

SECTION 13

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS,
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS,
AND CONVERSION TABLES**

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A

Accretion – The gradual addition of new material on top of older sediments or soils

Accuracy – The closeness of a measured value to the true value.

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.

Adaptive Assessment Team [AAT] – An interagency, interdisciplinary task team of the RECOVER Leadership Group, which is responsible for design and revision of conceptual models and regional monitoring, preparation of the Annual Adaptive Assessment Report and coordination of science peer reviews.

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.

Agricultural Privilege Tax – An annual tax levied on farming activities in the Everglades Agricultural Area and C-139 Basins to support Phase 1 of the Everglades Program.

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.

Annual Report Card – A document produced annually by the RECOVER Leadership Group as a means of informing the public on the progress being made toward meeting the goals and targets of the Comprehensive Plan

Anthropogenic—Human-created or caused.

Apple Snails – The Florida Apple Snail [*Pomacea paludosa*], a gastropod mollusk commonly found in shallow wetland environments in wetland environments in south Florida, which is the primary food of the endangered Everglades Snail Kite.

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.

Aquifer Storage and Recovery [ASR] – A technology for storage of water in a suitable aquifer via a well during times when excess water is available and recovery from the same aquifer when the water is needed to meet peak emergency or long-term water demands.

Audit – A formal and detailed examination of the progress, costs, operations, results or some other aspect of a project or system.

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

B

Back Pumping—The process of pumping water in a manner where the water is pumped from a site to a location of source. (e.g. from lake to contributory river).

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.

Benthic – The bottom of rivers, lakes or oceans, and the organisms that live on the bottom of water bodies.

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.

Biodiversity – The number and variety of organisms found within a specified geographic region; or the variability among living organisms on the earth, including the variability within and between species and within and between ecosystems.

Biological Opinion – A document issued under the authority of the Endangered Species Act stating the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or National Marine Fisheries Service finding as to whether a Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of a critical habitat. This document may include a description of the Critical Habitat, and offer either a Jeopardy Opinion or a No Jeopardy Opinion.

Critical habitat—A description 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.

Jeopardy opinion—The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or NMFS opinion that an action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. The finding includes reasonable and prudent alternatives, if any.

No jeopardy opinion—U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or NMFS finding that an action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat.

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.

Budget At Completion [BAC] – The estimated total cost of the project when done.

Budgeted Cost of Work Performed [BCWP] – The sum of the approved cost estimates, including any overhead allocation, for activities completed during a given period [see also Earned Value].

Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled [BCWS] – The sum of the approved cost estimates, including any overhead allocation, for activities scheduled to be performed during a given period.

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.

Catch—At a recreational fishery, refers to the number of fish captured.

Central and Southern Florida Project – 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.

Chart of Accounts – A numbering system used to monitor project costs by category, such as labor, supplies and materials.

Chlorophyll – Green pigments found in plants, which are essential for photosynthesis.

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.

Comprehensive Plan Refinement Team – An interagency, interdisciplinary task team of the RECOVER Leadership Group, which recommends refinement to the Comprehensive Plan and provides Comprehensive Plan Updates for Project Implementation Reports.

Confined Aquifer—An aquifer bounded above and below by impermeable or confining layers of distinctly lower permeability than the aquifer itself.

Conjunctive Use—The planned use of groundwater in conjunction with surface water in overall management to optimize water resources.

Contingency Planning – The development of a management plan that identifies alternative strategies to be used to ensure project success if specified risk events occur.

Contract – A mutually binding agreement that obligates one party to provide a specified product or service, and obligates the other to pay for it.

Control – A process for ensuring that reality or actual performance meets expectations or plans.

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).

Cooperating Agency – An agency whose role is documented in a formal memorandum of agreement with the lead agency.

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

Cost Variance – Any difference between the estimated cost of an activity and the actual cost of that activity; in Earned Value, this is the Budgeted Cost of Work Performed less the Actual Cost of Work Performed.

Crashing– Conducting a task at an abnormally accelerated pace to meet a deadline; crashing is completed at a greater cost than a normally paced task or project.

Critical Activity – An activity or event that, if delayed, will delay some other important event, commonly the completion of a major project milestone or the project itself.

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.

Critical Path – The sequence of tasks that determine the minimum schedule for a project; if one task on the critical path is delayed, the schedule will be late.

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

Dam – A human-created embankment that controls or confines water [dike].

Decomposition – The action of microorganisms causing the breakdown of organic compounds into simpler ones and the release of energy.

Deliverable – The clearly defined result, good or service produced during the project or at its outcome; this may include a report, plan or physical product.

Density—The mass of a substance per unit of volume of that substance; i.e., the density of water changes with changes in temperature.

Design Agreement – A Cooperative Agreement between the Department of the Army and the SFWMD for the Design of Elements of the Comprehensive Plan for the Everglades and South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Project.

Design Coordination Team [DCT] – Comprised of USACE, SFWMD and FDEP staff who meet regularly to provide for consistent and effective communication, coordination and issue resolution on projects included in the Design Agreement.

Design Documentation Report [DDR] – an implementation document that describes results of investigations, analyses and calculations made during the detailed design phase, and which provides the technical basis for the plans and specifications.

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.

Dune- A mound or hill of sand created by dune grasses, which trap sand grains being moved across the beach by wind.

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

Earned Value – A method for measuring project performance; it compares the amount of work that was planned with what was actually accomplished to determine if cost and schedule performance are as planned; this is the Budgeted Cost of Work Performed for an activity or group of activities.

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.

Effort – The amount of work or labor, in hours or workdays, required to complete a task; effort is used to establish the labor costs associated with a project.

8.5 Square Mile Area – An area of low-lying land east of the L-31 North levee in Miami-Dade County.

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.

Epiphyte – An air plant that receives water and nutrients from the air and rain, and which usually uses other plants for support.

Estimate – An assessment of the likely quantitative result; usually applied to project costs and durations, and which should include some indication of accuracy.

Estimate at Completion – The expected total cost of an activity, group of activities or of the project when the defined scope of work has been completed.

Estuary—A water passage where the tide meets a river current; an arm of the sea at the lower end of a river.

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.

Evaporation—The change of a substance from the solid or liquid phase to the gaseous (vapor) phase.

Evapotranspiration (ET)—Water evaporated from plant and soil surfaces or transpired by plant tissues.

Everglades Agricultural Area [EAA] – Land in the northern Everglades that was drained for agricultural development.

Everglades Construction Project [ECP] – Composed of twelve inter-related construction projects located between Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades, the cornerstone of which is six stormwater treatment areas (constructed wetlands) totaling over 47,000 acres, which use biological processes to reduce the level of phosphorous entering the Everglades to an interim goal of 50 parts per billion.

Everglades Stormwater Program – A program to ensure that water quality standards are met at all structures not included in the Everglades Construction Project.

Everglades Trust Fund – A fund created by law (Chapter 97-258, Florida Statutes) to support ecosystem restoration.

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

Extirpated species—A species that has become extinct in a given area.

F

Facilitator – One who makes it easier for others to accomplish objectives by offering advice and assistance in solving problems.

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.

Float – The amount of time for a task to be freely scheduled without affecting other tasks in a project; also, the difference between the duration available for a task and the duration required to complete it [also known as slack or slack time]

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

Gantt Chart –A chart that uses timelines and other symbols to illustrate multiple, time based activities or project on a horizontal time scale.

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).

Go/No-go Indicator – A level of measurement that shows whether an object's dimension is within certain limits, and can allow a decision as to whether to change, terminate or continue an activity or project.

Greater Everglades 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 nearshore coastal waters of South Florida [also shown under South Florida Ecosystem].

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.

Heterogeneity—Unlike, dissimilar, not uniform

Hierarchical Planning – A planning approach in which each managerial level breaks planning tasks into the activities that must be done at that level, and which establishes the objectives for the next-lower level of planning.

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, 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

Independent Technical Review Team – A group autonomous of the PDT 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.

Information Management – The processes and tools to manage documents, data and information that are critical to implementation of the Comprehensive Plan.

Initiation – The process of formally recognizing that a new projects exists or that an existing project should continue into the planning phase of the project.

In-stream Flow Requirements – The amount of water flowing through a stream course needed to sustain in-stream values.

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

Invert – Bottom elevation of canal, culvert, or water control structure.

Irrigation water—Water made available from the project which is used primarily in the production of agricultural crops or livestock, including domestic use incidental thereto, and the watering of livestock. Irrigation water also includes water used for domestic uses such as the watering of landscaping or pasture for animals (e.g., horses) which are kept for personal enjoyment.

J

Jeopardy Opinion – The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service opinion that an action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat; the finding includes reasonable and prudent alternatives, if any.

Juvenile—Young fish older than 1 year but not having reached reproductive age.

L

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

Lake Belt(s) – Region in Dade County between C-4 and C-9 Canals, and between the Florida Turnpike and US-27 or Pennsuco wetlands. Area is currently either being mined or slated for future mining operations.

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.

Leveling – The process of shifting the use of resources to even out the workload of team members and resources.

Limnology—Scientific study of the physical characteristics and biology of lakes, streams, and ponds.

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.

Loading – The amount of time individual resources have committed to a project.

Local Sponsor – The South Florida Water Management District.

Lock – An enclosure in a canal with gates at each end used to pass boats from location to another.

M

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

Mangrove Forest – A community of mangrove trees that may consist of the red mangrove, black mangrove and white mangrove.

Marl—Soil comprised of clays, carbonates and shell remains.

Marsh—An area of low-lying wetland.

Mass Loading – The mass of material entering an area per unit time, such as phosphorus loading, generally expressed as metric tons per year.

Master Schedule – A summary-level schedule that identifies the major activities and key milestones.

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.

Matrix Organization – An organizational structure that uses functional supervisors as well as project supervisors to manage the same people, depending upon the assignment.

Mercury—Heavy metal that is toxic to most organisms when converted into a byproduct of inorganic-organic reaction. Distributed into the environment mostly as residual particles from industrial processes.

Mesohaline – Next salinity region (after Oligohaline) of an estuary, typically 5-15 parts per thousand. (Where fresh water and salt water meet)

Methylmercury – A particularly toxic organic form of mercury that concentrates in aquatic food webs.

Milestone – A clearly identifiable point in a project that summarizes the completion of a related or important set of tasks.

Milestone Schedule – A summary-level schedule that identifies the major milestones.

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

M Minimum Flows and Levels [MFLs] – A calculation that uses the best available information to calculate a minimum flow and minimum level for each water body, and that reflects seasonal variations when appropriate; Florida Statute requires water management districts to set water levels for each major body of water at which further withdrawals would be significantly to the water resources or ecology of the area.

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

Network Diagram – The logical representation of tasks that defines the sequence of work in a project.

Nonconsumptive water use—Water uses including swimming, boating, waterskiing, fishing, maintenance of stream-related fish and wildlife habitat, hydropower generation, and other uses that do not substantially deplete water supplies.

Nutrients – Elements essential as raw materials for the growth of an organism.

O

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

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

Ogee Spillway – A spillway with a weir that is ogee shaped. Ogee shaped also described as having an “S” or compound curve shape.

Oligohaline – Low-salinity, region of an estuary where fresh and salt water meet, typically 0.5 – 5 parts per thousand. (Mesohaline is the next level up – 5 – 15 ppt

On-peak – Peak design flow rate during storm runoff producing events.

Operations Planning Team – An interagency, interdisciplinary task team of the RECOVER Leadership Group, which assists in design of operational criteria for plan components and recommends operational improvements during plan implementation.

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.

Outcome – An end result. For purposes of the CERP, a quality of the restored south Florida ecosystem.

Output – Levels of work and effort. For purposes of the CERP, the products or services produced by a project or program.

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.

Peat—Soil rich in humus or organic (exerts of oxygen demand) and is highly porous.

Percolation—In the context of this report, the downward movement of water through the soil or alluvium to the ground-water table.

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.

Phreatic Surface – The water surface boundary where the water is unconfined for vertical movement. Term may be applied to groundwater, also known as the water table, or above ground water surface.

Physiographic—The genesis and evolution of land forms.

Pilot Projects- Projects designed to address uncertainties associated with long-term regional scale aquifer storage and recovery, in-ground reservoir technology, Everglades seepage management and waste water reuse, to determine the feasibility, as well as optimum design, of a facility prior to embarking upon full scale implementation of the feature.

Pineland – Nearly level land composed of coarse, poorly drained soils and dominated by pine trees.

Planktivore- Plankton eating organism.

Portfolio – A group of projects that are being worked on at the same time or that have been completed and are used as an indicator of ability

Prairie – Land predominately covered in grasses.

Precedence – When one task must be completed before another, the first is said to have precedence over the second.

Pre-Construction Engineering and Design Phase [PED] – The phase of project development that follows the study phase and precedes the construction

phase. While the Comprehensive Plan comprised the study phase of this program, Project Implementation Reports, Detailed Design and Plans and Specifications comprise the PED phase.

Pro Forma – Projected or anticipated; usually applied to financial data.

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

Program Area – Approximately 18,000 square miles from Orlando to the Florida Reef Tract, including the Everglades, Big Cypress, Lake Okeechobee, Florida Bay, Biscayne Bay, the Florida Reef Tract, near shore coastal waters, the Atlantic Coastal Ridge, the Florida Keys, Immokalee Rise and the Kissimmee River Valley.

Program Controls – A set of activities to ensure successful implementation of the Comprehensive Plan on schedule and within budget; includes information management, financial management and schedule management.

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 Delivery Team [PDT] – 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 Management Process – The phases of initiating, planning, executing, controlling and closing that can help project managers to bring projects in on time and within budget.

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.

Release—For this report, release is an intentional opening up of water control structures to allow stored water to flow out for 2 reasons. First, to lower water stage to acceptable levels. Second, to make available water for water supply demand (e.g., ecological, agricultural, or urban).

Release zone—Zone representing water level differentiation determining manner of release to be performed (e.g. gates wide-open, pulse release to simulate a storm).

Request for Bids [RFB] – A type of procurement document and process used to select the lowest responsive and responsible offer or of a good or service.

Request for Proposals [RRP] – A type of procurement document and process used to solicit proposals from prospective sellers of products or services; the selection process need not be lowest price-driven, rather, respondents may be evaluated on technical qualifications and other factors.

Request for Quotations [RFQ] – A type of procurement document or process used to solicit prices from prospective offerors of goods and services.

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.

Resources – The time, people, money, equipment and facilities used to complete a project.

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.

Retainage – A portion of a contract payment that is held until contract completion in order to ensure full performance of the contract terms.

Riparian – Areas along or adjacent to a river or stream bank whose waters provide soil moisture significantly in excess of that otherwise available through local precipitation.

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

Scope – The magnitude of the effort required to complete a project.

Scope Creep – The process of adding work to a project, little by little, until the original schedule and cost estimates are meaningless.

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.

Semi-confined Aquifer—A condition where the movement of groundwater is restricted sufficiently to cause differences in head between different depth zones of the aquifer during periods of heavy pumping, but during periods of minimal pumping the water levels recover to a level coincident with the water table.

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.

Solicitation – Obtaining quotations bids, offers or proposals as appropriate for project work that is to be out-sourced.

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].

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.

Statement of Work – An integrated set of task descriptions, goal descriptions, risks and assumptions that accompany the evolving master project plan during its development; when completed, the statement of work details the work to be completed on a project and the contingencies for dealing with known risk factors.

Stream – A natural water course; an ephemeral stream flows briefly only in direct response to precipitation; an intermittent or seasonal stream is one that is on or in contact with the groundwater table and that flows only at certain times of the year when the groundwater table is high; a perennial stream flows continuously throughout the year.

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

Stormwater Treatment Area [STA] – A manmade wetlands area to treat urban and agricultural runoff water before it is discharged to the natural areas.

Subcontract – To delegate tasks or project components to a contractor or other organization.

Subsidence – The lowering of the soil level caused by shrinkage of organic layers. This shrinkage is due to desiccation, consolidation and biological conditions.

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

Tailwater—Water immediately downstream of a water control structure.

Task – A cohesive unit of work on a project, which may include several steps (sub-tasks) that are conceptually related.

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.

Tide—Water with relatively high salinity levels and is influenced by earth's diurnal tide cycle.

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.

Total Quality Management [TQM] – A common approach to implementing a quality improvement program within a program or an organization.

Total supply—Total water supply available to area (surface water plus groundwater).

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

Treatment Wetlands – Constructed wetlands, known as stormwater treatment areas, to treat urban and agricultural runoff water before it is discharged to the natural areas throughout the system.

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

V

Vision – An aspiration for the future.

W

Wastewater Reuse – Utilization of water whose source contains contaminants from human activities.

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.

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 November.

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.

Willing sellers—A term used to describe individuals who would be interested in selling real estate holdings.

Win-Win Negotiation – When each party is better off after a negotiation has been completed.

Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) – A basic project listing or diagram that describes and documents all the work that must be done to complete the project; this forms the basis for project costing and scheduling.

Work Package – A deliverable at the lowest level of the work breakdown structure.

Y

Yellow Book – The Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A

AAT	Adaptive Assessment Team
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ACWP	Actual Cost of Work Performed
ADP	Automated Data Processing
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
A-E	Architect-Engineer
AE&D	Advanced Engineering and Design
AF	Acre Foot
AID	Acme Improvement District
ASA(CW)	Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works
ASAP	As Soon As Possible
ASR	Aquifer Storage & Recovery
AST	Aboveground Storage Tanks

B

BAC	Budget At Completion
BC	Benefit-Cost
BCNP	Big Cypress National Preserve
BCR	Benefit Cost Ratio
BCWP	Budgeted Cost of Work Performed
BCWS	Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BEBR	Bureau of Economic and Business Research
BMI	Broward County Mitigation Index
BMP	Best Management Practice
BNP	Biscayne National Park
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BY	Budget Year

C

C	Canal
C&SF	Central and Southern Florida
CAR	Coordination Act Report
CARL	Conservation and Recreation Lands

CBD	Commerce Business Daily
CBRA	Coastal Barrier Resources Act (COBRA)
CCB	Change Control Board
CCMP	Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan
Cd	Cadmium
CEFMS	Corps of Engineers Financial Management System
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act
CERP	Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan
CESAJ	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District
CEQ	Center for Environmental Quality
CFS	Cubic Feet Per Second (cfs)
CLBSA	Central Lake Belt Storage Area
CMP	Corrugated Metal Pipe
Co.	County
COB	Close of Business
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CPM	Critical Path Method
CPN	Critical Path Network
Cu	Copper
CVM	Contingent Valuation Method
CWA	Clean Water Act (of 1977)
CY	Cubic yard
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act

D

DA	Department of the Army
DAR	Defense Acquisition Regulations
DCE	Design Construction Evaluation
DCT	Design Coordination Team
DDR	Design Documentation Report
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection [Florida – FDEP]
DERM	Department of Environmental Resource Management
DM	Design Memorandum

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
DPA	Delegation of Procurement Authority
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DPS	Detailed Project Study

E

E&D	Engineering and Design
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAA	Everglades Agricultural Area
EAB	Environmental Advisory Board
EAC	Estimate At Completion
EEE	Environmental and Economic Equity
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
EFARS	Engineering Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ENP	Everglades National Park
ENR	Everglades Nutrient Removal (Project)
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ET	Evapotranspiration

F

F&A	Finance and Administration
F&M	Foundations and Materials
FAD	Funding Authorization Document
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
FAQs	Frequently Asked Questions

FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FC	Flood Control
FCSA	Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FIFR	Final Integrated Feasibility Report
FIU	Field Interface Unit
FLUCCS	Florida Land Use / Land Cover Classification System
FMRI	Florida Marine Research Institute
FMSF	Florida Master Site File
FNAI	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FPFWCD	Fort Pierce Farm Water Control District
FPL	Florida Power & Light
fps	Feet per second
FSI	Formed Suction Intake
FWCA	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
FWCC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
FY	Fiscal Year

G

GAO	General Accounting Office
GDM	General Design Memorandum
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GMS	Groundwater Modeling System
GRR	General Reevaluation Report
GSA	General Services Administration

H

H&H	Hydraulics and Hydrology
HAC	House Appropriations Committee
HEC	USACE Hydrologic Engineering Center
Hg	Mercury
HSG	Hydrologic Soil Group
HSPF	Hydrologic Simulation Program – Fortran

HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic, Radioactive Wastes
I	
I-95	Interstate 95
IAS	Intermediate Aquifer System
IAW	In Accordance With
ICU	Intermediate Confining Unit
IDF	Inflow Design Flood
IM	Information Management
IRL	Indian River Lagoon
IRLPIR	Indian River Lagoon Project Implementation Report
IRLS	Indian River Lagoon – South Feasibility Study
IT	Information Technology
ITR	Independent Technical Review
ITRT	Independent Technical Review Team
IWR	Institute for Water Resources
K	
K	Hydraulic conductivity
L	
L	Levee
LEC	Lower East Coast planning region
LECSA	Lower East Coast Service Area
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging Survey Data
LNWR	Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge
M	
MAP	Monitoring and Assessment Plan
MCACES	Microcomputer Aided Cost Engineering System
MCC	Motor Control Center
MFL	Minimum Flow and Levels
mgd	Million gallons per day

mg/l	Milligrams per liter
MLW	Mean Low Water
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPMP	Master Program Management Plan
MSL	Mean Sea Level
MSRP	Multi-Species Recovery Plan

N

NED	National Economic Development
NEP	National Estuary Program
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NER	National Ecosystem Restoration
NESRS	Northeast Shark River Slough
NFFR	North Fork Natural Floodplain Restoration
NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum
Ni	Nickel
NIMBY	Not In My Back Yard
NLT	Not Later Than
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National register of Historic Places
NSH	National System Hydrology
NSID	North Springs Improvement District
NSM	Natural Systems Model
NTE	Not To Exceed
NTP	Notice To Proceed

O

O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OMRR&R	Operations, Maintenance, Repair, Renovation, and Replacement
O/A	On or About
OBS	Organizational Breakdown Structure

OFW	Outstanding Florida Water
ODMDS	Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Site
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPE	Other Program Element
OPTI	Optimization model
OSDS	On-Site Disposal System
OSE	Other Social Effects

P

P	Phosphorus
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PED	Pre-Construction Engineering and Design
P&G	Principles and Guidelines
P&S	Plans and Specifications (sometimes, Principles and Standards)
PAO	Public Affairs Office
Pb	Lead
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PCE	Project Cost Estimate
PE	Professional Engineer
PE&D	Planning, Engineering and Design
PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PES	Project Executive Summary
PDT	Project Delivery Team
PERLND	Pervious Lands Module
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PLRG	Pollution Load Reduction Goal
PM	Project Manager
PMP	Project Management Plan
PMS	Performance Monitoring System
POC	Point of Contact
PP	Particulate Phosphorus
ppb	Parts per billion
PPM	Program and Project Management
ppt	Parts per thousand
PRB	Project/Program Review Board
PRISM	Project Resources Information System for Management
PROMIS	Programs Management Information System
PSP	Project Study Plan

Q

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

R

R&D	Research and Development
RAM	Responsibility Assignment Matrix
RASTA	Reservoir-Assisted Stormwater Treatment Area
RCP	Reinforced Concrete Pipe
RE	Real Estate
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]
RFB	Request for Bids
RFP	Request for Proposals
RFQ	Request for Quotations
RIMS	Regional Input-Output Modeling System
ROD	Record of Decision
ROW	Right of Way
RTU	Remote Terminal Unit

S

S	Structure
SAC	Senate Appropriations Committee
SADBU	Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
SAV	Submerged Aquatic Vegetation
SAS	Surficial Aquifer System
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCORP	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SCS	Soil Conservation Service

SDCS	South Dade Conveyance System
SES	Senior Executive Service
SFERTF	South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force
SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District
SFWMM	South Florida Water Management Model
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SJRWMD	St. Johns River Water Management District
SLE	St. Lucie Estuary
SLE Model	St. Lucie Estuary Model
SLR	St. Lucie River
SM	Study Manager
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOR	Save Our Rivers
SOW	Statement of Work
SPM	Shoreline Protection Manual
SPT	Standard Penetration Test
SQAG	Sediment Quality Assessment Guidelines
SR	State Road or State Route
SRWMD	Suwannee River Water Management District
SSS	Steady State Seepage
STA	Stormwater Treatment Area
SWIM	Surface Water Improvement and Management

T

TBA	To Be Announced
TBD	To Be Determined
TCC	Technical Coordinating Committee
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TN	Total Nitrogen
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TP	Total Phosphorus
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TQM	Total Quality Management
TVSS	Transient Voltage Surge Suppression

U

UDB	Urban Development Boundries
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UEC	Upper East Coast planning region, SFWMD
US	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers (also known as the Corps)
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tanks
US-27	U.S. Highway 27

V

VE	Value Engineering
VEC	Valued Ecosystem Component
VEM	Value Estimation Model
VOC	Volatile Organic Carbons

W

WBS	Work Breakdown Structure
WCA	Water Conservation Area
WDWTP	West Dade Water Treatment Plant
WPA	Water Preserve Areas
WRA	Water Redistribution Area
WRAC	Water Resources Advisory Commission
WRDA	Water Resources Development Act
WRP	Wetlands Reserve Program
WS	Water Supply
WTP	Willingness to Pay

Y

YB	Yellow Book (Central and Southern Florida Project Comprehensive Review Study)
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Z

Zn	Zinc
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°F

degrees Fahrenheit

Conversion Table

Multiply	By	To Obtain
Inches	25.4	Millimeters
Inches	2.54	Centimeters
Feet	0.3048	Meters
Miles	1.609	Kilometers
Square Feet	0.0929	Square Kilometers
Acres	0.4047	Hectares
Square Miles	2.590	Square Kilometers
Gallons	3.785	Liters
Cubic Feet	0.02832	Cubic Meters
Acre Feet	1,233.0	Cubic Meters
Pounds	0.4536	Kilograms
Tons	0.9072	Metric Tons
Acre-Feet	43,560	Cubic Feet
Acre-Feet	325,851	Gallons
Cubic Feet Per Second	1.9835	Acre-Feet Per Day
Cubic Feet Per Second	724.0	Acre-Feet Per Day
Million Gallons Per Day	1.55	Cubic Feet Per Second Per Day
Square Miles	640	Acres