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CHAPTER 13 – GLOSSARY, ACRONYMS, AND INDEX

13.1 *Glossary of Terms*

Access Control Limits – Within the context of this project, an “access control limit” is a specific length along roads with an interchange within which no at-grade access is permitted. Access control limits are specified to avoid conflicts with traffic entering and leaving interchanges. This traffic may be traveling at relatively high rates of speed.

Accessibility – The ability of people to reach desired destinations (such as employment, shopping, recreational facilities, medical facilities, cultural centers, airports, etc.). Accessible regions allow residents to reach many such destinations in a shorter period of time. Regions with lesser accessibility allow residents to reach fewer destinations and require longer periods of time.

Alternatives – Possible routes for I-69. In the Tier 1 study, alternative corridors were evaluated, and Alternative 3C was selected as the preferred alternative. In Tier 2, alternative roadway alignments are being studied within each of the six sections of the Alternative 3C corridor. Four alternatives were identified for detailed analysis in the I-69 Section 6 DEIS. An additional alternative, referred to as the Refined Preferred Alternative (RPA) was identified in the FEIS.

Ambient Noise – The background sound of an environment in relation to which all foreground sounds are heard, such as conversation in a room, dogs barking, birds singing, lawnmower engines, etc. Ambience is composed of many small sounds, near and far, which generally are heard as a composite, not individually.

Aquifer – One or more geologic formations containing sufficient saturated porous and permeable material to transmit water at a rate sufficient to feed a spring or for economic extraction by a well. A sole source aquifer is the sole or principal source of drinking water for an area.

Archaeological Research – Indiana guidelines define the phases of archaeological research as follows:

- **Phase Ia** includes background research and limited field reconnaissance to assess potential for cultural resources within a project area. The reconnaissance consists of a surface survey and visual inspection of the soil when ground surface visibility and survey conditions are adequate; or, when ground surface and survey conditions are not adequate, the use of shovel probes, cores, and/or auguring techniques to discover site evidence at or near the surface of the site.
- **Phase Ib** is an intensive survey with the use of controlled surface collections, piece plotting, or subsurface sampling.



- **Phase Ic** is subsurface reconnaissance to locate archaeological sites buried in alluvial (sediment deposited by flowing water), colluvial (sediment moving downslope), or eolian (wind-borne) landforms.
- **Phase II** testing is conducted for sites identified through Phase I investigations that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Sites are tested to determine the vertical extent of the site, the presence of subsurface cultural features (e.g., hearths, trash/storage pits, living surfaces), the nature and context of deposits, and extent of disturbance, if any. Field research is conducted through the controlled excavation of test units (usually measuring between 1x1m to 2x2m). Testing may also involve the stripping of top soil in areas to identify cultural features. Sites determined eligible for NRHP listing are recommended for avoidance and/or mitigation.
- **Phase III** archaeological projects are designed to mitigate or recover data from significant archaeological sites that cannot be avoided. These projects involve large-scale excavations and recovery efforts to mitigate adverse effects on a site. Mitigation plans are developed to determine the methodology and research design for the project.

Archaeological Site – An instance of past human behavior or activity, where humans conducted some activity and left evidence of it behind, including artifacts and features.

Area of Potential Effects (Archaeological) – The study area for archaeological cultural resource impacts. It is defined through consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and consists of the right of way for the preferred alternative. (In Indiana, the SHPO is the Director of the Department of Natural Resources.)

Area of Potential Effects (Aboveground) – The study area for aboveground cultural resource impacts. It is defined through consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and for this undertaking consists of an area that is not less than 4,000 feet wide and is centered on existing SR 37, a four-lane divided highway. In some areas of relatively flat relief, the APE was expanded to incorporate any potential physical, temporary and long-term visual, atmospheric, or audible impacts or alterations to aboveground resources. (In Indiana, the SHPO is the Director of the Department of Natural Resources.)

Bedrock – Solid rock underlying loose deposits such as soil.

Best Management Practice (BMP) – Control measures taken to mitigate changes to both quantity and quality of urban runoff caused through changes to land use. Generally, BMPs focus on water quality problems caused by increased impervious surfaces from land development. BMPs are designed to reduce stormwater volume, peak flows, and/or nonpoint source pollution through evapotranspiration, infiltration, detention, and filtration or biological and chemical actions. BMPs also can improve receiving-water quality by extending the duration of outflows in comparison to inflow duration (known as hydrograph extension), which dilutes the stormwater discharged into a larger volume of upstream flow. Stormwater BMPs can be classified as "structural" (i.e., devices installed or constructed on a site) or "non-structural" (procedures, such



as modified landscaping practices or street sweeping). There are a variety of BMPs available; selection typically depends on site characteristics and pollutant removal objectives.

Biological Assessment (BA) – The purpose of the biological assessment is to evaluate the potential effects on listed and proposed species and critical habitat that may be present in the action area. It includes information prepared by, or under the direction of, a federal agency to determine whether a proposed action is likely to: (1) adversely affect listed species or designated critical habitat; (2) jeopardize the continued existence of species that are proposed for listing; or (3) adversely modify proposed critical habitat. Biological assessments must be prepared for major construction activities for which formal Section 7 consultation is required. The outcome of the biological assessment determines whether formal consultation or a conference with the appropriate regulatory agency (i.e., United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service) is necessary.

Biological Opinion (BO) – A document that includes: (1) the opinion of USFWS or the National Marine Fisheries Service as to whether or not a federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat; (2) a summary of the information on which the opinion is based; (3) a detailed discussion of the effects of the action on listed species or designated critical habitat; and (4) the incidental take statement and the terms and conditions (mitigation requirements) associated with the incidental take statement.

Brownfield – With certain legal exclusions and additions, the term “brownfield site” means real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

CERCLA Site – A site contaminated with a hazardous substance and being remediated as part of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Clear Zone – The unobstructed, relatively flat area provided beyond the edge of the traveled way, intended to allow errant vehicles to stop or maneuver without striking any fixed objects. The clear zone includes any shoulders and auxiliary lanes.

Collector-Distributor (CD) Lanes – A one-way road next to a freeway that is used for some or all of the ramps that would otherwise merge into or split from the main lanes of the freeway. It is similar to a frontage road, but is built to freeway standards. It is used to eliminate or move weaving from the main lanes of the freeway.

Commerce Corridor – In 1991, the Indiana General Assembly passed legislation that directed INDOT to establish “commerce corridors” in the state. These corridors were defined as a part of a recognized system of highways that (1) directly facilitates intrastate, interstate, or international commerce and travel; (2) enhances economic vitality and international competitiveness; or (3) provides service to all parts of Indiana and the United States. A commerce corridor connects Evansville and Indianapolis via Bloomington.



Committed Project – This refers to a future (not yet constructed) highway project which does not exist in the base year traffic forecast. However, it is expected to be constructed by the forecast year regardless of whether the proposed project is built. Examples of committed projects include added travel lanes in the Indianapolis region on I-465, which are included in INDOT’s published INSTIP.

Community Advisory Committee (CAC) – A committee developed to facilitate communication between project team members and representatives of potentially impacted and key constituent groups in the project area. Through a series of meetings, committee members learn details of the project and provide feedback on such subjects as community access, local needs, and development of alternatives.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) – A database that includes all sites currently on the National Priorities List, or being considered for it.

Congestion – A condition in which the number of vehicles using a road approaches the capacity of that road. It is characterized by reduced travel speeds and (at high levels of congestion) stop-and-go conditions.

Construction Limits – A boundary that defines the extent of the area within which construction activities can occur. The construction limits are contained within a project’s right of way limits but do not always occupy the entire right of way area. The construction limits and right of way limits are shown on the contract plans provided to a contractor for purposes of constructing a project.

Context Sensitive Solutions (CSS) – A collaborative approach to developing and redesigning transportation facilities that fit into their physical and human environment while preserving the aesthetic, historic, community, and natural environmental values.

Contributing Sites/Structures – Within the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (IHSSI) rating system, this is a property that is not important enough to stand on its own as individually “outstanding” or “notable”. Such resources are important to the density or continuity of an area’s historic fabric. “Contributing” properties may appear in the National Register of Historic Places if they are part of a historic district but do not usually qualify individually.

Core Forest – Generally accepted to be the portion of the forest that is 100 meters from the edge. The outer portion is considered the edge habitat.

Core Goal – In Tier 1, certain project goals were identified as core goals. A Tier 1 project goal was identified as a core goal based upon consideration of the policy/legislative framework as well as the transportation and economic development needs assessment. A substantial improvement for each core goal was expected for the selected Tier 1 alternative. In Tier 2 studies, there is no designation of core goals.



Corridor – The area (generally 2,000 feet in width) approved in the Tier 1 Record of Decision (ROD). Tier 2 studies identify a final alignment within the approved corridor. The corridor in Section 6 serves as the study area for some natural resource impacts.

Cowardin et al. Classifications – Refers to the authors of the Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (Cowardin et al., 1979), which explains the USFWS wetlands classification method that includes five systems and many subsystems and classes.

Cumulative Impacts – Are defined by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations as “[t]he impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions.” (CEQ Regulations). Cumulative impacts include the direct and indirect impacts of a project together with the reasonably foreseeable future actions of others.

Decision Area – Small geographic areas consisting of one functional roadway segment in which the relative cost and impacts of the mainline options, interchange and local service road components are compared.

Digital Terrain Model (DTM) – A digital terrain model (DTM) is a digital representation of ground surface topography or terrain. The DTM is most commonly represented as a triangular irregular network (TIN). This is the network (mesh) of triangles that are created by connecting all valid points and objects selected, according to the Delauney Triangulation Method. The model is generated from the physical features of the original ground survey points and their respective elevation and plan view feature lines. Flow lines for ditches, building outlines, walls, and edges of roadways or water are a few examples of these features.

Dip - The angle by which a geological stratum or plane deviates from the horizontal; the angle is measured in a plane perpendicular to the strike (q. v.).

Direct Impacts – As defined by the CEQ Regulations, direct impacts are “effects that are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.” For this project, an example of a direct impact would be the acquisition and filling of a wetland for the construction of an interchange.

Directional Ramp – A ramp that does not deviate greatly from the intended direction of travel and generally allows the vehicle to exit and enter from the right lane. In the case of a left-turn directional change, the vehicle generally turns to the left to complete the interchange movement as opposed to a right turn that would be required by a loop ramp. Directional ramps for left-turn moves provide more capacity than loop ramps but are costlier due to the bridge structures required to span the other roadways that are crossed by the ramp.

Ecosystem – The complex of living organisms, their physical environment, and all their inter-relationships in a particular unit of space.

Economic Model – A computerized representation of the economy of a region. It models the interaction of components such as labor, capital, markets, and government policy. The model



used in this study, Transportation Economic Development Impact System (TREDIS), provides benefit-cost analysis, economic impact analysis, and financial impact analysis for transportation planning. It is used in Section 6 to evaluate the relative performance of alternatives on purpose and need indicators. It also provides forecasts of added households and employment that occur due to the I-69 Section 6 project.

Endangered Species Act (ESA) – Federal legislation that makes it unlawful to take a federally threatened or endangered animal without a permit. Take is defined as “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect or attempt to engage in such conduct.”

Environmental Commitment – A requirement of the project made by the project sponsor to ensure that the design and construction of the project contains specific features and avoids or minimizes particular environmental impacts.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) – A detailed document prepared as part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. A draft EIS (DEIS) (1) designates a preferred alternative and (2) is published to seek agency and public input. A final EIS (FEIS) adds (1) the comments and responses to the DEIS and (2) refines the preferred alternative.

Environmental Restrictive Covenant (ERC) –An institutional control that limits the use of a land area affected by environmental contamination. It may be used as part of an environmental remediation solution when contaminant concentrations exceed certain levels; it is not technically feasible to remove all contamination; the contamination is contained and does not pose an immediate threat to human health; or the land will remain in industrial use.

Ephemeral Streams – Streams that flow only after rainfall and generally do not support aquatic life.

External Station – A special kind of zone on the boundary of a traffic modeled area. Unlike traffic analysis zones (TAZs), these special external zones do not have demographic or land use data associated with them. Trips that enter or leave the modeled area are shown as originating or ending at that zone. For example, if the boundary of the modeled area were at I-70 west of US 231, all trips entering or leaving the modeled area via I-70 would be shown with their origin or destination at that external station. Such trips may begin or end far beyond the external station.

Farmed Wetlands – Wetlands that were drained, dredged, filled, leveled, or otherwise manipulated before December 23, 1985, for the purpose of, or to have the effect of, making the production of an agricultural commodity possible, and continue to meet specific wetland hydrology criteria.

Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) – The goal of this act is to minimize the extent to which federal programs contribute to the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses by requiring the identification and addressing of adverse effects of their programs on the preservation of farmland, consideration of alternative actions to reduce adverse effects, and ensuring compatibility with other programs and policies that protect farmland.



Farmland Severance – Dividing farmland into two or more unconnected parcels by the purchase of the right of way necessary for the roadway. Severing may separate a portion of the farm from the residence or from the place where equipment is stored and cause inconvenience and additional travel time to work a portion of the farm.

FAST Act – Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act (Pub. L. No. 114-94) provides long-term funding for surface transportation infrastructure planning and investment. The FAST Act authorizes \$305 billion over fiscal years 2016 through 2020.

Field Survey Study Area – The field survey study area is an area which includes right of way footprints plus an approximate 50-foot buffer from these alternatives. The field survey study area is the area investigated for natural resources such as wetlands, streams, forests and wildlife habitat.

Flood Easement – Flood easements may be acquired in some areas where the I-69 and new local access road bridge designs result in increased backwater exceeding 0.14 feet during the regulatory flood (the allowable limit identified in the Flood Control Act – IC 14-28). All bridge designs will comply with Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) approved design standards, which allow a maximum backwater increase of 1.0 foot during the regulatory flood.

Floodplain – Mostly level land along rivers and streams that may be submerged by floodwater. A “100-year floodplain” is an area subject to a 1% probability of a certain size flood occurring in any given year.

Floodway – The channel of a river or stream and those portions of the floodplain adjoining the channel which are reasonably required to efficiently carry and discharge the peak flow of the regulatory flood of any river or stream.

Forecast Year – A year that is 20-25 years into the future for which traffic forecasts are made. The design of any transportation facility must accommodate travel that would occur in the forecast year. For this study, the forecast year is 2045.

Forest Type – USDA classification of forest land based on and named for the tree species that form the plurality of live-tree stocking or density. It indicates the predominant live-tree species cover. Types can be grouped with closely associated species or type requirements.

Forest Fragmentation – The reduction of large, contiguous, forested areas into relatively small, isolated patches through natural or man-made sources.

Functional Classification – “Functional classification is the process by which streets and highways are grouped into classes, or systems, according to the character of the service they are intended to provide. Basic to this process is the recognition that individual roads and streets do not serve travel independently in any major way. Rather, most travel involves movement through a network of roads.” Quoted from Highway Functional Classification: Concepts, Criteria and Procedures, FHWA, Revised March 1989, p. II-1.



Gaining Stream – A stream where the channel bottom is lower than the level of the surrounding ground water table.

Geographic Information System (GIS) – An information system that can store and analyze spatial data. These data can be generated and displayed to show their physical location. Each data set with a certain type of information (e.g., the location of wetlands) constitutes a “layer” in the GIS. GIS layers can be superimposed to show the relationship between the locations of different items.

Geographic Scope – The study area for cumulative impacts. For I-69 Section 6, the geographic scope consists of Marion, Johnson, Morgan, and Hendricks counties.

Grade Separation – Overpass or underpass.

Groundwater – That portion of the water beneath the surface of the earth that can be collected with wells, tunnels, or drainage galleries, or that flows naturally to the earth's surface via seeps or springs.

Headwater Habitat Evaluation Index (HHEI) – A methodology developed originally by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, but applied to various states in the Midwest, to assess and classify headwater habitat streams in Ohio through habitat assessment. Headwater habitat streams are those with a drainage area less than 1 square mile.

High Quality Natural Community – Any one of a number of unique habitats tracked by the IDNR Division of Nature Preserves and ranked by their relative scarcity in the state.

Historic Properties – Buildings, structures, sites, objects or districts that are eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Horizontal Alignment – Location of the road as it can be moved from side to side, usually done by using curves. Horizontal curves are, in effect, transitions between two tangents. These deflectional changes are necessary in virtually all highway alignments to avoid impacts on a variety of field conditions (e.g., right of way, natural features, manmade features).

I-69 Community Planning Program – A mitigation initiative developed by FHWA and INDOT that set in place a regional strategy for providing resources (i.e., technical and financial assistance through grants) to local communities to manage the growth and economic development associated with I-69. In the I-69 Section 6 area, five entities were eligible to apply for the grants. The City of Martinsville, Town of Mooresville, and Morgan County teamed together for a joint project, while Johnson County joined with Greenwood to develop a comprehensive plan. The City of Indianapolis did not participate.

Impaired Stream – A stream listed in the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) 2014 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies. These streams do not meet Indiana water quality standards. Streams may be impaired due to chemical or biological contaminants.



Incidental Take Statement – The part of a non-jeopardy biological opinion that estimates the amount or extent of incidental take of listed species likely to result from the action subject to consultation and exempts that take from section 9 take prohibitions. Per section 7(o)(2) of the ESA, actions that are conducted in conformance with the terms and conditions of an incidental take permit are exempt from the section 9(a)(1) prohibitions on take.

Indiana Community Type – Type of wetland as determined by the InWRAP quality assessment. Indiana community types include the following: floodplain forest, swamp forest, bog, fen, shrub-carr, fen and seep, sedge meadow, shallow marsh, wet meadow, wet prairie, sand/muck flat, seasonally flooded basins, and shallow open water.

Indiana Wetland Rapid Assessment Protocol (InWRAP) – An assessment tool that provides a fast and accurate method of depicting the quality of wetlands.

Indirect Impact Study Area – The traffic analysis zones (TAZs) within Marion, Johnson, Morgan, and Hendricks counties associated with I-69 Section 6 in which additional growth in population and/or employment is projected to occur due to I-69.

Indirect Impacts – Defined by the CEQ Regulations as “effects which are 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....” For this project, an example of an indirect impact would be farmland bought by a developer to build a service station at an interchange associated with the undertaking.

Indirect Land Use Change Area – The study area for I-69 Section 6 cumulative impacts analysis. The area is composed of between 53 and 57 traffic analysis zones (TAZs) in Marion, Johnson, Morgan, and Hendricks counties. The number of TAZs in the indirect land use change area varies by alternative.

Induced Growth – Increases in population, residential / commercial development, jobs, etc., that occurs or is expected to occur as a result of a major project such as construction of a new highway.

INSCOPE – INDOT’s online portal for its Section 106 documents. All Section 106 documents are posted to INSCOPE for agency, consulting party, and public viewing.

Interchange – A grade-separated crossing with entrance and exit ramps to allow access to and from the route crossed.

Intermittent Streams – Streams that flow from springs or during or after large rainfall events (often seasonal) and support some aquatic life.

Intersection – The place where two or more roads meet or cross. Unlike an interchange, crossing is at-grade without any separation by use of a bridge. Traffic control is by use of signage, signalization, or roundabout.



Isolated Wetland – Wetlands that do not have a direct connection to a navigable waterway and do not fall under federal jurisdiction. They are under the jurisdiction of IDEM and are classified based on quality.

Jurisdictional Wetland – A wetland regulated by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers as a “waters of the United States” under the Clean Water Act. Impacts to jurisdictional wetlands must be mitigated (e.g., recreated, restored, or enhanced).

Landlocked Parcel – Property to which road or driveway access has been terminated as a result of the project and for which construction of new access is not proposed.

Last Resort Housing – A program used when comparable replacement housing is not available or when it is unavailable within the displacee's financial means, and the replacement payment exceeds the state legal limitation. The purpose of the program is to allow broad latitude in methods of implementation by the state so that decent, safe, and sanitary replacement housing can be provided. This program is used, as the name implies, only as a "last resort," when there is no adequate opportunity for relocation within the area.

Layer – Individual digital GIS data file. Many layers (e.g., aerial photo, roads, churches) are used in a project to create one map.

Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative (LEDPA) – Pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the alternative which is the Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative or LEDPA is the only alternative which may receive permits from the US Army Corps of Engineers.

Level of Service (LOS) Ratings – A scale that measures the levels of congestion and/or delay on a road. It goes from A (free flowing traffic) to F (the highest level of congestion/delay).

Losing Stream – A stream where the channel bottom is higher than the level of the surrounding groundwater table.

Managed Lands – Lands that are actively managed by federal, state, and local agencies; or private land trusts. Lands include natural areas, city parks, nature and wildlife preserves, refuges, forests, fish, and wildlife areas, river access sites, and historic sites.

MAP-21 – The Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (P.L. 112-141), signed into law by President Obama on July 6, 2012. It funded surface transportation programs for fiscal years (FY) 2013 and 2014.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) – A written document describing a cooperative relationship between two parties wishing to work together on a project or to meet an agreed upon objective. An MOA serves as a legal document and describes the terms and details of the partnership agreement.



Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) – A legal document which describes the terms of an arrangement between the two or more parties forming a bilateral or multilateral agreement.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) – The forum for cooperative transportation decision-making for a metropolitan area. Title 23 USC Section 134 requires that (1) an MPO be designated for each Urbanized Area (UZA) containing 50,000 or more persons based on the latest U.S. Census, and (2) the metropolitan area has a continuing, cooperative, and comprehensive transportation planning process.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) – Federal legislation that makes it unlawful to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture or kill, possess, offer for sale, sell, ship, transport or otherwise be involved with any migratory bird, part, nest, egg or product.

Mitigation – In the context of the NEPA process, CEQ regulations define mitigation as: avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; or compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments. The mitigation of impacts must be considered whether or not the impacts are significant.

Mobility Corridors – These corridors are the top-end of the Indiana highway system and are meant to provide mobility across the state. They provide safe, free-flowing, high-speed connections between metropolitan areas of Indiana and surrounding states. They serve as the freight arteries of the state and are vital for economic development.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) – Legislation passed by Congress in 1969 that requires preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) for federal actions that may significantly impact the environment.

National Highway System (NHS) – A national system of highways, consisting of all interstate highways and other principal arterial highways. Federal policy is to focus federal highway investments on these roads. The NHS includes 5% of the national roadway network but serves approximately 40% of the nation’s highway travel.

National Priorities List (NPL) – The list of national priorities among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the U.S. and its territories. The NPL is intended primarily to guide the USEPA in determining which sites warrant further investigation.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) – The official list of the nation’s historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service’s National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America’s historic aboveground and archaeological resources.



National Wetland Inventory (NWI) – A national geospatial data product maintained by the USFWS that is accessed through Wetlands Mapper. Wetlands Mapper integrates digital map data with other resource information to provide current information on the status, extent, characteristics and functions of wetlands, riparian, and deep-water habitats.

Natural Region – A major, generalized unit of the landscape where a distinctive assemblage of natural features is present. The natural region classification system includes several natural features, such as: climate, soils, glacial history, topography, exposed bedrock, pre-settlement vegetation, species composition, physiography, and plant and animal distribution.

No-Build Scenario – The scenario in which a proposed project is not built. The no-build scenario represents conditions in the forecast year assuming that all other projects in the fiscally constrained long-range plans of INDOT and local agencies are implemented. Performance and impact measures use the no-build scenario as a baseline condition. The No-Build Alternative was eliminated during the Tier 1 Study.

Nonpoint Source – Refers to water pollution and references sources of pollution which are not from point sources. Nonpoint source pollution generally results from land runoff, precipitation, atmospheric deposition, drainage, seepage or hydrologic modification. Nonpoint source (NPS) pollution, unlike pollution from industrial and sewage treatment plants or other point sources, comes from many diffuse sources.

Notable Sites/Structures – Within the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (IHSSI) rating system, this is a property that did not merit an “Outstanding” rating, but still is above average in its importance. Further research or investigation may reveal that the property could be eligible for National Register listing. The property may be eligible for the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures.

Official with Jurisdiction - The official empowered to represent a Section 4(f) resource on matters related to the property. Typically for historic sites the official with jurisdiction is the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and for public parks, recreation areas, and wildlife and waterfowl refuges the official with jurisdiction is the agency or agencies that own or administer the property.

Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) – The line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.

Outstanding Sites/Structures – Within the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (IHSSI) rating system, this is a property that has enough historic or architectural significance that it is already listed or should be considered for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Palustrine Wetland System – As it pertains to the project area, includes all non-tidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, and persistent emergent vegetation. The system groups the vegetated wetlands traditionally called by such names as: marsh, swamp, bog, fen, and prairie, and includes ponds.

Palustrine Emergent Wetland (PEM) – A wetland type that supports erect, largely herbaceous perennial species and permanent water for most of the growing season, during those years of normal precipitation levels. These wetlands maintain the same appearance each year unless extreme climatic conditions cause flooding or other extreme local changes. Emergent wetlands traditionally include marsh, meadow, and fen communities.

Palustrine Forested Wetland (PFO) – A wetland type that supports largely woody species greater than 20 feet in height and includes various hydrological regimes. This class generally possesses various layers of vegetation, including canopy trees, subcanopy trees, shrubs, and ground layer herbaceous vegetation. Forested wetlands traditionally include bottomland hardwood and swamp communities.

Palustrine Scrub-Shrub Wetland (PSS) – The middle succession habitat between emergent and forested wetlands, dominated by vegetation less than 20 feet tall. Vegetation is dominated by shrubs, young trees, and woody species that have been stunted due to adverse environmental settings.

Palustrine Unconsolidated Bottom Wetland (PUB) – Wetland and deep-water habitat that support less than 30% cover of vegetation, contain at least 25% cover of substrate smaller than stones, and have various permanent or semi-permanent water regimes. These communities rarely comprise a stable substrate for aquatic vegetative growth.

Perennial Stream – Streams that are generally free-flowing year-round and support a wide variety of aquatic life.

Performance Measure – A rating (typically numerical) that assesses the degree to which an alternative satisfies a project goal.

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment – A Phase I Environmental Assessment is the practice established by the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) E 1527 that constitutes all appropriate inquiries into the previous ownership and uses of a property consistent with good commercial and customary practice as defined at 42 U.S.C. §9601(35)(B). A Phase I ESA provides the user with an understanding of the potential or existing hazardous materials/waste liabilities of a property. A Phase I ESA consists of a records review, site reconnaissance, interviews, and an evaluation. The Phase I ESA may include a recommendation for a subsequent Phase II ESA.

Phase II Environmental Site Assessment – Consists of soil and/or groundwater sample collection for confirmation of the presence or absence of potentially contaminated materials.

Physiographic Division – An area characterized by similar topography and land use.



Point Source – Used in reference to water pollution. Any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, vessel, or any other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include agricultural storm water discharges and return flows from irrigated agriculture.

Pollution – The action or process of introducing contamination into the environment that causes an adverse change. Pollution can affect, land, water, or air, and be in the form of chemical substances, energy light, noise, heat, etc.

Populated Area – General boundary where there is some density of residential development, similar to city limits.

Postprocessor – A computer program that analyzes a traffic assignment to compute measures of transportation performance.

Poverty – The status of any person living in a household with a total household income less than the poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds are based on the household size and are updated annually by the Census Bureau.

Primary Headwater Habitat Stream – As described in the Field Evaluation Manual for Ohio’s Primary Headwater Habitat Streams (Ohio EPA, 2002), a “surface water of the state, having a defined bed and bank, with either continuous or periodic flowing water, with watershed area less than or equal to 1.0 square mile (259 hectares), and a maximum depth of water pools equal to or less than 40 cm.” Primary headwater habitat streams are defined based on substrate type, quality, maximum pool depth, and bank full width, i.e., the total width of the stream at the boundary line of terrestrial vegetation.

Prime Farmland – Land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops.

Public Hearing – INDOT holds public hearings for all transportation projects that involve the development of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). A public hearing, which is held following the approval of the draft environmental document, is an opportunity for the public to make formal statements of position immediately before project decision-making and preparation of the final environmental document. The disposition of both oral and written comments is included in the final approved NEPA document that constitutes FHWA location approval. Public meetings, as needed during the development of the NEPA document, provide additional opportunities for early and continuing public involvement. The disposition of comments made during a public meeting is not required to be included in the environmental document.

Purpose and Need – The section of an environmental project that discusses the needs and defines the goals (purposes) of the project.



Purpose and Need Study Area – Four county area including Marion, Johnson, Morgan, and Hendricks counties. Used for needs assessment, project performance measures, and energy impact analysis.

Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index (QHEI) – A methodology developed originally by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency but applied to various states in the Midwest to assess and classify wadable streams in Ohio through habitat assessment. Wadable streams are those with a drainage area more than 1 square mile.

RCRA Site – A site that is regulated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to generate, transport, store, or dispose of hazardous waste.

Recognized Environmental Conditions (REC) – Presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at a property: (1) due to any release to the environment; (2) under conditions indicative of a release to the environment; or (3) under conditions that pose a material threat of a future release to the environment. *De minimis* conditions are not recognized environmental conditions.

Record of Decision (ROD) – A NEPA requirement for an EIS, which explains the reasons for the project decision and summarizes any mitigation measures that will be incorporated in the project. Section 1319(b) of MAP-21 directs lead agencies in EISs, to the maximum extent practicable, to develop a single document that consists of a combined FEIS and ROD.

Regulated Drains – Open ditches or tile drains or a combination of both under the jurisdiction of a county Drainage Board. The Indiana Drainage Code (IC 36-9-27), which created a Drainage Board in each county, provides for a 75-foot drainage easement and gives the board the right to remove obstructions within the drain. They are also known as “legal drains.”

Relocation – The purchase of private property (land and/or structures) for a public purpose, such as a transportation facility. The purchase price includes the costs of relocating residents or businesses. Also referred to as a displacement.

Reverse Curve – A succession of curves in which a curved horizontal alignment changes to a curve in the opposite direction of travel. For example, a curve to the right immediately followed by a curve to the left (with no straight section in between) is a reverse curve. A reverse curve may be confusing to drivers and generally is regarded as an undesirable design feature.

Right of Way Limits – Boundaries that define the area of land owned or obtained as an easement for purposes of constructing a road, railroad, power line, etc.

Riparian – Of, or pertaining to, rivers or streams and their banks.

Riparian Forest – Forested areas bordering streams or rivers. Riparian forests help to protect and enhance stream plants and animals, can contribute to the control of pollution entering the waterway, and can serve as a corridor for the movement of plants and animals.



Route Concept – A line connecting points on a map, used in the scoping and screening phases of the Tier 1 analysis.

Scoping – The initial step of an environmental study. It includes the determination of a range of possible alternatives and analysis of purpose and need for the project.

Screening – The second step of an environmental study. It applies purpose and need criteria to all alternatives to arrive at a set of alternatives for detailed study.

Section 4(f) – A section of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 which prohibits FHWA from approving any program or project which requires the use of any publicly-owned park, recreation area, or wildlife or waterfowl refuge, or any land from a historic site of national, state, or local significance unless: (1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use, and (2) all possible planning to minimize harm resulting from such use is included.

Section 4(f) Resource – Any property which meets specific criteria for protection under Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966. These sites include specific publicly-owned parks, recreation areas, and wildlife or waterfowl refuges as well as sites listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Section 7 Consultation – Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 requires federal agencies to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on all federal actions that may affect a federally-listed species to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize listed species or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat.

Section 106 Consultation – Consultation between a federal agency and consulting parties, including the State Historic Preservation Officer, regarding potential impacts of a federal action on historic sites and mitigation measures to reduce impacts. This consultation and review process is required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Section 404 – Section 404 of the Clean Water Act establishes a program to regulate the discharge of dredged and fill material into “waters of the United States,” including wetlands. Activities in “waters of the United States” that are regulated under this program include fills for development, water resource projects (such as dams and levees), infrastructure development (such as highways and airports), and conversion of wetlands to uplands for farming and forestry.

Section of Independent Utility (SIU) – A section of a larger project that would perform a useful purpose if none of the other sections were to be built. These sections must conform to certain regulatory criteria to ensure that each section performs independently. These criteria, specified in 23 CFR § 771.111 (f), require that the project: connect logical termini and be of sufficient length to address environmental matters on a broad scope; have independent utility or independent significance; and not restrict consideration of alternatives for other reasonably foreseeable transportation improvements. For the National I-69 project, there are 26 SIUs.

Seismic – Subject to, or caused by, an earthquake or earth vibration.



Serious Crash – A crash resulting in at least one fatality or serious injury.

Shrink-Swell Potential – The relative change in soil volume that occurs with changes in moisture content, the extent of which is influenced by the amount and kind of clay present in the soil. Shrinking and swelling of soils can cause damage to building foundations, roads, and other structures.

Socioeconomic Study Area – The limits within which potential socioeconomic impacts which result from the implementation of alternatives are evaluated. For the Tier 1 study, the study area included 26 counties in Southwest Indiana. The I-69 Section 6 socioeconomic study area is the set of all census tract block groups that the approved I-69 corridor and/or preferred alternative in Section 6 passes through, as well as census tract block groups entirely surrounded by block groups through which the I-69 corridor passes.

Spring – An area where groundwater discharges to the surface.

Stakeholder Working Group (SWG) – Representatives of local government, including planners and engineers from the project area, who met to provide early input, answer questions, and distribute information to their constituents.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) – Administers the National Historic Preservation Program at the state level, reviews National Register of Historic Places nominations, maintains data on historic properties that have been identified but not yet nominated, and consults with federal agencies during the Section 106 process. In Indiana, the Director of the Department of Natural Resources serves as the SHPO.

State Implementation Plan (SIP) – Under the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA), each state is required to establish a plan for achieving and/or maintaining National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for pollutants that are considered harmful to the public health and environment, such as particulate matter (PM), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone, oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and lead. This plan is known as the State Implementation Plan (SIP). The SIP establishes emission budgets (not to be exceeded) for “nonattainment” areas (i.e., an area that does not meet the NAAQS for one or more pollutants) and “maintenance” areas (i.e., an area that was formerly in nonattainment and now meets the NAAQS).

State Isolated Wetlands – Wetlands that do not have a direct connection to a navigable waterway and do not fall under federal jurisdiction. They are under the jurisdiction of IDEM and are classified based on quality.

Statewide Mobility Corridor – The highest level of INDOT’s statewide transportation network, corresponding closely to the Commerce Corridors.

Strike – The angle between true north and the horizontal line contained in any planar feature (inclined bed, dike, fault plane, etc.); also the geographic direction of this horizontal line.

Subsidence – Sinking of the earth’s surface in response to geological or man-induced causes.



Succession – The transition from one biotic community to another in a given habitat.

Summer Action Area (SAA) - “Action area” is defined by regulation as all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the Federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action (50 CFR § 402.02). The action area is not limited to the “footprint” of the action nor is it limited by the Federal agency’s authority. Rather, it is a biological determination of the reach of the biological, chemical, and physical impacts associated with the proposed action. In the Tier 1 Section 7 consultation process, the FHWA, INDOT and the USFWS Bloomington Field Office (BFO) jointly developed two seasonally based action areas for the Indiana bat, the summer impact area is referred to as the Summer Action Area (SAA) and the winter impact area is referred to as the Winter Action Area (WAA). The SAA for the Indiana bat has been generally defined as a 5-mile band, 2.5 miles either side of the centerline of Alternative 3C (including the maternity colony areas), that runs the entire length of the proposed project. The SAA for the northern long-eared bat has been generally defined as a 3-mile band, 1.5 miles either side of the centerline of Alternative 3C (including the maternity colony areas), that runs the entire length of the proposed project. The WAA is the total area that falls within a 5-mile radius centered on each of the known Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat hibernacula that have entrances located within 5 miles of the proposed 3C corridor because indirect effects to swarming bats could reach that distance. There are no WAA for either species of bats within I-69 Section 6.

Superfund Sites – USEPA's official list of hazardous-waste sites that present sufficient threat to human health or the environment to be eligible for cleanup under the Superfund program, which was enacted in 1980 as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). USEPA maintains the National Priorities List (NPL), the official list of such sites.

Threatened and Endangered Species (TES) – Species that are recognized by federal and state agencies as being in danger of extinction (threatened) throughout all or a significant portion of its range or is likely to become endangered (endangered) within the foreseeable future, either nationally or in a state.

Tiering – A two-step process applied to NEPA evaluations where the first step (tier) focuses on broad issues such as general location, mode, choice, and area-wide air quality and land use implications of the major alternatives. The second step (tier) addresses site-specific details on project impacts, costs, and mitigation measures.

Tier 1 EIS – An EIS that may be completed for large studies that require certain major questions to be answered before a more detailed study (Tier 2 EIS) can be done.

Tier 2 NEPA Studies – More detailed NEPA studies completed after the Tier 1 EIS, as completed and authorized with a Record of Decision (ROD).

Tier 2 Sections – Shorter sections of the alternative that are selected in the Tier 1 ROD. Each Tier 2 Section is evaluated in a separate NEPA study.



Topography – The configuration of the surface of a place or region, including its relief.

Total Length – Length of an alternative extending the entire distance of a section’s corridor. In Section 6, the length is approximately 26 miles, beginning just south of SR 39 in Martinsville and continuing to I-465 in Indianapolis.

Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) – One of many small areas within a larger geographical study area that has been subdivided for purposes of obtaining socioeconomic and traffic data in a manageable fashion.

TransCAD® – The modeling platform produced by Caliper Corp. that is used by INDOT for the Indiana Statewide Travel Demand Model (ISTDM), as well as the I-69 corridor model.

Travel Demand Model – A computerized representation of the population, employment, socio-economic characteristics, and transportation network of a region. Travel on the transportation network is forecasted as a function of population, employment, and socio-economic characteristics. If proposed projects (such as an alternative of I-69) can be added to the transportation network, the model can forecast the effects of that proposed project.

Trip Table – A matrix listing the number of vehicular trips made between any two traffic analysis zones (TAZs).

Typical Section – A section cut through a roadway that shows the typical configuration and design features. This will usually include lane and shoulder widths, profile grade and construction centerline location, roadway cross slopes, side slopes, ditches, and clear zones. Right of way width estimations are developed from typical sections.

Uneconomic Remnant – That portion of a property remaining after acquisition, the retention of which provides little utility or economic benefit to the owner. In relation to farmland, an uneconomic remnant is a remainder that, if taken by itself, would be too small to be economically productive to farm.

U.S. Bicycle Routes System (USBRS) – A developing national network of bicycle routes that are numbered and signed, often integrating local and regional bicycle routes and trails. The system is expected to eventually encompass 50,000 miles of routes in all 50 states.

Vertical Alignment – Location of the road as it can be moved up or down through hills and valleys.

Volume-to-Capacity (V/C) Ratio – The ratio of volume of traffic on a roadway to the capacity of that roadway. As the volume approaches the capacity, the roadway becomes congested.

Waters of the State – Accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, public and private or a part of the accumulations of water that are wholly or partially within, flow through, or border upon Indiana



Waters of the US – Navigable waterways, tributaries to navigable waterways, wetlands, lakes and ponds that are under the regulation of USEPA and USACE under Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Watershed – The surface area that drains to a specified point on a watercourse.

Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) – The surface and subsurface area which contributes water to a public water supply well and through which contaminants are likely to move through, and reach, the well over a specified period of time. A wellhead protection area may be delineated by a fixed radius, hydrogeological/geomorphic mapping, analytical, semi-analytical, or numerical flow/solute transport methods.

Wetland – A type of land use protected by various state and federal laws. Wetlands are characterized by plants adapted to a wet environment, soils which are characterized by anaerobic conditions, and which are inundated or saturated to the surface for at least 5% of the growing season in most years.

Wildlife Passageways – The usable space between the structural components of bridges (i.e. bridge piers, wing walls, etc.) and under the superstructure that is available for wildlife to cross.

Working Alignment – A conceptual footprint of the right of way within a corridor used solely to estimate and compare the environmental impacts of the various alternatives. This is not a final alignment, which would be determined in the design phase.

13.2 Acronyms

13.2.1 Terms

AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
AC	Affected Community
ACEP	Agricultural Conservation Easement Program
ACS	American Community Survey
ADT	Average Daily Traffic
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AI	Additional Information
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
APE	Area of Potential Effect
AR	Access Road
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
BA	Biological Assessment



BG	Block Group
BMP	Best Management Practice
BO	Biological Opinion
BTU	British Thermal Unit
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendment
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAC	Community Advisory Committee
CAP	Community Action Program
CD Lanes	Collector-Distributor Lanes
CEDS	Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Hazardous Waste Sites)
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (Hazardous Waste Sites)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIA	Community Impact Assessment
CFWP	Classified Forest and Wildlands Program
COC	Community of Comparison
CPP	Community Planning Program
CREP	Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
CSS	Context Sensitive Solutions
CT	Census Tract
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWP	Center of Watershed Protection
dB	Decibels
dBA	Decibels measured using the A-weighted scale
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DHV	Design Hourly Volume
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement



EJ	Environmental Justice
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Program
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
ERC	Environmental Restrictive Covenant
ERNS	Emergency Response Notification System
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAST	Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FEC	Federal Endangered (species) Consultant
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FEP	Floodplain Easement Program
FIA	Forest Inventory and Analysis Program
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
GBHDP	Game Bird Habitat Development Program
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS (also USGPS)	Global Positioning System (United States GPS)
GRP	Grasslands Reserve Program
HABS/HAER	Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record
HazMat	Hazardous Material
HCM	Highway Capacity Manual
HHEI	Headwater Habitat Evaluation Index
HPR	Historic Property Report
IAC	Indiana Administrative Code
ICM	Impervious Cover Model
IDM	Indiana Design Manual
IHPAA	Indiana Historic Preservation and Archaeology Act
IHSSI	Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory
IHSDM	Interactive Highway Safety Design Model



INSTIP	Indiana Statewide Transportation Improvement Program
INWRAP	Indiana Wetland Rapid Assessment Protocol
IP	Individual Permit
IPSAWG	Invasive Plant Species Assessment Group
IRTIP	Indianapolis Regional Transportation Improvement Program
ISTDM	Indiana Statewide Travel Demand Model
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
ITS	Incidental Take Statement
LEDPA	Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative
Leq	equivalent continuous noise level
Leq(h)	hourly equivalent continuous noise level
LOS	Level of Service
LRP	Long-Range Plan
LRTP	Long Range Transportation Plan
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
MAP-21	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MHP	Mobile Home Parks
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Metropolitan Planning Area
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MRLC	Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems
MSAT	Mobile Source Air Toxics
MSE	Mechanically Stabilized Earth
MUTCD	Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAC	Noise Abatement Criteria
NAC	Noise Activity Categories



NASS	National Agricultural Statistics Service
NCHRP	National Cooperative Highway Research Program
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFA	No Further Action
NFRAP	No Further Remedial Action Planned
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
NHL	National Historic Landmark Program
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NHS	National Highway System
NLCD	National Land Cover Database
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Priorities List
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRI	Nationwide Rivers Inventory
NSWC	Naval Surface Warfare Center
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PAB	Palustrine Aquatic Bed
PAMP	Preferred Alternative Mitigation Package
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
PEM	Palustrine Emergent Wetland
PFO	Palustrine Forested Wetland
PHWH	Primary Headwater Habitat
PIM	Public Information Meeting
PM 2.5	Particulate matter 2.5 microns or smaller in size (a potential air pollutant)
PMC	Project Management Consultant
PTIA	Percent of the Total Impervious Area
PUB	Palustrine Unconsolidated Bottom Wetland
PUD	Planned Unit Development



PSS	Palustrine Scrub-Shrub Wetland
QHEI	Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCRIS	Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
RCRIS TSD	RCRIS Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
RCRIS COR	RCRIS Corrective Action Sites
RCRIS GEN.	RCRIS Large and Small Quantity Generators
REC	Recognized Environmental Condition
REG UST	State Registered UST Listing
RGP	Regional General Permit
ROD	Record of Decision
ROW	Right of way
REMEL	Reference Energy Mean Emission Levels
RPA	Refined Preferred Alternative
SAA	Summer Action Area
SAFETEA-LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient, Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users
SHAARD	State Historical Architectural and Archaeological Research Database
SIP	State Implementation Plan (for air quality)
SIU	Section of Independent Utility
SR	State Rare (species), also State Route (highway)
SSC	State Special Concern (species)
SSURGO	NRCS Soil Survey Geographic
STIP	Statewide Transportation Improvement Program
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
SWQCP	Storm Water Quality Control Plan
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWL	State Solid Waste Landfill List
SWWF	Significant Water Withdrawal Facility
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zone
TCM	Transportation Control Measures



TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21 st Century
TES	Threatened and Endangered Species
TIF	Tax Increment Financing
TIN	Triangular Irregular Network
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TNM	Traffic Noise Model
TREDIS	Transportation Economic Development Impact System
UAB	Urbanized Area Boundary
UNT	Unnamed Tributary
USBRS	United States Bicycle Route System
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UZA	Urbanized Area
VFC	Virtual File Cabinet
V/C	Volume to Capacity Ratio
VFD	Volunteer Fire Department
VHT	Vehicle Hours of Travel
VMT	Vehicle Miles of Travel
VPD	Vehicles Per Day
VPH	Vehicles Per Hour
WAA	Winter Action Area
WHIP	Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program
WHPA	Wellhead Protection Area
WNS	White Nose Syndrome
WRP	Wetlands Reserve Program
WVC	Wildlife Vehicle Collision

13.2.2 Agencies and Organizations

AASHTO	American Association of Highway and Transportation Officials
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
BFO	Bloomington Field Office (USFWS)



I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES
Section 6—Final Environmental Impact Statement

BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
CAC	Community Advisory Committee
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CICOA	Central Indiana Council on Aging
DHPA	Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (IDNR)
DOI	U.S. Department of Interior
EDR	Environmental Data Resources
EIA	U.S. Energy Information Administration
EMA	Emergency Management Ambulance
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc.
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FSA	Farm Service Agency
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
IDEM	Indiana Department of Environmental Management
IDEM-OWQ	IDEM Office of Water Quality
IDNR	Indiana Department of Natural Resources
IDNR-DFW	IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife
IDNR-DHPA	IDNR Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
IDNR-DNP	IDNR Division of Nature Preserves
IDNR-DOW	IDNR Division of Water
IGS	Indiana Geological Survey
IHCDA	Indiana Housing & Community Development Authority
ILRC	Indiana Land Resources Council
INDOT	Indiana Department of Transportation
INDOT-CRO	INDOT Cultural Resources Office
IPSAWG	Invasive Plant Species Assessment Working Group
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MSD	Metropolitan School District



NATCO	National Association of City Transportation Officials
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OER/IDEM	Office of Emergency Response/IDEM
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SWG	Stakeholder Working Group
TERG	Taylor University Environmental Research Group
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USHHS	United States Department of Health and Human Services
WCPB	Water Pollution Control Board (Indiana)
WPA	Works Progress Administration
WRTFD	White River Township Fire Department

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