

Appendix
List of Acronyms and Glossary

List of Acronyms and Glossary

List of Acronyms

AAPA	— American Association of Port Authorities
ACP	— Agricultural Conservation Program
AMC	— American Mining Congress
API	— American Petroleum Institute
API/NFPA	— American Paper Institute/National Forest Products Association
AWO	— American Waterways Operators, Inc
BMPs	— best management practices
CEQ	— Council on Environmental Quality
Corps	— U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CPI	— Consumer Price Index
CWA	— Clean Water Act
CZM	— Coastal Zone Management
EIS	— Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	— Environmental Protection Agency
FI	— Fertilizer Institute
FmHA	— Farmers Home Administration
FWS	— Fish and Wildlife Service
GNP	— gross national product
IWR	— Institute for Water Resources
LWCF	— Land and Water Conservation Fund Act
MOA	— memorandum of agreement
NCA	— normal crop average
NEPA	— National Environmental Policy Act
NFIP	— National Flood Insurance Program
NMFS	— National Marine Fisheries Service
NPDES	— National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
NSF	— National Science Foundation
NWTS	— National Wetlands Trend Study
OCRM	— Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management
OCZM	— Office of Coastal Zone Management
OMB	— Office of Management and Budget
ORD	— Office of Research and Development (EPA)
OTA	— Office of Technology Assessment
PIK	— Payment-in-Kind Program
POWDR	— Protect Our Wetlands and Duck Resources Act
RIA	— regulatory impact assessment
SCS	— Soil Conservation Service
USDA	— U.S. Department of Agriculture
WES	— Waterways Experiment Station

Glossary

Acquisition	— the purchase of the full rights to a property.
Alluvium-soil	— composed primarily of eroded material, such as sand, silt or clay, that has been deposited on land by rivers and streams overflowing their banks.
Barrier island	— a detached portion of a barrier bar, usually formed through wave deposits, lying offshore, and usually parallel to the shore whose crest rises above high water.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	— the demand for dissolved oxygen needed for the decomposition of organic matter in water. If the amount of oxygen dissolved in water is high and the organic matter present is low, the BOD is low, and vice versa.
Biomass	— the total amount of organic material present during a specific instance in a community or in a particular population or other component of the community.
Bog	— a term commonly applied to forested wetlands formed in deep, steep-sided lakes with small watershed areas and poor drainage. Decomposition rates are characteristically slow, resulting in extensive deposits of peat. Floating mats of Sphagnum moss are commonly associated with bogs.
Bottom land	— flat-lying areas adjacent to rivers, which are subject to annual flooding.
Brackish	— a mixture of freshwater and saltwater typically found in estuarine areas.
Bulkhead	— a structure usually running parallel to the shoreline of a river, stream, or lake to protect adjacent lands from erosion due to current or wave action, and to protect channels from upland sedimentation.
Conditioning (permit)	— requirements attached to a permit that dictate the mitigation of or compensation for development project impacts.
Cumulative impacts	— those impacts on the environment that result from the incremental impact of a development activity when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future activities.
Deciduous	— a descriptive term for woody plants that shed their green leaves or needles during the cold or dry season.
Detritus	— a partially decomposed organic material produced by the disintegration and decay of plant tissues, principally leaves and stems.

- Dike**—a wall or mound built around a low-lying area to prevent flooding.
- Drainage basin or watershed**—the area within which all surface water runoff will normally gather in a single tributary, stream, river, conduit, or other water course. This area is determined by topography that forms drainage divides between watersheds.
- Ecosystem**—the system of interrelationships between plants and animals and their environment.
- Emergent**—an erect, rooted herbaceous hydrophyte that may be temporarily or permanently flooded at the base, but is nearly always exposed at the upper portion.
- Endangered**—nearing extinction; existence of the organism and its environment are in immediate jeopardy; distribution is usually restricted to highly specific habitats.
- Estuary**—the mouth of a river entering the sea where the current of the river meets the tide and where salt and fresh waters mix.
- Eutrophication**—an increase in concentration of nutrients in rivers, estuaries, and other bodies of water. This increase may be due to natural causes, man's influence, or a combination of both.
- Evergreen**—a descriptive term for woody plants that retain their green leaves or needles throughout the year.
- Flood hydrographs**—graphs of the time distribution of runoff from a drainage basin which are used to analyze flooding characteristics.
- Flood plain**—an area adjacent to a lake, stream, ocean, or other body of water lying outside of the ordinary banks of the water body and periodically inundated by flood flows.
- Flyways**—routes followed by migrating birds.
- Food chain**—the means by which energy and material are transferred from a producer (a green plant) to herbivores and carnivores.
- General permit**—a type of permit that is issued for a category or categories of work or structures when those structures or work are substantially similar in nature and cause only minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental impacts.
- Glacial drift**—sediment accumulated as a result of glaciation, under a glacier, at its margins, or beyond.
- Ground water**—water that penetrates the Earth's surface from precipitation and from infiltration by streams, ponds, and lakes.
- Habitat**—the range of environmental factors at a particular location supporting specific plant and animal communities.
- Herbaceous**—plant material characterized by the absence of wood.
- Hydrophyte**—any plant growing in a soil that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water content.
- Indirect impacts**—impacts removed from both the direct area and time that development occurs.
- Mangrove**—a term denoting any salt-tolerant intertidal tree species.
- Marsh**—a common term applied to describe treeless wetlands characterized by shallow water and abundant emergent, floating, and submergent wetland flora. Typically found in shallow basins, on lake margins, along low-gradient rivers and in low-energy tidal areas.
- Mitigation**—a term that describes the efforts to lessen, or compensate for the impacts of a development project.
- Mudflat-bare, flat bottoms of lakes, rivers, and estuaries**, which are largely filled with organic deposits, and periodically exposed by a lowering of the water table.
- Nationwide permit**—A type of general permit authorized for the entire Nation.
- Organic soil**—a "histosol" as defined by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. In general, a soil is a histosol either if more than 50 percent of the upper 80 cm of soil is organic material or if organic material of any thickness rests on rock or on fragmented material having interstices filled with organic materials.
- Peat**—organic soil which has undergone very little decomposition so that plant remains can be identified.
- Permeability**—the property of soil or rock to transmit water or air.
- Productivity, gross primary**—the rate at which energy is fixed by a particular population or community of producers.
- Productivity, net primary**—the rate of increase in the energy that is contained in a particular population or community of producers after the amount of energy that is lost by respiration is deducted from the gross productivity.
- Recharge (ground water)**—the percolation of surface water to the water table.
- Riparian**—habitats adjacent to rivers and streams.
- Riprap**—a bulkhead or other structure constructed of selected rock or concrete and placed so as to dissipate wave energy or collect sand along a shoreline.
- Sedge**—a grasslike plant in appearance, of the family cyperaceae, often with a triangular base.
- Shrub**—a woody plant that at maturity is less than 6 meters tall, usually exhibiting several erect, spreading, or prostrate stems and a generally bushy appearance.
- Slough**—a small body of stagnant water, or a small marshy or swampy tract of land.

Submergent—a herbaceous or nonvascular plant, either rooted or nonrooted, which lies entirely beneath the water surface, except for flowering parts in some species.

Substrate—the bottom surface on which plants grow.

Swamp—a forested wetland.

Threatened—nearing endangered status.

Tundra—a wet arctic grassland dominated by lichens and Sphagnum mosses. It is characterized by a thick spongy mat of living and undecayed vegetation that

is often saturated with water.

Turbidity—the cloudy rendition of a body of water that contains suspended material, such as clay or silt particles, dead organisms, or small living plants or animals.

Watershed—the region drained by or contributing water to a stream, lake, or other body of water.

Water table—the upper surface of ground water in the zone of saturation.