

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE CATSKILL/DELAWARE UV FACILITY

ACRONYMS

A	Ampere
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADT	Average Daily Traffic
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATR	Automatic Traffic Recorder
BAC	Biologically Activated Carbon
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BMP	Best Management Practices
B.P.	Before Present
BSA	Board of Standards and Appeals (NYC)
BTU	British Thermal Units
BWS	Bureau of Water Supply
CCC	Catskill Connection Chamber
CD	Conservation Districts
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CEQR	City Environmental Quality Review
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CMSA	Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
CO	Carbon Monoxide
Con Edison	Consolidated Edison Company of New York
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWE	Cross Westchester Expressway
dB	Decibel
dBA	Decibels scaled to the human range of hearing
dbh	Diameter at breast height (trees)
D-DBP	Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products Rule
DE	Diatomaceous Earth
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DWQC	Division of Water Quality and Control
DWSG&E	Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity
EAS	Environmental Assessment Statement
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ELF	Extremely Low Frequency Fields
EMF	Electric and Magnetic Fields
ESAL	Equivalent Single Axle Load
ESWTR	Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule
FAD	Filtration Avoidance Determination
FAR	Floor Area Ratio

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FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FGEIS	Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FNB	Future No Build
FRP	Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
gpd	Gallons per day
gpd/person	Gallons per day per person
GVW	Gross Vehicle Weight
HC	Hydrocarbon
HCM	Highway Capacity Manual
HCS	Highway Capacity Software
Hp	Horsepower
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning
Hz	Hertz, or cycles per second
ICR	Information Collection Rule
IESWTR	Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule
IND	Independent System
IRPA	International Radiation Protection Association
IRT	Inter-Borough Rapid Transit
KA	Kiloamperes
kV	Kilovolt
kW	Kilowatt
kVA	Kilovolt Amperes
Ldn	Day-night noise level
L10	Noise level exceeded 10 percent of the time in the period of interest
Leq	Energy-equivalent noise level
LEC	Lower Effluent Chamber
LengthSD	Standard deviation of length
LOS	Level of Service
LPC	New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
LPHO	Low Pressure High Output
LT2SWTR	Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule
m	Meter
mgd	Millions of gallons per day
MHI	Median Household Income
MHV	Median Housing Value
MHZ	Megahertz, one million cycles per second
MP	Medium Pressure
MPT	Maintenance and Protection of Traffic
MMBtu/hr	Million British thermal units per hour
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets

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MTA	Metropolitan Transportation Authority
Fg/L	Micrograms per Liter (Equal to parts per million)
Fg/m ³	Micrograms per cubic meter
mW	Milliwatt
MW	Megawatt
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NaCl	Sodium Chloride
NaOCl	Sodium Hypochlorite
NCA	New Croton Aqueduct
NCBA	New Croton Branch Aqueduct
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
Nox	Nitrogen oxides
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NORC	Naturally Occurring Retirement Community
NR	National Register of Historic Places
NRG	Natural Resource Group
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
NYSEMS	New York State Emergency Medical Services
NYC	New York City
NYCDCP	New York City Department of City Planning
NYCDEP	New York City Department of Environmental Protection
NYCDOS	New York City Department of Sanitation
NYCDOT	New York City Department of Transportation
NYCDPR	New York City Department of Parks and Recreation
NYCLPC	New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
NYCMWFA	New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority
NYCRR	New York Code of Rules and Regulations (Official Compilation of Codes, Rules, and Regulations of the State of New York)
NYCTA	New York City Transit Authority
NYCWB	New York City Water Board
NYECL	New York Environmental Conservation Law
NYMTC	New York Metropolitan Transportation Council
NYPA	New York Power Authority
NYS	New York State
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOH	New York State Department of Health
NYSDOL	New York State Department of Labor
NYSDOT	New York State Department of Transportation
NYSM	New York State Museum
NYSNHP	New York State Natural Heritage Program
NYSOPRHP	New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
O ₃	Ozone
OCA	Old Croton Aqueduct

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O&M	Operating and Maintenance
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PACl	Polyaluminum Chloride
Pb	Lead
PCE	Passenger Car Equivalents
PDEIS	Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement
PEP	Pupil Evaluation Form
PET	Program Evaluation Test
PFO1	Palustrine Forested Wetland
pH	Potential hydrogen – acid/base measurement
PIC	Product(s) of Incomplete Combustion
PLC	Power Line Carrier
PM10	Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in diameter
PM2.5	Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
ppm	Parts per million
PS	Pumping Station
PSSI/PEM	Palustrine Shrub-Scrub/Emergency Wetland
RAR	Residential Assessment Ratio
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RIMS II	Regional Input-Output Modeling System
ROW	Right-Of-Way
RWPS	Raw Water Pumping Station
SAT	Scholastic Aptitude Test
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SEQRA	(New York) State Environmental Quality Review Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SPDES	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SPL	Sound Pressure Level
SPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans
S/NR	State & National Register of Historic Places
SO ₂	Sulfur dioxide
SR	State Register of Historic Places
SRF	State Revolving Fund
SWTR	Surface Water Treatment Rule
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TNM	Traffic Noise Model
TSP	Total Suspended Particulates
TWR	Treated Water Reservoir
TWPS	Treated Water Pumping Station
UEC	Upper Effluent Chamber
UF	Union-Free (applies to school districts)
ULURP	New York City Uniform Land Use Review Procedure
USACOE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UV	Ultraviolet
V	Volt
v/c	Volume-to-capacity ratio (traffic)
VLf	Very-Low Frequency
vph	Vehicles per hour
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
W	Watt
W&P	Woods &Poole Economics, Inc.
WCBR	Westchester County Board of Realtors
WCDEF	Westchester County Department of Environmental Facilities
WCDF	Westchester County Department of Finance
WCDOH	Westchester County Department of Health
WCDOT	Westchester County Department of Transportation
WCDP	Westchester County Department of Planning
WCDPW	Westchester County Department of Public Works
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WPCP	Water Pollution Control Plant
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

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GLOSSARY

Abiotic	Non-living matter.
Acclimate	Physiological adjustment to an environmental change.
Algae	Simple, often microscopic, plants that live in water or very moist land environments.
Algal	Pertaining to algae.
All-Way Stop Control	A type of intersection control in which all vehicles approaching the intersection are required to come to a complete stop before proceeding through the intersection.
American Indian Resource	Prehistoric sites and artifacts, historic areas of occupation and events, historic and contemporary sacred areas; materials used to produce implements and sacred objects; hunting and gathering areas; and other botanical, biological, and geological resources of importance to contemporary American Indian groups.
Anoxia	Total deprivation of oxygen.
Aqueduct	Open channel or closed conduit used to convey water from one place to another.
Aquifer	A geological formation that yields or is capable of yielding significant amounts of water to wells and springs.
Architectural Resource	Prehistoric or historic structures or buildings and other objects related to past human use.

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Attenuation	To reduce in level. Generally, noise attenuates at a rate of 6 dB for each doubling of distance from the source.
Auger	A tool with a spiral cutting edge for boring holes in soil, wood, etc.
Avifauna	The birds of a specified region.
Basal Area	The cross-sectional area occupied by a tree trunk or sapling stem.
Bathymetry	The measurement of the depth of water bodies.
Benthic Macroinvertebrate	Bottom dwelling aquatic invertebrates visible to the naked eye; primarily insects, crustacea, molluscs, and worms.
Berm	A ledge or shoulder that breaks the continuity of a slope.
Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Activities which minimize the impact of construction on the environment. BMPs include structural practices, such as building detention ponds, infiltration ditches, and installation of silt fences, and non-structural practices, including moving construction areas to less sensitive zones, timing activities when impacts are minimized, and providing alternative habitats for wildlife.
Biodiversity	Variety of plants and animals within a habitat.
Biologically Active Carbon (BAC)	Carbon filter media that purify water by adsorption and biological activity.
Biotic	Pertaining to living matter.
Block group	A subunit of a Census tract.
Blow-off	Structure that diverts overflow water in an aqueduct in order to prevent pressurizing the aqueduct
Buffer Zone	An area surrounding an environmentally sensitive site which alleviates impacts to it.

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Bulkhead	A structure/plug which closes off a water flow path.
Bypass	A path which circumvents a normal route of travel.
CAL3QHC	A mathematical air quality dispersion model used for predicting carbon monoxide concentrations from mobile (traffic) sources near roadway intersections.
CALINE3	An air quality dispersion model for predicting pollutant concentrations from mobile (traffic) sources, and basis for the CAL3QHC model.
Candidate Species	A species which is being considered for listing as threatened or endangered.
Canopy	The cover provided in a given area by the upper vegetative strata.
Capacity	The maximum number of vehicles that can pass over a given section of a lane or roadway, in one direction (or in both directions for a two-lane or three-lane highway), during a given time period (one hour unless specified), under prevailing roadway and traffic conditions.
Census tract	A geographic unit delineated by the US Census Bureau, for the purpose of presenting statistical data.
Chironomid	A member of the midge family; a benthic macroinvertebrate capable of living in a range of aquatic environments; its domination of the aquatic community may indicate low water quality.
Chlorination	The addition of chlorine to a water or wastewater for disinfection purposes.
Chlorine	An inorganic and highly reactive material, often added to water or treated wastewater for disinfection purposes. It is available in solid, liquid, and gaseous forms.
Chroma	The color of a soil layer or mottle.

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Clearwell	An underground reservoir-like structure used to store water.
Cofferdam	A dam placed in the water and used to isolate a portion of a water body for dewatering.
Community	In biology, an assemblage of species in a particular place.
Conductivity	The property of transmitting electricity; conductivity of water is proportional to the total quantity of dissolved solids.
Confluence	A flowing together of two streams.
Connection Chamber	A structure which provides a point of connection between.
Consent Decree	Order issued by USEPA/NYSDOH mandating filtration of Croton water; signed by Mayor Giuliani in 1998. The Consent Decree states deadlines for various project milestones.
Construction impact zone	The boundary surrounding a project site associated with the temporary impacts of construction.
Contiguous	Near, next to, or adjacent.
Cooperative	A type of multi-family home ownership in which there are multiple owners. The cooperative corporation is the legal owner, while the tenants purchase stock in the cooperative.
Corrosion	The deterioration of a substance or structure as a result of chemical processes.
Cryptosporidium	Waterborne protozoan parasite that can cause intestinal illness in humans.
Culvert	A pipeline that passes under a road.
Curbside Parking	On-street parking along the curb of a roadway.
Current	In electricity, a flow of electric charge.

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Cycle Length	The period that a traffic light takes to go through one complete cycle.
Cyst	A resistant reproductive stage in the life-cycle of some organisms
Decibel (dB, dBA)	A logarithmic measure of sound-pressure level used to describe the loudness of sound. When used to correspond to the human range of hearing, decibels are weighted on an A-scale and expressed as dBA.
Deciduous	A plant species which sheds its foliage at the end of the growing season.
Decommission	To remove from service or to deactivate.
Delay	The time lost while traffic is impeded by some element over which the driver has no control.
<i>De minimis</i>	Below the minimum level at which a potential impact could exist
Detritus	An accumulation of disintegrated material, or debris.
Diatomaceous Earth	A fine siliceous earth composed chiefly of the cell walls of one-celled plants known as diatoms; used in filtration and as an abrasive.
Direct Displacement	When residents, businesses, or institutions are involuntarily removed from the site of the proposed project or from sites directly affected by the proposed action.
Disinfection	The application of microbicidal chemicals to materials (such as water) for the purpose of killing pathogenic microorganisms that would come into contact with, or be consumed by, humans or animals.
Drainage channel/ditch	A large depression used to transport water away from (drain) an area.
Drainage Swale	A grass-lined depression used to drain water.

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Earnings	The sum of wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and other labor income, but excluding employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds.
Easement	A right-of-way afforded to a party to make limited use of another person's real property.
Eastview Overflow	The overflow structure for the Catskill Aqueduct south of Kensico Reservoir. The overflow structure prevents the aqueduct from becoming surcharged (pressurized) south of the CCC, by releasing the excess water.
Ecosystem	The plants and animals inhabiting a particular place and the physical characteristics and processes of that place.
Edge Effect	An increase in parasitism and/or predation resulting from the prey or host species' exposure to edge habitat.
Edge Habitat	Areas bordered by major artificial areas, such as homes, roads, and power lines.
Electric Field (E-Field)	The component of the electromagnetic field representing the electrical potential around oscillating electric charges. The field strength is measured in volts per meter (V/m).
Electric and magnetic field	An energy field induced within the region surrounding oscillating electric charges and consisting of both electric and magnetic components. Electromagnetic fields are categorized as radio frequency radiation, light, x-rays, etc., depending on the frequency.
Electroshock	A method of surveying the fish community by temporarily stunning fish for collection using electric currents in the water.
Emergent wetland vegetation	Vegetation that emerges out of the water's surface.
Endangered Species	A species that is threatened with extinction throughout all or a significant part of its range.

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Endemic Species	A species whose natural distribution is confined to a specific locality, area, or region.
Epilimnion	The surface layer of water, separated from the deeper water (hypolimnion) by a density difference across a region of rapid temperature change (thermocline).
Equalization Rate	A ratio of a property's assessed value to its market value.
Eutrophication	The process by which a lake, pond, etc., becomes deficient in oxygen because of an increase in nutrients and organisms.
Expenditure	The act or process of spending.
Expressway	A divided freeway for rapid and efficient movement of large volumes of through traffic with full or partial control of access, and generally with grade separations at major intersections.
Extirpated	Exterminated, abolished.
Facultative plants	Plants that are capable of living under various conditions; can be indifferent to wetland or upland conditions.
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	The gross floor area of all buildings and structures on a lot divided by the total lot area.
Fauna	The animals of a specified region.
Fair Share	An amendment to the New York City Charter that establishes guidance criteria for the siting of city facilities (see Chapter 8, Section 203 of the City Charter).
Fecal coliform bacteria	Bacteria derived from animal feces.
Field Reconnaissance	A preliminary survey of the habitat.

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Filtration	Passage of an aqueous or gaseous carrier, such as water or air, through a porous medium (sand, charcoal, etc.) for the purpose of trapping undesirable materials, usually in suspension, present in the water or air.
Filtration Avoidance Determination (FAD)	Determination received from the USEPA or the NYS Department of Health if certain criteria under the Surface Water Treatment Rule are met.
Finished Water Pumping Station	Structure that contains pumps to transfer water from the clearwell to the distribution system.
Floodplain	An area subject to flooding by inland waters.
Fluoride	An inorganic material often added in small concentrations to public water supplies for the purpose of preventing dental decay.
Fluvaquents	Soil types associated with wetlands.
Footprint	1) Area designated for construction. 2) Area of surface coverage by a structure or building.
Forebay	The part of a reservoir, tank, body of water, etc., which precedes a control structure and distribution structure.
Four-legged Intersection	An intersection at which two roadways intersect each other.
Frequency	The number of repetitions per unit time of a periodic wave form, as of radio waves or sound waves, measured in Hertz.
Fugitive Dust	Wind-blown dust.
Fugitive Emissions	Air pollution not coming from a smoke stack. For example, windblown dust from vehicles traveling on unpaved roads.

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Gate House	A structure designed to control distribution of water from a reservoir to a distribution system.
Giardia	Waterborne protozoan parasite that can cause intestinal illness in humans.
Groundwater	Subsurface water contained in the saturation zone of the soil where all the pore spaces or voids are filled with water.
Habitat	A place where a plant or animal naturally grows or lives.
Habitat Indicator	A physical attribute of the environment measured to characterize conditions necessary to support an organism, population, or community in the absence of pollutants; (e.g., salinity of estuarine waters or substrate type in streams or lakes).
Habitat Value	The degree of importance of an environment defined by the success of species that occupy it.
Hazardous (Materials)	Materials that are regulated by the Occupational Safety and Hazard Administration and/or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
Hazard	1. Potential for radiation, a chemical or other pollutant to cause human illness or injury. 2. In the pesticide program, the inherent toxicity of a compound. Hazard identification of a given substance is an informed judgment based on verifiable toxicity data from animal models or human studies.
Hazard Assessment	Evaluating the effects of a stressor or determining a margin of safety for an organism by comparing the concentration that causes toxic effects with an estimate of exposure to the organism.

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Hazard Communication Standard	An Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulation that requires chemical manufacturers, suppliers, and importers to assess the hazards of the chemicals that they make, supply, or import, and to inform employers, customers, and workers of these hazards through Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) information.
Hazard Evaluation	A component of risk evaluation that involves gathering and evaluating data on both the types of health injuries or diseases that may be produced by a chemical and the conditions of exposure under which such health effects are produced.
Hazard Identification	Determining if a chemical or a microbe can cause adverse health effects in humans and what those effects might be.
Hazardous Air Pollutants	Air pollutants which are not covered by ambient air quality standards but which, as defined in the Clean Air Act, may present a threat of adverse human health effects or adverse environmental effects. Such pollutants include asbestos, beryllium, mercury, benzene, coke oven emissions, radionuclides, and vinyl chloride.
Hazard Ranking System (HRS)	The principal screening tool used by EPA to evaluate risks to public health and the environment associated with abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The HRS calculates a score based on the potential of hazardous substances spreading from the site through the air, surface water, or ground water, and on other factors such as density and proximity of human population. This score is the primary factor in deciding if the site should be on the National Priorities List and, if so, what ranking it should have compared to other sites on the list.

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Hazardous Substance/Chemical	Materials that are regulated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the U.S. EPA as hazardous. These are materials that pose a threat to human health or the environment, and include substances that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive. Incorporates EPA designation for any hazardous material requiring a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard. (See Hazardous Waste.)
Hazardous Waste	By-products of society that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Hazardous waste possesses at least one of four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity), or appears on special EPA lists.
HEC-RAS Model	A hydrological model used to predict the velocity, depth, and flooding potential of a stream.
Herbaceous	Pertaining to non-woody plants.
Herpetile	Species of reptile or amphibian.
Historic Resource	A physical property or location that postdates the advent of written records in a particular culture and geographic region.
Hydraulic	Pertaining to the movement of fluid.
Hydric (soils)	Soils that exhibit signs of being saturated with water for extended periods of time.
Hydrology	The science dealing with the waters of the earth, their distribution on the surface and underground, and the cycle involving evaporation, precipitation, etc.
Hydrophytic vegetation	Plants which require hydric soils; wetland vegetation.
Hypolimnetic Aeration	The oxygenation of the lower strata of a water body by artificial means.

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Hypolimnion	The lower strata of a water body, defined by physical and chemical characteristics.
Impermeable Surface/ Impenetrable Surface	A surface, which does not permit fluids to pass through it (i.e. a paved parking lot).
Indigenous	Living or occurring in a specific area or environment.
Indirect Displacement	When residences, businesses, or institutions are involuntarily displaced due to a project's impact.
Infrastructure	Specific facilities, such as water and wastewater utilities, that are operated or maintained by public or private entities.
Interchange	An intersection at which two intersecting highways are placed at different levels, enabling through traffic on both highways to flow without interruption.
Interior forest	A contiguous forest that is approximately 100 feet or more from all artificial disturbances such as roads, homes, and power lines.
Intersection	The area where two or more highways join or cross, and includes the roadway and roadside facilities for traffic movement in that area. The prime operational function of the intersection is to provide for changes in travel direction.
Intermittent stream	A stream that has a periodic flow of water.
Jurisdictional Wetlands	Wetlands that are regulated by either federal, state, or local regulations.
Leachate	A substance transported out of a solid such as soil in solution.

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Level of Service	A qualitative measure of the effect of a number of factors on a facility when it accommodates various traffic volumes. These factors include speed and travel time, traffic interruptions, freedom to maneuver, driver control and conveniences, safety, and vehicle operating costs.
Magnetic Field (H-Field)	The component of the electromagnetic field representing the magnetic force field around oscillating electric charges. The field strength is measured in Gauss.
Mature forest	A forest composed of dominant woody species that shows a variety of age classes, including old trees that are nearing the end of their life-span.
Mesotrophic	Lake or reservoir that shows an intermediate level of nutrient enrichment.
Microorganisms	Minute organisms, visible only by means of a microscope (includes protozoa, algae, fungi, bacteria and viruses).
Midden	A refuse heap of a primitive habitation.
Mitigate	To minimize or avoid the significant adverse impacts of an action to the fullest extent practicable.
Mobile Sources	Air pollutant emission sources, such as cars and trucks.
MOBILE6.2	A model that calculates mobile source (vehicle) emission factors (e.g., grams of carbon monoxide per mile of vehicle travel).
Modal Split/Modal Choice	Apportioning how persons travel among different modes of transportation.
Moving Lane	A lane on which vehicles travel.
Mottle	A streak or spot.
Multiplier	A ratio that accounts for a relationship between two numbers.

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Municipality	A city or town incorporated for self-government.
Neotropical Migrant	Birds which migrate from the zoogeographical region that includes South America, the West Indies, Central America, and tropical Mexico.
Niche	The sum total of an organism's biotic and abiotic resources of its environment.
Normal Nutrients	One gram molecular weight per Liter of water Materials comprised of nitrogen or phosphorus, often used as fertilizer, which can promote algal blooms or eutrophication in a water body
Oocyst	A resistant reproductive stage of some protozoan parasites
Open Space	Land that is publicly accessible and has been designed for leisure, play, or sport, or land set aside for the protection and/or enhancements of the natural environment.
Organic	A chemical compound containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.
Outcrop	The emergence of a mineral from the earth which causes it to be exposed on the surface.
Output	Gross receipts or sales.
Over-Capacity	Also known as over-saturation. Chronic traffic queuing within a peak period on one or more approaches to an intersection.
Oxygenated	To mix, treat, or combine with oxygen.
Ozonation	The process of disinfection of water or wastewater using ozone.
Ozone	Oxygen in molecular form consisting of three atoms of oxygen forming each molecule (O ₃), used for disinfection of water or wastewater.
Palustrine	Forest wetland which contains woody vegetation emerging from the water surface.

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Parasite	A plant or animal that lives on or in an organism of another species from which it derives sustenance or protection without benefiting the host and usually doing harm.
Parasitism	A symbiotic association of two kinds of organisms in which the parasite is benefited and the host is usually harmed.
Parkway	A freeway with full or partial control of access which provides for rapid and efficient movement of large volumes of noncommercial traffic.
PART5	A model that calculates mobile source (vehicle) particulate emission factors (e.g., grams of particulate per mile of vehicle travel).
Particulate	Minute solid material.
Passenger Car Equivalents	The total traffic passing a point is expressed as Passenger Car Equivalents (PCE) since trucks and other large vehicles have a greater impact on traffic than cars. A truck is empirically assigned the value of 1.6 cars in the traffic analysis.
Pathogen	A microorganism capable of causing disease or damage when it infects a host.
Peak Hour	The hour during which the highest number of vehicles is found to be passing over a section of a lane or a roadway.
Pelagic habitat	The open water habitat.
Perennial stream	A stream which contains a continuous flow of water.
pH	Potential hydrogen, a measure of the acidity of a solution equal to the negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration. pH=7 is neutral, less than 7.0 is acidic, and greater than 7.0 is alkaline.
Pool habitat	A deep, still spot in a stream.

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Population	All organisms from a single species living in a given area.
Poverty Line/Level	In the 1990 U.S. Census, a family of four with an 1989 income of less than \$12,619.
Power Density	The power per unit area, normally expressed in milliwatts per square centimeter (mW/cm ²). Power is the time rate of transferring energy (1 watt = 1 joule/second).
Predation	The method of existence for animals which capture and feed on other animals.
Prehistoric-Archaeological Resource	Physical remnants of human activity that predate the advent of written records in a particular culture and geographic region.
Project impact zone	The boundary surrounding a proposed structure (i.e. Water Treatment Plant) associated with temporary or permanent impacts.
Pumping Station	Structure housing pumping, piping, valves and flow metering equipment used to control the flow of water through a water distribution system or wastewater collection system.
Radio Frequency Radiation (RFR)	Electromagnetic fields and waves with frequencies less than 300 GHz (i.e., wavelengths greater than 1 millimeter). The frequencies of radio frequency radiation are less than the frequencies of infrared and visible light.
Reflecting Pool	An aesthetically pleasing shallow pool of water.
Rare	A species that is not frequently encountered; that is scarce or uncommon.
Revegetation	Regrowth or replacement of a plant community on a disturbed site.
Redoximorphic	Soil characteristic indicated by the presence of reduced compounds; generally shows streaks of precipitated iron that appears as reddish streaks.

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Revenue	Government income, generally from taxes.
Ridership	The number of transit passengers during a specified time period.
Riffle habitat	A shallow area in a stream, producing a stretch of ruffled or choppy water.
RIMS II	Regional Input-Output Modeling System, an economic model that provides multipliers to account for changes in employment, output, and earnings in a region's economy due to changes in a particular industry. The model was created by the U.S Department of Commerce.
Riparian	Associated with a stream or river bank; a terrestrial area which has relatively high soil moisture because of its location adjacent to a river or stream.
Riprap	Broken rock, cobble, or boulders placed on earth surfaces to retard water erosion.
Ruderal Species	Any weedy plant growing in waste places or in rubbish.
Runoff	That part of precipitation that ends up in surface water bodies.
Salmonid	Fish of the salmon family, including trout.
Scouring	Erosion of a stream channel by the mechanical action of flowing water.
SCREEN3	A USEPA mathematical air quality dispersion model for predicting conservative pollutant impacts from stationary sources and typically used as a screening tool.
Screen Building	A building that contains bar racks and water screens used to prevent objects in raw water from entering water treatment facilities.
Scrub/shrub	Vegetative habitat characterized by woody and herbaceous invasive species usually occupying disturbed areas.

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Secondary growth forest	A forest composed of dominant species that have emerged after clear cutting.
Sediment	Particles derived from rock or biological sources that have been transported by water.
Sediment Oxygen Demand	The amount of oxygen within the sediment needed to deter the transfer of elements from the sediment to the water column.
Shaft	A vertical passage sunk into the earth that conveys water.
Shutter Grooves	Vertical grooves on each side of a channel wall, which accept stop logs/shutters to hold back water.
Sign	Evidence indicating the presence of a species (i.e. paw prints).
Signalized Intersection	An intersection at which a signal alternately assigns the use of the intersection first to one stream of traffic, then to the other.
Signal Timing	The setting of the amount of time a traffic light stays green, based on the stream of traffic at a given location.
Silt curtains	A finely woven fabric allowing fluids to pass and retaining larger, solid particles. The upper portion is buoyant and the lower portion is weighted to trap sediments in the area surrounded by the curtain.
Sluice Gate	A gate which can be open or shut to let out or retain water.
Snags	A dead, usually decomposing, tree providing food or shelter for an organism.
Sodium Hypochlorite	An inorganic material often added in small concentrations to public water supplies for the purpose of disinfecting water.
Solid Waste	Waste from residential, medical, commercial or industrial sources that is considered non-hazardous.

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Species	The fundamental biological classification, composing a subdivision of a genus that generally breeds only among itself.
Species of Special Concern	Species listed by an agency as being in jeopardy of extirpation.
Staging Area	Space located near the project site that is used to store construction equipment.
Stationary Sources	Pollutant sources that are stationary, such as smoke stacks.
Stipulation Agreement	A legal agreement signed by NYSDOH, USEPA and NYCDEP that mandates filtration of Croton system to comply with the New York State Sanitary Code and the Federal National Interim Primary and Secondary Water Regulations. This agreement has been superseded by a Consent Decree.
Stop Logs	Short planks which are installed in grooves across a channel to hold back water.
Stop Shutter	Several stop logs pre-assembled which can be placed in grooves across a channel at one time to hold back water.
Strata	Horizontal layers of material.
Substrate	The substance at the bottom of a water body; i.e. silt, sand, cobbles.
Surface Water Treatment Rule	Rule requiring that all public water systems supplied by unfiltered surface water sources meet and maintain specific filtration avoidance criteria, or filter their supplies. These criteria include standards for water quality, operations, and watershed controls. The rule provides criteria under which a supply may qualify for a Filtration Avoidance Determination (FAD) from the USEPA or the NYS Department of Health (DOH).
Taxon	A taxonomic category or unit, such as a species, genus, etc.

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Thermocline	A layer of water between the warmer, surface zone and the colder, deep-water zone in a thermally stratified body of water.
Threatened Species	A species that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future.
Topographic	The description of surface features in a region.
Traffic Count	A traffic volume study conducted to obtain accurate information about the number and movement of vehicles and/or pedestrians within or through an area, or at selected points within the area.
Traffic Assignment	Allocating total traffic to each major section of the roadway or transit networks.
Tributary	A stream flowing into a larger one.
Trip Distribution	Estimating the direction of travel and routing of project trips within a study area.
Trip Generation	Estimating the number of person-trips resulting from a project, usually in peak hours.
Turbid	Water that is muddy or cloudy from having the sediment stirred up.
Turbidity	The opaqueness (reduced clarity) of a fluid due to the presence of suspended matter.
Turning Lane	A lane on which vehicles are required to make a left or right turn.
Ultraviolet	Electromagnetic radiation with lower energy and longer wavelengths than X-rays, but higher energy and shorter wavelengths than visible light. Ultraviolet light has frequencies between 10^9 and 10^{11} MHz.
Unconsolidated	Bottom substrate that is not solid or compact.
Understory	The vegetation composing the lower three meters of the vegetative community.

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Unemployment Rate	The percentage of unemployed persons compared to the total civilian labor force.
Unsignalized Intersection	An intersection that is not controlled by a signal. It can be controlled by a YIELD sign, a two-way stop, or four-way stop.
Upland	An area containing vegetation and soils unable to withstand hydric conditions.
Urban design	The physical appearance of buildings and street patterns in an area; such as building bulk, building use, building type, street patterns, street elements, and natural features.
Value/function analysis	The identification of inherent properties of a wetland ecosystem and the societal benefits that are derived from it.
Visual Character	An area's urban design components and visual resources.
Visual resources	An area's unique or important public view corridors, vistas, or natural or built features, which could be waterfront, public parks, landmark structures or districts, or natural resources.
Voltage	Electromotive force or potential differences expressed in volts.
Volume	The number of vehicles passing a given point during a specified period of time, or the number of vehicles that pass over a given section of a lane or a roadway during a specified period of time (usually an hour).
Volume to Capacity Ratio	The volume to capacity ratio (v/c) is the ratio of total traffic volume in passenger car equivalents (PCE) to the modeled capacity. A v/c of 1.0 means that the intersection is handling its capacity. A v/c of 0.9 is considered 'congested.' The v/c is used to predict the delay a vehicle experiences passing through the intersection.

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Waters of the U.S.	A broad term including waterways and water bodies subject to the ebb and flow of the tide and/or waters that are presently used, or have been used in the past, to transport interstate or foreign commerce; tributaries of these waterways and water bodies; and adjacent wetland areas. As regulated under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, "waters of the U.S." includes any surface water body, whether vegetated or unvegetated, and any wetland area meeting the federal criteria for a jurisdictional wetland.
Watershed	The land area which drains into a particular river, lake or reservoir.
Wetland	Land that is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where, at least periodically, the water table is near or above the surface and the land supports predominantly plant species adapted to saturated soils or inundation.
Wetland delineation	The process of determining the exact boundaries of wetland areas in the field by examining soils, vegetation, and hydrology.
Woody Vegetation	Perennial plants with woody bark.
Zoning	A set of local laws that control use and development of land in order to protect and promote the public health, safety, and welfare of a community.