

# Glossary of Commonly Used Acronyms

---

<b>AADT</b>	Average Annual Daily Traffic
<b>AASHTO</b>	American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials
<b>APE</b>	Area of Potential Effect
<b>BA</b>	Biological Assessment
<b>BNA</b>	Block Numbering Area (US Census)
<b>BTU</b>	British Thermal Unit
<b>CAA</b>	Clean Air Act
<b>CAAA</b>	Clean Air Act Amendment
<b>CAC</b>	Community Advisory Committee
<b>CARA</b>	Conservation and Reinvestment Act
<b>CE</b>	Categorical Exclusion
<b>CEQ</b>	Council on Environmental Quality
<b>CERCLA</b>	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
<b>CERCLIS</b>	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations
<b>CIA</b>	Community Impact Assessment
<b>CO</b>	Carbon Monoxide - A colorless, odorless gas that is formed as a product of the incomplete combustion of carbon and is emitted directly by automobiles and trucks.
<b>CONSENT</b>	Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
<b>CORRACTS</b>	Corrective Action Report
<b>CR</b>	County Road
<b>CWA</b>	Clean Water Act
<b>dB</b>	Decibel

<b>dba</b>	Decibels on the A-weighted Scale
<b>DEIS</b>	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
<b>DHPA</b>	Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
<b>DHV</b>	Directional Design Hourly Volume
<b>DNR</b>	Indiana Division of Natural Resources
<b>DOE</b>	Determination of Eligibility
<b>EA</b>	Environmental Assessment
<b>EIS</b>	Environmental Impact Statement
<b>EMS</b>	Emergency Medical Services
<b>ERNS</b>	Emergency Response Notification System
<b>EROS</b>	Earth Resources Observation System
<b>ESA</b>	Endangered Species Act
<b>FEIS</b>	Final Environmental Impact Statement
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>FHWA</b>	Federal Highway Administration
<b>FINDS</b>	Facility Index System/Facility Identification Program Summary Report
<b>FIRM</b>	Flood Insurance Rate Maps
<b>FIS</b>	Flood Insurance Study
<b>FPPA</b>	Farmland Protection Policy Act
<b>GAP</b>	Gap Analysis Project Database
<b>GEC</b>	General Engineering Consultant
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>GPD</b>	Gallons Per Day
<b>GPM</b>	Gallons Per Minute
<b>HAZMAT</b>	Hazardous Materials
<b>HEP</b>	Habitat Evaluation Procedure

<b>HIP</b>	Highway Improvement Program
<b>HMIRS</b>	Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
<b>HSI</b>	Habitat Suitability Index
<b>HU</b>	Habitat Unit
<b>I&amp;M</b>	Inspection/Maintenance Plan
<b>IDEM</b>	Indiana Department of Environmental Management
<b>INDHHS</b>	Indiana Department of Health and Human Services
<b>INDOT</b>	Indiana Department of Transportation
<b>INDOT LRP</b>	Indiana Department of Transportation Long Range Plan
<b>INGES</b>	Indiana Geological and Economic Survey
<b>INOAQ</b>	Indiana Office of Air Quality
<b>IRA</b>	Improved Roadway Alternative
<b>ISTEA</b>	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
<b>KBS Railroad</b>	Kankakee, Beaverville, and Southern Railroad
<b>Leq (h)</b>	Representative of an average sound level over an hour's time period
<b>LF</b>	List of Municipal Solid Waste Landfills/Transfer Station Listing
<b>LOS</b>	Level of Service
<b>LUST</b>	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
<b>LWCF</b>	Land and Water Conservation Fund
<b>LWCFA</b>	Land and Water Conservation Fund Act
<b>MEV</b>	Million Entering Vehicles
<b>MLTS</b>	Material Licensing Tracking System
<b>MPH</b>	Miles per hour
<b>MPO</b>	Metropolitan Planning Organization (for this project, the Area Plan Commission of Tippecanoe County (TCAPC) is the MPO)
<b>MRLC</b>	Multi-resolution Land Characterization Consortium

<b>MVMT</b>	Million Vehicle Miles Traveled
<b>NA</b>	Not applicable
<b>NAAQS</b>	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
<b>NAC</b>	Noise Abatement Criteria
<b>NAMS</b>	National Air Monitoring System
<b>NEPA</b>	National Environmental Management Act of 1970, 42 U.S.C. § 4321, et seq.
<b>NFIP</b>	National Flood Insurance Program
<b>NFRAP</b>	No Further Remedial Action Planned
<b>NHPA</b>	National Historic Preservation Act
<b>NLCD</b>	National Land Cover Data
<b>NO2</b>	Nitrogen Dioxide
<b>NOI</b>	Notice of Intent
<b>NPDES</b>	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
<b>NPL</b>	National Priority List
<b>NPS</b>	National Park Service
<b>NRCS</b>	Natural Resource Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service)
<b>NRHP</b>	National Register of Historic Places
<b>NRI</b>	Nationwide Rivers Inventory
<b>NWI</b>	National Wetland Inventory
<b>NWSRS</b>	National Wild and Scenic Rivers System
<b>O<sub>3</sub></b>	Ozone
<b>OA</b>	Opportunity Areas
<b>OEP</b>	Office of Environmental Policy
<b>PADS</b>	PCB Activity Database System
<b>PEM</b>	Palustrine Emergent Wetland

<b>PFO</b>	Palustrine Forested Wetland
<b>PM</b>	Particulate Matter
<b>PPM</b>	Parts Per Million
<b>PRT</b>	Potential Roost Trees
<b>PSD</b>	Public Service District
<b>PSS</b>	Palustrine Scrub-Shrub Wetland
<b>PWS</b>	Public Water Systems
<b>PWS ENF</b>	Public Water Systems Violation and Enforcement Data
<b>RAATS</b>	RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
<b>RBP</b>	Rapid Bioassessment Protocol
<b>RCRA</b>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
<b>RCRIS</b>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
<b>ROD</b>	Record of Decision
<b>ROW</b>	Right of Way
<b>RT and E</b>	Rare, threatened, and endangered species
<b>SARA</b>	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
<b>SDEIS</b>	Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement
<b>SEA</b>	Supplemental Environmental Assessment
<b>SEIS</b>	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
<b>SFEIS</b>	Supplemental Final Environmental Impact Statement
<b>SHPO</b>	State Historic Preservation Officer
<b>SHWS</b>	State Hazardous Waste Sites
<b>SIP</b>	State Implementation Plan
<b>SLAMS</b>	State and Local Air Monitoring Systems
<b>SO2</b>	Sulfur Dioxide
<b>SR</b>	State Route

<b>TCAPC</b>	Area Plan Commission of Tippecanoe County (aka: MPO)
<b>TIP</b>	Transportation Improvement Program
<b>TM</b>	Thematic Mapper
<b>TMDL</b>	Total Maximum Daily Load
<b>TRIS</b>	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
<b>TSCA</b>	Toxic Substances Control Act
<b>TSM</b>	Transportation System Management
<b>UPARR</b>	Urban Park Recreation Recovery Program
<b>USACE</b>	US Army Corps of Engineers
<b>USBEA</b>	US Bureau of Economic Analysis
<b>USBLS</b>	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
<b>USC</b>	United States Code
<b>USCEQ</b>	US Council on Environmental Quality
<b>USDA</b>	US Department of Agriculture
<b>USDHHS</b>	US Department of Health & Human Services
<b>USDOI</b>	US Department of the Interior
<b>USDOT</b>	US Department of Transportation
<b>USEPA</b>	US Environmental Protection Agency
<b>USFS</b>	US Forest Service
<b>USFWS</b>	US Fish and Wildlife Service
<b>USGS</b>	United States Geological Survey
<b>UST</b>	Underground Storage Tank
<b>VFD</b>	Volunteer Fire Department
<b>VMT</b>	Vehicle Miles Traveled
<b>VOC</b>	Volatile Organic Compounds
<b>WHPA</b>	Wellhead Protection Area

# Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

---

**2015 Transportation Plan:** Transportation Plan for 2015- Greater Lafayette Area Transportation and Development Study

**2025 Transportation Plan:** Transportation Plan for 2025-Greater Lafayette Area Transportation and Development Study

**Acid Drainage:** Low pH, sulfate-rich water with high amounts of acidity, which results from the oxidation of metal disulfide minerals upon exposure to air and water.

**Acidity:** A measurement of the hydrogen ion concentration of an aqueous solution.

**Airport Master Plan:** Purdue University Airport Master Plan

**Alignment:** Refers to the proposed routing of or the build alternatives.

**Alternative:** General term that refers to possible approaches to meeting the project's purpose and need. Typically refers to the No-Build and Build Alternatives.

**Anticline:** A convex fold in bedrock.

**Aquifer:** A water-bearing unit of permeable rock, sand, or gravel that yields considerable quantities of water to springs and wells.

**Attainment:** Status of the various pollutants described in the NAAQS; a condition where a pollutant meets NAAQS.

**Benthic:** Located on the bottom of a body of water or in the bottom sediments, or pertaining to bottom-dwelling organisms.

**Biodiversity:** The variety and abundance of species, their genetic composition, and the communities, ecosystems, and landscapes in which they occur.

**Biotic:** Of or pertaining to life and living organisms.

**Build Alternative:** General term that refers to possible build approaches to meeting the project's purpose and need.

**CE (Categorical Exclusion):** Document prepared for Federal projects that won't have a significant effect on the human or natural environment.

**Community Cohesion:** The connections between and within communities that are essential for serving the needs of the residents (e.g., churches, recreational facilities).

**Cultural Resources:** Patterned physical remains of human activity distributed over the landscape through time.

**Cumulative Impact:** An impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions.

**DEIS (1987 Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Relocation of US 231 and Wabash River Crossing, Tippecanoe County, Indiana):** Document required for Federal projects that will have significant effects to the environment should the project go forward. This document provides details on the existing environment in the proposed project area, a full description of the proposed project, and an analysis of the benefits and adverse effects to the environment for all proposed alternatives.

The DEIS studied three alternatives including the No-Build Alternative, Transportation System Management (TSM) plan, and a Build Alternative. The Build Alternative featured six alignments. Of the six alignments, three were southern routes to Harrison Bridge and three were northern routes from South River Road to US 52. Of the three northern routes (Lines 1, 2 and 3), Line 3 was dismissed from further consideration. Lines 1 and 2 were carried forward for detailed study.

**EA (Environmental Assessment):** Document prepared for a Federal project when it's not clearly known if there will be significant impacts to the environment should the project take place. If the EA shows there is a significant impact, an EIS is prepared. If no significant impacts are found, a FONSI is prepared.

**Environmental Justice:** Presidential Executive Order 12898 requires federal agencies to take into consideration disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of federal programs and projects on low-income and minority populations.

**Fatal flaws:** Examples of "fatal flaws" include the use (or potential use) of Section 4(f)-protected resources within the study area. Section 4(f) protected resources include public park and recreation lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites.

**FEIS (1992 Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Relocation of US 231 and Wabash River Crossing, Tippecanoe County, Indiana):** Document prepared after the comment period closes for the DEIS. The FEIS addresses all substantive comments that were received on the DEIS. The FEIS also must present the preferred alternative and the reasons for the selection of that alternative over other alternatives considered.

The FEIS further evaluated the alternatives carried forward in the DEIS. For the southern portion of the project, Line A (and its Wabash River Crossing) was identified as the Preferred Alternative. For the northern portion of the project, Line 1 was identified as the Preferred Alternative. The FEIS reaffirmed the DEIS's finding that the No-Build Alternative and the TSM plan did not meet the purpose and need of the project.

**Floodplain:** The portion of a river or stream valley, adjacent to the channel, which is covered with water when the river or stream overflows its banks at flood stage. It is also defined as lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters including, at a minimum, that area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

**Flood Hazard Zone:** The area flooded during a 100-year storm.

**Floodway:** An area identified on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or a Flood Boundary Floodway Map (FBFM) that represents the portion of the floodplain that carries the majority of the flood flow and is often associated with high velocity flow and debris impact. The floodway includes the channel of a stream or river and the adjacent floodplain that must be reserved in an unobstructed condition in order to discharge the base flood without increasing flood levels by more than one foot.

**Focus on the Future Plan:** Focus on the Future of Unincorporated Wabash Township, an Action Plan

**FONSI (Finding of No Significant Impact):** Document stating that the proposed project would create no significant impacts on the environment (an EIS is not prepared if a FONSI has been prepared).

**Groundwater:** Naturally occurring water that moves through the ground and underlying rock, at a depth of several feet to several hundred feet.

**Habitat Evaluation Procedure:** A method created by the USFWS to evaluate the quality of habitat for selected wildlife species.

**Historic Archaeological Site:** Any subsurface cultural manifestation dated post-European contact.

**Historic Property:** Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register. This term includes, for the purposes of these regulations, artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term "eligible for inclusion in the National Register" includes both properties formally determined as such by the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet National Register listing criteria.

**INDOT LRP:** Indiana Department of Transportation Long Range Plan

**Karst:** The occurrence of limestone as the first bedrock unit beneath the soil in which cavities form due to the solubility of limestone under certain conditions. Surface characteristics include sinkholes and sinking streams.

**Keeper:** The Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, or any other official within the United States Department of the Interior vested with authority to determine the eligibility of historic properties for listing in the National Register, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 470a.

**Low-income Populations:** A population whose household income is below the Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines.

**National Register:** The National Register of Historic Places, as maintained by the United States Department of the Interior, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 470a.

**NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) Document:** Any document or report prepared by or on behalf of FHWA or INDOT pursuant to NEPA for a Project, including but not necessarily limited to any Environmental Assessment, Finding of No Significant Impact, Draft SEIS, Final SEIS, or Amended ROD, but not including any pre-decisional, deliberative, or privileged materials.

**Nitrogen Oxide:** Oxides of nitrogen (e.g., NO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub>)

**No-Build Alternative:** The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations governing all federal agencies specifically require analysis of a No Action (i.e., No-

Build) Alternative. The No-Build Alternative does not achieve the purpose and need for the project, but it has been defined and carried forward for comparison purposes with the Build Alternatives.

**Non-attainment:** A condition where a pollutant exceeds the NAAQS two or more times during a year.

**Ozone:** Unstable blue gas with a pungent odor formed principally in secondary reactions involving volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides and sunlight.

**Palustrine Emergent Wetland:** Wetlands which are dominated by erect, herbaceous vegetation present for most of the growing season (i.e. marshes, wet meadows, fens, sloughs, or potholes).

**Palustrine Forested Wetland:** Wetlands which are dominated by woody vegetation greater than 20 feet (6 meters) in height (i.e. swamps of bottomlands).

**Palustrine Scrub-Shrub Wetland:** Wetlands which are dominated by woody vegetation less than 20 feet (6 meters) in height (i.e. pocosins, shrub swamps, or wet thickets).

**Physiographic Province:** A region which is generally consistent in geologic structure and climate and which has had a unified geomorphic history.

**Preferred Alternative:** Line A, including a Wabash River Crossing and Line 1, as identified in the 1985 DEIS and the 1992 FEIS. Line A and the Wabash River Crossing have already been constructed. Line 1 has not been constructed.

**Prehistoric Archaeological Site:** Any subsurface cultural manifestation dated pre-European contact.

**Project Impact:** Partnership between communities and FEMA that helps communities protect themselves from the devastating effects of natural disasters by taking actions that dramatically reduce disruption and loss.

**Proposed Relocation of US 231 and Wabash River Crossing:**

**Purdue Strategic Plan:** Purdue University Strategic Plan

**Purdue Transportation Plan:** Purdue University Transportation and Parking Plan

**Reciprocal agreement (1997):** Agreement between the State of Indiana, Tippecanoe County, the City of Lafayette, and the City of West Lafayette to pursue a northwesterly extension of highway US 231 west and north of the City of West Lafayette up to US 52.

**Regional Project Watershed:** The portion of the major river watershed bounded by the 30-Minute-Contour.

**Regulatory Floodway:** The portion of the 100-year floodplain within which the majority of the flood water are carried and where flooding hazards are the highest.

**Riparian:** Pertaining to anything connected with or immediately adjacent to the banks of a stream.

**ROD (1992 US 231 Relocation and Wabash River Crossing, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, Record of Decision):** Document stating the decision (or selected alternative) and the mitigation (ways to avoid, lessen, or compensate for impacts) to take place for that selected alternative. This document is a follow-up to the EIS.

The ROD approved the Preferred Alternative identified in the FEIS for the entire relocation of US 231 and Wabash River crossing in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. The ROD also discussed the rationale for the selection of the preferred alternative.

**Secondary Impact:** An impact on the environment resulting from the primary impact of the action.

**Section 106:** Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 16 U.S.C. § 470f.

**Section 4(f):** Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, 49 U.S.C. § 303(c).

**Section 4(f) Document:** Any finding, evaluation, report, or other document prepared by or on behalf of FHWA or INDOT pursuant to Section 4(f) with respect to a Project, including, but not necessarily limited to, any finding of no constructive use and any approval of the use of a Section 4(f) Resource, but not including any predecisional, deliberative, or privileged materials.

**Section 4(f) Resource:** Any park, recreation area, wildlife or waterfowl refuge, or historic site that is protected under Section 4(f).

**Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS):** Document prepared by FHWA and INDOT in accordance with NEPA and other applicable laws and regulations.

**Syncline:** A concave fold in bedrock.

**Technical Advisory T6640.8A:**

**Tippecanoe Comprehensive Plan:** Comprehensive Plan for Tippecanoe County

**Total Maximum Daily Load:** A calculation of the maximum amount of pollutant that a waterbody can receive and not diminish its beneficial use classification and still meet water quality standard. In addition, contains the reductions needed to meet water quality standards and allocates those reductions among sources in the watershed.

**Transfer Payments:** A form of public assistance from the state and federal governments which is not wage or salary income but is still a part of total earnings.

**Transportation System Management (TSM):** As described in the DEIS, the TSM alternative was designed to alleviate traffic problems by upgrading Fourth and Salisbury Streets.

**Upland Habitat:** Land that has sufficient dry conditions that hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and /or wetland hydrology are lacking. Any area that is not a wetland, deepwater aquatic habitat, nor other special aquatic site is considered upland habitat.

**US 231 Relocation Study:** INDOT, in association with the FHWA is re-evaluating alternatives originally proposed as part of the 1987 environmental impact study for the relocation of US 231 from south of the Wabash River to US 52. In June 2001, the southern segment of the project, including the new bridge crossing the Wabash River as well as improvements to South River Road, were completed and opened for traffic. The planned middle segment between South River Road and State Street is currently undergoing final design.

In June 2001, Michael Baker Jr., Inc. (Baker) was provided official Notice to Proceed on preparing additional environmental documentation regarding the northern portion of the US 231 Relocation Project between State Street (SR 26) and US 52.

The northern portion of the project was planned to alleviate traffic congestion on the Purdue University Campus by re-routing US 231 to the west. Several alternatives were studied as part of the 1987 study, and a preferred alternative was selected in a 1992 Record of Decision (ROD). However, significant developments west of the campus have necessitated that the original alternatives be re-evaluated. Therefore, INDOT is taking another look at the project to determine the best alternative to meet current needs while avoiding or minimizing environmental impacts to the area.

**Viewshed:** All land seen from one static point.

**Watershed:** A specific geographic area drained by a major stream or river.

**Wetland:** Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal conditions do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated conditions.

**Zone of Saturation:** The area found below the water table where water occupies all open space.

**Zones of Sensitivity:** Water recharge areas underlain by a combination of limestone and sandstone; the sensitivity of such recharge areas was classified as high, moderate, or low.