



Final Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement and Preliminary Section 4(f) Evaluation

Appendix A, Glossary

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Term	Definition
Active Management Area	An area designated by the State of Arizona that heavily relies on mined groundwater.
Affected Environment	As defined by NEPA, an “environment of the area(s) to be affected or created by the alternatives under consideration” (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1502.15).
Alluvium	Geological term for material eroded or deposited by water, typically producing fertile soil.
Alternatives Selection Report	A planning study completed by ADOT in December 2017 that recommended a range of I-11 alternatives to advance into the Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) analysis phase.
Analysis Area	Area under evaluation for direct effects. It may vary by resource and is defined in each section of Chapter 3 as appropriate.
Archaeological Site	The physical remains of past human activity, including habitation and various more limited activities that date to the prehistoric or historic era and are at least 50 years old.
Area of Influence	The area for which indirect effects will be evaluated. It could include areas of induced growth or where changes in traffic patterns are anticipated.
Area of Potential Affect	The area where a federal undertaking could directly or indirectly alter the character or use of historic property listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places.
Area of Visual Effect (AVE)	The area in which views of the project would be visible as influenced by the presence or absence of intervening topography, vegetation, and structures.
Arizona Administrative Code (AAC)	The official publication of Arizona’s codified rules published by the Administrative Rules Division (Division). State agencies, boards, and commissions are given rulemaking authority from the state legislature.
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)	The state agency that is tasked with protecting and enhancing public health and the environment. ADEQ accomplishes this by administering the state’s environmental laws and delegated federal programs to prevent air, water, and land pollution and ensure cleanup.
Arizona Model	Model maintained by the ADOT Travel Demand Modeling Group, which produces forecasts up to 30 years into the future based on population and employment growth projections established by the state’s metropolitan planning organizations and Arizona State Demographer’s Office.
Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS)	Binding regulations that have been passed by the Arizona State Legislature and signed into law by the Governor.
Avoidance Alternative	An alternative that entirely avoids the use of Section 4(f) properties. A key requirement of Section 4(f) compliance is an attempt to show whether or not a property can be completely avoided while meeting the project purpose and need. When the alternatives under consideration use land from one or more Section 4(f) properties, alternatives that avoid each of the properties must be evaluated.
Background	The zone that extends from 3 to 5 miles to infinity miles away from the viewer.
Biotic Community	A distinct assemblage of plants and animals that are characteristic of the surrounding soils, geology, climate, and other environmental conditions that interact to develop its distinctiveness from other communities within a region.



Term	Definition
Build Corridor Alternatives	The potential routes for I-11 that extend from Nogales to Wickenburg, in 2,000-foot-wide corridors that are under evaluation in this Tier 1 EIS. A more specific alignment within the Build Corridor Alternative would be identified during Tier 2 environmental review, if a Build Corridor Alternative is selected.
Candidate Species	A species proposed and under formal consideration by the US Fish and Wildlife Service for listing as either threatened or endangered.
Census Designated Place	Settled concentrations of populations in both incorporated and unincorporated areas delineated by the US Census Bureau for statistical purposes. They usually coincide with a visible feature or boundary of an adjacent incorporated place but are not legally incorporated themselves.
Census Tract	Small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of statistical data.
Class 1 Area	An area in which visibility is protected more stringently than under the national ambient air quality standards and includes national parks, wilderness areas, monuments, and other areas of special national and cultural significance.
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)	A US federal government program designed to fund the cleanup of sites contaminated with hazardous substances and pollutants. Sites managed under this program are referred to as "Superfund" sites.
Cooperating Agency	By definition in 40 CFR 1508.5 and 23 CFR 771.111(d), federal agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in the study.
Critical Habitat	A term defined and used in the Endangered Species Act. Critical habitat is a specific regulatorily defined geographic area that contains features essential to the conservation of an endangered or threatened species and that may require special management and protection. Critical habitat also may include areas that are not currently occupied by the species but will be needed for its recovery.
Cumulative Effect	Incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of which agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor, but collectively significant, actions taking place over a period of time" (40 CFR 1508.7). An action cannot contribute to the cumulative effects on a resource if it will not have a direct or indirect effect on that resource.
Decibel	Unit of measure for noise levels. Weighted sound levels are usually expressed in units called A-weighted decibels.
Direct Economic Effect	Change in economic activity as a direct consequence of the investment.



Term	Definition
Displacement	The removal of a residence or business as a result of the right-of-way needs for a project. Displacements can result from total takes of a property, as well as from partial takes or access changes that render the property useless for its current purpose. As a specific alignment would be needed in order to determine potential displacements, these impacts would be determined during Tier 2 evaluations.
Distance Zone	Position of the viewer in relationship to the landscape. They are measured from one static point, such as the location of a viewpoint.
Earth Fissure	Cracks that form in deep alluvium-filled basins in response to the land subsidence.
Economic Output	Total gross value of goods and services or a measure of total economic activity in a region.
Employment	Total number of part- and full-time jobs measured in job-years.
Endangered Species	A species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Environmental Consequences	Possible effects caused by the Build Corridor Alternatives or the No Build Alternative; described in Chapter 3.
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	A comprehensive study of potential environmental impacts related to federally assisted projects, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended. The first version released to the public and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) for review is the Draft EIS, which is followed by the Final EIS and Record of Decision (ROD).
Environmental Justice Population	Population where the percentage of minority and/or low-income individuals exceeds 50 percent of the total population; or is 10 or more percentage points greater than in the counties comprising the section in which the Census Tract or Census Designated Place is located.
Executive Order	A declaration by the president or a governor that has the force of law, usually based on existing statutory powers, and requiring no action by the Congress or State Legislature.
Existing Land Use	Categorization of the homogenous type of use the built environment is currently occupied by. Existing land uses are generalized in this report to differentiate major use types (residential, commercial, industrial, etc.).
Existing Noise Level	The noise resulting from natural and mechanical sources and from other human activity usually present in a particular area.
Feasible and Prudent	Concept that is essential to the Section 4(f) process. It refers to how practical an alternative is in its attempt to avoid the use of a Section 4(f) property. The term feasible refers to whether a project can be built using current construction methods, technologies, and practices. The term prudent refers to specific measurement criteria that are defined in the regulations (23 CFR 774 et seq.). FHWA is required to choose an avoidance alternative only if it is prudent and feasible.
Floodplain	An area adjacent to a stream or river that is susceptible to flooding.
Floodway	The channel of a river or other watercourse and adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.
Foreground	The zone that extends from the viewer to 0.25 to 0.5 mile away from the viewer.

Term	Definition
General/Comprehensive Plan	Broad and long-range planning strategies to guide a city's or county's future development goals; required to be updated every 10 years under ARS 9-461.05 and ARS 11-804.
Gross Regional Product (GRP)	Market value of all final (finished) goods and services produced in a region.
Ground-borne Vibration	Vibration from passing vehicles through the ground to a receiver, usually a building. Ground-borne vibration usually causes building floors or walls to vibrate and produce sound inside the building.
Historic Districts and Buildings	As used in this analysis, a concentration, linkage, or continuity of primarily buildings, typically more than 50 years old and united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A historic building typically is more than 50 years old and was created principally to shelter any form of human activity.
Historic Property	A district, building, site, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
Historic Structure	A facility dating to the historic era, typically more than 50 years old, constructed usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.
I-11 Corridor Study Area (Study Area)	The area within which a range of alternatives was identified in the Alternatives Selection Report. Some resource analyses used the Study Area for the Analysis Area in Chapter 3; in other cases, the Analysis Area varied from the Study Area if deemed appropriate to capture the potential effects.
Impaired Waters	Waters on the Section 303(d) list for Arizona. Includes water bodies that do not meet water quality standards for the specified beneficial uses of that waterway, even after point sources of pollution have installed the minimum required levels of pollution control technology.
Important Bird Area	An international program with the purpose of identifying a network of sites that maintain the long-term viability of wild bird populations.
Indirect Effect	Effects 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 of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.
Invasive Species	Non-native plant or animal species that are well-suited or adapted to colonizing and spreading in areas that are generally disturbed, often crowding out native species. Some species are identified by federal or state regulation while others are identified by individual federal, state, or tribal agencies as being a problem.
Job Year	A single job that lasts one year. Ten job-years could consist of one job that lasts ten years, ten jobs that last one year each, or other combinations.
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (LWCFA)	Regulates the use of parklands that were purchased or developed with LWCFA funds.
Land Ownership/ Management	Broad categorization of underlying ownership patterns, such as federal, state, local, or private entities. Does not specify individual parcel-level ownership.



Term	Definition
Land Subsidence	Occurs when large amounts of groundwater have been withdrawn from certain types of rocks, such as fine-grained sediments. The rock and soil compacts because the water is partly responsible for holding the ground up.
Landscape Unit	Defined areas within the AVE that have similar visual features and homogeneous visual character and frequently a single viewshed. An “outdoor room.” Typically, the spatial unit used for assessing visual impacts.
Large Intact Block	Areas that have been identified by the Arizona Game and Fish Department as being large contiguous areas of land with little or no development such as roads or houses. These areas are important in terms of wildlife connectivity.
Lead Federal Agency	Designated to supervise the preparation of the environmental analysis and responsible for ensuring compliance with the requirements of NEPA. The Lead Federal Agency for this Tier 1 EIS is the FHWA.
Leaking Underground Storage Tank	An underground storage tank (UST) that has had a release of a regulated substance (typically petroleum). Even with upgrade requirements and improvements in leak prevention, some UST systems will have a release.
Least Overall Harm	Used to select an alternative when multiple alternatives under consideration result in use of Section 4(f) property and no feasible and prudent avoidance alternatives exist (after factoring in mitigation measures). Least overall harm is determined by the following factors: ability to mitigate adverse impacts, relative severity of remaining harm after mitigation, relative significance of property, degree to which each alternative meets the purpose and need for the project, substantial difference in costs among the alternatives, and views of the officials with jurisdiction over the Section 4(f) properties.
Leq	The equivalent steady-state, A-weighted sound level in a stated period of time. The average noise level over a period of time.
Level of Service (LOS)	A measure of the traffic conditions on a road or at an intersection. The individual levels of service are characterized using factors such as speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic density, and comfort and convenience. Level of service designations range from A to F, with LOS A representing the best operating (free flow) conditions and LOS F the worst (congestion).
Limited English Proficiency	Populations who speak English “less than very well” according to collected census data.
Local Sponsor	Serves as project sponsor. Shares in the responsibility to manage the coordination process, prepare the Tier 1 EIS, and provide opportunities for public and participating/cooperating agency involvement. The Local Sponsor for this Tier 1 EIS is the Arizona Department of Transportation.
Low-Income Population	Populations in households with a median household income that is at or below the Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines.
Maintenance Area	An area that was designated as nonattainment and has been re-designated to attainment.
Middleground	The zone that extends from 0.25 to 0.5 mile to 3 to 5 miles away from the viewer.

Term	Definition
Minority Population	People who identify themselves with one or more of the following categories: Black; Hispanic or Latino; a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race; Asian American; American Indian or Alaskan Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.
Mitigation	Measure(s) designed to lessen or eliminate negative impacts resulting from a proposed project or action. Mitigation could include avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, reducing, or eliminating the impacts or compensating for the impact by providing substitute resources or environment.
Mixed Use	Land use classification for a type of urban development that blends residential, commercial, office, and public institutional uses, where those functions are physically and functionally integrated.
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	Procedural law requiring federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision-making processes by considering the environmental impacts of a reasonable range of alternatives for a proposed action, including the No Build Alternative.
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Section 106	The fundamental basis for our Nation's historic preservation program. The law, enacted in 1966, established a policy for the federal government, in cooperation with other nations, the states, Tribes, local governments, and private organizations and individuals, to foster preservation of prehistoric and historic resources in harmony with current social and economic goals for the benefit of present and future generations. Section 106 of NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account, in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and other interested parties, the effects of their undertakings on properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the NRHP, and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects.
National Register Eligible	Under certain federal regulations, including Section 106 and Section 4(f), any property that meets the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. It is considered a historic resource, regardless of whether it is currently on the National Register.
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)	Official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. The National Park Service maintains the NRHP to support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources. To be eligible a property must be 50 years old unless it has special historic significance, and have national, state, or local significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Properties also must have sufficient historic integrity to convey their historic values, and meet at least one of four criteria: A be associated with significant historical events or trends. B be associated with historically significant people. C have distinctive characteristics of a style or type, or have artistic value, or represent a significant entity whose components may lack individual distinction. D have yielded or have potential to yield important information.

Term	Definition
Net Benefit	Achieved when the transportation use, the measures to minimize harm, and the mitigation incorporated into the project result in an overall enhancement of the Section 4(f) property when compared to both the future do-nothing or avoidance alternatives and the present condition of the Section 4(f) property. Considers the activities, features, and attributes that qualify the property for Section 4(f) protection.
No Build Alternative	An option evaluated within an EIS that considers the social, economic, and environmental impacts of not building the proposed project under consideration. The No Build Alternative includes projects that have been programmed but have not been constructed.
Nonattainment Area	An area considered to have air quality worse than the National Ambient Air Quality Standards as defined in the Clean Air Act.
Notice of Intent	A notice in the Federal Register that an EIS will be prepared and considered.
Outstanding Arizona Water	A surface water that is perennial, free-flowing, has water quality that meets or is better than applicable water quality standards, and meets one or both of the following: (1) The surface water is of “exceptional recreational or ecological significance,” or (2) threatened or endangered species are known to be associated with the water body and maintenance and protection of existing water quality is essential to the maintenance of the threatened or endangered species or the surface water provides critical habitat (AAC R18-11-112[D]).
Owners with Jurisdiction (OWJ)	Entities and individuals with jurisdiction over properties afforded protection under Section 4(f) of the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Act of 1966 (49 United States Code [U.S.C.] 303). In the case of historic sites, the officials with jurisdiction are the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), or, if the property is located on tribal land, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). If the property is located on tribal land but the relevant Indian tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO, then a representative designated by the tribe shall be recognized as an official with jurisdiction in addition to the SHPO. When the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is involved in consultation concerning a property under Section 106 of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470), the ACHP is also an official with jurisdiction over that resource for the purposes of Section 4(f). When the Section 4(f) property is a National Historic Landmark, the designated official of the National Park Service is also an official with jurisdiction over that resource for the purposes of Section 4(f). In the case of public parks, recreation areas, and wildlife and waterfowl refuges, the officials with jurisdiction are the officials of the agency or agencies that own or administer the property in question and who are empowered to represent the agency on matters related to the property.
Participating Agency	Participators in developing the purpose and need and alternatives and identifying potential impacts during scoping and the Tier 1 EIS.
Planned Land Use	Categorization of the anticipated future use of the built environment, based on long-range planning conducted by each municipality and county. Future land uses are generalized in this report to differentiate major use types (residential, commercial, industrial, etc.).



Term	Definition
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. Prime farmland includes land that possesses the above characteristics but is being used to produce livestock and timber. It does not include land already in or committed to urban development or water storage (7 CFR 658.2).
Programmatic Agreement	A formal, legally binding agreement between a state Department of Transportation and other state and/or federal agencies. A Programmatic Agreement establishes a process for consultation, review, and compliance with one or more federal laws, most often with those federal laws concerning historic preservation.
Project Team	The team of FHWA, ADOT, and consultant planners and engineers working on the I-11 Tier 1 EIS study.
Project Vicinity	The general area or region surrounding the Project.
Proximity Impact	Indirect impacts that are so severe that the protected activities, features, and attributes that qualify a property for protection under Section 4(f) are diminished. Examples of proximity impacts are noise and visual impacts.
Reasonably Foreseeable Future Action	In context of the indirect and cumulative effects analysis, activities or projects that are planned or proposed and reasonably assumed to occur in the future.
Receiver	Location where noise levels are monitored, measured, modeled, and analyzed. Receiver sites are typically residences, schools, parks, or other noise-sensitive land uses.
Record of Decision (ROD)	A formal decision granted by FHWA (or other lead agency) that provides a written record of the agency's decision regarding a proposed Project or Action under evaluation in an EIS and represents the culmination of the NEPA process. The ROD also documents any conditions or commitments to mitigation contained in the Final EIS.
Recreation Opportunity	The combination of the natural elements (e.g., scenery, vegetation, geology, landforms, weather) and human-controlled conditions and services (e.g., roads and trails, developed sites, facilities) that create the potential for recreation and may include dispersed or specially managed opportunities.
Recreation Setting	Encompasses the conditions in which recreation opportunities and experiences occur, including the natural and social environment. The natural environment includes elements such as air, noise, views, vegetation, wildlife, landforms, etc., that are typically present at the location. The social environment includes typical levels of crowding, sense of solitude, condition of facilities, etc., present at the recreation site/area.
Regulation	A rule or order issued by an executive authority or regulatory agency of a government that implements a law passed by a legislative body and having the force of law.
Riparian Habitat	Vegetation, habitats, or ecosystems that are associated with bodies of water (streams or lakes) or are dependent on the existence of perennial, intermittent, or ephemeral surface or subsurface water drainage.
Scoping	As required by NEPA, an early and open process for determining the scope of the issues to be addressed by a study. This process is commonly known as "scoping," during which an agency will solicit public input.

Term	Definition
Section 106	Regulations pertaining to the protection of historic properties under the NHPA. Under Section 106, federal agencies are required to identify and evaluate cultural resources and consider the impact of projects they fund, license, permit, or assist on historic properties eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
Section 106 Consultation	A historic preservation review process for projects that have a potential to affect historic properties. The Lead Federal Agency identifies the appropriate SHPO/THPO and other potential parties to consult with during this review process. These parties provide comments on their special knowledge of, concern for, or mandated regulatory role relative to historic properties related to the project.
Section 4(f)	Regulations pertaining to the protection of publicly owned parks, recreation areas, wildlife or waterfowl refuges, and historic sites from federally funded transportation projects, under the US Department of Transportation Act.
Section 6(f)	Section of the LWCFA that protects property that was purchased or developed using LWCFA funds.
Sensitive Waters	Defined for the purposes of the EIS to include Outstanding Arizona Waters, Active Management Areas, and Sole Source Aquifers.
Sole Source Aquifer	An aquifer that supplies at least 50 percent of the drinking water for its service area, and for which there are no reasonably available alternative drinking water sources should the aquifer become contaminated.
Sound Level	Measurement of cumulative sound (noise) exposure. Hourly Equivalent Sound Levels (Leq) describe exposure over 1 hour.
Special Designated Land	Added designations to parcels of land, typically federally or state-owned, through some form of special authority (e.g., executive order).
Special Flood Hazard Area	An area regulated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that will be inundated by the flood event having a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The 1 percent annual chance flood is also referred to as the base flood or 100-year flood.
Threatened Species	A species that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.
Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement	A programmatic approach for identifying existing and future conditions and understanding the comprehensive effects of the project on the region. Allows the NEPA process to move forward with no identified funding and lays the groundwork for where the corridor would be located.
Tier 2 Environmental Impact Statement	Determines the specific alignment and construction footprint, as well as the location of traffic interchanges. This effort would document the evaluation of more specific project-level issues, such as individual property acquisitions, relocations, displacements, and mitigation.
Tiered Environmental Impact Statement	A two-round evaluation of a project instead of preparing a single EIS as the basis for approving an entire project. In Tier 1, the agency typically prepares an EIS that analyzes a program or large project on a broad scale. In Tier 2, the agency prepares one or more additional NEPA documents that examine individual projects or sections in greater detail.
Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI)	Prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin.



Term	Definition
Traditional Cultural Property	Districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects that have associations with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community and (a) are rooted in that community's history and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. They may be eligible for the NRHP.
Underground Storage Tank (UST)	A tank and any underground piping connected to the tank that has at least 10 percent of its combined volume underground. Federal and state UST regulations apply only to underground tanks and piping storing either petroleum or certain hazardous substances.
Unique Farmland	Land other than prime farmland that is used for production of specific high-value food and fiber crops. Its characteristics include the 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 methods. Examples of such crops include citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, fruits, and vegetables (7 CFR 658.2).
United States Code (U.S.C.)	A comprehensive body of laws passed by Congress and organized topically under 50 titles. A typical citation to the code (e.g., 16 U.S.C. 703-712) gives the title number (a number from 1 to 50), the abbreviated title of the code itself (U.S.C.), and the section number under which the statute may be found.
United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)	The federal agency created for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment by writing and enforcing regulations based on the laws passed by the US Congress.
Viewer	Neighbors who can see the proposed project and travelers who would use it.
Viewer Sensitivity	The degree to which viewers are sensitive to changes in the visual character of visual resources. It is the consequence of two factors, viewer exposure and viewer awareness.
Viewpoint	A location from which a viewer (traveler or neighbor) can see either iconic or representative landscapes, with or without the highway, of the project corridor. Usually there is at least one viewpoint for each landscape unit.
Viewshed	All the surface area visible from a particular location (e.g., an overlook) or sequence of locations (e.g., a roadway or trail).
Visual Impact	Change to visual resources, viewers, or visual quality.
Visual Resource	Components of the natural, cultural, or project environments that are capable of being seen.
Voluntary Remediation Program	Through ADEQ's Voluntary Remediation Program, property owners, prospective purchasers, and other interested parties investigate or clean up a contaminated site in cooperation with ADEQ. ADEQ reviews these voluntary remedial actions and provides a closure document for successful site remediation that is accepted by all relevant ADEQ programs.
Water Resource	Defined for the purposes of the EIS to include sensitive waters, impaired waters, groundwater, waters of the US, wetlands, and floodplains.
Waters of the United States	Includes traditional navigable waters, relatively permanent tributaries, and adjacent wetlands, as defined in 33 CFR 328.3(a).



Term	Definition
Wetlands	Those 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.
Wildlife Connectivity	The ability for wildlife to disperse or move between habitats and across landscapes. Connectivity within the landscape is maintained by having comparable habitat patches being close together or linked by corridors of suitable habitat so that wildlife can use or move between the habitat patches.

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