

A

As-Built Plans –project record plans that are developed during the construction of a project and finalized by the Audit section of the Bureau of Construction. These plans are intended to note all alterations to the design during the construction of the project.

B

Best Management Practice (BMP) – A proven and accepted structural, vegetative or non-structural measure that reduces erosion, sediment or peak storm discharge.

C

Clear zone – The total roadside border area, starting at the edge of the traveled way, available for safe use by errant vehicles. The desired width is dependent upon the traffic volumes, speeds, and roadside geometry.

Culvert – A closed conduit for the passage of surface water under a roadway or other impediment.

D

Designer – The person responsible for the design of the project. This could be DOT or Consultant personnel.

Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) - It shall be the policy of the New Hampshire Department of Transportation (NHDOT) to ensure nondiscriminatory opportunity for Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE's) to participate in the performance of all contracts and subcontracts financed with Federal funds as specified by the regulations of the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT), Federal Highway Administration and as set forth below.

E

Energy dissipator - A device designed for the purpose of reducing velocity, energy and turbulence of discharged water.

Erosion - Wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents.

F

Floodplain- Areas, adjacent to a stream or river, subject to flooding during a storm event that occurs, on average, every 100 years.

Floodway - The channel of a river or stream, and those portions of the floodplains adjoining the channel, that are reasonably required to efficiently carry and discharge the peak flow of the regulatory flood of any river or stream.

Freeboard - The vertical distance from the top of an embankment to the highest water elevation expected for the largest design storm stored.

G

Geodetic Survey - A survey of a large land area in which corrections are made for the curvature of the earth's surface.

H

Hydrograph - A graph showing variation in the water depth or discharge in a stream or channel versus time.

I

Infiltration - The downward movement of water from the surface to the subsoil.

N

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) - A provision of the Clean Water Act that prohibits discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States unless a special permit is issued by the EPA or state.

P

Photogrammetry – the science of making reliable measurements by the use of photographs and especially aerial photographs (as in surveying)

Planimetric – made by means of an instrument for measuring the area of a plane figure (planimeter) by tracing its boundary line.

Proposal – The assembled set of contract provisions used to administer the project. This document contains project specific requirements, Federal and State requirements and required permits.

S

Sediment - Particles of soil and rock transported, carried, or deposited by water.

Spillway - An open or closed channel used to convey excess water from a reservoir.

Stormwater runoff - The water from precipitation running off from the surface of a drainage area during and immediately following a period of rain.

Storm Sewer – A closed conduit for conducting stormwater that has been collected by inlets or other means.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) - A plan for developing and implementing stormwater pollution prevention measures for construction projects.

T

Traverse - A line surveyed across a plot of ground.

U

Unit Prices – Prices assigned to items in the contract. The history of these prices are kept in a database and summarized in a quarterly report published on the Departments website.

W

Water Quality Volume (WQV) – The volume of water equivalent to the volume of runoff attributable to the first one inch of rainfall (using the Unified Sizing Criteria).