

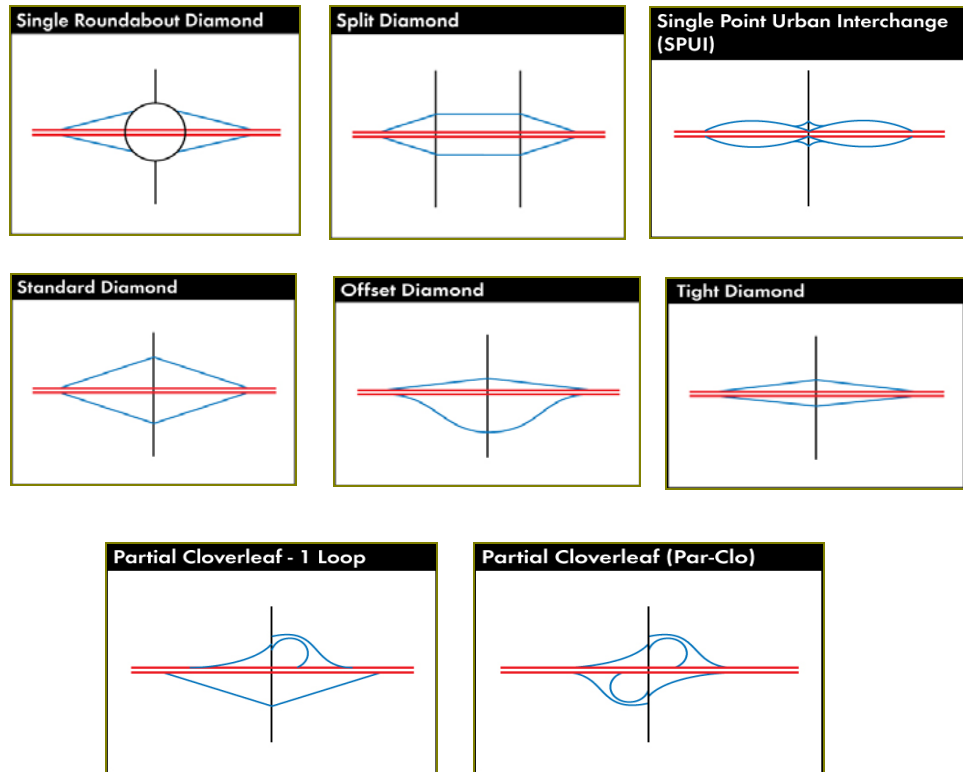
## CHAPTER 11.0 GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

<b>100-year floodplain</b>	An area of land that would be inundated by a flood having a one-percent chance of occurring in any given year.
<b>AADT</b>	Average Annual Daily Traffic
<b>A/DACG</b>	Arrival/Departure Airfield Control Group. The military organization responsible for an operations facility that is used by the Army for the rapid deployment of troops and equipment to areas throughout the world when a military response is required. The operations facility includes administrative and troop holding areas, storage areas for equipment and materials, aircraft loading area, vehicle maintenance area, and a tank farm for aircraft fuel.
<b>Air Pollutant</b>	Any substance in air that could, in high enough concentration, harm people, other animals, vegetation, or material. Pollutants may include almost any natural or artificial composition of airborne matter. They may be in the form of solid particles, liquid droplets, gases, or a combination thereof. Generally, they fall into two main groups: (1) those emitted directly from identifiable sources and (2) those produced in the air by interaction between two or more primary pollutants, or by reaction with normal atmospheric constituents, with or without the aid of sunlight.
<b>APE</b>	Area of Potential Effect; geographical area established by the project team under Federal guidelines within which direct or indirect environmental effects could be expected to occur and to identify specific locations for further investigation and documentation. (see also: section 4(f)).
<b>Best Management Practices (BMPs)</b>	BMPs are environmental protection tools and methods that have been determined to be the most effective, practical means of avoiding or reducing environmental impacts. Physical, structural, and/or managerial practices that, when used singly or in combination, prevent or reduce pollutant discharges.
<b>CDOW</b>	Colorado Division of Wildlife
<b>CDPS</b>	Colorado Discharge Permit System
<b>CDPHE</b>	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
<b>Carbon Monoxide</b>	A colorless, odorless, toxic gas produced by incomplete combustion.
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations
<b>CNHP</b>	Colorado Natural Heritage Program
<b>CWA</b>	Clean Water Act
<b>Detention</b>	The temporary storage of stormwater runoff in a stormwater facility that is done to control discharge rates.
<b>Detention Pond</b>	A catchment designed to mitigate stormwater runoff quality and/or quantity impacts by storing the increased runoff volume that results from development, then slowly releasing it at controlled runoff rates.
<b>Discharge</b>	Runoff leaving an area via overland flow, built conveyance systems, or infiltration

facilities; a hydraulic rate of flow, specifically fluid flow; a volume of fluid passing a point per unit of time.

<b>Displacement</b>	The act of removing a business, residence, or public facility from its existing location. In the context of transportation improvements, displacement is generally the result of (1) property acquisition for right of way expansion or (2) elimination of access to a property.
<b>Encroachment</b>	Any action, including the placement of fill and the construction of piers and bridge abutments that will occur within the limits of the regulatory floodplain.
<b>Endangered Species</b>	Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a substantial portion of its range.
<b>Environmental Justice</b>	Pursuit of equal justice and equal protection under the law for all environmental statues and regulations without discrimination based on race, ethnicity, and/or socioeconomic status, includes a guarantee of equal access to relief and meaningful community participation with government and industry decision-makers.
<b>ESA</b>	Endangered Species Act
<b>FHWA</b>	Federal Highway Administration
<b>Floodplain</b>	The total area subject to inundation by a flood, including the flood fringe and floodway.
<b>Habitat</b>	The environment or specific surroundings where a plant or animal grows or lives. The surroundings include physical factors such as temperature, moisture, and light, together with biological factors such as the presence of food or predator organisms.
<b>Hazardous Air Pollutants</b>	Air pollutants which are not covered by ambient air quality standards but which, as defined in the Clean Air Act, may reasonably be expected to cause or contribute to irreversible illness or death. Such pollutants include asbestos, beryllium, mercury, benzene, coke oven emissions, radionuclides, and vinyl chloride.
<b>Infiltration</b>	The downward movement of water from the surface to the subsoil.

**Interchange** Location where two converging roadways are grade separated by bridge structure with ramps connecting various directions of travel between the road ways.  
Interchange configurations:



- Listed Species** Any species of fish, wildlife, or plant that has been determined to be endangered or threatened under Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA).
- LOS** Level of Service. A scale ranging from "A" to "F" used by traffic engineers that characterize traffic flow, with "A" indicating free flowing conditions and "F" stop-and-go conditions or "grid-lock".
- Phase I MESA** Modified Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
- Mitigation** Measures taken to reduce or avoid adverse effects to the environment.
- MS4** Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
- MSATs** Mobile Source Air Toxics
- NEPA** National Environmental Policy Act; federal legislation that establishes environmental policy for the nation. It provides a framework for federal agencies to prevent environmental damage and contains procedures to ensure that federal agency decision makers take environmental factors into account.
- NPDES** National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
- Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)** Ozone is a natural form of oxygen that provides a protective layer shielding the earth

from ultraviolet radiation. Ozone in the troposphere is produced through complex chemical reactions that involve: nitrogen oxides, which are among the primary pollutants emitted by combustion sources; hydrocarbons, released into the atmosphere through the combustion, handling and processing of petroleum products; and sunlight. Ozone is a chemical oxidant and major component of photochemical smog. It can seriously impair the respiratory system and is one of the most widespread of all the criteria pollutants for which the Clean Air Act required the EPA to set standards

<b>Particulate</b>	A very small solid, suspended in air or water, which can vary widely in size, shape, density, and electrical charge.
<b>PCE</b>	Perchloroethylene
<b>PM<sub>10</sub> or PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>	A standard for measuring the amount of solid or liquid matter suspended in the atmosphere, i.e., the amount of particulate matter less than 10 micrometers or 2.5 micrometers in diameter; particulates smaller than PM <sub>10</sub> penetrate to the deeper portions of the lung, affecting sensitive population groups such as individuals with respiratory ailments and children.
<b>PPACG</b>	Pikes Peak Area Council of Governments; organization of local municipalities to cooperatively plan community growth and therefore are particularly involved in transportation issues.
<b>Right-of-Way</b>	Land used for a road or purchased prior to the construction of new highway improvements along with land for building sound walls, retaining walls, and other project features. Vacant land may also be set aside for future highway expansion under certain circumstances.
<b>Riparian</b>	Land that occurs along or interacts with flowing water.
<b>Runoff</b>	Rainwater or snowmelt that directly leaves an area as a surface drainage.
<b>SGPI</b>	Short Grass Prairie Initiative
<b>SHPO</b>	State Historic Preservation Officer of State Historic Preservation Office.
<b>Section 4(f)</b>	Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (49 U.S.C. 303), states that "it is the policy of the United States Government that special effort should be made to preserve the natural beauty of the countryside and public park and recreation lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites." The FWHA determines applicability and compliance of Section 4(f) regulations on transportation projects.
<b>Stormwater</b>	The portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, pipes, and other features of a drainage system into a defined surface water body or treatment facility.
<b>TNM</b>	Traffic Noise Model
<b>Threatened Species</b>	Any species that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a substantial portion of its range.
<b>USACE</b>	United States Army Corps of Engineers; is the agency bound with responsibility of enforcing Federal regulations governing waters of the United States, typically

	reviewing findings for wetlands and water quality studies .
<b>USC</b>	United States Code
<b>USEPA</b>	United States Environmental Protection Agency
<b>USFWS</b>	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
<b>VMT</b>	Vehicle Miles Traveled or Vehicle Miles of Travel