

Part 606 – Exhibits

Subpart G – Glossary and Acronyms

606.80 Glossary

A. Administrative Record—The set of documents of all types (papers, studies, data, references, maps, correspondence, notes, computer runs, etc.) and in all formats (paper, hard drive, CD, magnetic tape, etc.) that supports the decisionmaking process. This is NRCS’s collection of the evidence that decisionmakers understood the law applying to the decision, considered all the relevant factors, and made a reasoned decision.

B. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)—The independent agency mandated to advise the President, Congress, and Federal agencies and review their activities related to historic properties. ACHP was established pursuant to Title II of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470, as amended).

C. Affected Environment—The physical, ecological, economic, and social characteristics of the area impacted by the project.

D. Alternative Cost—(Used in reference to multipurpose structures.) “Alternative cost for each purpose is the financial cost of achieving the same or equivalent benefits with a single-purpose plan.” (P&G Section 1.9.2(c))

E. Associated Measures—Practices necessary to ensure realization of benefits.

F. Catastrophic Event—For the purpose of determining eligibility for the dam rehabilitation program, a catastrophic event has been defined in the manual at 390-NWPM, Part 506, Subpart D, Section 506.40, as a 100-year frequency rainfall event or the storm event that produces a flow in the emergency spillway of at least 2 feet or more in depth.

G. Closed Project—A project may be considered closed when all works have been installed, the O&M agreement has expired, and all long-term contracts have expired.

H. Completed Project—A project is completed when all measures, including mitigation and land treatment, involving Watershed Program assistance are installed in compliance with the watershed plan as amended or supplemented and all long-term contracts have expired.

I. Completion of Federal Interest—Federal interest is completed when a project measure has accrued all the benefits in which the Federal Government has an interest or when the Federal Government’s financial interests have been purchased by the SLO or another entity.

J. Conformed Plan—A conformed copy of a Public Law 83-566 project plan is one where the symbol “/s/” followed by a typewritten name appears in each signature space in the watershed agreement. This is in contrast to a manually signed plan. Photocopies of the signature pages may also be used wherever the manual calls for conformed copies.

K. Cost Categories:

- (1) **Associated Costs**—The costs for measures needed over and above the project measures to achieve the benefits claimed in the analysis. An example is the cost of on-farm irrigation or drainage systems required to produce the increased outputs on which the benefits of a group distribution or collection system were based.
- (2) **Construction Cost**—The expenses incurred during the installation period for labor, material, equipment, and services; contractors overhead and profit; and other direct

costs associated with items such as earthwork removal or replacement, purchase and installation of materials and appurtenances plus a realistic contingency allowance.

They include any or all of the following:

- (i) For rehabilitation projects, includes expenses for reconstruction or decommissioning of the dam, and the relocation or floodproofing of downstream property.
- (ii) Reinforcing, underpinning, or reconstructing existing railroad and public road bridge piers and abutments necessitated by modification of the channel or the replacement of a closed conduit crossing of a public road or railroad that is an integral part of a closed conduit system. These costs are limited to those required to provide a facility comparable in quality and performance to the existing bridge or culvert.
- (iii) Clearing of sites for project purposes including the cost of removing buildings, bridges, fences, or other improvements that the local organization desires to abandon.
- (iv) Relocating structures from flood-prone land to flood-free land as a nonstructural flood damage reduction measure. This applies in cases where an SLO does not take title to the property.
- (v) Floodproofing buildings as a nonstructural flood damage reduction measure.
- (vi) Construction of pumping plants and pressure conduits, gates, or other structures to carry interior drainage through dikes or floodwalls.
- (vii) Construction of diversion dikes and practices for conducting surface water to project outlets or pumping plants for interior discharge.
- (viii) Construction of necessary structures to provide controlled inlets for drainage from adjacent fields and internal ditches into the project measure.
- (ix) Flaggers and protective devices, such as barriers or lights, required to protect workers or the public during construction.
- (x) Alteration, modification, or reconstruction of existing irrigation or drainage facilities made necessary by project works of improvement.
- (xi) Providing needed maintenance access, including necessary culverts and fords.
- (xii) Borrow material obtained from land purchased by the SLO for the specific purpose of obtaining borrow material. The cost may not exceed the difference in land value before and after borrow removal or the actual cost of acquiring the borrow materials (without purchasing the land) whichever is the least cost.
- (xiii) Construction of catwalks, handrails, fences, gates, and other such features needed for the proper functioning of the structural measures and for the operator's and public's safety. This also includes any safety features needed for public recreation or fish and wildlife in a project.
- (xiv) The disposal of waste spoil in accordance with sound engineering and environmental principles, giving consideration to customary practices in the area, width and planned land use of floodplain, wildlife and environmental values of contiguous oxbows and vegetation, and threatened and endangered species. Agreement on the specifics of spoil disposal will be reached in the planning stage.
- (xv) Premiums for construction liability insurance when the construction contractor is made the principal.
- (xvi) Provision for fire prevention and suppression made necessary by project construction activities.
- (xvii) Establishment of vegetation or other protective cover on all construction sites and in areas disturbed during construction to prevent erosion, improve stability, and restore or maintain wildlife habitat and the landscape quality. Such

establishment includes herbaceous and woody plantings for erosion control, wildlife food and shelter, walkways, and screening or improving the appearance of structural measures.

- (xviii) Identification signs and plaques, if desired by the SLO, as long as there is reasonable assurance that these signs will not be vandalized.
- (xix) Costs for cultural resource protection and other mitigation.
- (3) Engineering Cost—Expenses incurred in formulating the engineering design. These expenses include the direct cost of engineers and other technicians for surveys, investigations, designs, and preparation of plans and specifications for structural and nonstructural measures, including associated vegetative work, and preparation of operation and maintenance plans. Also included as engineering services are costs related to the review of engineering plans and specifications prepared by others and necessary quality assurance during construction to ensure that measures are installed in accordance with the plans and specifications. It does not include the cost of similar services for real property rights, obtaining permits, or contract administration for the project.
- (4) Land Treatment Financial Assistance Cost—The cost of installing land treatment practices, excluding technical assistance, engineering, and project administration.
- (5) Non-project Installation Costs—Costs that will be incurred at the time of project installation for features not required for project purposes. These costs are not eligible for assistance under Public Law 83-566. They are not included in cost tabulations or accounts, nor are they considered a part of the local organizations' contribution to the installation cost, but they should be incorporated into Tables 1 through 6 in the plan.
- (6) Operation and Maintenance Costs—costs for the materials, equipment, services, and facilities needed to operate the project and make repairs and replacements necessary to maintain structural measures in sound operating condition during the evaluated life of the project. Included are the cost of repairs, replacements, or additions, and an appropriate charge for inspection, engineering, supervision, custodial service, and general overhead.
- (7) Planning Cost—All expenditures from Public Law 83-566 and other funds for surveys and investigations, environmental studies, evaluation of alternatives, and preparation of plans prior to the authorization of assistance for the installation of works of improvement.
- (8) Program Cost—All expenditures from appropriations made under authority of Public Law 83-566.
- (9) Project Administration—The Public Law 83-566 and other administrative costs associated with the installation of financially assisted measures, including such items as contract administration, government representatives, permit acquisition, relocation assistance advisory services, and administrative functions connected with relocation payments.
- (10) Project Installation Cost—The Public Law 83-566 and other costs for installing the works of improvement to be incurred after the project is authorized for installation. Included are the costs of work required to comply with Federal and State laws or regulations.
- (11) Real Property—All expenditures made in acquiring needed water, mineral, and other subsurface rights, and required Federal, State, and local permits or clearances.
- (12) Real Property Rights—The cost of real property rights includes all costs for the following items, including elements of work involving planning, design, acquisition, construction, mitigation for fish and wildlife habitat losses, and administrative services directly associated with real property.

- (i) All expenditures made in acquiring needed real property rights and other interests in land in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. Section 4601 et seq., as implemented by 70 CFR Part 21).
 - (ii) Removal of buildings, improvements, or timber for salvage or relocation, or the construction of dikes or other protective works in lieu thereof. This does not include moving of buildings or other improvements from flood-prone to flood-free land as a nonstructural flood damage reduction measure.
 - (iii) Salvaging, moving, or reconstruction of fences not needed for the proper operation, maintenance, public safety, or inspection of the works of improvement.
 - (iv) Changes of existing telephone, power, gas, water, and sewer lines or other utilities made necessary by the works of improvement. This does not include changes to existing irrigation or drainage facilities.
 - (v) All new roads and changes of existing public roads or private roads, or railroad bridges, culverts, and other crossings, including approaches, except reinforcing, underpinning or reconstructing existing bridge piers and abutments of public roads and railroads necessitated by modification of the channel. This does not include the cost for the excavation and installation of a closed conduit crossing of a public road or railroad when it is an integral part of an overall closed conduit structural measure.
 - (vi) All modifications and changes of roads and railroads that are to remain serviceable after project installation.
 - (vii) Premiums for construction liability insurance when someone other than the construction contractor is made the principal.
- (13) Relocation Costs—The Public Law 83-566 and other costs associated with the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-646). Relocation payments include moving and related expenses for a displaced person, business, or farm operation as well as financial assistance for replacement housing for a displaced person who qualifies and whose dwelling is acquired because of the project. Costs over and above replacement in kind are treated as non-project costs.
- (14) Technical Assistance (watershed project plans)—Technical assistance costs are the costs for salaries and expenses other than financial assistance. For watershed project plans, technical assistance, engineering, and project administration are treated as three mutually exclusive cost categories. Technical assistance costs are defined as the Public Law 83-566 and other costs for personnel and contracted services for soil surveys and for planning and applying land treatment measures on non-Federal land.
- (15) Technical Assistance (rehabilitation plans)—In rehabilitation plans, technical assistance costs are all costs for technical services including engineering and contract administration except those related to real property rights and permit acquisition. (See section 14(c) of Public Law 83-566.)
- (16) Water Rights—The actual cost or the value, based on appraisals, of water rights acquired by local interests for carrying out, operating, and maintaining the project.

L. Cultural Resources—Cultural resources refer to historic, aesthetic, and cultural aspects of the human environment. In NRCS, the term is sometimes used interchangeably to refer to any historic or archaeological properties that have been identified during planning or to refer to “historic properties” as defined by the ACHP regulations (see below). Cultural resources may also refer to: (1) resources that have little or no historic values but do have contemporary cultural value; (2) resources included in or determined eligible for inclusion in the National

Register of Historic Places or an equivalent register maintained at the state or local level; (3) unevaluated resources that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register or an equivalent; and (4) properties that may qualify for the protections afforded by the Archeological Resources Protection Act or the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (see Title 190, NCRPH, Section 601.60).

M. Dam—A dam is a barrier to confine or raise water for storage or diversion, to create a hydraulic head, to prevent gully erosion, or for retention of soil, rock or other debris. A dam is a physical improvement that impounds water, and may include a sediment pool, conservation pool, and flood pool.

N. Deauthorized Project—An authorized watershed project can be deauthorized where no LTC have been signed, no planned measures have been installed, or where no O&M agreements are in effect. Deauthorization of the project removes authority to expend Public Law 83-566 funds.

O. Decommission—Taking a practice out of service in an environmentally sound and safe manner, or converting it to another purpose.

P. Design Life—The intended period of time that the practice will function successfully with only routine maintenance; it is determined during the design phase.

Q. Designated State Agency—The agency designated by the Governor of a State as having supervisory responsibility over programs provided for in Public Law 83-566, as described in section 3 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act and in 7 CFR Section 622.21.

R. Emergency Action Plan—A plan of action to be taken to reduce the potential for property damage and loss of life in an area affected by the failure of a dam or other potentially hazardous practice.

S. Environmental Assessment (EA)—A concise public document that briefly provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact. (Title 180, National Planning Procedures Handbook (NPPH), Part 600)

T. Environmental Evaluation (EE)—An EE is a process of evaluating the environmental effects of a proposed action. Form CPA-52 provides summary documentation of the environmental evaluation (EE) of the planned actions. The EE is “a concurrent part of the planning process in which the potential long-term and short-term impacts of an action on people, their physical surroundings, and nature are evaluated and alternative actions explored” (180-NPPH, Part 600). For Form NRCS CPA-52, go to the following website: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Technical/envircomp/NRCS-CPA-52_4-22-09.pdf.

U. Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)—An EIS is a document detailing the environmental impact of a proposed law, construction project, or other major action that may significantly affect the quality of the environment. NEPA and various State environmental laws may require an EIS. (180-NPPH, Part 600)

V. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Review Ratings (Federal Register, Vol. 71, No. 67, and reprinted annually in April):

W. Environmental Impact of the Action

- (1) LO (Lack of Objections)—The EPA review has not identified any potential environmental impacts requiring substantive changes to the proposal. The review

may have disclosed opportunities for application of mitigation measures that could be accomplished with no more than minor changes to the proposal.

- (2) EC (Environmental Concerns)—The EPA review has identified environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment. Corrective measures may require changes to the preferred alternative or application of mitigation measures that can reduce the environmental impact. EPA would like to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts.
- (3) EO (Environmental Objections)—The EPA review has identified significant environmental impacts that must be avoided in order to provide adequate protection for the environment. Corrective measures may require substantial changes to the preferred alternative or consideration of some other project alternative (including the no action alternative). EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts.
- (4) EU (Environmentally Unsatisfactory)—The EPA review has identified adverse environmental impacts that are of sufficient magnitude that they are unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality. EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts. If the potentially unsatisfactory impacts are not corrected at the final EIS stage, this proposal will be recommended for referral to the CEQ.

X. Adequacy of the Impact Statement

- (1) Category 1 Adequate—EPA believes the draft EIS adequately sets forth the environmental impact(s) of the preferred alternative and those of the alternatives reasonably available to the project or action. No further analysis or data collection is necessary, but the reviewer may suggest the addition of clarifying language or information.
- (2) Category 2 Insufficient Information—The draft EIS does not contain sufficient information for EPA to fully assess environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment, or the EPA reviewer has identified new reasonably available alternatives that are within the spectrum of alternatives analyzed in the draft EIS, which could reduce the environmental impacts of the action. The identified additional information, data analyses, or discussion should be included in the final EIS.
- (3) Category 3 Inadequate—EPA does not believe that the draft EIS adequately assesses potentially significant environmental impacts of the action, or the EPA reviewer has identified new, reasonably available alternatives that are outside of the spectrum of alternatives analyzed in the draft EIS, which should be analyzed in order to reduce the potentially significant environmental impacts. EPA believes that the identified additional information, data, analyses, or discussions are of such a magnitude that they should have full public review at a draft stage. EPA does not believe that the draft EIS is adequate for the purposes of the NEPA, section 309 review, or both, and should therefore be formally revised and made available for public comment in a supplemental or revised draft EIS. On the basis of the potential significant impacts involved, this proposal could be a candidate for referral to the CEQ.

Y. Evaluation Period—The number of years used in the Watershed Project Plan for discounting and amortizing project costs and benefits. It is not to exceed 100 years. The number of years used for the planned evaluated life of the project plan is also used to determine the duration of operation and maintenance agreements for project measures.

Z. Evaluation Units—Areas that may be grouped based on like physical characteristics, like treatment requirements, or both.

AA. Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)—A document by a Federal agency briefly presenting the reasons why an action, not otherwise excluded, will not have a significant effect on the human environment and for which an environmental impact statement therefore will not be prepared (40 CFR Section 1508.12).

BB. Future-without-project (FWOP)—The future-without-project is an estimation of the most probable future condition expected to occur in the absence of any of the study's alternative plans. The future-without-project condition includes any changes expected to directly, indirectly, or cumulatively result from all reasonably foreseeable actions without any of the study's alternative plans. For example, if it is most probable that within the next 20 years 60 percent of a woodland will be cleared for agricultural purposes without any of the plans being considered by the agency, the effects of such clearing would be included in the future-without-project conditions. Similarly, if existing legislation, such as the Clean Water Act, is expected to improve water quality in a river, such improvement would be included in the future-without-project plans conditions. The future-without-project condition is synonymous with “no action” as used in NEPA and the CEQ NEPA regulations (40 CFR 1502.14(d)). (P&G Section 3.2.1). FWOP is also referred to as future-without-project plan, future-without-project condition, future-without-project plan conditions, no action, no action alternative, no action conditions, without project, without plan, without project plan, and without plan(s) condition(s).

CC. Interdisciplinary Team—A group of individuals with diverse education, training and knowledge interacting to accomplish a common goal.

DD. Historic Property—Is defined by the National Historic Preservation Act and expanded in the 36 CFR 800 regulations as: "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places." This term includes artifacts, records and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term also includes historic and cultural landscapes, properties of tradition and cultural importance to an American Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria (see Title 190, NCRPH, Section 601.60).

EE. Joint Cost—(Used in reference to multipurpose structures.) The total financial cost for a structure minus the sum of separable financial costs for all purposes.

FF. Land Administering Agencies—Government agencies that are responsible for the management and administration of public lands.

GG. Land Treatment—Conservation practices designed to control erosion and sedimentation or provide for the proper management of land, water, and natural resources. Land treatment can be listed in three categories:

- (1) Required Land Treatment—This is the treatment that must be installed upstream of dams to comply with the USDA policy that requires 50 percent of the drainage area to be adequately protected. Required land treatment also includes any treatment needed upstream of channels or reservoirs.
- (2) Accelerated Land Treatment—This is land treatment being installed to address public (offsite) water and land-related resource problems. Accelerated land treatment will be the only category shown in non-water-resources projects. Water resource projects may include treatment in all three categories.
- (3) Associated Land Treatment—This is the land treatment needed to ensure realization of benefits used in the economic justification of structural measures for irrigation or drainage.

HH. Locally Implemented—Implemented without NRCS Watershed Program financial assistance.

II. Long-Term Contract (LTC)—Agreements entered into with landowners, cooperators, and SLOs for the implementation of land treatment measures, ecosystem restorations, habitat restoration, and conservation treatment. Under the Watershed Programs long-term contracts are usually for 3 to 10 years, and may not exceed 10 years according to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. General requirements of NRCS long-term contract policy used in watershed project delivery include all of the following:

- (1) Each LTC will be based on a plan or schedule of operations developed by the participant and approved by the soil and water conservation district and NRCS
- (2) The expected range of duration of the LTC
- (3) No LTC will be signed until the initial participation requirement specified in the watershed agreement has been met
- (4) All required conservation treatment will be installed at least two years before the end of the contract

JJ. Maintenance—The recurring activities necessary to retain or restore a practice in a safe and functioning condition, including the management of vegetation, the repair or replacement of failed components, the prevention or treatment of deterioration, and the repair of damages caused by flooding or vandalism.

KK. Minimum Basic Facilities—The adequate and appropriate facilities needed to achieve the intended use and to provide public health and safety and access to a project area that includes public recreation or fish and wildlife purposes.

LL. Mitigation—Measures included to avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce or eliminate over time, or compensate for environmental impacts (see 40 CFR Section 1508.20).

MM. National Economic Development (NED) Plan—The plan alternative that reasonably maximizes the net national economic benefits in dollars (P&G Section 1.6.3). Net economic benefits are benefits minus costs and are not the same as the benefit-cost ratio.

NN. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)—The Nation's official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects which meet the criteria and are worthy of preservation because of their importance in American history, prehistory, architecture, archeology, and culture. The NRHP is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

OO. NED Benefits—“...increases in the economic value of the national output of goods and services from a plan; the value of output resulting from external economies caused by a plan; and the value associated with the use of otherwise unemployed or under-employed labor resources” (P&G Section 1.7.2(a)(2)).

PP. NED Costs—“...opportunity costs of resources used in implementing a plan. These adverse effects include: Implementation outlays, associated costs, and other direct costs” (P&G Section 1.7.2(a)(3)).

QQ. No-Action Alternative—See “Future Without Project (FWOP).” Also referred to as no action, no-action alternative plan, no-action conditions, and without-plans condition.

RR. Non-Water-Resource Projects—Watershed projects that are not water resource projects, such as watershed protection, land treatment or ecosystem restoration projects, and locally implemented plans.

SS. Nonstructural Flood Damage Reduction Measure—A flood control measure that reduces susceptibility to flood damage without significantly changing the depth or extent of flooding. Measures include moving structures, demolition and removal of structures, floodproofing or blockage of openings, floodplain acquisition, and measures such as flood warning systems.

TT. Notice of Intent (NOI)—A notice of intent is a brief statement announcing a decision by the responsible Federal official to prepare an EIS for a major Federal action, and inviting public reaction to the decision (see 40 CFR Section 1508.22).

UU. Operation—The administration, management, and performance of nonmaintenance activities necessary to keep a practice safe and functioning as planned (see Title 180, National Operations and Maintenance Manual (NOMM), Part 500, Subpart A, Section 500.02).

VV. Operational (or Active) Project—A project that is in the process of being installed. Land treatment projects are considered operational until all long-term contracts have expired.

WW. Peer Review—An interdisciplinary review to ensure that the plan meets NRCS technical and program requirements.

XX. Period of Analysis—The time required for installation plus the evaluated life of the project is the period of analysis. The period of analysis is the evaluation period when OM&R occurs and the period of implementation when the installation occurs.

YY. Preferred Alternative—The option and course of action that the SLO and NRCS agree best addresses the stated purpose and need.

ZZ Preferred Plan—The “preferred alternative” (see above).

AAA. Preliminary Investigation (PI)—A brief study using existing data and field information.

BBB. Program Operations Information Tracking System (POINTS)—POINTS definitions for project plans status:

- (1) Watershed Surveys and Planning Program:
 - (i) **Active**—A watershed planning project is active when funding for planning is authorized from the Chief.
 - (ii) **New**—Planning project is new before being authorized by the Chief for planning. These watershed plans may be in the application stage.
 - (iii) **Complete**—The watershed project plan is complete when approved by the STC ensuring technical and policy adherence, and reviewed by the WSP Program manager for programmatic compliance.
 - (iv) **Terminated**—A planning project will be terminated when, after it has been determined that there is no possibility of developing a feasible or acceptable project, either the SLO withdraws their application in writing or the STC terminates planning assistance.
 - (v) **Deauthorized**—The planning authorization will be cancelled if the watershed plan is not in interagency review within the 5-year time period.
- (2) Watershed Operations:
 - (i) **Active**—Funding is authorized and project is implemented as funding allows. The continued feasibility of a project is monitored and documented in the project files every 5 years in accordance with NEPA requirements in the Title 190, General Manual, Part 410. Factors to be considered in determining the continued feasibility are economic, environmental and social defensibility and the SLO commitment to continue the project. Modifications are prepared as necessary.

Use of other program funds in lieu of Watershed Program funds to implement the plan is acceptable, provided the unfunded Federal commitment is reduced to account for other programs assistance.

- (ii) **Inactive**—Activities to implement the project have temporarily ceased because of land use changes in the watershed, reduced local interest, sponsor’s capability to proceed with installation, and similar circumstances. Other program funds could be used in lieu of Watershed Program funds to implement the plan, but the amounts are not accounted for to reduce the unfunded Federal commitment in the Watershed Project. Opportunities exist for resumed activity when the STC and SLO agree and notification is provided to the CPTAD director.
 - (iii) **Installation Complete**—When all planned measures of the original plan, supplements or revisions are installed, and all LTCs have expired. Includes projects in which all measures have not been installed, but were supplemented out of the project plan in order to complete the project.
 - (iv) **Deauthorized**—When no LTC have been signed, no measures have been installed, no O&M agreements are in effect, and there is no evidence that the project will be implemented.
 - (v) **Project Life Complete**—When: all planned measures in the watershed project are implemented, and the evaluated life of the installed measures has ended.
- (3) Watershed Rehabilitation:
- (i) **In Planning**—When a watershed rehabilitation plan is being prepared, the plan is not yet authorized. Dam Status for this phase is “Active” when WF-07 funds have been requested for planning within 3 POINTS fund request years, and “Inactive” when funds have not been requested within 3 POINTS fund request years.
 - (ii) **In Implementation**—When the watershed rehabilitation plan is authorized for implementation by the Chief. Dam Status for this phase is “Active” when WF-07 funds have been requested for implementation within 3 POINTS fund request years, and “Inactive” when funds have not been requested within 3 POINTS fund request years.
 - (iii) **Plan Installed**—When all planned measures in the rehabilitation project have been installed or completed.
 - (iv) **Installed Without Federal Assistance**—When a plan has been prepared and the sponsor selected a rehabilitation alternative other than the Watershed Rehabilitation Program.

CCC. Project Actions—A project action is a formally planned undertaking that sponsors carried out within a specified area for the benefit of the general public. Project sponsors are units of government having the legal authority and resources to install, operate, and/or maintain works of improvement.

DDD. Project Life—The period over which the project will perform the intended functions.

EEE. Proper Farm Plan—This term is used in Section 4(5) of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act that refers to a conservation plan that provides for the essential treatment to protect the resource base and ensure the proper functioning of structural measures.

FFF. Reevaluation—Supplemental plan with cost-benefit analysis.

GGG. Reformulation—Revised plan to reform the alternatives and cost-benefit analysis.

HHH. Real Property—Real property acquisition includes obtaining needed land, water, mineral, and other subsurface rights, and required Federal, State, and local permits or

clearances for installation of planned measures. Acquisition of rights may be obtained with the use of fee simple title, easements and rights of way, or by permits and clearances as required by applicable State regulations. (See “Cost Categories: Real Property Rights” for costs associated with real property.)

III. Rehabilitation—The completion of all work necessary to extend the service life of the structural measure and meet applicable safety and performance standards (see 180-NOMM, Part 500, Subpart A, Section 500.2).

JJJ. Remedial Assistance—Assistance needed to correct problems caused as a result of a mistake or misjudgment by NRCS during the installation of a measure or as a result of latent site conditions unknown to NRCS or the sponsor or land user at the time of installation. Changes in policy or technical standards, and engineering concepts developed subsequent to the installation of the original measure are not considered mistakes or misjudgments by NRCS (see 390-NWPM, Part 505, Subpart C, “Remedial Assistance”, in this manual).

KKK. Required Land Treatment—Land treatment required by Federal or State statutes or USDA regulations in the upstream portion of a watershed to ensure the proper functioning of measures installed as part of the overall watershed plan. (See Section 4(5) of the Public Law 83-566.)

LLL. Responsible Federal Official (RFO)—The NRCS Chief is the RFO for compliance with NEPA regarding proposed legislation, programs, legislative reports, regulations, and program EISs. The NRCS STC is the RFO for compliance with the provisions of NEPA in other NRCS-assisted actions. (See GM-190, Part 410, Subpart A, Section 410.4.)

MMM. Reviewable Record—The set of documents including fact sheets, informational articles, results of public participation activities, etc., that are readily available for public dissemination to inform agencies and the public about NRCS activities. It also includes records that clearly document the nature and extent of public participation. A separate reviewable record must be maintained for each watershed project, river basin study, RC&D area, etc. The record contains items such as lists of people or groups invited to participate, signup sheets or other records of attendance, meeting notes, issues discussed, extent of controversy, views expressed, positions taken, and decisions made. These records may also include views expressed in letters, telegrams, etc.

NNN. Rural or Rural Communities—All territories of a State that are not within the outer boundary of any city or town that has a population of 50,000 or more according to the latest decennial census of the United States. (<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/garm.html>)

OOO. Scoping—An early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action.

PPP. Separable Cost—(Used in reference to multipurpose structures). The separable cost for a purpose is the reduction in financial cost that would result if the purpose were excluded from the structure. This reduction includes the financial cost of measures serving only the excluded purpose, and the reductions in the financial cost of measures serving the multiple purposes.

QQQ. Sponsoring Local Organization (SLO)—Any State or political subdivision thereof, any soil or water conservation district, flood prevention or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other agency having authority under State law to carry out, maintain and operate the works of improvement, or any irrigation or reservoir company, water users' association, or similar organization having such authority and not being operated for profit that may be approved by the Secretary; or any Indian Tribe or Tribal organization, as defined

in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. Section 450b), having authority under Federal, State, or Indian Tribal law to carry out, maintain, and operate works of improvement. Project sponsors must have the legal authority and resources to carry out, operate, and maintain works of improvement. (Public Law 83-566, Section 2). SLO are also referred to as sponsors, local organizations, local sponsors, and local sponsoring organizations.

RRR. State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)—The official appointed or designated pursuant to section 101(b)(1) of the NHPA who is responsible for administering the NHPA and State historic preservation program within the State or jurisdiction, or is a designated representative to act for the SHPO (Title 190, NCRPH, Section 601.60).

SSS. Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)—The tribal official, appointed by the tribe's chief governing authority or designated by a tribal ordinance or preservation program, who has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for purposes of Section 106 compliance on tribal lands in accordance with section 101(d)(2) of the act. This official is approved to assume the responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal land by the Secretary of Interior under the NHPA (Title 190, NCRPH, Section 601.60).

TTT. Water Resource Project—Projects having one or more of the following purposes: flood prevention, water supply, water-based recreation, water quality management (as defined in Public Law 83-566 Section 4), or large scale irrigation or drainage projects. Water Resources Projects are implemented by a “local organization” (as defined in Public Law 83-566 Section 2).

UUU. Watershed—A watershed area comprises all land and water within the confines of a drainage divide and must follow hydrologic boundaries. In the case of irrigation or salinity projects, the watershed boundary may be based on the irrigation problem area or subsurface hydrologic area, respectively. A watershed area may comprise the land and water of two or more minor drainageways that are separate tributaries to a stream, artificial waterway, lake, or tidal area. Areas from which water is brought in by diversion may be excluded from the watershed if these sources of water have no significant effect on the flood prevention and water management problems of the watershed area. The watershed area must include all direct tributary drainageways and lands from which, after project installation, water and sediment could adversely affect any proposed structural measure, such as an irrigation or drainage canal, floodway, or floodwater retarding structure, included in the plan.

VVV. Watershed Program—The Watershed Program consists of activities carried out under the authority of Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 83-566, as amended), and the Flood Control Act of 1944 (Public Law 78-534 as amended).

WWW. Watershed Project Plans—A document that contains project actions, which are formally planned undertakings carried out within a specified area by sponsors for the benefit of the general public. A Watershed Project Plan analyzes all viable alternatives, records SLO decisions, and describes the framework and responsibilities for carrying it out. Watershed Project Plans may also be referred to as Watershed Plans, Watershed Program Plans, or Plans.

XXX. With-Plan Condition—“The with-plan condition is an estimation of the most probable future condition expected to occur as a result of implementation of a specific alternative plan formulated during a study. The with-plan condition includes changes likely to directly, indirectly, or cumulatively result both from the alternative plan and from all reasonably foreseeable actions that are not part of the plan.” (P&G Section 3.2.1)

YYY. Works of Improvement—An undertaking for any of the following purposes:

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- (1) Flood prevention (including structural and land-treatment measures).
- (2) The conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water.
- (3) The conservation and proper utilization of land in watershed or subwatershed areas not exceeding 250,000 acres and not including any single structure that provides more than 12,500 acre-feet of floodwater detention capacity, and more than 25,000 acre-feet of total capacity.