

## Terms and definitions

Term	Definition <i>(Provided in the context of this plan. Definitions used in other contexts may differ.)</i>
<b>Advanced metering infrastructure (AMI)</b>	A technology that allows two-way communication between customers' <b>water meters</b> and a <b>utility's</b> billing, distribution, and control systems, giving the customer and <b>utility</b> the ability to share information about water usage in real time. See also " <b>smart meter.</b> "
<b>Automated meter</b>	See " <b>remotely read meters.</b> " Automated meter is a term used in previous water supply plans.
<b>Average day water demand*</b>	The average daily volume of water pumped from all water supply sources over a given time. To calculate average daily water demand for a given year, divide the total amount of water pumped in that year by the number of days in that year. The water supply plan also considers a ten-year period to account for year-to-year variability in projecting future average day water demands.
<b>Calcareous fen</b>	Rare and distinctive wetlands, dependent on a constant supply of cold groundwater. Because they are dependent on groundwater and are one of the rarest natural communities in the United States, they are a protected resource in Minnesota. The DNR has identified approximately 200 in the state. They may not be filled, drained or otherwise degraded.
<b>Change in capacity*</b>	The difference between current water infrastructure capacity (treatment, sources, storage) and proposed future capacity, considering planned infrastructure improvements (examples: expansion or decommissioning of existing facilities).
<b>Commercial/industrial/institutional (C/I/I) water demand</b>	The total volume of water delivered to non-residential customers for commercial, industrial, and institutional activities. This includes water used in businesses, industries, and institutions such as restaurants, offices, manufacturing facilities, schools, and hospitals. Some C/I/I customers provide water for residential-type uses (for example, apartment buildings, dormitories, or assisted living facilities). In these cases, the portion of water used for household purposes is considered <b>residential water demand</b> , even if the customer is billed as commercial or institutional. The DNR considers water used by multifamily housing and similar uses to be residential. <b>Suppliers</b> should report it as such to facilitate emergency planning and any necessary <b>water allocation.</b>
<b>Community public water system</b>	A water supply system that provides water where people live.
<b>Conservation rate structure</b>	A rate structure that encourages conservation. This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tiered <b>increasing block rates</b>,</li> <li>• seasonal rates (higher in summer),</li> <li>• time of use rates,</li> <li>• individualized goal rates, or</li> <li>• excess use rates.</li> </ul>

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	Required under <a href="#">Minnesota Statutes 103G.291</a> unless a <b>supplier's water conservation</b> program achieves demand reduction.
<b>Consumptive use</b>	Water withdrawn from groundwater and surface water sources that is not directly returned to its original source. All groundwater withdrawals are consumptive unless the water is returned to the aquifer from which it was obtained. Surface water withdrawals are considered consumptive if the water is not directly returned to the source so that it is available for immediate further use.
<b>Contaminants of emerging concern (CEC)</b>	Chemicals or materials that may pose a threat to human health or the environment, often characterized by a perceived, potential, or real threat. CECs include a variety of substances such as pharmaceuticals, personal care products, industrial chemicals, and agricultural products, which may be detected in water bodies and have not yet been fully regulated.
<b>Cost estimate</b>	A general estimate of the cost of planned improvements to treatment, storage, supply sources, and water distribution systems. These estimates are typically based on current market conditions and planning-level assumptions. They may be used to compare alternatives and support long-range infrastructure planning.
<b>Current or typical operating capacity*</b>	The rate at which a well, treatment facility, or other water supply facility normally operates under routine conditions, usually expressed as a flow rate (for example, gallons per minute or gallons per day). <b>Suppliers</b> can estimate this value using typical operating data, often based on an average of multiple recent years. Current or typical operating capacity reflects how a <b>supplier</b> generally runs its <b>facilities</b> and is often lower than the facility's <b>design capacity</b> . It is used in planning to represent typical system operation rather than short-term peak or emergency output.
<b>Customer billing category/customer types</b>	A system of classification used by a water <b>supplier</b> to group customers with similar usage and cost-of-service characteristics, primarily to establish appropriate rate structures and communication strategies. <b>Suppliers</b> use these categories for billing customers.
<b>Date of maximum day demand</b>	The date when a <b>supplier's</b> highest <b>water demand</b> occurred during any given year. The highest water demand typically occurs in the summer, when irrigation is at its peak. However, the date of <b>maximum day demand</b> may happen at any time due to extraordinary water use (examples: major firefighting event or a significant water main break).
<b>Declining block rate structure</b>	This is the opposite of the <b>increasing block rate structure</b> . It is a rate structure where the unit of each succeeding block of usage is charged at a lower unit rate than the previous block(s). This is not a <b>conservation rate structure</b> .
<b>Design capacity</b>	The maximum flow rate or volume that a <b>facility</b> or system was designed to handle, based on engineering specifications.
<b>Distribution system</b>	Water distribution systems consist of an interconnected series of pipes, valves, storage facilities (water tanks, water towers, reservoirs), water purification facilities, pumping stations, hydrants, and

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	components that convey drinking water and provide fire protection needs for cities, homes, hospitals, schools, businesses, industries and other facilities.
<b>Domestic use</b>	Water used for general household purposes for human needs such as cooking, cleaning, drinking, washing, and waste disposal, and uses for on-farm livestock watering excluding commercial livestock operations which use more than 10,000 gallons per day and 1,000,000 gallons per year. Differs from <b>residential use</b> because it does not include <b>nonessential use</b> .
<b>Drinking water supply management area (DWSMA)</b>	The surface and subsurface area surrounding a <b>public water supply</b> well, including the wellhead protection area, that must be managed by the entity identified in a <a href="#">wellhead protection plan</a> .
<b>ESPWater</b>	The <a href="#">DNR’s water conservation reporting tool</a> , which includes a mandatory water accounting section and optional direct and indirect conservation sections.
<b>Facility</b>	A specific physical component of the <b>public water supply</b> system. Facilities include wells, surface water intakes, treatment plants, storage structures, pump stations, and major components of the distribution system. See also “ <b>installation</b> .”
<b>Facility purpose (water supply system)</b>	The purpose a source <b>facility</b> serves within the overall water supply system. Examples of these facilities include wells, interconnections, surface water intakes where water is pumped from a source; or watersheds and reservoirs that contribute water to surface water intakes.
<b>Firm capacity*</b>	The amount of water a system can supply when its largest pump, surface water intake, or interconnection is out of service. It is used to evaluate system reliability during equipment failures or maintenance.
<b>Flat fee structure</b>	A rate structure where all customers are charged the same fee, regardless of the amount of water used. Flat fees are not a <b>conservation rate structure</b> .
<b>Historic large volume users</b>	Twenty users or customers with the highest volumes of annual water use according to recent billing information.
<b>Improvement type</b>	A category describing the purpose of a planned infrastructure project addressing treatment, storage, water supply sources, or distribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• decommissioning</li> <li>• expansion or addition</li> <li>• repair, replacement, or rehabilitation</li> </ul>
<b>Increasing block rate structure</b>	A rate structure where the unit of each succeeding block of usage is charged at a higher unit rate than the previous block(s). This is a <b>conservation rate structure</b> .
<b>Indoor water demand*</b>	An estimate of year-round, non-seasonal <b>water demand</b> . It is estimated using the amount of water pumped during the non-growing season (November–April), when water use is assumed to be primarily indoors.

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	This winter pumping volume is used as a proxy for indoor demand during the entire year and is reported as a proportion of <b>total annual water pumped</b> . Indoor water demand may be reported as an annual total volume or a volume per person over a given time (example: gallons per person per day, month, or year).
<b>Installation</b>	Each individual source water well and/or pump included in a DNR water appropriation permit. See also “ <b>facility.</b> ”
<b>Low flow fixtures/appliances</b>	Plumbing fixtures and appliances designed to reduce water use while delivering the same performance as a conventional fixture. Low-flow fixtures or appliances meeting certain standards are certified and labeled with the <a href="#">U.S. Environmental Protection Agency WaterSense</a> logo.
<b>Maximum day water demand (MDD)*</b>	The highest amount of water pumped during a 24-hour period in a given year. Supply <b>facilities</b> are typically designed to supply water at a rate that is equal to or greater than the system’s maximum day demand. Maximum day water demand is determined from the system’s historical pumping data and can be used to project future demands.
<b>Meter</b>	See: “ <b>water meter.</b> ”
<b>Metered connection</b>	A service connection equipped with a <b>meter</b> that measures the volume of water delivered to a customer.
<b>Metered residential service connections</b>	The number of <b>residential service connections</b> to the water system that have <b>meters</b> . For multifamily dwellings, report each residential unit as an individual user.
<b>Municipal community public water supply system</b>	A <b>public water supply system</b> that provides water to at least 25 year-round residents or serves 15 service connections used by year-round residents.
<b>Municipal water use</b>	Water used for public services such as hydrant flushing, ice skating rinks, public swimming pools, city park irrigation, back-flushing at water treatment facilities, sanitary sewer system jetting, and/or other uses. Previously known as <b>water supplier services</b> .
<b>Non-community public water supply system</b>	A <b>public water supply system</b> that provides water in places where people work, gather and play.
<b>Nonessential water demand/use</b>	Water used for purposes that are not for human consumption or needed to protect public health or safety and can be reduced or paused during water shortages. This includes uses such as lawn and landscape irrigation; irrigation for golf courses, athletic fields, and parks; car washing; ornamental fountains; and similar discretionary uses. Water used for public cooling features, such as public swimming pools and splash pads, is not considered nonessential in this context because it supports public health during extreme heat events. Nonessential water demand is the lowest water allocation priority, per <a href="#">Minnesota Statutes 103G.261</a> .
<b>Nonmunicipal community public water supply system</b>	A <b>public water supply system</b> for entities like manufactured home parks, apartment buildings, senior living facilities, prisons, and others with their own source of water.
<b>Non-residential water demand*</b>	All water delivered to customers for any purpose other than <b>residential use</b> . Non-residential demand can include water delivered for agricultural, commercial, industrial, or institutional purposes. Some

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	customers may have both residential and non-residential demand (see “ <b>residential demand by commercial/institutional users</b> ”) regardless of their customer billing category.
<b>Non-transient non-community public water supply system</b>	A <b>public water supply system</b> that serves at least 25 of the same people at least 6 months a year (examples: schools, offices, factories).
<b>Outdoor water demand*</b>	An estimate of water used outdoors, including, but not limited to, landscape irrigation, outdoor cleaning, and outdoor recreational uses. It is estimated by subtracting the <b>total water pumped</b> during the non-growing season (November–April), when use is assumed to be primarily indoors, from the <b>total water pumped</b> during the growing season (May–October), when both indoor and outdoor water use occur. This method assumes that <b>indoor water use</b> is relatively consistent throughout the year.
<b>Peaking factor*</b>	See “ <b>ratio of maximum day to average day water demand.</b> ”
<b>Per person water demand*</b>	Total volume of water needed for the population served over a certain amount of time, reported as an average volume per person. Formerly known as per capita water demand, which has the same meaning.
<b>Planned capacity*</b>	The total capacity expected after planned improvements are implemented, based on proposed projects included in this water supply plan.
<b>Population</b>	The total number of people living in a community, unless otherwise specified. This is different from <b>population served</b> by the <b>public water supply system</b> . Use the <a href="#">Minnesota State Demographic Center’s PopFinder data</a> to find total population.
<b>Population served</b>	The number of residents receiving water from a <b>public water supply system</b> . This includes people in the community who are connected to the public water supply system, as well as people in neighboring communities that receive water through intercommunity service agreements. It does not include residents who use private wells or receive water from a different public water supply system. One way to calculate the population served is to multiply <b>residential service connections</b> by the average household size as reported in the <a href="#">Minnesota Demographic Center’s PopFinder tool</a> .
<b>Primary and secondary drinking water contaminants</b>	The EPA sets <a href="#">National Primary Drinking Water Regulations</a> establishing mandatory and legally enforceable water quality standards for drinking water contaminants, which protect the public against consumption of drinking water contaminants that present a risk to human health. Additionally, EPA sets <a href="#">National Secondary Drinking Water Standards</a> establishing non-mandatory, non-enforceable water quality standards for 15 contaminants that do not pose a threat to human health, but impact aesthetic considerations such as taste, color, and odor.
<b>Proposed funding source(s)</b>	Potential sources to fund planned treatment, storage, supply, and distribution improvements. This information does not assume that these sources have been committed or finalized. This is intended to support long-range planning.
<b>Public water supplier/Public water supply system</b>	Provides water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances to at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days a year.

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	<p>The Minnesota Department of Health identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Municipal community public water supply system</b></li> <li>• <b>Non-community public water supply system</b></li> <li>• <b>Nonmunicipal community public water supply system</b></li> <li>• <b>Non-transient non-community public water supply system.</b></li> </ul> <p>Most public water suppliers completing this plan are <b>municipal community public water supply systems</b>. May be shortened to “<b>supplier</b>,” and used interchangeably with “<b>utility</b>.”</p>
<b>Ratio of maximum day to average day water demand*</b>	A comparison of how maximum daily use compares to average daily use. It is calculated by dividing <b>maximum day demand</b> by <b>average day demand</b> . This can be an indicator of seasonal fluctuations in water demand and inform infrastructure planning and conservation efforts. See also “ <b>peaking factor</b> .”
<b>Remotely read meter</b>	A water meter that measures water use and transmits meter readings electronically to the water <b>utility</b> without requiring a physical, on-site meter reading. Data may be collected through drive-by, walk-by, or fixed network systems and is used for billing, water use tracking, and system management. Previously called <b>automated meters</b> .
<b>Residential service connections</b>	The total number of residential customer connections to the water system. For multifamily dwellings, each residential unit is ideally reported as a single residential service connection.
<b>Residential water demand by commercial/institutional customers</b>	The amount of water delivered to commercial or institutional accounts that is used for household purposes. This includes water used in places such as apartment buildings, assisted living facilities, dormitories, and similar housing where water is billed to a non-residential customer but used for residential activities. This water should be counted as <b>residential water demand</b> , even though it is delivered through a commercial or institutional account. If this use cannot be determined directly through customer billing information, <b>suppliers</b> may estimate it.
<b>Residential water demand*</b>	Water used for normal household purposes such as drinking, food preparation, bathing, washing clothes and dishes, flushing toilets, outdoor cleaning and watering lawns and gardens. Some residential water demand, such as outdoor cleaning and lawn-watering, is <b>non-essential use</b> .
<b>Residential water use per person per day*</b>	The average amount of water used for residential purposes by the population served per day. It is calculated by dividing total <b>residential water use</b> each year by the <b>population served</b> and then dividing by the number of days in the year. It is typically expressed as gallons per person per day.
<b>Resource protection threshold</b>	A formal or informal benchmark, limit, or trigger point established to identify when a natural resource is at risk of degradation or overuse. These thresholds may be based on ecological indicators, regulatory limits, or planning targets. They are used to guide water supply planning decisions and evaluate potential impacts of water withdrawals.
<b>Retail customer community</b>	Retail customer communities are secondary communities that a <b>supplier</b> provides water supply service to, including responsibility for delivery and customer billing.

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<b>Smart meter</b>	A main element of <b>advanced metering infrastructure</b> , smart meters are electronic measuring devices that record water consumption in real-time and automatically transmit the data to a <b>supplier</b> .
<b>Source capacity*</b>	The maximum amount of water that can be supplied from all water sources under normal operating conditions, without accounting for redundancy or reliability constraints. It is typically determined using pump capacities, well yields, or system records and is used to evaluate whether existing sources can meet future water demand.
<b>Status (infrastructure)</b>	The operating status or condition of the water supply system’s infrastructure. Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active – operates on a daily, regular, or seasonal basis</li> <li>• Inactive – not active or otherwise inoperable</li> <li>• Emergency only – used only in emergency situations</li> </ul>
<b>Systematic data handling errors (SDHEs)</b>	Inaccuracies in water use data caused by problems in meter reading, data transfer, billing, or record-keeping. These errors can cause water to be incorrectly measured or billed, leading to <b>apparent water losses</b> . Specific examples include inaccurate consumption estimates, extended periods where no meter readings are obtained, poor account adjustment protocols, and poor accountability that allows some consumers to use water without having accounts in the billing system.
<b>Supplier</b>	See “ <b>public water supplier</b> .”
<b>Total annual water pumped*</b>	The cumulative amount of water withdrawn from a <b>supplier’s</b> own surface and groundwater water supply sources during the year. Does not include water purchased from <b>wholesale providers</b> .
<b>Total annual water purchased from wholesale providers*</b>	The cumulative amount of water purchased and received from <b>wholesale providers</b> during the year.
<b>Treatment capacity*</b>	The maximum amount of water that existing treatment facilities can treat and deliver daily under normal operating conditions, without accounting for redundancy or reliability constraints. This value is typically based on design specifications or operating records and is used to determine whether treatment facilities can meet projected water demand.
<b>Trout stream</b>	A stream officially designated by the DNR as supporting trout populations or trout habitat. These streams often depend on cold groundwater inputs and may be sensitive to groundwater withdrawals.
<b>Ultimate (full) build-out</b>	The condition in which a community has reached its maximum planned level of development. At ultimate (full) build-out, land that is planned for development has been developed at the densities identified in local land use plans or zoning. Communities estimate ultimate build-out using comprehensive plans and future land use maps that show where development is expected to occur. In water supply planning, the build-out condition helps estimate the highest potential long-term water demand and determine whether water sources and infrastructure will be adequate for future conditions.

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<b>Unaccounted water</b>	See “ <b>real and apparent losses.</b> ”
<b>Uniform rate structure</b>	A rate structure with a constant per unit price for all metered units of water delivered. It differs from a <b>flat fee</b> in that it requires metered service. Some <b>utilities</b> charge varying user groups different rates such as charging residential households one rate and industrial users a different rate. Constant block rates provide some stability for <b>utilities</b> and encourage <b>water conservation</b> because the consumer bill varies with water usage.
<b>Unmet future demand*</b>	The difference between the amount of water that a <b>supplier</b> can distribute and the amount of <b>water demand</b> at a future time.
<b>Unmetered water demand</b>	Includes water that is delivered, but not metered, such as water used for <b>supplier</b> services like unmetered flushing of water mains and hydrants, or for unmetered fire department use. <b>Real losses</b> such as leaks are not counted in unmetered demand.
<b>Utility</b>	See “ <b>public water supplier.</b> ”
<b>Water allocation priorities</b>	<p><a href="#">Minnesota Statutes 103G.261</a> requires the DNR to adopt rules for allocation of waters based on the following priorities for the consumptive appropriation and use of water:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) first priority, <b>domestic water</b> supply, excluding industrial and commercial uses of municipal water supply, and use for power production that meets the contingency planning provisions of section 103G.285,</li> <li>(2) second priority, a use of water that involves consumption of less than 10,000 gallons of water per day;</li> <li>(3) third priority, agricultural irrigation, and processing of agricultural products involving consumption in excess of 10,000 gallons per day;</li> <li>(4) fourth priority, power production in excess of the use provided for in the contingency plan developed under section 103G.285, subdivision 6;</li> <li>(5) fifth priority, uses, other than agricultural irrigation, processing of agricultural products, and power production, involving consumption in excess of 10,000 gallons per day; and</li> <li>(6) sixth priority, <b>nonessential uses.</b></li> </ol>
<b>Water audit</b>	<p>The process of accounting for all water in a water system to develop an understanding of the integrity of the water system and its operation. Water audits are reported in <b>ESPWater</b> and use a simplified framework based on the American Water Works Association’s (AWWA) manual, <i>M36 Water Audits and Loss Control Programs</i>.</p> <p>AWWA provides a “<a href="#">Free Water Audit Software</a>” that provides a more detailed audit method than <b>ESPWater</b> does.</p>

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	<p>ESPWater and the AWWA Free Water Audit Software both provide the framework for a top-down audit, which is a desktop exercise using existing records and some estimation to provide an overall picture of water losses within the system’s water balance.</p> <p>A bottom-up audit expands on the results of one or more top-down audits, reviewing policies and procedures as well as performing field investigations to verify water loss data associated with various parts of the supply system. Bottom-up audits can focus on specific areas of a system rather than the entire thing.</p>
<b>Water conservation and efficiency</b>	<p><b>Conservation</b> and <b>efficiency</b> are two different ways to reduce demand. <b>Water conservation</b> is a beneficial reduction in water loss, waste, or use. <b>Water efficiency</b> is the reduction in water necessary to accomplish a function, task, or result. <b>Water conservation</b> is generally related to policies, programs, and practices that change behavior to reduce water use, while <b>water efficiency</b> is generally related to product design for things like low-flow fixtures or appliances.</p>
<b>Water delivered*</b>	<p>The amount of water delivered to users such as residential and nonresidential customers and wholesale customer communities. Typically recorded in public water supply system and billing records. <b>Water delivered</b> is not the same as <b>water pumped</b>.</p>
<b>Water demand (use)*</b>	<p>The total volume of water consumed through different uses, including any water losses during distribution and use. Water demand can be divided into various sectors, such as <b>residential</b> and <b>non-residential</b>. Water demand is often expressed as a total volume or as the volume of water used per person per day or per person per year. Water demand and water use are often used interchangeably. In general, water demand may be used for planning and water use may describe volumes used for a specific purpose.</p>
<b>Water demand projection</b>	<p>An estimate of <b>water demand</b> in a future planning year, based on an analysis of historical data and assumptions about the future.</p>
<b>Water demand projection scenario, baseline*</b>	<p>An estimate of <b>water demand</b> in a future planning year based on the assumption that historical trends in population, customer mix, and water use will continue. The baseline projection serves as the central estimate against which lower and higher scenarios are compared.</p>
<b>Water demand projection scenarios, low/high*</b>	<p>An estimate of future <b>water demand</b> that is lower or higher than the <b>baseline projection scenario</b>. It is calculated by applying a percentage decrease or increase to the baseline projection to reflect conditions that could reduce or increase water use. The <b>low scenario</b> can help communities understand how changing conditions like increased water efficiency efforts or slower growth and changing conditions could reduce long-term infrastructure capacity needs and impact costs. The <b>high scenario</b> can help communities evaluate whether infrastructure and water supplies would remain adequate if water demand grows faster than expected.</p>

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<b>Water loss, real and apparent</b>	<p>Estimated by comparing the <b>total volume of water pumped and purchased from all sources</b> minus the volume of water delivered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Real loss</b> occurs before the customer meter as the physical, volumetric loss of water from the pressurized system, specifically leakage and overflows from transmission/distribution mains, service lines, and storage tanks.</li> <li>• <b>Apparent loss</b> is the volume of water that enters the distribution system and reaches an end user but is not accurately measured and/or billed. This includes unauthorized consumption, customer metering inaccuracies, and systematic data handling errors.</li> </ul> <p>These terms were previously grouped together and called <b>unaccounted water loss</b>.</p>
<b>Water meter</b>	A device that measures the volume of water that passes through a pipe or channel.
<b>Water pumped from May-October</b>	The amount of water pumped from water supply sources from May through October, which generally reflects a combination of <b>indoor and outdoor water use</b> . The growing season, with associated irrigation, is generally in full swing along with outdoor water facilities such as pools and splashpads.
<b>Water pumped from November-April</b>	The amount of water pumped from water supply sources from November through April, which reflects mostly <b>indoor water use</b> because the growing season, with associated irrigation, is generally over and outdoor water facilities such as pools and splashpads are generally not in use.
<b>Water supplier services</b>	See “ <b>municipal water use.</b> ”
<b>Well interference</b>	A situation where pumping from a high-capacity well lowers the water level in an aquifer below the pump intake of a nearby, shallower well, causing it to lose water access. Well interference situations are governed by <a href="#">Minnesota Rules 6115.0730</a> .
<b>Wholesale customer community</b>	A <b>community or public water supplier</b> that purchases water from one <b>supplier’s</b> system and then distributes it to and bills its own customers. They then distribute to and bill their residents and other customers.
<b>Wholesale provider</b>	A <b>community public water supplier</b> that delivers and sells water to another community system as a bulk delivery. The purchasing community then distributes water to and bills its own residents and other customers.
<b>Wholesale water delivery</b>	Water delivered in bulk to another water <b>supplier</b> .

## Acronyms and abbreviations

<b>Acronym or abbreviation</b>	<b>Term</b>
<b>AWWA</b>	American Water Works Association
<b>DNR</b>	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
<b>DWSMA</b>	Drinking Water Supply Management Area

<b>Acronym or abbreviation</b>	<b>Term</b>
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency
<b>ESP Water</b>	Water Conservation Reporting System (ESP Water)
<b>GPCD</b>	Gallons per Capita (Person) per Year
<b>GPD</b>	Gallons per Day
<b>MC</b>	Metropolitan Council
<b>MDH</b>	Minnesota Department of Health
<b>MGD</b>	Million Gallons per Day
<b>MGY</b>	Million Gallons per Year
<b>MnTAP</b>	Minnesota Technical Assistance Program
<b>MNDWIS</b>	Minnesota Drinking Water Information System
<b>MPARS</b>	Minnesota Permitting and Reporting System
<b>MPCA</b>	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
<b>PWS</b>	Public Water Supplier
<b>SDHE</b>	Systematic data handling errors

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