

H. Glossary and Acronyms

H.1 Glossary

100-Year Flood – A stream flow caused by a discharge that is exceeded, on the average, only once in 100 years. A 100-year flood has a 1% chance of occurrence in any given year.

Acre-foot. A unit of measure for water demand and supply. The volume of 1 acre-foot would cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot and is equal to 325,851 gallons.

Air Pollution Control District (APCD). A regional government bureau responsible for attainment and management of air quality standards through permitting and regulating of the emission sources.

Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). Outlines rules and regulations for improving and maintaining the quality of air in the region.

Air quality standard. The specified average concentration of an air pollutant in ambient air during a specified time period, at or above which level the public health may be at risk; equivalent to Ambient Air Quality Standard (AAQS).

Alluvial: soil or sediments which have been eroded, reshaped by water in some form, and redeposited.

Ambient. Surrounding on all sides.

Ambient air. Any unconfined portion of the atmosphere; the outside air.

Ambient Air Quality Standard (AAQS). A state measure of the level of air contamination that is not to be exceeded in order to protect human health.

Ampere. A unit of electric current in the meter-kilogram-second system.

Average Daily Trip (ADT). Number of vehicles traveling per normal day on a roadway.

Background. A distance zone which refers to the area or scenery behind the main object of consideration.

Backfill. Earth that is replaced after a construction excavation.

Bar. Accumulations of bed material (in a stream or river) positioned successfully downstream on the opposite side of the channel.

Baseflow. Groundwater seepage into a stream channel.

Baseline. A set of existing conditions against which change is to be described and measured.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂). A colorless, odorless gas produced when any carbon-based fuel is burned. Also produced via animal respiration.

Carbon monoxide (CO). A colorless, odorless, toxic gas produced by incomplete combustion of carbon in fossil fuels.

Cathodic protection. An anti-corrosion technique for metal installations; pipelines, tanks, and buildings in which weak electric currents are established to offset the current associated with metal corrosion.

Circuit. An electrical device that provides a path for electrical current to flow.

CNEL – Community Noise Equivalent Level; the averaging of noise levels on a measurement scale of decibels that increases the actual noise measurement, to account for an increased sensitivity to noise during late evening, nighttime, and morning hours (the increments are 5 dB from 7 to 10 p.m. and 10 dB from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m.).

Conductor. A substance or medium (wire) that conducts an electrical charge.

Conductor, bundled. Multiple conductors per phase used to increase the amount of current that may be carried.

Corona Noise. Noise, dependent on weather conditions, caused by partial discharges on insulators and in air surrounding electrical conductors of overhead power lines.

Corrosivity. An estimate of the potential for soil-induced chemical action that dissolves or weakens uncoated shell.

Current. The amount of electric charge flowing past a specified circuit point per unit time.

Decibel. A unit used to express relative difference in power or intensity, usually between two acoustic or electric signals. The A-weighted decibel scale (dBA) represents the relative insensitivity of the human ear to low-pitched sounds; decibels are logarithmic units that compare the wide range of sound intensives to which the human ear is sensitive.

Double-circuit. A transmission line where two circuits are carried on the same structure.

Electric field. A region of space characterized by the existence of a force generated by electric charge.

Emission. Unwanted substances released by human activity into air or water.

Emission limit. A regulatory standard that restricts the discharge of an air pollutant into the atmosphere.

Emission, primary. An emission that is treated as inert (non-reactive).

Emission, secondary. Unwanted substances that are chemical byproducts of reactive primary emissions.

Environmental Impact Report (EIR). An environmental impact assessment document prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Fault. A fracture or zone of fractures in rock strata which have undergone movement that displaces the sides relative to each other, usually in a direction parallel to the fracture. Abrupt movement on faults is a cause of most earthquakes.

Foreground. A distance zone which refers to the area or scenery in front of the main object of consideration. Refers to the part of the view which is nearest to the observer or location in question.

Fugitive dust. Pulverized soil particles that are introduced into the air through activities such as soil cultivation or vehicles operating on dirt roadways.

Hazard Index. The estimated exposure to a given substance being discharged from a facility divided by the acceptable exposure level for that substance summed over all pollutants.

Hertz (Hz). A unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second.

Hydrocarbons, nonmethane. Mixture or concentration of hydrocarbons with the methane fraction ignored. One of many formulations for reactive hydrocarbons.

Hydrocarbons, reactive. Mixture or concentration of hydrocarbons with fraction assumed to be non-reactive removed from consideration.

Insulator. A material such as glass or porcelain with negligible electrical or thermal conductivity.

Inversion. A layer of air in the atmosphere in which the temperature increases with altitude at a rate greater than normal (adiabatic). Pollutants tend to be trapped below the inversion.

Key Observation Point (KOP). One or a series of points on a travel route or at a use area where the view of the proposed Project would be most revealing.

Kilohertz (KHz). A unit of alternating current or electromagnetic wave frequency equal to one thousand hertz (1,000 Hz).

Kilovolt (kV). A unit of electromotive force equal to 1,000 volts.

Kilowatt (kW). A unit of power equal to 1,000 watts.

L₁₀. An average of noise levels that are exceeded 10 percent of the time during the measurement period.

Leq. Average level of sound determined over a specific period of time.

Lead Agency – The agency responsible for preparation of the CEQA document. For the proposed Project, the CPUC is the Lead Agency under CEQA.

Level of Service (LOS). A measure of roadway congestion, ranging from A (free-flowing) to F (highly congested).

Liquefaction. The process of making or becoming liquid (soils). Earthquakes can cause liquefaction where intense shaking forces loosely packed, water-logged sediments to become loose.

Load centers. Major areas of electricity consumption such as large cities or large industrial facilities.

Magnetic field. A condition found in the region around a magnet or an electric current, characterized by the existence of a detectable magnetic force at every point in the region and by the existence of magnetic poles.

Middleground. A distance zone which refers to the area or scenery approximately at the same distance/around the main object of consideration. This refers to the space between the foreground and the background.

Monitoring station. A mobile or fixed site equipped to measure instantaneous or average ambient air pollutant concentrations.

Nitric oxide (NO). A molecule of one nitrogen and one oxygen atom. Usually results from combustion of organic substances containing nitrogen and from recombination of nitrogen decomposed in air during high-temperature combustion.

Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). A molecule of one nitrogen and two oxygen atoms. Results usually from further oxidation of NO in the atmosphere. Ozone accelerates the conversion.

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x). Poisonous and highly reactive gases produced when fuel is burned at high temperatures, causing nitrogen in the air to combine with oxygen.

Noise level, median. The level of noise exceeded 50 percent of the time. Usually specified as either the daytime or the nighttime median noise level. Also given the designation L₅₀.

Oxidant. A mixture of chemically oxidizing compounds formed from ultraviolet stimulated reactions in the atmosphere, with ozone a principal fraction.

Ozone (O₃). A molecule of three oxygen atoms. A colorless gas formed by a complex series of chemical and photochemical reaction of reactive organic gases, principally hydrocarbons, with the oxides of nitrogen, which is harmful to the public health, the biota, and some materials.

Particulate matter (particulates). Very fine sized solid matter or droplets, typically averaging one micron or smaller in diameter. Also called “aerosol.”

Percolation. The movement and filtering of fluid through porous material.

Proponent’s Environmental Assessment (PEA). Required by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) when filing application for a Permit to Construct (PTC).

Pool. Deep zones (in a stream or river) located directly opposite from bars.

Right-of-way (ROW). The strip of land over which facilities such as power lines are built.

Ruderal. Growing where the natural vegetation cover has been disturbed.

Saturation zone. Area of ground with ground water: the zone below the water table that is saturated with ground water.

Seedbank. The layer of topsoil containing native plant seed material, which is frequently used as a “seed bank” for revegetation of native plants.

Seismicity. The relative frequency and distribution of earthquakes.

Sensitive receptor. Land uses adjacent to or within proximity to the proposed Project that could be impacted by construction, operation, and maintenance activities.

Single-circuit. A transmission line where one circuit is carried on a structure.

Substation. A subsidiary station where electricity is transformed for distribution by a low-voltage network.

Substrate. Geologic term describing soil or geologic layers underlying the ground surface.

Subtransmission Line. Subtransmission lines carry voltages that are less than the long-distance high-voltage transmission line system, but are higher than the voltages carried by the local distribution lines. The voltages carried by subtransmission lines are generally less than 200 kV; typically 115 kV or 66kV. Subtransmission lines typically connect the major transmission substation to the local distribution substation.

Sulfates. Compounds in air or water that contain four oxygen atoms for each sulfur atom. See SO_x.

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂). A corrosive and poisonous gas produced from the complete combustion of sulfur in fuels.

Sulfur oxides (SO_x). The group of compounds formed during combustion or thereafter in the atmosphere of sulfur compounds in the fuel, each having various levels of oxidation, ranging from two oxygen atoms for each sulfur atom to four oxygen atoms.

Terrestrial. Related to or living on land. Terrestrial biology deals with upland areas as opposed to shorelines or coastal habitats.

Tributary. A stream that flows into a larger stream or other body of water.

Turbidity. Cloudiness or muddiness of water, resulting from suspended or stirred up particles.

Viewer Exposure. Describes the degree to which viewers are exposed to views of the landscape. Viewer exposure considers landscape visibility (the ability to see the landscape), distance zones (proximity of viewers to the subject landscape), number of viewers (low to high), and the duration of view (brief to extended).

Visual sensitivity. Consideration of people's uses of various environments and their concerns for maintenance of scenic quality and open-space values; examples of areas of high visual sensitivity would be areas visible from scenic highways, wilderness areas, parks, recreational water bodies, etc.

Visual Quality. A measure of the overall impression or appeal of an area as determined by particular landscape characteristics such as landforms, rockforms, water features, and vegetation patterns, as well as associated public values. The attributes of variety, vividness, coherence, uniqueness, harmony, and pattern contribute to visual quality classifications of indistinctive (low), common (moderate), and distinctive (high).

Volt. A unit of electric potential difference across a conductor when a current of one ampere dissipates one watt of power.

Voltage. The rate at which energy is drawn from a source that produces a flow of electricity in a circuit, expressed in volts.

Volume to Capacity (V/C) Ratio. A measure of the capacity of a roadway. When V/C is 100 percent, no more traffic can be accommodated.

H.2 List of Acronyms

AAQS	Ambient air quality standards
AB	Assembly Bill
ACOE	Army Corps of Engineers
ACSR	Aluminum conductor steel-reinforced
ADT	Average daily traffic
AF	Acre feet
AGR	Agricultural Supply
ALUC	Airport Land Use Commission
ALUCP	Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan
APM	Applicant Proposed Measure
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
AQMPs	Air Quality Management Plans
BMP	Best Management Practice
BT	Boom Truck
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CAGN	California gnatcatcher
CAISO	California Independent System Operator
Cal-EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CalARP	California Accidental Release Prevention
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CAL-OSHA	California Occupation and Safety Health Administration
CalRecycle	Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBC	California Building Code
CCAA	Clean Air Act of 1988
CCCC	California Climate Change Center
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEC	California Energy Commission
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGS	California Geological Survey
CH ₄	Methane
CI	Coccidioides immitis
CI/KR	Critical infrastructure/key resources
CPRC	California Public Resources Code
CMLUCA	California Military Land Use Compatibility Analysis

CMM	Construction Mitigation Manager
CMLP	California Missing Linkages Project
CMP	Congestion Management Plan
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CO _{2e}	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
COLD	Cold Freshwater Habitat
CPCN	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRMP	Cultural Resources Management Plan
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	Decibel
dBA	A-Weighted Sound Level
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DEH	Department of Environmental Health (County of Riverside)
DHS	Department of Health Services
DOC	California Department of Conservation
DPM	Diesel particulate matter
DPR 523	Department of Parks and Recreation Form
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EDR	Environmental Data Resources, Inc.
EHC	Environmental Health Criteria
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ELF	Extremely Low Frequency
EMF	Electric and magnetic fields
EMWD	Eastern Municipal Water District
EOP	Emergency Operation Plan
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESAs	Environmentally Sensitive Areas
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FMMP	Farmland Monitoring and Mapping Program
FMP	Field Management Plan
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
FRC	Fault return conductor
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
g	Gravity
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GO	General Order

GS	Guard structures
GTC	Geotechnical Consultants, Inc.
GWP	Global Warming Potential
GWR	Ground Water Recharge
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
HP	Horsepower
HR	Hydrologic Region
HMMP	Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
HRMP	Habitat Restoration and Management Plan
HSAs	Hydrologic Subareas
HUs	Hydrologic Units
I	Interstate
IBC	International Building Code
ICC	International Code Council
ICU	Intersection capacity utilization
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IND	Industrial Service Supply
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
Kcmil	1000 circular mils
KOPs	Key Observation Points
kV	kilovolt
LACM	Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History
LED	Light emitting diodes
Leq	Equivalent Noise Level
Lmax	Maximum Noise Level
Lmin	Minimum Noise Level
Ln	Percentile Noise Level
LOS	Level of service
LPS	Low-pressure sodium
LQG	Large Quantity Generator
LRA	Local Responsibility Areas (under CAL FIRE)
LST	Localized thresholds of significance
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
LVB	Least Bell's vireo
LWS	Lightweight Steel
M	Magnitude
mG	milligauss
mg/L	milligram per liter
MCLs	Maximum Contaminant Levels
MDC	Murrieta Development Code
MEER	Mechanical and Electrical Equipment Rooms
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
MSHCP	Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MUN	Municipal and Domestic Supply
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NBMP	Nesting Bird Management Plan

NCCP	Natural Communities Conservation Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NIPP	National Infrastructure Protection Plan
NO ₂	Nitrous Oxide
NOAA	National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NRCS	National Resource Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O ₃	Ozone
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OEHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OHGW	Overhead Ground Wire
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
OPGW	Overhead optical ground wire
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCE	Passenger car equivalent
PEA	Proponent's Environmental Assessment
PERP	Portable Equipment Registration Program
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
PGAs	Peak Ground Accelerations
PM	Particulate matter
PM ₁₀	Respirable particulate matter
PM _{2.5}	Fine particulate matter
POW	Hydropower Generation
PPV	Peak particle velocity
PRC	Public Resources Code
PROC	Industrial Process Supply
PSE	Participating Special Entity
PSHA	Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Assessment
PTC	Permit to Construct
PUHSD	Perris Union High School District
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
RCFCWCD	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
RCFD	Riverside County Fire Department
RCHCA	Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency
RCRA	Resources Conservation and Recovery Act
RCTC	Riverside County Transportation Commission
REC1	Contact Water Recreation
REC2	Non-contact Water Recreation
ROD	Record of Decision
ROW	Right-of-way
RPS	Renewable Portfolio Standard
RTA	Riverside Transit Agency
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board

SAC	Stranded aluminum conductor
SARWQCB	Santa Ana Regional water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SBCM	San Bernardino County Museum
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCE	Southern California Edison
SDRWQCB	San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board
SEL	Sound Exposure Level
SF6	Sulfur Hexafluoride
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SLF	Scared Land File
SO2	sulfur dioxide
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure
SR	State Route
SRA	Source Receptor Areas
SR	State Responsibility Areas (under CAL FIRE)
SVP	Society of Vertebrate Paleontology
SWLF	Southwestern willow flycatcher
SWP	State Water Project
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TACs	Toxic air contaminants
TC	Traffic Control
TCPs	Traditional Cultural Properties
TCR	Transportation concept reports
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TIS	Traffic Impact Studies
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TSP	Tubular steel pole
TWW	Treated Wood Waste
UBC	Uniform Building Code
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VMT	vehicle-miles-traveled
V/C	Volume/Capacity ratio
Vdb	Vibration Decibels
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VS-VC	Visual Sensitivity–Visual Change
VSSP	Valley South Subtransmission Project
WARM	Warm Freshwater Habitat
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirements
WEAP	Worker Environmental Awareness Plan

WHO	World Health Organization
WILD	Wildlife Habitat
WLF	Willow fly catcher
WRCMSHCP	Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan