

CHAPTER 7. Glossary

The following terms were used in this EA.

Term	Definition
Access control	Access control is the limiting and regulating of public and private access to Oregon State highways, as required by state law.
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)	The ACHP is an independent federal agency composed of twenty members, including presidential appointees, agency heads, and others named in the NHPA, whose role it is to advise the President and Congress on historic preservation matters, and to oversee the review of projects under Section 106 of the NHPA.
Alluvial fan	An alluvial fan is a fan-shaped deposit formed where a fast flowing stream flattens, slows, and spreads typically at the exit of a canyon onto a flatter plain.
Ambient sound	The all-encompassing noise associated with a given environment (usually a composite of sounds from many sources near and far).
Annual average daily traffic (AADT)	The yearly average of the number of vehicles that pass a specified location in a 24-hour period.
Area of potential impact (API)	The area of potential impact is a general term that applies to the area that impacts from the project may occur.
Area of potential effects (APE)	The APE is the geographic area within which the project may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties and cultural and archaeological resources. This is a term that specifically applies to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
Average daily traffic (ADT)	The number of vehicles that pass a specified location in a 24-hour period.

Term	Definition
Average speed	The average speed during the peak hour for a vehicle traveling from one end of the API to the opposite end. This is measured by direction.
Best management practices	Physical, structural, and/or managerial practices that, when used singly or in combination, prevent or reduce pollutant discharge.
Carbon monoxide (CO) emissions	A measure of carbon monoxide emissions generated during the peak hour.
Clean Water Act 303(d) List	Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires Oregon State to prepare a list of all surface waters in the state for which beneficial uses of the water – such as for drinking, recreation, aquatic habitat, and industrial use – are impaired by pollutants.
Concentration	Amount of substance in a unit volume or weight.
Congestion	Congestion is travel time or delay in excess of what is normally incurred under light or free-flow travel conditions.
Contamination	Introduction of a pollutant into another substance or the environment.
Controlled intersection	A controlled intersection is an intersection that has signs or signals that establish who has the right of way. Includes traffic signals or an all-way stop.
Critical habitat	Critical habitat has been defined as the area within 300 feet from the ordinary high water elevation of a stream where a listed species is present or was historically present.
Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects occur as a result of incremental effects of the project when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of the agency or person that undertakes the other action(s)
dBA (A-weighted)	The sound pressure levels in decibels measured with a frequency weighting corresponding to the A-scale. The A-scale best approximates the sound as heard by the normal human ear.
DEQ Facility Profiler	An on-line geographically-based resource to search for facilities recorded in DEQ's databases, including ECSI and LUST.

Term	Definition
Determination of eligibility (DOE)	A Determination of Eligibility is made when, during the Section 106 process, a cultural or historic resource has been identified which may be impacted by the execution of a federal, federally licensed, or federally assisted project. The purpose of the DOE is to determine whether or not a cultural or historic resource is eligible for listing in the NRHP. This determination is made by the SHPO of the state in which the resource is located. If a resource is determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, the Section 106 process continues, and a Finding of Effect is prepared.
Economic output	The total value of all goods and services produced in an entity (for example, a city, county, state, or country).
Elderly	A man or woman aged 65 or older.
Environmental Cleanup Site Information (ECSI)	A database used by DEQ to record information on contaminated and potentially contaminated sites. Includes information on where the site is located, when and how the site may have become contaminated, and what actions DEQ has taken to investigate and clean up the site.
Environmental justice	According to Presidential Executive Order 12898, there are three fundamental environmental justice principles: 1) To avoid, minimize, or mitigate disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects, including social and economic effects, on minority populations and/or low-income populations, 2) To ensure the full and fair participation by all potentially affected communities in the transportation decision-making process, and 3) To prevent the denial of, reduction in, or significant delay in the receipt of benefits by minority populations and/or low-income populations.
Erosion	The displacement of solids (soil, mud, rock and other particles) by the agents of wind, water or ice, by downward or down-slope movement in response to gravity or by living organisms (in the case of bioerosion).
Evolutionary significant unit (ESU)	The term used by the National Marine Fisheries Service for a fish species population protected by a listing under the Endangered Species Act.
Executive Order on Environmental Justice (Executive Order 12898)	Enacted in February 1994 to ensure that federal agencies do not unfairly inflict environmental harm on economically disadvantaged and minority groups within the United States or any of its territories.

Term	Definition
Fecal coliform	Microorganisms that live in large numbers in the intestines of man and warm-blooded animals. One common type is <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>). The presence of fecal coliform bacteria in aquatic environments indicates that the water has been contaminated with the fecal material of man or other animals
Federal actions	Includes projects that receive federal funding or require a federal permit.
Finding of effect (FOE)	A Finding of Effect is prepared when, during the Section 106 process, a cultural or historic resource (district, site, building, structure, or object) has been identified as either listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. The purpose of the FOE is to determine whether the action will have No Historic Properties Affected, No Adverse Effect, or an Adverse Effect on the identified resource. If the FOE results in a finding of Adverse Effect on the cultural or historic resource, the Section 106 process continues, and, through consultation with the SHPO, ways to minimize the effect on the resource are explored. This is sometimes referred to as “mitigation.”
500-year floodplain	This is the boundary of the flood that has a 0.2 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Officially termed the 0.2 percent annual chance floodplain.
Fuel used	The total number of gallons used during the peak hour. It is a measure of travel distance, speed, and delay.
Geomorphology	The scientific study of landforms, including their description, distribution, and the processes that create and affect them.
Groundwater	Water found below the water table.
Hazardous material	In a broad sense, any substance or mixture of substances having properties capable of producing adverse health or safety effects.
Housing of last resort	A term from the Uniform Relocation Act for when, to provide comparable decent, safe and sanitary housing within a person’s financial means, replacement housing payments may exceed the maximum amount typically allowed.
Hydric soils	A soil that is saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions (a situation where oxygen is absent) that favor the growth and regeneration of plants that are adapted to grow in water or very wet environments.

Term	Definition
Hydrocarbon	Any of a class of compounds containing only hydrogen and carbon.
Hydrophytic vegetation	Plants that are adapted to grow and thrive in water or very wet soil conditions.
Impervious surface	Any surface, such as a rooftop, sidewalk, road, parking lot, and compacted urban soils, that prevents rain from passing through or penetrating and moving into soils as it would naturally.
Indirect effects	Indirect effects occur as a result of the project, but take place later in time than the initial project.
Intactness	The integrity of visual order in the natural and human-created landscape, and the extent to which the landscape is free from visual encroachment. Intactness considers the overall intactness of the view and the level of encroachment upon the view.
Leaking underground Storage Tank (LUST)	Refers to sites (mostly gas stations) with leaking underground fuel storage tanks that are cleaned up under the supervision of DEQ's Underground Storage Tank Program.
Level of service (LOS)	A qualitative rating of the effectiveness of a highway facility in serving traffic. It characterizes traffic flow conditions in terms of such factors as speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, comfort and convenience. Six levels of service are defined, ranging from A (full free flow traffic) to F (complete gridlock). The most commonly desired LOS is C, which signifies full but constant traffic flow with only occasional interruptions.
Limited english proficiency	An individual who speaks a language other than English at home and speaks English "not well" or "not at all."
Loam	Loam is soil composed of sand, silt, and clay in relatively even concentration.
Local use	Short vehicle trips that people take in their community, such as to go the hospital, local businesses, residences, or the community college.
Low income	An individual whose income was below the poverty level in 1999 (the most recent census data).

Term	Definition
Maintenance area	An area that has previously violated air quality standards for one or more of the principal pollutants (carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter (PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}), ozone, and sulfur dioxides), but now meets air quality standards and has an approved Clean Air Act section 175(a) maintenance plan.
Median barrier	A median barrier is typically a 3- to 4-foot-high concrete barrier that controls traffic movements.
Memorandum of agreement (MOA)	A memorandum of agreement (MOA) is the, often, final step in the Section 106 process. In the event of an adverse Finding of Effect, mitigation measures are agreed upon to minimize the effects on the cultural or historic resource. The MOA is formally written and signed by the consulting parties. In the event that ACHP has chosen not to participate, the federal agency and the SHPO are the consulting parties. A MOA is a legally binding document.
Minority	An individual who is: 1) Black – a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa, 2) Hispanic – a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race, 3) Asian – a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia or the Indian subcontinent, or 4) American Indian and Alaskan Native – a person having origins in any of the original people of North America who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.
Mitigation	The measures that could be taken to lessen the negative effects predicted for each resource. These measures may include reducing or minimizing a specific negative effect, avoiding it completely, or rectifying or compensating for the negative effect.
National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)	The National Ambient Air Quality Standards are the maximum allowable level, averaged over a specific time period, for a certain air pollutant in the outdoor air.
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)	A list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects maintained by the National Park Service, each determined by the National Park Service to be of historic, cultural, architectural, archaeological, or engineering significance at the national, state, or local level.

Term	Definition
95th Percentile Queue Length	The length of or number of vehicles that has only a 5 percent chance of being exceeded during the analysis time period (in this case, 2025 PM peak hour). It is used for determining the appropriate length of turn pockets.
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)	Nitrogen oxides are a major air pollutant. It forms when nitric oxide from combustion engines mixes with oxygen in the atmosphere. It is a component of smog and, in the presence of sunlight; it reacts with oxygen to form ozone.
Noise abatement criteria (NAC)	FHWA has defined noise levels for various activities or land uses which represent traffic noise levels which identify highway noise impacts. The NAC for ODOT is 2 dBA less than FHWA's criteria.
Nonattainment area	A geographic region designated by EPA in which federal air quality standards are not or were not met by a certain date. There are six air pollutants that are monitored; particulate matter (PM), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O ₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂), sulfur dioxide (SO ₂) and lead (Pb).
Number of stops per vehicle	The transportation model totals the number of times a vehicle must stop for traffic congestion at an intersection. This does not include stopping that is required for a stop sign or a red light but does include stopping for a traffic backup caused by congestion at an intersection. The measure is calculated by dividing the total number of stops by the total number of vehicles in the model.
Ozone	Ozone is a highly reactive form of oxygen that occurs mostly in the earth's upper atmosphere.
Partially controlled intersection	A partially controlled intersection is an intersection that has stop signs only on the side streets or the intersecting local roads.
Particulate matter	Particulate matter includes both naturally occurring and man-made particles with a diameter less than 10 microns or 2.5 microns respectively. Sources of particulate matter include sea salt, pollen, road dust, and agricultural dust.
Petroleum	An oily naturally occurring liquid that is a form of bitumen or a mixture of various hydrocarbons: used as fuel or separated by distillation into gasoline, etc.
Pollutant	Any substance that upon reaching the environment (soil, water, or air), is degrading in effect so as to impair the environment.

Term	Definition
Pollutant loading	The total mass of pollutant introduced into a system during a specified event or period of time.
Queue	A waiting line of vehicles.
Queues greater than two blocks (600 feet)	This measure is determined by examining queues either calculated in the traffic model using the traffic capacity module or the traffic simulation model runs.
Raised curb median	A raised curb median is an approximately 6-or 8-inch-high curb that emphasizes travel and turn-lane edges, delineates pedestrian walkways, controls drainage, assists in access control, and inhibits mid-block left turns.
Reconnaissance	A general survey of a region.
Residents	Those whose primary residence is within the project area.
Right of way	Right of way is the land set aside for use as a public road or highway. Rights of way are purchased (acquired) prior to the construction of a new road. Usually enough extra land is purchased for the purpose of providing safety clearances, building retaining walls, and implementing other mitigation features.
Riparian areas	Areas that are connected with or immediately adjacent to the banks of a stream.
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966	Section 106 of the NHPA applies to undertakings by any federal agency, undertakings receiving federal assistance, and undertakings requiring the issuance of a license from any federal agency. In the event of any of the above undertakings, the head of the acting, assisting, or licensing federal agency must "take into account" the possible effects the undertaking will have on any district, site, building, structure or object that is included in or is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP prior to the approval of expenditure of federal funds or issuance of a license. In addition, the head of any such agency must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the undertaking.

Term	Definition
Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act of 1966 and Determination of <i>de minimis</i>	<p>Section 4(f) states that the Secretary of Transportation may approve a transportation program or project requiring the use of publicly owned land of a public park, recreation area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge of national, State, or local significance, land of an historic site of national, State, or local significance only if there is no “prudent and feasible alternative” to using that land, and the program or project includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the public land involved.</p> <p>Under Section 4(f), any project which required the use of the above described public properties was considered to have an “adverse impact” on the public property, requiring the consideration of all prudent and feasible alternatives. Section 6009(a) of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) of 2005, amends Section 4(f) to include an alternative impact finding of <i>de minimis</i> for projects in which the federal agency involved is either the Federal Highways Administration (FHWA) or the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). A <i>de minimis</i> impact as relating to historic properties may be made when the process required by Section 106 of the NHPA results in a determination of No Adverse Effect or No Historic Properties Affected, the SHPO and ACHP (if participating) is notified of FHWA’s or FTA’s intent to make a <i>de minimis</i> finding, and FHWA or FTA has considered the views of other parties consulting in the Section 106 process. If a <i>de minimis</i> impact finding is made, the project may move forward without investigation of all other prudent and feasible alternatives.</p>
Section 6(f)	<p>Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act provides additional protection of recreational resources. Under this Act, any recreational lands that were purchased or improved with Land and Water Conservation funds are protected from conversion to non-public outdoor recreational uses. The Secretary of Interior’s approval is required to convert Land and Water Conservation funded lands from recreational uses. Conversions would be granted only if: 1) it complies with existing comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans, and 2) substitution of other equivalent recreation properties is assured.</p>
Sediment	<p>A general term for any unconsolidated particulate material that is carried by or has been deposited by an agent of transport, such as water, ice or wind.</p>

Term	Definition
Smog	Smog is air pollution resulting when hydrocarbon and nitrogen oxides are exposed to sunlight. Sunlight turns these compounds into more harmful chemicals. Smog is often used in a more general sense to refer to any visible air pollution, especially at levels high enough to reduce visibility and to cause irritation to eyes, lungs, etc.
Soil	The portion of the earth's surface consisting of disintegrated rock and humus.
Spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC)	A spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) plan includes site information regarding hazardous materials, spill prevention and containment methods, response procedures, and equipment and material to carry out preventive and response measures. SPCC plans ensure that all harmful and/or deleterious materials are properly stored and contained.
Stormwater runoff	Stormwater runoff is the portion of precipitation (rainwater or snowmelt) that does not naturally seep into the ground or evaporate, but flows overland via ditches, surface flow, pipes, or other features into a defined surface water or treatment facility.
Temporary erosion and sediment control (TESC)	A temporary erosion and sediment control (TESC) plan includes measures that may include, but are not limited to, the following (as necessary, depending on site conditions): temporary plastic cover, coir fabric (and/or wattles), seeding and mulching, temporary vegetated filter strips (i.e., for construction site stormwater control), slope drains, silt fence, sand, or geotextile-encased triangular silt dikes. The purpose of such a plan is to prevent and minimize erosion or sediment laden run-off from leaving the project area or entering any adjacent waterway.
Total maximum daily loads (TMDLs)	A total maximum daily load (TMDL) is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources.
Total suspended solids	Total quantity of dispersed solids, such as fine material or soil particles, carried within a stream.
Travel delay	The additional amount of time to travel through an intersection or over a segment of corridor compared to uncongested traffic conditions. This measure represents the average delay encountered by a vehicle traveling through the API during the peak hour. This is measured by direction.

Term	Definition
Travel distance	The total vehicle-miles of travel during the peak hour in the transportation model. This includes all vehicles making trips in the model and captures only the portion of those trips made within the transportation study area.
Travel time (in the API)	The average travel time from one end of the API to the opposite end during the peak hour. This is measured by direction.
Travel time (in the transportation study area)	The total vehicle-hours of travel during the peak hour in the transportation model. This includes all vehicles making trips in the model and captures only the portion of those trips made within the transportation study area.
Uncontrolled access	An access point onto the highway or local jurisdiction roadway that has no signage or signals to control vehicles entering or leaving a parcel.
Uncontrolled intersection	An uncontrolled intersection is an intersection that has no signage or signals but where the basic right of way rule controls who has the right of way at the intersection (first at the intersection has the right of way but yield to the right if two vehicles approach at the same time).
Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act	The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act requires that comparable decent, safe, and sanitary replacement housing within a person's financial means be made available before that person may be displaced. When such housing cannot be provided by using replacement housing payments, the Uniform Relocation Act provides for "housing of last resort."
Unity	The degree to which the visual resources of the landscape join together to form a coherent, harmonious visual pattern. Unity refers to the compositional harmony or compatibility between landscape elements. Unity considers the overall unity of a view as well as the unity between manmade and natural resources.

Term	Definition
Visual quality	<p>Visual quality is determined by computing the average of the view's vividness, intactness, and unity.</p> $\text{Visual Quality} = \frac{\text{Vividness} + \text{Intactness} + \text{Unity}}{3}$ <p>The change in visual quality that results from the project is determined by the difference between the visual quality of the existing view and the visual quality of the proposed view.</p>
Vividness	<p>Memorability of the visual impression received from contrasting landscape elements as they combine to form a striking and distinctive visual pattern. Four components constitute vividness: landform, vegetation, water, and manmade development.</p>
Volume to capacity (v/c) ratio	<p>A measurement of highway/roadway service quality that compares the number of vehicles using or expected to use a given road or segment of road (the volume) with the number of vehicles that the facility is designed to handle safely (the capacity).</p>
Wetlands	<p>Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal conditions do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. In these areas, filling and development are regulated by state and federal laws.</p>