

Army NEPA Glossary

This Glossary is provided as a resource for preparing technical glossaries and related explanatory material (such as text-box explanations of technical concepts) to support preparation of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents. The primary purpose of this glossary is to enhance reader understanding of words and phrases common in Army NEPA documents. **NEPA practitioners are not required to use these definitions.**

Definitions in this glossary were derived from the most authoritative sources available (e.g., a statute, Federal Regulation, technical reference book, Army Regulation, Field Manual, or reliable sources on the Internet). Sources used for the words and terms used in this glossary are cited in brackets. Full citations of references used in compiling this glossary are provided at the end of the document under references.

List of Acronyms

Provided after the list of glossary terms is listing of acronyms and abbreviations commonly used in the Army.

Input and Suggested Improvements

The US Army Environmental Center welcomes input and suggestions. Send your input by e-mail to NEPA@aec.apgea.army.mil (note, you may need to copy and paste this e-mail address to your e-mail software).

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A

active component (AC) [FM 4-01.011]

The active Army component of the United States Army refers to units on full-time active duty, as distinguished from the Reserve component that is composed of units of the United States Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

administrative record

A record of all documents (hard copies, electronic files, briefing charts, files, photographs, or other documents and records) relied upon in preparing a NEPA document. The administrative record documents the proponent's consideration of all relevant and reasonable factors and should include evidence of diverging opinions and criticisms of the proposed action or its reasonable alternatives. Overall, the administrative record should demonstrate and document that the Army took a "hard look" at the proposed action and its reasonable alternatives as required by law.

Additional information on preparing, and contents of, an administrative record are available at this site on the Internet: <http://www.fws.gov/policy/library/m0063.html>

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) [<http://www.nationaltrust.org>]

Independent federal agency responsible for implementing the Section 106 and Section 110 review processes in the National Historic Preservation Act.

aerial port of debarkation (APOD) [FM 4-01.30]

An aerial port within the theater of operations where the strategic transportation of forces is completed.

aerial port of embarkation (APOE) [FM 4-01.30]

A station which serves as an authorized port to process and clear aircraft (scheduled, tactical, and ferried) and traffic for departure from the country in which located.

aesthetic resources (see also visual resources)

The components of the environment as perceived through the visual sense only. Aesthetic specifically refers to beauty in both form and appearance.

affected environment [40 CFR §1502.15]

A portion of the NEPA document that succinctly describes the environment of the area(s) to be affected or created by the alternatives under consideration. The descriptions shall be no longer than is necessary to understand the effects of the

alternatives. Data and analyses in a statement shall be commensurate with the importance of the impact, with less important material summarized, consolidated, or simply referenced.

Includes the environmental and regulatory setting of the proposed action. The environmental setting includes the physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of proposed action, including all natural resources (wetlands, wildlife, etc.), and the built environment (cultural resources, socioeconomics, etc.). Within the regulatory setting, the affected environment would include all applicable laws, regulations, permits, and policies associated with the effects of the proposed action.

agricultural outlease [AR 200-3]

Use of Army lands under a lease to an agency, organization, or person for growing crops or grazing animals.

airspace, special use [AR 95-2]

An area with specific vertical and lateral limits, identified by an area upon the surface of the earth in which activities must be confined because of their nature or where aircraft operations not a part of those activities may be limited or restricted.

alternative [40 CFR §1502.4].

A reasonable way to fix the identified problem or satisfy the stated need.

alternative courses of action

This section is the heart of the environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. It should present the environmental impacts of the proposal and the alternatives in comparative form, thus sharply defining the issues and providing a clear basis for choice among options by the decision maker and the public. In this section agencies shall:

- a. Rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives, and for alternatives that were eliminated from detailed study, briefly discuss the reasons for their having been eliminated.
- b. Devote substantial treatment to each alternative considered in detail, including the proposed action, so that reviewers may evaluate their comparative merits.
- c. Include reasonable alternatives not within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.
- d. Include the alternative of no action.
- e. Identify the agency's preferred alternative or alternatives, if one or more exists, in the draft statement and identify such alternative in the final statement unless another law prohibits the expression of such a preference.
- f. Include appropriate mitigation measures not already included in the proposed action or alternatives.

ambient [<http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/soe/95/28.htm>]

The background or surrounding parameters occurring in the environment.

ammunition supply points (ASP) [FM 4-01.30]

The Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) has the mission of supporting installations with ammunition and explosives (Class V). The ASP is staffed and equipped to support all Class V missions and is capable of storing all categories of munitions and explosives.

anaerobic [http://capp.water.usgs.gov/GIP/h2o_gloss]

Pertaining to, taking place in, or caused by the absence of oxygen.

aquifer [Department of Energy, 1998]

A body of rock or sediment that is capable of transmitting groundwater and yielding usable quantities of water to wells or springs. *EPA regulations define "aquifer" as follows (different regulations vary slightly in wording):* An underground geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is capable of yielding a significant amount of water to wells or springs.

area of interest or influence (see also region of influence)

Often defined in NEPA documents to prescribe the geographic extent that is being evaluated for a particular resource. It may vary among resources. Thus, the area of interest for air emissions, which may be widely dispersed, or for wildlife, which are mobile, may be larger than the area of interest for plants, which are sedentary. This term is often used in association with the consideration of project or cumulative impacts.

Army compatible use buffer (ACUB) [AR 210-20]

An ACUB is defined as a formal agreement between the Army and eligible entities for acquisition of land or interest in land and/or water rights from willing sellers. This agreement may provide for limiting encroachment on the installation through acquisition of development rights, cooperative agreements, conservation easements, and other means in accordance with applicable laws. Development and implementation of an ACUB may not constitute an acquisition of real property. Conveyances, as authorized by Section 2812 may supplement ACUBs or be executed individually. This agreement—

- a. Permits the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a Military Department to enter into an agreement with an eligible entity (state, political subdivisions, or private sector conservation organization) to address the use of development of real property near a military installation for specific purposes; and to accept on behalf of the United States any property or interest acquired pursuant to such agreements.
- b. Provides for the acquisition by eligible entity of all rights, title, interest in and to any real property; and sharing by the United States and the entity of the acquisition costs.

- c. Requires the eligible entity, only upon the request of the secretary of the military department concerned, to transfer to the United States the minimum property or interests necessary to avoid encroachment from the use or management of the property.
- d. Allows funds appropriated for operations and maintenance or research, development, testing and evaluation to be used for such agreements for purchase from willing sellers.

Army heliport [AR 95-2]

A facility designated for operating, basing, servicing, and maintaining helicopters.

Army Master Range Plan (AMRP) [AR 350-19]

The master repository for the DCS, G-3/5/7 validated, prioritized, and funded range modernization and training land acquisition projects. It serves as the Army's database of record for all Army-approved range projects in all resorting categories.

Army National Guard (ARNG) [AR 130-5]

That part of the federally recognized organized militia of the several states (The 50 states, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands) that is a land force, is trained, and has its officers appointed under the sixteenth clause of section 8, article I of the Constitution; and is organized, armed, and equipped wholly or partly at Federal expense.

arterial [<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning>]

A class of roads serving major traffic movements (high-speed, high volume) for travel between major points.

associated funerary objects [Title 25 USC §3001 (3)(A)]

Objects that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later, and both the human remains and associated funerary objects are presently in the possession or control of a Federal agency or museum, except that other items exclusively made for burial purposes or to contain human remains shall be considered as associated funerary objects.

attainment area [Department of Energy, 1998]

An area that the Environmental Protection Agency has designated as being in compliance with one or more of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead, and particulate matter. An area may be in attainment for some pollutants but not for others. (See National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), nonattainment area, and particulate matter.)

average annual daily traffic (AADT) [<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning>]

The total volume of traffic on a highway segment for one year, divided by the number of days in the year.

B

background levels [<http://www.epa.gov/iris/gloss8.htm>]

Two types of background levels may exist for chemical substances: (a) Naturally occurring levels: Ambient concentrations of substances present in the environment, without human influence; (b) Anthropogenic levels: Concentrations of substances present in the environment due to human-made, non-site sources (e.g., automobiles, industries).

balance [FM 4-01.30]

The matching of vehicle characteristics with route characteristics to ensure that vehicle traffic does not exceed the most limiting feature of a route.

baseline [Department of Energy, 1998]

The existing environmental conditions against which impacts of the proposed action and its alternatives can be compared. For a specific NEPA document, a further statement can be included about the date or conditions that are considered the baseline. For example: For this Environmental Impact Statement the environmental baseline is the environmental condition of the site as it exists in 1999.

battalion [DA Pamphlet 10-1]

A battalion consists of four to six companies and is normally commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel. A battalion is tactically and administratively self-sufficient and capable of independent operations of limited duration and scope. In performance of particular missions, battalions are capable of cross-attachment of companies of different types to form battalion-sized task forces. An armored cavalry or air cavalry unit of equivalent size is called a squadron. See also company, platoon.

benefit

Used in opposition to impacts (effects), which are typically considered as negative, to denote positive impacts (effects) of an action.

best available control technology (BACT) [Department of Energy, 1998]

Available devices, systems, or techniques used to achieve the maximum reduction of air-pollutant emissions while considering energy, environmental, and economic impacts. BACT is determined on a case-by-case basis for new sources or major modifications to existing sources in areas that are in attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). BACT does not permit

emissions in excess of those allowed under any Clean Air Act provisions. See also National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

best demonstrated available technology (BDAT) [Department of Energy, 1998]

The most effective commercially available means of treating specific types of hazardous waste, as designated by the Environmental Protection Agency in 40 CFR §268. BDATs may change with advances in treatment technologies.

best management practices (BMP) [Department of Energy, 1998]

Structural, nonstructural, and managerial techniques, other than effluent limitations, to prevent or reduce pollution of surface water. They are the most effective and practical means to control pollutants that are compatible with the productive use of the resource to which they are applied. BMPs are used in both urban and agricultural areas. BMPs can include schedules of activities; prohibitions of practices; maintenance procedures; treatment requirements; operating procedures; and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

bio-accumulation [<http://www.epa.gov/garbage/dmg2/glossary.pdf>]

The retaining and accumulation over time of certain chemical compounds in organic matter such as the tissues of plants and animals used as food sources.

biodiversity [<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms>]

Refers to the variety and variability among living organisms and the ecological complexes in which they occur. Diversity can be defined as the number of different items and their relative frequencies. For biological diversity, these items are organized at many levels, ranging from complete ecosystems to the biochemical structures that are the molecular basis of heredity. Thus, the term encompasses different ecosystems, species, and genes. Biodiversity in a system is important because it is an indication of the system's health and resilience - the greater the biodiversity, the better the health of the system and the greater its resilience in responding to stressors.

biological assessment [Fish and Wildlife Service, 1998]

Information prepared by, or under the direction of, a Federal agency to determine whether a proposed action is likely to: (1) adversely affect listed species or designated critical habitat; (2) jeopardize the continued existence of species that are proposed for listing; or (3) adversely modify proposed critical habitat. Biological assessments must be prepared for "major construction activities." See 50 CFR §402.02. The outcome of this biological assessment determines whether formal consultation or a conference is necessary.

Biological Opinion (BO) [US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1998]

A document which includes: (1) the opinion of the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service as to whether or not a Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, or result in the destruction

or adverse modification of designated critical habitat; (2) a summary of the information on which the opinion is based; and (3) a detailed discussion of the effects of the action on listed species or designated critical habitat.

brigade [FM 1-02]

A unit usually smaller than a division to which are attached groups and/or battalions and smaller units tailored to meet anticipated requirements. A unit consisting of two or more battalions and a headquarters. Also called bde. See also battalion.

buffer zones [AR 405-70]

An area required to be left vacant for safety or zoning reasons. Although vacant, it is considered fully used.

burial site [Title 25 §3001(1)]

Any natural or prepared physical location, whether originally below, on, or above the surface of the earth, into which as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, individual human remains are deposited.

C

candidate species [Department of Energy, 1998]

Plant and animal taxa considered for possible addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Species. These are taxa for which the Fish and Wildlife Service has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support issuance of a proposal to list, but issuance of a proposed rule is currently precluded by higher priority listing actions. (See endangered species and threatened species.)

carcinogen [<http://www.epa.gov/iris/gloss8.htm>]

An agent capable of inducing cancer.

carcinogenesis [<http://www.epa.gov/iris/gloss8.htm>]

The origin or production of a benign or malignant tumor. The carcinogenic event modifies the genome and/or other molecular control mechanisms of the target cells, giving rise to a population of altered cells.

carrying capacity [AR 350-19]

The level of land use activity at which land resource conditions are sustained or beyond which measures must be taken to repair land to an acceptable condition.

carrying capacity analysis [CEQ, 1997]

Identifies thresholds (as constraints on development) and provides mechanisms to monitor the incremental use of unused capacity. Carrying capacity in the ecological context is defined as the threshold of stress below which populations

and ecosystem functions can be sustained. In the social context, the carrying capacity of a region is measured by the level of services (including ecological services) desired by the populace.

Categorical Exclusion (CX) [40 CFR §1508.4]

A category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment and which have been found to have no such effect in procedures adopted by a Federal agency in implementation of these regulations (§1507.3) and for which, therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required. An agency may decide in its procedures or otherwise, to prepare environmental assessments for the reasons stated in Section 1508.9 even though it is not required to do so. Any procedures under this section shall provide for extraordinary circumstances in which a normally excluded action may have a significant environmental effect.

Categorical Exclusion (CX) [32 CFR §651.28; 32 CFR §651.29]

A category of actions with no individual or cumulative effect on the human environment or natural environment, and for which neither an Environmental Assessment (EA) nor an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required. The use of a CX is intended to reduce paperwork and eliminate delays in the initiation and completion of proposed actions that have no significant impact. To use a CX, the proponent must satisfy the following three screening conditions: (1) the action has not been segmented. Segmentation can occur when an action is broken down into small parts in order to avoid the appearance of significance of the total action. (2) no exceptional circumstances exist, and (3) one (or more) CX encompasses the proposed action. See Appendix B of 32 CFR §651 for complete listing of Army approved Categorical Exclusions.

category code [AR 405-45; TC 25-8]

A series of numerical codes used to classify and categorize Department of Defense real property based on usage of the facility. These code numbers are based on nine basic functional classes directed by the Department of Defense. The Army generally uses a five digit code to plan, program, budget, design, construct, inventory, and maintain its facilities.

charrette [AR 350-19]

An intensive planning session where designers and others collaborate on a vision for development. It provides a forum for ideas and offers the unique advantage of giving immediate feedback to the designers. More importantly, it allows everyone who participates to be a mutual author of the plan. The charrette process is focused workshop(s), which take place during the early phase of the design process. All project team members meet together to exchange ideas, encouraging generation of integrated design solutions.

close column [FM 4-01.011]

A form of convoy organization that provides the greatest degree of convoy control. It is characterized by vehicle intervals of 25 to 50 meters and speeds under 25 mph. Close column is normally used during limited visibility or on poorly marked or congested roads.

closed range [AR 350-19]

A range that has been taken out of service as a range and that either has been put to new uses that are incompatible with range activities or is no longer considered by the military to be a potential range area. (As an example, an incompatible use may include the construction of a permanent building not compatible with range operations or training. Such incompatible uses would include construction of housing, schools, hospitals, clinics, commissaries, libraries, and other such buildings.) A closed range is still under the control of the DOD component.

co-lead agency

Agencies that equally share primary responsibility for the implementation of NEPA analysis for a project falls equally under their respective purviews. See also lead agency.

collective training [TC 25-8]

Training either in institutions or units that prepares cohesive teams and units to accomplish their missions on the battlefield and in operations other than war.

collector (highway) [<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning>]

In rural areas, routes that serve intra-county rather than statewide travel. In urban areas, streets that provide direct access to neighborhoods and arterials.

combined arms live-fire exercise (CALFEX) [TC 25-8]

A combat exercise in which a combined-arms team, in combat formation, conducts a coordinated combat firing and maneuver practice to assault, seize, and defend appropriate objectives. The CALFEX may include tactical air support.

command post exercise (CPX) [FM 1-02]

An exercise in which the forces are simulated, involving the commander, the staff, and communications within and between headquarters.

company [DA Pamphlet 10-1]

The company is the basic tactical element of the battalion that can perform a function on its own. Normally consists of 3 to 5 platoons. A company is capable of receiving and controlling additional combat and combat support elements. The size of a company varies depending on the type of unit, but normally ranges from 120 to 140 soldiers. A company is normally commanded by a Captain. An artillery unit of comparable size is a battery. An armored cavalry or air cavalry unit of comparable size is a troop. See also platoon, battalion.

conformity analysis [<http://www.epa.gov/air/genconform/background.htm>]

The Clean Air Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency promulgate rules to ensure that federal actions conform to the appropriate state implementation plans (SIP) for air quality. Two sets of rules (one for transportation and one for all other actions) developed by EPA establish the criteria and procedures governing the determination of this conformity. A conformity analysis follows these criteria and procedures to quantitatively assess whether a proposed federal action conforms with the SIP.

conservation measures [Fish and Wildlife Service, 1998]

Actions to benefit or promote the recovery of listed species that are included by the Federal agency as an integral part of the proposed action. These actions will be taken by the Federal agency or applicant, and serve to minimize or compensate for, project effects on the species under review. These may include actions taken prior to the initiation of consultation, or actions which the Federal agency or applicant have committed to complete in a biological assessment or similar document.

consultation. This is a "term of art." The definition varies, based on with whom you consult.

(a) The goal of consultation is to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking, assess its effects and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties. [36 CFR §800.1(a)].

(b) The goal of consultation is for representatives of a federal agency and of Native American Tribes or Native Hawaiian organization to identify correct disposition of human remains, funerary or sacred items resulting from proposed federal actions, or from discovery of same. [43 CFR §10].

(c) Formal consultation - a process between the US Fish and Wildlife Service and a Federal agency or applicant that: (1) determines whether a proposed Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat; (2) begins with a Federal agency's written request and submittal of a complete initiation package; and (3) concludes with the issuance of a biological opinion and incidental take statement by either of the Services. If a proposed Federal action may affect a listed species or designated critical habitat, formal consultation is required (except when the Services concur, in writing, that a proposed action "is not likely to adversely affect" listed species or designated critical habitat). [50 CFR §402.02; 50 CFR §402.14]

(d) Informal consultation (see informal consultation)

Continental United States (CONUS) [FM 4-01.30]

The 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia. See also OCONUS

controlled airspace [AR 95-2]

Airspace designated as the continental control area, control area, control zone, terminal control zone, transition area, or positive control area. Some or all aircraft within these areas may be subject to air traffic control (ATC).

cooperating agency [40 CFR §1508.5]

Any Federal agency other than a lead agency, which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. A state or local agency of similar qualifications (or, when the effects are on a reservation, an Indian Tribe) may, by agreement with the lead agency, become a cooperating agency.

convoy [AR 55-162]

The movement of any group of 6 or more [military] vehicles temporarily organized to operate as a column, with or without escort, proceeding together under a single commander; or to the dispatching of 10 or more vehicles per hour to the same destination over the same route.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) [<http://www.section4f.com>]

Established by Congress within the Executive Office of the President as part of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) coordinates federal environmental efforts and works closely with agencies and other White House offices in the development of environmental policies and initiatives. The Council's Chair, who is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, serves as the principal environmental policy adviser to the President. The CEQ reports annually to the President on the state of the environment, oversees federal agency implementation of the environmental impact assessment process, and acts as a referee when agencies disagree over the adequacy of such assessments.

crew-served weapon [TC 25-8]

A weapon system for which a crew of at least two members is required.

criteria pollutant [Department of Energy, 1998]

An air pollutant that is regulated by National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The Environmental Protection Agency must describe the characteristics and potential health and welfare effects that form the basis for setting, or revising, the standard for each regulated pollutant. Criteria pollutants include sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead, and two size classes of particulate matter, *PM10* and *PM2.5*. New pollutants may be added to, or removed from, the list of criteria pollutants as more information becomes available. (See National Ambient Air Quality Standards.) *Note: Sometimes pollutants regulated by state laws are also called criteria pollutants.*

critical habitat [US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1998]

For listed species consists of: (1) the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Act, on which are found those physical or biological features (constituent elements) (a) essential to the conservation of the species and (b) which may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Act, upon a determination by the Secretary that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species. Designated critical habitats are described in 50 CFR §17 and §226.

cultural affiliation: [Title 25 USC §3001(2)]

A relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced historically or prehistorically between a present day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group. Cultural affiliation is established when the preponderance of the evidence -- based on geographical, kinship, biological, archeological, linguistic, folklore, oral tradition, historical evidence, or other information or expert opinion -- reasonably leads to such a conclusion. [43 CFR §10.2 (e)]

cultural items [Title 25 USC §3001(3)]

Human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, cultural patrimony

cultural patrimony [Title 25 USC §3001(3)(D)]

An object having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual Native American, and which, therefore, cannot be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual regardless of whether or not the individual is a member of the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and such object shall have been considered inalienable by such Native American group at the time the object was separated from such group.

cultural resources [AR 200-4]

Historic properties as defined by the NHPA, cultural items as defined by NAGPRA, archeological resources as defined by ARPA, sacred sites as defined in EO 13007 to which access is afforded under AIRFA, and collections and associated records as defined in 36 CFR 79.

cumulative effect (cumulative impact) [40 CFR §1508.7]

The impact on the environment that 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.

D

day/night sound level [http://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/sound-level-d_719.html]

The A-weighted equivalent sound level for a 24-hour period with an additional 10 dB imposed on the equivalent sound levels for night time hours of 10 p.m. to 7 am.

decibel (dB) [Department of Energy, 1998]

A unit for expressing the relative intensity of sounds on a logarithmic scale from zero for the average least perceptible sound to about 130 for the average level at which sound causes pain to humans. For traffic and industrial noise measurements, the A-weighted decibel (dBA), a frequency-weighted noise unit, is widely used. The A-weighted decibel scale corresponds approximately to the frequency response of the human ear and thus correlates well with the loudness perceived by people.

deployment [FM 4-01.011]

In the strategic sense, the planning, preparation, and movement of forces and their support from any location to an area of operations in response to a military need or crisis.

Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives (DOPAA)

The DOPAA is a term that normally applies to the EIS because an EA has no format prescribed in 40 CFR §1500. Locally, it is often applied to environmental assessments because they normally have the same elements as an EIS. The Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives presents a detailed description of the proposed action and the no action alternative. Other alternatives are described in detail if they are analyzed in detail. Alternatives that are not analyzed in detail only receive a cursory description and a brief explanation as to why they were not further considered.

digital multipurpose range (DMPTR) [TC 25-8]

This complex is used to train and test crews and dismounted infantry squads on the skills necessary to detect, identify, engage and defeat stationary infantry and stationary/moving armor targets in a tactical array. In addition to live-fire, this complex can also be used for training with sub-caliber and/or laser training devices. The complex is specifically designed to satisfy the training and qualification requirements for the crews and sections of armor, infantry and aviation units. This complex also supports dismounted infantry squad tactical live-fire operations either independently of, or simultaneously with, supporting vehicles

digital multipurpose range complex (DMPRC) [TC 25-8]

This complex is used to train and test armor, infantry and aviation crews, sections, squads and platoons on skills necessary to detect, identify, engage and defeat stationary and moving infantry and armor targets in a tactical array. Company Combined Arms Live Fire Exercises (CALFEX) may also be conducted on this facility. This complex also accommodates training with subcaliber and/or laser training devices. This complex supports dismounted infantry platoon tactical live-fire operations either independently of, or simultaneously with, supporting vehicles.

direct effects [40 CFR §1508.8(a)]

The effects of an action which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.

direct fire [JP 1-02]

Fire delivered on a target using the target itself as a point of aim for either the weapon or the director. See also indirect fire.

direct runoff [<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms>]

Water that flows over the ground surface or through the ground directly into streams, rivers, and lakes.

dispersion modeling [www.deq.state.mi.us]

Air quality dispersion models estimate the relationship between emissions and the expected pollutant concentration levels at any given point (i.e., a receptor). The concentration of an air pollutant released from a source is affected by dispersion, dilution and decay. Models attempt to parameterize conditions that determine these factors with emission and flow rates, angle of release, effluent temperature, wind speed, wind direction, ambient temperature, atmospheric stability, chemical transformation rates, and removal process rates. The resultant ground level concentration is then compared to the ambient air quality standards to determine if there could be a negative impact on human health or the environment.

doctrine [Joint Publication 1-02]

The fundamental principles by which military forces or elements thereof guide their actions in support of national objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgment in application.

DOPPA

See Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives.

drop zone (DZ) [FM 4-01.30]

A specific area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are air-dropped. See also landing zone.

dud [AR 385-63]

An explosive item or component of a weapon system that fails to function as intended when fired or detonated.

dunnage [FM 4-01.30]

Lumber or other material used to brace and secure cargo to prevent damage.

E

echelons above corps (EAC) [FM 4-01.30]

Army headquarters and organizations that provide the interface between the theater commander (joint or multinational) and the corps for operational matters.

ecosystem [<http://www.wqa.org>]

A system made up of the community of living things (animals, plants, and microorganisms) which are functionally interrelated to each other and the physical and chemical environment in which they live.

effects [40 CFR §1508.8]

Effects and impacts, as used in NEPA, are synonymous. Effects include ecological (such as the effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative. Effects may also include those resulting from actions that may have both beneficial and detrimental effects, even if on balance the agency believes that the effect will be beneficial.

There are direct effects and indirect effects:

- a. Direct effects are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.
- b. Indirect effects are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

effluent [<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms>]

Wastewater--treated or untreated--that flows out of a treatment plant, sewer, or industrial outfall. Generally refers to wastes discharged into surface waters.

eligible property [<http://www.nationaltrust.org>]

Property that meets the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places but is not formally listed.

endangered species

Plants or animals that are in danger of extinction through all or a significant portion of their ranges and that have been listed as endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service following the procedures outlined in the Endangered Species Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR §424). (See threatened species.) The lists of endangered species can be found in 50 CFR §17.11 (wildlife), 50 CFR §17.12 (plants), and 50 CFR §222.23(a) (marine organisms). *Note: Some states also list species as endangered. Thus, in certain cases a state definition would also be appropriate.*

Environmental Assessment (EA) [40 CFR §1508.9]

a. A concise public document for which a federal agency is responsible that serves to:

1. Briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) or a finding of no significant impact.
2. Aid an agency's compliance with NEPA when no environmental impact statement is necessary.
3. Facilitate preparation of an EIS when one is necessary.

b. Include brief discussions of the need for the proposal, of alternatives, of the environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives, and a listing of agencies and persons consulted.

environmental baseline [50 CFR §402.02]

The past and present impacts of all Federal, State, or private actions and other human activities in an action area, the anticipated impacts of all proposed Federal projects in an action area that have already undergone formal or early Section 7 consultation, and the impact of State or private actions that are contemporaneous with the consultation in process.

environmental consequences [40 CFR §1502.16]

Environmental effects of project alternatives, including the proposed action, any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided, the relationship between short-term uses of the human environment, and any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved if the proposal should be implemented.

environmental document [40 CFR §1508.10]

Includes environmental assessments, environmental impact statements, finding of no significant impact (FNSI), and Notice of Intent (NOI).

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) [40 CFR §1508.11]

A detailed written statement required by section 102(2)(C) of NEPA, analyzing the environmental impacts of a proposed action, adverse effects of the project that cannot be avoided, alternative courses of action, short-term uses of the

environment versus the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and any irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) [Title 40 CFR§1502.1, §1508.11 and Sec. 102 (Title 42 USC §4332)]

(1) The primary purpose of an EIS is to serve as an action-forcing device to insure that the policies and goals defined in the Act (NEPA) are infused into the ongoing programs and actions of the Federal Government. It shall provide full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts and shall inform decision-makers and the public of the reasonable alternatives, which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment (40 CFR §1502.1) (see also major federal actions). An EIS is a detailed written statement that addresses:

- a. The environmental impact of the proposed action
- b. Any adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented
- c. Alternatives to the proposed action
- d. The relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity
- e. Any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented.

(2) An EIS is a public document designed to ensure that NEPA policies and goals are incorporated early into the programs and actions of federal agencies. An EIS is intended to provide a full, open, and balanced discussion of significant environmental impacts that may result from a proposed action and alternatives, allowing public review and comment on the proposal and providing a basis for informed decision-making [32 CFR §651.40(a)].

environmental justice [Department of Energy, 1998]

The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Fair treatment means that no group of people, including racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic groups, should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of Federal, state, local, and tribal programs and policies. Executive Order 12898 directs federal agencies to make achieving environmental justice part of their missions by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse effects of agency programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations. (See minority population and low-income population.)

environmental management system (EMS): [<http://www.peercenter.net>]

A management approach which enables an organization to identify, monitor and control its environmental aspects. An EMS is part of the overall management system that includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities,

practices, procedures, processes and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing and maintaining the environmental policy.

environmentally sensitive area [49CFR §194; <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning>]

An area of environmental importance having natural resources which if degraded may lead to significant adverse, social, economic or ecological consequences. These could be areas in or adjacent to aquatic ecosystems, drinking water sources, unique or declining species, habitat, and other similar sites. [49 CFR §194]

erosion [<http://ga.water.usgs.gov>]

The process in which a material is worn away by a stream of liquid (water) or air, often due to the presence of abrasive particles in the stream.

estuary [<http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu>]

A place where fresh and salt water mix, such as a bay, salt marsh, or where a river enters an ocean.

Executive Order [<http://www.nationaltrust.org>]

Official proclamation issued by the President that may set forth policy or direction or establish specific duties in connection with the execution of federal laws and programs.

explosive hazard [AR 350-19]

A condition where danger exists because explosives are present that may react (for example, detonate, deflagrate) in a mishap with potential unacceptable effects (for example, death, injury, damage) to people, property, operational capability, or the environment.

explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) [FM 1-02]

The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance. It may also include explosive ordnance which has become hazardous by damage or deterioration.

F

federal undertaking [FEMA, 2001]

Serving as the trigger for the [Section 106](#) review under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), an undertaking is any Federal project, activity, or program that involves the expenditure of Federal money and can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties. The project, activity, or program must be under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency or licensed or assisted by a Federal agency. These activities may include

construction, rehabilitation and repair projects, demolition, licenses, permits, loans, loan guarantees, grants, Federal property transfers and many other types of Federal involvement.

field training exercise (FTX) [FM 7-0]

An exercise conducted under simulated combat conditions in the field. It exercises command and control of all echelons in battle functions against actual or simulated opposing forces.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI or FONSI) [40 CFR §1508.13]

A document by a Federal agency briefly presenting the reasons why an action, not otherwise excluded (§1508.4), will not have a significant effect on the human environment and for which an environmental impact statement therefore will not be prepared. It shall include the environmental assessment or a summary of it and shall note any other environmental documents related to it (see 40 CFR §1501.7(a)(5)). If the assessment is included, the finding need not repeat any of the discussion in the assessment but may incorporate it by reference.

floodplains

(1) [Department of Energy, 1998] The lowlands and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters and the flood-prone areas of offshore islands. Floodplains include, at a minimum, that area with at least a 1.0 percent chance of being inundated by a flood in any given year. The *base floodplain* is defined as the area, which has a 1.0 percent or greater chance of being flooded in any given year. Such a flood is known as a 100-year flood. The *critical action floodplain* is defined as the area, which has at least a 0.2 percent chance of being flooded in any given year. Such a flood is known as a 500-year flood. Any activity for which even a slight chance of flooding would be too great (e.g., the storage of highly volatile, toxic, or water reactive materials) should not occur in the critical action floodplain. The *probable maximum flood* is the hypothetical flood that is considered to be the most severe reasonably possible flood, based on the comprehensive hydrometeorological application of maximum precipitation and other hydrological factors favorable for maximum flood runoff (e.g., sequential storms and snowmelts). It is usually several times larger than the maximum-recorded flood.

(2) [Executive Order 11988] The lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters including flood-prone areas of offshore islands, including at a minimum, that area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

flyway [http://capp.water.usgs.gov/GIP/h2o_gloss]

A specific air route taken by birds during migration.

ford [FM 4-01.30]

A shallow part of a body of water that may be crossed by wading.

fugitive emissions [Department of Energy, 1998]

1. Emissions that do not pass through a stack, vent, chimney, or similar opening where they could be captured by a control device.
2. Any air pollutant emitted to the atmosphere other than from a stack. Sources of fugitive emissions include pumps; valves; flanges; seals; area sources such as ponds, lagoons, landfills, piles of stored material (e.g., coal); and road construction areas or other areas where earthwork is occurring.

funerary objects

associated funerary objects [Title 25 USC §3001(3)(A)]

Objects that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later, and both the human remains and associated funerary objects are presently in the possession or control of a Federal agency or museum, except that other items exclusively made for burial purposes or to contain human remains shall be considered as associated funerary objects.

unassociated funerary objects [43 CFR §10.2(d)(2)(ii)]

Objects that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later, where the remains are **not** in the possession or control of the Federal agency or museum and the objects can be identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to specific individuals or families or to known human remains or, by a preponderance of the evidence, as having been removed from a specific burial site of an individual culturally affiliated with a particular Indian tribe [Title 25 USC§3001(3)(B)]. Those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are not in the possession or control of a museum or Federal agency.

G

geographic information system (GIS) [<http://www.epa.gov/emap>]

A system of computer hardware, software, and geographic data designed to capture, store, update, manipulate, analyze, and display geographically referenced data.

geologic era [<http://www.answers.com>]

The primary and largest division of geologic time, which are in turn divided into Periods, Epochs and Stages. Geologic time has been organized into various

units according to events which took place in each period. Different spans of time on the time scale are usually delimited by major geologic or paleontologic events, such as mass extinctions.

geologic formation [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geologic_formation]

A formally named rock stratum (a bed or layer of sedimentary rock having approximately the same composition throughout) or geological unit (a volume of rock or ice of identifiable origin and age range that is defined by the distinctive and dominant), easily mapped and recognizable characteristics.

grounds [AR 200-3]

This definition is used to classify installation acreage according to the level of grounds maintenance required and includes all land and water acreage for which an installation commander has responsibility (including satellite areas). Grounds are grouped into the following three categories:

a. Improved grounds. This category includes acreage on which intensive grounds maintenance activities must be planned and performed annually as fixed requirements. Activities include mowing, irrigation, fertilization, cultivation, aeration, seeding, sodding, spraying, pruning, trimming, weed, dust and erosion control; drainage, planting for landscape effect, wind and sound abatement, and other intensive practices.

b. Semi-improved grounds. This category includes areas on which periodic recurring grounds maintenance is performed but to a lesser degree than on improved grounds. Practices normally include such cyclic variables as soil sterilization, weed and brush control, drainage maintenance, mowing for fire protection and major land repair/restoration/rehabilitation as may result from mission activities. Semi-improved grounds acreage may be combined with improved grounds acreage for reporting purposes when only two categories of grounds (improved and other than improved) are used.

c. Unimproved grounds. All other acreage (including water areas, areas under buildings and surfaced areas), not classified as improved or semi-improved. Practices and intervals of attention are generally unpredictable such as might evolve from flood, fire, insects, or disease epidemics.

groundwater [Department of Energy, 1998]

Water below the ground surface in a zone of saturation. *Related definition:* Subsurface water is all water that exists in the interstices of soil, rocks, and sediment below the land surface, including soil moisture, capillary fringe water, and groundwater. That part of subsurface water in interstices completely saturated with water is called groundwater.

H

habitat [<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPATERMS>]

The place where a population (e.g. human, animal, plant, microorganism) lives and its surroundings, both living and non-living.

harass [50 CFR §17.3]

Actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include but may not be limited to breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

hard look [E.I. DuPont deNemours & Co. v. Train. 541 F. 2nd 1018, 1038; 430 U.S. 112(1977)]

The lead agency has the requirement of a substantial, good faith effort at studying, analyzing, and expressing the environmental issues in the NEPA document and decision making process, and recognizing that a rule of reason must prevail. Legally, the courts determine if the lead agency has taken a “hard look” by checking the NEPA document for completeness of information and detail, soundness of analysis, thorough discussion of alternatives, and disclosure of sources. Conclusions are supported in a manner in a manner capable of judicial understanding. “More than a scintilla, less than a preponderance of evidence.”

harm [50 CFR §17.3]

An act that actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavior patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

hazard analysis [Department of Energy, 1998]

The assessment of hazardous situations potentially associated with a process or activity. It includes the identification of material, system, process, and plant characteristics that can produce undesirable consequences. A safety analysis report hazard analysis examines the complete spectrum of potential accidents that could expose members of the public, onsite workers, facility workers, and the environment to hazardous materials. (See safety analysis report.)

hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) [<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPATERMS>]

Air pollutants not covered by ambient air quality standards but which may present a threat of adverse human health effects or adverse environmental effects. Those specifically listed in 40 CFR 61.01 are asbestos, benzene, beryllium, coke oven emissions, inorganic arsenic, mercury, radionuclides, and vinyl chloride. More broadly, HAPs are any of the 189 pollutants listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act. Very generally, HAPs are any air pollutants that may realistically be expected to pose a threat to human health or welfare.

hazardous material [Department of Energy, 1998]

Any material that poses a threat to human health and/or the environment. Hazardous materials are typically toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive.

heliport [AR 95-2]

A facility designated for operating, basing, servicing, and maintaining helicopters.

herbicide [http://capp.water.usgs.gov/GIP/h2o_gloss]

A type of pesticide designed to kill plants.

historic property [30 CFR §800.16(l)]

Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.

human environment [40 CFR §1508.14]

"Human environment" shall be interpreted comprehensively to include the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment. (See effects) This means that economic or social effects are not intended by themselves to require preparation of an environmental impact statement. When an environmental impact statement is prepared and economic or social and natural or physical environmental effects are interrelated, then the environmental impact statement will discuss all of these effects on the human environment.

human remains [43 CFR §10.2 (d)(1)]

The physical remains of the body of a person of Native American ancestry. The term does not include remains or portions of remains that may reasonably be determined to have been freely given or naturally shed by the individual from whose body they were obtained, such as hair made into ropes or nets. For the purposes of determining cultural affiliation, human remains incorporated into a funerary object, sacred object, or object of cultural patrimony must be considered as part of that item.

ICRMP See Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan.

impacts (see also effects) [40 CFR §1508.8]

Effects and impacts, as used in NEPA, are synonymous. Effects include ecological (such as the effects on natural resources and on the components,

structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative. Effects may also include those resulting from actions that may have both beneficial and detrimental effects, even if on balance the agency believes that the effect will be beneficial. There are two types of impacts: direct and indirect; direct impact: See item 'a' under effect; indirect impact: See item "b" under effect.

impact area [AR 350-19]

Areas designated for impact and/or detonation of ordnance, or the area within an operational range used to contain fired, dropped, or launched military munitions. Impact areas may be delineated by operational range use. For example, the delineation of an indirect-fire weapon system impact area accounts for probable error in military munitions range and deflection. The delineation of a direct-fire weapon system impact area accounts for the total surface danger zone from the firing point or position downrange to impact. Impact areas may be further delineated by other operational range uses. These include—

- Dedicated impact area, duded: an impact area with permanently delineated boundaries normally used to contain non-sensitive, high explosive, military munitions.
- High-hazard impact area: permanently designated impact area used to contain sensitive, high explosive military munitions.
- Impact area, non-duded: an impact area with designated boundaries used to contain non-explosive military munitions; impact area, temporarily-duded.
- Impact area, temporarily duded: An impact area primarily used to contain non-explosive military munitions that may be temporarily used to contain non-sensitive, high explosive, military munitions.
- Research, development, testing, and evaluation range impact area, duded: a high-hazard impact area limited to research, development, testing, and evaluation activities.

impact area- duded [TC 25-1]

An area having designated boundaries within which all dud-producing ordnance will detonate or impact. This area may include vehicle bodies that serve as targets for artillery/mortar direct and indirect fire. Impact areas containing unexploded ordnance may not be used for maneuver.

impact area – non-duded [TC 25-1]

An area having designated boundaries within which ordnance that does not produce duds will impact. This area is composed mostly of the safety fans for small arms ranges. These impact areas may be used for maneuver, at the cost of curtailing use of weapons ranges.

impervious surface [<http://www.epa.gov/urban/glossary.htm>]

A hard surface area that either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle or causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an

increased rate of flow. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, rooftops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots, storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, and gravel roads.

inadvertent discovery [43 CFR §10.2 (g)(4)]

The unanticipated encounter or detection of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony found under or on the surface of Federal or tribal lands pursuant to section 3 (d) of NAGPRA.

incidental take [50 CFR §402.02]

The taking of listed fish or wildlife species that results from, but is not the purpose of, carrying out an otherwise lawful activity conducted by a Federal agency or applicant. Under the terms of Section 7(b)4 and Section 7(o)2 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), taking that is incidental to and not intended as part of the agency action is not considered to be prohibited taking under Section 9 of the ESA provided that such a taking is in accordance with the terms and conditions of an Incidental Take Statement contained in a Biological Opinion. See also Biological Opinion; take.

Indian Tribe [Title 25 USC §3001(7)]

Any tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village (as defined in, or established pursuant to, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. This is the same as the Bureau of Indian Affairs list of federally recognized tribes, available online in Adobe Acrobat® format. (http://www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra/MANDATES/BIA_List.pdf)

indirect fire [Joint Publication 1-02]

Fire delivered on a target that is not itself used as a point of aim for the weapons or the director. See also direct fire.

indirect impact [40 CFR §1508.8]

Effects and impacts are used synonymously. Indirect impacts are caused by the action and are later in time (as the term is typically used by the US Fish and Wildlife Service in biological assessments or biological opinions) or farther removed in action or distance (as typically used in NEPA documents), but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems. See also effect.

Informal Consultation [Fish and Wildlife Service, 1998]

Informal consultations: (a) clarify whether and what listed, proposed, and candidate species or designated or proposed critical habitats may be in the action area; (b) determine what effect the action may have on these species or

critical habitats; (c) explore ways to modify the action to reduce or remove adverse effects to the species or critical habitats; (d) determine the need to enter into formal consultation for listed species or designated critical habitats, or conference for proposed species or proposed critical habitats; and (e) explore the design or modification of an action to benefit the species.

When used in the context of consultation, the term "informal" suggests an unstructured approach to meeting section 7 requirements. Such consultation includes phone contacts, meetings, conversations, letters, project modifications and concurrences that occur prior to (1) initiation of formal consultation or (2) the Services' concurrence that formal consultation is not necessary.

insecticide [http://capp.water.usgs.gov/GIP/h2o_gloss]

A substance or mixture of substances intended to destroy or repel insects.

installation [AR 350-19]

Land and improvements permanently affixed thereto which are under the control of the Department of the Army and used by Army organizations. Where installations are located contiguously, the combined property is designated as one installation and the separate functions as activities of that installation. In addition to those used primarily by troops, the term "installation" applies to such real properties as depots, arsenals, ammunition plants (both contractor and government operated), hospitals, terminals, and other special mission installations. Installations primarily used or useful for the production of materiel or research and development. Such installations may be Government-owned and Government-operated; Government-owned, privately operated; or privately owned and privately operated.

Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) [AR 200-4]

A 5-year plan developed and implemented by an installation commander to provide for the management of cultural resources in a way that maximizes beneficial effects on such resources and minimizes adverse effects and impacts without impeding the mission.

Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP)

[<http://www.fws.gov/endangered>]

The Installation Commander's plan for the management of natural resources, including fish, wildlife, and plants; allow multipurpose uses of resources; and provide public access where appropriate for those uses, without any net loss in the capability of an installation to support its military mission. The INEMP is required under provisions of the Sikes Act (as Amended, 1997) and DODD 4700.4.

J

Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) [DoD Instruction 3030.3]

Analytical planning study of civilian development patterns and land use activities in the vicinity of a military installation that result in recommendations for instituting compatible civilian land use activities and development patterns that protect and preserve the utility and the operational effectiveness of military installations.

L

land disturbance [USEPA, 2005]

Exposed soil due to clearing, grading, or excavation activities. This is also commonly referred to as ground disturbing activities.

land use [<http://www.nationaltrust.org>]

General term used to describe how land is or may be utilized or developed, whether for industrial, commercial, residential or agricultural purposes, or as open space.

land use plan [<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning>]

A plan which establishes strategies for the use of land to meet identified community needs.

landfill [<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPATERMS>]

Disposal sites for non-hazardous solid wastes spread in layers, compacted to the smallest practical volume, and covered by material applied at the end of each operating day.

landing zone (LZ) [FM 4-01.30]

Any specified zone used for the landing of aircraft. See also drop zone.

lead agency [40 CFR §1508.16]

The agency or agencies preparing, or having taken primary responsibility for preparing, the NEPA document.

Leq [<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/htnoise.htm>]

Leq is the constant, average sound level, which over a period of time contains the same amount of sound energy as the varying levels of the traffic noise. Leq for typical traffic conditions is usually about 3 dBA less than the L10 for the same conditions.

level of service (LOS) [<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning>]

1) A qualitative assessment of a road's operating conditions. For local government comprehensive planning purposes, level of service means an indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by, a facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. Level of service indicates the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility.

2) This term refers to a standard measurement used by transportation officials which reflects the relative ease of traffic flow on a scale of A to F, with free-flow being rated LOS-A and congested conditions rated as LOS-F.

Llo [<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/htnoise.htm>]

Llo is the sound level that is exceeded 10 percent of the time.

local training areas (LTA) [TC 25-8]

For CONUS-based active units, home-station training for individual and crew weapons proficiency training typically occurs in the LTA. Local training area facilities allow familiarization, qualification, and sustainment training with minimum impact on resources for travel to and from other types of training areas. Training focuses on individual through platoon weapons proficiency and battalion maneuver requirements. Tactical engagement simulation systems and other weapon system training simulators support maneuver and live-fire exercises.

local street [<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning>]

A street intended solely for access to adjacent properties.

low-income population [Department of Energy, 1997]

Low-income populations, defined in terms of Bureau of the Census annual statistical poverty levels (Current Population Reports, Series P-60 on Income and Poverty), may consist of groups or individuals who live in geographic proximity to one another or who are geographically dispersed or transient (such as migrant workers or Native Americans), where either type of group experiences common conditions of environmental exposure or effect. (See environmental justice and minority population.)

M

major federal action [CEQ Guidance Regarding NEPA Regulations, 1983]

An action that must be evaluated with an EIS. The National Environmental Policy Act and the CEQ regulations are concerned primarily with those "major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment" (42 U.S.C. 4332). Accordingly, agency procedures, resources, and efforts should focus on determining whether the proposed federal action is a major federal

action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. If the answer to this question is yes, an environmental impact statement must be prepared. If there is insufficient information to answer the question, an environmental assessment is needed to assist the agency in determining if the environmental impacts are significant and require an EIS. If the assessment shows that the impacts are not significant, the agency must prepare a finding of no significant impact which excludes further stages of this action from requirements to prepare NEPA documents.

Includes actions with effects that may be major and that are potentially subject to federal control and responsibility. *Major* reinforces but does not have a meaning independent of significantly. Actions include the circumstance where the responsible officials fail to act and that failure to act is reviewable by courts or administrative tribunals under the Administrative Procedure Act or other applicable law as agency action (40 CFR §1508.18).

- a. Actions include new and continuing activities, including projects and programs entirely or partly financed, assisted, conducted, regulated, or approved by federal agencies; new or revised agency rules, regulations, plans, policies, or procedures; and legislative proposals. Actions do not include funding assistance solely in the form of general revenue sharing funds, distributed under the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972, 31 U.S.C. 1221 *et seq.*, with no federal agency control over the subsequent use of such funds. Actions do not include bringing judicial or administrative civil or criminal enforcement actions.
- b. Federal actions tend to fall within one of the following categories:
 1. Adoption of official policy, such as rules, regulations, and interpretations adopted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*; treaties and international conventions or agreements; formal documents establishing an agency's policies that will result in or substantially alter agency programs.
 2. Adoption of formal plans, such as official documents prepared or approved by federal agencies that guide or prescribe alternative uses of federal resources, upon which future agency actions will be based. Examples include Integrated Natural and Cultural Resource Management Plans, and the [Installation](#) Real Property Master Plan.
 3. Adoption of programs, such as a group of concerted actions to implement a specific policy or plan; systematic and connected agency decisions allocating agency resources to implement a specific statutory program or executive directive.
 4. Approval of specific projects, such as construction or management activities located in a defined geographic area. Projects include actions approved by permit or other regulatory decision as well as federal and federally assisted activities.

marsh [<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPATERMS/>]:

A type of [wetland](#) that does not accumulate appreciable peat deposits and is dominated by herbaceous vegetation. Marshes may be either fresh or saltwater, tidal or non-tidal.

marshalling area [FM 4-01.011]

A location in the vicinity of a reception terminal or prepositioned equipment storage site where arriving unit personnel, equipment, materiel, and accompanying supplies are reassembled, returned to the control of the unit commander, configured in an effective way, and prepared for onward movement. The joint complex commander designating the location will coordinate the use of the facilities with other allied commands and the host nation, and will provide life support to the units while in the marshalling area.

maximum contaminant level (MCL) [<http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/>]

The designation given by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to water-quality standards promulgated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The MCL is the greatest amount of a contaminant that can be present in drinking water without causing a risk to human health.

memorandum of agreement [36 CFR §800.16(o)]

The document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the adverse effects of an undertaking upon historic properties.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) [<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/>]

1) Regional policy body, required in urbanized areas with populations over 50,000, and designated by local officials and the governor of the state. Responsible in cooperation with the state and other transportation providers for carrying out the metropolitan transportation planning requirements of federal highway and transit legislation. 2) Formed in cooperation with the state, develops transportation plans and programs for the metropolitan area. For each urbanized area, a Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) must be designated by agreement between the Governor and local units of government representing 75% of the affected population (in the metropolitan area), including the central cities or cities as defined by the Bureau of the Census, or in accordance with procedures established by applicable State or local law (23 U.S.C. 134(b)(1)/Federal Transit Act of 1991 Sec. 8(b)(1)).

military construction [AR 350-19]

Any construction, development, conversion, or extension of any kind carried out with respect to a military installation (See Title 10 USC 2801).

military load classification (MLC) [FM 4-01.30]

A standard system in which a route, bridge or raft is assigned class number(s) representing the load it can carry; vehicles are also assigned class number(s) indicating the minimum class of route, bridge or raft they are authorized to used.

military munitions [AR 350-19]

All ammunition products and components produced for or used by the armed forces for national defense and security, including ammunition products or components under the control of the Department of Defense, the Coast Guard, the Department of Energy, and the National Guard. The term includes confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants; explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries, including bulk explosives, and chemical warfare agents; chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges; and devices and components thereof. The term does not include wholly inert items; improvised explosive devices; and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components, other than non-nuclear components of nuclear devices that are managed under the nuclear weapons program of the Department of Energy after all required sanitization operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (Title 42 USC 2011 et seq.) have been completed (Title 10 USC 101(e)(4)(A) through (C)).

military operations in urban terrain (MOUT) [AR 350-19]

A terrain complex where manmade construction impacts on the tactical options available to commanders. Military operations in urban terrain facilities replicate urban environments.

milligrams per liter (mg/l) [<http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu>]

A unit of the concentration of a constituent in water or wastewater. It represents 0.001 gram of a constituent in 1 liter of water. It is approximately equal to one part per million (PPM).

minority population [Department of Energy, 1997]

Minority populations exist where either: (a) the minority population of the affected area exceeds 50 percent or (b) the minority population percentage of the affected area is meaningfully greater than in the general population or other appropriate unit of geographic analysis (such as a governing body's jurisdiction, a neighborhood, census tract, or other similar unit). "Minority" refers to individuals who are members of the following population groups: American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Black, not of Hispanic origin; or Hispanic. "Minority populations" include either a single minority group or the total of all minority persons in the affected area. They may consist of groups of individuals living in geographic proximity to one another or a geographically dispersed/transient set of individuals (such as migrant workers or Native Americans), where either type of group experiences common conditions of environmental exposure or effect. (See environmental justice and low-income population.)

mission training plan (MTP) [TC 25-8]

A guide for units on what and how to train to achieve mission proficiency. It identifies unit wartime missions and the critical tasks that support them, provides comprehensive training and evaluation outlines, and provides exercises and other management aids to assist field commanders in planning and executing unit training.

mitigation [40 CFR §1508.20]

Planning actions taken to avoid an impact altogether to minimize the degree or magnitude of the impact, reduce the impact over time, rectify the impact, or compensate for the impact. Mitigation includes (40 CFR 1508.20):

- a. Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action
- b. Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation
- c. Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment
- d. Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action
- e. Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments

mobilization station (MS) [FM 4-01.011]

The designated military installation to which a Reserve Component unit or individual mobilizes or moves upon mobilization for further processing, training, and movement.

multi purpose range complex (MPRC) [TC 25-8]

This complex is used to train and test armor, infantry and aviation crews, sections, squads and platoons on skills necessary to detect, identify, engage and defeat stationary and moving infantry and armor targets in a tactical array. This complex also accommodates training with sub-caliber and/or laser training devices.

N

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) [<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms>]

Standards defining the highest allowable levels of certain pollutants in the ambient air (i.e., the outdoor air to which the public has access). Because the Environmental Protection Agency must establish the criteria for setting these standards, the regulated pollutants are called criteria pollutants. Criteria pollutants include sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead, and two size classes of particulate matter, less than 10 micrometers (0.0004 inch) in diameter, and less than 2.5 micrometers (0.0001 inch) in diameter. Primary standards are established to protect public health; secondary standards

are established to protect public welfare (e.g., visibility, crops, animals, buildings). (See criteria pollutant.)

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs)

[<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms>]

Emissions standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency for air pollutants which are not covered by National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and which may, at sufficiently high levels, cause increased fatalities, irreversible health effects, or incapacitating illness. These standards are given in 40 CFR §61 & §63. NESHAPs are given for many specific categories of sources (e.g., equipment leaks, industrial process cooling towers, dry cleaning facilities, petroleum refineries). (See hazardous air pollutants.)

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

[<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms>]

A provision of the Clean Water Act which prohibits discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States unless a special permit is issued by the Environmental Protection Agency, a state, or, where delegated, a tribal government on an Indian reservation.

National Register of Historic Places [AR 200-4]

The nation's inventory of known historic properties that have been formally listed by the National Park Service (NPS). The National Register of Historic Places is administered by the NPS on the behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. National Register listings include districts, landscapes, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that meet the set of criteria found in 36 CFR 60.4.

Native American [43 CFR §10.2 (d)]

Of, or relating to, a tribe, people, or culture that is indigenous to the United States. [Title 25 USC 3001(9)] of, or relating to, a tribe, people, or culture indigenous to the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii.

Native Hawaiian [Title 25 USC §3001(10)]

Any individual who is a descendant of the aboriginal people who, prior to 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that now constitutes the State of Hawaii.

natural resources [AR 200-4]

The viable and/or renewable products of nature and their environments of soil, air, and water. Included are the plants and animals occurring on grasslands, rangelands, croplands, forests, lakes, and streams.

navigation head [JP 1-02]

A transshipment point on a waterway where loads are transferred between water carriers and land carriers. A navigation head is similar in function to a railhead or truckhead.

NEPA document

A document that fulfills the requirement of the National Environmental Policy Act. Depending on the magnitude and scope of the proposed action, it could be a categorical exclusion, an environmental assessment, or environmental impact statement.

NEPA process [40 CFR §1508.21]

All measures necessary for compliance with the requirements of Section 2 and Title I of the National Environmental Policy Act.

nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU) [<http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu>]

Unit of measure for the turbidity of water. Essentially, a measure of the cloudiness of water as measured by a nephelometer. Turbidity is based on the amount of light that is reflected off particles in the water.

no-action alternative [40 CFR §1502.14(d)]

The alternative where current conditions and trends are projected into the future without another proposed action.

non-attainment area [<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms>]

An area that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has designated as not meeting (i.e., not being in attainment of) one or more of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead, and particulate matter. An area may be in attainment for some pollutants, but not for others. [See attainment area, National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), and particulate matter.]

non-point sources [<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms>]

Diffuse pollution sources (i.e. without a single point of origin or not introduced into a receiving stream from a specific outlet). The pollutants are generally carried off the land by storm water. Common non-point sources are agriculture, forestry, urban, mining, construction, dams, channels, land disposal, saltwater intrusion, and city streets.

non-point source (NPS) pollution [<http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/dictionary.html>]

Pollution discharged over a wide land area, not from one specific location. These are forms of diffuse pollution caused by sediment, nutrients, organic and toxic substances originating from land-use activities, which are carried to lakes and streams by surface runoff. Non-point source pollution is contamination that occurs when rainwater, snowmelt, or irrigation washes off plowed fields, city streets, or suburban backyards. As this runoff moves across the land surface, it picks up soil particles and pollutants, such as nutrients and pesticides.

non-tactical vehicle [AR 58-1] (see also tactical vehicle)

A motor vehicle or trailer of commercial design acquired and assigned on the basis of authorization documents and used for providing administrative, direct

mission, or operational transportation support of military functions. All DOD sedans, station wagons, carryalls, vans, and buses are considered “non-tactical”.

a. Administrative Support. Commercial design vehicles used for common support of installations and personnel. Most Army sedans and station wagons are included.

b. Direct Mission Support. Commercial design vehicles used by military activities directly supporting combat or tactical units, or for training of personnel for such activities.

c. Operational Support. Commercial design vehicles in use by units conducting combat or tactical operations, or for training personnel for such operations.

Notice of Availability (NOA) [<http://www.cnps.org>]

An NOA is the Federal Register notice that announces the availability of a draft or final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Notice of Intent (NOI) [40 CFR §1508.22]

A notice that an environmental impact statement will be prepared and considered. The notice shall briefly:

- a. Describe the proposed action and possible alternatives.
- b. Describe the agency's proposed scoping process including whether, when, and where any scoping meeting will be held.
- c. State the name and address of a person within the agency who can answer questions about the proposed action and the environmental impact statement.

noxious weed [AR 200-3]

Plant species identified by federal or State agencies as requiring control or eradication.

O

operating tempo (OPTEMPO) [FM 4-01.30]

The annual operating miles or hours for the major equipment system in a battalion-level or equivalent organization. OPTEMPO is used by commanders to forecast and allocate funds for fuel and repair parts for training events and programs.

operational range [AR 350-19]

A range that is under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Secretary of Defense and that is used for range activities; or although not currently being used for range activities, that is still considered by the Secretary to be a range and has not been put to a new use that is incompatible with range activities. (Title 10 USC 101(e)(3)(A) and (B)). Also includes “military range,” “active range,” and “inactive range” as defined in 40 CFR 266.201.

Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) [FM 4-01.30]

Any location beyond the limits of the 48 contiguous United States and the District of Columbia. (Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and U.S. territories and possessions are OCONUS). See also CONUS.

P

particulate matter (PM), PM10, PM2.5 [Department of Energy, 1998]

Any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined (i.e., pure) water. A subscript denotes the upper limit of the diameter of particles included. Thus, PM10 includes only those particles equal to or less than 10 micrometers (0.0004 inch) in diameter; PM2.5 includes only those particles equal to or less than 2.5 micrometers (0.0001 inch) in diameter. *Note: The applicable regulations express the diameter as the aerodynamic diameter. This is not the true diameter, but is the diameter of a spherical particle of unit density (i.e., 1 gram/cubic centimeter) which behaves the same way as the particle under consideration. Thus, for example, a spherical particle 10 micrometers in diameter with greater than unit density would not be included as PM-10 because it would fall at the same rate as a particle with unit density and diameter greater than 10 micrometers.*

parts per million (ppm) [<http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu>]

The number of "parts" by weight of a substance per million parts of water. This unit is commonly used to represent pollutant concentrations.

percolation [<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms>]

The downward movement of water through porous material such as soil or rock.

pesticide [<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms>]

Substances or mixture thereof intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. Also, any substance or mixture intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant. Major categories of pesticides include herbicides and insecticides.

petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) [FM 4-01.30]

A broad term which includes all petroleum and associated products used by the Armed Forces.

pH [Department of Energy, 1998]

A measure of the relative acidity or alkalinity of a solution, expressed on scale from 0 to 14, with the neutral point at 7.0. Acid solutions have pH values lower than 7.0, and basic (i.e., alkaline) solutions have pH values higher than 7.0. *Where further discussion would be helpful, add:* Because pH is the negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion (H⁺) concentration, each unit increase in pH value

expresses a change of state of 10 times the preceding state. Thus, pH 5 is 10 times more acidic than pH 6, and pH 9 is 10 times more alkaline than pH 8.

pH [<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPATERMS>]

An expression of the intensity of the basic or acid condition of a liquid; may range from 0 to 14, where 0 is the most acid and 7 is neutral. Natural waters usually have a pH between 6.5 and 8.5.

platoon [DA Pamphlet 10-1]

A platoon consists of approximately 20 to 35 soldiers, normally led by a Lieutenant. Three to four platoons comprise a company. See also [company](#) and [battalion](#).

point source [<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPATERMS>]

A stationary location or fixed facility from which pollutants are discharged; any single identifiable source of pollution; e.g. a pipe, ditch, ship, ore pit, factory smokestack.

port of debarkation (POD) [FM 4-01.30]

The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. It may be a seaport or aerial port of debarkation. For unit requirements, it may or may not coincide with the destination.

port of embarkation (POE) [FM 4-01.30]

The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. May be a seaport or aerial port from which personnel and equipment flow to port of debarkation. For unit and nonunit requirements, it may or may not coincide with the origin.

preferred action

In a NEPA document, this is typically the action that has been selected for implementation by the record of decision after consideration of purpose and need, project and cumulative impacts, and public comments. Typically, a proposed action is considered in the Draft EIS and then in the Final EIS, a preferred alternative is identified that may be the proposed action, one of the other alternatives, or some combination of these. However, some agencies (i.e., the BLM) reverse the usage of the terms proposed action and preferred action.

prescribed burning [AR 200-3]

Skillful application of fire to natural fuels under conditions of weather, fuel moisture, soil moisture, etc., to allow confinement of the fire to a predetermined area while producing the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to accomplish certain planned benefits. These benefits may include all or one or more objectives of silviculture, wildlife management, grazing, hazard reduction etc. Its objective is to employ fire scientifically to realize maximum net benefits at minimum damage and acceptable cost.

programmatic agreement [36 CFR §800.16(t)]

A document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects of a Federal agency program, complex undertaking or other situations in accordance with 36 CFR §800.14(b).

programmatic EA

Addresses a group of actions occurring in same place or a single action occurring in many different places. A programmatic EA can also address a group of actions by different applicants as a whole rather than one at a time in separate EAs. Programmatic EAs can be prepared at the time a group of actions is proposed, or prior to specific project proposals if the proposals can be defined in advance and are reasonably foreseeable.

The difficulty with Programmatic EAs is having sufficient information to determine and evaluate effects when the exact number and scope of actions taking place may be uncertain. Programmatic EAs will be successful only when the activities being addressed are relatively well-defined and not overly conjectural, are similar in nature and geography, and occur at similar points in time or within a predictable time line.

programmatic EIS

Allows the analysis in a single document, of program components which, if analyzed separately, would require repetitive planning, analysis, or discussion. Can be prepared on broad actions and allows for identification of significant cumulative impacts from the actions taken collectively. An advantage to programmatic EISs is the prevention of piecemealing, breaking up a broad action into its component parts to present a perception of lower risk.

Site-specific EAs or EISs prepared for actions of a narrower scope that are related to a broadly analyzed program should be tiered to the programmatic EIS. The site-specific EA or EIS should only summarize the issues in the programmatic EIS and incorporate the programmatic EIS by reference.

proponent

Proponent identification depends on the nature and scope of a proposed action as follows:

(1) Any Army structure may be a proponent. For instance, the installation/ activity Facility Engineer (FE)/Director of Public Works becomes the proponent of installation-wide Military Construction Army (MCA) and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Activity; Commanding General, TRADOC becomes the proponent of a change in initial entry training; and the Program Manager becomes the proponent for a major acquisition program. The proponent may or may not be the preparer.

(2) In general, the proponent is the unit, element, or organization that is responsible for initiating and/or carrying out the proposed action. The proponent has the responsibility to prepare and/or secure funding for preparation of the environmental documentation.

proposed action [40 CFR §1508.23]

A plan that contains sufficient details about the intended actions to be taken, or that will result, to allow alternatives to be developed and its environmental impacts analyzed.

In a NEPA document, this is the primary action being considered. Its impacts are analyzed together with the impacts from alternative ways to achieve the same objective and the required no action alternative, which means continuing with the status quo. Typically, the proposed action is considered in the Draft EIS and then in the Final EIS, a preferred alternative is identified that may be the proposed action, one of the other alternatives, or some combination of these.

public comment/review period [32 CFR §651.14(b)(2); 32 CFR §651.45(e)]

A proponent will make an EA and draft FNSI available to the public for review and comment for a minimum of 30 days prior to making a final decision and proceeding with an action.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) public comment period will be no less than 45 days. If the statement (EIS) is unusually long, a summary of the DEIS may be circulated, with an attached list of locations where the entire DEIS may be reviewed (for example, local public libraries). Distribution of the complete DEIS should be accompanied by the announcement of availability in established newspapers of major circulation. The action may proceed after availability of the ROD is announced. The proponent must wait 30 days after signing the ROD before implementing the action. [32 CFR §651.45(e)]

purpose and need (MD DOT)

Explanation of why the federal agency and project proponent are undertaking the proposed action and what objectives they intend to achieve. Basis may include: capacity and transportation demand, safety, legislative directive, economic development/planned growth, modal interrelationships, and system linkage and roadway deficiencies. The statement of purpose and need provides the basis for developing a range of reasonable alternatives and, ultimately, the identification of the preferred alternative.

purpose and need

Purpose is a statement of goals and objectives that the installation intends to fulfill by taking action. These goals can come from the installation's strategic plan or real property master plan, from management objectives or mission goals, from implementing regulations or other legislation, from a general management plan (e.g., INRMP or ICRMP) or other plan, from standards and guidelines for a

particular management zone, from public or staff input, and from other sources. Because some of these objectives should also resolve needs, there may be overlap between purpose and need. The discussion should be limited to those goals and objectives that are critical to meet if the installation is to consider the proposal successful.

Need is a discussion of existing conditions that need to be changed, problems that need to be remedied, decisions that need to be made, and policies or mandates that need to be implemented. In other words, it explains why the installation is proposing this action at this time. It may have elements you would otherwise include in a discussion of project “background.” There may be one or several needs that an action will resolve. Need is not a discussion of the need for NEPA or other regulatory compliance, but rather reasons why the installation must take action at this time and in this place.

R

railhead [Joint Publication 1-02]

A point on a railway where loads are transferred between trains and other means of transport (See also navigation head).

range [AR 350-19]

A designated land or water area that is set aside, managed, and used for range activities of the Department of Defense (DOD). The term includes firing lines and positions, maneuver areas, firing lanes, test pads, detonation pads, impact areas, electronic scoring sites, buffer zones with restricted access, and exclusionary areas. The term also includes airspace areas designated for military use in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration. (Title 10 USC 101(e)(1)(A) and (B)).

range complex [AR 350-19]

All firing ranges, weapons training facilities, associated impact areas, and maneuver training areas within the installation and/or community boundary.

range complex master plan (RCMP)

A part of the operational overlay that depicts an installation’s current range and training land assets along with general siting of future range complex project requirements prioritized by fiscal year and that aids in defining range modernization projects and developing the range development plan (RDP).

range development plan (RDP) [AR 350-19]

The installation’s prioritized list of range modernization project requirements derived from the Range Complex Master Plan.

real property master plan (RPMP) [AR 210-20]

The garrison commander's plan for the management and development of the installation's real property resources. It analyzes and integrates the plans prepared by the DPW and other garrison staff, mission commanders and other tenant activities, higher headquarters, and those of neighboring communities to provide for orderly development, or in some cases, realignment and closure, of real property resources.

Record of Decision (ROD) [40 CFR §1505.2]

At the time of its decision (Sec. 1506.10) each agency shall prepare a concise public record of decision. The record, which may be integrated into any other record prepared by the agency, shall:

- (a) State what the decision was.
- (b) Identify all alternatives considered by the agency in reaching its decision, specifying the alternative or alternatives which were considered to be environmentally preferable. An agency may discuss preferences among alternatives based on relevant factors including economic and technical considerations and agency statutory missions. An agency shall identify and discuss all such factors including any essential considerations of national policy which were balanced by the agency in making its decision and state how those considerations entered into its decision.
- (c) State whether all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from the alternative selected have been adopted, and if not, why they were not. A monitoring and enforcement program shall be adopted and summarized where applicable for any mitigation.

Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) [32 CFR §651.19]

A signed statement submitted with project documentation that briefly documents that an Army action has received environmental review. RECs are prepared for CXs that require them, and for actions covered by existing or previous NEPA documentation. A REC briefly describes the proposed action and timeframe, identifies the proponent and approving official(s), and clearly shows how an action qualifies for a CX, or is already covered in an existing EA or EIS.

region of influence or interest (see also area of interest)

Often defined in NEPA documents to prescribe the geographic extent that is being evaluated for a particular resource. It may vary among resources. Thus, the region of influence for air emissions, which may be widely dispersed, or for wildlife, which are mobile, may be larger than the region of influence for plants, which are sedentary. This term is often used in association with the consideration of project or cumulative impacts.

Reserve Component [FM 4-01.011]

The Reserve Components of the Armed Forces of the United States are the Army National Guard, Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve. Each component has three reserve categories: The Ready Reserve, the Standby Reserve, and the Retired Reserve.

riparian habitat [<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPATERMS>]

Areas adjacent to rivers and streams with a differing density, diversity, and productivity of plant and animal species relative to nearby uplands.

risk

1. [Department of Energy, 1998]: The probability of a detrimental effect from exposure to a hazard. Risk is often expressed quantitatively as the probability of an adverse event occurring multiplied by the consequence of that event (i.e., the product of these two factors). However, separate presentation of probability and consequence is often more informative.

2. [<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPATERMS>]: A measure of the probability that damage to life, health, property, and/or the environment will occur as a result of a given hazard

Risk is often assessed for human health and ecosystems as the probability that specific chemicals will cause harm to individual humans and populations of other biota.

risk based screening level [<http://72.14.203.104>]

The maximum concentration of a chemical constituent at a site for a specific exposure pathway at which the receptors for that pathway can be considered not at risk.

route capacity [FM 4-01.30]

1. The maximum traffic flow of vehicles in one direction at the most restricted point on the route. 2. The maximum number of metric tons which can be moved in one direction over a particular route in one hour. It is the product of the maximum traffic flow and the average payload of the vehicles using the route.

runoff [<http://www.epa.gov/adopt/patch/html/glossary.html>]

The portion of rainfall, melted snow, or irrigation water that flows across ground surface and is eventually returned to streams. Runoff can pick up pollutants from the air or the land and carry them to streams, lakes, and oceans.

S

sacred objects [Title 25 USC §3001 (3)(C)]

Specific ceremonial objects which are needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present day adherents.

scope [40 CFR §1508.25]

Consists of the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be considered in an environmental analysis. The scope of an individual statement may depend on its relationships to other statements (also see tiering). To determine the scope of environmental impact statements, agencies shall consider three types of actions, three types of alternatives, and three types of impacts. They include: Actions (other than unconnected single actions) that may be:

1. Connected actions, which means that they are closely related and therefore should be discussed in the same impact statement. Actions are connected if they:
 - i. Automatically trigger other actions that may require environmental impact statements.
 - ii. Cannot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously.
 - iii. Are interdependent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification.
 2. Cumulative actions, which when viewed with other proposed actions have cumulatively significant impacts and should therefore be discussed in the same impact statement.
 3. Similar actions, which when viewed with other reasonably foreseeable or proposed agency actions, have similarities that provide a basis for evaluating their environmental consequences together, such as common timing or geography. An agency may wish to analyze these actions in the same impact statement. It should do so when the best way to assess adequately the combined impacts of similar actions or reasonable alternatives to such actions is to treat them in a single impact statement.
- b. Alternatives, which include:
1. No action alternative
 2. Other reasonable courses of action
 3. Mitigation measures (not in the proposed action)
- c. Impacts, which may be:
1. Direct (See item 'a' under effect)
 2. Indirect (See item 'b' under effect)
 3. Cumulative

scoping

(1) An early and open process for determining the extent and variety of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed

action (40 CFR §1501.7). The scoping process helps not only to identify significant environmental issues deserving of study, but also to deemphasize insignificant issues, narrowing the scope of the environmental impact statement (EIS) process accordingly (40 CFR §1500.4(g)), and for early identification of what are and what are not the real issues (40CFR §1500.5(d)).

(2) The scoping process identifies relevant issues related to a proposed action through the involvement of all potentially interested or affected parties (affected federal, state, and local agencies; recognized Indian tribes; interest groups, and other interested persons) in the environmental analysis and documentation (32 CFR §651.48(b)).

secondary impacts (see also indirect impacts) [<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov>]

Those effects that are expected to be "caused" by the proposed action but are later in time or are removed in action or distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable.

Section 7 [Fish and Wildlife Service, 1998]

The section of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, outlining procedures for interagency cooperation to conserve Federally listed species and designated critical habitats.

Section 106 [<http://www.nationaltrust.org>]

Provision in National Historic Preservation Act that requires federal agencies to consider effects of proposed actions on properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Section 110 [National Historic Preservation Act]

The heads of all Federal agencies shall assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties which are owned or controlled by such agency. Prior to acquiring, constructing, or leasing buildings for purposes of carrying out agency responsibilities, each Federal agency shall use, to the maximum extent feasible, historic properties available to the agency in accordance with Executive Order No. 13006.

sediment [<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAt/terms>]

Topsoil, sand, and minerals washed from the land into water, usually after rain or snow melt.

sedimentation

The process by which particulates that are in suspension in a liquid settle out and are deposited on the solid surface over which the liquid flows.

semi-volatile organic compound (SVOC) [http://capp.water.usgs.gov/GIP/h2o_gloss]

Operationally defined as a group of synthetic organic compounds that are solvent-extractable and can be determined by gas chromatography/mass

spectrometry. SVOCs include phenols, phthalates, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

sensitive species (see also species at risk, species of concern)

A species identified by a State, federal, local agency; the state heritage program, an NGO, or other organization, that is recognized to be in need of conservation management in order to maintain existing limited populations, distributions, or declining populations.

significantly [40 CFR §1508.27]

As used in NEPA requires considerations of both context and intensity:

- a. *Context* means that the significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole (human, national), the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality. Significance varies with the setting of the [proposed action](#). For instance, in the case of a site-specific action, significance would usually depend upon the [effects](#) in the locale rather than in the world as a whole. Both short- and long-term effects are relevant.
- b. *Intensity* refers to the severity of impact. Responsible officials must bear in mind that more than one agency may make decisions about partial aspects of a major action. The following should be considered in evaluating intensity:
 1. [Impacts](#) that may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the federal agency believes that on balance the effect will be beneficial.
 2. The degree to which the proposed action affects public health or safety.
 3. Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to [historic](#) or [cultural resources](#), park lands, prime farmlands, [wetlands](#), wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas.
 4. The degree to which the effects on the quality of the [human environment](#) are likely to be highly controversial.
 5. The degree to which the possible effects on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown [risks](#).
 6. The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.
 7. Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but [cumulatively](#) significant impacts. Significance exists if it is reasonable to anticipate a cumulatively significant impact on the environment. Significance cannot be avoided by terming an action temporary or by breaking it down into small component parts.
 8. The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the [National Register of Historic Places](#) or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.

9. The degree to which the action may adversely affect an **endangered** or **threatened species** or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
10. Whether the action threatens a violation of federal, state, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.

Significance in a NEPA document is often defined for specific resources on the basis of legal requirements or specified assumptions, so it is clear what is meant when the term is used with regard to impacts.

small arms [Joint Publication 1-02]

Man portable, individual, and crew-served weapon systems used mainly against personnel and lightly armored or unarmored equipment. See also small arms ammunition.

small arms ammunition [Joint Publication 1-02]

Ammunition for small arms, i.e., all ammunition up to and including 20 millimeters (.787 inches).

solid waste [<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms>]

Non-liquid, non-soluble materials ranging from municipal garbage to industrial wastes that contain complex and sometimes hazardous substances. Solid wastes also include sewage sludge, agricultural refuse, demolition wastes, and mining residues. Technically, solid waste also refers to liquids and gases in containers.

special use airspace [AR 95-2]

An area with specific vertical and lateral limits, identified by an area upon the surface of the earth in which activities must be confined because of their nature or where aircraft operations not a part of those activities may be limited or restricted.

species at risk (see also species of concern, sensitive species)

A species identified by a State, federal, local agency; the state heritage program, an NGO, or other organization, that is recognized to be in need of conservation management in order to maintain existing limited populations, distributions, or declining populations.

species of concern (see also species at risk, sensitive species)

A species identified by a State, federal, local agency; the state heritage program, an NGO, or other organization, that is recognized to be in need of conservation management in order to maintain existing limited populations, distributions, or declining populations.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) [36 CFR §800.2(c)]

Reflects the interests of the State and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage. the SHPO advises and assists Federal agencies in carrying out their Section 106 responsibilities and cooperates with such agencies, local governments and organizations and individuals to ensure that historic properties are taking into consideration at all levels of planning and development. See also Tribal Historic Preservation Officer.

State Implementation Plan (SIP) [<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning>]

Produced by the state environmental agency, not the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO). A plan mandated by the Clean Air Act (CAA) that contains procedures to monitor, control, maintain, and enforce compliance with the NAAQS. Must be taken into account in the transportation planning process.

Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) [TC 25-8]

The Army's evolving structure – called the “transformation force.” The restructured Army will have improved deployment characteristics while maintaining the capability to provide humanitarian assistance and prosecute military operations in low to high intensity conflicts.

sub caliber ammunition [TC 25-8]

Practice ammunition of a caliber smaller than standard for the gun on which practice is being given. Subcaliber ammunition is economical and may be fired in relatively crowded areas. It is used with special subcaliber equipment to simulate firing conditions with standard ammunition.

surface danger zone (SDZ) [AR 350-19]

The ground and airspace designated within the training complex (to include associated safety areas) for vertical and lateral containment of projectiles, fragments, debris, and components resulting from the firing, launching, or detonation of weapon systems to include ammunition, explosives and demolition explosives.

Surface Transportation Program (STP) [<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning>]

Federal-aid highway funding program that funds a broad range of surface transportation capital needs, including many roads, transit, sea and airport access, vanpool, bike, and pedestrian facilities.

surface water [Department of Energy, 1998]

All bodies of water on the surface of the earth and open to the atmosphere, such as rivers, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, seas, and estuaries.

T

Table of Distribution and Allowance (TDA) [AR 350-19]

A table that contains the mission, capabilities, organizational structure, and personnel and equipment requirements and authorization of a military unit performing a specific support mission for which a table of organization and equipment is not appropriate.

Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) [AR 350-19]

A document that prescribes the mission, organizational structure, and the minimum mission essential personnel and equipment requirements for a military unit necessary to accomplish its wartime mission. It is the basis for an authorization document.

tactical engagement simulation training system [TC 25-8]

An advanced collective training methodology supported by a family of TADSS used in free-play force-on-force, field training exercises. The TES training system consists of three subsystems – the simulator subsystem which includes TADSS and supporting procedures that simulate casualty-producing effects of weapons in real time; the control subsystem which includes a staff of trained observer-controllers who referee, ensure realism, record events, and report actions observed through after action reports (AARs) and unit take-home packages; and the management subsystem which includes activities and computers to plan, schedule, conduct, and evaluate the training of battle-focused Mission Essential Task List tasks to standard.

tactical vehicle [AR 58-1] (see also non-tactical vehicle)

A motor vehicle designed to military specification or a commercial design motor vehicle modified to military specification to meet direct transportation support of combat or tactical operations, or for training of personnel for such operations. The USAF uses commercial design vehicles in tactical roles due to the on pavement environment of their flight lines.

take (in reference to Endangered Species Act) [US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1998]

To harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct (ESA§3(19)). **Harm** is further defined by US Fish and Wildlife Service to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing behavioral patterns such as breeding, feeding, or sheltering. **Harass** is defined by US Fish and Wildlife Service as actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding or sheltering.

threatened species [Department of Energy, 1998]

Any plants or animals that are likely to become endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their ranges and which have been listed as threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service following the procedures set out in the Endangered Species Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR §424). (See endangered species.) The lists of threatened species can be found at 50 CFR §17.11 (wildlife), §17.12 (plants), and §227.4 (marine organisms). *Note: Some states also list species as threatened. Thus, in certain cases a state definition would also be appropriate.*

throughput [TC 25-8]

The number of individuals, crews, or units that use a range. The number of individuals, crews, or units required to train is the throughput requirement. The number of individuals, crews, or units that can accomplish all required iterations of training on a given range during a single year is the annual throughput capacity of the range. When comparing the annual throughput requirement and capacity, if the throughput capacity exceeds the throughput requirement of a given range, there exists excess capacity. If the throughput requirement exceeds the throughput capacity, a need exists for additional training capability.

tiering [40 CFR §1508.28]

Refers to the coverage of general matters in broader environmental impact statements (EIS) (such as national program or policy statements) with subsequent narrower statements or environmental analyses (such as regional or basin-wide program statements or ultimately site-specific statements) incorporating by reference the general discussions and concentrating solely on the issues specific to the statement subsequently prepared. Tiering is appropriate when the sequence of statements or analyses is:

- a. From a program, plan, or policy environmental impact statement to a program, plan, or policy statement or analysis of lesser scope or to a site-specific statement or analysis.
- b. From an environmental impact statement on a specific action at an early stage (such as need and site selection) to a supplement (which is preferred) or a subsequent statement or analysis at a later stage (such as environmental mitigation). Tiering in such cases is appropriate when it helps the lead agency to focus on the issues that are ripe for decision and exclude from consideration issues already decided or not yet ripe.

toxicity [<http://www.epa.gov/iris/gloss8.htm>]

Deleterious or adverse biological effects elicited by a chemical, physical, or biological agent.

training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (TADSS) [TC 25-8]

A term that includes training range and combat training center (CTC) instrumentation, tactical engagement simulation (TES), battle simulation, targets, training-unique ammunition, and dummy, drill, and inert munitions. TADSS are subject to the public laws and regulatory guidance governing the acquisition of materiel.

training complex [AR 350-19]

Includes all firing ranges, weapons training facilities, associated impact areas, and maneuver training areas within the installation/ community boundary.

training facility [AR 350-38]

Permanent or semi-permanent facility, such as a firing range (range towers, scoring benches, lane markers, range signs), confidence course, MOUT complex, aircraft mock-up, jump school tower, or training area. Training facilities are construction projects and are not considered items of training aids, devices, simulators and simulations (TADSS). They are not procured as items of materiel.

training land [TC 25-8]

The term "training land" encompasses facilities (e.g., ranges, maneuver land, proficiency courses, and direct-support facilities) dedicated to preparing and sustaining personnel and units to meet mission roles and standards. Examples include facilities to support training personnel in weapon systems use and proficiency, occupational skills, and standards developed.

training land carrying capacity [AR 350-19]

The amount of training that a given parcel of land can accommodate in a sustainable manner with a reasonable and prudent level.

transportation improvement program (TIP) [<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning>]

A document prepared by a metropolitan planning organization that lists projects to be funded with FHWA/FTA funds for the next one- to three-year period.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THBO) [<http://www.achp.gov>]

Section 101(d)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act authorizes the Federally recognized tribes the responsibilities of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for purposes of Section 106 compliance on their tribal lands. They have designated Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) whom Federal agencies consult in lieu of the SHPO for undertakings occurring on, or affecting historic properties on, tribal lands.

tribal lands [36 CFR §800.16(x)]

All lands within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation and all dependent Indian communities.

turbidity [<http://www.epa.gov>]

1. Haziness in air caused by the presence of particles and pollutants. 2. A cloudy condition in water due to suspended silt or organic matter.

turbidity [<http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu>]

The amount of solid particles that are suspended in water and that cause light rays shining through the water to scatter. Thus, turbidity makes the water cloudy or even opaque in extreme cases. Turbidity is measured in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU).

U

unassociated funerary objects [43 CFR §10.2 (d)(2)(ii)]

Objects that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later, where the remains are **not** in the possession or control of the Federal agency or museum and the objects can be identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to specific individuals or families or to known human remains or, by a preponderance of the evidence, as having been removed from a specific burial site of an individual culturally affiliated with a particular Indian tribe. [Title 25 USC§3001 (3)(B)] Those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are not in the possession or control of a museum or Federal agency.

unavoidable adverse effects [US Fish and Wildlife Service]

Effects that can not be avoided due to constraints in alternatives. These effects do not have to be avoided by the planning agency, but they must be disclosed, discussed, and mitigated, if possible (40 CFR §1500.2(e)).

unexploded ordnance (UXO) [AR 350-19]

Military munitions that (A) have been primed, fuzed, armed, or otherwise prepared for action; (B) have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material; and (C) remain unexploded whether by malfunction, design, or any other cause (Title 10 USC 101(e)(5)(A) through (C)).

urban operations [FM 1-02]

Offense, defense, stability, and support operations conducted in a topographical complex and adjacent natural terrain where manmade construction and high population density are the dominant features.

V

valued environmental attributes/components (VECs) [<http://iaspub.epa.gov/trs>]
Those aspects (components/processes/functions) of ecosystems, human health, and environmental welfare considered to be important and potentially at risk from human activity or natural hazards. Similar to the term "valued environmental components" used in environmental impact assessment.

visual resources (see also aesthetic resources)
The components of the environment as perceived through the visual sense only.

volatile organic compounds (VOCs): [<http://www.epa.gov/iaq/glossary.htm>]
Any organic compound which evaporates readily to the atmosphere. VOC's contribute significantly to photochemical smog production and certain health problems.

W

water table [<http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu>]
The top of the water surface in the saturated part of an aquifer.

watershed [<http://ga.water.usgs.gov>]
The land area that drains water to a particular stream, river, or lake. It is a land feature that can be identified by tracing a line along the highest elevations between two areas on a map, often a ridge. Large watersheds, like the Mississippi River basin contain thousands of smaller watersheds.

wetlands [Department of Energy, 1998]
Those areas that are inundated by surface water or groundwater with a frequency sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do or would support, a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas (e.g., sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflow areas, mudflats, natural ponds). 10 CFR §1022.4

Jurisdictional wetlands are those wetlands protected by the Clean Water Act. They must have a minimum of one positive wetland indicator from each parameter (i.e., vegetation, soil, and hydrology). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers requires a permit to fill or dredge jurisdictional wetlands.

Acronyms

AAS.....	analysis of alternatives study
ACSIM.....	Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management
ACUB.....	Army Compatible Use Buffer
AEC.....	Army Environmental Center
AMC.....	Army Materiel Command
ARNG.....	Army National Guard
ARPA.....	Archeological Resources Protection Act
ARSTAF.....	Army Staff
AT.....	annual training
BLM.....	Bureau of Land Management
CAA.....	Clean Air Act
CERCLA.....	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act
CEQ.....	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR.....	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA.....	Clean Water Act
CY.....	Calendar Year
DA.....	Department of the Army
DES.....	Director of Emergency Services
DoD.....	Department of Defense
DoDD.....	Department of Defense Directive
DoDI.....	Department of Defense Instruction
DOIM.....	Director of Information Management
DOL.....	Director of Logistics
DPTMS.....	Director of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security
DPW.....	Director of Public Works
EOD.....	Explosives Ordinance Disposal
ESMP.....	Endangered Species Management Plan
FHWA.....	Federal Highway Administration (An element of the US Department of Transportation)
FORSCOM..	Forces Command
FTX.....	field training exercise
FUDS.....	formerly used defense sites
FY.....	fiscal year
GC.....	Garrison Commander
HE.....	high explosive
HQDA.....	Headquarters, Department of the Army

HQUSACE .. Headquarters, US Army Corps of Engineers

ICRMP..... Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
 ICO..... Installation Contracting Office
 IGO..... Inspector General Office
 ILO Installation Legal Office
 IMCOM..... Installation Management Command
 INRMP..... Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan
 IRACO..... Installation Review and Compliance Office
 ITAM..... Integrated Training Area Management

JCS Joint Chiefs of Staff
 JLUS Joint Land Use Study

LRAM Land Rehabilitation Maintenance
 LTA..... Local Training Area
 LURS..... Land Use Requirements Study

MCAR..... Military Construction Army Reserve
 MCNG Military Construction National Guard
 MOUT..... military operations in urban terrain
 MTP..... mission training plan

NAGPRA Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
 NCA..... National Command Authority
 NCSHPO..... National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
 NGB National Guard Bureau
 NGO Non-Government Organization
 NHL National Historic Landmark
 NHPA National Historic Preservation Act
 NHO Native Hawaiian Organization
 NRCS National Resource Conservation Service
 NRHP National Register of Historic Places

PAI Plans Analysis and Integration Office
 PAO..... Public Affairs Office
 POL..... Petroleum Oil and Lubricants
 POM..... Program Objective Memorandum
 ppm parts per million

RC..... Reserve Component
 RCRA..... Resources Conservation and Recovery Act
 R&D..... research and development
 RDT&E research, development, test and evaluation
 RMO..... Resource Management Office
 RRPI..... range readiness preservation initiatives

RSO Religious Support Office
RTLA range training land assessment
RTLP Range and Training Land Program

SDWA Safe Drinking Water Act
SOP standing operating procedures
SRA sustainable range awareness
SRP Sustainable Range Program
STARC State Area Commands (ARNG Organizations)

TADSS training aids, devices, simulators and simulations
TAG The Adjutant General
TDA Table of Distribution and Allowances
TES threatened and endangered species
TOE Table of Organization and Equipment
TRADOC Training and Doctrine Command

USACE US Army Corps of Engineers
USC United States Code
USGS US Geologic Survey

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