

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A
Glossary

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APPENDIX A GLOSSARY

100-year flood zone	Land area having a one percent chance of being flooded during a given year.
Ambient air quality standards	Standards established on a state or federal level that define the limits for airborne concentrations of designated criteria pollutants (nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead), to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety (primary standards) and public welfare, including plant and animal life, visibility, and materials (secondary standards) (also see Attainment area, below).
Aquifer	A layer of underground sand, gravel, or spongy rock in which water collects.
Arterial	A roadway from which local routes branch.
Artifact	Any product or human cultural activity; more specifically, any tools, weapons, artworks, etc., found in archeological contexts.
Asbestos	A carcinogenic substance formerly used widely as an insulation material by the construction industry; often found in older buildings.
Assemblage	The complete inventory of artifacts from a single, defined archaeological unit (such as a stratum or component).
Attainment area	An area which meets the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for a criteria pollutant under the Clean Air Act or meets state air quality standards.
A-weighted decibel (dBA)	A number representing the sound level which is frequency weighted according to a prescribed frequency response established by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI-S1.4-1971) and accounts for the response of the human ear.
Best-management practices (BMPs)	Includes schedule of activities, prohibition of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

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Burial	Human remains disposed of by interment. Burials may be <i>simple</i> (containing the remains of one person) or <i>complex</i> (containing the remains of two or more individuals), <i>primary</i> (including the remains as originally interred), or <i>secondary</i> (where a re-interment follows a temporary disposal elsewhere).
Capacity (transportation)	The maximum rate of flow at which vehicles can be reasonably expected to traverse a point or uniform segment of a lane or roadway during a specified time period under prevailing roadway, traffic, and control conditions.
Capacity (utilities)	The maximum load a system is capable of carrying under existing service conditions.
Caretaker	The U.S. Navy process of maintaining a closed facility.
Clean Air Act (CAA)	The CAA legislates that air quality standards set by federal, state, and county regulatory agencies establish maximum allowable emission rates and pollutant concentrations for sources of air pollution on federal and private property. Also regulated under this law is proper removal and safe disposal of asbestos from buildings other than schools.
Clean Water Act (CWA)	The CWA is the major federal legislation concerning improvement of the nations water resources. It provides for development of municipal and industrial wastewater treatment standards and a permitting system to control wastewater discharges to surface waters. The act contains specific provisions for regulation of ships' wastewater and disposal of dredge spoils within navigable waters. Section 404 of the act regulates disposal into waters of the United States, including wetlands.
Climate	The prevalent or characteristic meteorological conditions (and their extremes) of any given location or region.
Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA)	A 1992 amendment to CERCLA, CERFA expedites the identification of uncontaminated real property within closing federal military facilities which offer the greatest opportunity for reuse and redevelopment.
Community noise equivalent level (CNEL)	Noise compatibility level established by California Administrative Code, Title 21, Section 5000. The 24-hour average A-weighted sound level with a 5 dB weighting added to levels occurring between 10:00 PM and 7:00 AM.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, And Liability Act (CERCLA)	CERCLA, also known as Superfund, was enacted in 1980 to ensure that a source of funds is available to clean up abandoned hazardous waste dumps, compensate victims, address releases of hazardous materials, and establish liability standards for responsible parties. The act also requires creation of a National Priorities List (NPL) which sets forth the sites considered to have the highest priority for cleanup under Superfund.
Contamination	The degradation of naturally occurring water, air, or soil quality either directly or indirectly as a result of human activities.
Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)	Established by NEPA, the CEQ consists of three members appointed by the President. CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508, as of July 1, 1986) describe the process for implementing NEPA, including preparation of environmental assessments and environmental impact statements, and timing and extent of public participation.
Cultural	(1) The nonbiological and socially transmitted system of concepts, institutions, behavior, and materials by which a society adapts to its effective natural and human environment; (2) Similar or related assemblages of approximately the same age from a single locality or district, thought to represent the activities of one social group.
Cultural history	The archeological sequence of cultural activity through time, within a defined geographic space or relating to a particular group.
Cultural resource	Prehistoric or historic districts, sites, buildings, objects, or any other physical evidence of human activity considered important to a culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or any other reason.
Cumulative impacts	The combined impacts resulting from the addition of incremental impact of the proposed action to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of which agency or person undertakes them.
Day-night average sound level (Ldn)	The 24-hour average-energy sound level expressed in decibels, with a 10 decibel penalty added to sound levels between 10:00 PM and 7:00 AM to account for increased annoyance due to noise during the night.
Decibel (dB)	A unit of measurement on a logarithmic scale which describes the magnitude of a particular quantity of sound pressure or power with respect to a standard reference value.
Developed	When land, a lot, a parcel, or an area has been built upon, or where public services have been installed prior to residential or commercial construction.

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Disposal	Legal transfer of Navy property to other ownership.
Dredging	Removal of mud from the bottom of water bodies using a scooping machine.
Easement	An interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use
Effluent	Waste material discharged into the environment.
Endangered species	A species that is threatened with extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Endangered Species Act (ESA)	The ESA requires federal agencies to determine the effects of their actions on endangered species and their critical habitats.
Environmental impact statement (EIS)	A document required of federal agencies by NEPA for major projects or legislative proposals significantly affecting the environment. A tool for decisionmaking, the EIS describes the positive and negative effects of the undertaking and lists alternative actions.
Equivalent noise levels (Leq)	Equivalent noise levels are used to develop single-value descriptions of average noise exposure over various periods of time.
Fault	Fracture in earth's crust accompanied by a displacement of one side of the fracture with respect to the other and in a direction parallel to the fracture.
Feasibility study (FS)	The feasibility study, part of the CERCLA remediation process, identifies and evaluates all applicable site cleanup alternatives. For most sites, a long list of alternatives are possible. A risk assessment is performed as part of the study to quantify the level of risk to the public and environment posed by the site. Often, the risk assessment determines which alternative is selected for final remediation. Each alternative is evaluated for effectiveness in protecting human health and the environment, ease of implementation, and overall cost. Typically, the remedial investigation and FS are performed concurrently.
Feature	A large, complex archeological artifact or part of a site such as a hearth, cairn, housepit, rock alignment, or activity area.
Flora	Plants; organisms of the plant kingdom taken collectively.
Ground water	Water within the earth that supplies wells and springs.

Hazard Ranking System (HRS)	This system provides a uniform method of scoring or ranking of the potential risk of a facility site where a hazardous substance has been present. The EPA developed the HRS to prioritize their cleanup efforts. The EPA evaluates the draft HRS packages and proposes any facilities scoring over 28.5 or higher for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL). Facilities which are listed on the NPL receive the highest priority.
Hazardous material	A substance or mixture of substances that poses a substantial present or potential risk to human health or the environment. Any substance designated by the EPA to be reported if a designated quantity of the substance is spilled in the waters of the United States or if it is otherwise released into the environment.
Hazardous waste	A waste or combination of wastes which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may either cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible illness; or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed. Regulated under RCRA.
Historic	A period of time after the advent of written history dating to the time of first Euro-American contact in an area. Also refers to items primarily of Euro-American manufacture.
Historic district	National Register of Historic Places designation of a geographically defined area (urban or rural) possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan of physical development.
Impacts	An assessment of the changes in the characteristics of an environmental resource caused by the project; an aggregation of all the adverse effects, usually measured using a qualitative and nominally subjective technique. Impacts analyzed under CEQA must be related to a physical change.
Infrastructure	The basic installations and facilities on which the continuance and growth of a locale depend (roads, schools, power plants, transportation, and communication systems).
Installation Restoration Program (IRP)	A program established by the Department of Defense to meet requirements of CERCLA of 1980 and SARA of 1986 which identifies, assesses, and cleans up or controls contamination from past hazardous waste disposal practices and hazardous material spills.

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Level of Service (LOS)	In transportation analysis, a qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and how they are perceived by motorists and/or pedestrians. Usually given a letter grade from A to F, with A being free-flow; E, capacity; and F, forced-flow. Factors considered in LOS analyses include speed, travel time, traffic interruptions, freedom of maneuver, safety, driving comfort, and convenience. In public services, a measure describing the amount of public services available to community residents, generally expressed as the number of personnel providing service per 1,000 population.
Liquefaction	The transformation during an earthquake of unconsolidated, water-saturated sediment into a liquid form.
Long-term	Impacts that would occur over an extended period of time, whether they start during the construction or operations phase. Most impacts from the operations phase are expected to be long term since program operations essentially represent a steady-state condition (i.e., impacts resulting from actions that occur repeatedly over a long period of time). However, long-term impacts could also be caused by construction activities if a resource is destroyed or irreparably damaged or if the recovery rate of the resource is very slow.
Marsh	A type of wetland that does not accumulate appreciable peat deposits and is dominated by herbaceous vegetation. Marshes may be either fresh or salt water and tidal or nontidal.
McKinney Act	The McKinney Act gives recognized providers of assistance to the homeless a high priority in acquiring unneeded land and buildings on federal properties. The property can be used only for the homeless and only for two years. Homeless providers must be able to finance upgrades of facilities, pay a proportionate share of municipal service costs, and fund its program operations.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act	This act prohibits the taking or harming of a migratory bird, its eggs, nests, or young without the appropriate permit.
Mitigation	A method or action to reduce or eliminate project impacts, including application of existing plans, policies, and laws.
Multi-family housing	Townhouse or apartment units that accommodate more than one family though each dwelling unit is only occupied by one household.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	Public Law 91-190, passed by Congress in 1969, established a national policy designed to encourage consideration of the influence of human activities on the natural environment. NEPA also established the Council on Environmental Quality. NEPA procedures require that environmental information be made available to the public before decisions are made.
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)	The NHPA protects cultural resources. Section 106 of the act requires a Federal agency to take into account the potential effect of a proposed action on properties listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	The NPDES is a provision of the Clean Water Act which prohibits discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States unless a special permit is issued by the EPA or state.
National Priorities List (NPL)	A list of sites (regulated by either a federal or state agency) where releases of hazardous materials may have occurred and may cause an unreasonable risk to the health and safety of individuals, property, or the environment.
National Register Resources	Properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, properties formally determined eligible for listing on the National Register, and those properties appearing to qualify for listing on the National Register.
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)	NAGPRA defines the ownership and control of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects discovered or recovered from federal or tribal land.
Native Americans	Used in the collective sense to refer to individuals, bands, or tribes who trace their ancestry to indigenous populations of North America prior to Euro-American contacts.
Native vegetation	Plant life that occurs naturally in an area without agricultural or cultivational efforts. It does not include species that have been introduced from other geographical areas and have become naturalized.
Natural gas	A natural fuel containing primarily methane and ethane that occurs in certain geologic formations.
Nonnative species	Species that have invaded or been introduced into an area.
PCB-contaminated equipment	Equipment which contains a concentration of PCBs from 50 to 449 ppm or greater. Disposal and removal are regulated by the EPA.

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Peak hour	The hour of highest traffic volume on a given section of roadway between 7:00 A.M. and 9:00 A.M. or between 4:00 P.M. and 6:00 P.M.
Permit	An authorization, license, or equivalent control document to implement the requirements of an environmental regulation.
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	Any of a family of industrial compounds produced by chlorination of biphenyl. These compounds are noted chiefly as an environmental pollutant that accumulates in organisms and concentrates in the food chain with resultant pathogenic and teratogenic effects. They also decompose very slowly.
Potable water	Water that is suitable for drinking.
Prehistoric	The period of time before the written record.
Prehistory	The archeological record of nonliterate cultures; the cultural past before the advent of written records.
Preliminary assessment (PA)	The PA, part of the CERCLA remediation process, identifies areas of potential contamination and evaluates each area to determine if a threat to human health or the environment exists. A PA report is developed from readily available information such as past inventory records, aerial photographs, employee interviews, existing analytical data, and a site visit. A PA may recommend no further action, additional work, or a removal action.
Radon	A colorless, naturally occurring, radioactive, inert gaseous element formed by radioactive decay of radium in soil or rocks.
Record of Decision (ROD)	The document prepared under the federal government pursuant to NEPA that documents the reasoning behind the decision.
Recycling	The process of minimizing the generation of waste by recovering usable products that might otherwise become waste.
Region of influence (ROI)	For each resource, the region affected by the proposed action or alternatives and used for analysis in the affected environment and impact discussion.

Remedial action	During the remedial action (RA) phase, part of the CERCLA remediation process, the selected cleanup technology is implemented. RA can be as simple as soil excavation or as complicated as a complete ground water treatment system that operates for many years. Remedial action work plans for long term remediations will include Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plans. O&M efforts continue until the cleanup is complete.
Remedial investigation (RI)	This investigation, part of the CERCLA remediation process, is performed to more fully define the nature and extent of the contamination at a site and evaluate possible methods of cleaning up the site. During the investigation, ground water, surface water, soil, sediment, and biological samples are collected and analyzed to determine the type and concentration of each contaminant. Samples are collected at different areas and depths to help determine the spread of contamination.
Removal actions	In the event of an immediate threat or potential threat to human health or the environment, a short-term mitigating or cleanup action may be implemented. The goal of the removal action is to isolate the contamination hot spot and its source from all biological receptors. Usually, removal actions do not completely clean up a site, and additional remediation steps are required.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	RCRA was enacted in 1976 as the first step in regulating the potential health and environmental problems associated with hazardous waste disposal. RCRA and the regulations developed by EPA to implement its provisions provide the general framework of the national hazardous waste management system, including the determination of whether hazardous wastes are being generated, techniques for tracking wastes to eventual disposal, and the design and permitting of hazardous waste management facilities.
Runoff	The noninfiltrating water entering a stream or other conveyance channel shortly after a rainfall event.
Seismicity	Relative frequency and distribution of earthquakes.
Short-term	Transitory effects of the proposed program that are of limited duration and are generally caused by construction activities or operations start-up.

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Significance	The importance of a given impact on a specific resource as defined under the Council on Environmental Quality regulations.
Single-family housing	A conventionally built house consisting of a single dwelling unit occupied by one household.
Site	The location of past cultural activity; a defined space with more or less continuous archeological evidence.
Site discovery	A site is an area that has or has had the potential for a hazardous substance release. A single facility may contain several sites to be studied. Potential sites are occasionally discovered by searching through records or during construction projects.
Site inspection (SI)	An inspection conducted after a preliminary assessment when additional information is needed to evaluate the site. The collection and analysis of soil, sediment, and surface or ground water samples may help determine the need for further study. The site inspection collects any information needed for hazard ranking. The SI may recommend a site for no action, further study, or an immediate removal action.
Soil	A natural body consisting of layers or horizons of mineral and/or organic constituents of variable thickness and differing from the parent material in their morphological, physical, chemical, and mineralogical properties and biological characteristics.
Soil types	A category or detailed mapping unit used for soil surveys based on phases or changes within a series (e.g., slope, salinity).
Solid waste management	Supervised handling of waste materials from their source through recovery processes to disposal.
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 a liaison for purposes of implementing the National Historic Preservation Act.
Stratigraphy	The study of cultural and natural strata or layers in archeological and geological deposits, particularly with the aim of determining the relative age of strata.
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)	SARA was enacted in 1986 to increase the Superfund to \$8.5 billion, modify contaminated site cleanup criteria scheduling, and revise settlement procedures. It also provides a fund for leaking underground storage tank cleanups and a broad, new emergency planning and community right to know program.

Surface water	All water naturally open to the atmosphere and all wells, springs, or other collectors which are directly influenced by surface water.
Threatened species	Plant and wildlife species likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future.
Toxic	Harmful to living organisms.
Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)	TSCA provides authority to test and regulate chemicals to protect human health. Substances regulated under TSCA include asbestos and PCBs.
Traffic, peak hour	The highest number of vehicles observed to traverse a section of roadway during 60 consecutive minutes.
Transfer	Deliver U.S. government property to another federal agency.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)	The independent federal agency established in 1970 to regulate federal environmental matters and oversees the implementation of federal environmental laws.
Waters of the United States	Waters that are subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. These include both deep water aquatic habitats and special aquatic sites, including wetlands.
Zoning	The division of a municipality into districts for the purpose of regulating land use, types of buildings, required yards, necessary off-street parking, and other prerequisites to development. Zones are generally shown on a map and the text of the zoning ordinance specifies requirement for each zoning category.

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