Terms

100-Year Floodplain – The portion of the floodplain submerged by the statistical flood event with a 1-percent probability of occurring in any year.

Activity center – Activity centers are generally defined as areas that generate economic activity or areas that support a major industry. Houlton, Presque Isle, Caribou and Madawaska are the largest economic activity centers in Aroostook County and are important regional transportation resources. Industrial parks and major trucking generators in Mars Hill, Easton, Ashland, Limestone, Fort Fairfield, Fort Kent, and Van Buren are other important activity centers within Aroostook County.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) – The major policy advisor to the Federal government in the field of historic preservation. The 20 members of the Council are appointed by the President and include the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, the Architect of the Capitol, the chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the president of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) – The total yearly traffic volume on a given highway segment divided by the number of days in the year. AADT is expressed in vehicles per day (vpd).

Aquifer – Rock or sediment that is saturated with water and sufficiently permeable to transmit economically significant quantities of water to wells and springs.

Archaeological resources – Materials and objects that remain below the ground surface as evidence of the life and culture of historic, prehistoric, or ancient people, such as artifacts, structures, or settlements. Resources of concern are located in areas known or suspected to contain subsurface artifacts of pre-European or post-European settlement populations. Areas of expected moderate to high archaeological sensitivity according to various factors including present and past topography, exposure, slope, distance to water, and availability of food.

Archaeologically sensitive areas – Archaeologically sensitive areas contain one or more variables that make them likely locations for evidence for past human activities.

Area of Potential Effect (APE) – According to 36 CFR 800.16(d), the Area of Potential Effect is 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 Effect is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) – A federal agency that administers Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act; its regulatory programs address wetlands and waterways protection.

Arterials – Roads with high traffic volumes that provide linkage between major cities and towns and developed areas, capable of attracting travel over long distances. Basically, they provide service to interstate and intercounty travel demand. The arterial system typically provides for high travel speeds and the longest trip movements. The degree of access control on an arterial may range from full control (freeways) to entrance control on, for example, an urban arterial through a densely developed commercial area.

At-grade –The intersection of two roads, or a road and a railway, that cross at the same elevation.

At-Risk Watershed – Watersheds contributing to waterbodies that are at risk of eutrophication due to new development and phosphorus-laden runoff. These waterbodies include public drinking water supplies and waters that currently exhibit algal blooms or other signs of eutrophication. At-risk watersheds are defined according to criteria in Maine's Stormwater Law (5 M.R.S.A. § 3331).

Attainment area – A geographic area in which levels of a criteria air pollutant meet the health-based primary standard (National Ambient Air Quality Standard) for the pollutant. Attainment areas are defined using federal pollutant limits set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Best Management Practice (BMP) – A structural and/or management practice employed before, during and after construction to protect receiving water quality. These practices either provide techniques to reduce soil erosion or remove sediment and pollutants from surface runoff.

Biodiversity –The diversity of genes, species, and ecosystems. This term includes the entire hierarchy of ecological organization, and encompasses regional ecosystem diversity (landscape diversity), local ecosystem diversity (community diversity), species diversity, and genetic diversity within populations of a species.

Boreal Forest – Boreal forests, which extend in large bands across North America and Eurasia, are dominated by coniferous trees.

Carbon monoxide (CO) – A colorless, odorless, tasteless gas formed in large part by incomplete combustion of fuel. Full combustion activities (i.e. transportation, industrial processes, space heating, etc.) are the major sources of CO.

Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) – The Clean Air Act and the 1990 Amendments allows the Environmental Protection Agency to set limits on certain air pollutants ensuring basic human health and environmental protection from air pollution. The Environmental Protection Agency also has the authority to limit air emissions of air pollutants from sources such as chemical plants, utilities, and steel mills.

Collector Roads – Roads characterized by a roughly even distribution of their access and mobility functions. These routes gather traffic from local roads and streets and deliver it to the arterial system. Traffic volumes and speeds will typically be lower than those of arterials.

Controlled-Access Highway – A highway that provides limited points of access and egress. Freeways, such as I-95, are controlled access highways in which access points occur only at interchanges. These highways serve mobility needs, and are designed to accommodate higher travel speeds.

Cumulative impacts – The impacts on the environment that result from the incremental impact of a project when added to other past, present, and reasonable foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions.

Daily traffic volume – The number of vehicles that use a given roadway over a 24-hour period in both directions.

dB – Unit of measurement of sound level. A unit used to express relative difference in power or intensity, usually between two acoustic or electric signals, equal to ten times the common logarithm of the ratio of the two levels.

dBA –An abbreviation for A-weighted decibel. The decibel is a unit used to describe sound pressure levels on a logarithmic scale. For community noise impact assessment, an A-weighted frequency filter is used to approximate the way humans hear sound.

Deciduous – Refers to woody vegetation, such as oak or maple trees, that shed their leaves after the growing season.

Deer Wintering Areas – Areas of softwood-dominated forest that provide food resources and shelter for deer during severe winter conditions.

Demand – Vehicular traffic demand (volume) on a given highway segment, expressed in vehicles per day (vpd).

Demand shift – The change in demand (volume) on a given highway segment, expressed in vehicles per day (vpd). Demand shifts can be caused by new corridors that provide a faster and/or shorter travel route.

Disadvantaged Population – A group of people, living in one area, who have a median income below the federal poverty level, or who exhibit other indicators of economic disadvantage.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) – The document prepared by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in accordance with FHWA National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations (23 CFR Part 771). These regulations require that the EIS evaluate all reasonable alternatives considered, discuss the reasons that alternatives have been eliminated from detailed study, summarize the studies, reviews, consultations, and coordination required by environmental laws and Executive Orders.

Edge habitat – An area along a transitional zone between two or more vegetation cover types that provides feeding, breeding, nesting, or cover habitat for wildlife.

Endangered Species – Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Endangered Species Act – Legislation (16 U.S.C. Section 1531.43) requires federal agencies to conserve listed species of plants and animals meaning that all methods and procedures that would return a species from the possibility of extinction should be implemented, including habitat conservation, habitat acquisition, and research. Each state has an equivalent state laws and regulations.

Environmental Justice – Executive Order 12898 requires each federal agency to "make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing… disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental impacts on minority populations and low-income populations."

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) – Those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity, as defined by the regional Fishery Management Council.

Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) – A statute enacted in 1981 by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to ensure that significant agricultural lands be protected from conversion to non-agricultural uses. For highway projects receiving federal aid, the regulations promulgated under the FPPA (7 CFR Part 658, 1984) require a state highway authority (MaineDOT) to coordinate with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. The FPPA regulates four types of farmland soils; prime farmland, unique farmland, farmland of state-wide importance, and farmland of local importance.

Farmland Soils – Soils suited to producing crops; those with soil quality, growing season and moisture supply needed to produce a sustainable yield when treated and managed using acceptable methods. Specifically, farmland soils are those soil types designated by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in accordance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) of 1981 by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Farmland Soils of Statewide or Local Importance – Farmland, other than prime or unique farmland, that is of statewide or local importance for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, or oilseed crops, as determined by the appropriate State or unit of local government agency or agencies, and that the Secretary determines should be considered as farmland (see definition of "Prime Farmlands" below).

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – A former independent agency that became part of the new Department of Homeland Security in March 2003 – is tasked with responding to, planning for, recovering from and mitigating against disasters.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) – The branch of the U.S. Department of Transportation responsible for administering the funding of federal-aid highway projects.

Federal-Aid System – The federal-aid system consists of those routes within Maine that are eligible for the categorical federal highway funds.

Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) – The document prepared after circulation of a DEIS (or SDEIS) and consideration of comments received. FHWA NEPA regulations (23 CFR Part 771.125) require that the FEIS identify a preferred alternative, evaluate all reasonable alternatives considered, discuss and respond to substantive comments on the EIS, summarize public involvement, and describe the mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the proposed action.

Floodplain – The level area adjoining a river channel inundated during periods of high flow.

Floodway – The channel of a stream, plus any adjacent floodplain areas, that must be kept free of encroachment in order that the 100-year flood be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

Fragmentation – Subdivision of a forest or other habitat into isolated patches by roads, land clearing, or other human or natural alterations of the landscape, accompanied by the loss of a certain portion of the original habitat.

Functional Conflict – Highways provide a balance between providing access (with multiple access points) and mobility (with limited access points). Freeways are designed to maximize mobility and serve regional traffic demands as opposed to local roads (or collectors) that provide multiple access points to adjacent land uses (residences or businesses). Functional conflicts arise when regional traffic that would be better served on a freeway, uses local roads.

Geographic Information System (GIS) – A computer-based application used to perform spatial analysis.

Geometric deficiency – A deficiency that occurs when a highway's geometric characteristics (lane width, shoulder width, horizontal curvature, vertical grade, etc.) do not meet prevailing design standards.

Grade – The slope of a road along the direction of travel, normally characterized by the vertical rise per unit of longitudinal distance.

Grade separation – The intersection of two roads, or a road and a railway, that cross at different elevations. One roadway overpasses or underpasses the other roadway with a structure(s).

Groundwater recharge – Groundwater recharge is a hydrologic process where water moves downward from surface water to groundwater.

Hazardous Waste Materials – Hazardous waste is waste that is dangerous or potentially harmful to human health and the environment. Hazardous waste can be liquids, solids, gases, or sludges. Hazardous waste can be discarded commercial products, like cleaning fluids or pesticides, or the by-products of manufacturing processes.

Herbaceous – Herbaceous vegetation is a plant that has leaves and stems that die down at the end of the growing season to the soil level.

High Crash Location (HCL) – A High Crash Location is an intersection or highway segment that experiences an abnormally high number of accidents relative to the

traffic demands that are served. For the State of Maine, the Maine Department of Transportation identifies HCLs.

Highway Reconstruction/Rehabilitation – Reconstruction of an existing highway is undertaken when the pavement structure or alignment of the existing facility is deficient. Reconstruction includes removal and replacement of the entire pavement structure, significant changes in the vertical or horizontal alignment, or addition of lanes. Rehabilitation includes resurfacing and other minor repairs intended to extend the service life of the existing facility and enhance highway safety.

Historic resources – Properties, structures and districts that are listed in or have been determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Hourly traffic volume – The number of vehicles that use a given road over a 1-hour period.

Hydric soils – Soils that are saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop at least temporary conditions where there is no free oxygen in the soil around the roots. Hydric soils correspond to federally and state regulated wetlands in many circumstances.

Hydrologic regime – The frequency and duration of inundation or soil saturation of a given area.

Impervious surface – Relating to hydrology. A surface through which precipitation cannot penetrate, causing direct runoff or perching (examples include asphalt paving roofs, and densely compacted gravel).

Interstate – A freeway-type highway that is part of the National Highway System.

Interstate Highway System – The network of Interstate Highways established by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956. The statute established a 41,000-mile network of controlled-access highways (expanded to 42,000 miles by legislation in 1968) intended to connect all metropolitan areas with populations greater than 50,000 and all state capitals.

Labor Market Area (LMA) – Labor market areas are regional areas with a high concentration of employment opportunities. These are economically integrated units within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence.

Lacustrine – Of and related to lakes.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – A system for funding Federal, State and local parks and conservation areas, created by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964.

Limited-Access facility – A highway where access to abutting properties is restricted or limited by control of the right-of-way.

Link – A new or existing highway segment between two defined end-points.

Local Roads and Streets – All public roads and streets not classified as arterials or collectors will have a local classification. Local roads and streets are characterized by many points of direct access to adjacent properties and have relatively minor role in accommodating mobility. Speeds and traffic volumes are usually low.

Low-Income Population – The final Department of Transportation Order 5610.2 defines low-income persons as those whose "median household income is below the United States Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines."

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act – Legislation (16 U.S.C. 1855(b)) governing all fisheries resources within 320 kilometers (200 miles) of the U.S. coast that established regional Fishery Management Councils and required the preparation of Fisheries Management Plans.

MaineDOT Highway Design Guide – A tool developed by the Maine Department of Transportation that provides guidance for the design of roads and highways in the State of Maine in addition to the Federal Highway Administration design criteria.

Maine Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC) – Title 12, M.R.S.A, Chapter 206 – A Commission established by Title 12, M.R.S.A., Chapter 206 to administer the Land Use Regulation Law (12 M.R.S.A. § 681) by preparing land use standards prescribing standards for the use of air, lands and waters within the plantations and unorganized townships of Maine.

Maine's Sensible Transportation Policy Act (STPA) – Maine's Sensible Transportation Policy Act is a state law enacted in 1991 by the citizens of Maine that provides a decision making framework for examining a range of alternatives. The STPA is applicable to transportation planning decisions, capital investment decisions, and project selection decisions made by the Maine Department of Transportation.

Maintenance Area – Maintenance areas are nonattainment areas that have been redesignated by the Environmental Protection Agency as attainment areas. To be redesignated, an area must both meet air quality standards, and have a 10-year plan

for continuing to meet and maintain air quality standards and other requirements of the Clean Air Act.

Major Collector Road – Collector Roads that tend to serve higher traffic volumes than other Collector Roads. Major collector roads typically link arterials. Traffic volumes and speeds will typically be lower than those of Principal Arterials.

Median Household Income – Median income is the amount of which divides the income distribution into two equal parts, half having income above that amount, and half having income below that amount. Household income is often the combination of two income earners pooling the resources rather than family income considered two or persons related through blood, marriage, or adoption pooling resources.

Mesoscale air quality analysis – A regional-level analysis of air for chemical constituents

Microscale air quality analysis – An analysis of air for chemical constituents, typically conducted for a small study area such as an intersection.

Minor Arterial – Minor arterials are highways that tend to link Collector Roads to Principal Arterials and serve lower traffic volumes than typical arterials. Minor Arterials are also typically designed at lower travel speeds than Principal Arterials.

Minority Population – According to the U.S. Census Bureau, a minority person is defined as an individual who is a member of one of the following population groups: Black or African American; American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian; Other Pacific Islander, and some other race alone, and two or more races.

Mitigation – Actions that avoid, minimize, or compensate for potential adverse impacts.

Mobile Source Air Toxics – Mobile source air toxics are compounds emitted from highway vehicles and non-road equipment which are known or suspected to cause serious health and environmental effects.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) – The prescribed level of pollutants in the outside air that cannot be exceeded during a specified time in a specified geographic area.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA) – The federal legislation that requires an interdisciplinary approach in planning and decision-making for federal-aid actions. The Act includes requirements for the contents of environmental impact statements that are to accompany every recommendation for major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

The interdisciplinary study approach includes the analysis of potential impacts to the natural, social and economic environment.

National Highway System (NHS) – The National Highway System is a system of those highways determined to have the greatest national importance to transportation, commerce and defense in the United States. It consists of the Interstate highway system, logical additions to the Interstate system, selected other principal arterials, and other facilities that meet the requirements of one of the subsystems within the NHS.

National Historic District – An area, comprising numerous buildings and their setting, identified as historic in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS) – The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is a federal agency responsible for the stewardship of the nation's living marine resources and their habitat.

National Priority List (NPL) – The "Superfund" statute (42 U.S.C. Sect. 9601) requires the EPA to establish a National Priorities List of sites which are to be given top priority consideration for removal of hazardous substances and remedial action.

National Register of Historic Places (National Register) – A list of structures, sites and districts of national historical significance as determined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) – A program administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for mapping and classifying wetland resources in the United States.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) – Formerly the Soil Conservation Service, NRCS is a department within the United State Department of Agriculture that is responsible for administering the Farmland Protection Policy Act.

New Location Highway – A highway proposed to be constructed on land not currently used for transportation facilities.

Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) – Nitric oxide (NO) and Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) are collectively referred to as oxides of nitrogen (NOx). NO forms during high temperature combustion process. NO2 forms when NO further reacts in the atmosphere. NOx reacts with the sunlight to form ozone, a colorless gas associated with smog or haze conditions. Ozone is a pollutant regulated by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

Noise abatement criteria (NAC) – Noise levels measured in decibels that are used as a basis of comparison for evaluating the impact from predicted design year noise and for determining whether noise abatement measures should be considered.

Noise abatement measures – Actions that reduce traffic noise impacts. Noise abatement measures can be traffic management measures, alteration of horizontal and vertical alignments, acquisition of property rights for construction of noise barrier, construction of noise barriers, acquisition of real property or interest for buffer zones, or noise insulation of public use or nonprofit institutional structures.

Noise receptor – Locations that may be affected by noise: Sensitive receptors include residences, parks, schools, churches, libraries, hotels, and other public buildings.

Nonattainment Area – Areas of the country where air pollution levels persistently exceed the national ambient air quality standards may be designated as nonattainment.

Non-Point Source pollution (NPS) – Pollution of waterbodies that does not originate at a single specific source such as an industrial discharge or discharge from a wastewater treatment plant. Sources of non-point pollution include runoff from highways, agricultural fields, golf courses, and lawns.

Other Principal Arterial – Highways that provide access between arterials and a major port, airport, public transportation facility or other intermodal transportation facility. Other Principal Arterials tend to serve lower traffic demands than Principal Arterials.

Out-migration – The large-scale and continuing movement of people out of a region or community in order to settle in another region or community often for educational or economic opportunities.

Outstanding River Segment (ORS) – A section of a river or stream designated by the Maine Natural Resources Protection Act (12 M.R.S.A. § 403) for protection because of the special resource values of its flowing waters and shorelines.

Ozone – A gas which is a variety of oxygen. Ozone is a pollutant regulated by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Ground-level ozone is the main component of smog. Ozone is not directly emitted by motor vehicles, but is formed when oxides of nitrogen react with sunlight.

Palustrine – The group of vegetated wetlands traditionally called by such names as marsh, swamp, bog, fen, and prairie. Palustrine wetlands may be situated shoreward of lakes, river channels, or estuaries; on river floodplains; in isolated catchments; or on slopes.

Palustrine Forested Wetland (PFO) – A palustrine wetland dominated by trees, commonly referred to as a swamp.

Palustrine Emergent Wetland (PEM) – A palustrine wetland dominated by herbaceous species, typically cattails, sedges and grasses, commonly referred to as a marsh.

Palustrine Scrub-Shrub Wetland (PSS) – A palustrine wetland dominated by shrubs.

Particulate Matter – Particulate matter, also known as particle pollution or PM, is a complex mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets. Particulate matter is made up of a number of components, including acids (such as nitrates and sulfates), organic chemicals, metals, and soil or dust particles. The EPA groups particle pollution into two categories: "inhalable coarse particles," such as those found near roadways and dusty industries, are larger than 2.5 micrometers and smaller than 10 micrometers in diameter; and "fine particles," such as those found in smoke and haze, are 2.5 micrometers or smaller is diameter.

Peak hour – The hour of the day when traffic volume on a given roadway is highest. A separate peak hour can be defined for morning and evening periods.

Peak hour volume – The traffic volume that occurs during the peak hour, expressed in vehicles per hour (vph). Peak hour volumes are typically 10 to 15 percent of daily volumes.

Peak Hour Leq – Represents the noisiest hour of the day/night and usually occurs during peak periods of motor vehicle traffic. The Leq is the equivalent sound level measurement, which means it averages background sound levels with short-term transient sound levels and provides a uniform method for comparing sound levels that vary over time.

Posted speed limit – The speed posted for a facility based on engineering and traffic investigation.

Preferred Alternative – The alignment option which has been identified by MaineDOT as the best alignment of the alignment options reviewed. Alignment Option 4B has been selected for the Route 1-161 Connector as it best satisfies the Purpose and Need while impacting the least amount of cultural and environmental resources.

Primary/direct impacts – The immediate effects on the social, economic, and physical environment caused by the construction and operation of a highway; these impacts

are usually experienced within the right-of-way or in the immediate vicinity of the highway or other element of the proposed action.

Prime Farmland - Land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, oilseed, and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor, and without intolerable soil erosion, as determined by the Secretary. Prime farmland includes land that possesses the above characteristics but is being used currently to produce livestock and timber. It does not include land already in or committed to urban development or water storage.

Prime Farmland Soil – Soil map units that are designated by the Natural Resources Conservation Service as having the properties needed to produce sustained high yield crops when managed with modern farming techniques.

Principal Arterials – Highways in rural and urban areas that connect urban areas, international border crossings, major ports, airports, public transportation facilities or other intermodal transportation facilities.

Proposed Action – The proposed project, in this case: the Route 1-161 Connector in Caribou and the Presque Isle Bypass.

Rare and Exemplary Natural Community – An assemblage of interacting plants and animals and their common environment, recurring across the landscape, in which the effects of recent human interference are minimal. Rare natural communities are those which occur infrequently. Exemplary natural communities are exceptional representatives of more common natural communities.

RCRA Generator – An entity that produces hazardous waste regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. sect. 6901), which mandates the appropriate identification, tracking, and disposal of hazardous waste.

Record of Decision (ROD) – The document, prepared by the Federal Highway Administration, that presents the basis for the Federal agency action, summarizes any mitigation measures to be incorporated, and documents any required Section 4(f) approvals. No Federal agency action may be undertaken until a Record of Decision has been signed. A Record of Decision is prepared no sooner than 30 days after the public release of the FEIS.

Relocations – The displacement of a residence, business or other structure from a property owner, for public use, that requires the residents or business to be moved to an alternate location.

REMI Model – The REMI Model (Regional Economic Models Inc.) is a widely used and accepted econometric model maintained and updated by the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Southern Maine.

Riparian – An area of land that encompasses and is contiguous to a stream or other water body.

Riverine – Of and relating to rivers.

Rural – A rural community is defined as an area with: a population less than 2,500 persons or; a population between 2,500 and 6,000 persons and a worker-to-resident worker ratio less than 1.0.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) – The Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f) ensures the quality of drinking water by establishing national health-based standards to protect against both naturally-occurring and man-made contaminants found in drinking water. Under SDWA, the Environmental Protection Agency sets the standards for drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards.

Safety deficiency – In the context of this study, a safety deficiency is a highway segment or intersection that contains a high crash location (HCL).

Secondary impacts – Impacts that are caused by the proposed action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable; secondary impacts may include induced changes to land use patterns, population density or growth rate, and related effects on natural systems, including ecosystems.

Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (Section 10) – Legislation (33 U.S.C. Section 403) that resulted in a permit being required from the Army Corps of Engineers for projects requiring construction in or over navigable waters, the excavation from or dredging or disposal of materials in such waters, or any obstruction or alteration in a navigable water (e.g. stream channelization).

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) – The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f), Section 106, 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 the opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (49 U.S.C., Section 303) (Section 4(f)) – Legislation protecting publicly owned parks, public recreation areas, historic properties or wildlife and waterfowl refuges. The statute

states that no Department of Transportation project may use land from these areas unless there is demonstrated to be no prudent and feasible alternative to using the land, and the project includes all possible planning to minimize harm resulting from the use.

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (Section 404) – The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) is the enabling legislation for protection of waters of the United States by the Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Funds Act of 1963 (Section 6(f)) – Legislation that provides for the public purchase and preservation of tracts of land.

Sight distance – The distance that a driver can see along the roadway before curvature or obstructions block the view.

Significant Wildlife Habitat – Wildlife habitats, including deer wintering yards, waterfowl and wading bird habitat, seabird nesting habitat, and significant vernal pools, that are protected under 38 M.R.S.A. § 480-B.

State Implementation Plan (SIP) – A plan created under The 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) that establishes emission reduction requirements for ozone and carbon monoxide non-attainment areas. Proposed projects must demonstrate that the impacts of their emissions are consistent with the appropriate SIP.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) – A plan required for major construction projects under the EPA's National Pollutant Discharge and Elimination System (NPDES) general permit for construction activities. The SWPPP is required to address measures to prevent erosion, sedimentation, and other potential discharges of pollutants to water bodies and wetlands.

Stormwater runoff – The portion of precipitation that flows toward stream channels, lakes, or other waterbodies as surface flow.

Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS) – The document prepared by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in accordance with FHWA National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations (23 CFR Part 771.130). An EIS shall be supplemented when the Administration (FHWA) determines that: 1) Changes to the proposed action would result in significant impacts not evaluated in the EIS; or 2) New information or circumstances relevant to environmental concerns and bearings on the proposed action or its impacts would result in significant environmental impacts not evaluated in the EIS. This SDEIS document presents new and updated information with regard to changes in the

study and environment that have occurred since the publication of the Aroostook County Transportation Study DEIS in February 2002.

Surface Water Supply Watershed – The watershed that contributes to a public drinking water supply.

System compatibility – System compatibility describes how well alternatives, either new highways or upgrades, fit into the existing highway network and the planned transportation improvement plan.

System continuity – System continuity is defined by how often highways transition between wide, higher speed segments to narrow, low speed segments.

Threatened Species – Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) – A property or site that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community's history and are important to maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

Transportation deficiencies – A highway related facility that is unable to safely and efficiently satisfy travel demands because of the intensity of traffic volumes, capacity, and/or safety.

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) – A staged multiyear program of transportation projects funded by the Federal Highway Administration and Federal Transit Administration.

Transportation Systems Management (TSM) – Relatively low cost measures to increase capacity and/or provide safety improvements on the existing transportation system. These measures typically include traffic signal timing or phasing adjustments, designation of turning lanes at specific intersection or driveways, access management improvements, and enhanced signage or markings.

Type I Project – A proposed Federal or Federal-aid highway project for the construction of a highway on new location or the physical alteration of an existing highway which significantly changes either the horizontal or vertical alignment or increases the number of through-traffic lanes.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) – A federal agency responsible for administering programs that address farming issues.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – A federal agency responsible for administering programs that address environmental issues.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) – A federal agency responsible for addressing the protection of fish and wildlife including rare, threatened, or endangered species. The USFWS plays an advisory role in the Section 404 regulatory program administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Unique Farmland – Land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. It has a special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high quality or high yields of specific crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming techniques.

Upgrade – A geometric improvement to an existing highway segment.

Urban – An urban community is defined as an area with a population greater than 7,500 persons or a population between 2,500 and 7,500 persons and a worker-to-resident worker ratio greater than 1.0.

Vegetation cover type – A biological community characterized by certain vegetation characteristics, such as hardwood forest, mixed forest, shrub, herbaceous, and urban or residential managed vegetation.

Vehicle-Hours Traveled (VHT) – VHT is a measure of automobile use and trip time. One vehicle traveling one hour constitutes one vehicle-hour.

Vehicle-Miles Traveled (VMT) – VMT is a measure of automobile use and trip length. One vehicle traveling one mile constitutes one vehicle-mile.

Vernal pool – A temporary pool of surface water that provides breeding habitat for certain amphibian and invertebrate species.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) – Colorless gaseous compounds originating, in part, from the evaporation and incomplete combustion of fuels. In the presence of sunlight VOCs react to form ozone, a pollutant regulated by the Clean Air Act Amendments.

Waterfowl and Wading Bird Habitat (WWH) – Wetlands that provide habitat for waterfowl (geese, brant, ducks) and wading birds (heron, egrets, bittern, rails), and that meet certain criteria for size, quality, and percent open water as established by Department of Inland Fish and Wildlife regulations.

Watershed – A region or area that contains all land ultimately draining to a water course, body of water, or aquifer.

Wellhead Protection Area (WPA) – Areas of land where human activities are regulated to protect the quality of ground water that supplies public drinking water wells.

Wetland – Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater 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.

Wild and Scenic River – A river or river segment, designated by the National Park Service, because of the outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287).