

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

ABA: Architectural Barriers Act

ABAG: Association of Bay Area Governments

AC Transit: Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act

ADP: average daily population

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

BCDC: San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission

BELLA: Berkeley Lab Laser Accelerator

Bgs: below ground surface

BSO: DOE Berkeley Site Office

C₂H₃Cl: vinyl chloride

CAA: Clean Air Act (federal)

CAAQS: California Ambient Air Quality Standards

Cal/EPA: California Environmental Protection Agency

CARB: California Air Resources Board

CBC: California Building Code

CCAA: California Clean Air Act
CDF: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDFG: California Department of Fish and Game
CEQ: Council on Environmental Quality
CEQA: California Environmental Quality Act
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations
CHP: Department of California Highway Patrol
cis-1,2-DCE: cis-1,2-dichloroethene
CMI: Corrective Measures Implementation
CO: carbon monoxide
CO₂: carbon dioxide
CRT: Computational Research and Theory Building
CUPA: Certified Unified Program Agency

dBa: 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
EBMUD: East Bay Municipal Utility District
EH&S: Environment, Health & Safety Department
EIR: Environmental Impact Report
EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

FESA: Federal Endangered Species Act
FTE: Full-time equivalent
FTU: Fixed Treatment Unit

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

H₂S: hydrogen sulfide

HAPs: hazardous air pollutants

HAR: Hazard Analysis Report

HILAC: Heavy Ion Linear Accelerator

HVAC: heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning

HWHF: Hazardous Waste Handling Facility

I/I: infiltration and inflow

ITE: Institute of Traffic Engineers

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

MTCO_{2e}: metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents

NAAQS: National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NEPA: The National Environmental Policy Act

NEQSS: Northeast Quadrant Science and Safety Project

NESHAP: National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

NFA: No Further Action status

NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act

NO_x: nitrogen oxide

NO₂: nitrogen dioxide

NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NPL: National Priorities List

NTLF: National Tritium Labeling Facility

O₃: ozone

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Pb: lead

PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls

PCE: tetrochloroethylene

PELs: permissible exposure limits

PET: Positron Emission Tomography

PG&E: Pacific Gas and Electric

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

SERC: Solar Energy Research Center

sf: square feet

SFBAAB: San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin

SHPO: State Historic Preservation Officer

SIP: State Implementation Plan

SMP: Soil Management Plan

SO₂: sulfur dioxide

SO₄: sulfates

SPF: Standard Project Feature

SSSMP: Sanitary Sewer System Management Plan

SVOCs: semi volatile organic compounds

SWMUs: Solid Waste Management Units

SWPPP: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TAC: Toxic air contaminant
TCE: trichloroethylene
TDM: Transportation Demand Management

UC: University of California
USACE: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USB: User Support Building
US EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
UST: Underground Storage Tank

VMT: vehicle miles traveled
VOC: volatile organic compound

WAPA: Western Area Power Administration
WM: LBNL Waste Management