million gallons per day. A unit of flow commonly used for wastewater discharges. One mgd is equivalent to 1.547 cubic feet per second over a 24 hour period.
Municipal Services	The full range of services that a public agency provides, or is authorized to provide, except general county government functions such as courts, special services and tax collection. As understood under the CKH Act, this includes all services provided by special districts under California law.
Non-Enterprise Activity	A non-enterprise activity, such as fire protection, is an activity that has an accounting system organized on a governmental fund basis.
Outfall	The exit point, usually a pipe or pipes where flow is discharged from the wastewater system into receiving water and which is engineered to ensure dispersion and dilution of the effluent in the receiving waters.
Out-of-Agency Contract	A contract to provide services outside of an agency’s boundaries.
Overlapping Territory	Territory which is included within the boundaries of two or more districts or within one or more districts and a city or cities.
Peak Flow	The maximum flow that occurs over a specific length of time (e.g., daily, hourly, instantaneous).
Peaking Factor	The peaking factor is the ratio of a maximum flow to the average flow, such as maximum hourly flow or maximum daily flow to the average daily flow. The wet weather peaking factor can be determined by dividing the PDWF by the ADWF.
Primary Treatment	The first stage of wastewater treatment involving removal of floating debris and solids by screening and/or settling.
Principal Act	In the case of a district, the law under which the district was formed and, in the case of a city, the general laws or a charter, as the case may be.
Public Agency	The state or any state agency, board, or commission, any city, county, city and county, special district, or other political subdivision, or any agency, board, or commission of the city, county, city and county, special district, or other political subdivision.

TERM	DEFINITION
Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)	A treatment system, as defined by the Clean Water Act (Section 212) that is owned by a state or municipality, including special districts. This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW treatment plant.
PWWF	Peak Wet Weather Flow – PWWF consists of the average dry weather flow plus inflow and infiltration and is the highest measured hourly flow that occurs during wet weather. Peak Wet Weather Flow (PWWF) = Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF) x Peak Factor
Rainfall-Dependent Infiltration/Inflow (RDI/I)	RDI/I consists of rainfall that enters the collection system through direct connections (roof leaders, manholes, etc.) and causes an almost immediate increase in wastewater flow.
Regional	Pertaining to activities or economies at a scale greater than that of a single jurisdiction, and affecting a broad geographic area.
Rehabilitation	The upgrading of older sewer systems to present-day standards.
RFC	Regional Facility Charge.
Rodder	A powered mechanical device that utilizes steel rods to clean sewer pipes. The rodder is effective in cleaning roots and grease as well as cleaning or opening stoppages in a line.
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO)	A sanitary sewer overflow is any overflow, spill, release, discharge, or diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a sanitary sewer system. A sanitary sewer system is any system of pipes, pump stations, sewer lines, or other conveyances, which is owned or operated by a public entity, used to collect and convey wastewater to a treatment facility. SSOs do not include overflows from privately-owned service laterals when these overflows are caused by blockages or other problems within the privately-owned lateral. SSOs do include overflows from privately-owned laterals when the cause is a problem within the publicly-owned sanitary sewer system.
Sanitary Sewer System	A wastewater collection system designed to carry sanitary sewage, consisting solely of domestic, commercial, and industrial wastewater, and to which storm water, surface water and groundwater are not intentionally admitted.

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Satellite Collection System	Satellite collection systems are owned by a municipality, agency, or utility that does not own a wastewater treatment facility. These collection systems discharge into another municipality's wastewater collection or treatment system for treatment and disposal.
SC-OR	Sewerage Commission-Oroville Region
Secondary Treatment	A type of wastewater treatment used to convert dissolved and suspended pollutants into a form that can be removed, producing a relatively highly treated effluent. Secondary treatment normally utilizes biological treatment processes (activated sludge, trickling filters, etc.) followed by settling tanks. Secondary treatment for municipal wastewater is the minimum level of treatment required by the Clean Water Act.
Service	A class established within, and as a part of, a single function, as provided by regulations adopted by the commission pursuant to CKH Chapter 5 (commencing with §56821) of Part 3.
Service Fee	A fee, usually paid monthly, by landowners and businesses for receiving sanitary sewer services. The service fee reimburses the jurisdiction or agency for the operation and maintenance costs associated with providing sewer services.
Service Review	A study and evaluation of municipal service(s) by specific area, sub-region or region culminating in written determinations regarding nine specific evaluation categories.
Sewage	A combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and industrial establishments.
Smoke Testing	Procedure used to locate defects and unauthorized connections to the sanitary sewer system. Smoke is forced into the sewer, and then observed to see where it exits the sewer system. If a house is properly plumbed smoke will escape at the roof vent.
Sphere of influence (SOI)	A plan for the probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency, as determined by the LAFCo.
Stakeholder	Refers to LAFCOs, members of the public, affected and interested agencies, and other entities interested in, and affected by, service(s) being reviewed.
Storm Event	The probability of the occurrence of a given precipitation event. A 5-year storm event has a 20% (1 in 5) statistical probability of occurring during any given 12-month period. A 100-year storm event has a 1% (1 in 100) statistical probability of occurring during any given 12-month period.

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Subject agency	Each district or city for which a change of organization is proposed or provided in a reorganization or plan of reorganization.
Surcharged Flow	Surcharging occurs when the amount of flow trying to get through a pipe exceeds the maximum capacity of the pipe thus building up pressure in the pipe. When pressure builds up it seeks to relieve itself through any means possible, potentially resulting in a sanitary sewer overflow.
Trunk Lines	Sewer pipes generally measuring more than 12 inches in diameter and having a capacity of 1 to 10 million gallons per day that connect smaller sewer pipes, or collectors, to the largest transport pipes, or interceptors.
TWSD	Thermalito Water and Sewer District
Wastewater	A combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and industrial establishments.
Wet Weather Flow	Wastewater flows that occur during periods when the groundwater table is high and the highest precipitation occur. The wet weather flow period is normally from October to May.
WWTF	Wastewater treatment facility. A facility containing a series of tanks, screens, filters, and other processes by which pollutants are removed from water.

