

Appendix E Glossary of Technical Terms

This appendix briefly explains the technical terms and names used in this EIR/EA. A list of acronyms appears directly before Chapter 1.

Alluvial Fan	The soil deposits of a stream where it exits from a gorge upon a plain, or the deposits of a tributary stream at its junction with the main stream
Alluvium	Clay, sand, silt, gravel, or similar material deposited by running water.
Auxiliary Lane	A traffic lane used to facilitate mainline through-traffic movements. The auxiliary lanes allow traffic entering and exiting the freeway to accelerate or decelerate outside of the through traffic lanes.
Best Management Practice (BMP)	Any program, technology, process, operating method, measure or device that controls, prevents, removes or reduces pollution.
Capacity	The maximum amount of traffic that can be accommodated by a uniform segment of freeway under prevailing conditions.
Corridor	A strip of land between two termini within which traffic, topography, environment, and other characteristics are evaluated for transportation purposes.
Cumulative effects	Project effects that are related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts.
DBH	Diameter (of a tree) measured at breast height.
Decibel	A numerical expression of the relative loudness of a sound.
Encroachment (floodplain)	An action within the limits of the 100-year floodplain.
Endangered Species	Plant or animal species that are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Erosion	The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents.
Expansive soils	Soil deposits that have the capacity or a tendency to expand during weather or seismic events.
Federal Register	A federal publication that provides official notice of federal administrative hearings and issuance of proposed and final federal administrative rules and regulations.
Floodplain (100-year)	The area subject to flooding by a flood or tide that has a 1 percent chance of being exceeded in any given year.
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact—a document by a federal agency briefly

presenting the reasons why an action, not otherwise categorically excluded, will not have a significant effect on the human environment and therefore does not require the preparation of an EIS. A FONSI is the federal equivalent of a Negative Declaration.

Freeway	A divided arterial highway with full control of access and with grade separations at intersections.
Habitat	The place or type of site where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and grows.
Holocene	The second epoch of the Quaternary Period characterized by man and modern animals.
Initial Site Assessment (ISA)	A Caltrans term for an initial study to determine hazardous waste issues on a project.
Lane Numbering	On a multi-lane roadway, the traffic lanes traveling in the same direction are numbered from the left to the right, beginning with #1. The leftmost lane is the #1 lane, and is usually referred to by the public as the fast or passing lane.
Lead Agency	The public agency which has primary responsibility for carrying out or approving a project which may have a significant effect on the environment and preparing the environmental document.
Leq	A unit used for evaluation of sound impacts, Leq is the measurement of the fluctuating sound level received by a receptor averaged over a time interval (usually 1 hour).
Level of Service (LOS)	A measurement of capacity of a roadway.
Maintenance Area	A federal term to describe any geographic region of the United States designated nonattainment pursuant to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA) and subsequently redesignated to attainment subject to the requirement to develop a maintenance plan under Section 175A of the CAAA.
Median	The area of a divided highway that separates the traveled way for traffic in opposite directions.
Mixed flow lane	An-restricted traffic lane for all types of vehicles, including single-occupant cars, carpools, vans, buses, and trucks.
MTP	Metropolitan Transportation Plan—the official intermodal transportation plan that is developed and adopted through the metropolitan transportation planning process for the metropolitan planning area.
NOA	Notice of Availability—a formal public notice under NEPA announcing the availability of a completed EA, DEIS, or FEIS. Such notice is to be published in local newspapers. For EISs, publication of such notice in the Federal Register is also required.
NOC	Notice of Completion—the CEQA notice submitted to the State Clearinghouse when an EIR is completed. For Caltrans EIRs, the requirement for a Notice of Completion is satisfied by the cover sheet transmitting the EIR to the Clearinghouse.

NOD	Notice of Determination—a formal written notice under CEQA filed by a lead state agency when approving any project subject to the preparation of an ND or EIR.
Non-attainment Area	Any geographic region of the United States that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has designated as a nonattainment area for a transportation related pollutant(s) for which a National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) exists.
NOP	Notice of Preparation—the CEQA notice that an EIR will be prepared for a project
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit which is required for facilities and activities that discharge waste into surface waters from a confined pipe or channel.
Pleistocene	The first epoch of the Quaternary Period characterized by the first indications of social life in man.
Pliocene	The first epoch of the Tertiary Period characterized by the transition from hominids to early humans
Practicable	An action that is capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology and logistics in light of overall project purposes.
Quaternary Period	A geologic period, which includes both the Pleistocene and Holocene Periods, comprising the second portion of the Cenozoic era; characterized by the rise of man and modern animals.
Receptors	Term used in air quality and noise studies that refers to houses or businesses that could be affected by a project.
Regulatory agency	An agency that has jurisdiction by law.
Responsible agency	A “public agency, other than the lead agency which has responsibility for carrying out or approving a project” (PRC 21069). The CEQA Guidelines further explains the statutory definition by stating that a “responsible agency” includes “all public agencies other than the Lead Agency which have discretionary approval power over the project” (14 CCR 15381). State and local public agencies that have discretionary authority to issue permits, for example, fall into this category.
Right-of-way	A general term denoting land, property, or interest therein, usually in a strip, acquired for or devoted to transportation purposes.
Riparian	Pertaining to the banks and other adjacent terrestrial (as opposed to aquatic) environs of freshwater bodies, watercourses, estuaries, and surface-emergent aquifers, whose transported freshwater provides soil moisture sufficient in excess of that available through local precipitation to potentially support the growth of vegetation.
ROD	The “Record of Decision” is a formal written statement, required under NEPA, wherein a federal lead agency must present the basis for its decision to approve a selected project alternative, summarize mitigation measures incorporated into the project an document any required Section 4(f) approval.
RTP	“...the official intermodal metropolitan transportation plan that is developed through the metropolitan planning process for the metropolitan planning area, developed pursuant to 23 CFR part 450.”

Scoping	A process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed in an EA and EIS and for identifying significant issues to be analyzed in depth in an EIS.
Special-status species	Plant or animal species that are either (1) federally listed, proposed for or a candidate for listing as threatened or endangered; (2) bird species protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act; (3) protected under state endangered species laws and regulations, plant protection laws and regulations, Fish and Game codes, or species of special concern listings and policies; (4) recognized by national, state, or local environmental organizations (e.g., California Native Plant Society).
SIP	The State Implementation Plan (SIP) means the portion (or portions) of an applicable implementation plan approved or promulgated, or the most recent revision thereof, under Sections 110, 301(d) and 175A of the Clean Air Act.
STIP	The Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) means a staged, multiyear, statewide, intermodal program of transportation projects which is consistent with the Statewide transportation plan and planning processes and metropolitan plans, TIPs and processes.
SWPPP	A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan is prepared to evaluate sources of discharges and activities that may affect storm water runoff, and implement measures or practices to reduce or prevent such discharges.
Threatened Species	A species that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future in the absence of special protection.
Tract	A standard geographical unit of measurement defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.
Transportation Control Measure	Transportation Control Measure, any measure specifically identified and committed to in the applicable implementation plan that is either one of the types listed in § 108 of the CAA, or any other measure for the purpose of reducing emissions or concentrations of air pollutants from transportation sources by reducing vehicle use or changing traffic flow or congestion conditions. Notwithstanding the above, vehicle technology-based, fuel-base, and maintenance-based measures that control the emissions from vehicles under fixed traffic conditions are not TCMs for the purposes of project-level conformity.
Trustee Agency	“A state agency having jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by project which are held in trust for the people of the State of California. Trustee agencies include: a) the California Department of Fish and Game with regard to the fish and wildlife of the state, to designated rare or endangered native plants, and to game refuges, ecological preserves, and other areas administered by the department; b) the State Lands Commission with regard to state owned “sovereign” lands such as the beds of navigable waters and state school lands; c) the State Department of Parks and Recreation with regard to units of the State Park System; and d) the University of California with regard to sites within the Natural Land and Water Reserves System” (14 CCR 15386).

Waters of the United States	<p>As defined by the USACE in 33 CFR 328.3(a):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. All waters that are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;2. All interstate waters including interstate wetlands;3. All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce, including any such waters:<ol style="list-style-type: none">(i) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; or(ii) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or(iii) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;4. All impoundment of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;5. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs 1-4;6. The territorial seas;7. Wetlands adjacent to waters (waters that are not wetlands themselves) identified in paragraphs 1-6.
Wetlands	<p>When used in a formal context, such as in this EIR/EA, wetlands are areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances will support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas [33 CFR 328.3(b)].</p>



Appendix F Project Layout



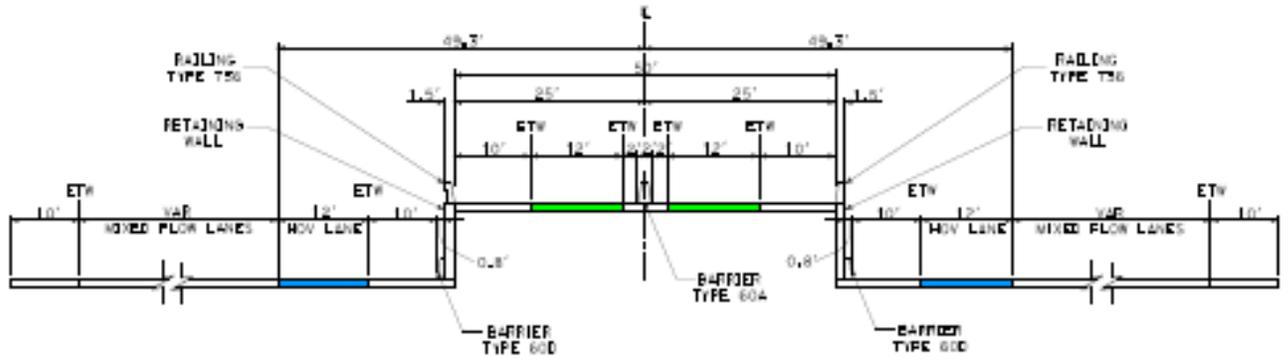
Appendix G List of Technical Studies Prepared under Separate Cover

The following technical studies were prepared to support this environmental document and are available for review at Caltrans District 3 Sacramento Office, 2800 Gateway Oaks Dr., Sacramento, CA, 95833.

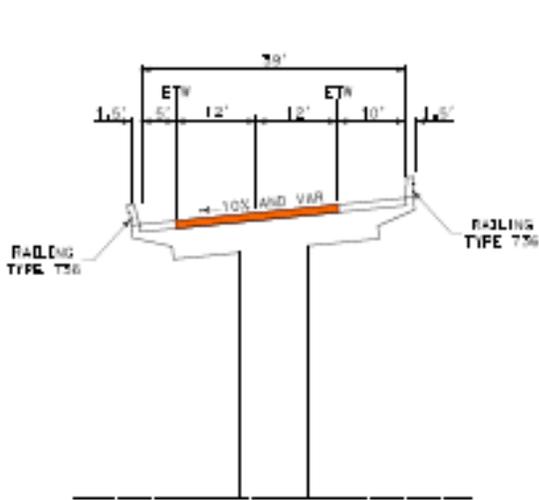
- Air Quality Analysis Report (June 2009).
- Community Impact Assessment (November 2008).
- Floodplain Report (November 2006).
- Geotech Report (November 2006).
- Historic Property Survey Report (March 2008).
- Initial Site Assessment (ISA) (October 2008).
- Natural Environment Study (October 2009).
- Noise Impact Study (October 2008).
- Traffic Report, HOV Report and Technical Memorandum (August 2008).
- Visual Impact Assessment (September 2009).
- Water Quality Report (January 2008).
- Paleontological Identification Report (November 2007).
- Paleontological Evaluation Report (February 2008).
- Paleontological Mitigation Plan (March 2008).



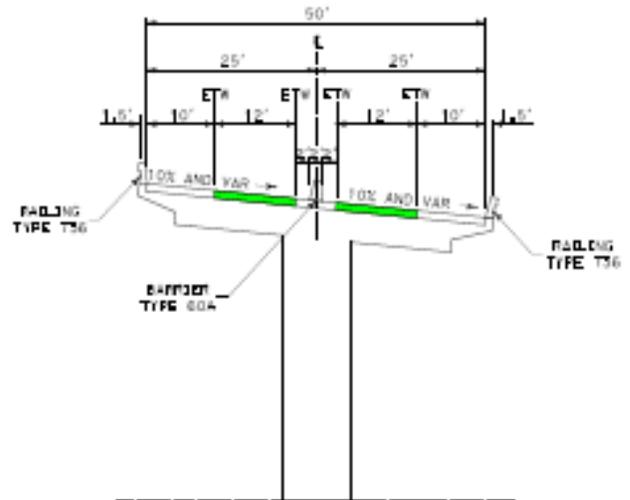
Appendix H Typical Cross-section



RISING HOV CONNECTOR



ELEVATED MIX-FLOW CONNECTOR



ELEVATED HOV CONNECTOR