

15A NCAC 02E .0402 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply to this Section.

- (1) "Co-applicant" means an entity other than the primary applicant identified on an Interbasin Transfer Certificate, issued after 30 June 1993, as being eligible to send or receive transferred water, often purchased from the primary applicant. A co-applicant is subject to all the terms, conditions, limitations, benefits, and entitlements applicable to the primary applicant.
- (2) "Commission" means the Environmental Management Commission.
- (3) "Department" means the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality.
- (4) "Division" means the Division of Water Resources.
- (5) "Emergency transfer" means a temporary transfer of surface water meeting the requirements of, and satisfying water demand needs, defined in G.S. 143-215.22L(q), for situations in which the public health, safety, or welfare requires a transfer of water between river basins as defined in G.S. 143-215.22G(1b).
- (6) "Interbasin Transfer Certificate" or "IBT Certificate" means an authorization issued by the Commission to transfer up to a specified amount of water between two river basins as defined in G.S. 143-215.22G(1b).
- (7) "Large community water system" means a community water system, as defined in G.S. 130A-313(10), that regularly serves 1,000 or more service connections or 3,000 or more individuals.
- (8) "Major river basin" means the combination of the river basins, as defined in G.S. 143-215.22G(1b), sharing the numerical digits preceding the hyphen.
- (9) "Preexisting transfer capacity" means the existing water system transfer capacity prior to 1 July 1993, as defined in G.S. 143-215.22L(b). The transfer capacity of a water system is limited by its most restrictive system element: potable water capacity, maximum transfer capacity of distribution system, or discharge capacity in receiving basin.
 - (a) Potable water (treatment and/or purchase) capacity is the sum of all surface water inputs to the system, including water treatment plant capacity and regular surface water contracts.
 - (b) Maximum transfer capacity of the distribution network is the calculation of the physical ability of the distribution system to transmit water across a basin boundary, based on pipe sizing or pump systems.
 - (c) Discharge capacity in the receiving basin is a combination of wastewater discharges and consumptive losses.
- (10) "Primary applicant" means the entity who owns an existing or planned water line used to transmit raw or finished water from one river basin to another, as defined in G.S. 143-215.22G(1b). For water systems that involve crossing multiple river basin boundaries, the primary applicant represents the transfer pipe owner where the first river basin boundary crossing occurs.

*History Note: Authority G.S 143-215.22L; 143B-282(a)(2);
Eff. September 1, 1994;
Readopted Eff. March 1, 2023.*