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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A

Acre—Area of land equal to 43,560 square feet. In S.I. metric system, one acre is equal to 4,046.9 square meters or 2.471 hectares.

Acre-foot—The quantity of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot. Equal to 43,560 cubic feet (1,233.5 cubic meters).

Action Plan – A plan that describes what needs to be done and when it needs to be completed.

Activity – A specific project task that requires resources and time to complete.

Adaptive Assessment – A process for learning and incorporating new information into the planning and evaluation phases of the restoration program. This process ensures that the scientific information produced for this effort is converted into products that are continuously used in management decision-making.

Adverse Impact – The detrimental effect of an environmental change relative to desired or baseline conditions.

Affected Environment—Existing biological, physical, social, and economic conditions of an area subject to change, both directly and indirectly, as a result of a proposed human action.

Air Quality—Measure of the health-related and visual characteristics of the air, often derived from quantitative measurements of the concentrations of specific injurious or contaminating substances.

Aquatic – Consisting of, relating to or being in water; living or growing in, on or near the water; or taking place in or on the water.

Aquifer – An underground geologic formation, a bed or layer of earth, gravel or porous stone, that yields water or in which water can be stored.

Authorization—An act by the Congress of the United States, which authorizes use of public funds to carry out a prescribed action.

B

Baseline – The initial approved plan for schedule, cost or performance management, plus or minus approved changes, to which deviations will be compared as the project proceeds.

Best Management Practices [BMPs] – The best available land, industrial and waste management techniques or processes that reduce pollutant loading from land use or industry, or which optimizing water use.

Borrow Canal – Canal or ditches where material excavated is used for earthen construction nearby. Also, typically denotes a canal with no conveyance or water routing purpose.

C

Canal – A human-made waterway that is used for draining or irrigating land or for navigation by boat.

Candidate Species—Plant or animal species not yet officially listed as threatened or endangered, but which is undergoing status review by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Central and Southern Florida Project (C&SF) – A multi-purpose project, first authorized by Congress in 1948, which provides flood control, water supply protection, water quality protection and natural resource protection.

Channel—Natural or artificial watercourse, with a definite bed and banks to confine and conduct continuously or periodically flowing water.

Coastal Ridge—Area of land bordering the coast whose topography is elevated higher than land further inland.

Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan [CERP] – The plan for the restoration of the greater Everglades and to meet water supply and flood protection needs in the urban and agricultural regions of south Florida.

Comprehensive Plan – See Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

Control Structure – A human-created structure that regulates the flow of waters or the level of waters.

Conveyance Capacity—The rate at which water can be transported by a canal, aqueduct, or ditch. In this document, conveyance capacity is generally measured in cubic feet per second (cfs).

Cost-Benefit Analysis – An analysis, often stated as a ratio, used to evaluate a proposed course of action.

Critical Habitat – A description, which may be contained in a Biological Opinion, of the specific areas with physical or biological features essential to the conservation of a listed species and which may require special management considerations or protection; these areas have been legally designated via Federal Register notices.

Cubic feet per second—A measure of the volume rate of water movement. As a rate of streamflow, a cubic foot of water passing a reference section in 1 second of time. One cubic foot

per second equals 0.0283 meter /second (7.48 gallons per minute). One cubic foot per second flowing for 24 hours produces approximately 2 acre-feet.

Culvert – A concrete, metal or plastic pipe that transports water.

D

Discharge – The rate of water movement as volume per unit time, usually expressed as cubic feet per second.

Dissolved Oxygen (D.O.) – The concentration of oxygen dissolved in water, sometimes expressed as percent saturation, where saturation is the maximum amount of oxygen that theoretically can be dissolved in water at a given altitude and temperature.

Dry Season—Hydrologically, for south Florida, two months associated with a lower incident of rainfall, October through April.

Duration – The period of time over which a task occurs, in contrast to effort, which is the amount of labor hours a task requires; duration establishes the schedule for a project, and effort establishes the labor costs.

E

Ecology – The science of the relationships between organisms and their environments, also called bionomics; or the relationship between organisms and their environment.

Ecosystem—A functional group of animal and plant species that operate in a unique setting that is mostly self-contained.

Effectiveness – A measure of the quality of attainment in meeting objectives; this is distinguished from efficiency, which is measured by the volume of output achieved for the input used.

Endangered Species—Any species or subspecies of bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion of its range. Federally endangered species are officially designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service and published in the Federal Register.

Enhancement—Measures which develop or improve the quality or quantity of existing conditions or resources beyond a condition or level that would have occurred without an action; i.e., beyond compensation.

Environmental and Economic Equity [EEE] – A program-level activity, referred to in early phases of the program as Socioeconomic and Environmental Justice.

Environmental Consequences—The impacts to the Affected Environment that are expected from implementation of a given alternative.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)—An analysis required by the National Environmental Policy Act for all major federal actions, which evaluates the environmental risks of alternative actions.

Eutrophic – Describing lakes or ponds that are rich in nutrients and consequently are able to support a dense population of plankton and littoral vegetation.

Eutrophication – The natural or cultural enrichment of an aquatic environment with plant nutrients leading to rapid ecological changes and high productivity.

Evaluate – To appraise or determine the value of information, options or resources being provided to a project.

Exotic species—Introduced species not native to the place where they are found.

F

Fallowed land—Cultivated land that lies idle during a growing season.

Feasibility study—The second phase of a project. The purpose is to describe and evaluate alternative plans and fully describe recommended project.

Federally Endangered Species - An endangered species which is officially designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service and published in the Federal Register.

Flood Control Storage Capacity – Reservoir capacity reserved for the purpose of regulating flood inflows to reduce flood damage downstream [compare with reservoir storage capacity].

Flow—The volume of water passing a given point per unit of time.

Instream flow requirements—Amount of water flowing through a stream course needed to sustain instream values.

Minimum flow—Lowest flow in a specified period of time.

Peak flow—Maximum instantaneous flow in a specified period of time.

G

Geospatial Data- Information, which includes, but is not limited to surveys, maps, aerial photography, aerial imagery, and biological, ecological and hydrological modeling coverages.

Goal – Something to be achieved. Goals can be established for outcomes (results) or outputs (efforts).

Groundwater—Water stored underground in pore spaces between rocks and in other alluvial materials and in fractures of hard rock occurring in the saturated zone.

Groundwater level—Refers to the water level in a well, and is defined as a measure of the hydraulic head in the aquifer system.

Groundwater pumping—Quantity of water extracted from groundwater storage.

Groundwater seepage—Groundwater flow in response to a hydraulic gradient.

Groundwater table—The upper surface of the zone of saturation, except where the surface is formed by an impermeable body.

H

Habitat—Area where a plant or animal lives.

Hammock – Localized, thick stands of trees that can grow on natural rises of only a few inches in the land.

Hectare – A unit of measure in the metric system equal to 10,000 square meters or 2.47 acres.

Hydraulic Gradient – Denotes slope of watercourse, above or below ground water level. Typically, defines energy loss or consumption in the conveyance process.

Hydraulic Head (Lift) – Denotes relative comparison of water stages for gravity flow. Pump stations generally provide lift or increase water level elevations.

Hydrologic condition—The state of an area pertaining to the amount and form of water present. For example, saturated ground (water table at surface), lake stage and river flow rate.

Hydrologic response—An observed decrease or increase of water in a particular area.

Hydrology – The scientific study of the properties, distribution and effects of water on the earth's surface, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere.

Hydropattern—A less frequently used but nonetheless important term that refers to depth as well as hydroperiod is *hydropattern*. Hydropatterns are best understood by a graphic depiction of water level (above as well as below the ground) through annual cycles.

Hydroperiod—For non-tidal wetlands, the average annual duration of flooding is called the *hydroperiod*, which is based only on the presence of surface water and not its depth.

I

Impoundment – An above ground reservoir used to store water.

Independent Technical Review Team – A group autonomous of the Project Team established to conduct reviews to ensure that design products are consistent with established criteria, guidance, procedures and policies.

Indicator species—Organism, species, or community which indicates presence of certain environmental conditions.

Invertebrate – A small animal that does not have a backbone, examples include crayfish, insects and mollusks, which can be indicators of ecosystem status.

J

K

L

Lag – The amount of time after one task is started or completed before the next task can be started or completed.

Land classification—An economic classification of variations in land reflecting its ability to sustain long-term agricultural production.

Levee – A human-created embankment that controls or confines water.

Littoral zone—The shore of land surrounding a water body that is characterized by periodic inundation or partial saturation by water level. Typically defined by species of vegetation found.

Local Sponsor – The South Florida Water Management District.

M

Macrophytes – Visible plants found in aquatic environments, including sawgrass, sedges and lilies.

Marsh—An area of low-lying wetland.

Master Program Management Plan [MPMP] – A document which describes the framework and processes to be used by the USACE and the SFWMD for managing and monitoring implementation of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

MIKE SHE - An integrated surface water/ground water model, which includes a module for estimating supplemental irrigation requirements based upon land use, soil type, crop type, rainfall, and evapotranspiration.

Minimum Flow – Lowest Flow in a specified period of Time.

Mitigation – To make less severe; to alleviate, diminish or lessen; one or all of the following may comprise mitigation: (1) avoiding an impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (2) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of an action and its implementation; (3) rectifying an impact by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the affected environment; (4) reducing or eliminating an impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of an action; and (5) compensating for an impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Model—A tool used to mathematically represent a process which could be based upon empirical or mathematical functions. Models can be computer programs, spreadsheets, or statistical analyses.

Monitoring – The capture, analysis and reporting of project performance, usually as compared to plan.

Muck lands—Fertile soil containing putrid vegetative matter.

N

O

Objective – A goal expressed in specific, directly measurable terms.

Off-peak – Less than peak design flow rate during storm runoff producing events.

Other Program Element [OPE] – One of twelve components identified in the Comprehensive Plan which will be implemented through programs other than CERP, including the Critical Restoration Projects Authority, or which will be implemented with an appropriate local sponsor under separate Design Agreements and Project Management Plans.

Outreach - Proactive communication and productive involvement with the public to best meet the water resource needs of South Florida.

Oxygen demand—The biological or chemical demand of dissolved oxygen in water. Required by biological processes for respiration.

P

Peak Flow – The maximum instantaneous flow in a specified period of time.

Performance Measure – A desired result stated in quantifiable terms to allow for an assessment of how well the desired result has been achieved.

Periphyton – The biological community of microscopic plants and animals attached to surfaces in aquatic environments, for example algae.

Phosphorus [P]—Element or nutrient required for energy production in living organisms. Distributed into the environment mostly as phosphates by agricultural runoff (fertilizer) and life cycles. Frequently the limiting factor for growth of microbes and plants.

Program – A group of related projects managed in a coordinated manner; programs usually include an element of on-going activity.

Program Management – A structure and set of strategies to be used during the implementation phase, which build upon the interagency partnership, implementation guidelines and successful strategies developed during the Restudy’s feasibility planning phase.

Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement [PEIS] – An environmental impact statement prepared prior to a Federal agency’s decision regarding a major program, plan or policy, which usually is broad in scope and followed by subsequently more narrowly focused National Environmental Policy Act compliance documents.

Programmatic Regulations – Section 601(h) of WRDA 2000 states that the overarching purpose of the Comprehensive Plan is the restoration, preservation and protection of the south Florida ecosystem while providing for the other water related needs of the region, including water supply and flood protection. The purpose of the regulations is to ensure that the goals and objectives of CERP are achieved. The regulations will contain: (1) processes for the development of Project Implementation Reports, Project Cooperation Agreements and operating manuals that ensure the goals and objectives of the plan are achieved; (2) processes that ensure new scientific, technical, or other information such as that developed through adaptive management is integrated into the implementation of the plan; and (3) processes to establish interim goals to provide a means by which the restoration success of the plan may be evaluated throughout the implementation process.

Project – A sequence of tasks with a beginning and an end that uses time and resources to produce specific results. Each project has a specific, desired outcome, a deadline or target completion date and a budget that limits the amount of resources that can be used to complete the project.

Project Cooperation Agreement [PCA] – A document that describes the roles and responsibilities of the USACE and SFWMD for real estate acquisition, construction, construction management and operations and maintenance.

Project Team – An interdisciplinary group formed from the resources of the implementing agencies, which develops the products necessary to deliver the project.

Project Duration – The time it takes to complete an entire project from starting the first task to finishing the last task.

Project Implementation Report [PIR] – A decision document that will bridge the gap between the conceptual design contained in the Comprehensive Plan and the detailed design necessary to proceed to construction.

Project Management – A discipline of combining systems, techniques and people to complete a project within established goals of time, budget and quality.

Project Management Information System – A system used to chart activities and data and to track progress and information flow in a project.

Project Management Plan [PMP] – A document which establishes the project's scope, schedule, costs, funding requirements and technical performance requirements, including the various functional area's performance and quality criteria that will be used to produce and deliver the products that comprise the project.

Project Manager – A person who takes overall responsibility for coordinating a project to ensure the desired result comes in on time and within budget.

Project Phase – A collection of logically related project activities, usually culminating in the completion of a major deliverable.

Proposed Action—Plan that a Federal agency intends to implement or undertake and which is the subject of an environmental analysis. Usually, but not always, the proposed action is the agency's preferred alternative for a project. The proposed action and all reasonable alternatives are evaluated against the no action alternative.

Public Involvement—Process of obtaining citizen input into each stage of the development of planning documents. Required as a major input into any EIS.

Public Outreach – A program-level activity with the objectives of keeping the public informed of the status of the overall program and key issues associated with restoration implementation and providing effective mechanisms for public participation in the restoration plan development.

Pump Station – A human constructed structure that uses pumps to transfer water from one location to another.

Q

Quality Assurance [QA] – The process of evaluating overall project performance on a regular basis to provide confidence that the project will satisfy the relevant quality standards.

Quality Control [QC] – The process of monitoring specific project results to determine if they comply with relevant quality standards, and identifying means of eliminating causes of unsatisfactory performance.

R

Recharge—The processes of water filling the voids in an aquifer, which causes the piezometric head or water table to rise in elevation.

Reconnaissance study—The first phase of a project. It has four phases (1) to define problem, (2) asses sponsor’s level of interest and support, (3) decide to progress to feasibility phase based on Federal interest, (4) estimate time and money to complete feasibility study.

Record of Decision—Concise, public, legal document which identifies and publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision on the alternative selected for implementation. It is prepared following completion of an Environmental Impact Statement.

RECOVER Leadership Group – A team, co-chaired by one staff member each from the USACE and the SFWMD, which has lead responsibility for the overall management of the RECOVER process, and is responsible for coordinating and integrating the activities of five RECOVER teams to ensure that the overall focus and direction of the implementation process remains consistent with the goals of system-wide restoration.

Regional Evaluation Team [RET] – An interagency, interdisciplinary task team of the RECOVER Leadership Group, which designs and revises performance measures, conducts evaluations of Comprehensive Plan components and resolves technical issues.

Regional Water Supply Plan Detailed water supply plan developed by the District under Ch. 373.0361, F.S.

Reservoir—Artificially impounded body of water.

Reservoir Storage Capacity—Reservoir capacity normally usable for storage and regulation of reservoir inflows to meet established reservoir operating requirements.

Flood control storage capacity—Reservoir capacity reserved for the purpose of regulating flood inflows to reduce flood damage downstream.

Restoration – The recovery of a natural system’s vitality and biological and hydrological integrity to the extent that the health and ecological functions are self-sustaining over time.

Restoration Coordination and Verification [RECOVER] – A program-level activity whose role is to organize and apply scientific and technical information in ways that are most effective in supporting the objectives of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

Restudy – The Central and South Florida Project Comprehensive Review Study, authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, which examined the Central and Southern Project to determine the feasibility of modifying the project to restore the south Florida ecosystem and provide for other water-related needs of the region, and which resulted in The Final Integrated Feasibility Report and Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, which was transmitted to Congress on July 1, 1999.

Risk Analysis – An evaluation of the feasibility or probability that the outcome of a project or policy will be the desired one; usually conducted to compare alternative scenarios, action plans or policies.

S

Scoping—The process of defining the scope of a study, primarily with respect to the issues, geographic area, and alternatives to be considered. The term is typically used in association with environmental documents prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act.

Scrub – A community dominated by pinewoods with a thick understory of oaks and saw palmetto, and which occupies well-drained, nutrient-poor sandy soils.

Seepage—Water that escapes control through levees, canals or other holding or conveyance systems.

Sheet Flow – Water movement as a broad front with shallow, uniform depth.

Slough – A depression associated with swamps and marshlands as part of a bayou, inlet or backwater; contains areas of slightly deeper water and a slow current; can be thought of as the broad, shallow rivers of the Everglades.

South Florida Ecosystem – An area consisting of the lands and waters within the boundary of the South Florida Water Management District, including the Everglades, the Florida Keys and the contiguous near-shore coastal waters of South Florida [also shown under Greater Everglades Ecosystem].

South Florida Water Management Model (SFWMM) - An integrated surface water groundwater model that simulates the hydrology and associated water management schemes in the majority of South Florida using climatic data from January 1, 1965, through December 31, 1995. The model simulates the major components of the hydrologic cycle and the current and numerous proposed water management control structures and associated operating rules. It also simulates current and proposed water shortage policies for the different subregions in the system.

Spatial Extent – Area that is continuous without non-integrating internal barriers or land usage.

Spillway—Overflow structure of a dam.

Stakeholders – People or organizations having a personal or enterprise interest in the results of a project, who may or may not be involved in completing the actual work on that project.

Stormwater – Surface water resulting from rainfall that does not percolate into the ground or evaporate.

Success Indicator – A subset of performance measures selected as a good representation of overall performance.

Surficial Aquifer – An aquifer that is closest to the surface and is unconfined; the water level of a surficial aquifer is typically associated with the groundwater table of an area.

Sustainability – The state of having met the needs of the present without endangering the ability of future generations to be able to meet their own needs.

Swamp – A generally wet, wooded area where standing water occurs for at least part of the year.

T

Threatened species—Legal status afforded to plant or animals species that are likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range, as determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Tiering—Procedure which allows an agency to avoid duplication of paperwork through incorporation by reference of the general discussions and relevant specific discussions from an environmental impact statement (EIS) of broader scope into a subsequent EIS of narrower scope.

Trade-Off – Allowing one aspect of a project to change, usually for the worse, in return for another aspect of the project getting better.

Tributary—A stream feeding into a larger stream, canal or waterbody.

U

V

W

Water Conservation Areas [WCAs] – Marshland areas that were designed for use as storage to prevent flooding, to irrigate agriculture and recharge well fields and as input for agricultural and urban runoff; the Water Conservation Areas WCA-1, WCA-2A, WCA-2B, WCA-3A and WCA-3B comprise five surface water management basins in the Everglades; bounded by the Everglades Agricultural Area on the north and the Everglades National Park basin on the south, the WCAs are confined by levees and water control structures that regulate the inflows and outflows to each one of them.

Water Budget – An account of all water inflows, outflows and change in storage for a pre-specified period of time.

Water Conservation Area – See above definition.

Watershed – A region or area bounded peripherally by a water parting and draining ultimately to a particular watercourse or body of water.

Wetlands – Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction.

Wet Season – Hydrologically, for south Florida, the months associated with a higher than average incident of rainfall, May through October.

Wildlife Corridor – A relatively wide pathway used by animals to transverse from one habitat arena to another.

Wildlife Habitat – An area that provides a water supply and vegetative habitat for wildlife.

X

Y

Yellow Book – The Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan

Z

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A

AFB	Alternative Formulation Briefing
AID	Acme Improvement District
AIWW	Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway
ASA(CW)	Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works
ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recovery
AST	Aboveground Storage Tanks
AQI	Air Quality Index

B

BC	Benefit-Cost
BCR	Benefit Cost Ratio
BMP	Best Management Practice
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BY	Budget Year

C

C	Canal
C	Celsius
C&SF	Central and Southern Florida
CAR	Coordination Act Report
CBRA	Coastal Barrier Resources Act (COBRA)
CCMP	Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan
CE/ICA	Cost Effectiveness/Incremental Cost Analysis
CEM	Conceptual Ecological Models
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act
CERP	Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan
CERPRA	Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan Regulatory Act
CESAJ	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	Cubic Feet Per Second (cfs)
cm	centimeter
Co.	County
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CPI	Cost Performance Index
CPM	Critical Path Method
CVM	contingent valuation method
CWA	Clean Water Act (of 1977)
CWCCIS	Civil Works Construction Cost Index System

CY cubic yard
CZM Coastal Zone Management
CZMA Coastal Zone Management Act

D

DA Department of the Army
DAR Defense Acquisition Regulations
dbA Decibel
DCE Design Construction Evaluation
DCT Design Coordination Team
DDT Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane
DE District Engineer
DEIS Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DEP Department of Environmental Protection [Florida – FDEP]
DMSTA Dynamic Model for Stormwater Treatment Areas
DO Dissolved Oxygen [D.O.]
DoD Department of Defense
DOD Dissolved Oxygen Demand
DOE Department of Energy
DOI Department of the Interior
DOJ Department of Justice
DOQQ Digital Oration Quarter Quadrangle
DOT Department of Transportation
DPR Detailed Project Report
DPS Detailed Project Study

E

E&D Engineering and Design
EA Environmental Assessment
EAA Everglades Agricultural Area
EFH Essential Fish Habitat
EIS Environmental Impact Statement
ELVM Everglades Landscape Vegetation Model
EO Executive Order
EPA Environmental Protection Agency
ER Engineering Regulation
ESA Endangered Species Act
ET Evapotranspiration
EWMA Everglades-Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area

F

FAC	Florida Administrative Code
FAQs	Frequently Asked Questions
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FC	Flood Control
FCSA	Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FFWCC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
FIFR	Final Integrated Feasibility Report
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide ACT
FLUCCS	Florida Land Use / Land Cover Classification System
FMSF	Florida Master Site File
FNAI	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
PPFWCD	Fort Pierce Farm Water Control District
FPL	Florida Power & Light
fps	Feet per second
F.S.	Florida Statutes
FS	Feasibility Study
FSM	Feasibility Scoping Meeting
FWC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (same as FFWCC)
FWCA	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
FWO	Future Without Condition
FWS-EC	Fish and Wildlife Service Environmental Contaminants staff
FY	Fiscal Year

G

GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GM	Guidance Memorandum
GMS	Groundwater Modeling System
GSA	General Services Administration

H

H&H	Hydraulics and Hydrology
Hg	Mercury
HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic, Radioactive Wastes
HQ	Headquarters
HU	Habitat Unit

I

ICA	Incremental Cost Analysis
ICU	Initial CERP Update
IDC	Interest during construction
IG	Interim Goals
IM	Information Management
IT	Interim Targets
ITR	Independent Technical Review
ITRT	Independent Technical Review Team
IWR	Institute for Water Resources

J**K**

kac-ft/yr	Kilo acre-feet/year
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L

L	Levee
LEC	Lower East Coast of Florida
LEC Plan	Lower East Coast Plan
LECSA	Lower East Coast Service Area
LERRDS	Lands, Easements, Right-of-Ways, Relocation, and Disposal
LI	Large Impoundment
LOS	Level of Service
LNWR	Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge
LWDD	Lake Worth Drainage District

M

m	meter
M&I	Municipal and Industrial
MAD	Multi-agency Design Team
MAP	Monitoring and Assessment Plan
MCACES	Microcomputer Aided Cost Engineering System
MCL	maximum containment levels
MFL	Minimum Flow and Levels
mgd	Million gallons per day
mg/l	Milligrams per liter
MISP	Master Implementation Sequencing Plan
MLW	Mean Low Water
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPMP	Master Program Management Plan
MSRP	Multi-Species Recovery Plan
MSSW	Management and Storage of Surface Water
MTBE	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether

N

N	Nitrogen
NAI	Next Added Increment
NED	National Economic Development
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NER	National Ecosystem Restoration
NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Pollutant List
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National register of Historic Places
NSID	North Springs Improvement District
NSM	Natural System Model

O

O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OASA (CW)	Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works
OMMR&R	Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Replacement, and Rehabilitation
OFW	Outstanding Florida Water
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPE	Other Program Element
OSE	Other Social Effects
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration

P

P	Phosphorus
P&G	Principles and Guidelines
PBC	Palm Beach County
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
Pb	Lead
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PDT	Project Delivery Team
PE	Professional Engineer

PED	Planning, Engineering and Design
PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PIR	Project Implementation Report
P.L.	Public Law
PM	Performance Measures
PM	Project Manager
PMP	Project Management Plan
POC	Parameters of Concern
POC	Pollutants of Concern
POR	Period of Record
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
ppt	Parts per thousand
PRB	Project/Program Review Board

Q

Q&A	Question and Answer
QA	Quality Assurance
QAQC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
QC	Quality Control
QM	Quality Management

R

RCRA	Resource Conservation Recovery Act
RCP	Reinforced Concrete Pipe
RED	Regional Economic Development
RECOVER	Restoration Coordination and Verification
RED	Regional Economic Development Effects
Restudy	C&SF Project Comprehensive Review Study
RET	Regional Evaluation Team [sub-team of RECOVER]
RIMS	Regional Input-Output Modeling System
ROD	Record of Decision
ROW	Right of Way
RPDT	Regional Project Delivery Team

S

S	Structure
SAD	South Atlantic Division
SAV	Submerged Aquatic Vegetation
SAS	Surficial Aquifer System
SCORP	Florida State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SF	System Formulation

SFERTF	South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force
SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District
SFWMM	South Florida Water Management Model
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SI	Smaller Impoundment
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPF	Standard Flood Project
SR	State Road or State Route
STA	Stormwater Treatment Area

T

TCM	Travel cost method
TMDL	Total Minimum Daily Load
TN	Total Nitrogen
TP	Total Phosphorus

U

UDV	Unit day value
UIC	Underground Injection Control
US	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers (also known as the Corps)
USDW	Underground Source of Drinking Water
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank

V

VE	Value Engineering
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W

WCA	Water Conservation Area
WPA	Water Preserve Areas
WPAFS	Water Preserve Areas Feasibility Study
WQ	Water Quality
WRAC	Water Resources Advisory Commission
WRAP	Wetland Rapid Assessment Procedure
WRDA	Water Resources Development Act
WS	Water Supply

X

Y

Z

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