

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A

Abutment: A substructure supporting the ends of a single span or the extreme ends of a multi-span superstructure and, in general, retaining or supporting the approach embankment.

Adjacent - To lie near, adjoining, contiguous, tangent or neighboring. (33 CFR 328.3(c))

Adjacent Wetlands - Wetlands separated from other waters of the U.S. by man-made dikes or barriers, natural river berms, beach dunes and the like. (33 CFR 328.3(c)).

Adverse Effect - In 36 CFR Part 800, this is one of the determinations of effect that can be made through consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office. This finding means that an undertaking has an effect on a historic property that alters the characteristics of the property that qualify it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. It means that mitigation is required to resolve the undertaking's effect on a property.

Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) - An independent federal agency responsible for the federal review process to ensure that cultural resources are considered during federal project planning and implementation.

Affect: Alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register [36 CFR 800.16(I)].

Affected Environment - The physical features, land, area or areas to be influenced, affected or created by a transportation improvement under consideration; also includes various social and environmental factors and conditions pertinent to an area.

Agency Coordination - Refers to the process whereby the Department of Transportation contacts, consults and maintains communication with various public and environmental resource agencies, affording such agencies an opportunity to review and comment upon specific transportation proposals.

Agreements (Programmatic) - Agreement between agencies designed to accomplish all agency goals, including timely and efficient coordination. Establishment of a procedure that will reduce the paperwork and processing time for certain federal actions with minor impacts on the human and natural environment and effective communication, while reducing paperwork and time commitments for all involved agencies.

Alternative - One of a number of specific transportation improvement proposals, alignments, options, design choices, etc. in a study. Following detailed analysis, one improvement alternative is chosen for implementation.

Alternative Analysis - A systematic review and evaluation of practicable alternatives including avoidance, minimization and/or compensatory mitigation for impacts to a wetland. (OAC 3745-1-50(A)).

Approving Authority - The individual or agency who approves a categorical exclusion.

Applicability - That which can be brought to bear upon a particular matter or problem; able to be applied, appropriate; applies to all projects that receive funding or require federal approval by an agency of the U.S. DOT. (23 CFR 771.135, Section 4(f)).

Archaeological Investigations - Studies of prehistoric and historic locales which provide understanding of past human behavior, culture change, and related topics through scientific and scholarly techniques such as literature research, excavation, analysis and interpretation.

Archaeological Resource: The location of a building, structure, district, site, or objects constructed or deposited at least 50 years ago where the location itself possesses archaeological research value.

Archaeological Resource Table: Format used to document archaeological resources identified within the survey area. Resources must be documented in the table and/or addressed in the survey report. The table is most effective when numerous sites are identified. Patterns and distribution of resource types become evident. Location, physical description, and level of integrity must be included in the table for each property.

Area of Potential Effects (APE): 36 CFR Part 800.16(d) defines the APE as “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.” The APE is determined by the local, state or federal agency taking primary responsibility for preparing an engineering or environmental document. It is the responsibility of the sponsoring agency to determine the APE in consultation with ODOT-OES and OHPO.

Areal Cover - The percent of vegetation covering any area of vegetated wetland. Areal measurements are those made as if the wetland were being viewed from air. (OAC 3745-1-50(B)).

Average Daily Traffic (ADT) - The average number of vehicles that pass a point each day averaged over a specified period of time.

Avoidance - The first step in the alternatives analysis and means that the applicant must demonstrate that alternatives which fulfill the basic project purpose and have less impacts to the wetland are not practicable, so long as the alternative does not have other significant adverse environmental consequences. (OAC 3745-1-50 (C)).

B

Biological Criteria (Biocriteria) - Numerical values or narrative expressions that describe the condition of aquatic, biological assemblages of reference sites of a given aquatic life use designation.

Biological Diversity (Biodiversity) - In an environment as indicated by numbers of different species of plants and animals; number of community types; genetic variants of species found in a given area. (OAC 3745-1-50(D)).

Biological Integrity - The ability of an aquatic ecosystem to support and maintain a balanced, integrated, adaptive community of organisms having a species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to that of natural habitats within a region. (Ohio EPA 1987).

Biota - The plants and animals living in a habitat

Bog - A peat-accumulating wetland that has no significant inflows or outflows and supports acidophilic mosses, particularly *Sphagnum* spp. (OAC 3745-1-50(E)).

Boundary Justification: An explanation of the reasons for selecting the boundaries of a historic property.

Bridge: 1) Any structure, including supports, of 10 feet or more clear span or 10 feet or more in diameter on, above, or below a highway. (ODOT definition), 2) Any structure, including supports, having an opening of more than 20 feet (FHWA definition). The span of all bridges will be measured along the centerline.

Building: A resource created principally to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house.

C

Capacity - The maximum number of vehicles (average daily traffic, or ADT) that can reasonably be expected to pass over a lane of roadway during a given time period under prevailing roadway and traffic conditions.

Captured Stream - A drainage ditch constructed in an upland area that connects two Waters of the U.S. and maintains the surface water connection between those two Waters of the U.S. The captured stream is generally considered to be a Water of the U.S. if it continually maintains the connection between the other two (upstream and downstream) Waters of the U.S. Captured streams will generally carry water; however, they may be dry during certain times of the year. (Fed. Reg./Vol. 65, No 47, 3/9/00).

Categorical Exclusion (CE): A classification given to federally aided or 100 percent state funded projects or actions that do not have a significant effect on the environment either individually or cumulatively. Once a categorical exclusion is approved for a project, environmental clearance requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act have been satisfied.

Categorical Exclusion Confirmation (CEC) - A determination prepared to demonstrate that there are no significant environmental impacts, either individually or cumulatively on a project and does not require the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Category 1 Wetland - A low quality wetland determined by using the Ohio Rapid Assessment Method (ORAM). Defined in Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-1-54(C)(1) as wetlands which "...support minimal wildlife habitat, and minimal hydrological and recreational functions," and as wetlands which "... do not provide critical habitat for threatened or endangered species or contain rare, threatened or endangered species." In addition, Category 1 wetlands are often hydrologically isolated, and have some or all of the following characteristics: low species diversity, no significant habitat or wildlife use, limited potential to achieve beneficial wetland functions, and/or a predominance of non-native species.

Category 2 Wetland - A medium or good quality wetland determined by using the Ohio Rapid Assessment (ORAM). Defined in Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-1-54(C)(2) as wetlands which "...support moderate wildlife habitat, or hydrological or recreational functions," and as wetlands which are "...dominated by native species but generally without the presence of, a reasonable potential for reestablishing lost wetlands functions." Category 2 wetlands constitute the broad middle category of "good" quality wetlands. In comparison to Ohio EPA's stream designations, they are equivalent to "warmwater habitat" streams, and thus can be considered a functioning, diverse, healthy water resource that has ecological integrity and human value.

Category 3 Wetland - A high quality wetland determined by using the Ohio Rapid Assessment (ORAM). Defined in Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-1-54(C)(3) as wetlands which have "...superior habitat, or superior hydrological or recreational functions." They are typified by high levels of diversity, a high proportion of native species, and/or high functional values. Category 3 wetlands include wetlands which contain or provide habitat for threatened or endangered species, are high quality mature forested wetlands, vernal pools, bogs, fens, or which are scarce regionally and/or statewide. A Category 3 wetland can exhibit one or all of the above characteristics. For example, a forested wetland located in the flood plain of a river may exhibit "superior" hydrologic functions (e.g. flood retention, nutrient removal), but not contain mature trees or high levels of plant species diversity.

CEQ Regulations - Directives issued by the Federal Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1500-1508) that govern the development and issuance of environmental policy and procedures for federal aid actions by public agencies. The regulations contain

definitions, spell out applicability and responsibilities, and mandate certain processes and procedures to be followed by state agencies that administer federally funded programs.

Certified Local Government (CLG): A local government officially certified to carry out some of the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA 90) - Federal legislation passed in 1990 to change both federal and state approaches to regulating air quality; mandating programs to curb acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions. The CAAA's call for emission reduction measures in air quality nonattainment areas, including the consideration of transportation control measures (TCMs) as part of transportation improvement projects. Projects in nonattainment areas may not increase the number of vehicle miles traveled (VMTs); the number of cars on the roadways must be reduced by encouraging drivers to use mass transit, ridesharing, and car pooling.

Compensatory Mitigation - Refers to the final step in the alternatives analysis and means restoration, creation, enhancement or, in exceptional circumstances, preservation of wetlands expressly for the purpose of compensating for unavoidable adverse impacts which remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization have been achieved. (OAC 3745-1-50(F)).

Comprehensive Plan - The general, inclusive long-range statement of the future development of a community. The plan is typically a map accompanied by description and supplemented by policy statements that direct future capital improvements in an area.

Conceptual Mitigation - The early, generalized identification of design, operational or construction measures that would minimize or avoid anticipated adverse environmental consequences.

Conformity - The U.S. Clean Air Act stipulates that any approved transportation project, plan, or program must conform to the State Implementation Plan (SIP), a document which prescribes procedures for the implementation, maintenance and enforcement of primary and secondary pollutants.

Constraints - More commonly described as "environmental features". Significant resources, facilities or other features of a study area located in or adjacent to an existing or proposed transportation corridor that serve to restrain, restrict, or prevent the ready implementation of proposed transportation improvements in a given area; may include natural or physical resources, important structures, manner of payment and various administrative requirements which must be met.

Constructed or Created Wetland - The establishment of a wetland where one did not formerly exist. This would involve wetland construction on non-hydric soils. These wetlands are designated to meet a variety of human benefits including, but not limited to, the treatment of water pollution discharges (e.g. municipal wastewater, storm water, etc.) and the mitigation of wetland losses permitted under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Consultant - An individual, partnership or firm with qualified expertise in engineering, environmental or public involvement disciplines who is contracted by the originating office to provide technical services.

Consultant Agreement - A binding legal agreement between the Department and an individual, partnership, or firm for the procurement of engineering, environmental, construction inspection, or other services; typically includes a scope of work, required staffing, schedules, manner of payment and various administrative requirements which must be met.

Consultant Selection Process - A process of selection for the most qualified consultant to perform work as specified within a designated scope.

Consultation: Process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants, and where feasible, seeking agreement with them regarding matters arising in the Section 106 process.

Consulting Party: Individual or entity, identified as a result of the NEPA and/or Section 106 public involvement activities, that have expressed an interest in the effects of the undertaking on historic resources. Consulting parties are invited to participate in the consultation process.

Contract Documents - Written material and engineering data required to put a highway construction project under contract, including: proposals, agreements, plans, specifications, estimates, and other information pertaining to the manner and method of furnishing materials and performing the work under binding agreement.

Contributing Resource: A building, site, structure, or object adding to the historic significance of a property.

Cooperating Agency - As defined in the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA, “any organization other than a lead agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involving...[a] major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.” CEQ emphasizes that agency cooperation should begin early in the NEPA process.

Criteria - Statements of the conditions presumed to support or protect the designated use or uses of a water body. Criteria may be narrative or numeric.

Criteria-National Register of Historic Places: Standards by which the historical significance of a property is evaluated.

Critical Habitat - (1) The specific areas within the geographical area currently occupied by a species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the Endangered Species Act on which are found those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the

species, and that may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) Specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by a species at the time it is listed in accordance with the Endangered Species Act, upon a determination by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Interior, that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species. (OAC 3745-1-50(H)).

Cultural Resource: Archaeology and history/architecture resources (building, object, structure, or site).

Cultural Resource Investigation: A study concerning the identification, evaluation, and/or mitigation of archaeological and history/architecture resources.

Culvert: A type of bridge 10 feet or more in span which conveys water or forms a passageway through an embankment and is designed to support super-imposed loads of earth or other fill material plus a live load. Generally, prefabricated or corrugated metal structures 10 feet in span or greater are considered to be culvert-type bridges. Multiple cell culverts under fill with a distance of 10 feet or more between extreme ends of openings, measured normal to the axis of the culvert, including multiple pipes where the clear distance between openings is less than half of the diameter of the small opening, will be regarded as a bridge.

Cumulative Impact - is the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. (OAC 3745-1-50(I)).

Curation: The process of storing, managing and keeping track of artifacts and associated records from cultural resource investigations.

D

Data Recovery - Mitigation of an adverse effect on a National Register of Historic Places eligible or listed archaeological site via excavation. During the Section 106 consultation process, if a site is found to be a candidate for data recovery, Section 4(f) does not apply.

Design Approval - An administrative action taken by either the Ohio Department of Transportation or by the Division Office of the Federal Highway Administration at the conclusion of the Preliminary Design Phase to officially certify the route location and major design features of a highway.

Design Criteria - Established state and national standards and procedures that guide the establishment of roadway layouts, alignments, geometry, and dimensions for specified types of highways in certain defined conditions. The principal design criteria for highways are traffic volume, design speed, the physical characteristics of vehicles, the classification of vehicles, and the percentage of various vehicle classification types that use the highway.

Design Exception - An approval issued by a state or federal agency to permit certain deviation from a specified, accepted design criteria granted on the basis of a report explaining the need for the exception and the consequences that will result from the action.

Design Manual - ODOT publication defining criteria, processes and procedures for the evaluation, assessment, engineering design and development of highway and bridge projects.

Designated Use - Classification designated in water quality in water quality standards for each waterbody or segment that defines the optimal purpose for that waterbody. Examples are drinking water use and aquatic life use.

Determination - In Section 106 review, this is a determination of eligibility of a property and/or a determination of effect of an undertaking on a historic property.

Determination of Effect - A finding made by the Department for federal actions, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation), which determines whether a proposed project affects a property included on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Determination of Eligibility - The process of assembling documentation to render professional evaluation of the historical significance of a property. The Department, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer applies National Register of Historic Places criteria when deciding matters of historical significance.

Determination of Eligibility Files for the State of Ohio: A listing of properties determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places by means other than the nomination process. A list of these properties are located in a notebook at the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office.

Direct Effects - Effects which are caused by a given action and occurring at the same time as the action. Changes in noise levels, traffic volumes or visual conditions are some examples of direct effects generated by transportation improvements. (OAC 3745-1-50(J)).

Discharge of Dredged Material - Any addition of dredged material, in excess of one cubic yard when used in a single or incidental operation, into waters of the state. The term includes, without limitation, the addition of dredged material to a specified disposal site which is located in waters of the state, the runoff or overflow of dredged material from a contained land or water disposal area which enters the waters of the state. Discharges of pollutants into waters of the State resulting from the subsequent onshore processing of dredged material that is extracted for any commercial use (other than fill) are not included within this term and are subject to Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, even though the extraction of such material may require a permit from the Army Corps of Engineers under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. (OAC 3745-32-01(C)).

Discharge of Fill Material - The addition of fill material into waters of the state for the purpose of creating uplands, changing the elevation of land beneath waters of the state, or for creating impoundments of water. The term includes, but is not limited to, the placement of the following in waters of the state: fill that is necessary to the construction of any structure; structures of impoundments requiring rock, sand, dirt, or other pollutants for its construction; site-development fills for recreational, industrial, commercial, residential, or other uses; causeways or road fills; dams and dikes; artificial islands, property protection or reclamation devices such as riprap, groins, seawalls, breakwalls and bulkheads and fills; beach nourishment; levees; sanitary landfills; fill for structures such as sewage treatment facilities, intake and outfall pipes associated with power plants, and subaqueous utility lines; or artificial reefs. (OAC 3745-32-01(D)).

Dispersal Corridor - A linear area that is used by organisms to move from one place of suitable habitat to another. (OAC 3745-1-50(K)).

District: An area that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan of physical development.

District Environmental Coordinator (DEC) - see Environmental Coordinator definition.

District Office - One of twelve Ohio Department of Transportation field offices throughout Ohio responsible for administering project development, design, construction and maintenance activities within their geographic regions.

Documentation for Consultation: Refers to documentation used to comply with 36 CFR 800.6(a)(1). Standards for documentation are described by 36 CFR 800.11(e).

E

Ecological Survey Report - A report summarizing the ecological field studies done to inventory ecological resources and product impacts of various project alternatives. Procedures and requirements are set forth in ODOT's Ecological Manual.

Ecoregion - A region defined by similarity of climate, landform, soil, potential natural vegetation, hydrology, and other ecologically relevant variables.

Effect: Alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligible for the National Register.

Eligibility: Ability of a property to meet the National Register criteria.

Eligible for Inclusion on the NRHP: Includes both properties formally determined as such in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet the National Register criteria.

Emergency Relief (ER) Program - This is intended to aid states in repairing road facilities which have suffered widespread serious damage resulting from a natural disaster over a wide area or serious damage from a catastrophic failure.

Endangered Species - A native Ohio plant species listed or designated by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) as endangered pursuant to ORC 1518.01, and animal species listed or designated as endangered by ODNR pursuant to ORC 1531.25; or any plant or animal species that is native to Ohio or that migrates or is otherwise reasonably likely to occur within the state which has been listed as endangered pursuant to Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C.A. 1531 et seq., as amended. (OAC 3745-0-50(L)).

Enhancement - (1) Activities conducted in existing wetlands to improve or repair existing or natural wetland functions and values of that wetland. (OAC 3745-1-50(M)); and (2) See ODOT's Aesthetic Guidelines.

Environmental - In a scientific context, a combination of external or extrinsic conditions present in nature. In a planning context, a category of analytical studies of aesthetic values, ecological resources, cultural resources, sociological and economic conditions, etc.

Environmental Assessment - A document prepared for an action where the significance of the environmental impact is not clearly established. The primary purpose of an EA is to help FHWA decide whether or not an EIS is needed. The EA should be a concise document and should not contain long descriptions or detailed information which may have been gathered or analysis which may have been conducted for the proposed action.

After review, the FHWA may determine that the proposed action has no significant impacts. A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be issued.

Environmental Classification - An internal determination as to which type of environmental documentation is appropriate for federal actions and 100 percent state funded projects. At the beginning of the Transportation Development Process, projects are systematically grouped into classes based on knowledge of the significance of the environmental effects. For federal actions: Class I projects require Environmental Impact Statements, Class II projects are Categorical Exclusions, and Class III projects require Environmental Assessments.

Environmental Coordinator - A professional in each of the Department's twelve district offices (DEC) involved in overseeing and coordinating district efforts related to environmental issues, operations and evaluations.

Environmental Document - When all studies have been completed, potential impacts documented, avoidance alternatives have been evaluated and mitigation is planned, this information is compiled into a written report. The significance of the impacts will determine what level of document is produced. These documents are titled EIS, EA or CE.

Environmental Document Re-evaluation - An update to an existing document prepared whenever changes occur over time to single or cumulative project conditions that might cause new or more severe environmental impacts or to evaluate a project with respect to new or changed environmental rules, regulations or laws.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - The detailed statement required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 when an agency proposes a federal action that significantly affects the environment. This report contains a summary of all environmental and engineering studies, noting the impacts and mitigation. After review, the FHWA will issue a Record of Decision (ROD).

Environmental Justice - Efforts to avoid disproportionately high and adverse impacts on minority and low-income populations with respect to human health and the environment. Reference - Executive Order 12898.

Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) - An environmental study conducted to assess the potential for contamination of a property or parcel with hazardous substances. The process by which a person or entity seeks to determine if a particular parcel of real property (including improvements) has been impacted by hazardous substances and/or petroleum products.

Ephemeral Stream - A stream with flowing water only during, and for a short duration after, precipitation events in a typical year. Streambeds are located above the water table year-round. Precipitation is the primary source of water for stream flow. (Fed. Reg./Vol. 65, No 47, 3/9/00).

Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan - A detailed plan developed to minimize accelerated erosion and prevent sedimentation damage.

Evaluation: Process by which the significance and integrity of a historic property are judged and eligibility for National Register listing is determined.

F

Farmland - As defined by the Farmland Protection Policy Act, “farmland” means prime or unique farmlands as defined in Section 1540(c)(1) of the Act or farmland that is determined by the appropriate state or local governmental agency or agencies with concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture to be farmland of statewide or local importance. Such land may include more than actual cropland (i.e., it may include fallow or abandoned cropland, grazing land and forested land). It does not include land already in or committed to urban development or water storage, thereby excluding developed land with a density of 30 structures per 40-acre area; lands identified as “urbanized area” (UA) on the U.S. Census Bureau Map; lands shown as urban area (i.e. mapped with that “tint overprint”) on USGS topographic maps; lands shown as “urban-built-up” on the USDA Important Farmland Maps (available only for a few counties in Ohio); and all assessment criteria on the Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form.

Farmland Conversion Impact Rating (FCIR) Form - Form AD-1006 of the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service, used for determining whether land to be taken by a federally-funded project is farmland subject to the Farmland Protection Policy Act.

Farmland Project Screening Sheet - A form developed by ODOT and FHWA to determine whether preparation of the FCIR form is required for a federally-funded project.

Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) of 1981 - A federal law requiring federal agencies to consider the adverse effects of federal programs on farmland preservation, consider alternative actions, and as appropriate, consider mitigation that could lessen adverse effects.

Feasibility Study - Refers to systematic evaluations to better assess the desirability or practicality of further developing a proposed action. Such studies are typically performed during the planning stage, or very early in the preliminary development phase when improvement proposals or design concepts need to be more fully investigated.

Federal Action - A highway or transit project proposed for FHWA or FTA funding. It also includes actions such as joint and multiple use permits, other federal permits and approvals, changes in access control, etc., which may or may not involve a commitment of Federal funds.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) - An agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation responsible for carrying out federal highway and transportation mandates through a network of several regional offices and a Division Office in each state.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA) - An agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation tasked with administering the federal transit program.

Fen - A carbon accumulating (peat, muck) wetland that is saturated, primarily by a discharge of free flowing ground water during most of the year. Fens are rarely inundated. Fens often have a sloped surface which prevents the accumulation of stagnant or ponded water. The water of fens is usually mineral rich and has a circumneutral pH (5.5-9.0). In calcareous fens, soil may be dominated by deposits of calcium carbonate rich sediments (marl). Characteristic indicator vegetation species may include, but are not limited to *Potentilla fruticosa*, *Solidago ohioensis*, *Lobelia kalmii*, *Caesia phantaginea*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Triglochin* spp., *Parnassia glauca*, *Gentianopsis* spp., *Rhynchospora* spp., and some *Eleocharis* spp. (OAC 3745-1-50(N)).

Field Investigation: A survey that describes the type, location and condition of properties in a specific geographic area combined with background research.

Field Review - A site visit conducted by the Department to gather or verify data, define scopes of work, perform analyses, and make decisions for specific projects.

Fill Material - State and federal regulations currently offer three definitions of “fill material.” On April 20, 2000, ACOE and EPA jointly proposed to revise their Clean Water Act definition of “fill material” and provide a single. The proposed definition is “material (including, but not limited to, rock, sand, and earth) that has the effect of: 1) replacing any portion of water of the United States with dry land; or 2) changing the bottom elevation of any portion of a water of the United States” (Fed. Reg./Vol. 65, No 77). Current regulations list the following definitions of “fill material”:

OAC 3745-32-01(G): Any material that is used to fill an aquatic area, to replace an aquatic area with dry land, or to change the bottom elevation of a wetland for any purpose and that consists of suitable material that is free from toxic contaminants in other than trace quantities. “Fill material” does not include: 1) Material resulting from normal farming, silviculture, and ranching activities, such as plowing, cultivating, seeding, and harvesting, for the production of food, fiber, and forest products; and 2) Material placed for the purpose of maintenance of existing structures, including emergency reconstruction of recently damaged parts of currently serviceable structures such as dikes, dams, levees, groins, riprap, breakwaters, causeways, and bridge abutments or approaches and transportation structures.

33 CFR 323.2(e): Any material used for the primary purpose of replacing an aquatic area with dry land or of changing the bottom elevation of an waterbody. The

term does not include any pollutant discharged into the water primarily to dispose of waste, as that activity is regulated under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act.

40 CFR 232.2: Any pollutant which replaces portions of water of the United States with dry land or which changes the bottom elevation of a water body for any purpose.

Final Design - The development of detailed working drawings, specifications, and estimates for transportation projects. Final Design follows the receipt of necessary design and/or environmental approval, and it includes right-of-way acquisition, utility relocation, and contract advertisement and award.

Final Development Phase - The Final Development Phase is the design phase of project development. Construction details and plans are developed within this phase.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) - A determination by a Federal agency briefly presenting the reasons why an action/project will not have a significant effect on the human environment and for which an environment impact statement will not be prepared. It shall include the environmental assessment or a summary of it and shall note any other environmental documents related to it (CFR 1501.7(a)(5)). If the assessment is included, the finding need not repeat any of the discussion in the assessment but may incorporate it by reference (40 CFR - 1508.3).

Floodplain - the relatively level land next to a stream or river channel that is periodically submerged by flood waters. It is composed of alluvium deposited by the present stream or river when it floods. (OAC 3745-1-50(P)).

Forested Wetland - A wetland class characterized by woody vegetation that is 20 feet tall or taller.

G

Geometric Design - Pertains to those engineering activities involving standards and procedures for establishing the horizontal and vertical alignment and dimensions of slopes of a highway. It includes engineering work involved with proportioning the visible elements of a facility, tailoring the highway to the terrain, the controls of environmental and land space usage, and the requirements of the highway user, individually and collectively.

Groundwater Discharge - Water flowing out of a groundwater zone. In regards to wetlands, groundwater discharge occurs when water flows from a groundwater zone to a wetland. (OAC3745-1-50(R)).

Groundwater Recharge - Water flows into a groundwater zone. In regards to wetlands, groundwater recharge occurs when water flows from a wetland to a groundwater zone. (OAC-3745-1-50(S)).

H

Habitat - The sum of the physical, chemical, and biological environment occupied by individuals of a particular species, population, or community.

Hardship Acquisition and Protective Buying - In extraordinary cases or emergency situations, the State Highway Department may request and the Federal Highway Administrator may approve Federal participation in the acquisition of a particular parcel or a limited number of particular parcels within the limits of a proposed highway corridor prior to completion of processing of the final environmental impact statement or adoption of the negative declaration, but only after 1) the State Highway Department has given official notice to the public that it has selected a particular location to be the preferred or recommended alignment for a proposed highway, or 2) a public hearing has been held or an opportunity for such a hearing has been afforded. Proper documentation must be submitted to show that the acquisition is in the public interest and is necessary to 1) alleviate particular hardship to a property owner, on his request, in contrast to others because of an inability to sell his property, and/or 2) prevent imminent development and increased costs of a parcel which would tend to limit the choice of highway alternatives.

Hazardous Substances - As defined in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR 300.5.

Headwaters - Non-tidal rivers, streams, and their lakes and impoundments, including adjacent wetlands, that are part of a surface tributary system to an interstate or navigable water of the U.S. upstream of the point on the river or stream at which the average annual flow is less than five cubic feet per second. The U.S. Corps of Engineers (ACOE) may estimate this point from available data by using the mean annual area precipitation, area drainage basin maps, and the average runoff coefficient, or by similar means. For streams that are dry for long periods of the year, the Corps may establish the point where headwaters begin as that point on the stream where a flow of five cubic feet per second is equaled or exceeded 50 percent of the time. (33 CFR - 330.2(d)).

In Ohio, the mean annual flow can be determined through use of the simplified regression equation presented on page 23 in Peter Anttila's publication A Proposed Streamflow Data Program for Ohio (USGS, 1970). The use of this formula for determining the headwater status of a stream was approved by letter dated March 1978 from the Huntington District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acting as lead District for the State of Ohio. For ecological assessments, including the Index of Biotic Integrity, Ohio EPA defines headwater streams with a drainage area of less than or equal to 20 square miles.

Headwater Habitat Evaluation Index (HHEI) - A method to score physical habitat features that have been found to be statistically important determinants of biological community structure in Primary Headwater Habitat Streams (PHWH) with drainage area less than 1 square mil (259 ha). The HHEI is a component in determining PHWH aquatic life use designations for a stream at the point of crossing.

Historic Bridge: Bridges included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; considered a contributing element within a listed or eligible historic district; or identified as Selected Bridges in Ohio's historic bridge inventories.

Historic Context: An organizing structure for interpreting history that groups information about historic properties which share a common theme, common geographic location, and common time period. The development of historic contexts is a foundation for decisions about planning, identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties, based upon comparative significance.

Historic Integrity - In the National Register of Historic Places criteria for eligibility, the concept of integrity is central to resource eligibility. A resource can be significant, but unless it has certain amount of integrity, it cannot be eligible. There are seven aspects of integrity which must be addressed in eligibility determination: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Historic Property - In 36 CFR Part 800, any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of Interior. This includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties.

Historical/Architecture Investigations - Studies that result in identification of resources (buildings, structures and sites) constructed over fifty years ago or of recent construction and demonstrably significant based on National Register of Historic Places guidelines, via literature research, photo documentation, analysis, and interpretation.

History/Architecture Resource: A building, structure, district, site, or object constructed at least 50 years ago. For definitions of these kinds of history/architecture resources, see the National Register Bulletin How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (1998).

History/Architecture Resource Literature Review Table: Format used to document the results of the secondary source literature review. The table must include previously identified cultural resources within the study area.

History/Architecture Resource Table: Format used to document properties fifty years of age or older within the project area. All properties fifty years of age or older within the survey area must be documented on the History/Architecture Resource Table and/or addressed in the survey report. The table is most effective when numerous properties fifty

years of age or older are identified. Patterns and distribution of property type become evident. Location, physical description and level of integrity must be included on the table for each property.

Historical Significance: Importance for which a property has been evaluated and found to meet the National Register criteria.

Human Environment - Interpreted comprehensively to include the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment. This means that economic or social effects are not intended by themselves to require preparation of an environmental impact statement. When an environmental impact statement is prepared and economic or social and natural or physical environmental effects are interrelated, then the environmental impact statement will discuss all of these effects on the human environment.) 40 CFR - 1508.14).

Hydrogeomorphic (HGM) Classification - A wetland classification system based on the position of a wetland in the landscape (geomorphic setting), dominant sources of water, and the flow and fluctuation of water once in the wetland. Hydrogeomorphic classes include riverine, depressional, slope, mineral soil flats, organic flats, estuarine fringe, and lacustrine fringe.

I

Identification: Process through which information is gathered about historic properties.

Identification of Alternatives - The Department's engineering and environmental evaluations, in which the Department identifies and chooses an initial set of study alternatives that address the stated program objectives and the project need, and which are sensitive to the resources and land uses of a study area. The process involves a wide variety of possible options, assessing the merits and drawbacks, and choosing those that should be carried forward. Alternatives to be studied normally include the No-Build or no-action alternative, an upgrading of the existing roadway alternative, new transportation routes and locations, transportation systems management strategies, multi-modal alternatives if warranted, and any combination of the above.

Impacts - Positive or negative effects upon the natural or human environment resulting from transportation projects.

Impairment - A detrimental effect on the biological integrity of a waterbody caused by an impact that prevents attainment of the designated use.

In-kind - Compensatory mitigation of wetland losses by restoring or creating a forested wetland for a forested wetland and a non-forested wetland for a non-forested wetland. (OAC 3745-1-50(V)).

Index of Biological Integrity (IBI) - A measure of the biological condition that is composed of metrics that assess fish community attributes. Similar to economic indexes used for expressing the condition of the economy.

Indian Tribe: Means an Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, Federally recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Indirect effects - are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern or land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems. (OAC 3745-1-50(U)).

Integrity: Authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period. The seven aspects of integrity are design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Interested Community - A compilation of the names and addresses of persons or groups affected by or interested in a specific transportation project. This information is gathered and maintained by Department officials or LPAs during the course of transportation project studies.

Intermittent Stream - A stream that has flowing water during certain times of the year, when groundwater provides for stream flow. During dry periods, intermittent streams may not have flowing water. Precipitation is a supplemental source of water for stream flow. (Fed. Reg./Vol. 65, No 47, 3/9/00)

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) - Signed in 1991, this federal legislation (Public Law 102-240) established the policy of developing an economic, efficient, and environmentally sound national transportation system. To further this goal, ISTEA conceives transportation enhancement activities and requires transportation policy to advance the objectives of regional and metropolitan planning by considering the "overall social, economic, energy and environmental effects" of improvement projects.

Invertebrate Community Index (ICI) - A modification of the Index of Biological Integrity (IBI) for fish that measures the overall macroinvertebrate community condition using metrics associated with community structure and function. Similar to economic indexes used for expressing the condition of the economy.

(Hydrologically) Isolated Wetlands - Those wetlands: (1) Have no surface water connection to a surface water of the state; (2) Are outside of, and not contiguous to, any one hundred-year floodplain (as defined OAC 3745-1-50(P)); and (3) Have no contiguous hydric soil between the wetland and any surface water of the state. (OAC 3745-1-50(T)).

J

Joint Development - The conception, planning and execution of improvements in the uses of land outside the normal right-of-way.

Jurisdictional Determination (JD) - A site survey or document review performed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to officially determine whether or not a given parcel of land is subject to regulation as waters of the United States, and if so, the extent of the area. This is generally applied to wetlands, but may also be used to determine jurisdictional issues with respect to headwater streams, ditches and similar areas.

Jurisdictional Wetland - Any area that has the appropriate hydrology, soils, and plants to meet wetland criteria as defined in the 1987 Army Corps of Engineers' Wetland Delineation Manual.

K

Keeper of the National Register (Keeper) - The official responsible for the administration of the National Register within the National Park Service. One duty of the Keeper is to provide a formal determination of eligibility on cultural resources submitted when there is disagreement between the federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer.

L

Lead Agency - A state or federal agency taking primary responsibility for preparing an engineering or environmental document.

Legal Notice - A formal announcement or finding per ORC published according to legal requirements by ODOT or a Local Project Sponsor Agency in a periodical or newspaper to provide official public notice of an action or approval of interest to the public.

Level of Service (LOS) - A commonly used indicator of a highway's performance. Levels of service range from A, which indicates unrestricted free flow conditions, to F which indicates high congestion and generally restricted operating speeds.

Literature Review -Secondary source review identifying the types of cultural resources, that may be expected in the APE and establishes a comparative basis for evaluating cultural resources.

Local Government: A city, county, parish, township, municipality, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State.

Local Project Agency (LPA) - Any other state agency, local political subdivision, board, commission, or other governmental entity identified under paragraph C of Section 5501.03 of the Ohio Revised Code as being eligible for assuming the administrative responsibilities for ODOT improvement projects.

Local Significance: Importance of a property to the history of its community, such as a town or county

Location Map - A graphic drawing used in study reports and meeting presentations to show the orientation and the relationship of the project with its study area in comparison with existing roadways, features, developments, municipalities, and principal land uses nearby. The graphic typically will be large enough to show all major roadways, major cities, and principal topographic controls in the region.

Logical Termini - Connecting points with known features (land uses, economic areas, population concentrations, cross route locations, etc.) at either end of a proposed transportation route that enhance good planning and which serve to make the route usable. Logical termini are considered rational end points for a transportation improvement.

LPA Project - Any highway improvement project or enhancement project that is funded through the Department and matched with local resources

M

Macroinvertebrates - Animals without backbones that can be seen with the naked eye (caught with a 1 mm² mesh net). Includes insects, crayfish, snails, mussels, clams, fairy shrimp, etc.

Mapping - A plan surface with graphic or photographic representation of land or water depicting the study area for a project. Existing alignments, alternatives, engineering design features, and environmental constraints are plotted on various types of mapping. Photogrammetric (aerial) mapping assists in resource identification and studies. Topographic (base) mapping provides a foundation in alignment layout. Property tax maps, and traffic data maps also are consulted in the transportation development process. The type and scale of mapping are selected to fit the terrain and land use intensity of the study area as well as the level of detail in the proposed design.

Memorandum of Agreement: The document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the adverse effects of an undertaking upon historic properties. .

Memorandum of Understanding- Memorandum of Understanding Between the Federal Highway Administration, The Ohio State Historic Preservation Office, and The Ohio Department of Transportation for Project with No Potential to Cause Effects: ODOT Maintenance and Minor Highway Projects (MOU): The document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the effects of an undertaking upon federally funded or approved highway maintenance and minor projects.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) -The organization designated by the governor and local elected officials as responsible, together with the state, for transportation planning in an urbanized area. It serves as the forum for cooperative decision making by principal elected officials of general local government.

Minimization - Refers to a step in the alternatives analysis and means that unavoidable impacts are reduced to the maximum extent possible. (OAC 3745-1-50(W)).

Mitigation - The restoration, creation, enhancement or, in exceptional circumstances, preservation of wetlands expressly for the purpose of compensating for wetland impacts. (OAC 3745-1-50(X)).

Mitigation Bank - A site where wetlands have been restored, created, enhanced or, in exceptional circumstances, preserved expressly for the purpose of providing compensatory mitigation generally in advance of authorizing impacts.

Mitigation Measures - Specific design commitments made during the environmental evaluation and study process that serve to moderate or lessen impacts deriving from the proposed action. These measure, right-of-way improvements and agreements with resource or other agencies to affect construction or post-construction action.

Mitigation includes:

- Reducing and eliminating impacts.
- Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.
- Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.
- Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment.
- Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.
- Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Multiple Use - The development of non-highway facilities within the right-of-way. “Multiple Use” means the non-highway use of the airspace above or below the highway

gradeline between the horizontal highway right-of-way limits acquired by the highway agency.

N

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) - Passed in 1969, the federal legislation requiring states to document the environmental impact of transportation projects. Various approaches, steps, and approvals now used in the Ohio Transportation Development Process originated with the National Environmental Policy Act. The NEPA process is enforced by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ).

National Historic Landmark: A historic property evaluated and found to have significance at the national level and designated as such by the Secretary of the Interior.

National Historic Preservation Act: This is the primary legislation that governs historic and archaeological preservation in the United States. The Act, in its policy statement, emphasizes the importance of supporting the spirit and direction of the nation through its links with the past, sustaining the people's sense of direction and ensuring future generations "a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our nation." It is stated that the Federal Government would foster productive harmony between modern society and historic resources, provide preservation leadership, administer historic resources, encourage preservation of non-federally owned historic resources, and encourage preservation and use of the historic built environment. It set up a broad program to implement this policy, including the expansion and maintenance of the National Register of Historic Places, the formation of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the requirement that federal agencies take into account the effect of their activities and programs on historic properties. .

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit - Mandated by Section 401 of the Clean Water Act for the discharge of pollutants from a point source into surface waters (including wetlands) for disposal purposes; intended to regulate the amount of chemicals, heavy metals, and biological wastes discharged in wastewater. Currently applies to stormwater discharges from construction projects disturbing 5 acres or more.

National Register Files for the State of Ohio: A repository of all properties (structures, buildings, objects, and sites) officially nominated to the National Register of Historic Places by the Secretary of the Interior. The National Register Files for the State of Ohio are located at the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) - The national list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. It is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of Section 101(a)(1)(A) of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

National Register of Historic Places- Criteria for Evaluation: The criteria used to evaluate the eligibility of properties for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The quality of significance on American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

National Significance: Importance of a property to the history of the United States as a nation.

Nationwide Permit (NWP) - A type of Section 404 general permit issued by the Army Corps of Engineers and designated to regulate certain activities which have minimal impacts and involve the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. If certain conditions are met, the specified activities can take place without the need for an individual or regional 404 permit. See Section 404 Permit determination. (33 CFR 330)

Native Species - A species which, by scientific evidence, was present in Ohio just prior to European exploration and settlement. (OAC 3745-1-50(AA)).

Natural Disaster - A sudden and unusual natural occurrence, including but not limited to intense rainfall, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, tidal waves, landslides, volcanic eruptions or earthquakes which causes serious damage.

Navigable Waters of the U.S. - Those waters of the United States that are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. A detailed definition can be found in 33 CFR 329. These waters that are navigable in the traditional sense where permits are required for certain activities pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Waters of the United States is a broader term than navigable waters of the United States.

No Adverse Effect - In 36 CFR Part 800, this is one of the determinations of effect that can be made through consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office. This finding means that an undertaking may have an effect on a historic property, but the effect is not adverse, and, as such, does not require mitigation. It means the undertaking

will not significantly alter the qualities of the property that make the property eligible for or listed

No-Build Alternative or “No-Action Alternative” - Option of maintaining the status quo by not building transportation improvements. Usually results in eventual deterioration of existing transportation facilities. Serves as a baseline for comparison of “Build” Alternatives.

No Historic Properties Affected - In 36 CFR Part 800, this is one of the determinations of effect that can be made through consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office. This finding means that the undertaking will have no effect on any historic properties because (a) there are no historic properties in the area of the undertaking, or (b) there are historic properties in the area of the undertaking but the undertaking will have no effect on them.

Non-native Species - A species which, by scientific evidence, was not present in Ohio just prior to European exploration and settlement. (OAC 3745-1-50(BB)).

Non-Attainment Areas - Counties that do not meet national ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide and/or ozone pollution; ranked by the severity of their problem as marginal, moderate, serious, severe or extreme. In accordance with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, these areas must take specific emission reduction measures.

Noncontributing Resource: A building, site, structure, or object that does not add to the historic significance of a property.

No Potential to Cause Effects: In 36 CFR Part 800, this is one of the determinations of effect that can be made. This finding means an undertaking is a type of activity that does not have the potential to cause effect on historic properties, assuming such properties are present.

Notice of Intent - Announcement in the Federal Register advising interested parties that an Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared and circulated for a given project.

Nuisance Organisms - Organisms that are primarily vegetable organisms, that generally are non-native and opportunistic growth patterns, and that displace more diverse assemblages. (OAC 3745-1-50(CC)).

O

Off-site Mitigation - Wetland restoration, creation, enhancement or preservation occurring farther than one mile from the project boundary but within the same watershed. (OAC 3745-1-50(DD)).

Office of Environmental Services (OES) - An administrative unit of the Ohio Department of Transportation responsible for managing Department environmental programs, including developing and providing environmental policy procedures and technical guidance to other Department offices.

Ohio Archaeological Inventory: A repository of all collected survey information for archaeological sites in the State of Ohio that have met the guidance and criteria established by the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office. The inventory is located at the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office.

Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) Form: An individual form documenting an archaeological site following the requirements established by the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office.

Ohio's Historic Bridge Inventories and Evaluations: The Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory Evaluation, and Preservation Plan (ODOT and FHWA 1983); The Second Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory, Evaluation and Preservation Plan (ODOT and FHWA 1990); The concrete Arch Supplement to the Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory, Evaluation and Preservation Plan (ODOT and FHWA 1994). Order forms for the 1990 and 1994 inventories can be accessed via the OES website.

Ohio Historic Inventory: A repository of all the collected survey information for history/architecture properties (structures, objects, and buildings) in the State of Ohio that have met the guidance and criteria established by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. The inventory is located at the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office.

Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) Form: An individual form documenting a history/architecture resource following requirements established by the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO): A division of the OHS, it is the official historic preservation agency for the State of Ohio. With respect to the Section 106 process, the OHPO consults with local, state, and federal agencies in the identification, evaluation, and protection of cultural resources.

Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board (OHSPAB): A 17-member panel appointed by the Governor to advise OHS on historic preservation matters.

Ohio Historical Society (OHS): A private, nonprofit corporation under contract with the State of Ohio to perform certain publishing functions with respect to the state's history.

Ohio Rapid Assessment Method (ORAM) - A wetland evaluation that attempts to determine the ecological quality and the level of function of a particular wetland. Based on their quality, wetlands are determined to be a Category 1, Category 2, or a Category 3 wetland. These categories correspond to wetlands of low, medium, and high "quality."

In addition, there is an implied fourth category described in the definition of Category 2 wetlands, i.e. wetlands that are degraded but reasonable.

Old-growth Forests - Forests characterized by, but not limited to, the following characteristics: overstory canopy trees of great age (exceeding at least fifty per cent of a projected maximum attainable age for a species); little or no evidence of human-caused understory disturbance during the past eighty to one hundred years; an all-aged structure and multilayered canopies; aggregations of canopy trees interspersed with canopy gaps; and significant numbers of standing dead snags and downed logs. (OAC 3745-1-50(EE)).

On-site Mitigation - Wetland restoration, creation, enhancement or preservation occurring within and not more than one mile from the project boundary and within the same watershed. (OAC 3745-1-50(FF)).

Open House - An informal, unstructured Public Meeting or Hearing during which information stations with exhibits convey important project information and Department and consultant personnel are available to answer the public's questions.

OAC - Ohio Administrative Code

ORC - Ohio Revised Code.

Ordinary High Water (OHWM) - 33 CFR 328.3(e) defines OHWM as “that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.” The OHWM is elevation at which Army Corps of Engineers jurisdiction begins.

Originating Office - The lead District, or LPA responsible for administering, developing, and implementing a given project.

P

Perennial Stream - A stream that has flowing water year-round during a typical year. The water table is located above the stream bed for most of the year. Groundwater is the primary source of water for stream flow. Precipitation is a supplemental source of water for stream flow. (Fed. Reg./Vol. 65, No 47, 3/9/00)

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey: Documentation and analysis of the cultural resource investigations in a specific survey area. The Phase I survey should contain: historic and/or prehistoric context, results of a literature review, results of the field survey, project description, abstract, analysis, conclusion, photographic log and key, project location

maps, historical maps (i.e. atlas, aerial, fire insurance, 15' USGS map) and appropriate tables.

Phase II Cultural Resource Survey: Documentation and analysis of a detailed investigation of a specific property, properties, or site(s). It should include background research, precise locational information, photographs and a photograph key, description of all building and landscape features, and a sketch plan of the site. An intensive survey may also include: floor plans of the buildings, boundary justification and description of historic boundaries (if applicable).

Phase III Cultural Resource Survey: Documentation and analysis of archaeological investigations as they pertain to data recovery.

Photolog: A photolog is a visual tool that provides project documentation of conditions within the project area concerning extent of ground disturbance and presence of architectural properties, and enables evaluation of cultural resources.

Placard: Plaque containing text with information about a bridge, i.e., builder, year built, designer and patents.

Planning Stage - First stage of the Transportation Development Process. Planning involves the development of a Statewide Multi-modal Transportation Plan and Metropolitan areas plan. This phase involves inventories, data collection, problems/needs assessments, generating and comparing alternative plans, evaluating the social, economic, and environmental impacts of proposed transportation actions with a variety of public, agency, and citizen involvement groups, and selecting the preferred plan for the state and the MPOs. The State of Ohio involves elements of policy planning, systems planning, or facility planning by ODOT and the MPOs in cooperative coordination. The focus of the effort is a long-range plan.

Plans - Technical drawings which show the location, character, and dimensions of prescribed project work, including layouts, profiles, cross-sections and other details.

Pollutant - Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials not covered by the Atomic Energy Act, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. 40 CFR 230.3 (o).

Pollution - The action of polluting, or condition of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness or impurity caused by contamination (physical or moral). spec. The presence in the environment, or the introduction into it, of products of human activity which have harmful or objectionable effects. The Clean Water Act (Section 502.19) defines pollution as “the [hu]man-made or [hu]man-induced alteration of chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water.”

Potential to Yield Information: The likelihood of a property to provide information about an important aspect of history or prehistory through its physical composition and remains.

Practicable - Available and capable of being executed with existing technology and without significant adverse effect on the economic feasibility of the project in light of the overall project purposes and in consideration of the relative environmental benefit. (OAC 3745-1-50(GG)).

Pre-Activity Notification (PAN) - Required by a level one review for a general isolated wetland permit issued by Ohio EPA.. A PAN shall include an application, an acceptable wetland delineation, a wetland categorization, a description of the project, a description of the acreage of the isolated wetland that will be subject to filling, site photographs, and a mitigation proposal for the impact to the isolated wetland. ORC 6111.022(B).

Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) - A document, generally a completed 404 Application, which must be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to commencing an activity authorized by a Section 404 Nationwide Permit.

Predictive Model: The use of background information about the surrounding region as a basis for predicting the kinds of properties that may exist within the area of potential effects.

Pre-qualified Consultant: Those individuals or firms who meet the criteria and have been approved by ODOT for pre-qualification for archaeological or and/or history/architecture or other types of environmental investigations under ODOT's Consultant Prequalification Requirements and Procedures (1998). The individual or firm should be listed by ODOT as pre-qualified at the time cultural resource investigations are undertaken.

Preservation - Protection of ecologically important wetlands in perpetuity through the implementation of appropriate legal mechanisms to prevent harm to the wetland. Preservation may include protection of adjacent upland areas as necessary to ensure protection of the wetland. (OAC 3745-1-50(HH)).

Preservation in Place - Regarding National Register of Historic Places eligible or listed archaeological sites, this refers to a site whose importance has been determined to lie in its preservation in place, as opposed to a site whose importance lies in the information that can be extracted from it via excavation (i.e. data recovery). This is the only situation wherein an archaeological site covered by Section 4(f) regulations and policy.

Primary Consultant: An individual, partnership or firm with qualified expertise in engineering, environmental or public involvement disciplines who is contracted by the originating office to provide technical services.

Primary Headwater Habitat (PHWH) Streams - Small headwater streams with drainage area less than 1 mi² (259 ha). The three types of PHWH aquatic life use designations in Ohio are:

- 1) Class III-PHWH Stream - Cool water adapted native fauna
- 2) Class II-PHWH Stream - Warm water adapted native fauna
- 3) Class I-PHWH stream - Ephemeral stream, seasonal dry.

Programming - A general term to refer to a series of activities carried out by the Department, including data assessment, appraisal of identified planning needs and consideration of available or anticipated fiscal resources to result in the drawing up, scheduling and planning.

Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, Ohio Division of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Ohio Department of Transportation, Ohio State Historic Preservation Officer, Regarding Federally Funded or Approved Highway Bridge Projects (Bridge PA): The document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the effects of an undertaking upon federally funded or approved highway bridge projects.

Project Area: That area involved in a highway improvement that will be directly impacted by the project. Direct impacts include land needed for construction or other highway related uses, i.e., the construction footprint. This area can either be within existing right-of-way or include new right-of-way.

Project File - A compilation of all data and study materials associated with environmental documents, including all pertinent information gathered during the environmental evaluation, supporting reports, telephone memorandums and pertinent correspondence.

Project Identification Number (PID): Unique identification number assigned to an ODOT project when programmed.

Project Transportation Development Process: The State of Ohio's procedures for advancing a transportation improvement project from concept to construction. The philosophy behind the process emphasizes the integration of engineering and environmental studies and coordination among ODOT offices, state and federal resource agencies, and the public. The ultimate goal is to select, design, and construct the most reasonable, practical, cost-effective, technically sound and environmentally sensitive transportation improvement option.

P.S. & E. Submission - The reference given to a transmittal of plans, specifications, and estimates made from a preparing office to the Department for review and processing. This transmittal includes all written material and engineering data necessary to place a highway construction project under contract. These submissions are reviewed for accuracy and completeness prior to bid, and for certain major federal aid projects are provided to the Federal Highway Administration for final approval.

Public Hearing - A meeting designed to afford the public the fullest opportunity to express support of, opposition to, or comment on a transportation project. Documentation is required.

Public Involvement - Coordination events and informational materials geared toward public participation in the Transportation Development Process.

Public Meeting - An announced meeting conducted by transportation officials designed to facilitate public participation in the decision-making process and to assist the public in gaining an informed view of a proposed project during the Transportation Development Process.

Public Need - An activity or project that provides important tangible and intangible gains to society, that satisfies the expressed or observed needs of the public where accrued benefits significantly outweigh reasonably foreseeable detriments. (OAC 3745-1-50(II)).

Q

Qualified Cultural Resource Personnel: Those persons who 1) meet the professional qualification standards published in 36 CFR 61 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation published in the Federal Register, 1983, Part IV, 48(190:44738-44739); or 2) meet the personnel qualifications defined in the OHPO's Archaeology Guidelines (1994:37-38); or 3) any individual employed by ODOT whose work is reviewed by an individual meeting the requirements of 1 or 2 above.

Qualitative Analysis - A general concept which categorizes a process used in certain types of environmental or route location studies where multiple factors are compared in a systematic and comprehensive manner on the basis of sound judgement. Factors analyzed by using a qualitative analysis are such that they cannot be measured in monetary terms, have no apparent common denominators, and are not readily quantifiable.

Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index (QHEI) - Index designed to provide a measure of habitat that generally corresponds to those physical factors affecting fish communities and which are generally important to other aquatic life (e.g. invertebrates). Ohio EPA

uses QHEI scores, among other methods, to determine the aquatic life habitat use designation of a stream at the point of crossing.

Quantitative Analysis - The process used in certain environmental, economic, cost-benefit, engineering, or traffic studies where multiple factors, elements, and/or outcomes are evaluated and compared by the use of measurable data. Certain mathematical models, formulas, numerical indices, rankings, and value matrices may be used to assist with such a process.

R

Record of Decision (ROD) - A document prepared by the Division office of the Federal Highway Administration that presents the basis for selecting and approving a specific transportation proposal that has been evaluated through the various environmental and engineering studies of the TDP. Typically, the ROD identifies the alternative selected in the Final EIS, the alternatives considered, measures to minimize harm, monitoring or enforcement programs, and an itemized list of commitments and mitigation measures.

Red Flags: Identified points of concern, including environmental and engineering issues, within the project study area.

Red Flag Cultural Resources: Previously identified historic properties, i.e., listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, prehistoric or historic period cemeteries, or other cultural resources likely to meet the National Register Criteria.

Reference Site - A minimally impaired site that is representative of the expected ecological conditions and integrity of other sites of the same type and region.

Reference Condition - Set of selected measurements or conditions of minimally impaired waterbodies characteristic of a waterbody type in a region.

Regulatory Agency - An agency empowered to issue permits or recommend approval or denial of a permit or action.

Reserve Pool Bridge - a bridge that is considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Bridges in this category receive the same consideration as a Selected Pool Bridge until a determination of eligibility is made.

Resource Agencies - Those agencies involved with review of environmental technical documents/reports generated for proposed development projects. These agencies are OEPA, USEPA, USFWS, USACE, and ODNR.

Restoration - An activity returning a wetland from a disturbed or altered condition with lesser acreage or functions to a previous condition with greater wetland acreage or functions. For example, restoration might involve the plugging of a drainage ditch to

restore the hydrology to an area that was a wetland before the installation of the drainage ditch.

Right-of-Way - A strip of land occupied or intended to be occupied by certain transportation and public use facilities, such as roadways, railroads, and utility lines. The land is either owned outright or controlled by easement by the public agency.

Riparian - Areas next to or substantially influenced by water. These may include areas adjacent to rivers, lakes, or estuaries. These areas often include wetlands.

S

Scope of Work - A detailed, written listing of tasks prepared in advance of engineering and environmental work to define requirements of studies. A scope of work is provided to prospective consultant firms prior to the initiation of studies to aid in preparing estimates of working hours, schedules, and costs required to prepare, complete, and deliver the work described.

Scoping Field Review - A site visit conducted by the Originating Office and other appropriate parties to define a project's scope of work and to evaluate a variety of circumstances involved with the proposed project. These circumstances may include: engineering parameters, involvement of environmental resources, and required public involvement.

Secondary Effects - A general term to define impacts which are caused by a specific action and which take place later in time or further removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable. Secondary effects can be indeterminate, may not be easily recognized, and can be difficult to identify and evaluate.

Section 106 - A section of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This section of the act requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

Section 106 Process - Procedures based on Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 which governs the identification, evaluation, and protection of historical and archaeological resources affected by state and federal transportation projects. Principal areas identified include required evaluations to determine the presence or absence of sites, the eligibility based on National Register of Historic Places criteria and the significance of the effect of a proposed project upon such a site.

Section 149.53, Ohio Revised Code: States that "all departments, agencies, units, instrumentalities, and political subdivisions of the state shall cooperate with the Ohio Historical Society and the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board in the

preservation of archaeological and historic sites and in recovery of scientific information from such sites, and for such purposes shall, whenever practical, by contract or otherwise provide for archaeological and historic survey and salvage work during the planning phases, before work on a public improvement begins or at other appropriate times; and require that contractors performing work on public improvements cooperate with archaeological and historic survey and salvage efforts and notify the Society or the Board about archaeological discoveries. The director of the Society shall determine the disposition of artifacts and skeletal remains discovered on state lands.”

Section 401 Water Quality Certification - Required by Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act for projects involving the discharge of materials into surface waters, including wetlands. The applicant must demonstrate that activities will comply with water quality standards and other provisions of federal and state law and regulations regarding conventional and non-conventional pollutants, new source performance standards, and toxic pollutants.

Section 404 Alternatives Analysis - Examines practical alternatives to the possible discharge of dredged or fill material into certain aquatic ecosystems, such as wetlands, mud flats, vegetated shallows or other special aquatic systems. “Practical” means “available and capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology and logistics in light of overall project purposes.” Criteria guiding such an analysis are derived from the provisions of Section 404(b)(1) of the 1972 Federal Clean Water Act as amended in 1977. The analysis is performed during the environmental studies of the Transportation Development Process and is required before the issuance of a permit by the Corps of Engineers for the discharge of dredged or fill materials.

Section 404 Permit - A Department of the Army (DOA) Corps of Engineers permit to authorize the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. pursuant to section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1344). The types of permits that may be issued are:

Individual Permit - DOA authorization that is issued following a case-by-case evaluation of a specific project involving the proposed discharge(s) in accordance with the procedures of 33 CFR Parts 323 and 325 and a determination that the proposed discharge is in the public interest pursuant to 33 CFR Part 320. 33 CFR - 323.2(g).

General Permit - DOA authorization that is issued on a nationwide or regional basis for a category or categories of activities when:

- 1) Those activities are substantially similar in nature and cause only minimal individual and cumulative environmental impacts;
- 2) The general permit would result in avoiding unnecessary duplication of regulatory control exercised by another Federal, state, or local agency provided it has been determined that the environmental consequences of the action are individually and

cumulatively minimal. (See 33 CFR - 325.2(e) and 33 CFR Part 330). 33 CFR -- 322.2(f) and 323.2(h).

Regional Permit - Regional permits are a type of general permit. They may be issued by a division or district engineer after compliance with the other procedures of the section 404 permit regulations. If the public interest so requires, the issuing authority may condition the regional permit to require a case-by-case reporting and acknowledgment system. However, no separate applications or other authorization documents will be required.

33 CFR -- 325.2(e)(2) and 325.5(c)(1).

Nationwide Permit - Nationwide permits are a type of general permit and represent DOA authorizations that have been issued by the regulation (33 CFR Part 330) for certain specified activities nationwide. If certain conditions are met, the specified activities can take place without the need for an individual or regional permit. 33 CFR - 325.2(e)(1).

Section 4(f)

Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 is Title 49, United States Code, Section 303 which is implemented through regulations found at 23 CFR 771.135. Section 4(f) requires that the USDOT agency evaluate alternatives prior to the use of a publicly or privately owned property listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Section 4(f) Determination - Administrative action by which FHWA confirms that, on the basis of extensive studies and analysis, there are no “prudent and feasible” alternatives to the taking of land from resources protected under Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act, as amended (49 USC 303). These resources include: parks or recreation areas that are publicly owned or open to the public, publicly owned wildlife or waterfowl refuges, or any significant historic sites.

Section 6(f) - A provision in the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act that protects public recreational properties developed or enhanced using federal funding supplied to states or municipalities under the act by requiring replacement of lands converted to non-recreational uses. Proposed transportation projects which affect such lands require a study and an analysis of alternatives to serve as the basis for a Section 6(f) finding by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Specific state legislation for any proposed land transfer is also required in order to implement a Section 6(f) action. Generally requires replacement of 6(f) land taken for a project.

Section 9 (of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899) - Construction of bridges or causeways performed in or over navigable water of the U.S. must be authorized by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Section 10 (of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899) - All work (other than construction of bridges or causeways) performed in or over navigable water of the U.S. must by

authorized by the Army Corps Engineers. Includes dredging operations and pier construction in these waters.

Selected Pool Bridge - A bridge that is considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Bridges in this category are treated as if they are in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sensitive Receptor - An area of frequent human use (i.e. residential property, church, school, library, hospital, park, hotel, motel, etc.)

Sensitive Species - Plant or animal species which are (1) Federal listed or proposed threatened or endangered species; (2) bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act; (3) species protected under State endangered species laws and regulations, plant protection laws and regulations; Fish and Game codes, or species of special concern listings and policies, or (4) species recognized by national, state, or local environmental organizations (e.g. The Nature Conservancy).

Significant Cultural Resource: An archaeological or history/architecture resource listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. The NRHP refers to such resources as “historic properties.”

Significant Impacts - Any number of social, environmental, or economic effects or influences that may result from the implementation of a transportation improvement; classified as direct, secondary, or cumulative which significantly affect the human environment. The FHWA mandates environmental clearance documents based upon the significance of impacts. In most cases, Environmental Impact Statement projects involve significant impacts. Both context and intensity as described in 40 CFR 1508.27 are important when determining significance.

Site: The location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Sole Source Aquifer - As defined by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, a groundwater source that represents the principle source of a water supply for a community or region that, if contaminated, would create a significant hazard to public health.

Special Aquatic Sites - Those sites identified in 40 CFR 230 Subpart E (i.e. sanctuaries and refuges, wetlands, mud flats, vegetated shallows, coral reefs, and riffle and pool complexes). They are geographic areas, large or small, possessing special ecological characteristics of productivity, habitat, wildlife protection, or other important and easily disrupted ecological values. These areas are generally recognized as significantly influencing or positively contributing to the general overall environmental health or vitality of the entire ecosystem of a region. 40 CFR - 230.3(q-1).

Span: The distance between the supports of a beam, arch or the like.

Sprawl - Low-density segregated land use, automobile dependent development on the fringe of urban areas. Expanding suburbs surrounding an aging and sometime deteriorating urban core. Sprawl often consumes agricultural lands, forest and other open spaces in regions surrounding metropolitan area.

State Historic Preservation Officer: The Governor-appointed official responsible for overseeing the OHPO.

State Significance: Importance of a property to the history of the state where it is located.

Stream - Any channel, which carries water for at least a minimal period of time and has an Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM). This can include ephemeral, intermittent, and/or perennial streams. If a channel, ditch and/or ephemeral stream does not have an OHWM, it is not considered a water of the U.S. and it is not regulated by the Army Corps of Engineers. (Fed. Reg./Vol. 65, no 47, 3/9/00)

Structure: The term structure is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

Structure File Number - The Structure File Number is a permanent number assigned to the structure when the bridge is first conceived. This is the identification number for the data on a particular structure. It is seven (7) digit numeric which is assigned from a master list by appropriate control authority. The first two (2) digits are the numeric code for the Ohio county in which the structure is located. The next four (4) digits make up the specific number for that structure. The last or seventh digit is a computer calculated check digit which has no particular sequence, but is an integral and very necessary part of the file number. Using this digit, the program can check the validity of the entire number before entering the data in the record.

Study Area - A geographic area selected and defined at the outset of engineering and environmental evaluations which is sufficiently adequate in size to address all pertinent project matters occurring within it.

Substructure: The portion of the bridge below the pier and abutment seats, including footers and pilings. The substructure transmits the loads and stresses from the deck, superstructure, or other load supporting system to the ground.

Summary of Environmental Commitments - Design commitments made during the environmental evaluation and study process to moderate or lessen impacts from the proposed action. These measures may include planning and development commitments,

environmental measures, right-of-way improvements, and agreements with resource or other agencies to effect construction or post construction action.

Superstructure: The entire portion of a bridge above the abutment and pier seats, excluding the deck. The superstructure transmits the deck loads to the substructure. The superstructure and substructure are generally the two most important aspects of the bridge.

T

Theme: A trend or pattern in history or prehistory relating to a particular aspect of cultural development.

Threatened Species - A native Ohio plant species listed or designated by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) as threatened with extirpation to Section 1518.1 of the ORC; or an animal species listed or designated as threatened with statewide extinction by ODNR pursuant to Section 1531.25 of Revised Code; or a species that appears on the threatened species registry, as defined in rule 3745-1-05 of the Administrative Code; or any plant or animal species that is native to Ohio or that migrates or is otherwise reasonably likely to occur within the state and which has been listed as threatened pursuant to Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. 1531 et seq., as amended). (OAC 3745-1-50(LL)).

Transcript - A typewritten record, usually prepared by a certified stenographer, providing a verbatim account of the official proceedings that take place at all Public Hearings and some Public Meetings.

Transportation Development Process (TDP) - Ohio's procedures for advancing a transportation improvement project from concept to construction. The philosophy behind the process emphasizes the integration of engineering and environmental studies and coordination among Department offices, state and federal resource agencies and the public. The ultimate goal is to select, design, and construct the most reasonable, practical, cost-effective, technically sound and environmentally sensitive transportation improvement option.

Transportation Review Advisory Council (TRAC) - Established in 1997 by the Ohio Assembly as a permanent body to oversee the Major/New Projects section process at ODOT. The TRAC has the authority to select new construction projects, to modify the selection process and to hear appeals from the public concerning Major/New projects and the project selection process. The TRAC consists of nine members; six members appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one appointed by the President of the Ohio Senate, and the final member and TRAC chair is the Director of ODOT.

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 State Historic Preservation Office for purposes of Section 106 compliance on tribal lands in accordance with Section 101(d)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Tribal Lands: All lands within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation and all dependent Indian communities.

U

Undertaking: A project, activity, or program funded in whole or part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal assistance; those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to state or local regulations administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency.

Upland - Any area that does not qualify as wetland because the associated hydrologic regime is not sufficiently wet to elicit development of vegetation, solid and/or hydrologic characteristics associated with wetlands, or is defined as open waters.

Utility Clearance - Before construction projects can proceed the right of way must be cleared of affected utilities or the utilities must be scheduled for relocation/abandonment. This is typically accomplished through the certification of right of way.

UTM Reference: A set of coordinates (easting and northing) that indicate a unique location according to the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid appearing on maps of the United States Geological Survey.

V

Verbal Boundary Description: A statement that gives the precise boundaries of a historic property.

Vernal Pools - Shallow, temporarily flooded, depression forested or forest edge wetlands, that are typically dry for most of the summer and fall. These wetlands are generally inundated in the late winter and spring when they are subject to a burst of biological activity, including amphibian breeding. When flooded, vernal pools are often comprised of areas of open water that are not densely vegetated. They also tend to accumulate organic (woody) debris. (OAC-3745-1-50(MM)).

W

Water Quality Standard - A legally established state regulation consisting of three parts: (1) designated uses, (2) criteria, and (3) antidegradation policy.

Water Quality - Refers to the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of any waters of the state.

Waters of the State - All streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, which are situated wholly or partly within, or border upon, this state, or are within its jurisdiction, except those private waters which do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters, including those waters that are presently used, have been used or are susceptible to use to transport interstate commerce up to the head of navigation. (OAC 3745-32(N)).

Waters of the United States - Water bodies subject to Army Corps of Engineers jurisdiction through Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. They include all interstate waters such as lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams) and wetlands. Water of the United States us a broader term than navigable waters of the U.S. A detailed definition can be found in 33 CFR 328.3(a).

Watershed - A common surface drainage area corresponding to one from the list of thirty-seven adapted from the forty-four cataloging units as depicted on the hydrologic unit map of Ohio, U.S. Geological Survey, 1988, and as described in paragraph (f)(2) of rule 3745-1-54 of the Administrative Code or as otherwise shown on map number 1 found in rule 3745-1-54 of the Administrative Code. Watersheds are limited to those parts of the cataloging units that geographically lie within the borders of the State of Ohio. (OAC 3745-1-50(PP)).

Well Head Protection Area - The surface and subsurface area surrounding a water well, well field, spring or infiltration gallery supplying a public water system, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward and reach the water well or well field.

Wetlands - Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas that are delineated in accordance with the 1987 the USACE Wetland Delineation Manual. The report may be part of an Ecological Survey Report or a separate report for the specific purpose of wetland delineation. 33 CFR 328.3(b); 40 CFR 230.3(t); 40 CFR 232.2; OAC 3745-1-02(90).

Wetland Delineation Report - Provides both written and illustrated data to define the boundaries of those topographic features within a study area and which meet the federal definition of “wetland” as contained in 33 CFR 328.3(b). A delineation report represents the first step in the overall wetland study process, which evaluates the importance of a wetland, and ultimately assesses the effects of a project on a wetland. Currently wetlands are delineated in accordance with the 1987 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual. The report may be a part of an Ecological Survey Report or a separate report for the specific purpose of wetland delineation.

Wild & Scenic Rivers Act - Establishes the policy that certain rivers of the nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. (16 USC 1271 et seq.)