

CHAPTER 9 DEFINITIONS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND ACRONYMS

9.1 DEFINITIONS

above grade– The location of a structure or transit guideway above the surface of the ground (also known as elevated or aerial).

acre– A unit of measurement of area equivalent to 43,560 square feet.

aerial guideway– Generally a longer bridge structure that is located above existing grade to cross over a wide road or multiple railroad.

alight– To get down, as from a vehicle; dismount.

alignment– The horizontal and vertical ground plan of a roadway, railroad, transit route, or other facility.

alluvium– Deposits resulting from the operations of water including floodplains, lakes, rivers, and fans at the foot of mountain slopes.

AM Peak– The morning commute period, about two hours, during which the greatest movement of passengers occurs, generally from home to work; the portion of the morning service period when the greatest level of ridership is experienced and service provided.

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA)– The law passed by Congress in 1990 that makes it illegal to discriminate against people with disabilities in employment, services provided by state and local governments, public and private transportation, public accommodations, and telecommunications.

AMTRAK (National Passenger Corporation)– A quasi-public corporation created by the federal Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 to improve and develop intercity passenger rail service throughout the United States.

aquifer– A permeable region of rock or soil through which groundwater can move.

aquitard– A material of low permeability that greatly slows the movement of groundwater.

at grade– The location of a structure or transit guideway at the same level as the ground surface.

ballast– Coarse gravel or crushed rock laid to form a bed for roads or railroads.

ballasted track– A track in which the rails are fastened to wood, concrete, or steel cross-ties that are embedded in ballast.

biotreatment– Filtering stormwater through vegetation and soils before discharging to the storm drain system.

bridge– A structure between abutments that spans a physical obstacle such as a road, river, or railroad tracks.

British thermal unit (BTU)– A unit of heat energy defined as the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water by 1 degree Fahrenheit. One Btu equals approximately 778.169 foot-pounds, 1.055 056 kilojoules, or 0.293 071 watt-hours.

box culvert- A device used to channel water, which may be used to allow water to pass underneath a roadway, railroad, or embankment.

bus shelter– A structure constructed near a bus stop to provide seating and protection from the weather for the convenience of waiting passengers.

bus stop– A curbside place where passengers board a transit vehicle or disembark from the vehicle.

bus turnout– Cutout in the roadside to permit a transit vehicle to dwell at a curb.

busway– A roadway reserved for buses only. It may be a grade-separated or controlled-access roadway. Also known as “Bus Lane.”

CAL3QHC– Microcomputer-based model used to predict carbon monoxide concentrations from motor vehicles at roadway intersections

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)– Modeled after the National Environmental Policy Act, this California state law encourages the protection of the environment through policies and procedural requirements.

candidate species– Any species of fish, wildlife, or plant that has been determined to be a candidate for listing under Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (amended).

capital– Long-term assets, such as property, buildings, roads, rail lines, and vehicles.

capital costs– Costs of long-term assets of a public transit system such as property, buildings, vehicles, etc.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP)– The list of capital projects for a 5- to 7-year programming period.

Capital Project– Construction and/or procurement of district assets, such as transit centers, transit vehicles, and track.

carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e)– A measurement used to account for the fact that different greenhouse gases (GHGs) have different potential to retain infrared radiation in the atmosphere and contribute to the greenhouse effect. This potential, known as the global warming potential of a GHG, is dependent on the lifetime, or persistence, of the gas molecule in the atmosphere.

Central Business District (CBD)– An area of a city that contains the greatest concentration of commercial activity: the “downtown.” The traditional downtown retail, trade, and commercial area of a city or an area of very high land evaluation, traffic flow, and concentration of retail business offices, theaters, hotels, and services.

commuter rail– Long-haul rail passenger service operating between metropolitan and suburban areas, whether within or across the geographical boundaries of a state, usually characterized by reduced fares for multiple rides, and commutation tickets for regular, recurring riders. Also known as “regional rail” or “suburban rail.”

conceptual engineering– A conceptual design of a project, including any alternatives or design options, at a feasibility level of engineering.

cone penetrometer tests– A testing method used to determine the geotechnical engineering properties of soils and delineating soil stratigraphy.

consist– A group of rail vehicles that make up a train.

corridor– A broad geographical band that follows a general directional flow or connects major sources of trips. It may contain a number of streets and highways and many transit lines and routes.

crossover– A pair of switches that connects two parallel rail tracks, allowing a train on one track to cross over to the other. When two crossovers are present in opposite directions, in the shape of an “X,” the four-switch configuration is called a double crossover.

cultural resources– Archaeological and historic resources that could be affected by a given project. Cultural resources include buildings, sites, districts, structures, or objects having historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance.

cumulative impact– The impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions.

dB– Decibel. Logarithmic scale measuring the intensity of sound (the sound pressure level).

dBA– Unit of sound level adjusted by frequency weightings to correspond to human hearing response. Referred to as “A-weighted” decibel.

disabled– With respect to an individual, a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities; a record of such an impairment; or being regarded as having such an impairment.

discretionary– Subject to the discretion of legislators or an administrator. The federal Section 5309 New Starts Program is an example of a discretionary program.

electromagnetic field (EMF)– A physical field produced by electrically charged objects; associated with electromagnetic radiation.

electromagnetic interference (EMI)– Electromagnetic interference may include the interruption, obstruction, or other degradation in the effective performance of electronic systems or equipment.

EMFAC2002– The emissions model approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency for use in California.

evapotranspiration– The return of water from the soil and from plants to the atmosphere by evaporation and transpiration.

express service– Express service is deployed in one of two general configurations: (1) A service generally connecting residential areas and activity centers via a high speed, nonstop connection (e.g., a freeway or exclusive right-of-way such as a dedicated busway with limited stops at each end for collection and distribution). Residential collection can be exclusively or partially undertaken using park-and-ride facilities. (2) Service operated nonstop over a portion of an arterial in conjunction with other local services. The need for such service arises where passenger demand between points on a corridor is high enough to separate demand and support dedicated express trips.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA)– A part of the United States Department of Transportation that administers the federal program of financial assistance to public transit.

fill– Earth used to create embankments or to raise low-lying areas in order to bring them to grade.

final engineering– The detailed design and production of plans and specifications for project construction.

Final Environmental Impact Report (Final EIR)– A report that responds to comments received on a Draft EIR in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

fixed guideway– Any public transportation facility utilizing and occupying a separate right-of-way or rails for the exclusive use of public transportation service, including but not limited to fixed rail, automated guideway transit, and exclusive facilities for buses and other high-occupancy vehicles; this term also

means a public transportation facility using a fixed catenary system and right-of-way that can be used by other forms of transportation.

floodplain– The part of the ground surface inundated with water on a recurring basis, usually associated with the 1 percent recurrence interval (100-year) flow.

frequency– The amount of time scheduled between consecutive buses or trains on a given route segment; in other words, how often the bus or train comes (also known as “headway”).

g– horizontal ground acceleration.

grade separated– A crossing of two forms of transportation paths (e.g., light rail tracks and a highway) at different levels to permit unconstrained operation.

gram– Unit of measurement of mass (metric system).

headway– The scheduled time interval between any two revenue vehicles operating in the same direction on a route. Headways may be “load” driven (i.e., developed on the basis of demand and loading standards) or “policy” based (i.e., dictated by policy decisions, such as service every 30 minutes during the peak periods and every 60 minutes during the base period).

hectare (ha)– A measure of area that equals 2.47 acres or 10,000 square meters.

high occupancy vehicle (HOV)– A “carpool,” or vehicle occupied by two or more persons.

high occupancy vehicle lane (HOV lane)– A system of exclusive lanes signed and striped for use by vehicles with multiple occupants (two or more persons). HOV lanes are designed on roadways to reduce traffic congestion, improve safety, reduce fuel consumption, and improve air quality.

high rail vehicle– A road vehicle that has been adapted to be able to run on both rails and roads.

intermodal– Those issues or activities that involve or affect one mode of transportation, including transportation connections, choices, cooperation, and coordination of various modes. Also known as “multimodal.”

intermodal facility– A building or site specifically designed to accommodate the meeting of two or more transit modes of travel.

Joint Powers Authority– A group of representatives from several entities that have agreed to undertake a joint operation venture. In the Santa Clara region, the Capitol Corridor Joint Powers Authority administers the Capitol Corridor Intercity Rail service between Sacramento and San Jose.

kilo– Prefix used in metric measurement, 1000.

kilojoule (kJ)– A common metric unit of work or energy, comparable to the British thermal unit (Btu). One kilojoule equals $9.47817120313 \times 10^{-4}$ BTU, 2.7778×10^{-4} watt-hour, or 0.737562149277 foot-pound force.

kiss-and-ride facility– The part of a park-and-ride facility where commuters are dropped off to board a public transportation vehicle.

Ldn– Day-Night Equivalent Sound Level. The A-weighted Leq for a 24-hour period with a 10-dB penalty imposed on noise that occurs during nighttime hours.

lead track– A track that branches off from a mainline track for access to a car storage yard or maintenance facility.

Leq– Equivalent Sound Level. The steady sound level that represents the same sound energy as varying sound levels over a specific time period (typically 1 hour or 24 hours).

Lmax– The maximum level during a single noise event.

Ln– The sound level exceeded “n” percent of the time.

level of service (LOS)– The operating level of an intersection or roadway segment can be described using the term “level of service.” LOS is a qualitative description of operation based on delay and maneuverability. It can range from “A,” representing free flow conditions, to “F,” representing gridlock.

light rail transit (LRT)– Lightweight passenger rail cars operating singly (or in short, usually two-car trains) of fixed rails in right-of-way that is not separated from other traffic for much of the way. Light rail vehicles are driven electrically, with power being drawn from an overhead electric line via a trolley or a pantograph. Also known as “streetcar,” “tramway,” or “trolley car.”

liter– Unit of measurement of volume (metric system).

local service– A type of operation that involves frequent stops and consequent low speeds, the purpose of which is to deliver and pick up transit passengers as close to their destinations or origins as possible.

locomotive wye– An arrangement of tracks in a triangular shape normally located at the end of a mainline track or railroad yard. Using switches, a wye enables trains to turn around.

m– Meter.

mainline track– The main track on a railroad; large railroads often have several mainlines.

maintenance-of-way track– A siding track used expressly for storage of track maintenance equipment or materials.

mass transit– Another name for “Mass Transportation” or “Public Transportation.”

mass transportation– Transportation by bus, rail, or other conveyance that can be either publicly or privately owned, providing general or special service to the public (but not including school buses or charter or sightseeing service) on a regular and continuing basis. Also known as “mass transit,” “public transportation,” and “transit.”

Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC)– The regional transportation planning agency covering the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area. MTC is responsible for reviewing applications, distributing federal and state transportation grants, and allocating certain transportation monies.

milliGauss (Mg)– A unit of magnetic flux density equal to 0.001 Gauss or 0.1 microTesla. The magnetic fields generated by power lines and electronic equipment are often measured in milliGauss.

mitigation– Measures taken to minimize adverse environmental impacts. Mitigation could reduce the magnitude and extent of an impact from a level of significance to a level of insignificance.

mph– miles per hour.

mT– microTesla. A common unit of magnetic field intensity equal to 10^{-6} Tesla. The unit is widely used to measure the strength of electromagnetic fields generated by power lines or electronic equipment. By comparison, the strength of the Earth’s magnetic field at the surface is about 50 microTeslas. One microTesla equals 0.01 Gauss.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)– The United States’ basic national charter for protecting the environment. It establishes policy and sets goals and provides means for carrying out the policy.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA)– The primary federal law pertaining to the protection of cultural resources.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)– A federal listing of historic resources protected under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

New Starts– Federal funding granted under Section 5309 (B) of the United States Code. These discretionary funds are made available for the construction of new fixed guideway systems or extensions of existing fixed guideway systems.

nonpoint source– Pertains to the discharge of pollutants into waters or air where the pollutant sources come from an area rather than a single source that can be pinpointed.

off-peak– Non-rush-hour periods of the day when travel activity is generally lower and less transit service is scheduled.

operating cost– The total costs to operate and maintain a transit system including labor, fuel, maintenance, wages and salaries, employee benefits, taxes, etc.

operating expense– Monies paid in salaries and wages, settlement of claims, maintenance of equipment and buildings, and rentals of equipment and facilities.

ozone– A major component of photochemical smog, which is formed in the atmosphere by the chemical reaction between nitrogen dioxide and organic gases in the presence of sunlight. Excessive levels of ozone can cause eye irritation, reduced visibility, vegetation damage, and aggravation of respiratory conditions. The biggest source of these gases is the automobile.

park-and-ride– A parking area intended for transit riders who arrive at transit stations by car.

park-and-ride facility– A parking garage and/or pavement used for parking passengers' automobiles, either free or for a fee, while they use transit agency facilities. Park-and-ride facilities are generally established as collector sites for rail or bus service. Park-and-ride facilities may also serve as collector sites for vanpools and carpools and as transit centers.

passenger miles– A measure of service utilization that represents the cumulative sum of the distances ridden by each passenger. It is normally calculated by summing the passenger load multiplied by the distance between individual bus stops. For example, ten passengers riding in a transit vehicle for 2 miles equals 20 passenger miles.

peak hour/peak period– The period with the highest ridership during the entire service day, generally referring to either the peak hour or peak several hours (peak period).

Phase 1– BART Silicon Valley Berryessa Extension; the first phase of the BART Silicon Valley evaluated as part of this SEIR-2.

pocket track– A third track located between two mainline tracks and connected at both ends to both tracks with crossovers, used for the temporary storage of trains.

PM₁₀– Particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter. (One micron is equal to one-millionth of a meter.)

PM_{2.5}– Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter; considered to be fine particulate matter.

PPV– Peak particle velocity. The maximum instantaneous peak in the velocity of an object’s vibratory motion. The PPV is used to define thresholds of potential building damage from vibration.

preliminary engineering– Refinements to a project’s design developed during conceptual engineering. Includes preliminary technical studies performed to determine relevant aspects of project location, any feasible alternatives or design options, and various costs and benefits before advancing the project into the detailed final design phase.

program– To assign funds to a project or to implement projects or policies.

retained cut– The construction of earth-retaining structures to support excavations where tracks are located below existing grade.

retained fill– The construction of retaining walls to support fill where tracks are raised above existing grade.

revenue– Receipts derived from or for the operation of transit service, including farebox revenue, revenue from other commercial sources, and operating assistance from governments. Farebox revenue includes all fares, transfer charges, and zone charges paid by transit passengers.

revenue service– When a revenue vehicle is in operation over a route and is available to the public for transport.

right-of-way (ROW)– The land over which a public road or rail line is built. An exclusive right-of-way is a road, lane, or other corridor designated exclusively for a specific purpose or for a particular group of users, such as light rail vehicles, buses, or other transportation facilities.

root-mean-square amplitude (RMS)– The average energy of vibration measured over a short time interval, usually 1 second. RMS vibration velocity is considered the best available measure of potential human annoyance from groundborne vibration.

route– A specified path taken by a transit vehicle, usually designated by a number or a name, along which passengers are picked up or discharged.

SCREEN3– Gaussian plume model used to provide maximum ground-level pollution concentrations for point, area, flare, and volume sources.

screenline– Vehicle trips crossing the county line on major roadways.

Section 106– Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

shoo-fly– A temporary track that is constructed to allow trains to continue to operate through a construction zone.

siding track– A track adjacent to a mainline track used for various purposes such as the storage of trains.

spur track– A short, dead-end track that diverges off a mainline track and ends at (serves) a business.

State Implementation Plan (SIP)– A plan for attaining national ambient air quality standards required by the Clean Air Act.

STA– Station or stationing. A precise point from which measurements in surveying are made.

station– A public transportation passenger facility.

subballast– A finer grained, granular material that provides additional support under the ballast.

tail track– A track that extends beyond the end of a terminal station or storage yard (located at the end of a mainline), used for storing cars or switching trains between tracks for a return trip.

transfer– The change from one transit vehicle to another.

transit center– A fixed location that has significant infrastructure, such as a waiting room, benches, restrooms, sales outlet, ticket or pass vending machines, and/or other services, where passengers transfer from one route or vehicle to another.

transit corridor– A broad geographic band that follows a general route alignment, such as a roadway or rail right-of-way, and includes a service area within that band that would be accessible to the transit system.

trip– The one-way operation of a revenue vehicle between two terminal points on a route. Trips generally noted as inbound, outbound, eastbound, westbound, etc. to identify directionality when being discussed or printed.

turnout– A split in the track used to switch a train between two different tracks.

US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)– The federal agency that administers the Federal Endangered Species Act and is responsible for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat, including wetland areas.

vehicle hours– The hours a vehicle travels while in revenue service (vehicle revenue hours) plus deadhead hours. For rail vehicles, vehicle hours refer to passenger car hours. Vehicle hours exclude hours for charter services, school bus service, operator training, and maintenance testing.

vehicle miles– The miles a vehicle travels while in revenue service (vehicle revenue miles) plus deadhead miles. For rail vehicles, vehicle miles refer to passenger car miles. Vehicle miles exclude miles for charter services, school bus service, operator training, and maintenance testing.

watershed– The part of the earth’s surface from which stormwater runoff flows to a single point.

wetlands– According to the US Army Corps of Engineers, wetlands are areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, under normal conditions, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, and similar areas and are subject to protection under Executive Order 11990 and Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act.

wye– An arrangement of tracks in a triangular shape, typically located at the end of a mainline track or railroad yard. Using switches, a wye enables trains to turn around.

yard– An area in a system used for maintaining, storing, or holding trains.

9.2 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

µg/L - micrograms per liter

µg/m³ - micrograms per cubic meter

µin - micro-inch

µT - microTesla

a.m. - ante meridiem (before noon)

AATC - Advanced Automatic Train Control

AB1X - California Assembly Bill 1X

ABAG - Association of Bay Area Governments

AC - alternating current

AC Transit - Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District

ACCMA - Alameda County Congestion Management Agency

ACCWP - Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program

ACE - Altamont Commuter Express

ACFCWCD - Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ACHP - Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

ACOE - Army Corps of Engineers

ACPWA - Alameda County Public Works Agency

ACSD - Alameda County Sewer District

ACTA - Alameda County Transit Authority

ACTIA - Alameda County Transportation Improvement Agency

ACWD - Alameda County Water District

ADA - Americans with Disabilities Act

ANSI - American National Standards Institute

APE - Area of Potential Effect

APM - Automated People Mover

APN - Assessor's Parcel Number

APS – alternative planning strategy

APTA - American Public Transportation Association

ASSR - Archaeological Survey and Sensitivity Report

AST - aboveground storage tank

ATSDR - Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

BA - Biological Assessment

BAAQMD - Bay Area Air Quality Management District

BART - San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit

BEIs - biological exposure indices

BMP - Best Management Practice

BO - Biological Opinion

BPA - Bonneville Power Administration

BRT - bus rapid transit

BTEX - benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes

BTU - British thermal unit

BWRTR - Biological and Wetland Resources Technical Report

CA SLIC - Spills, Leaks, Investigation and Cleanup Cost Recovery List

CAA - Federal Clean Air Act

CAAQS - California Ambient Air Quality Standards

CAFE - Corporate Average Fuel Economy

Cal EPA - California Environmental Protection Agency

Cal-ISO - California Independent System Operator

Caltrans - California Department of Transportation

CAP - Bay Area Clean Air Plan

Capitols - Capitol Corridor Intercity Rail Service

CARB - California Air Resources Board

CBC - California Building Code

CBD - Central Business District

CCAA - California Clean Air Act

CCR - California Code of Regulations

CCTV - closed-circuit television

CDFG - California Department of Fish and Game

CEC - California Energy Commission

CEMOF - Caltrain Equipment Maintenance and Operations Facility

CEQ - Federal Council on Environmental Quality

CEQA - California Environmental Quality Act

CERCLIS - Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Information

CERCLIS-NFRAP – CERCLIS – No Further Remedial Action Planned

CESA - California Endangered Species Act

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations

cfs - cubic feet per second

CGP - Construction General Permit

CH₄ - methane

CHMIRS - California Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System

CHP - California Highway Patrol

CHRIS - California Historical Resources Information System

CIDH - Cast In Drilled Hole

CIWMB - California Integrated Waste Management Board

CMGP - City of Milpitas General Plan

CMP - Congestion Management Program

CMS - Core Modification Study

CNDDDB - California Natural Diversity Database

CNG - compresses natural gas

CNPPA - California Native Plant Protection Act

CNPS - California Native Plant Society

CO - carbon monoxide

CO₂ - carbon dioxide

CO_{2e} - carbon dioxide equivalent

CONSENT - Superfund Consent Decrees List

CORRACTS - Corrective Action Sites

CPUC - California Public Utilities Commission

CRA – California Resources Agency

CRHR - California Register of Historical Resources

CRSB - Coast Range-Sierran Block

CRTP - Cultural Resources Treatment Plan

CUBC - California Uniform Building Code

CWA - Federal Clean Water Act

CWG - Community Working Group

CY - cubic yards

DC - direct current

dBA - A-weighted sound level

DHS - Department of Health and Services

DMM - deep mixing method

DPR - Department of Parks and Recreation

DTSC - Department of Toxic Substances Control

EDR - Environmental Data Resources

EIR - Environmental Impact Report

EIS - Environmental Impact Statement

EMF - electromagnetic field

EMI - electromagnetic interference

EO - Federal Executive Order

EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency

EPB - earth pressure balance

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

ERNS - Emergency Response Notification System

ESA - Environmentally Sensitive Area

ESU - Evolutionary Significant Units

FARES - First American Real Estate Solutions

Final EIR - Final Environmental Impact Report

FEIR – *2004 BART Extension to Milpitas, San Jose, and Santa Clara Final EIR*

FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency

FGP - Fremont General Plan

FHWA - Federal Highway Administration

FINDS - Facility Index System

FIRM - Flood Insurance Rate Map

FMC - Food Machinery Corporation

FRR - farebox recovery ratio

ft - feet

FTA - Federal Transit Administration

FST – floating slab track

FY - fiscal year

GBN - groundborne noise

GHG – greenhouse gas

GHz - gigahertz

GIS - Geographic Information System

GW - gigawatt

GWh - gigawatt-hours

HABS - Historic American Buildings Survey

HAER - Historic American Engineering Record

HAZNET - Hazardous Waste Information System

HAZWOPER - Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

HCM - 1994 Highway Capacity Manual

HCP - Habitat Conservation Plan

HFC - hydrofluorocarbon

Hg - mercury

HIP - Housing Implementation Program

HMIRS - Hazardous Materials Spill Incidents

HOV - high occupancy vehicle

HP Pavilion - Hewlett Packard Pavilion of San Jose

HPSR - Historic Property Survey Report

HRER - Historic Resource Evaluation Report

HUD - US Department of Housing and Urban Development

HVAC - heating, ventilation, and air conditioning

Hz - hertz

I-205 - Interstate 205

I-280 - Interstate 280

I-5 - Interstate 5

I-580 - Interstate 580

I-680 - Interstate 680

I-680 WS - Busway connector from I-680 to Warm Springs (Baseline Alternative)

I-880 - Interstate 880

ICG - ICG Communications, Inc.

ICNIRP - International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection

ISTEA - Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act

ITS - Intelligent Transportation System

JPB - Peninsula Corridor Joint Powers Board

km - kilometer

KNR - kiss-and-ride

kph - kilometers per hour

kV - kilovolt

kW - kilowatt

kWh - kilowatt hours

L3 - Level 3 Communications, Inc.

LAVTA - Livermore - Amador Valley Transit Authority

Lbs/in - pounds per inch

Ldn - day-night equivalent sound level

LOC - Letter of Concurrence

LOS - Level of Service

LPA - Locally Preferred Alternative

LQG - large quantity generator

LRT - light rail transit

LUST - leaking underground storage tank

MAX - Modesto Area Express

MBTA - Migratory Bird Treaty Act

MCE - maximum credible earthquake

MDPW - Milpitas Department of Public Works

MFS - MFS Worldcom

mG - milliGauss

mgd – million gallons per day

mG/kg - milliGauss per kilogram

MIS/AA - Major Investment Study/Alternatives Analysis

M_L - local magnitude

MLTS - Materials Licensing Tracking System

MMSP - Milpitas Midtown Specific Plan

MMT – million metric ton

MOS - Minimum Operating Segment

MOU - Memorandum of Understanding

mpg - miles per gallon

mph - miles per hour

MPO - Metropolitan Planning Organization

MRI - Magnetic Resonance Imaging

MSE - mechanically stabilized earth

MTBE - methyl tertiary-butyl ether

MTC - Metropolitan Transportation Commission

M_w - moment magnitude

MW - megawatt

MWh - megawatt-hour

N₂O – nitrous oxide

NA - not applicable

NAAQS - National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NAVD - North Atlantic Vertical Datum

NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act

NFPA - National Fire Protection Association

NHPA - National Historic Preservation Act

NO₂ - nitrogen dioxide

NOAA Fisheries - National Marine Fisheries Service

NOI - Notice of Intent

NOP - Notice of Preparation

NO_x - nitrogen oxides

NPDES - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NPL - National Priority List

NPS - National Park Service

NRCS - Natural Resource Conservation Service

NRHP - National Register of Historic Places

NUMMI - New United Motors Manufacturing Incorporated

NWI - National Wetland Inventory Maps

NWIC-CHRIS - Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System

NWP - Nationwide Permit

O&M - operation and maintenance

OHP – California Governor’s Office of Historical Preservation

OPR – Office of Planning and Research

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PA - Programmatic Agreement

PAB - Policy Advisory Board

PADS - Polychlorinated Biphenyls Activity Database System

PAH - polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons

PBT - persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic compounds

PCB - polychlorinated biphenyls

PCJPB - Peninsula Corridor Joint Powers Board

PDT - Project Development Team

PFC - perfluorocarbon

PG&E - Pacific Gas & Electric Company

PM - post meridiem (after noon) (as relates to time)

PM – particulate matter (as relates to pollutant emissions)

PM₁₀ - particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter

PM_{2.5} - particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter (fine particulate matter)

PNR - park-and-ride

POST - Peace Officer Standards and Training

ppd - pounds per day

ppm - parts per million

ppv - peak particle velocity

PRC - Public Resources Code

PSR - Project Study Report

RAATS - RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RIP - Regional Improvement Program

ROD - Record of Decision

ROG - reactive organic gases

ROW - right-of-way

RSPA - Research and Special Programs Administration

RTIP - Regional Transportation Improvement Program

RTP - San Francisco Bay Area Regional Transportation Plan

RWQCB - Regional Water Quality Control Board

SAA - Streambed Alteration Agreement

SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SBC - SBC Communications, Inc.

SCADA - Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System

SCCGP - Santa Clara County General Plan

SCDPW - Santa Clara Department of Public Works

SCGP - Santa Clara City General Plan

SCS – sustainable communities strategy

SCSD - Santa Clara Sewer District

SCVURPPP - Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program

SCVWD - Santa Clara Valley Water District

SEIR-1 – *2007 Bart Extension to Milpitas, San Jose, and Santa Clara Draft Supplemental EIR and 2007 BART Extension to Milpitas, San Jose, and Santa Clara Final EIR*

SEIR-2 – *BART Silicon Valley – Phase 1 Berryessa Extension Second Supplemental EIR*

SF₆ - sulfur hexafluoride

SFO - San Francisco International Airport

SFPUC - San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

SFWD - San Francisco Water Department

SHPO - State Historic Preservation Officer

SIP - State Implementation Plan

SJDPW - San Jose Department of Public Works

SJGP - San Jose General Plan

SJIA - Norman Y. Mineta San Jose International Airport

SJSU - San Jose State University
SMART - Stockton Metropolitan Area Rapid Transit
SNI - Strong Neighborhood Initiative
SO₂ - sulfur dioxide
South Bay - South San Francisco Bay Area
SO_x - sulfur oxides
SPRR - Southern Pacific Railroad
SQG - small quantity generator
SR 132 - State Route 132
SR 152 - State Route 152
SR 156 - State Route 156
SR 17 - State Route 17
SR 237 - State Route 237
SR 25 - State Route 25
SR 84 - State Route 84
SR 85 - State Route 85
SR 87 - State Route 87
STAP - State Transit Assistance Program
STIP - State Transportation Improvement Program
STP - State Transportation Program
SVP - Silicon Valley Power
SVRTC - Silicon Valley Rapid Transit Corridor
SWLF - solid waste landfills or transfer stations
SWPPP - Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB - State Water Resources Control Board
SWQCB - State Water Quality Control Board
SWRCB - State Water Resources Control Board

TAC - Technical Advisory Committee

TAC - Toxic Air Contaminant

TACP - Santa Clara Transit Area Concept Plan

TBM - tunnel boring machine

TCM - Transportation Control Measure

TCRP - Transportation Congestion Relief Program

TDA - State Transportation Development Act

TIA - Transportation Impact Analysis

TIP - Transportation Improvement Program

TLC - Transportation for Livable Communities

TLV - threshold limit value

TMDL - total maximum daily load

TOC - total organic compound

TOD - transit-oriented development

TPH - total petroleum hydrocarbons

TPSS - traction power substation

TRIS - Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act

TSD - treatment, storage, and disposal

US - United States

UPRR - Union Pacific Railroad

US 101 - United States Highway 101

USD - Union Sanitary District

USDOE - United States Department of Energy

USDOT - United States Department of Transportation

USEPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency

USFWS - United States Fish and Wildlife Service

USGS - United States Geological Survey

UST - underground storage tank

UWMP – Urban Water Management Plan

v - volt

V/C - volume-to-capacity

v/m - volts per meter

VdB - Vibration velocity level in terms of decibel units

VdB, μ in/sec - VdB relative to one micro-inch per second

VHT - vehicle hours of travel

VMT - vehicle miles traveled

VOC - volatile organic compound

vph - vehicles per hour

vphpl - vehicles per hour per lane

VTA - Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority

VTP 2020 - Valley Transportation Plan 2020

W - watts

WAPA - Western Area Power Administration

WDRs - Waste Discharge Requirements

WGCEP - Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities

WGNCEP - Working Group on Northern California Earthquake Potential

WPCP – San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant