

VI GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

A. Glossary

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): California State legislation that requires a written analysis of the potential environmental impacts of a development Proposed Action, including an assessment of alternative Proposed Action designs and a disclosure to the public about why the Proposed Action was approved.

Cumulative Impact: The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Environmental Assessment (EA): A concise public document for which a Federal agency is responsible that serves to a) briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement or a finding of no significant impact; b) aid in an agency's compliance with NEPA when no Environmental Impact Statement is necessary; and c) facilitate preparation of a statement when one is necessary.

Environmental Impact Report (EIR): A report required of general plans by the California Environmental Quality Act and which assesses all the environmental characteristics of an area and determines what effects or impacts will result if the area is altered or disturbed by a Proposed Action. (See “California Environmental Quality Act.”)

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): A federal law very similar to CEQA which requires its own environmental review process.

Purpose and Need: Explanation of why the federal agency and project proponent are undertaking the proposed action and what objectives they intend to achieve. Basis may include: capacity and transportation demand, safety, legislative directive, economic development/planned growth, modal interrela-

tionships, system linkage and roadway deficiencies. The statement of purpose and need provides the basis for developing a range of reasonable alternatives and, ultimately, the identification of the preferred alternative.

B. Acronyms

1,1,-DCA: 1,1-dichloroethane

1,1-DCE: 1,1-dichloroethene

1,1,1-TCA: 1,1,1-trichloroethane

AC Transit: Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act

AERL: Alternative Energy Research Laboratory

AOCs: Areas of Concern

APE: Area of Potential Effect

AST: above-ground storage tanks

BAAQMD: Bay Area Air Quality Management District

BART: Bay Area Rapid Transit

BELLA: Berkeley Lab Laser Accelerator

CBC: California Building Code

CDF: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

CEQA: California Environmental Quality Act

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

cis-1,2-DCE: cis-1,2-dichloroethene

CMI: Corrective Measures Implementation

CO: Carbon Monoxide

CO₂: Carbon Dioxide

CRT: Computational Research and Theory Building

dB(A): Decibels-A-weighted scale

DOE: United States Department of Energy

DPM: diesel particulate matter

DTSC: Department of Toxic Substances Control
EA: Environmental Assessment
EBI: Energy Biosciences Institute
EH&S: Environment, Health & Safety Department
EIR: Environmental Impact Report

FTE: Full-time equivalent
FTU: Fixed Treatment Unit

GMMP: Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan
GPL: General Purpose Laboratory
gsf: gross square feet

HAR: Hazard Analysis Report
HILAC: Heavy Ion Linear Accelerator
HVAC: Heating, venting and air conditioning system
HWHF: Hazardous Waste Handling Facility

LBNL: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
LECR: lifetime excess cancer risk
LEED: Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LEQ: equivalent sound level
LOS: Level of Service
LRDP: Long Range Development Plan

M&O: Management and Operating
MCE: Maximum Credible Earthquake
MCLs: Maximum Contaminant Limits
MEI: maximally exposed individual

NEPA: The National Environmental Policy Act
NEQSS: Northeast Quadrant Science and Safety Project
NESHAP: National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_x: Nitrogen Oxide

NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NPL: National Priorities List

NTLF: National Tritium Labeling Facility

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PCB: Polychlorinated Biphenyls

PCE: tetrochloroethylene

PELs: permissible exposure limits

PM₁₀: Particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter

PM_{2.5}: Particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RFS: Richmond Field Station

ROG: Reactive Organic Gas

RWQCB: Regional Water Quality Control Board

SCIP: Southeast Campus Integrated Proposed Actions

sf: square feet

SMP: Soil Management Plan

SPF: Standard Project Feature

SO₂: sulfur dioxide

SVOCs: semi volatile organic compounds

SWMUs: Solid Waste Management Units

SWPPP: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

TAC: Toxic air contaminant

TCE: trichloroethylene

TDM: Transportation Demand Management

UC: University of California

USB: User Support Building

US EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

UST: Underground Storage Tank

VMT: vehicle miles traveled

VOC: volatile organic compound

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SEISMIC PHASE 2B PROJECT EA
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