

## SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used herein shall be as follows:

Adjacent: premises contiguous to an easement or right-of-way within which there is located either a water or wastewater line and where the premises, as identified as of December 31, 1984, are within 1,000 feet (300 feet for a single-family residence not in a subdivision) of a water and/or wastewater line; provided, however, that the owner of an undeveloped single-family residential lot requiring a grinder pump to connect to the wastewater facilities, located either within a preexisting subdivision which was not initially required to be connected to public water or outside a subdivision, shall not be required to connect to a wastewater line if the owner has obtained a permit from the State Health Department for installation of a septic system. A two family dwelling proposed on a lot that existed prior to May 4, 1992, and more than 300 feet from a public sewer line will not be required to connect to public sewer provided the lot is in the Primary Service Area, is acceptable to the State Health Department and a waiver is granted by the James City County Board of Supervisors in accordance with the Zoning Ordinance.

Allocation: the division of the needed annual revenue requirements for wastewater facilities and service between users (implies a direct use of the wastewater system) and property.

Applicant: the owner or his duly authorized representative who applies to the Utility for either water service or wastewater service or both such services.

Appurtenance: any accessory object or component connected to a public water main or public sewer.

Authority: James City Service Authority.

Backflow: the reversal of flow from its intended direction as a result of backsiphonage or backpressure.

Base costs: costs that tend to vary with the quantity of water used, or commodity costs, plus that portion of operating and capital costs associated with service to customers under average load conditions, without the elements necessary to meet water-use variations and resulting peaks in demand.

Board: the Board of Directors, the governing body of the James City Service Authority, James City County, Virginia.

Branch sewer or sub-main sewer: a sewer that receives wastewater from a relatively small area and discharges into a trunk sewer or main sewer.

Building sewage drain: that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a sanitary sewage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other sanitary sewage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer which begins five (5) feet (1.52 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall.

Building sewer: the extension from the building sewage drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.

Building water piping: all water lines from the water service pipe to the points of ultimate use where water is exposed to the atmosphere.

Capital costs: annual charges associated with plant investment; in the utility basis of accounting, it includes depreciation expense (allowance) and return on investment; taxes are excluded; the annual total of depreciation expense and return on investment equal the total cash requirement recoverable to meet annual capital investment related costs.

Collecting sewer: that pipe line or portion thereof which begins at the sewer service connection and ends at the site of disposal and which is used or intended to be used to convey raw sewage from a building or buildings.

County: the County of James City, Virginia.

Cross-connection: any physical connection between a potable water supply and any waste pipe, soil pipe, sewer, drain, or any unapproved source or system; also, any potable water supply outlet which is submerged or can be submerged in waste and/or other source of contamination.

Customer: the party who has applied for and receives continuing water service or sewer service or both such services and who is responsible for payment of such services; each service connection shall be considered a separate customer.

- (a) Owner-customer: the customer who owns the premises to which a service connection is provided.
- (b) Tenant-customer: the customer who rents or leases the premises to which a service connection is provided.
- (c) Customer with private water supply: the customer whose premises is served by a water source other than the Utility's water system (including cities of Newport News and Williamsburg), but discharges sewage into the wastewater system of the Utility.

Customer costs: costs associated with serving customers irrespective of the quantity of service used or the demand for service; includes meter reading, billing, customer accounting and collecting expense and uncollectible accounts, as well as maintenance and capital charges on meters and services.

Depreciation: as applied to depreciable utility plant, means the loss in service value not restored by current maintenance, incurred in connection with the consumption or prospective retirement of utility plant in the course of service from causes which are known to be in current operation and against which the Authority is not protected by insurance. Among the causes to be given consideration are wear and tear, decay, action of the elements, inadequacy, obsolescence, changes in the art, changes in demand and requirements of public authorities.

Developer: any person, firm, corporation, society, or association, or authorized agent thereof, having an interest, whether legal or equitable, sole or partial, in any premises which may in the future be served by the facilities of the Authority, and which may in the future be responsible for the design and construction of facilities which are to be under the jurisdiction of the Authority and are to become a part of the public utility system of the Authority.

Development: any building or subdivision activity which is required to have either site plan or subdivision approval of the County before it is commenced, including the construction of any duplex, and requiring either new or expanded water supply or sewage disposal facilities.

Distribution: the division of needed annual revenue requirements in a rate structure, that is, the unit charges to volume, to wastewater characteristics, to area, to front footage, or to property valuation.

Dwelling unit: a single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

Equivalent Residential Connection (ERC): A volume of water used equal to a residential connection which is 300 gallons per day unless supportive data indicates otherwise.

Existing structure: a structure completed or a manufactured home placed on a lot on or before the date that notice is given that water or wastewater service is made available, as evidenced by a certificate of use and occupancy, and located within three hundred (300) feet of the easement or right-of-way in which such service is available.

Extra capacity costs: costs associated with meeting rate of use requirements in excess of average and include capital and operating charges for additional plant and system capacity beyond that required for average rate of use.

Facilities: any and all component and pertinent parts of the entire systems of the water and wastewater utilities under the jurisdiction of the Utility, such as water pipe lines and their appurtenances, water storage tanks, treatment facilities and pumping stations, sewer lines and their appurtenances, sewage pumping stations and treatment plants, including these items and others now constructed, installed, operated or maintained by the Utility, or any which may be approved and accepted in the future as additions to or extensions of the systems.

Fire protection system: a separate system of water pipes or mains and their appurtenances installed solely to supply water to extinguish fires.

Fire service connection: a pipe extending from a public water main to supply a sprinkler, standpipe, yard main, or other fire protection system.

Fire service detector check meter: a special device for use on a fire service connection which consists of a weighted check valve with a disk meter in a bypass; the disk meter measures small rates of flow only; the weighted check valve opens for large rates of flow so that loss of head is relatively small; the large rates of flow are not measured.

Fixed charges (debt service): the charges resulting from the capital investment in the water and wastewater systems consisting of annual principal and interest payments and other amounts required in connection with the issuance and sale of bonds to provide the funds for construction.

Future use capacity: capacity for the future in system facilities; capacity not needed at time of design and construction to accommodate existing needs; capacity which provides for the security and development of property and for community growth.

Future structure: a structure completed after the date that notice is given that water or wastewater service is made available as evidenced by the absence of a certificate of use and occupancy.

Gender: The word he or his used in this regulation means the same as she or hers.

General Manager: Chief Administrative officer appointed by the James City Service Authority Board of Directors.

Governing body: in the case of County and the Sanitary Districts, the duly elected Board of Supervisors of James City County; in the case of the Authority, the Board of Directors of the James City Service Authority.

Grinder pump: a compact lift station with pump, storage capacity and appurtenant piping, valves and other mechanical and electrical equipment which grinds or reduces the particle size of wastewater solids to yield a sewage slurry for pumping from source to disposal.

HRSD: "Hampton Roads Sanitation District Commission", the designation for the regional State agency which provides regional transmission and treatment facilities for wastewater.

Incremental capacity: the additional capacity required in system facilities to accommodate a specific development; capital costs of such capacity is charged to the developer (property benefitted) but often passed through to new customers in site costs.

Infiltration: is the water entering a wastewater system, including wastewater service connections, from the ground, through such means as, but not limited to, defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manhole walls.

Inflow: is the water discharged into a wastewater system, including service connections from such sources, as, but not limited to, roof leaders, cellar, yard, and area drains, foundation drains, cooling water discharges, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross connections, storm sewers and combined sewers, catch basins, storm waters, surface runoff, street wash waters, or drainage.

Intercepting sewer (interceptor): a sewer that receives dry weather flow from a number of transverse sewers or outlets and conducts such waters to a point for treatment or disposal.

Interceptor line: a conduit the primary purpose of which is to transport wastewater from collector lines to a treatment facility.

Lateral sewer: a sewer line that discharges into a branch or other sewer line and has no other common sewer line tributary to it.

Local facilities: for water and sewer all facilities serving only one development; any line to which a service connection is made; and

- (a) Sewer: all lateral and branch sewers designed and constructed to exclusively serve one development.
- (b) Water: all transmission and distribution mains; all fire mains; all services, meters, meter installations and fire hydrants designed and constructed to exclusively serve one development.
- (c) Dedicated Facilities: any water and/or wastewater facilities serving one development exclusively.

Minimum Monthly Metered Rate: water consumption based on computed number of equivalent residential connections (ERC).

Nonuser: a person who owns property adjacent to either water or wastewater facilities or both such facilities of the Utility but elects not to connect to such facilities because the property is served by either a domestic supply or source of potable water or a private septic system or sewage system or both such potable water and private system which meet applicable standards established by the Virginia Department of Health.

Nonuser service charge: a periodic charge levied on a nonuser of either water or wastewater service to defray debt service and depreciation costs.

Off-site extension: an extension of a water or sewer line from existing local or system facilities of the Utility to the property boundary of the developer or to the property boundary of the nearest applicant as determined by the Authority.

Owner: any person, firm, corporation, society or association, or authorized agent thereof, having an interest, whether legal or equitable, sole or partial, in any premises served or to be served by the Authority.

Participation: means any utility project constructed by a developer at his expense to serve any new development wherein the Utility agrees to share in the cost thereof by refunding to such developer certain costs incurred by him upon receipt by the Utility of remittances from certain applicants or owners for service and affected nonusers.

Plant: physical or tangible property.

Plumbing Fixture: a receptacle or device which is either permanently or temporarily connected to the water distribution system of the premises, and demands a supply of water therefrom; or discharges used water, waste materials, or sewage either directly or indirectly to the drainage system of the premises; or requires both a water supply connection and a discharge to the drainage system of the premises. Examples: sink, toilet, tub, shower, etc.

Premises: any building, group of buildings, or structure requiring water and sewer service, which is or may be served by the facilities of the Authority.

Primary service area: consists of areas presently provided with public water and sewer systems and other public services such as police and fire protection, transportation and emergency medical services; and areas slated to receive such services during the next twenty years.

Project: an Authority project.

Public sewer: a sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights and which is controlled by the Authority.

Public water main: a water main in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights and which is controlled by the Authority.

Service charge: a charge levied to defray the cost of meter reading or obtaining meter readings from public and private utilities; for meter repair and replacement; for service connection repairs; for billing, postage, collecting, accounting; and for customer service operations.

Service connection: a premises to which either continuing water service or sewer service or both is provided by the Utility. (Please see Illustrations 1 and 2 for a pictorial definition of typical water and sewer connections.)

Sewer service connection: the point at or near the applicant's property line where the building sewer connects to the sewer service line.

Sewer service line: that portion of pipe within the wastewater system which extends from the branch or lateral sewer (public sewer) to the sewer service connection.

Shall and may: construed as mandatory and permissive, respectively.

Standards: the "Water and Sewer Standards and Specifications" of the Utility.

Subdivision: the division of any tract, parcel or lot of land into two or more parts for the purpose of transfer of ownership or building development or any such division of land regardless of purpose which involves the creation of a new street or the recordation of lot lines; provided, however, that the subdivision agent may permit the separation of five or less parcels from a tract of land without requiring compliance with all the requirements of the Subdivision Ordinance if it: (1) does not conflict with the general purpose of the Subdivision Ordinance, (2) requires no new streets to serve the parcel(s) and (3) meets the requirements of the Zoning Ordinance.

System facilities.

- (a) Sewer: any gravity sewer main or force main, all wastewater lines and all pumping stations and treatment plants and appurtenances in excess on an individual development's requirements and identified in the JCSA Sewer Master Plan.
- (b) Water: All transmission and distribution, all storage facilities; all supply plants, pumping plants and general plants unless of an individual development's requirements and identified in the JCSA's Water Master Plan.

Tenant: an applicant who does not own the premises.

Trunk sewer or main sewer: a sewer that receives wastewater from a number of tributary branch or sub-main sewers and serves a large territory.

Utility administrator: General Manager is the Chief Administrative officer appointed by the James City Service Authority Board of Directors.

Utility service: water or wastewater service or both such services, either permanent or temporary.

Utility service area: The area served by a water or sewer line or sewer pump station exclusive of the development for which the facility is initially being constructed. The service area for a sewer line or pump station shall include the defined natural drainage area of the sewer line or pump station. The service area of a waterline shall include the area within 300 feet of the right-of-way or easement of the waterline.

Utility project: means any earth-disturbing activity performed in conjunction with the construction and installation of local and system facilities or an extension of or a connection to the facilities of the Utility to serve any existing or new development.

Wastewater (sewage): spent or used water of a customer (residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, governmental) which contains dissolved and suspended matter.

Wastewater facilities: the structures, equipment, and processes required to collect, convey, and treat domestic and industrial wastes, and dispose of the effluent and sludge.

Wastewater system: combination of facilities for the collection, movement (force main or gravity) treatment, and discharge of waterborne wastes.

Water service connection: the point at or near the applicant's property line where the water service pipe connects to the water service line (water meter or curb stop installation).

Water service line: that portion of pipe within the water system which extends from the public water main to the water service connection (water meter or curb stop installation).

Water service pipe: the extension from the end of the water service connection (water meter or curb stop installation) to the inner face of the building wall.

Words singular in form shall include the plural; words plural in form shall include the singular; and words in the masculine gender shall include the feminine and neuter genders.

The definition of words and terms which do not appear herein shall be controlled by the definition which appears in Glossary: Water and Wastewater Control and Engineering, 3rd Edition, published by the American Public Health Association, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation.