

APPENDIX A - Definitions of Terms Used in ER

1. "Beach" - the zone of unconsolidated material that extends landward from the low water line to the place where there is marked change in material or physiographic form, or to the line of permanent vegetation.
2. "Coastal area" - the land and water area bordering the shore.
3. "Construction costs" - the project first costs associated with initial construction or periodic nourishment (paragraph 7e) including the costs of lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal/borrow areas (LERRD), and engineering and design and supervision and administration (E&D and S&A).
4. "Historical shoreline" - the most seaward position of the mean high water or mean higher high water position recorded by previous surveys or interpreted from previous photographs, other historical records, or other sufficiently reliable sources to permit comparison with the present position.
5. "Hurricane and abnormal tidal flooding" - inundation from abnormal rises and water levels due to hurricanes, storms, and tsunami.
6. "Incidental recreation benefits" - recreation benefits generated by a basic project designed for some other primary purpose (e.g., hurricane and storm damage reduction) which do not require construction of any additional, incremental or separable recreational features (i.e., jointly produced).
7. "Investment costs" - the total costs of initially constructing a project including E&D and S&A, LERRD and interest during construction (IDC). Guidance on computation of IDC is provided in ER 1105-2-100.
8. "Lake flooding" - storm-induced inundation superimposed on the ordinary fluctuations of the lake level, or inundation from abnormal rises in static water level due to climatological changes (e.g., extended periods of abnormal precipitation, temperatures and/or humidity) or tectonic changes.
9. "Land loss prevention benefits" - benefits from prevention of public and/or private land loss due to shore erosion. Prevention of losses of developed private land should be categorized as storm damage reduction benefits. Prevention of losses of undeveloped private land (including privately-owned marshes or wetlands) is a benefit category in which there is no Federal interest (i.e., non-Federal interests are assigned all costs of preventing losses of undeveloped private land), even though the shore may be public. Prevention of loss of Federal and/or non-Federal public land will reflect the special use to which the land is dedicated and the value of the output produced by that use (e.g., lands dedicated to non-Federal park and conservation areas will normally be valued on the basis of loss of recreation output).

10. "Maintenance" - periodic replacement or repair of the measures/structures comprising a shore protection project, including sand relocation and profile reshaping (i.e., moving sand laterally along and perpendicular to shore, respectively), but excluding periodic beach nourishment that is incorporated in the project as deferred construction. Includes sand relocation and reshaping, and sand replacement to the extent that it serves to maintain protection accompanied by structures intended to confine benefits of the sand within a beach compartment (rather than serving as an alternative to such structures).

11. "Periodic nourishment" - fill placed at intervals of time to replenish material eroded from the design beach section of a beach erosion control project which is eligible for Federal participation as deferred construction (paragraph 7e).

12. "Public benefits" - benefits resulting from public recreational use and the prevention of damage to publicly-owned facilities such as highways, buildings, parks, boardwalks, etc.

13. "Publicly owned" - ownership by a State, municipality, or other political subdivision. Federal ownership is not included within) this definition since Federal participation (cost sharing percentages) in beach erosion control measures along Federal shores and publicly-owned shores differ (see Table 2, page 16).

14. "Public use" - available for use by any and all of the general public on equal terms.

15. "Separable recreation benefits" - recreation benefits generated by construction of any additional, incremental or separable recreational features associated with a basic project designed for some other primary purpose (i.e., not jointly produced).

16. "Shore" - land adjacent to and in immediate contact with a body of water, including the zone between high and low water lines. A shore of unconsolidated material is usually called a beach.

17. "Shore restoration or protection" - measures or projects designed to stabilize and/or restore shores, and/or to prevent or reduce damages caused by erosion, flood, and wave impact due principally to storm tide levels and wave action, including wave setup and runup in coastal areas. The terms "shore restoration and protection" and "beach erosion control" are used interchangeably.

18. "Storm damage reduction benefits" - benefits from prevention of damages to Federal and public property and facilities (i.e., lands and/or structures, except non-Federal public lands dedicated to park and conservation uses) and developed private property and facilities due to shore erosion and/or tidal inundation. Prevention of losses to private undeveloped land should be categorized separately since there is no Federal interest in this benefit category.