

Appendix E GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

A

100-year floodplain	The area within a floodplain that statistically has a 1% chance of flooding in any given year.
A-Weighted Decibel Sound Level (dBA)	The sound level measured on an instrument containing an A filter, which electronically simulates the frequency response of the human ear under an average intensity of sound.
Acquisition	The process of obtaining right-of-way.
Action	A National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) term; construction or reconstruction, including associated activities of a transportation facility. An action may be categorized as a “categorical exclusion” or a “major Federal action.”
Active Fault	A fault that has moved within late-Quaternary time (the last 750,000 years). Note that this definition is broader than that used by the California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey (CGS), which defines an active fault as one that has moved within Holocene time (the last 11,000 years).
Advanced Traffic Management Systems (ATMS)	This high-tech system uses a variety of means to more efficiently manage traffic. It can include roadside sensors, ramp metering high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes, and synchronized traffic signals that respond to traffic flows.
Advanced Traveler Information Systems (ATIS)	This system provides travelers with information to help in trip planning and changing course en route to bypass congestion (e.g., broadcast traffic reports, in-car computerized maps, and highway CMSs). Also can include automated transit trip-planning and automated rideshare matching.
Adverse	A term used to describe unfavorable, harmful, or detrimental changes in environmental conditions.
Aerial Easement	A permanent aerial easement is an easement that occurs in limited vertical dimension. This type of easement would occur when a structure (a bridge or connector) passes over land on which the surface use would continue, such as a park. For safety or other reasons, the easement can contain conditions for limited uses under the structure.

Aerially deposited lead (ADL)	Lead deposited within unpaved areas or formerly unpaved areas, primarily due to vehicle emissions. Aerially deposited lead is typically found within the top 0.6 meters (2 feet) of material in unpaved areas within the highway right-of-way.
Agency Decisions	Two key decisions made by the Lead Agency during the environmental process—approval of the EIR/EIS and selection of a preferred alternative.
Air Contaminant	Any particulate matter, gas, or combination thereof, other than water vapor.
Air Pollutant	Any substance in air that could, in a high enough concentration, harm humans, other animals, vegetation, or material. Pollutants may include almost any natural or artificial composition of airborne matter capable of being airborne. They may be in the form of solid particles, liquid droplets, gases, or in combination thereof. Generally, they fall into two main groups: (1) those emitted directly from identifiable sources, and (2) those produced in the air by interaction between two or more primary pollutants, or by reaction with normal atmospheric constituents, with or without photoactivation. Exclusive of pollen, fog, and dust, which are of natural origin, approximately 100 contaminants have been identified. Air pollutants are often grouped in categories for ease in classification; some of the categories are: solids, sulfur compounds, volatile organic chemicals, particulate matter, nitrogen compounds, oxygen compounds, halogen compounds, radioactive compound, and odors.
Air Quality Management District (AQMD)	A regional agency that adopts and enforces rules to achieve and maintain State and Federal air quality standards.
Alameda Corridor	The Alameda Corridor is a 20-mile-long rail cargo expressway linking the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to the transcontinental rail network near downtown Los Angeles.
Alluvium	Sediment deposited by flowing water, as in a riverbed, flood plain, or delta.
Alquist-Priolo Zones	Active fault zones, identified pursuant to the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Act. This Act is intended to prevent the construction of new buildings for human occupancy over active faults. It requires identification of active fault zones and regulation of development within these zones. General Plan Safety Elements typically incorporate the Act's requirements. The Act does not apply to publicly owned facilities, critical facilities and lifelines, or industrial facilities.
Alternatives	Solutions to the project's need. A "reasonable range" of alternatives must be considered as part of the Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) process. One of those alternatives must be a "no project" or No Build Alternative.

Ambient Noise	The all-encompassing noise associated with a given environment, being usually a composite of sounds from many sources near and far.
Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA)	Federal civil rights legislation for disabled persons passed in 1990; calls on public transit systems to make their services more fully accessible as well as to underwrite a parallel network of paratransit service.
Archaeological Survey Report (ASR)	Caltrans uses the Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) to present results of identification efforts conducted for a project. The ASR is an attachment to the Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR).
Area of Potential Effect (APE)	A term used in Section 106 to describe the area in which historic resources may be affected by a Federal undertaking. This term should only be used in cultural resource reports; "survey area" or "project footprint" should be used as applicable in other reports.
Arterial Street	A major thoroughfare, used primarily for through traffic rather than for access to adjacent land, that is characterized by high vehicular capacity and continuity of movement.
Asbestos	An incombustible mineral fiber used for fireproofing, electrical insulation, building materials, brake linings, and chemical filters. The fibers can pollute air or water and are a human health concern.
Attainment area	An area considered to have air quality as good as or better than the national ambient air quality standards as defined in the Clean Air Act. An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a nonattainment area for others.
Attenuation	The reduction of noise.
Average Daily Traffic (ADT)	The average traffic volume of 24-hour counts collected over a number of days greater than one but less than a year.
Average Daily Trips	The number of vehicles passing a given point on a road traveling in a given direction during a 24-hour period.
B	
Base Flood Elevations (BFEs)	The computed elevation to which floodwater is anticipated to rise during the base flood. BFEs are shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and on the flood profiles.
Baseline	The situation against which the project's impacts are compared in order to determine significance. Normally, the existing conditions at the time the environmental analysis commences constitute the baseline.

Basin Plan	A specific plan for control of water quality within one of the nine hydrologic basins of the State under the regulation of a Water Quality Control Board.
Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Methods or measures designed and selected to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants from nonpoint source discharges. In water quality, BMPs include treatment requirements and operating procedures and practices to control site runoff, spills or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
Biofiltration swales/strips	Biofiltration strips are vegetated land areas over which stormwater flows as sheet flow. Biofiltration swales are vegetated channels, typically configured as trapezoidal or v-shaped channels, that receive and convey stormwater flows while meeting water quality criteria and other flow criteria.
Buildout	The maximum amount of building that can take place within a certain area, typically over a given period of time.
Braided ramp	A braided ramp is a ramp that passes over or under another ramp using an overpass structure.
 C	
California Air Resources Board (ARB)	Part of the California Environmental Protection Agency, the California Air Resources Board is charged with promoting and protecting public health, welfare, and ecological resources through the effective and efficient reduction of air pollutants while recognizing and considering the effects on the economy of the State.
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)	A public agency within the Resources Agency of the State of California. This agency is responsible for managing California's diverse fish, wildlife, and plant resources, and the habitats upon which they depend, for their ecological values and for their use and enjoyment by the public. The CDFW is also responsible for the administration of the provisions of the State Endangered Species Act and for operating the California Natural Diversity Database.
California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	Owner and operator of the Interstate 710 (I-710) freeway, a project partner agency and lead agency for the I-710 Corridor Project Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS).
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)	State legislation enacted in 1970 and subsequently amended. It protects the environment for the people of California through requiring public agencies and decision makers to consider and document the environmental consequences of actions.
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines	Regulations adopted by the State of California to implement California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

California Native Plant Society (CNPS)	The California Native Plant Society is a statewide nonprofit organization dedicated to increasing understanding of California's native plants and to preserve them in their natural habitats through scientific activities, education, and conservation. The Society works primarily through its local chapters.
California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB)	The California Natural Diversity Database is part of the Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch, Habitat Conservation Division, California Department of Fish and Game. It is a statewide inventory of the locations and conditions of the State's rarest species and natural communities. Data in the CNDDDB are stored in geographic information system (GIS) format and can be retrieved as reports, maps, or overlays.
California Public Utility Commission (CPUC)	Regulates privately owned telecommunications, electric, natural gas, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies. The CPUC is responsible for ensuring that California utility customers have safe, reliable utility service at reasonable rates, protecting utility customers from fraud, and promoting the health of California's economy.
California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)	The California Register is the authoritative guide to the State's significant historical and archeological resources.
California Transportation Commission (CTC)	A State commission established by Assembly Bill 402 (AB 402) with nine appointed members and two ex-officio members, responsible for the programming and allocating of funds for the construction of highway, passenger rail, and transit improvements throughout California. The CTC also provides guidance and recommendations on transportation policies.
California Transportation Plan (CTP)	The State's long-range transportation plan, with a minimum 20-year forecast period, for all areas of the State, that provides for the development and implementation of California's intermodal transportation system. (Title 23 United States Code, Section 135). Per California statute, the CTP may not be project-specific.
Capital Improvement Program (CIP)	A program of projects to maintain or improve the level of service and performance standards and to mitigate transportation impacts (e.g., in a Congestion Management Program, a transit plan, an Aviation Systems Plan).
Chlordane	Organic chlorine molecule that is frequently found in insecticides.
Clean Air Act (CAA)	Federal legislation that sets national air quality standards; requires each state with areas that have not met Federal air quality standards to prepare a State Implementation Plan (SIP). The sweeping 1990 amendments to the CAA, sometimes referred to as CAAA, established new air quality requirements for the development of metropolitan transportation plans and programs.

Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA)	The comprehensive Federal legislation that establishes criteria for attaining and maintaining the Federal standards for allowable concentrations and exposure limits for various air pollutants; the act also provides emission standards for specific vehicles and fuels.
Clean Water Act	Legislation that provides statutory authority for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program; Public law 92-500; 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq. Also known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL)	The CNEL represents the average continuous noise level over a 24-hour period, with special weighting factors applied to noise events occurring in the nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.), the evening (7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.), and the daytime (7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.).
Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR)	A Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) is FEMA's comment on a proposed project that would, upon construction, affect the hydrologic or hydraulic characteristics of a flooding source and thus result in the modification of the existing regulatory floodway, the effective Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), or the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The letter does not revise an effective National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) map; it indicates whether the project, if built as proposed, would be recognized by FEMA. FEMA charges a fee for processing a CLOMR to recover costs associated with the review.
Conformity	The ongoing process that ensures the planning for highway and transit systems, as a whole and over the long term, is consistent with the State air quality plans for attaining and maintaining health-based air quality standards; conformity is determined by metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) and the U.S. Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) and is based on whether transportation plans and programs meet the provisions of a State Implementation Plan (SIP).
Congestion	Defined by Caltrans as highway operating speeds reduced to less than 35 miles per hour for longer than 15 minutes.
Cooperating Agency	An agency, other than the Lead Agency, that has jurisdiction by law or other expertise that is formally involved in a proposed project.
Corridor	A major transportation route that can consist of one or more highways, arterial streets, transit lines, rail lines, and/or bikeways.
Corridor Advisory Committee (CAC)	Corridor-level committee composed of representatives of all I-710 Corridor communities as well as other stakeholders in the corridor. The CAC will make recommendations regarding the project and provide an opportunity for information sharing among its members.

Criteria Pollutants	Criteria pollutants include ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, inhalable particulates (particulate matter less than 10 microns), and lead, as defined by the California Air Resources Board.
cubic foot per second	A rate of flow equal to approximately 7.5 gallons.
Cumulative effects	Project effects that are related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts.

D

Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) A colorless, crystalline, tasteless, and almost odorless organochlorine known for its insecticidal properties and environmental impacts.

Diverging Diamond Interchange¹ The converging diamond interchange design accommodates left-turning movements onto arterials and limited-access highways while eliminating the need for a left-turn signal phase at signalized ramp terminal intersections. On the cross street, the traffic moves to the left side of the roadway between the signalized ramp intersections. This allows drivers of vehicles on the cross street who want to turn left onto the ramps the change to continue to the ramps without conflicting with opposing through traffic and without stopping.

E

Environmental Commitments Record (ECR) The Environmental Commitments Record is a documentation of the commitments made by the Lead Agency to avoid, minimize, and mitigate project impacts and is used as a tool to track their implementation.

Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) An assessment of a proposed project's environmental impacts and recommended methods for avoiding or mitigating any significant adverse impacts. A Draft EIR/EIS is circulated for public review and comment. A Final EIR/EIS includes responses to public and agency comments and revisions to the Draft EIR/EIS.

Environmental Justice (EJ) Federal Executive Order 12898 requiring analysis of the impact of a facility or project on disadvantaged populations (i.e., low-income, minority)

¹ Federal Highway Administration. 2009. Techbrief: Double Crossover Diamond Interchange. Website: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/publications/research/safety/09054/> (accessed December 2016).

Executive Committee (EC) Comprised of Board members of the project partner agencies and Co-chairs of the Project Committee, the EC is responsible for policy assistance and guidance on legislative, regulatory, financial, and other specialized issues.

F

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) An agency created to lead America to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from disasters with a vision of “A Nation Prepared.”

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Federal Highway Administration is the Federal lead agency that has delegated its National Environmental Quality Act (NEPA) responsibility to Caltrans.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) A map created by the NFIP for floodplain management and insurance purposes. A FIRM will generally show a community’s base flood elevations, flood zones, and floodplain boundaries.

Floodplain An area of low-lying ground adjacent to a river, formed mainly of river sediments and subject to flooding.

G

Gateway Cities Council of Governments (Gateway Cities COG) Gateway Cities Council of Governments is a Project partner agency.

H

Hazardous material A substance or combination of substances which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may either (1) cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise managed.

Hazardous waste A hazardous material than cannot be reused or recycled.

Health Risk Assessment (HRA) Health risk assessments are used to determine whether a particular chemical poses a significant risk to human health and if so, under what circumstances. The I-710 Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) is the first major freeway study in California to include such an assessment.

Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) A document used for federal undertakings that summarizes the first steps in the Section 106 process, including the project description, establishment of the Area of Potential Effects, the adequacy of identification efforts for potential historic properties, public participation, determinations of eligibility and ineligibility for listing in the National Register, and findings of No Historic Properties affected. The document constitutes the legal findings for these activities under Section 106 projects funded by the Federal Highway Administration in California, and serves as official document by which Caltrans, as assigned by the Federal Highway Association, consults with the California State Historic Preservation Officer, as applicable under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement.

Historical Resource Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the archaeological, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

I

I-5 Joint Powers Authority (I-5 JPA) The I-5 JPA is a Project funding partner.

Impacts Reasonably predictable changes in the environment resulting from a proposed project. Impacts can be adverse or beneficial, and can be classified as direct, indirect, or cumulative.

Indirect Effects Effects that are caused by an action and occur later in time, or at another location, yet are reasonably foreseeable in the future.

Intermodal Yard Facility to accommodate transfer of goods from one form of transport to another (i.e., truck to rail).

L

Lead Agency The public agency responsible for completing California Environmental Quality Act/National Environmental Policy Act (CEQA/NEPA) documentation. For the I-710 Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) Corridor Project, Caltrans is the Lead Agency.

Local Advisory Committee (LAC) Community-level committees established along the I-710 Corridor whose members give input into project documents and reports based on their perspective as community members.

Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) Metro is a State-chartered regional transportation planning and operational agency for Los Angeles County, and is a sponsoring agency, and project partner agency.

Los Angeles Junction Railway (LAJ)

This railway is a subsidiary of Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway and provides a switching service on 64 miles of track primarily in the industrial areas around the City of Vernon, California. The railway was planned in the early 1920s to provide service to the Central Manufacturing District in the Cities of Vernon, Maywood, Bell and Commerce.

M

Mitigation Measure

Action that avoids, minimizes, or compensates for the significant impacts of a project.

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP)

A plan for ensuring that measures to mitigate adverse project impacts are implemented. For the I-710 Corridor Project Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS), an Environmental Commitments Record meets the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements for a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP).

Most Likely Descendent (MLD)

A tribe or individual, typically designated by the California Native American Heritage Commission, that assists in planned treatment and disposition of human remains of Native American origin.

N

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

Established in 1969, NEPA is the basic national charter for protecting the environment. NEPA requires Federal projects to disclose potential environmental impacts and to evaluate alternatives and mitigations in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits

Under the NPDES Program (Federal Clean Water Act), any person responsible for the discharge of a pollutant or pollutants into any waters of the United States from any point source must apply for and obtain a permit. According to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, the Environmental Protection Agency is the issuing authority for all NPDES permits in a state until such time as the state elects to take over the administration and obtains EPA approval of its programs. (The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has this authority in California.)

Dischargers are required to disclose the volume and nature of their discharges. Further, the EPA or equivalent State Agency has the authority to specify limitations to be imposed on discharges and to require monitoring and reporting as to compliance or non-compliance.

National Register of Historic Places (National Register)

The national master inventory of known historic properties administered by the National Park Service. It may include properties significant at the national, State, and local level.

Near-Dock	Facilities for transferring goods from truck to rail that are within a five-mile distance of the dock.
Near-Zero Emission Vehicle	Also known as a partial zero emissions allowance vehicle (PZEV), the California Air Resources Board sets a standard for a PZEV in Government Code Section 1962.1 Zero-Emission Vehicle Standards for 2009 through 2017 Model Year Passenger Cars, Light-Duty Trucks, and Medium-Duty Vehicles, Section (c)(1). A partial allowance zero-emission vehicle is any vehicle that is delivered for sale in California and that qualifies for a partial ZEV allowance of at least 0.2.
Notice of Availability (NOA)	An announcement of the release of the Draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) that makes the documents available to the public.
Notice of Determination (NOD)	After approving the Final EIR, the Lead Agency files an NOD with the State Clearinghouse to document approval of the project. Posting of the NOD commences a 30-day statute of limitations. During this time, someone can file a court action challenging the approval of the project.
Notice of Intent (NOI)	A notice published in the Federal Register declaring that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will be prepared for a project.
Notice of Preparation (NOP)	Notice from the Lead Agency to responsible and trustee agencies stating that draft environmental documents are being prepared and seeking input on relevant issues to be addressed in the Draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS).
O	
On-Dock	Facilities for transferring goods directly from ship to transporter, such as a truck or train.
P	
Participating Agency	Federal, State, regional, or local agencies that may have an interest in the project.
Port of Los Angeles (POLA)	The Port of Los Angeles is a Project partner agency.
Port of Long Beach (POLB)	The Port of Long Beach is a Project partner agency.
Preferred Alternative	The alternative that best meets the need and purpose for the project, while causing the least damage to community and environmental resources. A preferred alternative will be identified in the Final EIR/EIS following public review of the Recirculated Draft EIR/Supplemental Draft EIS.

Project Committee (PC) Comprised of elected officials representing communities along the I-710 corridor as well as the study's partner agencies, the PC is responsible for the oversight and management of the project.

Purpose and Need Statement The section of the Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) dedicated to defining the problems to be solved (need) and what the project will accomplish (purpose).

R

Record of Decision (ROD) Public notification about which alternative the Federal Lead Agency has selected and why. The ROD must be published no less than 30 days after the Notice of Availability (NOA) of the Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS).

Responsible Agency Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), an agency that will issue permits or other approvals for the project. Responsible agencies act after the Lead Agency completes its CEQA process.

Riparian Refers to the zone and associated vegetation bordering creeks and streams.

Runoff The draining away of water (or substances carried in it) from the surface of an area of land, a building or structure, etc.

S

Scoping Opportunity for agencies and the public to review the proposed alternatives and identify issues to be addressed in the Draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS). During the scoping period, the Notice of Preparation (NOP) is circulated and public meetings are held.

Screening Alternatives The process of reducing the number of alternatives evaluated in detail through the Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS). Explanation is provided as to why some of the alternatives were rejected from further analysis. Screening assures that only the alternatives that could address the project purpose and need are evaluated and compared in the EIR/EIS.

Sensitive Receptors Sensitive receptors are people or institutions with people that are particularly susceptible to illness from environmental pollution, such as the elderly, very young children, people already weakened by illness (e.g., asthmatics), and persons engaged in strenuous exercise.

Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)	Southern California Association of Governments is a Federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization for the counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura and is a Project partner agency.
State Clearinghouse Review	The Draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) is published in the State Clearinghouse Review for public review and comment.
State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)	The appointed official in California charged with administering the national historic preservation program mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act 1966.
Statement of Overriding Consideration	Explanation of specific benefits that outweigh one or more significant and unavoidable impacts of the project.
Subject Matter Working Group (SWG)	Committees that review and comment in-depth on specific subject areas, including Environment, Transportation, and Community Design/Economics. SWG brings knowledgeable stakeholders together with community representatives.
T	
Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)	The TAC is comprised of technical staff from each member agency of the Project Committee as well as staff from other stakeholder agencies such as California Highway Patrol, South Coast Air Quality Management District, and others.
Technical Studies	A detailed study examining a specific environmental category (i.e., air quality, noise).
Transloading	Transferring goods from one mode of transport to another.
Trustee Agency	State agency that has jurisdiction, by law, over natural resources affected by a project (i.e. State lands Commission, California Department of Parks and Recreation).
Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit (TEU)	A container size—twenty-foot equivalent unit.

U

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Federal agency whose primary missions are planning, designing, building, and operating locks and dams. Other civil engineering projects include flood control, beach nourishment, and dredging for waterway navigation. They also conduct design and construction of flood protection systems through various Federal mandates, design and construction management of military facilities for the Army, Air Force, Army Reserve, and Air Force Reserve and other Defense and Federal agencies; and environmental regulation and ecosystem restoration.

Z

Zero-Emission Vehicle²

Government Code Section 1962.1 (a): ZEV Emission Standard. The Executive Officer shall certify new 2009 through 2017 model year passenger cars, light-duty trucks and medium-duty vehicles as ZEVs if the vehicles produce zero exhaust emissions of any criteria pollutant (or precursor pollutant) under any and all possible operational modes and conditions. Additional standards can be found in Government Code Section 1962.1. Zero-Emissions vehicle standards for 2009 through 2017 model year passenger cars, light-duty trucks, and medium-duty vehicles.

² California Air Resources Board (ARB). 2016. Zero-Emission Vehicle Standards for 2009 through 2017 Model Year Passenger Cars, Light-Duty Trucks, and Medium-Duty Vehicles, Government Code Section 1962.1 (a). Website: https://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/zevprog/zevregs/1962.1_Clean.pdf (accessed December 2016).

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