

SCHEDULING NOTE

Title: HEARING ON COMBINED LICENSES FOR TURKEY POINT, UNITS 6 AND 7: SECTION 189A. OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT PROCEEDING (Public Meeting)

Purpose: To receive testimony and exhibits regarding the application of Florida Power and Light Company (FPL) for two combined licenses (COLs) to construct and operate two new nuclear power generation facilities at the existing Turkey Point site. The testimony will focus on unique features of the facility, novel issues that arose as part of the review process, and other significant issues associated with aspects of the staff's review that are important for the Commission to consider when making its final decision. The Commission will determine whether the staff's review has been adequate to support the findings in 10 C.F.R. §§ 52.97(a) and 51.107(a).

Scheduled: December 12, 2017
9:00 am

Duration: 1 Day

Location: Commissioners' Conference Room, 1st Floor OWFN

NOTE: Chairman to provide opening remarks, admit exhibits, and swear in witnesses. **20 mins.**

Participants: **Presentation**

(Note: Witnesses seated at the table are listed, other staff available to answer questions will be seated in the well and reserved rows.)

Overview (FPL) (9:20 am) **30 mins.***

At the table:

Mano Nazar, President, Nuclear Division and Chief Nuclear Officer, FPL

William Maher, Senior Licensing Director, FPL

Stephan Franzone, Licensing Manager, FPL

Topic: Overview

Commission Q & A (round of questions; 6 minutes each)

18 mins.**

Overview (NRC Staff)

30 mins.*

At the table:

Vonna Ordaz, Deputy Director, Office of New Reactors (NRO)

Francis Akstulewicz, Director, Division of New Reactor Licensing
(DNRL), NRO

Anna Bradford, Deputy Director, DNRL, NRO

Topic: Overview, including use of the design centered review approach for the AP1000 COLs *** and summary of regulatory findings.

Commission Q & A (round of questions; 6 minutes each)

18 mins.**

BREAK

5 mins.

NOTE: For the remaining panels, the applicant is expected to discuss the contents of the COL application while the staff is expected to discuss their review process and regulatory conclusions. Each panel should include a discussion of site-specific Inspections, Tests, Analyses, and Acceptance Criteria (ITAAC) or other license conditions associated with the subject matter of the panel.

Safety Panel (11:00 am)

Applicant

10 mins.*

At the table:

Stephan Franzone, Licensing Manager, FPL

Paul Jacobs, Engineering Supervisor, FPL

Richard Orthen, Licensing Engineer, FPL

Staff

20 mins.*

At the table:

Manny Comar, Senior Project Manager, NRO

Joseph Giacinto Hydrologist, NRO

Ellen Smith, Hydrologist, Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Zachary Gran, Health Physicist, NRO

Topics: Relevant sections of the application and the following chapters from the Final Safety Evaluation Report (FSER):

- Chapter 2, "Site Characteristics," including a novel issue associated with storm surge and sea level rise.
- Chapter 11, "Radioactive Waste Management," including a novel issue associated with the use of deep well injection for liquid radioactive waste disposal.

Note that the panel will not have specific topics to discuss for the remainder of the FSER. If the Commission wishes to ask questions on other topics, this panel would be the appropriate time.

Commission Q & A (round of questions; 6 minutes each)

18 mins.**

BREAK (Lunch Break-Approx. 11:50 – 1:30 pm)

~1.5 hour

Environmental Panel (1:30 pm)

Applicant

10 mins.*

At the table:

William Maher, Senior Licensing Director, FPL

Paul Jacobs, Engineering Supervisor, FPL

Richard Orthen, Licensing Engineer, FPL

Staff

25 mins.*

At the table:

Alicia Williamson, Project Manager, NRO

Mohammad Haque, Senior Hydrologist, NRO

Andrew Kugler, Senior Project Manager, NRO

Peyton Doub, Biologist, NRO

Topic: Relevant sections of the Final Environmental Impact Statement related to the following novel issues:

- Cooling water sources
- Alternative sites
- Critical habitat

- Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service

Note that the panel will not have specific topics to discuss for the remainder of the final environmental impact statement. If the Commission wishes to ask questions on other topics, this panel would be the appropriate time.

Commission Q & A (round of questions; 6 minutes each) **18 mins.****

Closing (2:25 pm)

Closing Statement by Applicant **10 mins.***

William Maher, Senior Licensing Director, FPL
Stephan Franzone, Licensing Manager, FPL

Closing Statement by Staff **10 mins.***

Vonna Ordaz, Deputy Director, NRO
Francis Akstulewicz, Director, DNRL, NRO
Anna Bradford, Deputy Director, DNRL, NRO

Commission Q & A and Closing Statements **18 mins.****

*For presentation only and does not include time for Commission Q & A's.

**All Commissioners will have an opportunity to ask questions after each panel. Q&A time after each panel will be flexible to allow Commissioners to choose to ask questions after each panel or reserve all or some of their time for a subsequent panel.

***Design issues associated with the AP1000 incorporated by reference have been resolved in the context of the design certification rulemaking but are discussed here to provide context for the COL review.



Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant

Units 6 & 7

Overview Panel

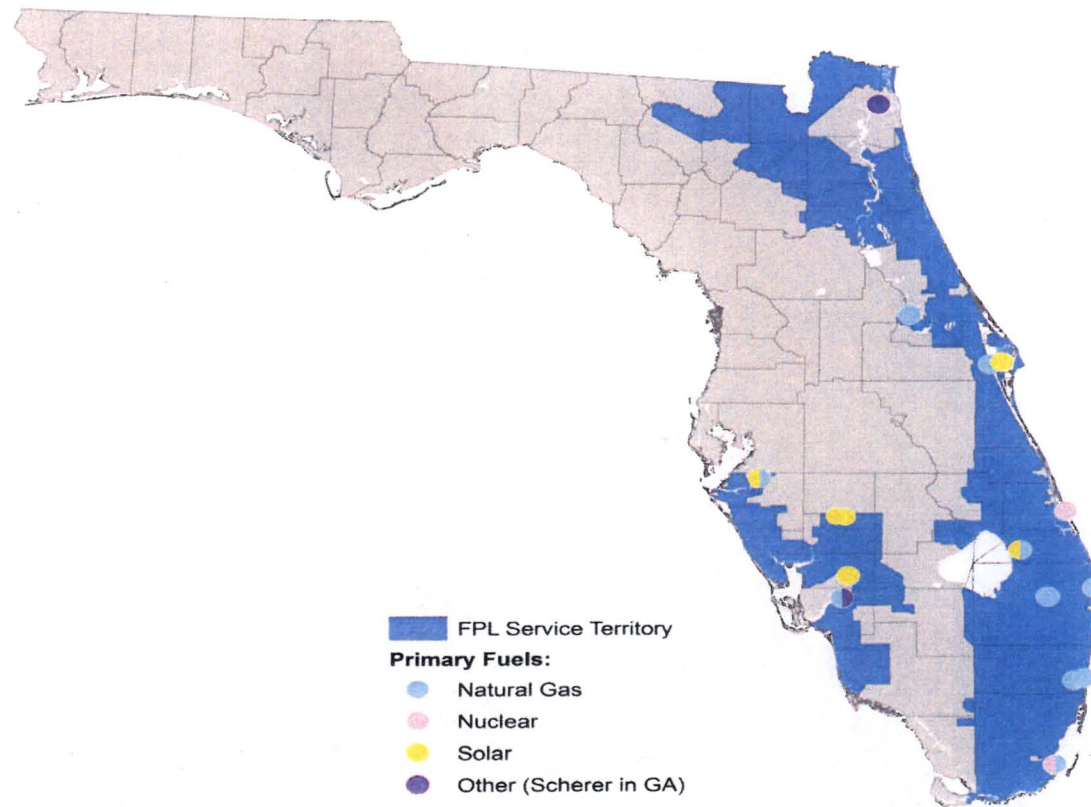
Mano Nazar
President, Nuclear Division and
Chief Nuclear Officer

Bill Maher
Senior Licensing Director
New Nuclear Projects

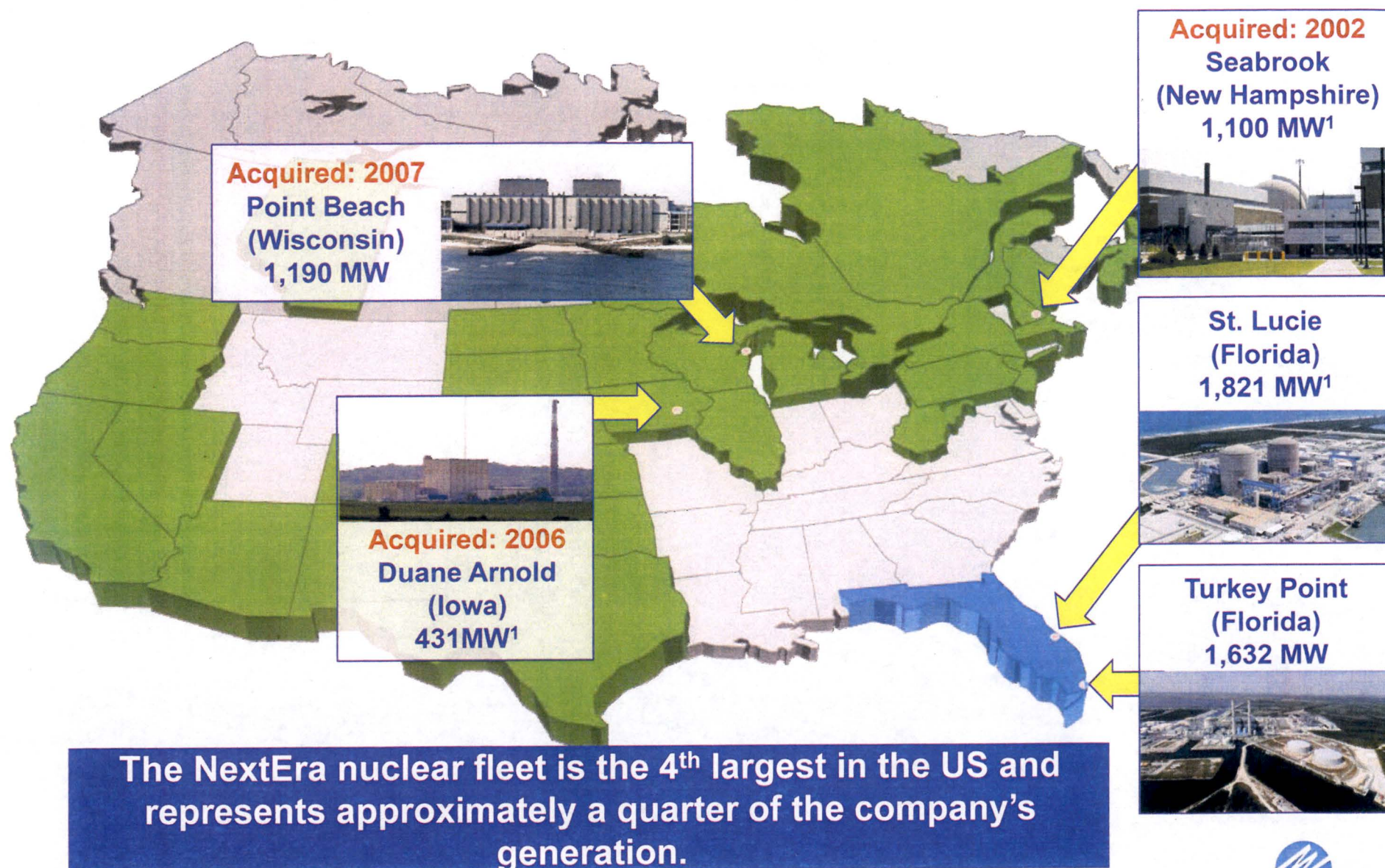
Steve Franzone
Licensing Manager
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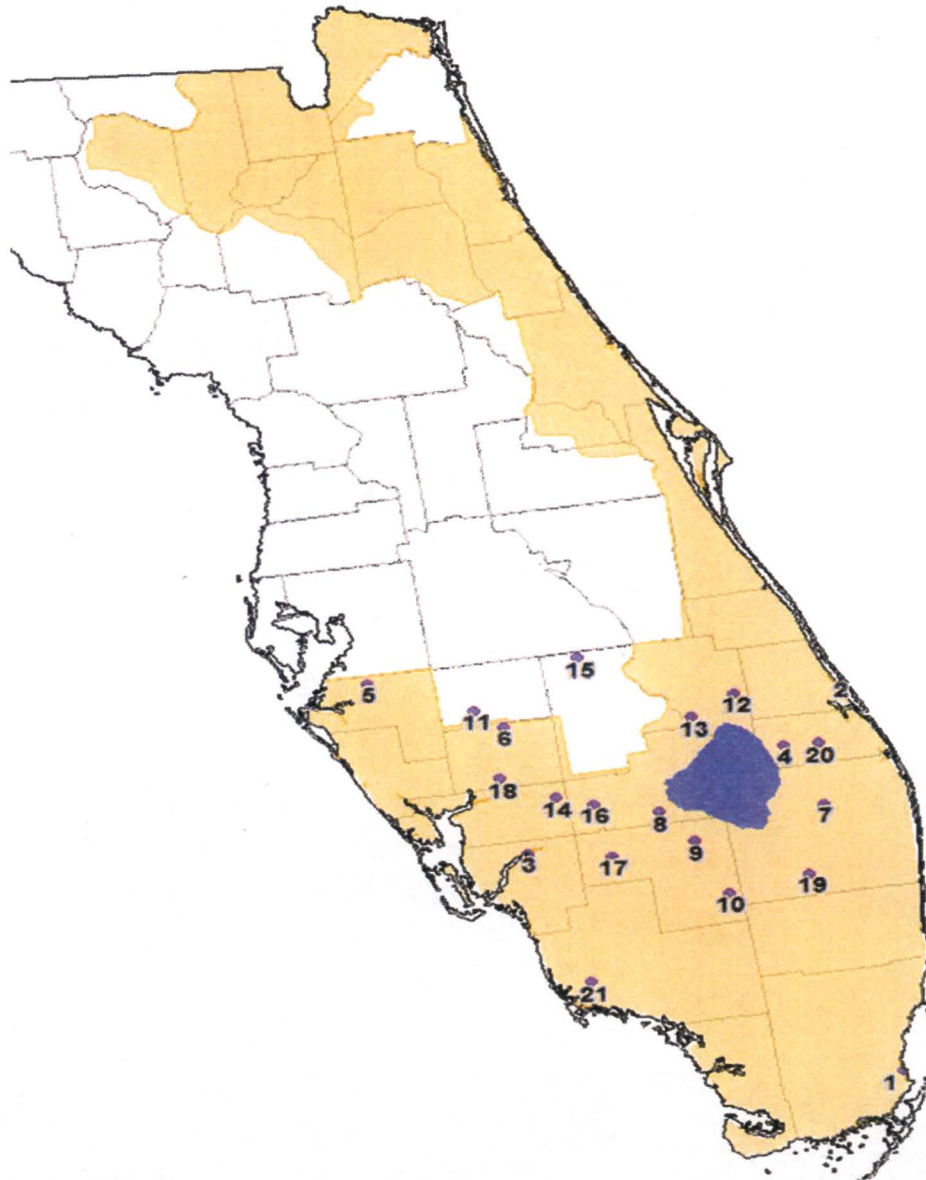
FPL Service Territory



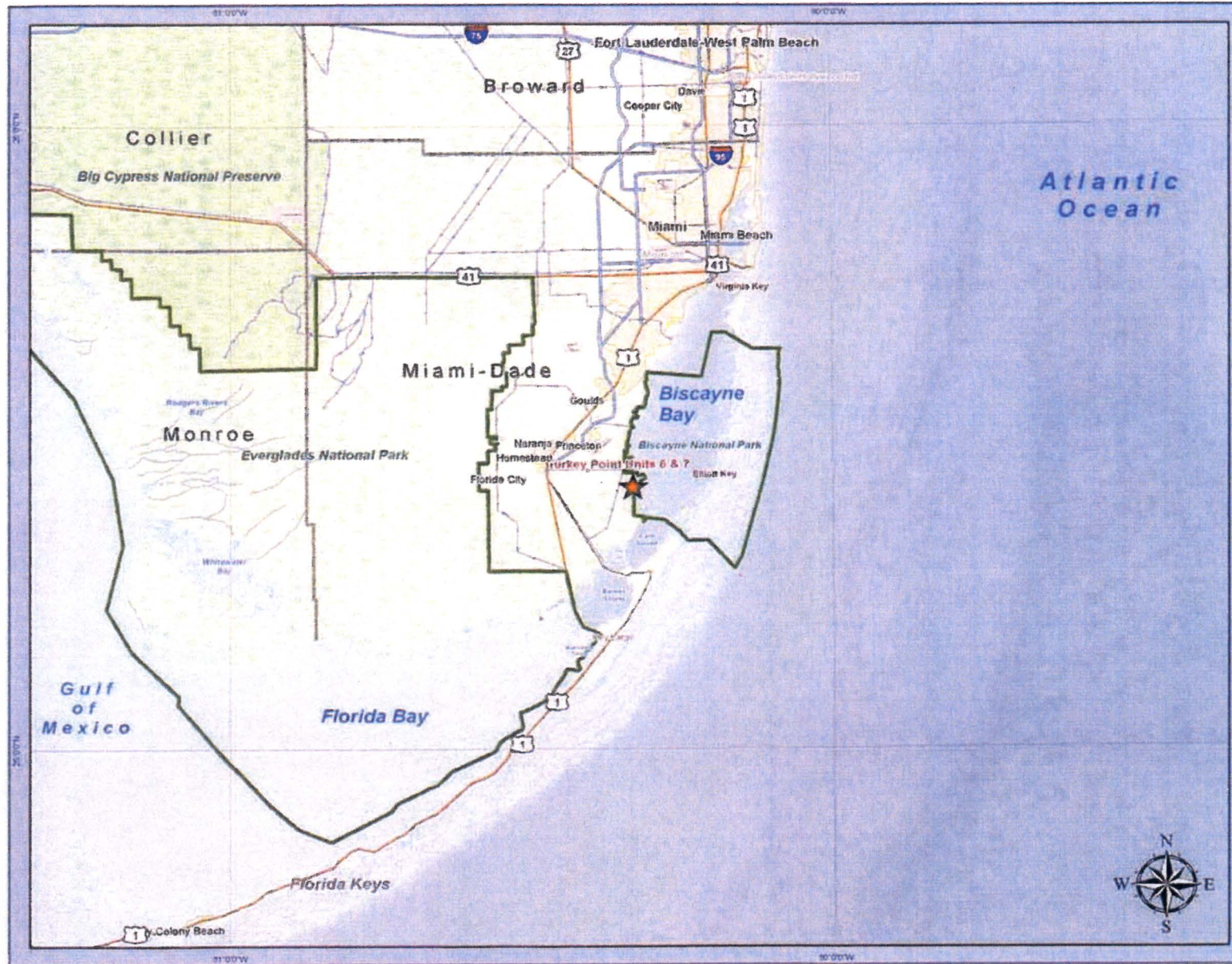
FPL's nuclear plants are part of the NextEra Energy fleet.



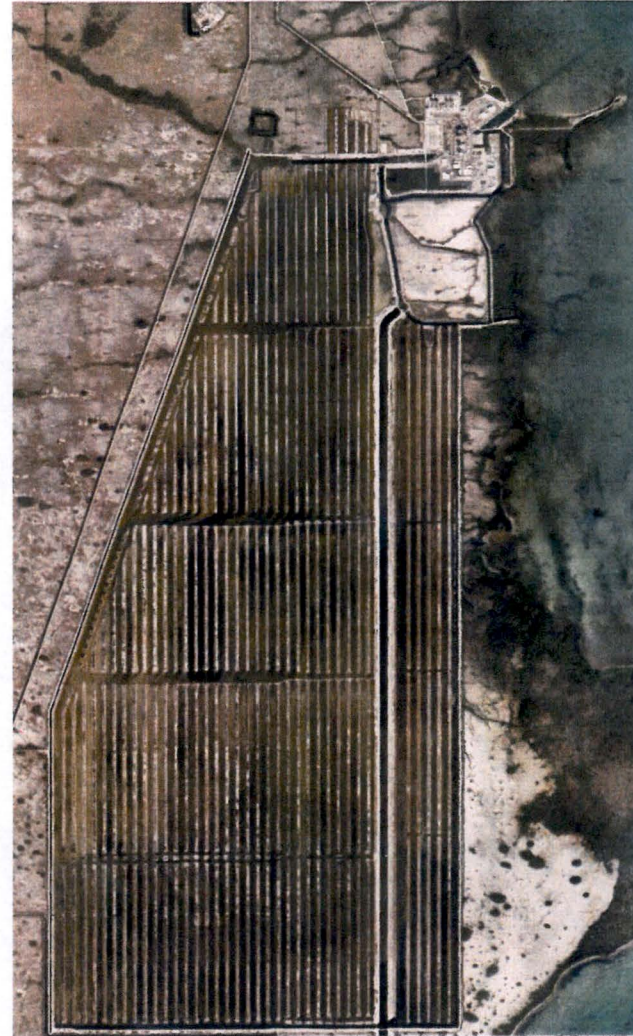
FPL performed a comprehensive Site Selection Process



Turkey Point Site Overview



Turkey Point Site Overview



The project would be located within the existing industrial wastewater facility that provides cooling for Units 3 & 4

The project will use reclaimed water from Miami-Dade County as its primary source of cooling water for electric generation

Reclaimed water



Backup system of radial collector wells

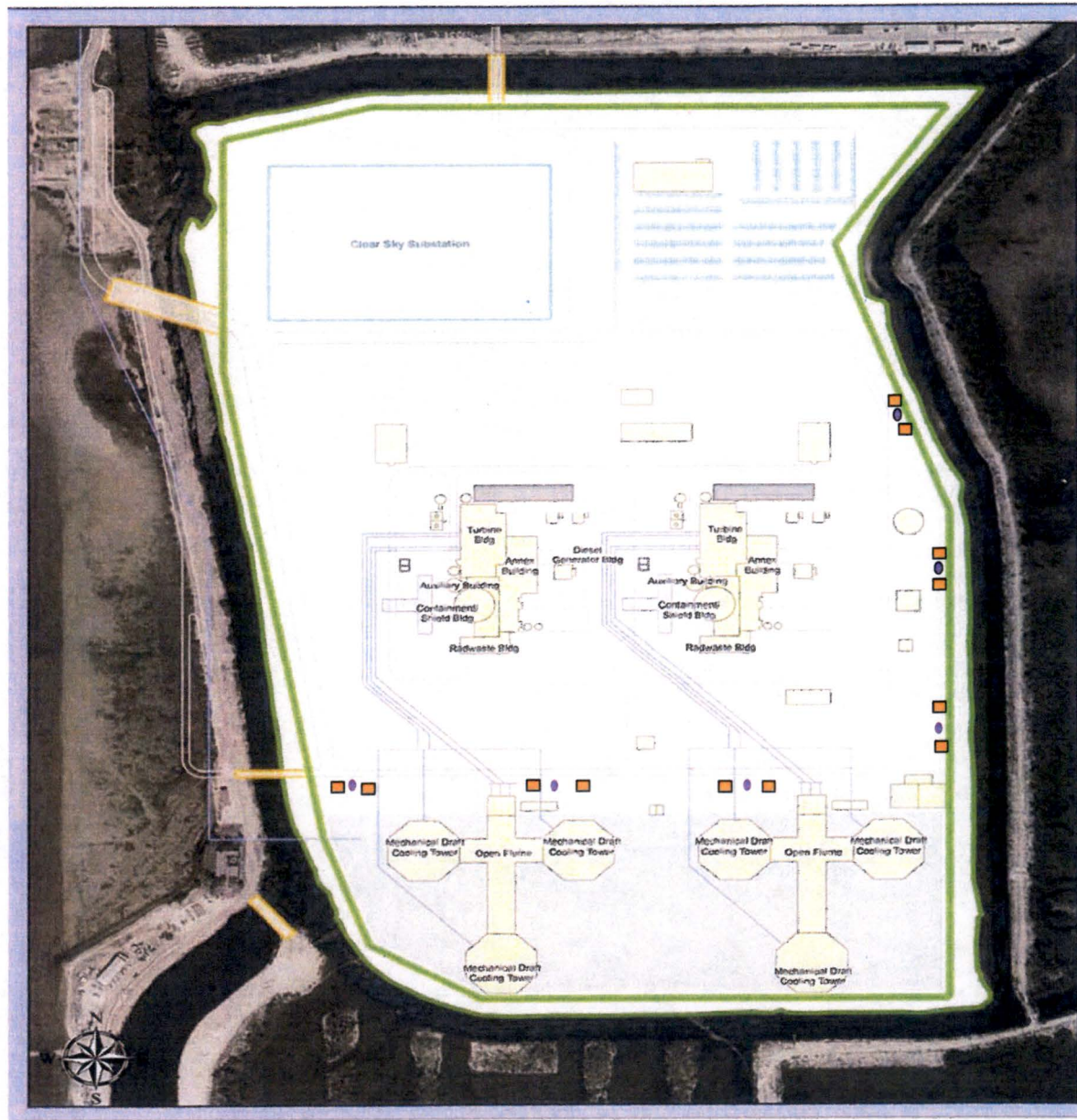


Project takes advantage of existing site attributes with improvements to facilitate construction

General Arrangement



Site Plot Plan



Turkey Point Units 1 to 5



Turkey Point Units 6 & 7



Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 COL Application

- **Combined License Application (COLA) for two units**
 - Submitted June 2009
 - Incorporates by Reference the AP1000 Design Control Document (DCD), Rev. 19
 - S-COLA adopts the R-COLA resolution of standard plant licensing issues
- **NRC Guidance Utilized**
 - Regulatory Guide 1.206 “Combined License Applications for Nuclear Power Plants”
 - NUREG-0800 “Standard Review Plan for the Review of Safety Analysis Reports for Nuclear Power Plants”
 - NUREG-1555 “Standard Review Plans for Environmental Reviews for Nuclear Power Plants”
 - RIS 2006-06 “New Reactor Standardization Needed to Support the Design-Centered Licensing Review Approach”

Followed design centered working group process throughout review

Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 COLA: Exemptions

- **Two Standard Exemptions**
 - Combined License (COL) Application Organization and Numbering
 - Special Nuclear Material Control and Accountability (MC&A) Program Description (Consistent with Part 50 requirements)
- **Five Previously Resolved Generic Issues**
 - Condensate Return Design Change
 - Main Control Room Dose
 - Main Control Room Heatup
 - Combustible Gas Control in Containment
 - Source Range Neutron Flux Doubling Block Permissive
- **Turkey Point Site Specific Exemption**
 - Maximum Safety Wet Bulb (noncoincident) Air Temperature

Water resource selection was an important project design consideration

FPL's Turkey Point Environmental Stewardship

- Use of an existing site
- Extensive use of existing transmission corridors
- Construction road network restoration
- Wetland mitigation projects
- Beneficial reuse of reclaimed water
- Novel backup water supply using radial collector wells



Summary of Environmental Review

- **Environmental Report (ER) completed in 2009**
 - Thorough NRC staff audit of ER and alternative site analysis
 - Public outreach
 - Consultations with Federal, Tribal, State, and Local Government entities
- **FEIS published – October 2016**
 - Performed a comprehensive review of the environmental impacts of Units 6 & 7 as well as mitigation and alternatives
 - Staff concluded that the COLs should be issued
- **Contested hearing before ASLB**
 - Reviewed Staff's consideration of the environmental impacts of liquid effluent injection
 - ASLB approved the Staff's treatment of this issue in the FEIS





Combined License Application Mandatory Hearing Florida Power & Light Company Turkey Point Units 6 and 7

- Overview Panel
- December 12, 2017



Panelists

- Vonna Ordaz – Deputy Director, NRO
- Frank Akstulewicz – Director,
NRO/DNRL
- Anna Bradford – Deputy Director,
NRO/DNRL

Overview of Staff Review

- Turkey Point COLA
- AP1000 Design Certification
- Turkey Point COLA Overview – Safety
- Turkey Point COLA Overview – Environmental
- Summary of Staff Findings

Turkey Point COLA Overview: Safety Review

- Incorporates by reference the AP1000 DCD, Revision 19
 - NUREG-1793 and supplements
- Use of Design-Centered Review Approach for Subsequent COLAs
- Review focused on plant-specific information, COL information items, and DCD departures

Turkey Point COLA Overview: Safety Review

- ACRS Review, 10 CFR 52.87
 - Subcommittee: Aug. 2016
 - Full Committee: Sept. 2016
 - ACRS Report: Sept. 16, 2016
 - Supported COL issuance
- FSER issued Nov. 14, 2016

Required Findings – 10 CFR 52.97

1. Applicable standards and requirements of the AEA and the Commission's regulations have been met
2. Required notifications to other agencies or bodies have been duly made

Required Findings – 10 CFR 52.97

3. Reasonable assurance that the facility will be constructed and will operate in conformity with the license, the AEA, and NRC regulations
4. Applicant is technically and financially qualified to engage in the activities authorized

Required Findings – 10 CFR 52.97

5. Issuance of the licenses will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public
6. Findings required by Subpart A of 10 CFR Part 51 have been made

Turkey Point COLA Overview: Environmental Review

- EIS completed in accordance with:
 - National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
 - 10 CFR Part 51
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and National Park Service were cooperating agencies
- NRC and Corps were the review team

Turkey Point COLA Overview: Environmental Review

- Staff followed a systematic approach to evaluate impacts:
 - Solicited and reconciled scoping comments
 - Conducted technical review

Turkey Point COLA Overview: Environmental Review

- Issued draft EIS for public/stakeholder comment
- Considered and responded to comments in preparing final and supplemental EIS

Turkey Point COLA Overview: Environmental Review

- FEIS published Oct. 28, 2016, as NUREG-2176
- Supplement published Dec. 2, 2016

Record of Decision

- States the decision
- Identifies alternatives considered
- Discusses preferences among alternatives
- States whether the Commission has taken all practicable measures to avoid or minimize environmental harm

Required Findings – 10 CFR 51.107(a)

1. Requirements of Section 102(2)(A), (C), and (E) of NEPA and the regulations in 10 CFR Part 51, Subpart A, have been met
2. After considering the final balance among conflicting factors in the record of the proceeding, the appropriate action is issuance of the COLs

Required Findings – 10 CFR 51.107(a)

3. After weighing the environmental, economic, technical, and other benefits against environmental and other costs, and considering reasonable alternatives, the COLs should be issued
4. The staff's NEPA review has been adequate

Overview of Panel Presentations

| Panel | Issues Discussed |
|-------------------------|---|
| Safety (FSER) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Storm Surge and Sea Level Rise• Deep Well Injection for Liquid Radioactive Waste Disposal |
| Environmental (FEIS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cooling Water Sources• Alternative Sites• Critical Habitat• Endangered Species Act Consultation Effort |

Acronyms

- ACRS – Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards
- AEA – Atomic Energy Act
- CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
- COLA – Combined License Application

Acronyms

- DCD – Design Certification Document
- DNRL – Division of New Reactor Licensing
- EIS – Environmental Impact Statement
- FPL – Florida Power & Light Company

Acronyms

- FSER – Final Safety Evaluation Report
- NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act
- NRO – Office of New Reactors
- SCOL – Subsequent Combined License



Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant

Units 6 & 7

Safety Panel

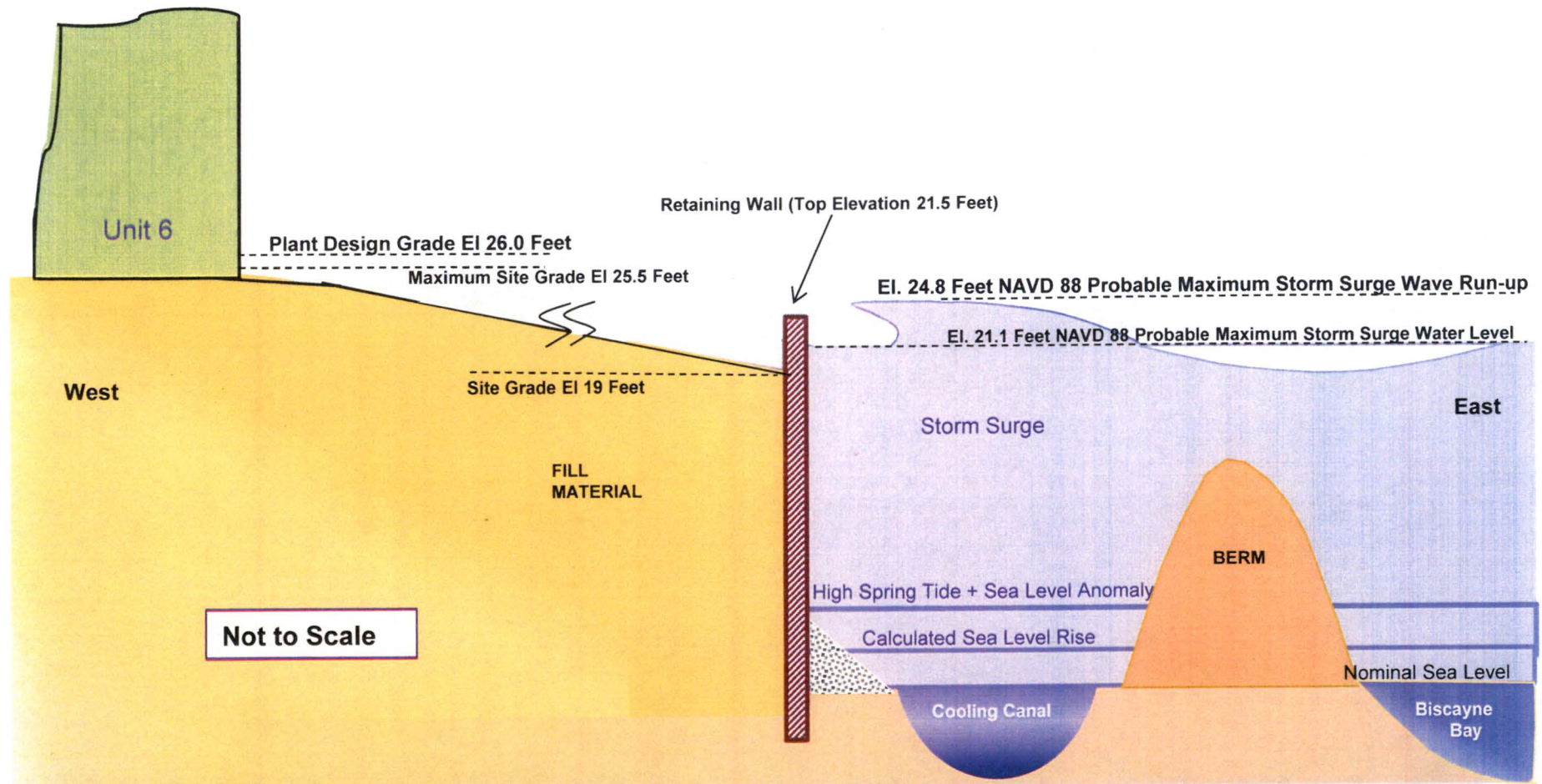
Steve Franzone
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Engineering Supervisor

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Licensing Engineer



Conservative Probable Maximum Storm Surge Analysis accounts for sea level rise

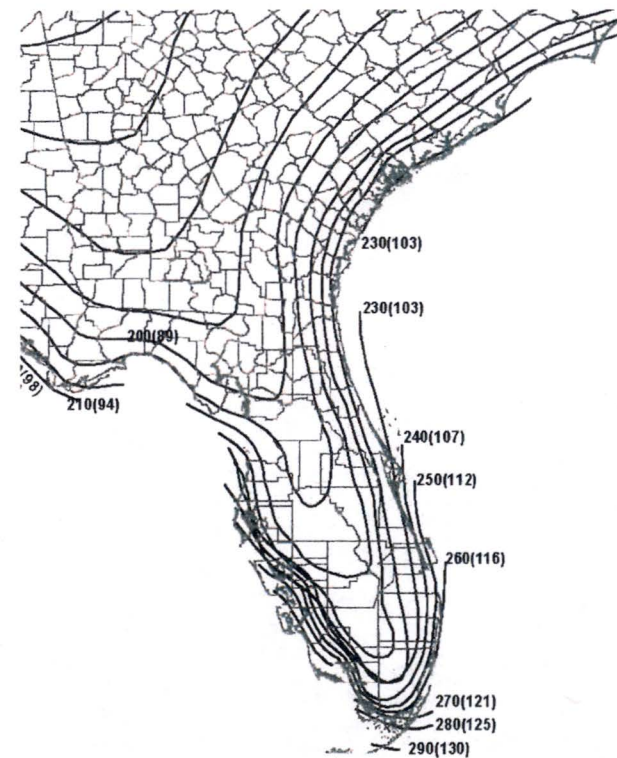


The analysis is performed using worst case parameters to calculate storm surge and wave run-up

Highest estimated historical 3-second wind gust speed was 204 mph during Hurricane Andrew in 1992 & is bounded by the 300 mph AP1000 DCD Tornado Wind Speed

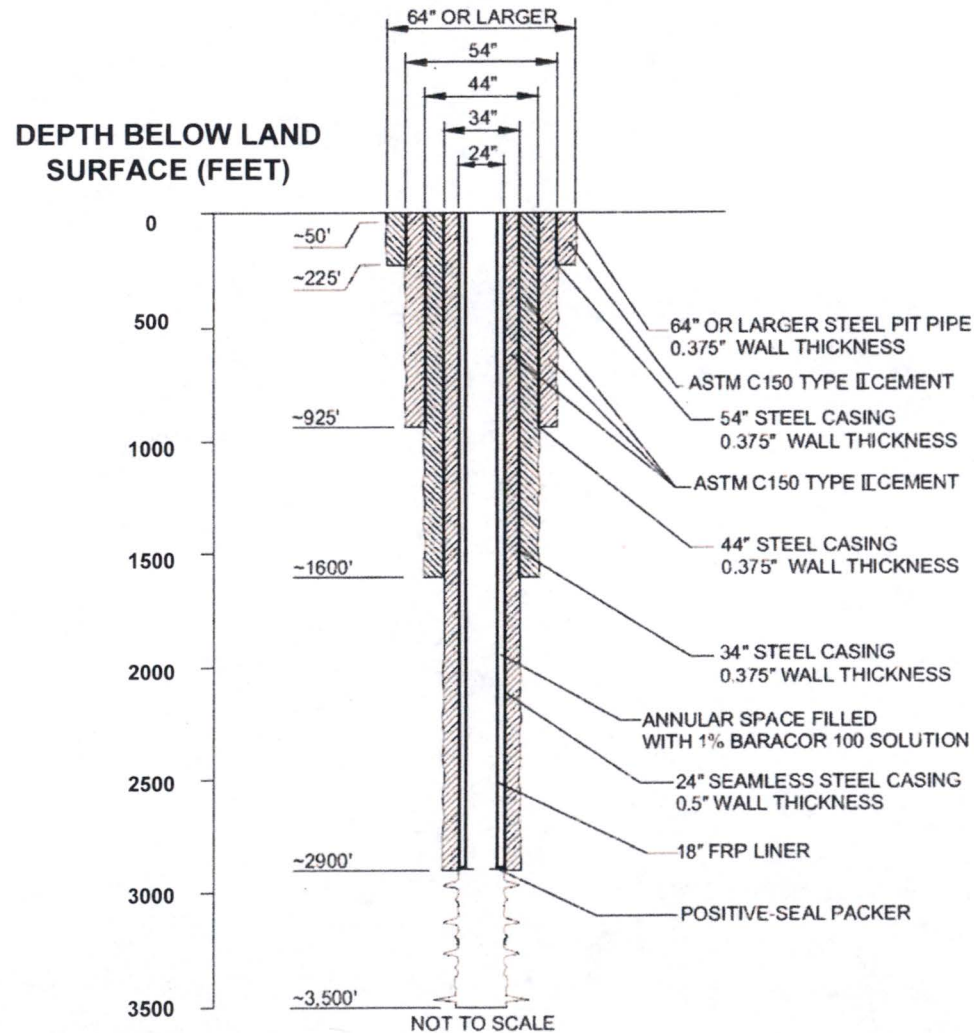
Wind Speeds Associated with PTN 6&7

- AP1000 DCD Tier 2 Operating Basis wind speed is 145 mph, 3 second gust, 50-year return interval
- Turkey Point “Operating Basis ” wind speed is 150 mph, 3 second gust, 50-year return interval
- The wind load does not control the design for the Nuclear Island structures, therefore, a small increase is acceptable



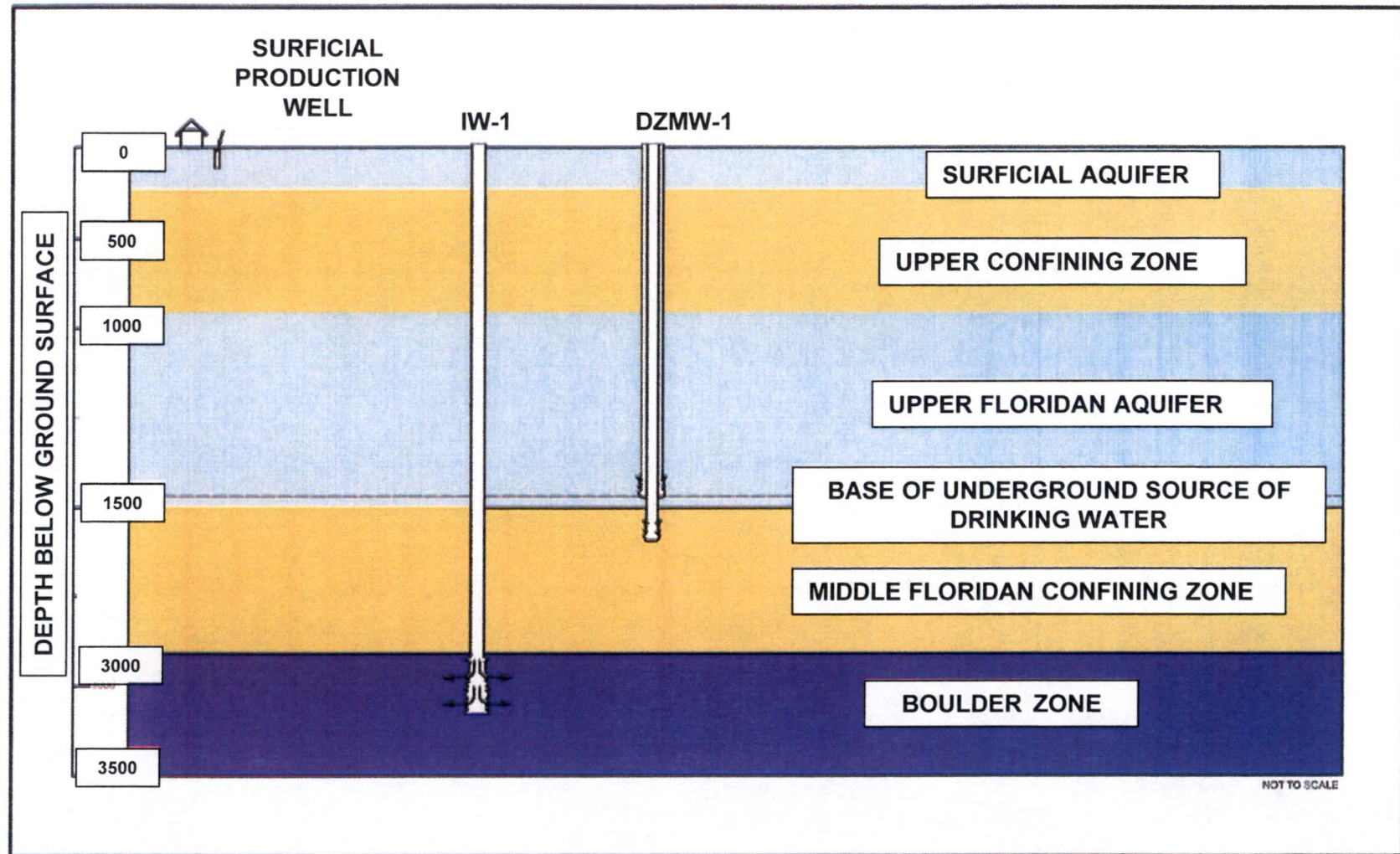
Turkey Point Units 6 & 7

Underground Injection Control Well Design

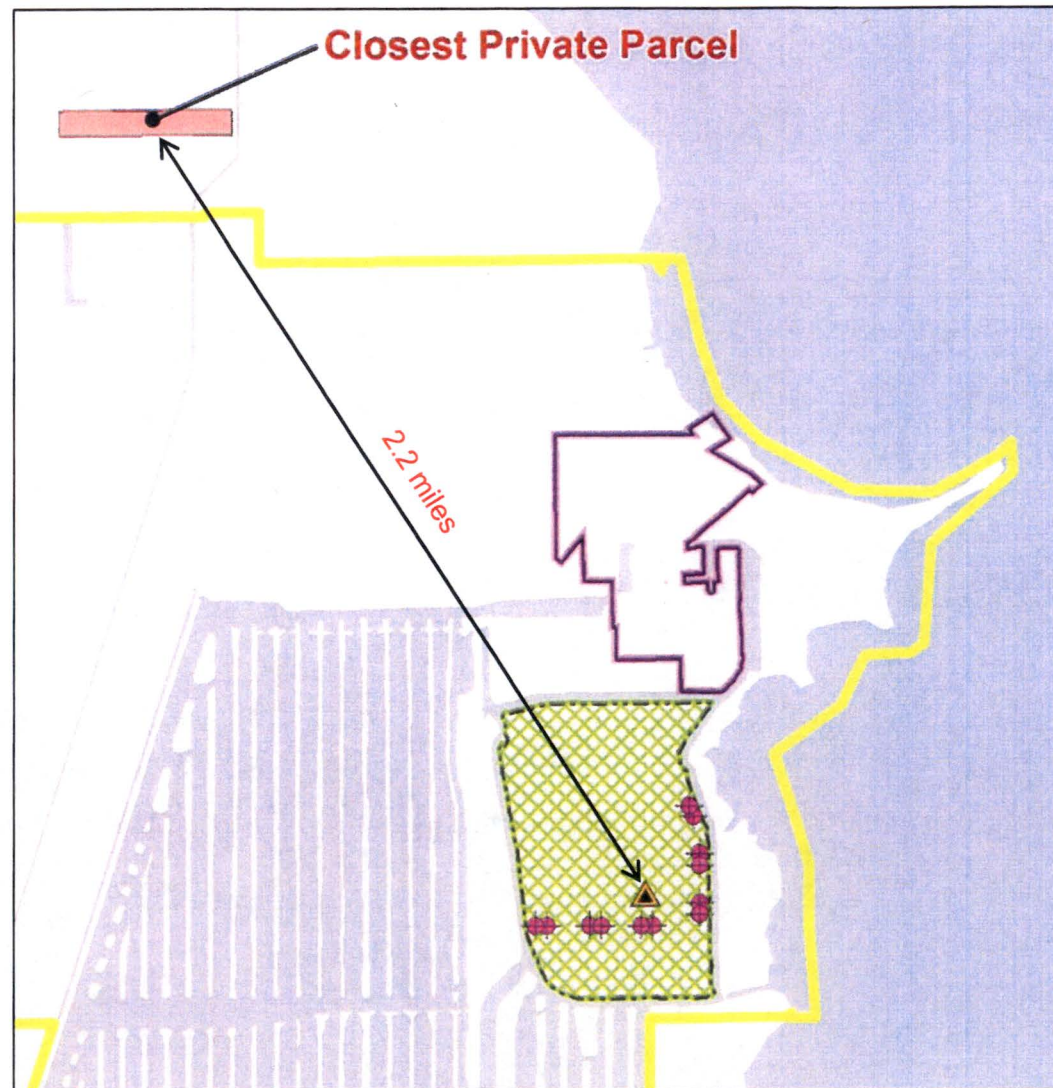


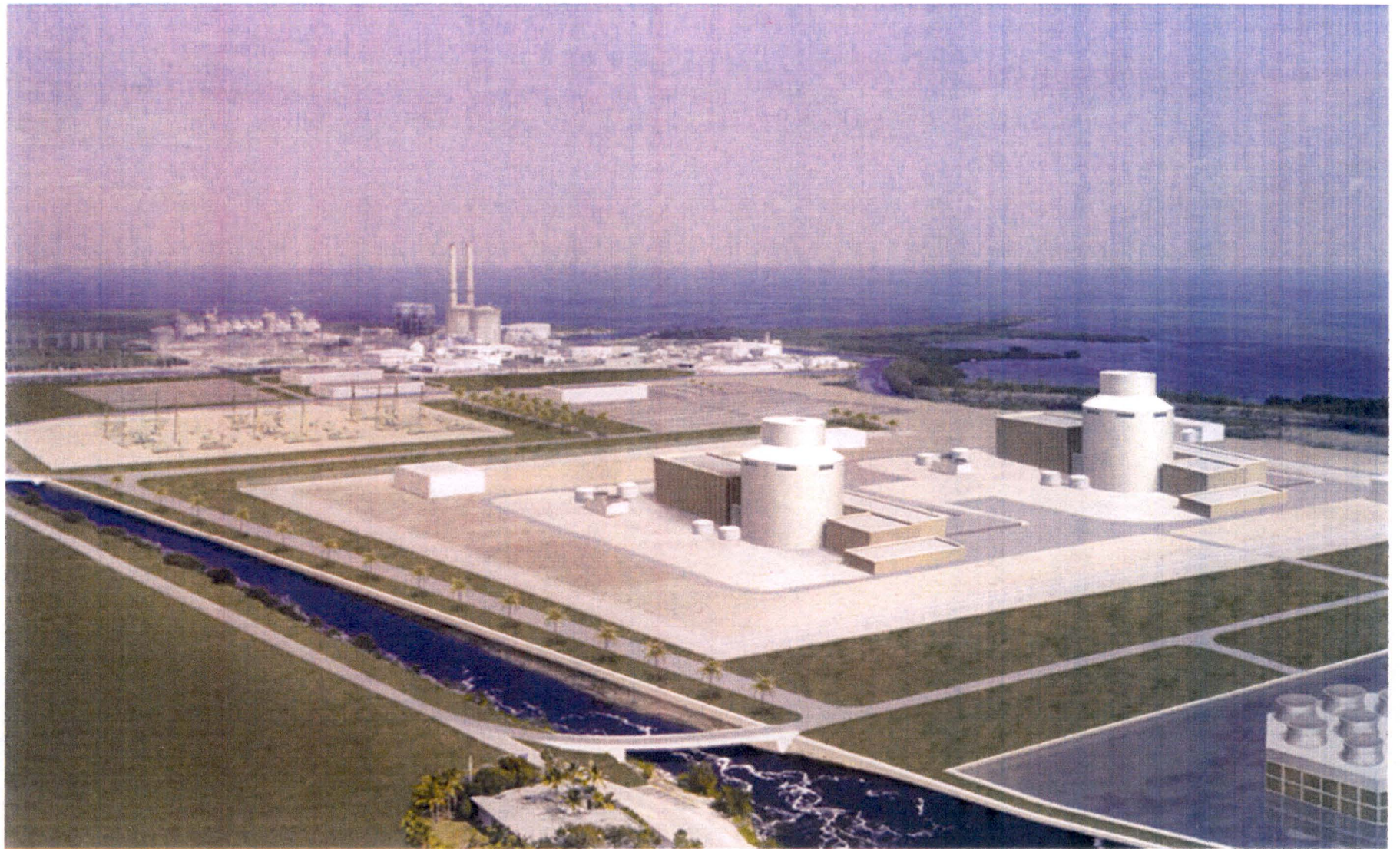
Members of the public are geologically isolated from liquid effluents

Deep Well Injection System



Geologic confinement of liquid effluent minimizes exposure







Combined License Application Mandatory Hearing Florida Power & Light Company Turkey Point Units 6 and 7

- Safety Panel
- December 12, 2017



Panelists

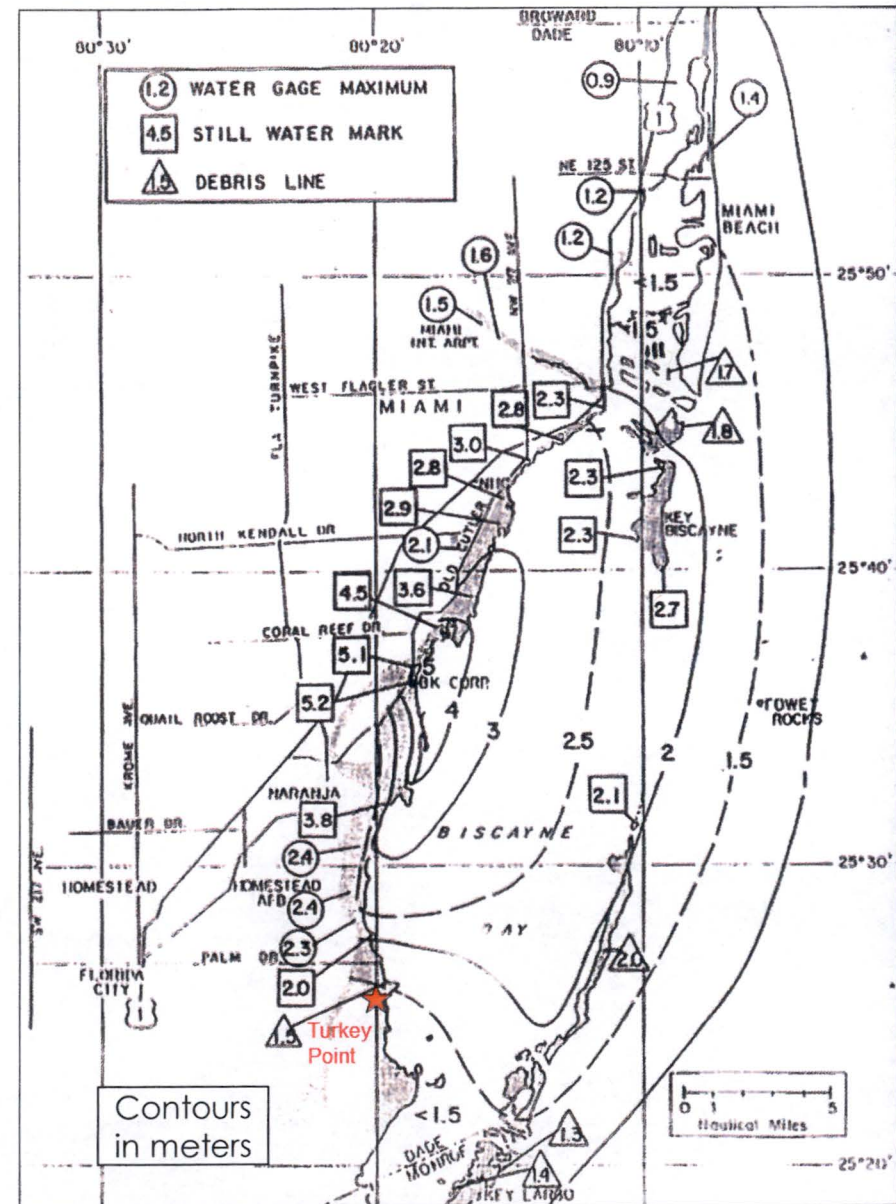
- Manny Comar – Senior Project Manager, NRC
- Joseph Giacinto – Lead Hydrologist, NRC
- Zachary Gran – Health Physicist, NRC
- Ellen Smith – Hydrologist, ORNL

Safety Panel Topics

- Storm Surge and Sea Level Rise
- Deep Well Injection for Liquid Radioactive Waste Disposal

Historical Storm Surge

- Hurricane Andrew made landfall 8 miles north of site in 1992.
- Category 5 storm
- Remains highest Florida storm surge on record:
 - 15.4 ft 8 miles north of site
 - 3-4 ft at the site



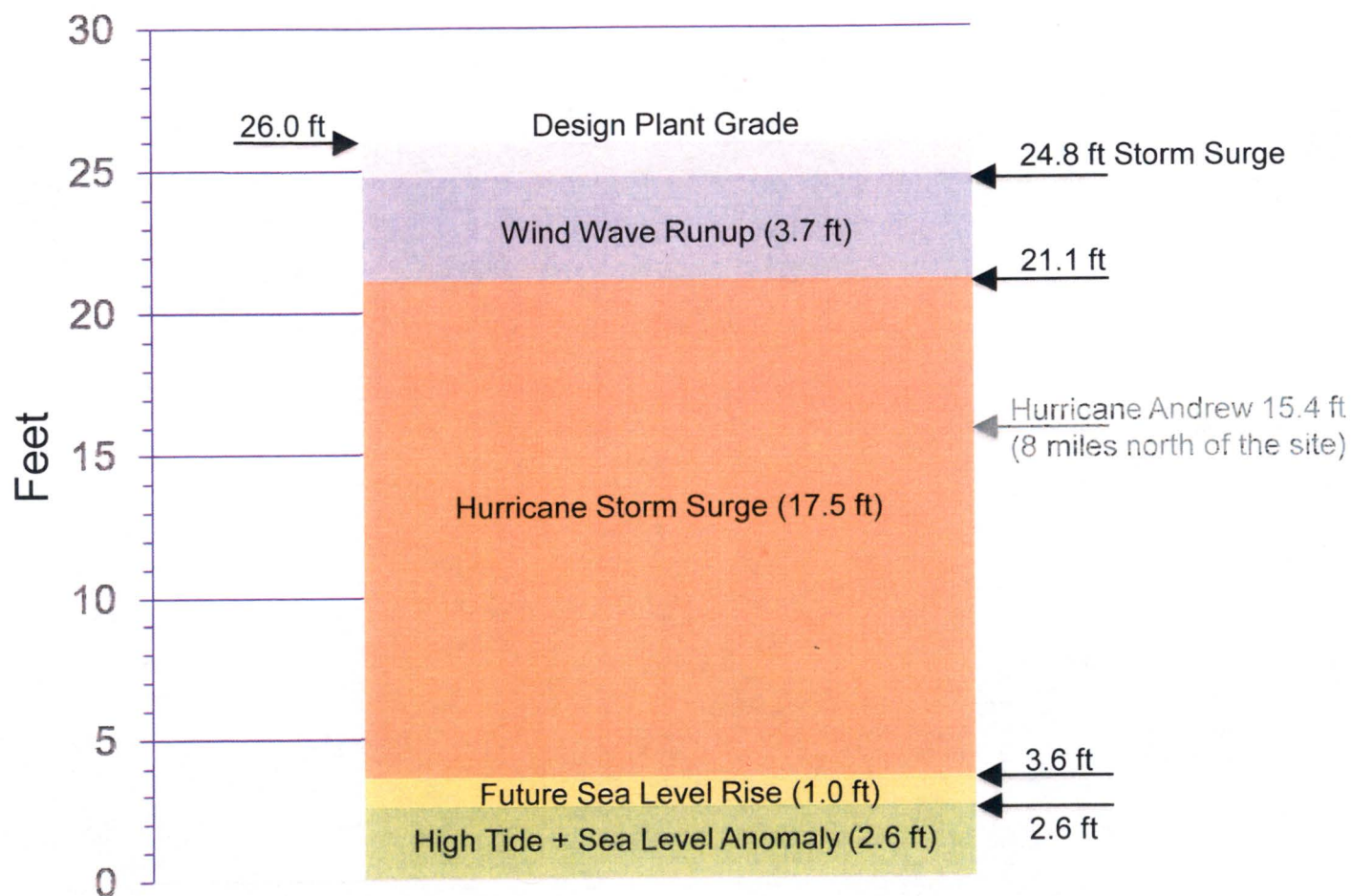
Storm Surge Components

- Used combination of Probable Maximum Hurricane parameters that results in highest storm surge
- Added 20 percent to predicted surge
- Additional conservative assumptions
 - Extreme high tide, sea level rise, wind and waves
- Estimated storm surge of 24.8 ft
- Design plant grade of 26.0 ft

Sea Level Rise in the Storm Surge Analysis

- NRC guidance was followed.
- NOAA-derived linear trend for Miami Beach data: 0.78 ft rise in 100 years
- Miami Beach gauge taken out of service in 1981—Key West gauge data from 1913 until 2016 show a consistent trend
- Analysis includes 1.0 ft rise to year 2100
- Sea level rise is observable and gradual.

Storm Surge Components



Staff Storm Surge Conclusions

- Estimated storm surge is beyond historical extremes.
- Multiple conservatisms appropriately account for uncertainty.
- The design basis flood level from storm surge is appropriately conservative.
- The design-basis flood level does not reach the design plant grade.

Deep Well Injection

- FPL is proposing to use Deep Well Injection to dispose of liquid effluent releases.
- First use of such disposal by a nuclear power plant in the USA
- 10 CFR 20.2002 describes the methods for obtaining approval of proposed disposal procedures.

Background – Deep Well Injection

- Injection into the Boulder Zone of the Lower Floridan aquifer (approximately 3000 feet deep)
- The Boulder Zone of the Lower Floridan aquifer is separated from the Upper Floridan Aquifer by the approximately 1500 ft thick Middle Confining Unit (MCU) which will prevent upward migration.

Background – Deep Well Injection

- Approximately 180 FDEP Class I Underground Injection Control (UIC) wells from various industries permitted in Florida
- FPL proposes 12 Class I UIC wells and 6 dual-zone monitoring wells for Turkey Point Units 6 and 7.

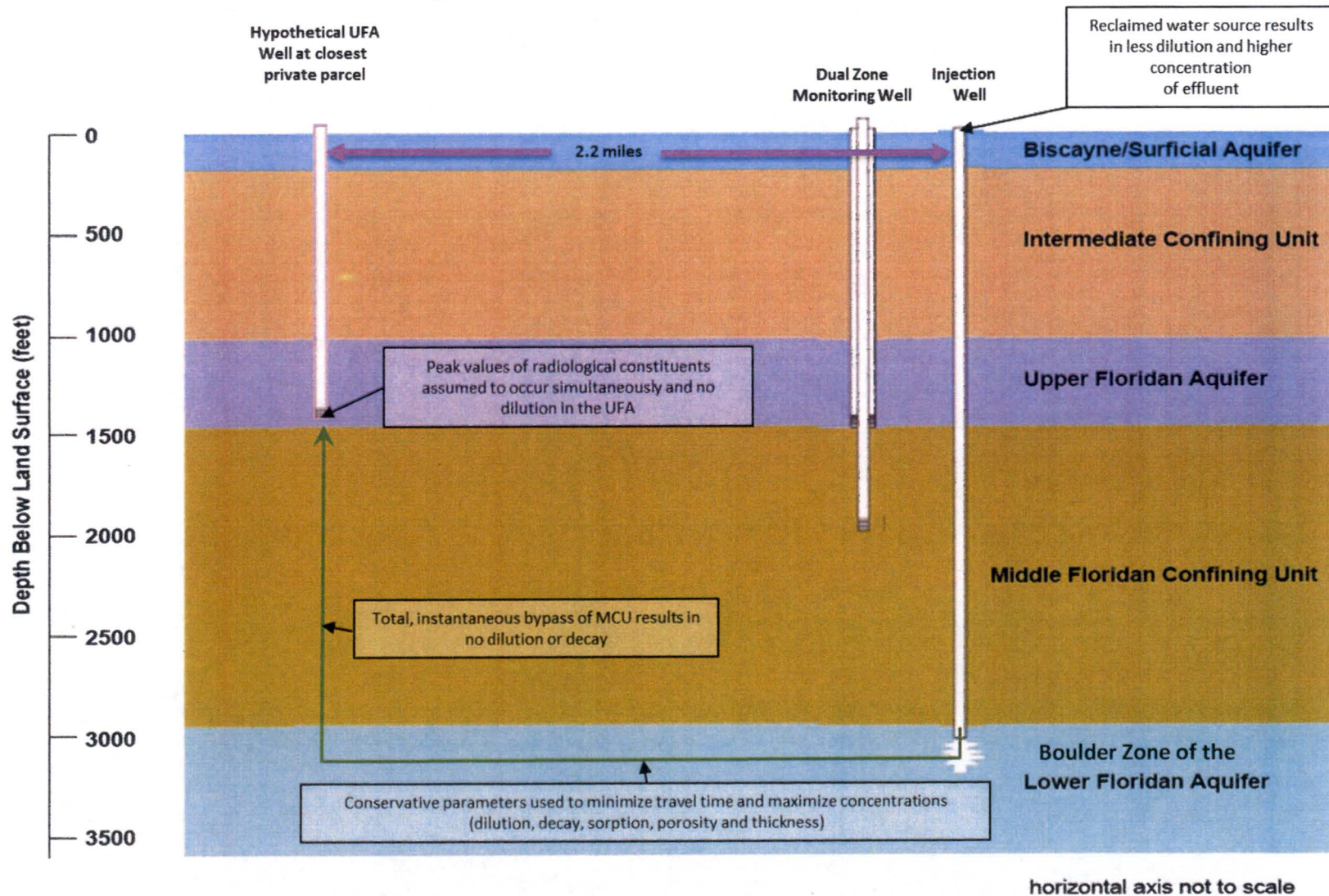
Staff Analysis

- Staff typically approves 10 CFR 20.2002 requests that will result in a dose to a member of the public (including all exposure groups) that is no more than “a few millirem/year”.
 - SECY-07-0060 and NUREG-1757, “Decommissioning Process for Materials Licensees”
 - Criteria in 10 CFR Part 50, App. I, used for suitable criteria for evaluating dose

Staff Analysis

- Independent dose analysis using the concentrations described by FPL. Staff Analysis considered:
 - H-3, Cs-134, Cs-137, and Sr-90
 - Nearest hypothetical receptor at 2.2 miles NW
 - Irrigated food pathways of vegetables, milk, meat, and drinking water as potential pathways for dose
 - Assumed full breach of the MCU

Injection Scenario



Staff's Conclusions

- Based on the conservative assumptions stated by staff, the releases were determined to be in compliance with:
 - 10 CFR Part 20 Appendix B
 - 10 CFR Part 50 Appendix I
 - 10 CFR 20.2002

Acronyms

- CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
- Cs – Cesium
- FDEP – Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- FPL – Florida Power & Light Company
- GDC – General Design Criterion
- H-3 – Tritium
- MCU – Middle Confining Unit

Acronyms

- NOAA – National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
- ORNL – Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- PMH – Probable Maximum Hurricane
- Sr – Strontium
- UFA – Upper Floridan Aquifer
- UIC – Underground Injection Control



Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant

Units 6 & 7

Environmental Panel

Bill Maher
Senior Licensing Director

Paul Jacobs
Engineering Supervisor

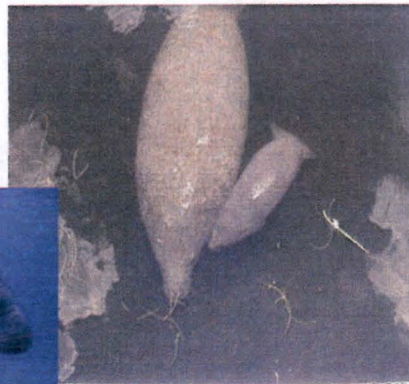
Rick Orthen
Licensing Engineer



Water resource selection was an important project design consideration

FPL's Turkey Point Environmental Stewardship

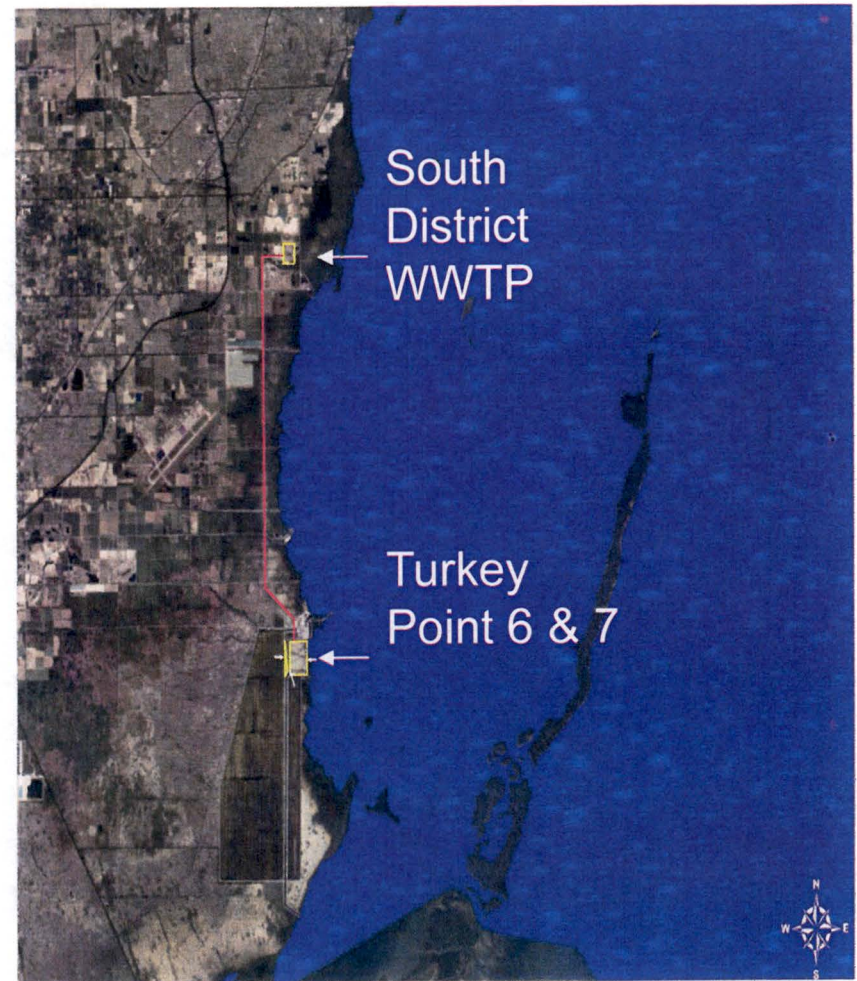
- Use of an existing site
- Extensive use of existing transmission corridors
- Construction road network restoration
- Wetland mitigation projects
- Beneficial reuse of reclaimed water
- Novel backup water supply using radial collector wells



Units 6 & 7 will use reclaimed water from Miami-Dade County as its primary source of cooling water

Reclaimed Water

- The use of reclaimed water helps the County meet its water reuse requirements and allows FPL to operate Units 6 & 7 without impacts to surface water bodies
- FPL will build a treatment facility on site in order to optimize the reclaimed water quality for efficient plant operation





Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant

Units 6 & 7

Environmental Panel

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FPL's Turkey Point Environmental Stewardship

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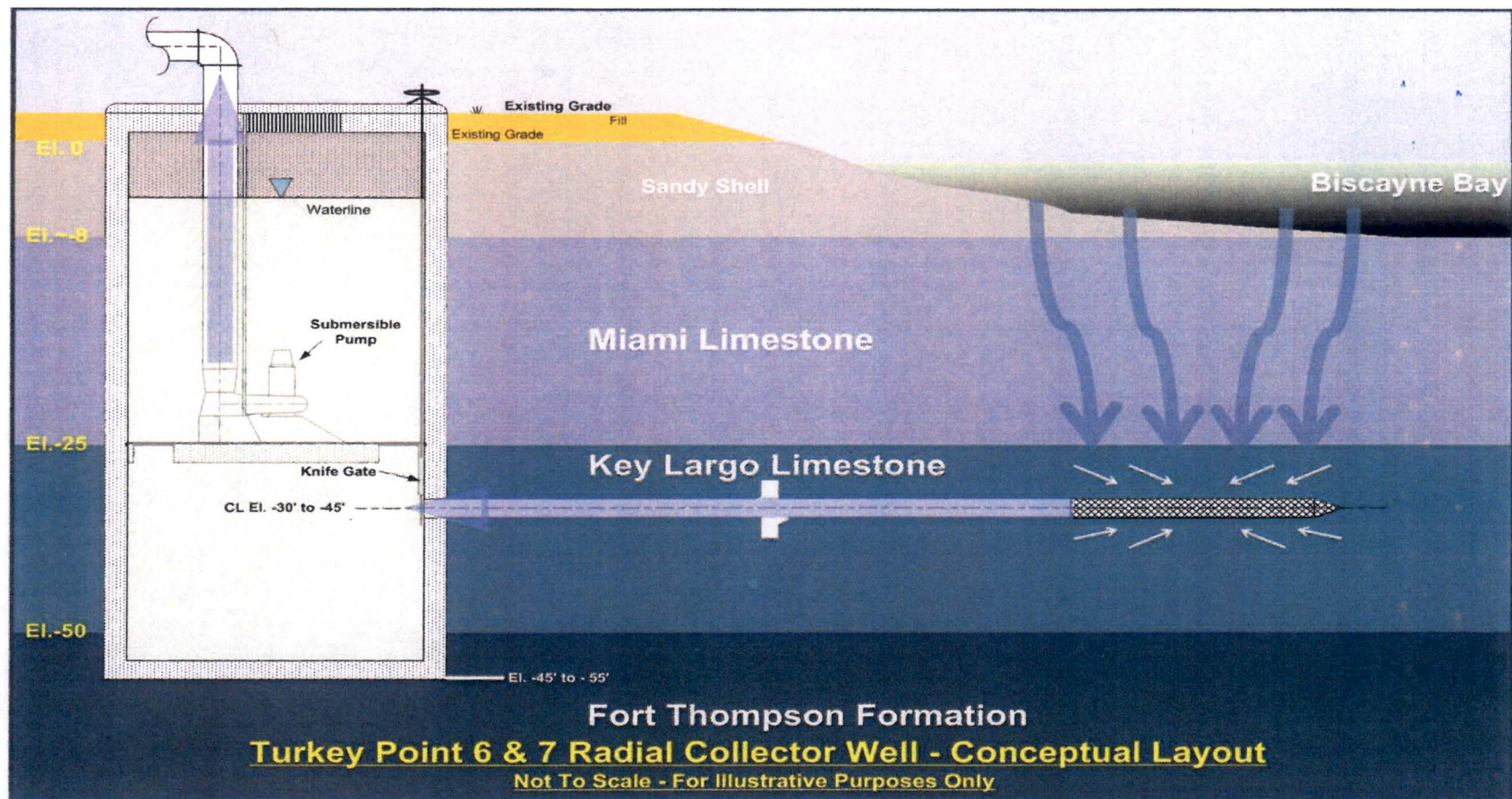
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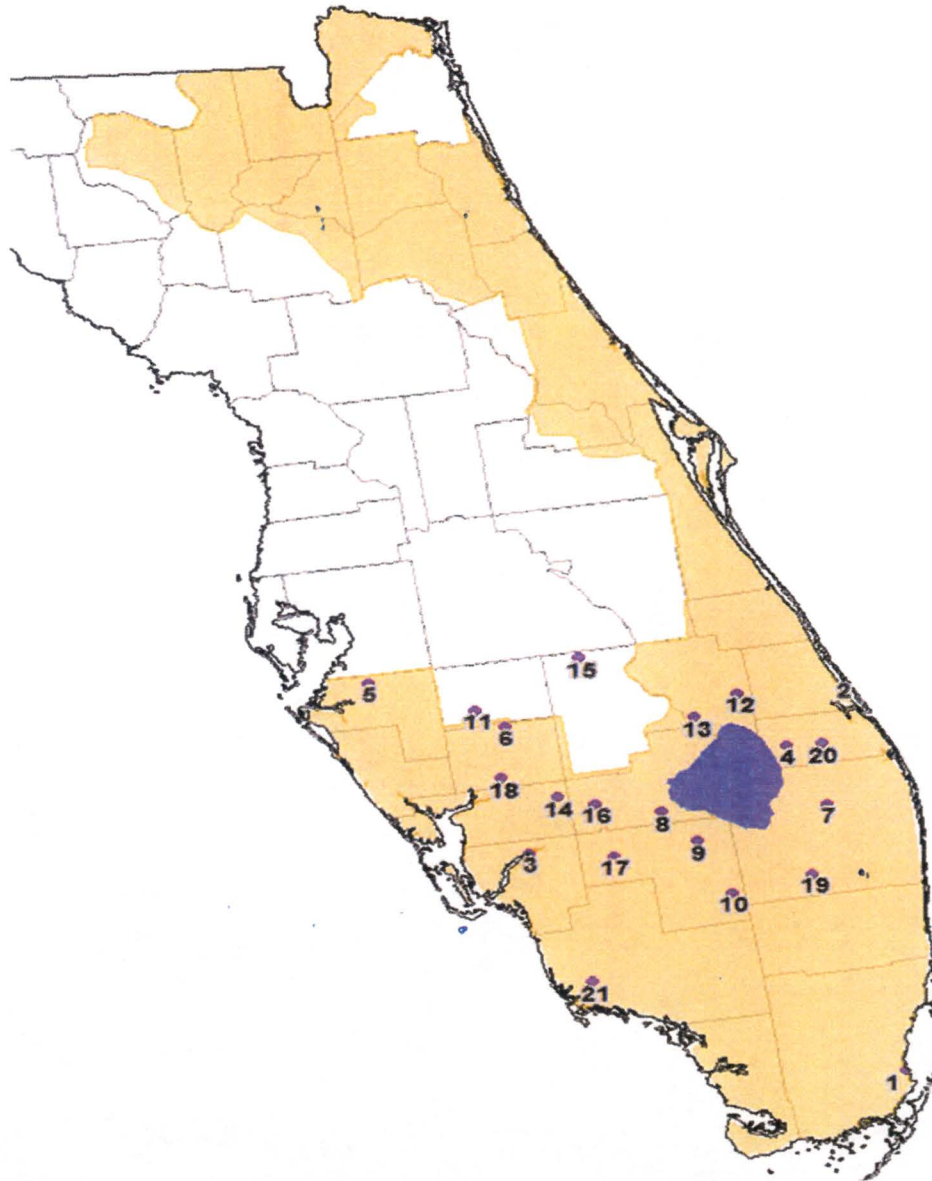


Radial collector wells provide a back-up cooling water supply when reclaimed water is not available



Well design & location draws saltwater from beneath Biscayne Bay, avoiding impacts to marine environment

FPL Augmented Site Selection Process



ROI defined as FPL service territory plus adjacent areas

Apply Exclusionary Screening to identify sub-areas of the ROI as Candidate Areas

Potential sites (21) identified via several approaches

Apply screening criteria; screen to 10 primary sites

Apply general siting criteria; screen sites to 5

Conduct detailed strategic issues and risk analysis; identify proposed and alternative sites

Select Proposed Site

Compare

Alternative Sites

Based on the site selection analysis, no alternative site is environmentally preferable to Turkey Point

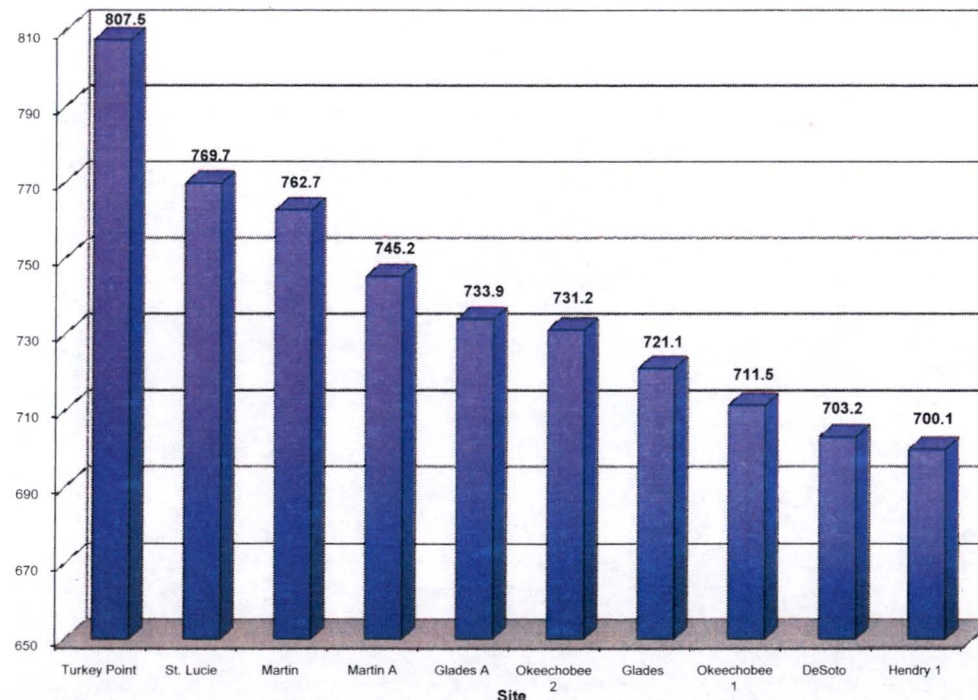
Evaluation of Sites

FPL's Site Selection Process

- Identified the Region of Interest with focus on Miami load center
- Identified 21 potential sites through original and augmented screening
- Applied 34 weighted screening criteria to identify five candidate sites

Turkey Point Designated as the Proposed Site

- Ranked highest in the technical evaluation
- Rates more favorable in 8 of the 12 considerations
- Rates equally favorable in the remaining 4 considerations



Potential project effects on ESA-listed species are small

Endangered Species Act (ESA) Consultation

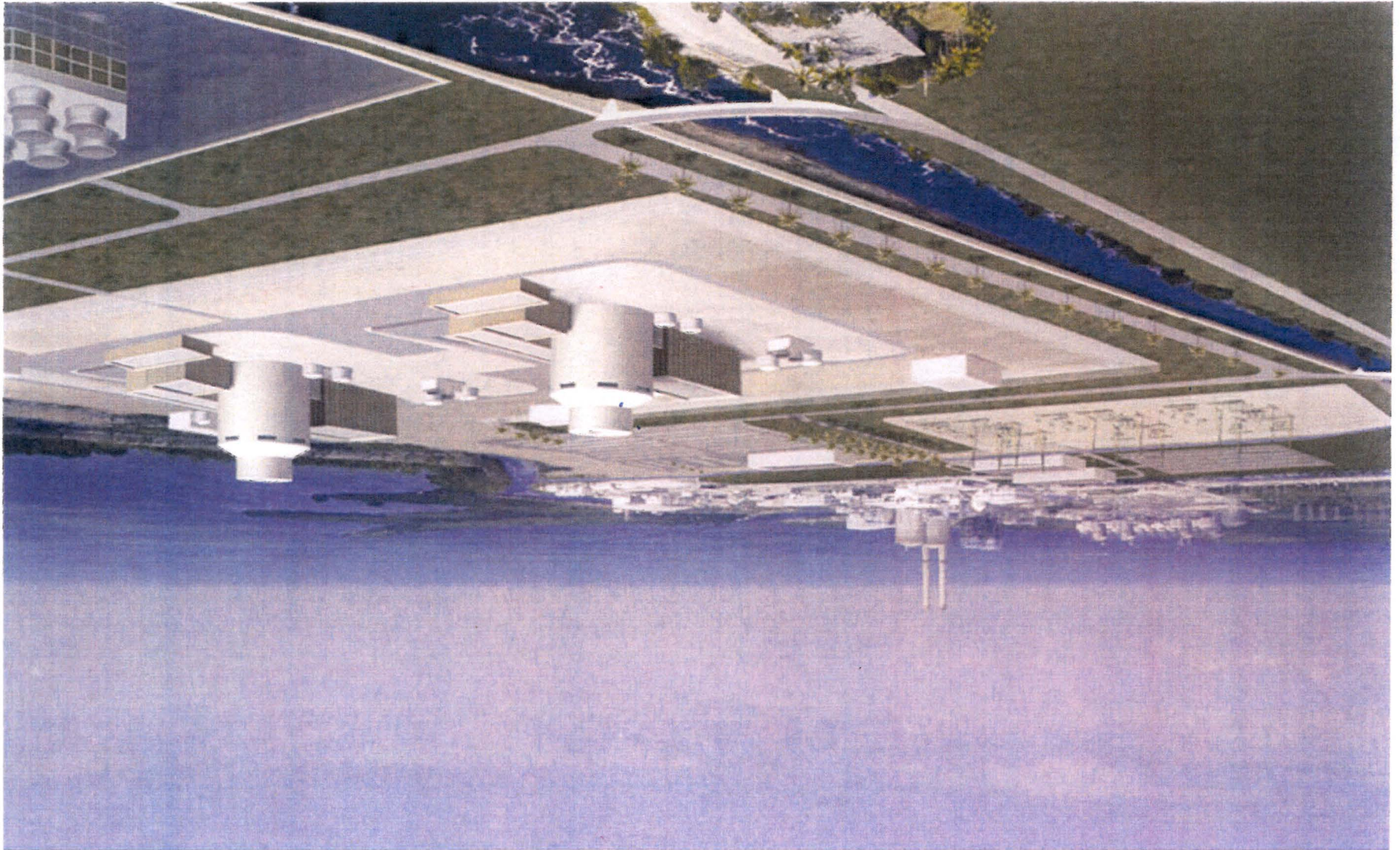
National Marine Fisheries Service April 2017

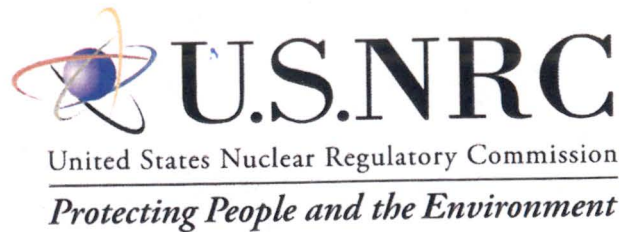
- Potential project effects to listed species found to be discountable or insignificant
- Proposed action is not likely to adversely affect ESA-listed species (five species of sea turtles and smalltooth sawfish)



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service June 2017

- Biological Opinion conclusions regarding proposed project
- Would not likely put any species in jeopardy of extinction
- May affect and could likely adversely affect five listed species (one mammal, two reptiles, three birds)
- Incidental Take Statement limits were established that are not likely to result in jeopardy to the crocodile, indigo snake, snail kite, Florida panther, red knot, or wood stork





Combined License Application Mandatory Hearing Florida Power & Light Company Turkey Point Units 6 and 7

- Environmental Panel
- December 12, 2017



Panelists

- Alicia Williamson – Environmental Project Manager
- Mohammad Haque – Cooling Water Sources
- Andrew Kugler – Alternative Sites
- J. Peyton Doub – Critical Habitat and Endangered Species Act Consultation

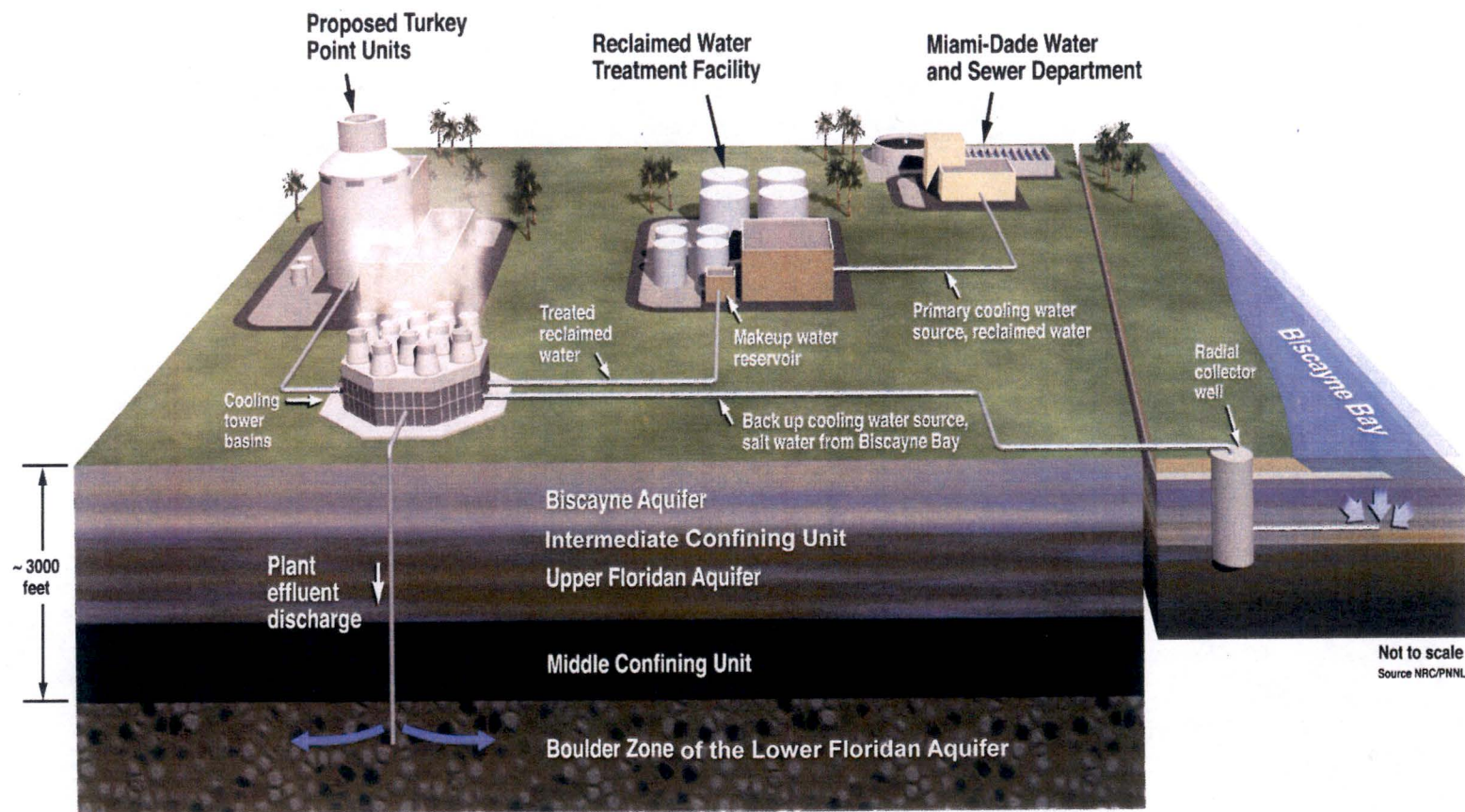
Turkey Point Cooling Water Sources

There will be two cooling water sources for the Turkey Point Units 6 and 7:

- Primary Source – reclaimed water from the South District Wastewater Treatment Plant (South District Plant)
- Backup Source – salt water through a radial collector well system from beneath Biscayne Bay (Limited Use)

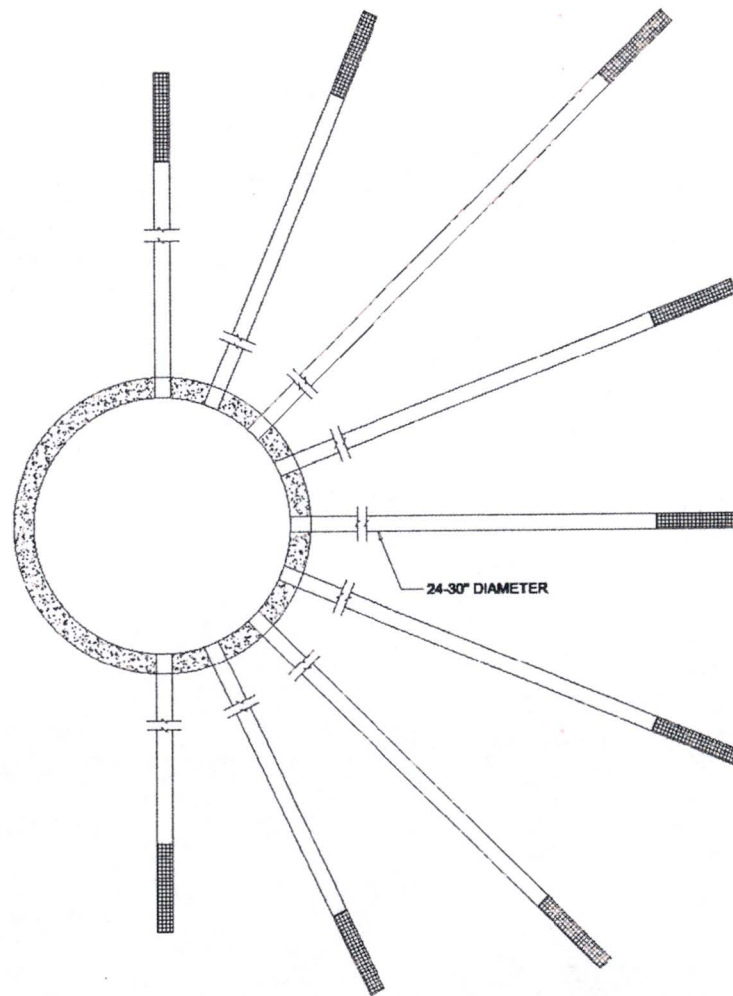
Turkey Point Cooling Water Sources

Simplified Diagram



Turkey Point Cooling Water Sources

Plan View of a Typical Radial Collector Well System (FPL 2014-TN4058)



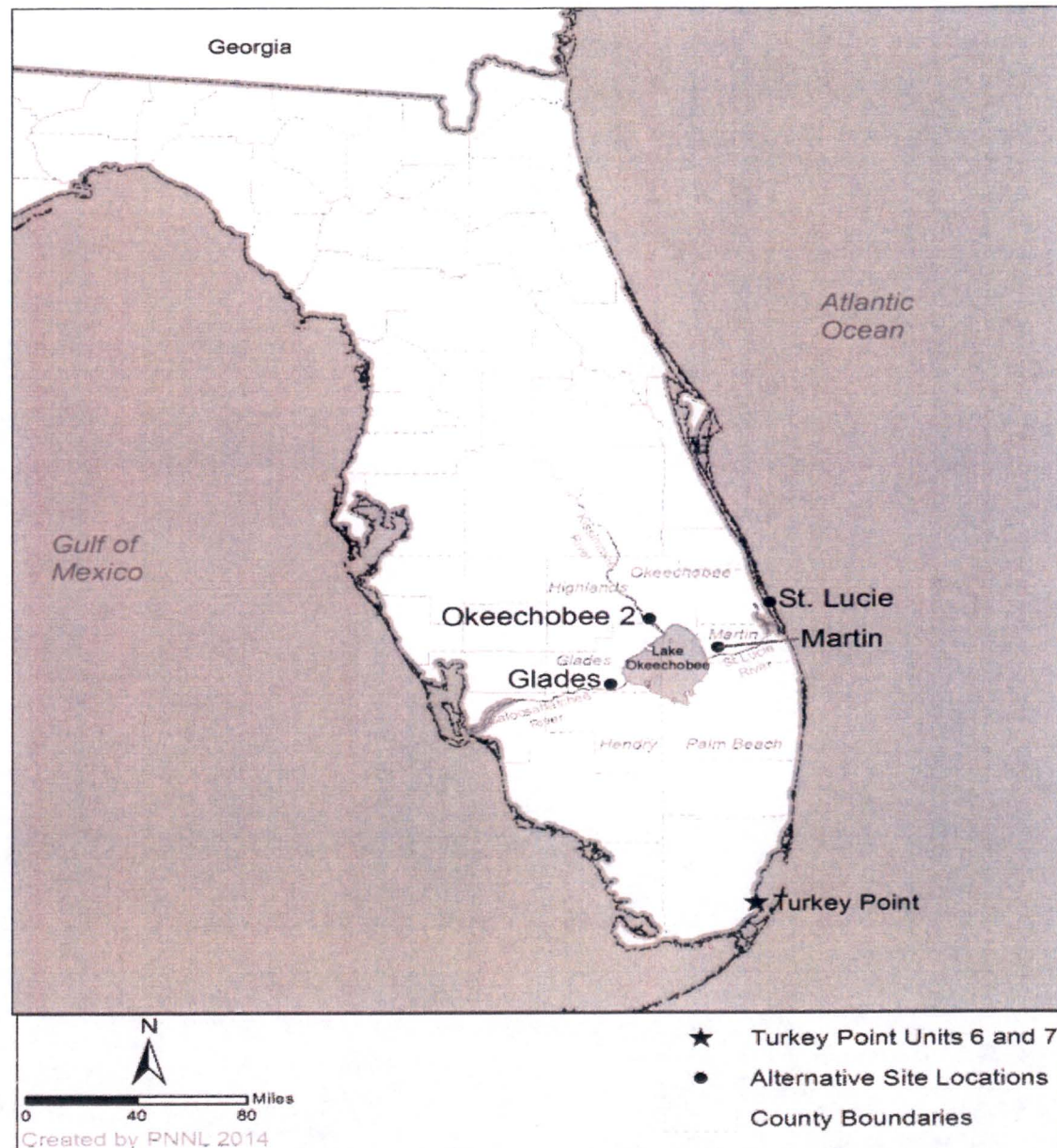
Turkey Point Cooling Water Sources

- Staff concluded that impacts to surface and ground water use and quality during construction and operation would be SMALL when primary source reclaimed water would be used.
- Staff also concluded that impacts to surface and ground water use and quality during construction and operation would be SMALL when backup source saltwater would be used.

Turkey Point Alternative Sites

- Analysis typically uses same type of cooling water source at all sites
- Sufficient treated wastewater not available at alternative sites
- Different cooling water source for alternative sites

Turkey Point Alternative Sites



Turkey Point Alternative Sites

- New units at St Lucie site would use seawater
- For inland sites, FPL proposed:
 - Excess surface water with a reservoir
 - Use of saline groundwater (GW) when surface water not available
 - Desalination to reduce GW salt content

Turkey Point Alternative Sites

- To evaluate minimum impacts at the inland sites, staff evaluated:
 - Excess surface water without a reservoir
 - Increased use of saline GW
 - No desalination plant

Turkey Point Alternative Sites

- Staff concluded no alternative site was environmentally preferable
- Staff acknowledged in the EIS that permitting for such an approach was uncertain
 - Novel use of deep aquifer
 - Made qualitative assessment of adding the reservoir

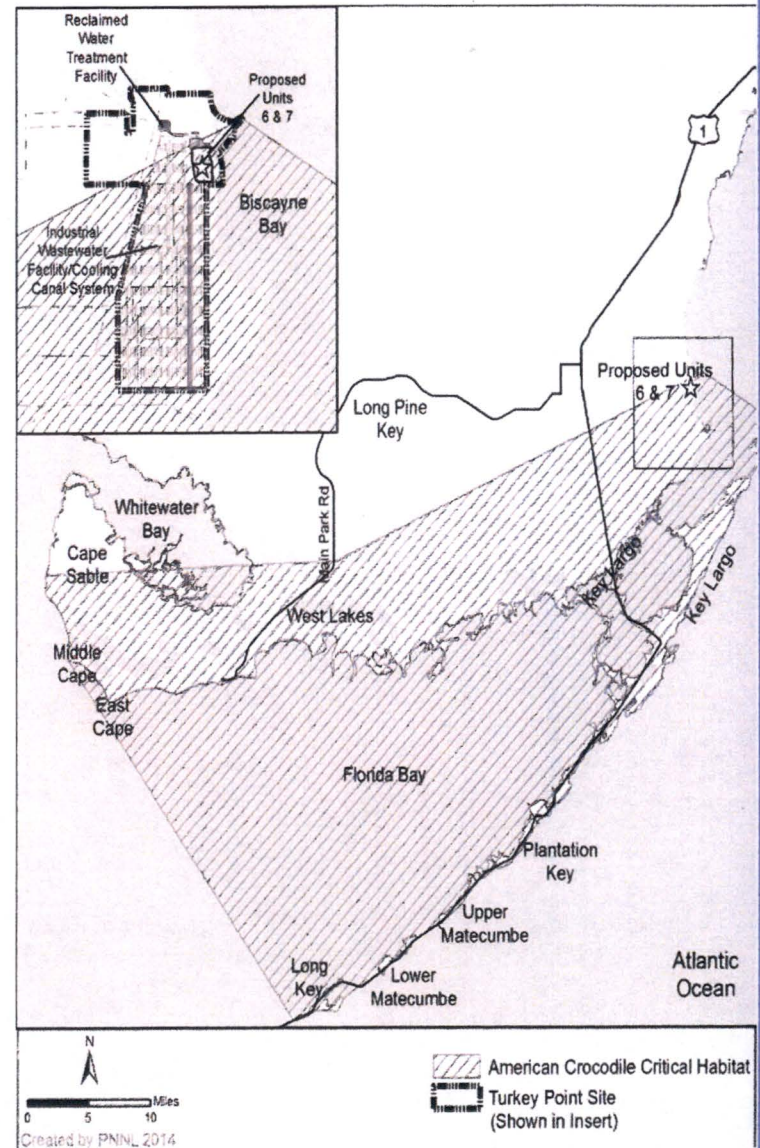
Turkey Point Critical Habitat

- Building of TP Units 6 and 7 will occur on designated critical habitat for the threatened American crocodile, but will not adversely modify designated critical habitat.



Turkey Point Critical Habitat

- Plant area does not have suitable nesting habitat and represents a small fraction of the total designated critical habitat.
- Higher quality foraging and nesting habitat exist south and west of the proposed site.



Turkey Point Critical Habitat

- US Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Opinion issued on June 23, 2017.
- Incidental take limits set for construction and post construction activities.
- Construction and operation of Units 6 and 7 will not result in adverse modification to designated critical habitat for the American crocodile.

Turkey Point ESA Consultation Effort

- Separate Biological Assessments submitted to National Marine Fisheries Service and US Fish & Wildlife Service in February 2015.
- NMFS concluded no adverse effects.
- FWS Biological Opinion found adverse effects to 6 species.
- FWS established incidental take limits that will not jeopardize survival of these adversely affected species.

Acronyms

- AZ – Arizona
- BO – Biological Opinion
- COC's – Conditions of Certification
- COLA – Combined License Application
- EIS – Environmental Impact Statement
- FDEP – Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- FPL – Florida Power & Light Company

Acronyms

- FT – feet
- GW – Ground water
- IWF – Industrial Waste Facility or Cooling Canals
- MGD – Millions of Gallons per Day
- NMFS – National Marine Fisheries Service
- SDWWTP – South District Wastewater Treatment Plant

Acronyms

- SW – Surface water
- US FWS – United States Fish and Wildlife Service
- USGS – United States Geological Survey