

## ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SPECIAL TERMS

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<b>Acre-foot</b>	Unit of measure used to express volume. One Acre-foot is defined as the volume occupied over a one-acre area to a depth of one foot. One acre-foot is equal to 43,560 cubic feet as well as to 325,850 gallons.
<b>AF</b>	Acre-feet
<b>Army Corps of Engineers</b>	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
<b>BMPs</b>	Best management practices
<b>Capacity</b>	The measure of water capable of flowing through a channel, measured in cubic feet per second (cfs). Also the measure of how much water a stormwater detention facility holds; this capacity is usually measured in acre-feet.
<b>CEQA</b>	California Environmental Quality Act
<b>cfs</b>	Cubic feet per second
<b>Channel</b>	An open conveyance of surface stormwater having a bottom and sides in a linear configuration. Channels can be natural or man-made. Channels have levees or dikes along their sides to build up their depth. Constructed channels can be plain earth, landscaped, or lined with concrete, stone, or any other hard surface to resist erosion and scour.
<b>County</b>	County of Los Angeles
<b>Cubic feet per second</b>	Unit of measure used to quantify flow. A cubic foot is equivalent to 7.5 gallons of water. Thus, 1 cfs is equal to 7.5 gallons of water passing by you every second.
<b>CY</b>	Cubic yards
<b>Dam</b>	A structure built across a river or stream that limits the amount of water and sediment moving downstream. Dams help reduce the risk of flooding for downstream communities by allowing controlled releases.
<b>DDE</b>	Design Debris Event
<b>Debris basin</b>	A type of facility that is typically located at the mouths of canyons and manage the risk of flooding due to flood water, floatable debris, sediment, boulders, and debris flows that flow from canyons during storms.
<b>Design Debris Event</b>	A Design Debris Event is defined as the quantity of sediment that would be produced by the specific watershed given all the following two conditions had been met: (1) the watershed had been burned four years before, and (2) the watershed was fully saturated when it experienced 24 hours of the type of rain that would be experienced during a 50-year rain event. Design Debris Events are watershed-specific. The term is typically abbreviated as DDE.

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>Drainage Area</b>	The area (acres, square miles, etc.) from which water is carried off by a drainage system.
<b>East Area</b>	East Flood Maintenance Area
<b>EIR</b>	Environmental Impact Report
<b>FAST</b>	Flow assisted sediment transport. The technique is now referred to as sediment flushing.
<b>Flood</b>	A flood is commonly interpreted as the temporary overflow of lands not normally covered by water, but which are used or usable by man when not inundated.
<b>Flood Control District</b>	Los Angeles County Flood Control District
<b>Flood Risk Management</b>	Various activities and regulations that help reduce or prevent damages caused by flooding. Typical flood risk management activities include structural measures such as reservoirs, debris basins, drainage channels, levees, and bank stabilization; acquisition of flood-prone land; flood insurance programs and studies; river and basin management plans; public education programs; and flood warning and emergency preparedness activities.
<b>FMD</b>	The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works' Flood Maintenance Division
<b>HDPE</b>	High-density polyethylene
<b>LACDA</b>	Los Angeles County Drainage Area
<b>Los Angeles County Flood Control District</b>	Special district created by the California State Legislature in 1915 as a result of catastrophic floods in the County of Los Angeles.
<b>MCY</b>	Million cubic yards
<b>MWD</b>	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
<b>NEPA</b>	National Environmental Policy Act
<b>OHV</b>	Off-highway vehicle
<b>Outlet Structure</b>	A hydraulic structure placed at the outlet of a channel, spillway, pipe, etc., for the purpose of dissipating energy and providing a transition to the channel or pipe downstream.
<b>Public Works</b>	The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works

<b>Reservoir</b>	<p>Place behind a dam where flows are captured in order to (1) reduce the risk of flooding for downstream communities and (2) store water for groundwater recharge. In this Strategic Plan, reservoirs are categorized into large and small reservoirs.</p> <p><u>Large Reservoirs:</u> Reservoirs that are larger than some of the other reservoirs in respect to the size of the reservoir itself as well as the associated dam, drainage area, and sediment accumulation in the reservoir. This category includes Big Tujunga, Cogswell, Devil’s Gate, Morris, Pacoima, Puddingstone, San Dimas, San Gabriel, and Santa Anita Reservoirs. All the large reservoirs except for Devil’s Gate Reservoir are operated with a pool of water, that is, some water is typically found in them year-round.</p> <p><u>Small Reservoirs:</u> These reservoirs are not only characterized by the smaller size of the reservoir, the associated dam, drainage area, and amount of sediment accumulated in the reservoir, but also limited blasé flows during the dry season. This category included Big Dalton, Eaton, Live Oak, Puddingstone Diversion, and Thompson Creek Reservoirs.</p>
<b>Runoff</b>	<p>Surface water resulting from rainfall or snowmelt that flows overland to streams, usually measured in acre-feet. Volume of runoff is frequently given in terms of inches of depth over the drainage area. One inch of runoff from one square mile equals 53.33 acre-feet.</p>
<b>Sediment</b>	<p>Soil particles, sand, and minerals washed from the land into aquatic systems as a result of natural and human activities.</p>
<b>Sediment Placement Sites</b>	<p>Sites developed by the Flood Control District throughout the County of Los Angeles to be strategically filled with sediment resulting from the cleanout of its facilities. Typically, sediment from the Flood Control District debris basins, reservoirs, and spreading facilities has been permanently placed at the sediment placement sites.</p>
<b>South Area</b>	<p>South Flood Maintenance Area</p>
<b>Spillway</b>	<p>An outlet pipe or channel serving to discharge water from a dam, ditch, gutter, or basin.</p>
<b>SPS</b>	<p>Sediment Placement Site</p>
<b>Stakeholder</b>	<p>A person or organized group that has a defined interest in the outcome of a project.</p>
<b>Storm Season</b>	<p>October 15th to April 15th</p>
<b>Strategic Plan</b>	<p>Sediment Management Strategic Plan</p>
<b>Tributary</b>	<p>A stream that contributes its water to another stream or body of water.</p>
<b>Viewshed</b>	<p>The area that is visible by human eyes from a specific point</p>
<b>Vulcan</b>	<p>Vulcan Materials Company</p>
<b>Water Year</b>	<p>October 1st to September 30th</p>

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>Watercourse</b>	Any minor or major lake, river, creek, stream, wash, arroyo, channel, or other topographic feature on or over which waters flow at least periodically. Watercourse includes specifically designated areas in which substantial flood damage may occur.
<b>Watershed</b>	An area from which water drains into a lake, stream, or other body of water. A watershed is also often referred to as a basin, with the basin boundary defined by a high ridge or divide, and with a lake or river located at the lower point.
<b>West Area</b>	West Flood Maintenance Area
<b>West Fork</b>	West Fork of the San Gabriel River
<b>WMD</b>	The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works' Watershed Management Division
<b>WRD</b>	The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works' Water Resources Division