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**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>Applicant</b>	R.J. Corman Railroad Company/Pennsylvania Lines Inc.
<b>Board</b>	Surface Transportation Board
<b>CEQ</b>	Council on Environmental Quality
<b>C.F.R.</b>	Code of Federal Regulations
<b>CO</b>	Carbon Monoxide
<b>Conrail</b>	Consolidated Rail Corporation
<b>DEIS</b>	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
<b>EIS</b>	Environmental Impact Statement
<b>FEIS</b>	Final Environmental Impact Statement
<b>FHWA</b>	Federal Highway Administration
<b>FRA</b>	Federal Railroad Administration
<b>GESAMP</b>	Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
<b>HC</b>	Hydrocarbons
<b>ICC</b>	Interstate Commerce Commission
<b>LOS</b>	Level of Service
<b>MPO</b>	Metropolitan Planning Organization
<b>MTBE</b>	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether
<b>NEPA</b>	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
<b>NFPA</b>	National Fire Protection Association
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	Nitrogen Oxides
<b>NS</b>	Norfolk Southern Railway Company
<b>OEA</b>	Office of Environmental Analysis
<b>PA DCNR</b>	Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

<b>PA DEP</b>	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
<b>PEM</b>	Palustrine Emergent Wetland
<b>PennDOT</b>	Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
<b>PFBC</b>	Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission
<b>PFO</b>	Palustrine Forested Wetland
<b>PGC</b>	Pennsylvania Game Commission
<b>PHMC</b>	Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
<b>PM</b>	Particulate Matter
<b>POW</b>	Palustrine Open Water Wetland
<b>PSS</b>	Palustrine Scrub-Shrub Wetland
<b>RJCP</b>	R.J. Corman Railroad Company/Pennsylvania Lines Inc.
<b>RRLLC</b>	Resource Recovery, LLC
<b>SDEIS</b>	Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement
<b>SEA</b>	Section of Environmental Analysis
<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	Sulfur Dioxide
<b>S.R.</b>	State Route
<b>STB</b>	Surface Transportation Board
<b>TIP</b>	Transportation Improvement Program
<b>TSCA</b>	Toxic Substances Control Act
<b>USACE</b>	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
<b>U.S.C.</b>	United States Code
<b>USDOT</b>	U.S. Department of Transportation
<b>USEPA</b>	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
<b>USFWS</b>	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

## **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

<b>Adverse Effect</b>	Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, a project adversely affects a historic property if it alters the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property.
<b>Adverse environmental impact</b>	A negative effect resulting from the implementation of a proposed action that serves to degrade or impair one or more aspects of the natural environment.
<b>Applicant</b>	Any person or entity seeking Board action whether by application, petition, notice of exemption, or any other means that initiates a formal Board proceeding.
<b>Application</b>	A formal filing with the Board related to certain railroad transactions such as railroad mergers, acquisitions, constructions, or abandonments.
<b>Aquifer</b>	A permeable geological stratum or formation than can both store and transmit water in significant quantities.
<b>At-grade roadway crossing</b>	The location where a vehicular street or roadway crosses railroad tracks at the same level or elevation.
<b>Attainment area</b>	An area that EPA has classified as complying with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) specified under the Clean Air Act.
<b>Best Management Practice (BMP)</b>	Techniques that various parties (e.g., the construction industry) use to avoid or minimize adverse environment impacts.
<b>Board</b>	The Surface Transportation Board
<b>Branch line</b>	A secondary line of railroad usually handling light volumes of traffic.
<b>Carload</b>	A unit of measure used to describe commodities transported on a railroad typically in a boxcar, tank car, flat car, hopper car or gondola.
<b>Condition</b>	A provision that the Board imposes as part of any decision that requires action by the Applicant.
<b>Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)</b>	Federal agency responsible for developing regulations and guidance for agencies implementing the National Environmental Policy Act.
<b>Criteria pollutant</b>	Any of six emissions (lead, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, and particulate matter) regulated under the Clean Air Act, for which an area must meet national air quality standards.

<b>Critical habitat</b>	The specific site within a geographical area occupied by threatened or endangered species that includes the physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species. These areas may require special management considerations or protection.
<b>Cultural resource</b>	Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object that warrants consideration for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). A cultural resource that is listed in or is eligible for listing in the National Register is considered a historic property (or a significant cultural resource).
<b>Cumulative effects</b>	Impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the proposed 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 impacts result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.
<b>Eastern Segment</b>	The rail banked portion of the proposed rail line stretching from a point east of the bridge over Moshannon Creek in the village of Winburne to the western edge of Gorton Road in the village of Gorton.
<b>Emissions</b>	Air pollutants that enter the atmosphere.
<b>Emergent vegetation</b>	An aquatic plant with vegetative growth mostly above the water.
<b>Endangered species</b>	A species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and is protected by state and/or federal laws.
<b>Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</b>	A document that the CEQ regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act requires federal agencies to prepare for major projects or legislative proposals having the potential to significantly affect the environment. A tool for decision-making, it describes the positive and negative environmental effects of the undertaking and alternative actions and measures to reduce or eliminate potentially significant environmental impacts.

<b>Environmental justice</b>	For purposes of this document, the Section of Environmental Analysis defines environmental justice as the mission discussed in Executive Order (EO) 12898 “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” (59 FR 7629, February 11, 1994). This EO directs federal agencies to identify and address “disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects” of their programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations in the United States. EO 12898 also calls for public notification for environmental justice populations, as well as meaningful public participation of environmental justice populations.
<b>Environmental justice population</b>	A population within an area of potential effect whose minority and low-income composition meets at least one of the following criteria: 1) the percentage of minority and low-income population in the area of potential effect is greater than 50 percent of the total population in the area of potential effect or 2) the percentage of minority and low-income population in the area of potential effect is at least ten percentage points greater than the percentage of minority or low-income population in the county of which the area of potential effect is a part.
<b>Environmental resource category</b>	Any of the environmental issues that serve as the major topics of impact analysis for this EIS. Examples include land use, biological resources, water resources, noise, cultural resources, or socioeconomic resources.
<b>Equipment</b>	For a railroad, a term used to refer to the mobile assets of the railroad, such as locomotives, freight cars and on track maintenance machines. Also used more narrowly as a collective term for freight cars operated by this railroad.
<b>Fill</b>	The term used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) that refers to the placement of suitable materials (e.g., soils, aggregates, concrete structures, etc.) within water resources under USACE jurisdiction.
<b>Floodplain</b>	The lowlands adjoining inland and coastal waters and relatively flat areas and flood-prone offshore islands, including, at a minimum, those areas that have a one percent or greater chance of flood in any given year (also known as 100-year or Zone A floodplain).
<b>Grade crossing</b>	<i>See at-grade roadway crossing.</i>
<b>Habitat</b>	The places(s) where plant or animal species generally occur(s) including specific vegetation types, geologic features, and hydrologic features. The continued survival of that species depends upon the intrinsic resources of the habitat.

<b>Hazardous materials</b>	Substances or materials that the Secretary of Transportation has determined are capable of posing an unreasonable risk to human health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, as designated under 49 C.F.R. Parts 172 and 173.
<b>Hazardous wastes</b>	Waste materials that by their nature, are inherently dangerous to handle or dispose of, as designated under 40 C.F.R. § 261. Usually, industrial operations produce these waste materials.
<b>Historic property</b>	Any historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The term “eligible for inclusion in the National Register” pertains to both properties that the Secretary of the Interior has formally determined to be eligible and to all other properties that meet National Register listing criteria.
<b>Impaired waterbody</b>	Any waterbody that is too polluted to maintain its beneficial uses.
<b>Jurisdictional wetland</b>	Wetlands that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulates under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1344).
<b>Level of Service (LOS)</b>	A degree of peak congestion experienced by roadway vehicle traffic stream using procedures that consider factors such as vehicle delay, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, comfort and convenience, and safety. Traffic analysts express LOS as letter grades, ranging from Level of Service A (free flowing) to Level of Service F (severely congested); they measure LOS by the average for all vehicles. Specifically, Level of Service A describes operations with very low delay (less than 5.0 seconds per vehicle), Level of Service B describes operations with delay in the range of 5.01 to 15.0 seconds per vehicle, Level of Service C describes operations with delay in the range of 15.0 to 25.0 seconds per vehicle, Level of Service D describes operations with delay in the range of 25.0 to 40.0 seconds per vehicle, Level of Service E describes operations with delay in the range of 40.0 to 60.0 seconds per vehicle, and Level of Service F describes operations with delay in excess of 60.0 seconds per vehicle.
<b>Low-income population</b>	A population composed of persons whose median household income is below the Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines.
<b>Mainline</b>	Railroad line that through trains use between terminals.
<b>Minority population</b>	A population composed of persons who are Black, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian or Alaskan Native.
<b>Mitigation</b>	An action taken to prevent, reduce, eliminate or compensate for an adverse environmental impact.

<b>National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)</b>	Air pollutant concentration limits established by the USEPA for the protection of human health, structures, and the natural environment.
<b>National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)</b>	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4347; P.L. 91-190) is the basic national charter for the protection of the environment. It establishes policy, sets goals, and provides means for carrying out the policy. Its purpose is to provide for the establishment of a Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and to instruct federal agencies on what they must do to comply with the procedures and achieve the goals of NEPA.
<b>National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)</b>	The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470 <i>et seq.</i> ; P.L. 89-665), is the basic legislation of the Nation's historic preservation program that established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the Section 106 review process. Section 106 of the NHPA requires every federal agency to "take into account" the effects of its undertakings on historic properties.
<b>National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)</b>	Administered by the National Park Service (NPS), the nation's master inventory of known historic properties, including buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the federal, state, and local levels.
<b>No-Action Alternative</b>	An alternative that involves taking no action. The No-Action Alternative serves as the basic measure of existing conditions for comparison to all other project alternatives.
<b>Noise</b>	Any undesired sound or unwanted noise.
<b>Noise-sensitive receptor</b>	Location where noise can interrupt ongoing activities and can result in community annoyance, especially in residential areas. The Board's environmental regulations include schools, libraries, hospitals, residences, retirement communities, and nursing homes as examples of noise-sensitive receptors.
<b>Non-attainment area</b>	An area that the USEPA has classified as not complying with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) promulgated under the Clean Air Act.
<b>Palustrine wetland</b>	Non-tidal wetland dominated by trees, shrubs, or persistent emergent vegetation. Includes wetlands traditionally classified as marshes, swamps, or bogs.
<b>Particulate matter (PM)</b>	Airborne dust or aerosols.

<b>Rail line segment</b>	For the purposes of this EIS, separate portions of the proposed rail line extending between two defined points.
<b>Rail yard</b>	A location or facility with multiple tracks where rail operators switch and store rail cars.
<b>Right-of-way</b>	The strip of land for which an entity (e.g., a railroad) has a property right to build, operate, and maintain a linear structure, such as a road, railroad, or utility line.
<b>Scoping</b>	Scoping is a process designed to examine a proposed project early in the EIS environmental analysis/review process, and is intended to identify the range of issues raised by the proposed project and to outline feasible Alternatives or mitigation measures to avoid potentially significant environmental effects. The scoping process inherently stresses early consultation with responsible agencies, trustee agencies, and any federal agency whose approval or funding of the proposed project will be required for completion of the project. Scoping is considered an effective way to bring together and resolve the concerns of other agencies potentially affected by the project as well as other interested persons, such as the general public, who might not be in accord with the action on environmental grounds.
<b>Section 106</b>	Refers to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended through 1992 (16 U.S.C. § 470).
<b>Service</b>	The official notification and delivery of Board decisions and notices (including environmental documents) by the Secretary of the Board to persons involved in a particular proceeding.
<b>Siding</b>	A track parallel to a main track that is connected to the main track at each end. A siding is used for the passing and/or storage of trains.
<b>Take or taking</b>	Refers to the removal of property, an acquisition of right-of-way, or a loss and/or degradation of species' habitat.
<b>Tank car</b>	A type of freight car that shippers use to ship liquids and liquefied gases in bulk.
<b>Threatened species</b>	A species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or part of its range, and is protected by state and/or federal law.
<b>Threshold for environmental analysis</b>	A level of proposed change in railroad activities that determines the need for SEA's environmental review. SEA first applies the Board's thresholds for environmental analysis at 49 C.F.R. Part 1105. The Board thresholds apply specifically to air quality and noise. For other issue areas, SEA developed appropriate thresholds to guide its environmental review.

<b>Toxic</b>	Toxic refers to effects of, relating to, or caused by a poisonous substance.
<b>Track class</b>	Designation between one and six by the Federal Railroad Administration to characterize the quality and condition of track. The track geometry and type of track structure govern the allowable speed over the track and the level of upkeep to maintain the track. For a Class 3 track the maximum allowable operating speed is 40 mph for freight trains and 60 mph for passenger trains.
<b>Unit train</b>	A train consisting of cars carrying a single commodity, e.g., a coal train.
<b>Water resources</b>	An all inclusive term that refers to many types of permanent and seasonally wet/dry surface water features including springs, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, wetlands, canals, harbors, bays, and sloughs.
<b>Western Segment</b>	The portion of the proposed rail line stretching from its junction with RJCP's Wallaceton Subdivision Line to a point just east of the bridge over Moshannon Creek in the village of Winburne. There are two routes for a portion of the Western Segment: the Proposed Action's Wallaceton to Munson Route and the Modified Proposed Action's Alternate Route from Philipsburg to Munson.
<b>Wetland</b>	According to 40 C.F.R. Part 230.41, those "areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions," generally including swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.