Appendix J: Glossary

404 Permit: Required under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act before dredged or fill material may be discharged into Waters of the U.S.

A-Weighted Decibel (dBA): This scale accounts for humans’ ability to hear only a limited range of frequencies by filtering out those frequencies that the human ear does not respond to.

Aboveground Storage Tank (AST): Tanks or other containers that are aboveground, partially buried, bunkered, or in a subterranean vault.

Access: An approach road to enter or exit property abutting the highway.

Access Control: The limiting or regulating of access between public and/or private facilities to Oregon state highways, as required by law.

Access Management: A transportation strategy to manage the flow of traffic accessing adjacent properties from the roadway.

Agricultural Land: In western Oregon, agricultural land is land of predominantly Class I, II, III, and IV soils, and in eastern Oregon is land of predominantly Class I, II, III, IV, V, and VI soils. In addition, agricultural land is other lands suitable for farm use, but not including land within acknowledged urban growth boundaries or land within acknowledged exceptions to Statewide Planning Goal 3.

Ambient Noise: The background sound of an environment in relation to which all foreground sounds are heard. Ambient noise level is a measure of the background noise of an environment over a given period of time, in decibels.

Anadromous Species: Fish species, such as salmon and sturgeon, which spend their adult life in the ocean but travel inland to freshwater estuaries, rivers, and streams to spawn.

Aquifer: An underground, water-bearing layer of rock or other materials from which groundwater can be extracted.

Area of Potential Effect (APE): The geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties or cultural resources, if such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of the undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking (36 CFR 800.16(d)).

Area of Potential Impact (API): The area likely to be impacted by a project. Impacts to this area are studied as a part of environmental studies in compliance with NEPA. The API is influenced by the scale and nature of impacts caused by a project and may differ by kinds of impacts. This term applies to all studied disciplines with the exception of Cultural Resources (see Area of Potential Effect).

Average Daily Traffic (ADT): The average number of vehicles passing a certain point on a highway, road, or street each day.
**Best Management Practice (BMP):** A structural, nonstructural, or managerial technique, 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 resources 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. Although BMPs are used most extensively relative to water quality, they are now becoming more common practice and are being developed for other resource areas.

**Biofiltration:** The process of using soil and vegetation to capture and filter pollutants.

**Bioinfiltration:** The process of using vegetation and soils to remove stormwater pollutants by percolation into the ground. Although this process requires a larger layer of soil amendment and greater maintenance compared to biofiltration, it is more effective at removing pollutants.

**Bioswale:** A landscape element designed to remove silt and pollution from surface runoff water.

**Block Group:** A census block group is the smallest defined geographical unit for which the U.S. Census Bureau publishes sample data. A single block group is composed of multiple blocks which, when grouped, form a census tract.

**Bridge Pier:** The upright support pillar of a bridge.

**British Thermal Unit (Btu):** The energy equal to the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at one atmosphere of pressure.

**Candidate Species:** Species for which information indicates that listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) is possibly appropriate, but conclusive data are not available.

**Capital Improvement Program (CIP):** A plan for how capital expenditures will be expended each year on specific projects within a program for a fixed number of years. Oregon has a 4-year CIP.

**Collaborative Environmental and Transportation Agreement for Streamlining (CETAS):** CETAS was signed in 2001. Its purpose is to streamline the environmental review process for major ODOT transportation projects. Signators to CETAS include federal and state agencies having jurisdictional authority over transportation projects.

**Commercial Noise Impact Criteria:** This ODOT standard defines the noise levels constituting an impact outside of commercial and industrial uses. The exterior noise impact criteria for commercial and industrial activities is $L_{eq} 70 \text{ dBA}$.

**Comprehensive Plan:** A general community plan stating the long-range goals and policies that will govern a county or city’s future development. Oregon legislation requires Cities and Counties to develop a comprehensive plan which is then adopted by local city councils or county commissions and then acknowledged by the Land Conservation and Development Commission. Adopted comprehensive plans in Oregon must include citizen participation, address statewide planning goals, and be reviewed periodically.

**Conditional Use Permit:** A request to approve through administrative process a change in a property’s use not allowed within existing zoning ordinances. A conditional use is not a change of zone, but a project-specific change in uses allowed on a specific property, with specific conditions attached to those uses.
Confirmed Release List (CRL): State database that lists sites of environmental interest. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality adds sites to the CRL and the Confirmed Release List Inventory (CRLI) when it determines that they meet regulatory criteria.

Congestion: Overcrowding of a highway with vehicles that makes movement slow or difficult. Transportation engineers have developed specific tools to measure congestion. For highways, congestion occurs when average speed is below 30 miles per hour.

Construction Mitigation: Mitigation put in place to reduce the impacts of project construction.

Contaminant: A physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water (40 CFR 143.2).

Context Sensitive and Sustainable Solutions (CS³): A decision-making structure developed for ODOT based on the FHWA Context Sensitive Solutions parameters. Its purpose is to evaluate impacts and design transportation facilities based on local information and perspectives for long-term sustainable solutions.

Contingency: An event that may occur but that is not likely or intended; a possibility.

Cooperating Agencies: These are federal agencies with jurisdiction by law and federally recognized tribes.

Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ): The federal agency charged with implementing NEPA.

Crash Rate: Crash rates are calculated with the number of crashes, length of highway segment (in miles), and annual traffic volumes.

Cumulative Impacts: The impact on the environment resulting 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.

Culvert: A drainage or channel crossing under a road. Generally, culverts are small. When they become large and are not continuous under the waterway, they become slab span bridges.

De Minimis Use: A de minimis use of a Section 4(f) resource does not adversely affect the activities, features, and attributes that qualify the resources for protection under Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act.

Decibel (dB): The unit used to measure the loudness of noise is a decibel.

Designated Critical Habitat: Specific geographic areas that are determined to be necessary for the management and conservation of a federally listed threatened or endangered species.

Dewatering: To remove or separate a portion of the water present in a sludge or slurry and to dry sludge so it can be handled and disposed.

Diamond Interchange: The simplest and perhaps most common type of interchange. This type of interchange has two on-ramps and two off-ramps, and forms the shape of a diamond when viewed from the air.

Direct Impacts: Impacts caused by the action, occurring at the same time and place as the action.
**Directional Interchange:** A highway-to-highway, grade-separated interchange that directly connects major traffic movements.

**Displace:** To force a person to move from their home, business, or farm as a result of the acquisition of their property by a federal agency.

**Distinct Population Segment (DPS):** A subgroup of a vertebrate species that is distinct from other populations of the same species, and can be listed under the Endangered Species Act. Historically, a DSP was defined as any population or group of populations that interbreeds when mature, but in the case of salmon has been redefined more narrowly as having to represent an Evolutionarily Significant Unit.

**District Highway:** A facility of countywide significance that functions largely as a county and/or city arterial or collector.

**Donation Land Claim (DLC):** Refers to land granted to settlers of the Oregon Territory who arrived before December 1, 1850. This land claim was enacted to promote homestead settlement in the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850.

**EMME/2:** Travel demand modeling software by INRO.

**Ecological Receptors:** Any plant or animal that is potentially affected by contamination.

**Endangered:** Defined by Section 3(6) of the Endangered Species Act as “…any species (including subspecies or qualifying distinct population segment) which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.”

**Energy Dissipator:** A structure that reduces erosion from high stormwater flows at the point of discharge.

**Environmental Justice (EJ):** Executive Order that ensures that highway projects do not disproportionately impact one segment of the population, e.g., low-income or minorities.

**Environmental Justice (EJ) Populations:** A collective term for low-income and minority populations. Executive Order 12898 requires federal agencies “…to determine whether their programs, policies, and activities have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations and low-income populations.”

**Environmental Site Cleanup Information (ESCI):** State database that identifies sites in Oregon that may be of environmental interest.

**Erosion and Sediment Control Plan:** A plan that outlines pre-set measures for controlling runoff and erosion during and after construction.

**Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU):** A population of organisms, often used in reference to salmon, that is reproductively isolated from other populations of the same species and contributes to the evolutionary legacy of the species as a whole. An ESU is often used to specifically define those distinct populations for the purpose of conservation.

**Exception:** A comprehensive plan provision adopted through an amendment to an acknowledged comprehensive plan that applies to specific properties or situations but does not comply with some or all goal requirements applicable to those properties or situations.

**Exception Land:** Lands for which an exception to a statewide planning goal has been acknowledged.
Exclusive Farm Use Zone (EFU): An EFU is a land use intended to preserve large parcels for profitable farming outside a city’s urban growth boundary. These lands are protected by Statewide Planning Goal 3 and are based on soil types conducive to farming.

Expressway: A divided, access-controlled highway facility usually having two or more lanes for the exclusive use of traffic in each direction. Expressways are a subset of Oregon Highway Plan highway classifications to provide for high-speed, high-volume travel between cities and connections to ports and major recreation areas with minimal interruptions. ODOT has designated the Newberg Dundee Bypass as an expressway. The Oregon Transportation Commission (OTC) has designated the Newberg Dundee Bypass as an expressway based on the Newberg Dundee Facility Plan.

Facility Index System (FINDs): Federal database search that identifies sites containing facility information or pointers to other databases.

Free-Flow: The speed at which vehicles are able to travel without impediment. At interchanges, vehicles do not need to stop prior to entering or after exiting to merge into traffic.

Full-Span Bridge: A bridge that crosses a body of water with no piers below the ordinary high water mark.

Goal 3, Agricultural Lands: Provides for preserving and maintaining agricultural lands for farm use, consistent with existing and future needs for agricultural products, forest land open space, and with the state's agricultural land use.

Goal 14, Urbanization: Provides for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

Goal Exception: Adopted through an amendment to a comprehensive plan, a Goal Exception applies to specific properties or situations that do not comply with some or all of the Statewide Land Use Planning Goal requirements.

Groundwater: Water held underground in soil or permeable rock.

Groundwater Elevation: The distance of the groundwater surface below the land surface elevation.

Groundwater Limited Area (GLA): An area where the Oregon Water Resources Department can place limitations or restrictions on the future uses of groundwater in cases where the groundwater in that area is being depleted.

Groundwater Table: The underground water surface elevation. Technically, this is the level at which downward atmospheric pressure equals upward pressure from groundwater.

Habitat: An area with the combination of necessary resources (food, cover, water) and environmental conditions (temperature, precipitation, presence or absence of predators and competitors) that encourages occupancy by individuals of a given species (or population), and allows those individuals to survive and reproduce.

Habitat Fragmentation: The fracture of a habitat into unconnected patches interspersed with other habitat. The other habitat may not be habitable for species occupying the previously uncompromised habitat.

Highway Design Manual (HDM): This engineering manual provides uniform procedures for ODOT guidance for the location and design of new construction, major reconstruction,
and resurfacing, restoration, or rehabilitation projects. The manual is used for planning studies and project development.

**Hot Spot:** A localized area where air pollution is worse than the average of surrounding areas.

**Hydrology:** The study of water above and below the surface of the earth, including its occurrence, circulation, and distribution.

**Hydroseeding:** Spraying a mixture of water and seeds onto the area to be seeded.

**In-Water Work Period:** A timeframe set by regulatory agencies when in-water work would least affect fish.

**Indirect Impacts:** Impacts caused by the action, occurring later in time or farther removed in distance, but which are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect impacts may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rates and related effects on air, water, and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

**Induced Growth:** Often referred to as “sprawl”, it consists of growth directly resulting from a project and relocated or redirected growth from changes in accessibility.

**Interchange:** A grade-separated transportation facility located at a highway junction which allows traffic to flow freely from one highway to another without crossing traffic.

**Interchange Area Management Plan (IAMP):** An ODOT required long-term plan to manage land use and transportation decisions for a defined area around an interchange by ensuring that its design and that of supporting streets, along with the permitted local land uses, provide safe and efficient operating conditions for more than 20 years. This plan is timed in coordination with the NEPA process.

**Irretrievable Commitment of Resources:** The use of renewable resources such as timber, rangeland, or habitat along with the irreversible disruption of a site.

**Irreversible Commitment of Resources:** The use of non-renewable resources such as fossil fuels and/or structural material and the conversion of land for long-term business or industrial use.

**Jurisdictional Wetland:** A wetland that is regulated by either the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or the State of Oregon. Generally, such wetlands are connected to Waters of the State or U.S.

**Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) List:** State database that identifies sites that have a reported incident of a release of a hazardous material and/or petroleum product.

**L_{eq}** The equivalent sound pressure level (L_{eq}) is used to account for the variance in loudness over time, as occurs with traffic noise, and is measured in dBA for a specific time period.

**Level of Service (LOS):** A concept developed to quantify the degree of comfort and amount of congestion (including such elements as travel time, number of stops, total amount of stopped delay, and impediments caused by other vehicles) afforded to drivers as they travel through an intersection or roadway segment. Six grades, from A to F, denote the various LOS, with A being free flow and F indicating delays.

**Listed Species:** A plant, animal, or wildlife species that has been identified as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act or the Oregon Endangered Species Rules.
**Long-Term Productivity:** Refers to economic productivity over the term of the project horizon, or 20 years.

**Memorandum of Agreement (MOA):** A formal agreement between public or private entities that specifies actions, responsibilities, and accountabilities of each entity to achieve specific, agreed-upon mutual goals or outcomes.

**Minimize:** Refers to the reduction or lessening of impacts.

**Mitigation and Conservation Measures:** Specific measures to be implemented with a project, and listed in an environmental document, to limit, reduce, or eliminate environmental impacts.

**Mobile Source Air Toxic (MSAT):** A compound emitted from highway vehicles and non-road equipment which are known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health or environmental effects.

**Mobility Standards:** Mobility standards are defined in the Oregon Highway Plan and set standards for mobility on highways based on volume-to-capacity ratios that vary according to the highway classification and urban or rural land use types.

**Modified 3J Corridor:** The Modified 3J Corridor was identified and analyzed during the Tier 1 process. The Record of Decision identified this corridor as the Bypass Approved Corridor (Corridor), the corridor within which the Bypass project will be constructed.

**National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS):** The National Ambient Air Quality Standards define the maximum allowable level of specific air pollutants in the outdoor air over a specific period of time.

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA):** Established in 1969, this act requires public disclosure of all environmental, social, and economic impacts for federally funded projects with significant impacts.

**National Highway System (NHS):** A federal designation for roads important to the nation’s economy, defense, and mobility. With approximately 160,000 miles of roadway, the NHS was developed by the U.S. Department of Transportation in cooperation with states, local governments, and metropolitan planning organizations.

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES):** As authorized by the Clean Water Act, this permit program controls water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into Waters of the U.S.

**National Register of Historic Places (NRHP):** The nation’s official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the NRHP is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archaeological resources.

**Neotropical:** Relating to a geographic area of plant and animal distribution east, south, and west of Mexico’s central plateau that includes Central and South America and the Caribbean.

**Noise Barrier:** A wall constructed out of wood, concrete, metal, or other materials to reduce noise levels. Noise barriers are usually constructed between highways and adjacent residences.

**Non-Point Source Contaminant:** A pollutant discharged into a waterbody that does not come from a single, identifiable source, such as pollutant-laden runoff from roadways or agricultural land.
Notice of Intent (NOI): The NOI is published in the Federal Register by federal agencies to announce a proposed undertaking. The NOI describes the proposed project and provides the name of the contact person who can provide additional information or receive comments.

Noxious Weeds: Plants classified by the Oregon State Weed Board and U.S. Department of Agriculture as injurious to public health, agriculture, recreation, wildlife, or any public or private property.

ODOT Hydraulics Manual: The practices and procedures for the design of highway features used by ODOT to drain water from the roadway in a controlled manner.

Oregon Highway Plan (OHP): This planning document, adopted by the Oregon Transportation Commission, establishes long-range policies and investment strategies for the state’s highway system.

PM$_{2.5}$: Fine particulate matter consisting of particles 2.5 µm ($10^{-6}$ m) in diameter or smaller.

PM$_{10}$: Particulate matter consisting of particles less than 10 µm ($10^{-6}$ m) in diameter. Particles of this size can be inhaled into the deep part of the lungs. PM$_{10}$ includes particles of smoke, soot, dust, salt, acids, and metals, as well as byproducts of vehicle emissions.

Partial Cloverleaf Interchange: A form of interchange that uses loop ramps instead of diagonal ramps for high-volume traffic movements. The loop ramp can eliminate the need for traffic control (stop sign or traffic signal) where the ramp meets the cross street.

Partial Interchange: Interchange design missing one or more directional on- or off-ramps.

Participating Agencies: Established in the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users, these are federal, state, or local agencies with authority, expertise, and/or relevant information for the project, but that may not have jurisdiction by law to formally participate in the environmental review process.

Particulate Matter: Dust, soot, and other tiny bits of solid materials that are released into and move around in the air. Particulate pollution can cause eye, nose and throat irritation, and other health problems.

Peak Travel Hours: Hours of the day with the most traffic, usually during morning and evening commute times.

Permit 1200-A: Regulates the discharge of stormwater on sites where asphalt and concrete are mixed.

Permit 1200-C: Regulates clearing, grading, and excavation operations that disturb one acre or more of land.

Point Source Contaminant: A pollutant discharged into a waterbody from a single, identifiable source, such as a pipe or culvert.

Pollutant: A foreign, undesirable physical, chemical, or biological substance, often man-made, that causes contamination of an environment.

Purpose and Need: A preliminary step when developing a proposed project requiring NEPA documentation, such as an Environmental Impact Statement. Clarifying the project’s purpose and confirming the project's need are critical when developing large-scale proposals requiring public expenditure.
**Receptor:** Areas of human residence or use, such as homes, certain businesses, or parks, which could potentially be impacted by increases in highway noise.

**Recognized Environmental Condition (REC):** The presence, or likely presence, of any hazardous substances or petroleum products on a property under conditions that indicate an existing release, a past release, or a material threat of a release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products into structures on the property or into the ground, groundwater, or surface water of that property.

**Record of Decision (ROD):** The final step in the Environmental Impact Statement process. The ROD identifies the selected alternative, presents the basis for the decision, identifies all alternatives considered, specifies the “environmentally preferable alternative,” and provides information on the adopted means to avoid, minimize, and compensate for environmental impacts. It is the official record of the decision made concluding the NEPA process.

**Regional Highway:** Regional Highway OHP highway classification, this type of highway typically provides a connection to regional centers, statewide or interstate highways, or economic and activity centers of regional significance.

**Relocate:** To move a displaced person into a property that is comparable to the one from which they were displaced. This assistance is mandated by the Uniform Relocation and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (as amended) when projects receive federal funds.

**Remedial Actions:** The process by which the remedy, as defined by the Record of Decision, is implemented.

**Residential Noise Impact Criteria:** This ODOT standard defines the noise levels constituting an impact both inside and outside of residences and community facilities. The exterior noise impact criteria for residences, schools, recreation areas, hotels, libraries, hospitals, and churches is $L_{eq}$ 65 dBA. The interior noise impact criteria is $L_{eq}$ 50 dBA.

**Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS):** Federal database search that identifies sites that generate, transport, store, treat, and/or dispose of hazardous waste and that are defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as small quantity generators (SQGs) or large quantity generators (LQGs). SQGs generate between 100 kilograms (kg) and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month. LQGs generate over 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

**Riparian:** Of, adjacent to, or living on the bank of a stream or river.

**SPILLS Database:** State database that provides a comprehensive list of reported spills.

**Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU):** Approved in 2005, it authorizes $286 billion in spending on surface transportation programs, such as highways, transit, freight, safety, and research from 2004–2009.

**Safety:** Transportation safety involves reducing the risk for transportation-related crashes or incidents.

**Scoping:** The formal early coordination process required by NEPA. This process is used to determine the scope of issues to be addressed and to identify significant issues related to the proposed action.

**Section 4(f):** Found in the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Act of 1966, this section restricts the use of FHWA and other DOT funds for projects affecting the following
types of properties: publicly owned parks, recreational areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, or public and private historic sites.

**Section 6(f):** Found in the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, this section established restrictions on, and replacement requirements for, the use of recreational land acquired with funds authorized in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

**Section 8 Housing:** Housing subsidies enacted under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 and managed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for low-income families and individuals.

**Section 106:** Found in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, this act established a procedure to review the potential effects on cultural and historic resources by projects receiving federal funding.

**Section 303(d):** Found in the Clean Water Act and requires states to identify waters that do not meet water quality standards or are not supporting their beneficial uses (such as swimming, aquatic life, livestock watering, or drinking water).

**Sedimentation:** The process of letting solids settle out of wastewater by gravity during treatment.

**Sensitive Species:** Species that are likely to become threatened or endangered throughout all or a significant portion of their range in Oregon; functions as a state candidate species list.

**Short-Term Use:** Impacts that would potentially occur during construction of a project.

**Solid Waste Facility/Landfill Facility (SWF/LF) Database:** A database that contains information on (including the location of) solid waste and landfill facilities.

**Species of Concern:** A species that is considered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to require some level of conservation. A species of concern is not officially listed under the federal Endangered Species Act.

**State Highway Classification System:** A system of classifying highways within the OHP according to their function. Classifications relevant to the Bypass project include District Highway, Regional Highway, Statewide Freight Route, and Statewide Highway.

**State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO):** The agency that manages and administers programs for the protection of historic and cultural resources in Oregon.

**Statewide Freight Route:** An Interstate, Statewide, Regional, or District Highway that carries considerable tonnage of freight by truck and serves as the primary interstate or intrastate freight connection to one or more ports, intermodal terminals, or urban areas.

**Statewide Highway:** Typically provides interurban or interregional mobility and connection to larger urban areas, ports, or major recreation areas that are not directly served by Interstate Highways.

**Statewide Planning Goals:** A set of 19 Statewide Planning Goals required by OAR 660, Division 15 that express the state’s policies on land use and on related topics such as citizen involvement, housing, and natural resources. Local comprehensive planning is used to achieve Oregon’s statewide goals.

**Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP):** A multi-year program of a state’s transportation improvement projects. It includes federally-funded projects in the federal, state, county, and city transportation systems, multimodal projects (highway, passenger rail, freight, public transit, bicycle, and pedestrian), and projects in the national parks, national forests, and tribal lands.
**Stormwater:** Precipitation flowing from a land surface into streams, lakes, or other waterways. Stormwater often contains pollutants.

**Strategy Habitats:** Represent areas where conservation activities would have the greatest benefit and chances of success. Strategy habitats have been identified by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to conserve a broad suite of species that reflect the diversity of fish and wildlife in the state.

**Substrate:** An underlying base, layer, or element, such as subsoil or bedrock. In biology, the non-living material or base on which an organism lives or grows.

**Supplemental NEPA Document:** Additional documentation required when changes or new information would result in significant environmental impacts not already evaluated in the NEPA process.

**Threatened:** "...any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range" (Section 3(19) of the federal Endangered Species Act).

**Tier 1:** The NEPA process is separated into two stages, referred to as Tiers. Tier 1 addresses broad issues within the Newberg-Dundee corridor. Several alternatives are evaluated, followed with the selection of a preferred alternative.

**Tier 1 Location Environmental Impact Statement (Tier 1 EIS):** This EIS identified feasible alternative corridors for the project.

**Total Daily Maximum Load (TDML):** An established measurement of a particular pollutant, such as dissolved oxygen, fecal coliform, or lead, that a waterbody can receive and still meet state water quality standards.

**Transportation System Plan (TSP):** A long-range plan that guides multimodal transportation investments and contains goals, objectives, policies, and projects for improving livability.

**Travel Demand:** The total number of vehicles attempting to access a transportation facility, including those caught in congestion, measured in vehicles per hour.

**U.S. Census:** A count of the U.S. population conducted by the Census Bureau every 10 years.

**Uncontrolled Intersection:** An intersection with no signage or signals where the standard movement is controlled by the standard right-of-way rule.

**Underground Storage Tank (UST):** Any tank that, including piping, is 10 percent or more beneath the ground surface. A state database search identifies sites with registered USTs. Registration of a UST does not indicate that an incident of release has occurred.

**Uniform Relocation Assistance Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended:** This 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 Act provides for "housing of last resort." This may involve the use of replacement housing payments that exceed the Act's maximum amounts or may also involve the use of other methods of providing comparable decent, safe, and sanitary housing within a person's financial means.

**Urban Growth Boundary (UGB):** The area surrounding an incorporated city in which the city may legally expand its city limits.
**Urban Reserve Area (URA):** An area designated to accommodate future growth on the 40–50 year horizon. URAs are the first areas considered when additional land needs to be brought into the urban growth boundary to accommodate growth.

**Vehicles Miles of Travel (VMT):** The number of miles traveled per vehicle multiplied by the total number of vehicles.

**Volatile Organic Compound (VOC):** A gaseous compound made of carbon and hydrogen.

**Volume-to-Capacity Ratio (v/c):** The percentage of a roadway or intersection’s capacity that is being utilized by the measured or anticipated traffic volumes.

**Waters of the State:** Natural navigable and non-navigable waterways, including all tidal and non tidal bays, intermittent streams, constantly flowing streams, lakes, wetlands, and other bodies of water in this state (Oregon), and that portion of the Pacific Ocean that is in the boundaries of this state.

**Waters of the U.S.:** A term that refers to waterbodies over which the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has regulatory jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act. Also refers to those bodies of water that have been or may be used in interstate commerce, including lakes, rivers, streams, and wetlands.

**Watershed:** An area bordered by topographic high points causing water to drain to a common destination.

**Wetland:** An area that is inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do in fact support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, and bogs (33 CFR 328).

**Wetland Degradation:** The alteration of an existing wetland to decrease its specific functions and values. Degradation can occur because of activities in the wetland itself, such as drainage or clearing, or because of activities around the wetland, such as soil erosion or hydrologic modifications.

**Wetland Delineation:** A survey conducted by a qualified scientist using an approved three-parameter approach to determine the extent of regulated wetlands and the types of wetland that may be affected by a project.

**Wildlife Corridor:** A linear piece of habitat that is used by animals to move through to larger blocks of habitat where they get food, cover, mates, or other resources essential to population health.