

## GLOSSARY

<b>303(d), water quality limited waters</b>	This is a Clean Water Act classification for waters where the application of best management practices or technology-based controls are not sufficient to achieve designated water quality standards. Under Section 303(d) of the 1972 Clean Water Act, states, territories, and authorized tribes are required to develop a list of water quality limited segments. Waters on the 303(d) list do not meet water quality standards, even after the minimum required levels of pollution control technology have been installed at the point sources of pollution.
<b>Access management</b>	Access management seeks to protect the function of a transportation facility by restricting access to it from driveways and cross-streets.
<b>Affordable housing</b>	Affordable housing generally refers to housing that persons in the “low to moderate” income category can afford, meaning that they earn 80 percent or less of the area’s median family income.
<b>Alluvium</b>	Alluvium is soil or sediments deposited by a river or other running water.
<b>Anadromous</b>	Anadromous refers to fish that hatch in fresh water, spend their adult lives in salt water, and return to fresh water to spawn.
<b>Archaeological site</b>	This term refers to those sites that are eligible for or are listed on the National Register (historic properties), as well as those that do not qualify for the National Register. The commonly used term, cultural resource, does not have a consistent or legal definition. The Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) generally defines an archaeological site as: A) Ten or more artifacts likely to have been generated by patterned cultural activity within a surface area reasonable to that activity; or B) The presence of any archaeological feature, with or without associated artifacts. Examples of features include peeled trees, cache pits, hearths, housepits, rockshelters, cairns, historic mining ditches, petroglyphs, or dendroglyphs.
<b>Attainment and Maintenance Areas</b>	Attainment and Maintenance Areas refer to a region’s ability to meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards and to maintain them over time.
<b>Background</b>	Background in the context of visual impact analysis is the area farthest from the viewer where distance effects are primarily explained by aerial perspective (i.e., emphasis is primarily on outlines or edges).
<b>Best Management Practice(s) (BMPs)</b>	BMPs, typically state-of-the-art technology, are designed to prevent or reduce impacts. They represent physical, institutional, or strategic approaches to environmental problems.
<b>British thermal unit (Btu)</b>	To compare energy use from different sources such as diesel, gasoline, and electricity, energy is often expressed in British thermal units (Btu), which assigns a common value to the energy used.
<b>Census block groups</b>	Census block groups are a collection of census blocks within a census tract, sharing the same first digit of their four-digit identification numbers.
<b>Census tracts</b>	Census tracts are small statistical subdivisions of counties, generally having stable boundaries and, when first established, were designed to have relatively homogeneous demographic characteristics.
<b>Colluvium</b>	Colluvium is sediment that has been deposited or built up at the bottom of a low-grade slope or against a barrier on that slope, transported by gravity.
<b>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS)</b>	The CERCLIS list is a database of known and potentially hazardous waste facilities reported to the Environmental Protection Agency by state and local agencies and the general public in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). It is one of the databases associated with identifying potential hazardous materials sites or risks.
<b>Cumulative effects</b>	Cumulative effects are the result of incremental impacts of an action, when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of which agency (federal or nonfederal) or person undertakes such actions.

<b>dBA</b>	The term dBA stands for A-weighted decibels. For comparative purposes, human breathing is approximately 10 dBA, a calm room ranges 40-50 dBA, normal talking ranges 40-60 dBA, typical television setting is about 60 dBA at 10 feet, and a passing car is 60-80 dBA at 50 feet.
<b>Detention</b>	A water detention pond is designed to temporarily detain stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces and to release the runoff at a desired rate.
<b>Direct effects</b>	Direct effects are caused by an action and occur at the same time and place as the action.
<b>Endangered Species Act (ESA)</b>	The ESA provides for the protection of animal and plant species currently in danger of extinction (endangered) and those species that may become so in the near future (threatened).
<b>Energy use</b>	Energy use is calculated using the number of average daily vehicles, the average distance those vehicles travel, and fuel consumption rates.
<b>Environmental Cleanup Site Information System (ECSI) &amp; Confirmed Release List</b>	The ECSI system includes facilities entered into the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality database pursuant to the site discovery requirements of Oregon Revised Statutes 466.560. The list includes facilities where there has been a confirmed release of hazardous substances, facilities where investigation or cleanup has been initiated, and facilities suspected of a release of hazardous substances. It is one of the databases associated with identifying potential hazardous materials sites or risks.
<b>Environmental Impact Statement (EIS, DEIS, SDEIS, FEIS, SFEIS)</b>	An EIS is a statement of the potential environmental effects of a proposed action and alternatives to it. A Draft EIS (DEIS) is released to the public and other agencies for review and comment. A Final EIS (FEIS) is issued after consideration of public comments. Supplemental EISs (SEIS, SDEIS) are EISs issued after a DEIS has been published and address new aspects of a project, new regulations, or new impacts not previously addressed.
<b>Expressway</b>	Expressways are generally high-speed, limited-access facilities whose function is to move inter- and intra-urban traffic. Expressways often serve as major freight corridors and may be located on a designated freight route.
<b>Folded diamond interchange</b>	An interchange is a system of interconnecting roadways in conjunction with one or more grade separations that provides for the movement of traffic between two or more roadways or highways on different levels (grade-separated). Diamond interchanges have numerous possible configurations; a common one has on-ramps and off-ramps angling away from the main highway, forming a diamond shape. A folded diamond has one or more of the ramps looped inside another ramp, so that one side or quadrant has both the on- and off-ramp. A folded diamond can be used to limit the amount of right-of-way needed.
<b>Foreground</b>	Foreground in the context of visual impact analysis is the area closest to the viewer, which can be designated with clarity and simplicity because the observer is a direct participant.
<b>Habitat classes</b>	Metro ranks upland habitat and riparian corridors as low, medium, or high based on their value for protecting fish and wildlife (Class A, B, and C for upland habitats and Class 1, 2, and 3 for riparian habitat). This classification scheme provided the basis for mapping wildlife habitat within the Sunrise Project area.
<b>High capacity transit (HCT)</b>	This term refers to fixed rail light rapid transit or high-speed rapid bus.
<b>Historic resource</b>	A historic property (or historic resource) is defined in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) [16 U.S.C. 470w(5)] as any “prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource.”
<b>Historical significance</b>	The significance of a property refers to its ability to meet one of the four National Register criteria. Integrity is the ability of the property to convey this significance through physical features and context. Historic properties are significant because they do meet these criteria and have integrity.
<b>Impervious surface</b>	Impervious surfaces are mainly constructed surfaces such as rooftops, sidewalks, roads, and parking lots, covered by impenetrable materials such as asphalt or concrete. These materials seal surfaces, repel water, and prevent precipitation from infiltrating soils. Soils compacted by urban development can also be highly impervious.

<b>Indirect effects</b>	Such effects are impacts on the environment that are caused by the action and occur later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable.
<b>In-stream flow</b>	In-stream flow is water in its natural setting (as opposed to waters diverted for “off-stream” uses such as industry or agriculture).
<b>Intactness</b>	Intactness in the context of visual impact analysis looks at the integrity of visual order and how much the view is free from encroaching features.
<b>Lead agency</b>	The agency or agencies that have the primary responsibility for preparing the environmental impact statement.
<b>Level of service (LOS)</b>	LOS is a qualitative measure to describe how a road is operating in terms of performance measures related to speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, and comfort and convenience. The levels range from A (least congested) to F (most congested).
<b>Limited access</b>	Limited access generally means that access to, from, and across a highway is limited to intersections or interchanges.
<b>Liquefaction</b>	Liquefaction describes the behavior of loose saturated sands, which go from a solid state to the consistency of a heavy liquid, or reach a liquefied state.
<b>Low-income</b>	Low-income persons are defined as residing in households with an income between the federal poverty guidelines and an amount two times greater than those guidelines.
<b>Microtopography</b>	As it relates to wetlands, microtopography refers to small-scale changes in elevation, typically of a few feet or less.
<b>Middleground</b>	Middleground in the context of visual impact analysis is where parts of the landscape may be seen to join together (e.g., where trees become a forest) or revealed as either comfortable or conflicting with the landscape.
<b>Minorities</b>	Minorities are defined as Black (or African American, having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa); Hispanic (of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race); Asian American (having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands); or American Indian and Alaskan Native.
<b>Mitigation</b>	Mitigation measures are designed to counteract environmental impacts or to make such impacts less severe.
<b>Mobile Source Air Toxics</b>	Mobile Source Air Toxics refers to several hazardous air pollutants that cause or may cause cancer or other serious health effects.
<b>National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)</b>	These standards are used to measure air quality, expressed as concentrations of pollutants averaged over fixed time periods.
<b>National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)</b>	This federal legislation establishes environmental policy for the nation. It provides an interdisciplinary framework for federal agencies to prevent environmental damage and contains “action-forcing” procedures to ensure that federal agency decision-makers take environmental factors into account.
<b>National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)</b>	In 1966, NHPA established a National Register of Historic Places and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
<b>National Priority List (NPL)</b>	The NPL (Superfund) database is a subset of CERCLIS properties and identifies over 1,200 facilities for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. It is one of the databases associated with identifying potential hazardous materials sites or risks.
<b>National Register of Historic Places</b>	The official list of sites, districts, buildings, structures, and objects significant in the nation’s history or whose artistic or architectural value is unique.
<b>No build alternative</b>	This designation represents the most likely condition expected to exist in the future if current policies, plans, and programs were to continue unchanged.

<b>No Further Action (NFA)</b>	NFA is a term used by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) for a cleanup site where sufficient cleanup has been done to reduce the hazard of potential exposure of contamination in soil and/or groundwater to human health and environmental receptors to acceptable standards. NFAs are so worded that the ODEQ has the ability to reclassify a site if changes occur such as a change in land use, if buildings are removed that covered the contamination, and/or if excavations expose buried contamination.
<b>Noise impacts</b>	Noise impacts occur when traffic noise levels exceed the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) impact criteria or if levels increase by 10 dBA or more over existing levels.
<b>Palustrine emergent (PEM)</b>	Palustrine emergent wetlands are a subset of palustrine wetlands and are dominated by erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytic (i.e., water tolerant) vegetation, excluding mosses and lichens (Cowardin et al. 1979). This vegetation is present for most of the growing season in most years. These wetlands are often dominated by perennial plants.
<b>Palustrine forested (PFO)</b>	Palustrine forested wetlands are a subset of palustrine wetlands and include areas dominated by woody vegetation that is 6 m (20 feet) tall or taller (Cowardin et al. 1979).
<b>Palustrine scrub-shrub (PSS)</b>	Palustrine scrub-shrub wetlands are a subset of palustrine wetlands and include areas dominated by woody vegetation less than 6 m (20 feet) tall (Cowardin et al. 1979).
<b>Palustrine wetlands</b>	Palustrine wetlands consist of vegetated wetlands traditionally called by such names as marsh, swamp, bog, fen, and prairie, which are found throughout the United States (Cowardin et al. 1979). The Palustrine wetland type is distinguished from other wetland types where areas of open water are typically greater than the area occupied by vegetation (i.e., riverine [river systems] and lacustrine [lakes]).
<b>Record of Decision (ROD)</b>	A public document that reflects the agency's final decision, rationale behind that decision, and commitments to mitigation.
<b>Remedial Investigation (RI)</b>	Remedial Investigation is a term commonly associated with an EPA- or ODEQ-required site investigation to characterize contamination at a site. The original use of RI came through the EPA Superfund Program, where one was required to do a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for contaminated property. The ODEQ also uses the term for state regulated cleanup sites that are managed under ODEQ's Voluntary Cleanup Program.
<b>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)</b>	The RCRA list identifies facilities that have obtained identification numbers from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which designate these businesses as generators, transporters, or storers/disposers of hazardous waste. It is one of the databases associated with identifying potential hazardous materials sites or risks.
<b>Right-of-way</b>	This term applies to land acquired by reservation, dedication, prescription, or condemnation and intended to be occupied by a road, crosswalk, railroad, electric transmission line, oil or gas pipeline, water line, sanitary or storm sewer, or other similar use.
<b>Riparian</b>	Riparian areas have distinctive soil and vegetation between a stream or other body of water and the adjacent upland, including wetlands.
<b>Salmonid</b>	Salmon and trout species that are born in freshwater streams, live in the ocean during maturity, and return to the streams of their birth to spawn and die.
<b>Screenline</b>	Screenlines represent imaginary lines drawn across a series of parallel roadways that are used to evaluate traffic demand changes.
<b>Section 106</b>	Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to "take into account" the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and to provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a "reasonable" opportunity to comment.
<b>Single-point diamond interchange (SPUI)</b>	A SPUI is a form of a diamond interchange with a single signalized intersection through which all left turns utilizing the interchange must travel. All right turns into and out of ramp approaches are generally free-flowing.
<b>Species of concern</b>	Species of concern are those that might be in need of conservation action, ranging from a need for periodic monitoring of populations and threats to the species and their habitat to the necessity for listing as threatened or endangered.

<b>Subsidized Rental Housing (Section 8)</b>	Section 8, or the Housing Choice Voucher Program, is a federal housing program that provides housing assistance to low-income renters and home owners.
<b>Threatened/endangered species</b>	Endangered – an animal or plant species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Threatened – an animal or plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.
<b>Unity</b>	Unity in the context of visual impact analysis looks at the degree to which the visual resources of the landscape form a coherent, harmonious visual pattern and the compositional harmony or compatibility between landscape elements.
<b>Upland habitat</b>	Non-riparian areas that provide wildlife with food, shelter, and corridors for moving from one habitat area to another.
<b>Underground storage tank (UST) and leaking underground storage tank (LUST)</b>	An underground storage tank (UST) system is a tank and any underground piping connected to the tank that has at least ten percent of its combined volume underground. Federal UST regulations apply only to underground tanks and piping storing either petroleum or certain hazardous substances. An LUST is a leaking underground storage tank.
<b>Very low-income</b>	Very low-income persons who are defined as people residing in households with income below the federal poverty guidelines. Poverty guidelines are determined for households by household size.
<b>Vividness</b>	Vividness in the context of visual impact analysis is the memorability of the visual impression received from contrasting landscape elements as they combine to form a striking and distinctive visual pattern and looks at: landform, vegetation, water, and man-made development.
<b>Volume-to-capacity (v/c) ratio</b>	The v/c ratio illustrates how many vehicles are using the roadway compared to the room available for them.
<b>Weaving sections</b>	Weaving sections are highway segments where the pattern of traffic entering and leaving at contiguous points of access results in vehicle paths crossing each other.
<b>Wetland</b>	In general, wetlands are areas soaked by surface water or groundwater frequently enough to support vegetation that requires saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction.
<b>Wildlife corridor</b>	A wildlife corridor provides a link for wildlife to travel between habitats.