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Acronyms

AC	Asphalt Cement
ACI	Alligator Crack Index
AAH	Adopt-A-Highway
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway Officials
AF	Accounts Receivable
AR	Account receivable
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practices
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
CatEx	Categorical Exclusion (NEPA Compliance Documentation)
CFR	Code of Federal Register
CRS2LM	Cationic rapid set 2 with latex modified
CRS2P	Cationic rapid set 2 with polymers
CSS	Cationic slow set (cationic emulsion)
CSS-1h	Cationic Slow Set 1hard
CMZ	Channel Migration Zone
Corps	US Army Corps of Engineers
DES	Disaster and Emergency Services
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DNRC	Montana Department of Natural Resources & Conservation
EA/FONSI	Environmental Assessment/Finding of No Significant Impact (NEPA)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement (NEPA)
ETO	Emergency Travel Only
DEQ	Montana Department of Environmental Quality
EMS	Equipment Management System
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act (USFWS)
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
HazWhopper	Hazardous material waste handling, operation, procedures, preparedness, Emergency, response
MDT	Montana Department of Transportation
MEPA	Montana Environmental Policy Act
MFWP	Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks
MgCl	Magnesium Chloride
MOA/MOU	Memorandum of Agreement or Understanding
MMS	Maintenance Management System
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
NBIS	National Bridge Inspection Stands

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MSHA	Mine Safety Health Administration
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHS	National Highway System
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	National Park System
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
PNS	Pacific Northwest Snow fighters
PM 10	A level of non-attainment for particulates in the air
PvMS	Pavement Management System
RAP	Recycled Asphalt Pavement
RFP	Request for Proposals
RFQ	Request for Proposals
RWIS	Remote Weather Monitoring System
SPA 124	Montana Stream Protection Act Permit (MFWP)
SIP	State Improvement Plan
SMP	Special Maintenance Projects
STP	State Transportation Program
SS-1	Slow set 1 (anionic emulsion)
SS-1h	Slow set 1 hard
TAP	Transportation Awareness Program
T.A.P.E.R.	Temperature, Application, Product, Event, Results
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the Twenty-first Century
TMA	Truck-mounted attenuator
TODS	Tourist Oriented Directional Signs
404 Permit	Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit (Corps)
USFS	US Forest Service
USFWS	US Fish & Wildlife Service
VMS	Variable Message Sign

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Anti-Icing: is the early application of temperature suppressant chemicals to prevent snow and ice accumulation or prevent a hard bond of snow and ice to the pavement. This is preventative in nature.

Bank full width: is synonymous with floodplain and means that flat landscape feature immediately adjacent to most stream and river channels that begins at the edge of the bank full channel and receives over bank flow during most years (Dune and Leopold 1977).

Best Management Practice (BMP): physical, structural and/or managerial practices that, when used singly or in combination, reduce water quality and aquatic habitat impacts of maintenance activities.

Channel Migration Zone (CMZ): is synonymous with 100-year floodplain and means the lateral extent of likely movement along a stream reach with evidence of active stream channel movement over the past 100 years.

Clear zone: a roadside area, cleared of obstructions, designed to allow for vehicular recovery. Design area is determined by traffic speed, actual daily traffic, and horizontal curvature, and embankment slope (1996 AASHTO Roadside Design Guide).

Critical Areas: include the following areas and ecosystem: (a) Wetlands; (b) areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water; (c) fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas; (d) frequently flooded areas; and (e) geologically hazardous areas.

Danger Tree: Trees or snags, on or near the highway that are found to be weakened, unsound, undermined, leaning, or exposed so they may fall across the highway. When permission to remove the trees cannot be obtained, it is necessary to trim and do whatever else is reasonable to alleviate the hazard.

De-Icing: is the application of temperature suppressant chemicals to remove accumulated snow and ice. This is considered reactive in nature and requires more chemical.

Ditch: a drainage feature that is a constructed conveyance system that collects, conveys, channels, holds, inhibits or diverts the movement of storm water or ground water from the MDT facility and adjacent properties. It is not a channelized stream, or fish bearing stream.

Emergency: emergency consists of circumstances creating a substantial risk of loss, damage, interruption of services or threat to public health or safety that could not

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have been reasonably foreseen. An emergency is a situation involving an act of God, disasters, casualties, national defense or security measures, etc., and includes response activities that must be taken to prevent the imminent loss of human life or property (50 CFR 402.05).

Emergency Disaster Management: activities required to alleviate an emergency condition. Work activities are the same or similar to routine maintenance activities except that they are greater in magnitude and scope depending on the nature and intensity of the emergency. This work is not budgeted and/or scheduled and creates an immediate threat to life, the public, property or environmental degradation. This includes work accomplished on a damaged highway facility/element that has substantially retained the intended functionality of its original design. It does not include construction of new roadway elements. Examples include: erection, dismantling and maintenance of a Bailey bridge; establishment of detours and temporary minor structures; emergency traffic control; any work needed to protect and maintain the area affected by the emergency.

Forbs: a general name for any herbaceous plant, other than grass, which is found in grasslands or woodlands.

Maintenance Management System: (MMS): a specialized budget and accounting system for managers. The MMS is used for work planning, scheduling, performance evaluation, budgeting and expenditure control of maintenance activities.

Pre-wetting: is the controlled application of temperature suppressant chemicals to “burn” or “stick” abrasives to snow and ice pack.

Riparian Area: means the 300-foot (91.4 meter) slope distance from either side of the Channel Migration Zone (CMZ), or bankfull width, whichever is greater.

Routine Maintenance: budgeted work, performed routinely on a scheduled basis. It is intended to maintain the highway facility/element so that it substantially retains its original intended use and function. Examples include: sweeping and debris removal; cleaning ditches, culverts and catch basins; correcting moderate slides and slope failures; vegetation management and litter pickup; routine bridge maintenance; rest area operation and maintenance; pavement patching, crack sealing and routine surface treatment; restoration/replacement of traffic control devices; maintaining access control; drainage restoration; placing riprap; snow and ice removal; traffic control.

Sensitive (Critical) Areas: Sections of highways or highway features, the maintenance of which would detrimentally impact (directly or indirectly) fisheries or other aquatic species or habitat. Sensitive areas include: spawning streams and those inhabited by federally listed sensitive aquatic species, especially trout and other listed or candidate fish; those impaired water segments listed on DEQ 1996 “Section 303(d) List” for Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Plan development and restoration; those receiving direct

runoff from treated roads and highways where there would be less than 100:1 dilution; those where a large volume of highway runoff can directly reach small, poorly flushed ponds, lakes and wetlands; those where receiving water temperatures have warmed by the time highway runoff arrives; those areas where shallow ground water is overlain by coarse and permeable soils; facilities that allow surface water access to underground aquifers.

Thalweg: the line extending down a channel that follows the lowest elevation of the bed.

Unscheduled Maintenance: unanticipated activities that occur due to the unusual weather condition, vandalism, accident, etc. Work activities are conducted similar to routine maintenance activities except that work is unanticipated and poses imminent danger to the existing structures or traveling public. In cases of imminent danger, work will be only to repair existing structures, move obstructions, restore banks, protect property, or protect fish resources, to the serviceable function of its original design. It does not include construction of new roadway elements. **Examples include:** stream bank protection; bridge maintenance such as debris removal, scour abatement (approaches, abutments and piers); repair slides and slope failures; repair of culverts.