

Glossary

Acre-foot: The volume of water that covers 1 acre (43,560 sf) to a depth of 1 foot (0.30 meters).

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: A body appointed to advise the President and Congress in the coordination of actions by Federal agencies on matters relating to historic preservation. This organization participates in NHPA Section 106 consultations that are controversial or precedent setting.

Aesthetics: Referring to the perception of beauty.

Affected environment: Existing biological, physical, social, and economic conditions of an area subject to change, both directly and indirectly, as the result of a proposed human action.

Air pollutant: An airborne substance that could, in high enough concentrations, harm living things or cause damage to materials. From a regulatory perspective, an air pollutant is a substance for which emissions or atmospheric concentrations are regulated or for which maximum guideline levels have been established due to potential harmful effects on human health and welfare.

Air quality standards: The level of pollutants prescribed by regulation that may not be exceeded during a specified time in a defined area.

Air shed: An area where emitted pollutants may interact or increase in concentration. The delineation of an air shed may be

influenced by topographic features such as a land-water interface.

Alluvium: Earth, sand, gravel, and other materials carried and deposited by moving surface water.

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (1972): California's Alquist-Priolo Act prohibits the building of most types of structures across the traces of active faults and strictly regulates construction in the corridors along active faults. It also defines criteria for identifying active faults.

Ambient air: Any unconfined portion of the atmosphere; open air, surrounding air. That portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978: This act requires federal agencies to consult with Tribal officials to ensure protection of traditional religious and cultural rights and practices.

Amperes: Measure of the flow of electric current; source of a magnetic field.

Aquifer: A body of rock or sediment in a formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is saturated and sufficiently permeable to transmit economic quantities of water to wells and springs.

Archaeological sites (resources): Any location where humans have altered the terrain or discarded artifacts during either prehistoric or historic times.

Archaeology: A scientific approach to the study of human ecology, cultural history, and cultural process.

Artifact: An object produced or shaped by human workmanship of archaeological or historical interest.

Attainment area: An area which the USEPA has designated as being in compliance with one or more of the NAAQS for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead, and particulate matter. Any area may be in attainment for some pollutants but not for others.

Atmospheric dispersion: The dispersion of particulates or gaseous species (such as air pollutants) into the troposphere. It is a function of wind and atmospheric stability.

Background noise: The total acoustical and electrical noise from all sources in a measurement system that may interfere with the production, transmission, time averaging, measurement, or recording of an acoustical signal.

Batholith: A large body of intrusive igneous rock formed from cooled magma in the earth's crust. Includes rock-types such as granite, quartz, and diorite.

Blading: The use of a steel blade or steel fork attachment on a tracked or rubber-tired vehicle that removes vegetation through a combination of pushing and/uplifting motions.

Candidate species: Plants and animals for which the USFWS has sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to justify proposing to add them to the threatened and endangered species list, but cannot do so immediately because other species have a higher priority for listing.

Capacity: The load for which a generator, turbine, transformer, transmission circuit, apparatus, station, or system is rated. Capacity is also used synonymously with capability.

Carbon monoxide (CO): A colorless, odorless gas that is toxic if breathed in high concentrations over a period of time. It is formed as the product of the incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons (fuel).

Class I, II, and III Areas: Area classifications, defined by the Clean Air Act, for which there are established limits to the annual amount of air pollution increase. Class I areas include international parks and certain national parks and wilderness areas; allowable increases in air pollution are very limited. Air pollution increases in Class II areas are less limited and are least limited in Class III areas. Areas not designated as Class I start out as Class II and may be reclassified up or down by the state, subject to Federal requirements. Specified Federal lands, including certain national parks and wilderness areas, are mandatory. Class I areas and may not be redesignated to another classification. All other prevention of significant deterioration areas of the country are designated Class II areas. Currently there are no Class III areas.

Clean Air Act: (42 USC 7401 et seq.) Establishes (1) national air quality criteria and control techniques (Section 7408); (2) National ambient air quality standards (Section 7409 defines the highest allowable levels of certain pollutants in the ambient air. Because the USEPA must establish the criteria for setting these standards, the regulated pollutants are called criteria pollutants); (3) state implementation plan requirements (Section 4710); (4) federal performance standards for stationary sources (Section 4711); (5) national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants

(Section 7412); (6) applicability of CAA to Federal facilities (Section 7418), (federal agency must comply with federal, state, and local requirements respecting control and abatement of air pollution, including permit and other procedural requirements, to the same extent as any person); (7) federal new motor vehicle emission standards (Section 7521); (8) regulations for fuel (Section 7545); (9) aircraft emission standards (Section 7571).

Clean Air Act Conformity Requirement: Section 176 (c) of the Clean Air Act requires Federal agencies to ensure that their actions conform to applicable implementation plans (in most cases, the SIP) for achieving and maintaining the NAAQS for criteria pollutants.

Clean Water Act: (33 U.S. Code 1251 et seq.) Establishes requirements for (1) technology-based effluent limitations (Section 301); (2) water quality-based effluent limitations (Section 302); (3) individual control strategies for toxic pollutants (Section 304[I]); (4) new source performance standards (Section 306); (5) regulation of toxics (Section 307); (6) federal facilities' pollution control (provisions for presidential exception) (Section 313); (7) thermal discharges (Section 316); (8) permits under the NPDES (Section 402); (9) permits for the discharge or dredged or fill materials into navigable waters (Section 404).

Climatology: The science that deals with climates and investigates their phenomena and causes.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): All Federal regulations in force are published in codified form in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Community (biotic): All plants and animals occupying a specific area under relatively similar conditions.

Conductor: Transmission line wire strung between transmission line structures to transmit electricity from one location to another.

Corona effect: Electrical breakdown of air into charged particles. It is caused by the electric field at the surface of conductors.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ): Established by NEPA CEQ regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) describe the process for implementing NEPA, including preparation of environmental assessments and EISs, and the timing and extent of public participation.

Criteria pollutant: An air pollutant that is regulated by the NAAQS. The USEPA must describe the characteristics and potential health and welfare effects that form the basis for setting or revising the standard for each regulated pollutant. Criteria pollutants are sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead, and particulate matter.

Critical habitat: Habitat essential to the conservation of an endangered or threatened species that has been designated as critical by the USFWS following the procedures outlined in the *Endangered Species Act* and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 424). See endangered species and threatened species.

Cultural resources: Districts, sites, structures, and objects and evidence of some importance to a culture, a subculture, or a community for scientific, traditional, religious, and other reasons. These resources and relevant environmental data are important for describing and reconstructing

past lifeways, for interpreting human behavior, and for predicting future courses of cultural development.

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 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 (40 CFR 1508.17).

Current: Flow of electrical charge.

Decibel (dB): A unit for expressing the relative intensity of sounds on a logarithmic scale from zero for the average least perceptible sound to about 130 for the average level at which sound causes pain to humans. For traffic and industrial noise measurements, the dBA, a frequency-weighted noise unit, is widely used. The A-weighted decibel scale corresponds approximately to the frequency response of the human ear and thus correlates well with loudness.

Deposition: In geology, the laying down of potential rock-forming materials; sedimentation. In atmospheric transport, the settling out on ground and building surfaces of atmospheric aerosols and particles (“dry deposition”) or their removal from the air to the ground by precipitation (“wet deposition” or “rainout”).

Direct embedment: Type of pole installation that requires excavation of a shaft wider than the pole using a caisson-drilling rig and then subsequent backfilling around the pole.

Direct impacts: Impacts that are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.

Distance zones: The relative visibility from travel routes or observation points.

Double-circuit: Two sets of lines (circuits) on a single tower (a single circuit consists of three conductors).

Drinking water standards: The prescribed level of constituents or characteristics in a drinking water supply that cannot be legally exceeded.

Ecology: A branch of science dealing with the interrelationships of living organisms with one another and with their nonliving environment.

Ecosystem: A community of organisms and their physical environment interacting as an ecological unit.

Effects: As used in NEPA documentation, the terms effects and impacts are synonymous. Effects can be ecological (such as the effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health; effects can be direct, indirect, or cumulative. Effects include both beneficial and detrimental impacts.

Elevation: Height above sea level.

Eligible cultural resource: A cultural resource that has been evaluated and reviewed by an agency and the SHPO and recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, based on the criteria of significance. The criteria of significance consider American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The criteria require integrity and association with lives or events, distinctiveness for any of a variety of

reasons, or importance because of information the property does or could hold.

Electromagnetic field: A physical field produced by electrically charged objects that may surround a transmission line or other electrical equipment (e.g., conductors) and affects the behavior of charged objects in the vicinity of the field.

Embedment: See direct embedment.

Emissions: Pollution discharged into the atmosphere from smoke stacks, other vents, and surface areas of commercial or industrial facilities, residential chimneys, and vehicle exhausts.

Emission standards: Requirements established by a State, local government, or the USEPA Administrator that limit the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air pollutants on a continuous basis.

Endangered species: Plants or animals that are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their ranges and that have been listed as endangered by the USFWS or the National Marine Fisheries Service following the procedures outlined in the Endangered Species Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR Part 424). Some states also list species as endangered.

Endangered Species Act: (16 U.S. Code 1531 et seq.) Provides for the listing and protection of animal and plant species identified as in danger, or likely to be in danger, of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range. Section 7 places strict requirements on federal agencies to protect listed species.

Environmental impact statement (EIS): The detailed written statement that is required by section 102(2)(C) of the NEPA

for a proposed major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. A DOE EIS is prepared in accordance with applicable requirements of the CEQ NEPA regulations in 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508 and DOE NEPA regulations in 10 CFR Part 1021. The statement includes, among other information, discussions of the environmental impacts of the proposed action and all reasonable alternatives, adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented, the relationship between short-term uses of the human environment and enhancement of long-term productivity, and any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources.

Environmental justice: An identification of potential disproportionately high and adverse impacts on low-income and/or minority populations that may result from proposed federal actions (required by E.O. 12898).

Energy: That which does or is capable of doing work. It is measured in terms of the work it is capable of doing; electric energy is usually measured in kilowatt-hours.

Ephemeral stream: A stream that flows only after a period of heavy precipitation.

Erosion: Wearing away of soil and rock by weathering and the actions of surface water, wind, and underground water.

Ethnographic: Information about cultural beliefs and practices.

Fault: A fracture or a zone of fractures within a rock formation along which vertical, horizontal, or transverse slippage has occurred.

Federal Land Policy and Management

Act: Requires the Secretary of the Interior to issue regulations to manage public lands and the property located thereon for the long term.

Field effect: Induced currents and voltages as well as related effects that might occur as a result of electric and magnetic fields at ground level.

Fireshed: A regional landscape delineated using an array of fire behavior models and GIS operations based on fire history and regime, vegetation, topography, and potential future wildfire behavior that is used as an assessment tool to identify high fire risk areas and predict fire behavior in order to better reduce fire risk and protect communities.

Floodplain: The lowlands adjoining inland and coastal waters and relatively flat areas, including at a minimum that area inundated by a 1% or greater chance flood in any given year. The base floodplain is defined as the 100-year (1%) floodplain. The critical action floodplain is defined as the 500-year (0.2%) floodplain.

Flow: The volume of water passing a given point per unit of time. Same as streamflow.

Formation: In geology, the primary unit of formal stratigraphic mapping or description. Most formations possess certain distinctive features.

Generation: The act or process of producing electricity from other forms of energy.

Generator: A machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy.

Global warming potential (GWP). A relative measure of how much heat a greenhouse gas traps in the atmosphere. A

GWP is calculated over a specific time interval, commonly 20, 100 or 500 years. GWP is expressed as a factor of carbon dioxide (whose GWP is standardized to 1). For example, the 20 year GWP of methane is 72, which means that if the same mass of methane and carbon dioxide were introduced into the atmosphere, methane will trap 72 times more heat than the carbon dioxide over the next 20 years.

Groundborne vibration: Rapidly fluctuating motions within the ground that have an average motion of zero.

Groundwater: Water within the earth that supplies wells and springs.

Groundwater basin: Subsurface structure having the character of a basin with respect to collection, retention, and outflow of water.

Hazardous air pollutants (HAPs): Air pollutants that are not covered by ambient air quality standards, but that may present a threat of adverse human health effects or adverse environmental effects. They are regulated under Section 112 of the Clean air Act.

Hazardous waste: A category of waste regulated under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). To be considered hazardous, a waste must be a solid waste under RCRA and must exhibit at least one of four characteristics described in 40 CFR 261.20 through 261.24 (i.e., ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity) or be specifically listed by the USEPA in 40 CFR 261.31 through 261.33.

Heavy metals: Metallic elements with high atomic weights (e.g., mercury, arsenic, and lead). They can damage living things at low concentrations and tend to accumulate in the food chain.

Historic properties: Under the NHPA, these are properties of national, State, or local significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture that are worthy of preservation.

Igneous: Rocks produced under conditions involving intense heat, including those of volcanic origin or crystallized from molten magma.

Impacts (effects): In this EIS, as well as in the CEQ regulations, the word impact is used synonymously with the word effect. See effects.

Indirect impacts: Effects that are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

Infrastructure: The basic installations and facilities on which the continuance and growth of a community or state (e.g., roads, schools, power plants, transportation, communication systems) are based.

Intensity (of an earthquake): A measure of the effects (due to ground shaking) of an earthquake at a particular location, based on observed damage to structures built by humans, changes in the earth's surface, and reports of how people felt the earthquake. Earthquake intensity is measured in numerical units on the Modified Mercalli scale.

Interested parties: Those groups or individuals that are interested, for whatever reason, in the project and its progress. Interested parties include, but are not limited to, private individuals, public agencies,

organizations, customers, and potential customers.

Intertie: A transmission line that links two or more regional electric power systems.

Invasive species: An alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. "Alien species" means, with respect to a particular ecosystem, any species, including its seed, eggs, spores, or other biological material capable of propagating that species, that is not native to that ecosystem.

Invertebrate: Animals characterized by not having a backbone or spinal column, including a wide variety of organisms such as insects, spiders, worms, clams, and crayfish.

Isolated occurrence: A grouping of less than 10 archaeological artifacts or a single undatable feature. These often consist of redeposited material of questionable locational context that are not related to nearby archaeological sites.

Kilovolt (kV): The electrical unit of power that equals 1,000 volts.

Landscape: An area composed of interacting ecosystems that are repeated because of geology, land, soils, climate, biota, and human influences throughout the area. Landscapes are generally of a size, shape, and pattern that is determined by interacting ecosystems.

Level of service: A measure of the vehicular capacity of a roadway based on speed, travel time, traffic interruptions or restrictions, freedom to maneuver, safety, driver comfort, convenience, and economy

Liquefaction: A phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of soil is reduced by

earthquake shaking or other rapid loading; occurs in saturated soils.

Load: The amount of electric power required at a given point on a system.

Low-income population: A population that is classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census 2000 as having an aggregated mean 1999 income level for a family less than \$17,463. This level is adjusted through the poverty index using a standard of living percentage change where applicable.

Magnitude (of an earthquake): A quantity characteristic of the total energy released by an earthquake, as contrasted to “intensity,” which describes its effects at a particular place. Magnitude is calculated using common logarithms (base 10) of the largest ground motion. A one-unit increase in magnitude (e.g., from magnitude 6 to magnitude 7) represents a 30-fold increase in the amount of energy released. Three common types of magnitude are Richter (or local) (ML), P body wave (mb), and surface wave (Ms).

Maintenance area: Area redesignated as attainment within the last 10 years under the Clean Air Act. See attainment area.

Major source: Any stationary source or group of stationary sources in which all of the pollutant-emitting activities emit, or have the potential to emit, 100 or more tons per year of any regulated air pollutant, 10 tons per year of a single hazardous air pollutant (HAP), or combined HAP emissions exceeding 25 tons per year.

Mammal: Animals in the class *Mammalia* that are distinguished by having self-regulating body temperature, hair, and in females, milk-producing mammary glands to feed their young.

Management Indicator Species (MIS): Species selected by the USFWS for monitoring and analysis because their population changes are believed to indicate the effects of management activities.

Megawatt (MW): The electrical unit of power that equals 1 million watts or 1,000 kilowatts.

Mesa: An isolated relatively flat-topped natural elevation.

Meteorology: The science dealing with the dynamics of the atmosphere and its phenomena, especially relating to weather.

Mineral: Naturally occurring inorganic element or compound.

Minority Population: Individual(s) who are members of the following population groups: American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Black, not of Hispanic origin; or Hispanic are minorities. The CEQ identifies these groups as minority populations when either (1) the minority population of the affected area exceeds 50%, or (2) the minority population percentage in the affected area is meaningfully greater than the minority population percentage in the general population or appropriate unit of geographical analysis.

Mitigation: The alleviation of adverse impacts on environmental resources by avoidance through project redesign or project relocation, by protection, or by adequate scientific study. Mitigation includes (1) avoiding an impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (2) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of an action and its implementation; (3) rectifying an impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; (4) reducing or eliminating the impact over time by

preservation and maintenance operations during the life of an action; or (5) compensating for an impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS): Standards defining the highest allowable levels of certain pollutants in the ambient air. Because the USEPA must establish the criteria for setting these standards, the regulated pollutants are called criteria pollutants. The criteria pollutants are sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead, and particulate matter. See *Clean Air Act*.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): (42 USC 4341, passed by Congress in 1969) NEPA established a national policy designed to encourage consideration of the influences of human activities (e.g., population growth, high-density urbanization, industrial development) on the natural environment. NEPA also established the CEQ. NEPA procedures require that environmental information be made available to the public before decisions are made. Information contained in NEPA documents must focus on the relevant issues in order to facilitate the decision-making process.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA): (16 USC 470) Provides for an expanded NRHP to register districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant to American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture. Section 106 requires that the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be afforded an opportunity to comment on any undertaking that adversely affects properties listed in the NRHP.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit: Federal

regulation (40 CFR Parts 122 and 125) that requires permits for the discharge of pollutants from any point source into the waters of the United States regulated through the Clean Water Act.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): A list maintained by the Secretary of the Interior of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of prehistoric or historic local, state, or national significance. The list is expanded as authorized by Section 2(b) of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 U.S.C. 462) and Section 101(a)(1)(A) of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Native American: Person culturally identified with a Tribe that is indigenous to the United States and who belongs to a federally-recognized Tribe.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act: This act provides requirements for the treatment, repatriation, determination of ownership, and control of human remains and cultural items on federal or Tribal lands.

Native vegetation: Plant life that occurs naturally in an area without agricultural or cultivation efforts. It does not include species that have been introduced from other geographical areas and have become naturalized.

Noise: Unwanted or undesirable sound, usually characterized as being so loud as to interfere with, or be inappropriate to, normal activities such as communication, sleep, or study. (See background noise.)

Nonattainment area: An area that the USEPA has designated as not meeting one or more of the NAAQS for criteria pollutants. An area may be in attainment for some pollutants but not others.

Noxious weed: Invasive plant species regulated under federal or state law. See invasive species.

Obligate species: Plant species that almost always occur in wetlands (i.e., greater than 99% of the time).

Offsets: The concept whereby emissions from a proposed facility that may be a new source of air pollution are balanced by reductions from existing sources to stabilize total emissions in a particular area.

Ozone (O₃): The triatomic form of oxygen. In the upper atmosphere, ozone protects the earth from the sun's ultraviolet rays, but in the lower levels of the atmosphere, ozone is considered an air pollutant. In the lower atmosphere, ozone is formed primarily from a photochemical reaction between nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds. Small amounts of ozone can be formed from corona effects on transmission lines.

Particulate Matter: Any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined pure water.

Peak capacity: The maximum capacity of a system to meet loads.

Peak demand: The highest demand for power during a stated period of time.

Peak hour: The hour of day that observes the highest traffic volumes.

Permeability: The ability of rock or soil to transmit a fluid.

pH: A measure of the relative acidity or alkalinity of a solution, expressed on a scale from 0 to 14, with the neutral point at 7.0. Acid solutions have pH values lower than 7.0, and basic (i.e., alkaline) solutions have pH values higher than 7.0. Because pH is the negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion (H⁺)

concentration, each unit increase in pH value expresses a change of state of 10 times the preceding state. Thus, pH 5 is 10 times more acidic than pH 6, and pH 9 is 10 times more alkaline than pH 8.

PM_{2.5}: Airborne particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 μm; regulated under the NAAQS.

PM₁₀: Airborne particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 μm; regulated under the NAAQS.

Prehistoric: Of, relating to, or existing in times antedating written history. Prehistoric cultural resources are those that antedate written records of the human cultures that produced them.

Present value: The worth of future returns or costs in terms of their current value. To obtain a present value, an interest rate is used to discount these future returns and costs.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (of air quality) (PSD): Regulations established to prevent significant deterioration of air quality in areas that already meet the NAAQS. Among other provisions, cumulative increases in sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and PM₁₀ (particulate matter with mean aerodynamic diameter of 10 μm or less) levels after specified baseline dates; must not exceed specified maximum allowable amounts.

Prime farmland: Soil types with a combination of characteristics that make them particularly productive for agriculture.

Public Involvement Plan: Methodology used by the agency to encourage public participation.

Quaternary: A subdivision of geological time (the Quaternary period), including roughly the last two million years up to the present.

Raptor: Birds of prey, including various types of hawks, falcons, eagles, vultures, and owls.

Record of Decision (ROD): A concise public document that records a Federal agency's decision concerning a proposed action for which the agency has prepared an EIS. The ROD is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the CEQ NEPA regulations (40 CFR 1505.2). A ROD identifies the alternatives considered in reaching the decision, the environmentally preferable alternatives, factors balanced by the agency in making the decision, whether all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm have been adopted, and if not, why they were not.

Recognized environmental condition (REC): A condition indicating the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products on a property that may be the result an existing release, a past release, or a material threat of a release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products into structures on the property or into the ground, groundwater, or surface water of the property.

Region of influence (ROI): The geographical region that would be expected to affect a specific resource in some way by the proposed action and/or alternative(s).

Reliability: The ability of the power system to provide customers uninterrupted electric service. Includes generation, transmission, and distribution reliability.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act: Regulates the storage, treatment, and

disposal of hazardous and nonhazardous wastes.

Right-of-way: An easement for a certain purpose over the land of another, such as a strip of land used for a transmission line, roadway, or pipeline.

Rill: A small channel (usually only a few inches deep) eroded into the soil by surface runoff.

Riparian: Of or pertaining to the bank of a river, stream, lake, or other water bodies.

Runoff: The portion of rainfall, melted snow, or irrigation water that flows across the ground surface and may eventually enter streams.

Saturated zone: The zone in which the voids in the rock or soil are filled with water at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure. The water table is the top of the saturated zone in an unconfined aquifer.

Scoping: An early, open part of the NEPA process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action.

Section 106 process: A NHPA (16 U.S.C. §470 et seq.) review process used to identify, evaluate, and protect cultural resources eligible for nomination to the NRHP that may be affected by Federal actions or undertakings.

Sedges: Grasslike plants.

Seismic: Pertaining to any earth vibration, especially an earthquake.

Sensitive receptors: Those populations that are more susceptible to the effects of air pollution, noise pollution, and other potentially hazardous effects of a proposed

project that are located in close proximity to the project site. Sensitive receptors can include long-term health care facilities, rehabilitation centers, convalescent centers, retirement homes, residences, schools, playgrounds, childcare centers, parks and recreations centers, and athletic facilities.

Sensitive species: Those plants and animals identified by the USFWS Regional Forester for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by significant current or predicted downward trend in populations or density and significant or predicted downward trend in habitat capability.

Socioeconomics: The social and economic condition in the study area.

Soil association: A natural grouping of soil types based on similarities in climatic or physiographic factors and soil parent materials. It may include a number of soil associates provided that they are all present in significant proportions.

Solid waste: In general, solid wastes are nonliquid, nonsoluble discarded materials ranging from municipal garbage to industrial wastes that contain complex and sometimes hazardous substances. Solid wastes include sewage sludge, agricultural refuse, demolition wastes, and mining residues.

Sound: Mechanical energy transmitted by pressure waves in a compressible medium such as air.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): The official within each state, authorized by the state at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to act as liaison for purposes of implementing the NHPA.

State Implementation Plan (SIP): A plan developed at the State level and enforceable by the USEPA, in which the State explains

how it will comply with air quality standards.

Stratigraphic: Of, relating to, or determined by stratigraphy; the superposition of layers (soil, rock, and other materials) often observed at archaeological sites.

Substation: Facility with transformers where voltage on transmission lines changes from one level to another.

Surface water: All bodies of water on the surface of the earth that are open to the atmosphere, such as rivers, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, seas, and estuaries.

Switchyard: Facility with circuit breakers and automatic switches to turn power on and off on different transmission lines.

Tap: To tie a substation into an existing transmission line through a connection.

Tap point: The point where two transmission lines interconnect.

Threatened species: Any plants or animals that are likely to become endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their ranges and which have been listed as threatened by the USFWS or the National Marine Fisheries Service following the procedures set out in the *Endangered Species Act* and its implementing regulations (50 CFR Part 424).

Traditional cultural property/use area: Areas of significance to the beliefs, customs, and practices of a community of people that have been passed down through generations.

Transformer: A device for transferring energy from one circuit to another in an alternating current system. Its most frequent

use in power systems is for changing voltage levels.

Transmission line: The structures, insulators, conductors, and other equipment used to transfer electrical power from one point to another.

Tribe: A Federally recognized American Indian political entity.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA): The independent federal agency, established in 1970, that regulates federal environmental matters and oversees the implementation of Federal environmental laws.

Vertebrate: Animals that are members of the subphylum Vertebrata, including the fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals, all of which are characterized by having a segmented bony or cartilaginous spinal column.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): A broad range of organic compounds that produce vapors at relatively low temperatures, such as gasoline and solvents.

Volt: The unit of voltage or potential difference. It is the electromotive force which, if steadily applied to a circuit having a resistance of one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere.

Voltage: Potential for an electric charge to do work; source of an electric field.

Water rights: Permits or licenses issued by the State Water Resources Control Board.

Watershed: The land area that drains into a stream. The geographic region within which water drains into a particular river or body of water.

Watt: The absolute meter-kilogram-second unit of power equal to the work done at the rate of one joule per second or to the power produced by a current of one ampere across a potential difference of one volt.

Wetland: An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, including swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

Yield: A measure of the availability of water to meet authorized purposes, sometimes defined in terms of the ability to meet project needs within specific time periods.

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