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## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

§	section
Applicant	Six County Association of Governments
ATV	all-terrain vehicle
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	best management practice
Board	Surface Transportation Board
Btu	British thermal units
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Cir.	Circuit
D&RGW	Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad
dba	decibels on the A-weighted scale
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
et seq.	and subsequent sections
I-15	Interstate 15
I-70	Interstate 70
ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission
ID	identification
LEDPA	Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOI	Notice of Intent
OEA	Office of Environmental Analysis
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PC&N	public convenience and necessity
Pub. L.	Public Law
RM	recommended mitigation
SCAOG	Six County Association of Governments (the Applicant)
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SPC	Sevier Power Company
spp.	various species
SR	State Route
Stat.	Statute
SUFCO	Southern Utah Fuel Company
U.S.	United States

U.S. 28	U.S. Highway 28
U.S. 50	U.S. Highway 50
U.S. 89	U.S. Highway 89
UDNR	Utah Department of Natural Resources
UDOT	Utah Department of Transportation
UDWR	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
UPRR	Union Pacific Railroad
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VM	voluntary mitigation
VRM	Visual Resource Management [program]
vs.	versus
WMA	Wildlife Management Area

## Glossary of Terms

<b>adverse environmental impact</b>	A negative effect, resulting from the implementation of a proposed action, that serves to degrade or diminish an aspect of human or natural resources.
<b>Applicant</b>	Six County Association of Governments.
<b>attainment area</b>	An area that EPA has classified as complying with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) specified under the Clean Air Act.
<b>A-weighted sound level (dBA)</b>	The most commonly used measure of noise, expressed in “A-weighted” decibels (dBA), is a single-number measure of sound severity that accounts for the various frequency components in a way that corresponds to human hearing.
<b>ballast</b>	Crushed rock used to distribute weight, keep the ties in place, allow water to drain away, protect track from the effects of frost heaving, facilitate maintenance by keeping track up off the ground, retard the growth of vegetation, and provide firm yet resilient support.
<b>best management practice (BMP)</b>	Technique that various parties (for example, the construction industry) use to provide protection from adverse impacts to the environment. The Board may designate these techniques as mitigation measures.
<b>Board</b>	The Surface Transportation Board.
<b>Clean Air Act (Clean Air Act Amendments)</b>	The primary Federal law that protects the nation’s air resources. The Clean Air Act is comprised of the Clean Air Act of 1970 and the subsequent amendments, including the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (42 USC 7401–7671g). This act establishes a comprehensive set of standards, planning processes, and requirements to address air pollution problems and reduce emissions from major sources of pollutants.



<b>Clean Water Act</b>	<p>The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendment of 1972 (33 USC 1251 et seq.) is the primary Federal law that protects the nation’s waters, including lakes, rivers, aquifers, and coastal areas. Specifically, the Clean Water Act provides for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Requires major industries to meet performance standards to ensure pollution control.</li><li>• Charges States and tribes with setting specific water quality standards appropriate for area water and developing pollution-control programs to meet them.</li><li>• Protects valuable wetlands and other aquatic habitats through a permitting process that conducts land-development activities and other activities in an environmentally sound manner.</li></ul>
<b>condition</b>	<p>A provision that the Board imposes as part of any decision that requires action by one or more of the Applicants.</p>
<b>Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)</b>	<p>Federal agency responsible for developing regulation and guidance for agencies implementing the National Environmental Policy Act.</p>
<b>criteria pollutant</b>	<p>Any of six emissions (lead, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, and particulate matter) regulated under the Clean Air Act, for which area must meet national air quality standards.</p>
<b>critical habitat</b>	<p>The specific site within the geographical area occupied by threatened or endangered species that includes the physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species. These areas may require special management considerations or protection. These areas may include specific sites outside the geographical areas occupied by the species at the time of the listing that are essential for the conservation of the species.</p>
<b>cumulative effect</b>	<p>Impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the proposed action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of which agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such actions. Cumulative effects result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.</p>
<b>dBA</b>	<p>Adjusted decibel level. A sound measurement that adjusts to noise by filtering out certain frequencies to make it analogous to the sound perceived by the human ear. It applies what is known as an “A-weighting” scale to acoustical measurements.</p>
<b>emissions</b>	<p>Air pollutants that enter the atmosphere.</p>

<b>endangered species</b>	A species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and is protected by state and/or federal laws.
<b>Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</b>	A document that the CEQ regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act requires Federal agencies to prepare for major projects or legislative proposals with the potential to significantly affect the environment. A tool for decision-making, it describes the positive and negative environmental effects of the undertaking and alternative actions and measures to reduce or eliminate potentially significant environmental impacts.
<b>environmental justice</b>	The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income by identifying and addressing the effects of transportation projects on the public, especially high or adverse impacts to minority or low-income populations.
<b>Executive Order (EO) 11988</b>	Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, requires Federal agencies to take actions to reduce the risk of flood damage and directs agencies to evaluate the potential effects of actions they may take or allow in floodplains and to consider alternatives to avoid adverse effects.
<b>fill</b>	The term used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) that refers to the placement of suitable materials (for example, soils, aggregates, concrete structures, etc.) within water resources under USACE's jurisdiction.
<b>floodplain</b>	The lowlands adjoining inland and coastal waters and relatively flat areas and flood-prone offshore islands, including, at a minimum, those areas that have a 1 percent or greater chance of flood in any given year (also known as a 100-year or a Zone A floodplain).
<b>habitat</b>	The place(s) where plant or animals species generally occur(s) including specific vegetation types, geologic features, and hydrologic features. The continued survival of that species depends on the intrinsic resources of the habitat.
<b>hazardous materials</b>	Substances or materials that the Secretary of Transportation has determined are capable of posing an unreasonable risk to human health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, as designated under 49 CFR 172 and 173.

<b>hazardous wastes</b>	Waste materials that, by their nature, are inherently dangerous to handle or dispose of (for example, old explosives, radioactive materials, some chemicals, some biological wastes), as designated under 40 CFR 261. Usually, industrial operations produce these waste materials.
<b>highway/rail at-grade road crossing</b>	The general area of an intersection of a public or private highway and a railroad where the intersecting rail and highway traffic are at the same level.
<b>historic property</b>	Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The term “eligible for inclusion in the NRHP” pertains to both properties that the Secretary of the Interior has formally determined to be eligible and to all other properties that meet NRHP listing criteria.
<b>horn noise (train)</b>	Noise that occurs when locomotives sound warning horns in the vicinity of highway/rail at-grade crossings.
<b>jurisdictional wetland</b>	Wetlands that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulates under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1344).
<b><math>L_{dn}</math></b>	The day-night average noise sound level, which is the receptor’s cumulative noise exposure from all noise events over a full 24 hours. This is adjusted to account for the perception that noise at night is more bothersome than the same noise during the day.
<b><math>L_{eq}</math></b>	The sound level equivalent, which is the energy-averaged sound pressure level over a specified time interval.
<b><math>L_{max}</math></b>	The RMS (root mean squared) maximum level of a noise source or environment where peak is the maximum level of the raw noise source.
<b>low-income population</b>	A population composed of persons whose median household income is below the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines.
<b>mainline</b>	A principal track, other than an auxiliary track, designed by timetable or special instructions, on which train movements are generally authorized and controlled by the train dispatcher.
<b>minority population</b>	A population composed of persons who are Black (non-Hispanic), Hispanic, Asian American, American Indian, or Alaskan Native.
<b>mitigation</b>	An action taken to prevent, reduce, or eliminate adverse environmental effects.

<b>National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)</b>	Air pollutant concentration limits established by EPA for the protection of human health, structures, and the natural environment.
<b>National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)</b>	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 USC 4321–4347; PL 91-190) is the basic national charter for the protection of the environment. It establishes policy, sets goals, and provides means for carrying out the policy. Its purpose is to provide for the establishment of a Council on Environmental Quality and to instruct Federal agencies on what they must do to comply with the procedures and achieve the goals of NEPA.
<b>National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)</b>	The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470–470 et seq.; PL 89-665), is the basic legislation of the nation’s historic preservation program that established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Section 106 review process. Section 106 of the NHPA requires every Federal agency to “take into account” the effects of its undertakings on historic properties.
<b>National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)</b>	Administered by the National Park Service, the nation’s master inventory of known historic properties, including buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the Federal, state, and local levels.
<b>No-Action Alternative</b>	The Proposed Action does not take place under this alternative; also, the present setting for the pre-action conditions.
<b>noise</b>	Any undesired sound or unwanted sound.
<b>noise contour</b>	Line plotted on a map or drawing connecting points of equal sound levels.
<b>noise-sensitive receptor</b>	Location where noise can interrupt ongoing activities and can cause community annoyance, especially in residential areas. The Board’s environmental regulations include schools, libraries, hospitals, residences, retirement communities, and nursing homes as examples of noise-sensitive receptors.
<b>non-attainment area</b>	An area that EPA has classified as not complying with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards promulgated under the Clean Air Act.
<b>Office of Environmental Analysis (OEA)</b>	The Office of Environmental Analysis is responsible for directing the environmental-review process in pertinent cases before the Surface Transportation Board, conducting independent analyses of all environmental data, and making environmental recommendations to the Board members.

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<b>particulate matter (PM)</b>	Airborne dust or aerosols.
<b>prime farmland</b>	According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service, land having the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed forage, fiber, and oilseed crops.
<b>rail yard</b>	A system of tracks of defined limits for the purpose of storing and sorting cars.
<b>receptor</b>	See <i>noise-sensitive receptor</i> .
<b>right-of-way</b>	The strip of land for which an entity (for example, a railroad) has a property right to build, operate, and maintain a linear structure, such as a road, railroad, or pipeline.
<b>riparian</b>	Relating to, living or located on, or having access to the bank of a natural water course, sometimes also a lake or tidewater.
<b>scoping</b>	The process for determining the scope of environmental issues to address in the EIS and their potential significance.
<b>Section 106</b>	Refers to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended through 1992 (16 USC 470). Section 106 requires a Federal agency head performing a Federal undertaking to take into account the undertaking's effects on historic properties.
<b>sensitive receptor</b>	See <i>noise-sensitive receptor</i> .
<b>service</b>	The official notification and delivery of Board decisions and notices (including environmental documents) by the Secretary of the Board to persons involved in a particular proceeding.
<b>siding</b>	A track parallel to a main track that is connected to the main track at each end. A siding is used for passing and/or storing trains.
<b>switch</b>	The portion of the track structure used to direct cars and locomotives from one track to another.
<b>switching</b>	The activity of moving cars from one track to another in a yard or where tracks go into a railroad customer's facility.
<b>threatened species</b>	A species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or part of its range and is protected by state and/or Federal law.
<b>tipple</b>	A structure used at a mine to load the extracted product (for example, coal or ores) for transport, typically into railroad hopper cars.

<b>turnout</b>	A mechanical installation that enables trains to be guided from one track to another, such as at a railway junction or where a spur or siding branches off.
<b>wayside train noise</b>	Train noise adjacent to the right-of-way that comes from sources other than the horn, such as engine noise, exhaust noise, and noise from steel train wheels rolling on steel rails.
<b>wetlands</b>	According to 40 CFR 230.41, “areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions,” generally including swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.
<b>wye</b>	Y-shaped intersection of rail line.