APPENDIX A - ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND GLOSSARY OF COMMON TERMS

$\mu g/m^3$	Micrograms per cubic meter of air
AAHUs	Average Annual Habitat Units
ADCIRC	Advanced CIRCulation
AEP	Alternatives Evaluation Process
APE	Area of Potential Effect
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATV	All-terrain vehicle
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BFI	Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc. a subsidiary of Allied Waste Industries, Inc.
BLH	Bottomland Hardwoods
BMP	Best management practice
BOC	BOC Gases
BOD	Biological oxygen demand
BOEMRE	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement
BP	Before present
BP p.l.c.	British Petroleum Private Limited Company
ca.	circa
CAA	Clean Air Act of 1970
CAR	Coordination Act Reports
CBVC	Coconut Beach Volleyball Complex
CED	Comprehensive Environmental Document
CEMVN	US Army Corps of Engineers, Mississippi Valley Division New Orleans District
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
CFDC	Caernarvon Freshwater Diversion Canal
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CH_4	methane
CIAP	Coastal Impact Assistance Program
CMI	Congestion Management Index
CO	Carbon monoxide
COC	Constituents of Concern
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CPRAB	Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority Board
CSX	CSX Corporation
cy	cubic yards
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWPPRA	Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act

dB	Decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DCRT	Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism
DDT	dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DFIRM	Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map
DMAT	Mobile Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DNL	Day-night average sound level
DO	Dissolved oxygen
DoD	United States Department of Defense
E	Endangered (when used in tables)
EA	Environmental Assessment
EBI	Elevating Boats, LLC
EC	Engineering Circular
EDC	Environmental design commitment
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIFS	Economic Impact Forecast System
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency operation centers
ER	Engineering Regulation
ERDC	Engineering Research Development Center
ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973
Phase I ESA	Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
ft	feet
ft/s	feet per second
FWCAR	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report
FWOP	Future without Project
FWP	Fish and Wildlife Propagation
FY	Fiscal Year
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIWW	Gulf Intracoastal Waterway
GMFMC	Gulf of Mexico Fisheries Management Council
GNO	Greater New Orleans
GNOCDC	Greater New Orleans Community Data Center
GPS	Global Positioning Systems
GSMFC	Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission
GSRC	Gulf South Research Corporation
HFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HNC	Houma Navigation Canal
HSDRRS	Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction System
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index

HTRW	Hazardous, toxic and radioactive waste
HU	Habitat Unit
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
I	Interstate
ICS	Interim Closure Structure
IER	Individual Environmental Report
IEPR	Independent External Peer Review
IHNC	Inner Harbor Navigation Canal
IPET	Interagency Performance Evaluation Taskforce
JLNHPP	Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve
JPFD	Jefferson Parish Fire Department
JPM-OS	Joint Probability Method with Optimal Sampling
JPPSS	Jefferson Parish Public School System
LA	Louisiana Highway
LACPR	Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration
LCPRB	Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Board
LADOTD	Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development
LCA	Louisiana Coastal Area Program
LCWCRTF	Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force
LDEQ	Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
LDHH	Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals
LDNR	Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
LDWF	Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Lf	Linear Feet
LNHP	Louisiana Natural Heritage Program
LOS	Level-of-service
LPBF	Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation
LPV	Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity Project
LRA	Louisiana Recovery Authority
LSU	Louisiana State University
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
mg/l	Milligrams per liter
mg/m^3	Milligrams per cubic meter of air
Map Mod	Flood Map Modernization
MMS	Minerals Management Service, now known as Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE)
MMPA	Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
mph	miles per hour
MRGO	Mississippi River Gulf Outlet
MRL	Mississippi River Levee
MRT	Mississippi River and Tributaries
MS	Mississippi highway
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAD	North American Datum

NAVD 88	North American Vertical Datum 88
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGO	non-governmental organization
NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum
NH_3	Ammonia
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NLAA	Not likely to adversely affect
NLSER	NFIP Levee System Evaluation Report
NMFS	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service
NO_2	Nitrogen dioxide
NO_X	Nitrous Oxides
NOAA	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NOPD	New Orleans Police Department
NOV	New Orleans to Venice Federal Levee Project
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSRR	Norfolk Southern Railroad
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity units
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
O_3	Ozone
OCPR	Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
OMRR&R	Operational, Maintenance, Repair, Replacement and Rehabilitation
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
P	Primary
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
Pb	Lead
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PCASG	Primary Care Access and Stabilization Grant
PCR	Primary Contact Recreation
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PDT	Project delivery team
P L	Public Law
PM-2.5	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
PM-10	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
PPA	Project Partnering Agreements
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
PPSB	Plaquemines Parish School Board
ppt	Parts per thousand
P&S	Plans and Specifications

RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REC	Recognized Environmental Condition
RECAP	Risk Evaluation Corrective Action Programs
RIP	Rehabilitation and Inspection Program
RPC	Regional Planning Commission
ROD	Record of Decision
ROI	Region of Influence
ROW	Right of Way
RTV	Rational Threshold Value
S	Secondary
SAV	Submerged aquatic vegetation
SCR	Secondary Contact Recreation
SELA	Southeast Louisiana Urban Flood Control Project
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SI	Suitability Index
SIR	Supplemental Information Report
SO_2	Sulfur oxide
SOC	Sites of Concern
SOD	Sediment oxygen demand
SPH	Standard Project Hurricane
SWBNO	Sewage and Water Board of New Orleans
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
T	Threatened
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TRB	Transportation Research Board
TSP	tentatively selected plan
U.S.	United States
US	U.S. Highway
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USCB	U.S. Census Bureau
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
WBV	West Bank and Vicinity
WCC	West Closure Complex
WGS	World Geodetic System
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WRDA	Water Resources Development Act
WVA	Wetland Value Assessment

GLOSSARY OF COMMON TERMS

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Alternative Arrangements or Alternative NEPA Arrangements – arrangements made by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers , Mississippi Valley Division, New Orleans District (CEMVN) as a way to accelerate construction of the hurricane and storm damage reduction projects (HSDRRS), while still maintaining the spirit and intent of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) process. The President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), other Federal and state agencies, the public, and non-governmental organizations concurred with the CEMVN's determination and use of the Alternative Arrangements.

100-year level of risk reduction – the level of risk reduction offered by the HSDRRS decreases the hazard of a storm surge that has a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The levees, floodwalls, and all structures in the HSDRRS are being raised to this level.

Affected Environment – the area impacted by the proposed alternatives. It includes the area of ecological, cultural, social, aesthetic, and economic resources affected by the alternatives.

Armoring – material used to protect earthen levee slopes (e.g., grass, rip-rap, concrete slabs).

Bottomland Hardwood (BLH) Forest – a habitat type often classified as a wetland (although not necessarily a jurisdictional wetland type under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act) comprising woody vegetation adapted to periodic flooding and located on river floodplains of the Southeastern U.S.

Borrow – soil material comprised mostly of clay needed for building earthen levees, excavated and moved from one location to another.

Borrow IER – an Individual Environmental Report (IER) in which the Proposed Action is to provide the clay fill used for building the earthen levees in components of the HSDRRS.

Breakwater – an offshore barrier that protects a harbor or shore from the full energy of waves

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) – In December 2005, the Louisiana legislature, through Act 8 of the First Extraordinary Session of 2005, established the CPRA as the single state entity with authority to articulate a clear statement of priorities and to focus development and implementation efforts to achieve comprehensive coastal protection for Louisiana.

Council on Environmental Quality or CEQ – a division of the Executive Office of the President that coordinates Federal environmental efforts in the U.S. and which assists in developing environmental policies and initiatives and NEPA oversight.

Comprehensive Environmental Document or CED – the document written by the CEMVN to partially satisfy the Alternative NEPA Arrangements which describes the integration of all IERs into a systematic planning effort. The document provided a description of the cumulative impacts of all projects proposed in the Greater New Orleans Metropolitan Area, a mitigation process and the CEMVN mitigation measures, future operations and maintenance requirements, coordination and consultation activities, and compliance with all applicable environmental laws. Additionally, supplements to the CED will likely be produced in the future as construction is completed and mitigation and monitoring efforts continue, other phases of the CED will be presented to the public.

Cumulative Impacts – as defined by CEQ, "the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. (40 Code of Federal Regulations §1508.7)".

Cumulative Impact Analysis – investigation conducted after the analysis of a proposed action that examines the cause-and-effect relationships between multiple actions and the affected resources and habitats.

Decision Record – a fully informed determination made by the CEMVN District Commander that construction of the Proposed Action described by a particular IER is justified, in compliance with environmental regulations, and is in the public interest for that portion of the HSDRRS.

Engineered Interim Structures or Engineered Construction Closures – structures used to provide the 100-year level of hurricane and storm damage risk reduction through the construction phase until a project component's construction is complete.

Environmental Impact Statement or EIS – a NEPA document completed to evaluate an agency action that may significantly affect the quality of the human and natural environment.

Floodwall – a man-made, structurally reinforced concrete wall built on top a levee, or in place of a levee, and designed and constructed to hold back flood waters.

Floodgate – a man-made structure on land that provides access through levees or floodwalls and can include different types of gates, such as swing gate, miter gate, slide gate, horizontal slide gates, overhead slide gate, and fold-up gate.

Foreshore Protection – the use of armoring at the flood side toe of the levee to protect from erosion associated with wave action.

Fronting Protection – structures that generally protect pump stations from wave and tidal energy, which can include floodwalls, breakwaters, and closure gates.

Greater New Orleans Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction System or HSDRRS – broadly defined as the $14 billion civil works project consisting of a 350-mile system of levees, floodwalls, gates, and pumps which provides 100-year storm level of risk reduction to southeastern Louisiana. However, the scope of effort for the CED is the HSDRRS portion of the Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity (LPV) and the West Bank and Vicinity (WBV) Hurricane Protection Projects, which includes approximately 217 miles of new 100-year level of flood risk reduction work within the Greater New Orleans Metropolitan Area performed by the CEMVN and analyzed under the Alternative NEPA Arrangements since March of 2007.

HSDRRS 2011 – all of the HSDRRS construction work, including any interim measures, used to bring the HSDRRS to the 2011 design elevation to provide the 100-year level of risk reduction.

HSDRRS 2057 – the additional HSDRRS earthen levee lifts required, but not authorized or funded, to provide 100-year level risk reduction elevations for the 50-year lifespan of the HSDRRS (through the year 2057) and analyzed as proposed construction which has not occurred in the CED.

Impacts – any adverse or beneficial consequences to the human environment caused by the implementation of a proposed action(s), including any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources should the proposed action be implemented. Impacts can be considered to be directly caused by the proposed action or indirectly caused by the action, and long-term or permanent, as well as short-term or temporary.

Individual Environmental Report or IER – the document used to satisfy the Alternative NEPA Arrangements for a particular Proposed Action in a specific HSDRRS sub-basin(s) within the Greater New Orleans Metropolitan Area.

IER Supplemental – an additional document to an original risk reduction, borrow, or mitigation IER prepared to incorporate a change to the original Proposed Action. This may be due to design, construction, or other constraints.

Joint Probability Method with Optimal Sampling Process or JPM-OS – a probabilistic modeling method that takes into account the uncertainties in the various input parameters. The process enables the end-user to take this spatial variability into account in the hydraulic design process of flood risk reduction systems.

Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity or LPV – component projects of the HSDRRS which are geographically located on the east bank side of the Mississippi River, consisting of five sub-basins.

Levee – an earthen embankment whose primary purpose is to furnish flood risk reduction from high water.

Mississippi River and Tributaries Project or MRT – Mississippi River and Tributaries Project, originated in 1928 after the great flood of 1927, which provided for flood control and construction of levees in Louisiana and other states along the Mississippi River.

Mitigation – As defined by CEQ, it includes five parts: 1) avoidance of an impact by changing or not implementing the proposed action, 2) minimization of the impact by limiting the proposed action, 3) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment, 4) reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance, and 5) compensation for an impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Mitigation IER – an IER which describes, documents, and prescribes the compensatory mitigation necessary to reduce an adverse impact for the construction of a HSDRRS Proposed Action on wetlands and non-jurisdictional bottom land hardwoods (BLH).

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 or NEPA – a U.S. law that established a National policy promoting the enhancement of the environment and public review of major Federal actions, and which also established the CEQ.

National Flood Insurance Program or NFIP – Managed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the three components of the NFIP are flood insurance, floodplain management, and flood hazard mapping.

No Action Alternative – CEQ's requirement to consider the environmental consequences of not undertaking the proposed action.

Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Replacement, and Rehabilitation or OMRR&R Manuals – specific directions and instructions provided from the USACE to the non-Federal sponsors, who will operate, maintain, repair, replace, and rehabilitate the entire system, upon the USACE completion.

Proposed Action – the preferred alternative that meets the purpose and need of a project.

Pump Station – a building and machinery for raising, compressing, or transferring water as part of a forced drainage system.

Risk Reduction IER – an IER in which the Proposed Action would construct a portion of the HSDRRS component reaches to provide 100-year level of risk reduction and, therefore, reduces risk from this occurrence to the general population of southeastern Louisiana. Also known as the HSDRRS 2011.

Sector gate – similar to a floodgate, but is much larger, it reduces the risk of flooding to a particular area within the overall flood risk reduction system.

Scour protection – the use of armoring to protect earthen levees from erosion.

Structural Superiority – enhanced design elevation which incorporates 2 feet to the future design conditions for those HSDRRS structures that would be very difficult to rebuild, if damaged, because of a disruption in services. Examples are major highway and railroad gates that require detours, pumping station fronting protection that requires reductions to pumping capacity, sector gated structures, etc.

Sub-basin – nine specific geographic areas within the HSDRRS protected by a specific component or components of the system.

Supplemental Appropriations Acts – in response to the widespread destruction caused by Hurricane Katrina, Congress authorized emergency supplemental appropriations bills (Public Law 109-61, 109-62, 109-148, 109-234, 110-28, and 110-252) which provided funds for emergency response and recovery needs. The CEMVN generally describes work for hurricane and storm damage reduction by supplemental number (3rd Supplemental, 4th Supplemental, etc.).

Surge barrier – similar to a floodwall, but built on a larger scale and within a waterway to provide a first level of reduction in wave attenuation.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or USACE – Federal agency tasked to investigate, develop, and maintain the Nation's water and related environmental resources.

USACE, Mississippi Valley Division, New Orleans District or CEMVN – the USACE District tasked with developing the HSDRRS and other Federal hurricane storm damage projects within South Louisiana.

West Bank and Vicinity or WBV – component projects of the HSDRRS which are geographically located on the west bank side of the Mississippi River, consisting of four sub-basins.

Wetlands – an ecosystem that depends on constant or recurrent, shallow flooding or saturation at or near the surface. The USACE regulates activities in wetlands under the Clean Water Act, Section 401(33 United States Code [U.S.C.] 1341) or 404 (33 U.S.C 1344), and the Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10 (33 U.S.C 403).