## LIST OF ACRONYMS

### A
- **ADT** – Average Daily Traffic
- **AMI** – Area Median Income
- **APE** – Area of Potential Effect
- **AT&SF RR** – Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad

### B
- **BMPs** – Best Management Practices

### C
- **CDOT** – Colorado Department of Transportation
- **CDOW** – Colorado Division of Wildlife
- **CDPHE** – Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
- **CEQ** – Council on Environmental Quality
- **CERCLA** – Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
- **CLOMR** – Conditional Letter of Map Revision
- **CNHP** – Colorado Natural Heritage Program
- **CDPS** – Colorado Discharge Permit System
- **CTE** – Colorado Tolling Enterprise
- **COLA** – Colorado Department of Local Affairs
- **CWA** – Clean Water Act

### D
- **D&RG RR** – Denver and Rio Grande Railroad
- **DOT** – Department of Transportation
- **DRCOG** – Denver Regional Council of Governments

### E
- **EA** – Environmental Assessment
- **EDR** – Environmental Data Resources, Inc
- **EIS** – Environmental Impact Statement
- **EL** – Express Lanes (toggled)
- **ELFS** – Express Lanes Feasibility Study
- **EO** – Executive Order
- **EPA** – Environmental Protection Agency
- **ESA** – Endangered Species Act
- **EWG** – Executive Working Group

### F
- **FAIC** – Financial Analysis and Implementation Committee
- **FEIS** – Final Environmental Impact Statement
- **FEMA** – Federal Emergency Management Agency
- **F&F** – Fluor & Flatiron Infrastructure, Inc.
- **FHWA** – Federal Highway Administration
- **FONSI** – Finding of No Significant Impact
- **FWPCA** – Federal Water Pollution Control Act

### G
- **GIS** – Geographic Information Systems
- **GPL** – General Purpose Lanes
- **GPS** – Global Positioning System

### H
- **HAP** – Hazardous Air Pollutant
- **HCM** – Highway Capacity Manual
- **HHS** – Health and Human Services
- **HOA** – Home Owners Association
- **HOV** – High-Occupancy Vehicle

### I
- **IGA** – Intergovernmental Agreement
- **IMP** – Incident Management Plan
- **ITS** – Intelligent Transportation System

### L
- **LRT** – Light Rail Transit
- **LOS** – Level of Service
### M
- MBTA – Migratory Bird Treaty Act
- MESA – Modified Environmental Site Assessment
- MPO – Metropolitan Planning Organization
- MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
- MSA – Metropolitan Statistical Area
- MSAT – Mobile Source Air Toxin

### N
- NAAQS – National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- NAC – Noise Abatement Criteria
- NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act
- NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
- NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service
- NRHP – National Register of Historic Places
- NWI – National Wetland Inventory

### O
- OAHP – Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
- OMB – Office of Management and Budget
- OPS – Oil and Public Safety

### P
- PAH – Polycyclic Hydrocarbons
- PDO – Property Damage Only
- PMSA – Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area
- PMT – Project Management Team

### R
- RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- RFCP – Request for Comparable Proposals
- ROD – Record of Decision
- ROW – Right of Way
- RTA – Regional Transportation Authority
- RTD – Regional Transportation District
- RTP – Regional Transportation Plan

### S
- SHPO – State Historic Preservation Officer
- SIP – State Implementation Plan
- STIP – Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan
- SWMP – Stormwater Management Plan

### T
- TABOR – Taxpayer’s Bill of Rights
- TCM – Transportation Control Measure
- TDM – Travel Demand Management
- TIP – Transportation Improvement Program
- TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load
- TSM – Transportation System Management
- TSS – Total Suspended Solids
- TWG – Technical Working Group

### U
- UDFCD – Urban Drainage and Flood Control District
- USACE – United States Army Corps of Engineers
- USFWS – United States Fish and Wildlife Service
- USGS – United States Geological Survey

### V
- VHT – Vehicle Hours of Travel
- VMS – Variable Message Sign
- VMT – Vehicle Miles of Travel
- VPD – Vehicles Per Day

### W
- WQCD – Water Quality Control Division
- WQCV – Water Quality Capture Volume
GLOSSARY

Access – entry to or exit from a roadway.

Accident rates – measure of the number and frequency of accidents for the volume of traffic on a roadway section.

Auxiliary lane – additional lane, usually between interchanges, to improve traffic flow of on- and off-ramp vehicular traffic.

Braided ramps – a method of providing direct access to a roadway which separates on- and off-ramp traffic to produce more efficient ingress and egress. The term “braided” refers to the visual appearance of the ramps from an aerial view.

CDOT noise abatement criteria – absolute noise levels specified in CDOT’s formal adopted policy that determine when abatement measures will be considered.

Collector-distributor – a one-way road parallel to the main traffic lanes providing access to or from more than one ramp; collects traffic from on-ramps or the main lanes, and distributes traffic to off-ramps or back to the main lanes; minimizes the number of interactions with thru traffic, which can increase capacity and safety.

Colorado Tolling Enterprise – the non-profit, business enterprise established by the Colorado State Legislature for the purpose of tolling roadways to provide an alternative mechanism for funding roadway improvements in the state.

Congestion – state of overcrowding on a roadway, making movement slow or difficult. Defined by the C-470 EA as level of service E or worse.

Delay – the difference in travel times between congested and non-congested traffic conditions.

Environmental justice – a 1994 Presidential Executive Order directed every Federal agency to make environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing the effects of all programs, policies, and activities on “minority populations and low-income populations.”

General purpose lanes – open to all vehicles.

High-occupancy vehicle – vehicles with more than some minimum number of occupants. Usually used in terms of having access to a designated lane for such vehicles, promoting the use of carpools and reducing the number of vehicles on a roadway.

Hot-spot analysis – air quality analysis at an individual intersection.

Impact footprint – the limit of disturbance of a particular alternative.

ITS – a broad range of wireless and wire line communications-based information and electronics technologies, which when integrated into the transportation system’s infrastructure, and in vehicles themselves, relieve congestion, improve safety and enhance productivity.

Level of service – the standard used to evaluate traffic operating conditions of the transportation system. The scale varies from A (best) to F (worst).

Managed lanes – a congestion management strategy that seeks to manage congestion rather than solve it by adding capacity alone. Managed lanes are tolled lanes in which the cost of tolls is adjusted to reflect the level of congestion on the highway. During peak periods of heavy congestion, toll prices would be the highest in response to facility demand. During off-peak periods of lighter congestion, the toll would be lowered to reflect less demand.
Mobility enhancements – consisting of strategies to either reduce demand placed on, or maximize the capacity of, the existing facility.

Mode choice – range of transportation options available to the traveler, including private auto, bus, rail transit, and others.

No-Action Alternative – a future scenario in which the subject facility is left in its existing condition. The No-Action Alternative may include safety and maintenance improvements that are required to maintain roadway operation.

Noise attenuation – reduction of noise levels by use of a noise barrier.

Peak hour – a continuous 60 minute period that experiences the highest volume of the day. Urban roadways typically experience these peaks in volumes once during the morning and evening commute hours.

Reversible lanes concept – reversing the direction of flow in a dedicated roadway to accommodate the reversal of peak-hour traffic volumes in the AM and PM periods.

Right-of-way – real property and rights therein used for the construction, operation, or maintenance of a transportation or related facility funded under title 23 of the United States Code.

Riparian habitat – habitats located along or near a waterway.

Slip ramps – a method of ingress and egress between two parallel roadways in which a travel lane transitions horizontally from one roadway to the other, seemingly allowing vehicles to “slip” from one to the other.

T-Ramps – a method of providing direct access from the express lane to a cross street so that the express lane traffic is separated from the general purpose lane traffic. The “T” ramps will be developed on the inside portion of the express lanes, allowing for the use of a common retaining wall in developing the ramp. This will reduce the structure cost and minimize roadway width in the ramp area. The term “T-ramp” refers to the visual appearance of the ramps from an aerial view.

Travel demand management – a general term for strategies that reduce the peak hour demand for a facility by either shifting modes, shifting travel times, or increasing the number of occupants per vehicle.

Travel demand modeling – forecasting the future traffic demand on a roadway using future land use and demographics to generate the number of trips to be handled by a particular roadway network.

Value Express Lanes – see managed lanes