

## 8.0 GLOSSARY AND LIST OF ACRONYMS

### 8.1 GLOSSARY

#### **Ambient Air**

Any unconfined portion of the atmosphere; the outside air.

#### **Aluminum Conductor Steel Reinforced**

This type of conductor has aluminum strands wrapped around a stranded steel core. The steel “reinforces” the conductor because it is much stronger

#### **Ambient Air Quality Standard**

A federal and state measure of the level of air contamination that is not to be exceeded in order to protect human health.

#### **Assessor Parcel Number**

Given to a parcel, or a specified area, of land by the County tax assessor.

#### **Capacity**

The power ability of electrical equipment measured in watts.

#### **Control Area**

A portion of the interconnected electricity system grid whose operations and procedures are controlled and managed by a single utility. This utility typically owns most of the facilities in its control area and is responsible for the physical interaction with neighboring control areas.

#### **Demand Side Management**

Influencing the level of demand for electricity, e.g., through conservation programs and education related to home insulation, energy efficient appliances, etc.

#### **Electric Resource Plan**

A plan required by the Public Utility Commission of Nevada every three years to determine how future energy requirements will be served.

#### **Export Capability**

The capacity or extent to which a utility or electric control area can sell electric power outside its electric system at a given time or during a given set of conditions using all available facilities.

#### **Exports**

The sale of electricity by a utility to another utility outside its electric system.

#### **Firm Purchases**

Contractual procurement of electric energy that is intended to have assured availability to the customer.

#### **Generation**

The production of electricity from other forms of energy such as combustion, falling water, or thermal transfer.

#### **Generation Capacity**

Maximum electric production limit for which a generator is rated. The maximum limit fluctuates with changes in temperature or other environmental circumstances, depending on the type of machine.

#### **Gigawatt-hours**

A measure of electric energy. One million kilowatt-hours.

#### **Harney**

Harney Electric Cooperative, Inc. Oregon State Public Utility.

#### **Hydro-axe**

A hydro-axe is a large lawnmower-like machine that cuts brush and vegetation down to about 6 inches above the ground, leaving the root systems intact for regrowth. This machine would be used where needed to provide construction equipment and vehicle access to the tower sites.

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**Import Capability**

The capacity or extent to which a utility or electric control area can purchase electric power from outside its electric system at a given time or during a given set of conditions using all available facilities.

**Imports**

The purchase of electricity by a utility from another utility outside its electric system.

**kcmil**

Cable cross section area of in thousands of circular mils

**Kilovolt**

A measure of electric voltage, one thousand volts. Household current is supplied at 120 volts.

**Load Centers**

Major areas of electricity consumption such as large cities or large industrial facilities.

**Megawatt**

A measure of alternating current electric power that performs work. One thousand kilowatts or one million watts. A standard light bulb is 60 to 100 watts.

**Mt. Wheeler**

Mt. Wheeler Power

**Mvar**

Megavar. A unit of alternating current electric power that performs no useful work, as opposed to a megawatt. It can be used to describe whether a system is either deficit or has excess reactive capability to support its voltage.

**Native Generation**

Electricity generation within a utility service area.

**Native Load**

Traditional customers served within a utility service area.

**Nitrogen Oxides**

A gaseous mixture of nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and symbolically represented as NO<sub>x</sub>.

**Nitric Oxide**

A molecule of one nitrogen and one oxygen atom. Results usually from combustion of organic substances containing nitrogen and from recombination of nitrogen decomposed in air during high temperature combustion; poisonous and highly reactive gasses produced when fuel is burned at high temperatures, causing nitrogen in the air to combine with oxygen.

**Nitrogen Dioxide**

A molecule of one nitrogen and two oxygen atoms. Results usually from further oxidation of nitric oxide (NO) in the atmosphere. Ozone accelerates to conversion.

**Non-firm Purchases**

Electric energy purchases having limited or no assured availability.

**Non-utility Owned Generation**

Generation that is possessed by an entity not in the business for the sale of electricity to retail customers.

**Operating (or Spinning) Reserves**

As required by WSCC Operating Criteria, WSCC member utilities must have standby generation, actually on-line, but not delivering power, to insure an adequate level of service.

**Ozone**

A colorless gas formed by a complex series of chemical and photochemical reaction of reactive organic gasses, principally hydrocarbons, with the oxides of nitrogen, which is harmful to the public health, the biota, and some materials; a molecule of three oxygen atoms – O<sub>3</sub>. A principle component of “oxidant” in photochemically polluted atmospheres.

**PacifiCorp**

Utility resulting from the merger of Pacific Power and Light and Utah Power and Light.

**Particulate Matter (particles)**

Very fine sized solid matter or droplets, typically averaging one micron or smaller in diameter. Also called “aerosol.”

**Parts Per Billion**

A measure of the amount of one substance in a second, which is the carrier.

**Parts Per Million**

A measure of the amount of one substance found in a carrier.

**Photochemical Pollutant**

Reactive organic compounds (ROC) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), photochemical pollutants that absorb energy from the sun and react chemically to form ozone (O<sub>3</sub>).

**Planning Reserves**

As required by WSCC Operating Criteria, WSCC member utilities must have standby generation capacity, in addition to existing demand requirements, to insure an adequate level of service.

**PM<sub>10</sub>**

Particulate matter less than 10 micron in size, which is small enough to be inhaled deeply into the lungs and cause disease.

**Pool Agreements**

Agreements among utility alliance members (e.g., NPP) for the sharing of resources or satisfaction of operation and reliability criteria.

**Power**

The time rate of transferring energy (expressed in watts).

**Rating**

Maximum operation limit of transmission or generation facilities, as established by WSCC and/or NPP operating and reliability criteria guidelines. Utility facilities and interconnections can be rated either for individual or simultaneous operation, where simultaneous operations take into consideration collective WSCC or NPP utilities.

**Reactive Power**

A component of power production that is not sold.

**Reserve Requirement**

The amount of excess energy that should be immediately available to maintain reliability of the interconnected system during the unplanned loss of a source.

**Right-of-Way**

An easement, lease, permit, or license across an area or strip of land to allow access or to allow utility to pass through public or private lands.

**Riparian**

Area along the banks of a river or lake supporting specialized plant and animal species.

**Self-owned or Utility-Owned Generation**

Electric generation that is possessed by a utility.

**Sensitive Receptor**

Land uses adjacent to or within proximity to the Proposed Project that could be impacted by the construction, operation, and maintenance activities.

**Series Compensation**

An AC device typically used to reduce or increase the voltage drop across a utility’s transmission lines by changing the reactive impedance of the line. Typical applications are series capacitors to reduce impedance and series reactors to increase impedance.

**Shunt Compensation**

An AC device that either supports or suppresses a utility’s voltage by injecting or drawing reactive power, i.e., megavars, from the system. Typical applications are bus capacitors and line reactors.

**Static VAR Compensators**

An AC device typically used to modulate a utility’s voltage dynamically by switching shunt compensation elements using thyristors. Modulation of voltage can result in increased damping of voltages and power swings.

**Sulfur Oxides**

The group of compounds formed during combustion or thereafter in the atmosphere of

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sulfur compounds in the fuel, each having various levels of oxidation, ranging from two oxygen atoms for each sulfur to four oxygen atoms.

**System Security**

The ability of the bulk power electric system to withstand sudden disturbances such as an electric short circuit or unanticipated loss of system components.

**Tap**

A short electrical transmission line connecting a power plant to a main transmission line, with no switching facilities at the point of connection.

**Total Suspended Particulates**

Solid or liquid particles small enough to remain suspended in air. PM<sub>10</sub> is the portion of TSP that can be inhaled.

**Transmission Service Customers**

Wholesale electricity utilities or other entities that pay for the use of another utility's facilities

to transmit electric power from one point to another.

**Utility Corridor**

A linear corridor usually designated for facilities such as powerlines, pipelines, fiber-optic cables, roads etc.

**Wetland**

Lands transitional between obviously upland and aquatic environments. Wetlands are generally highly productive environments with abundant fish, wildlife, esthetic, and natural resource values. For this reason, coupled with the alarming rate of their destruction, they are considered valuable resources, and several regulations and laws have been implemented to protect them.

**Wheeling**

An electric operation wherein transmission facilities of one system are utilized to transmit power of another system. Power can be wheeled in, through, or out of a system

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## 8.2 LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>4WD</b>	<b>4-wheel drive</b>
<b>AAQS</b>	<b>Ambient Air Quality Standard</b>
<b>AC</b>	<b>Alternating current</b>
<b>ACHP</b>	<b>Advisory Council on Historic Preservation</b>
<b>ACIP</b>	<b>Airport Capital Improvement Project</b>
<b>ACS</b>	<b>American Cancer Society</b>
<b>ACSR</b>	<b>Aluminum Conductor Steel Reinforced</b>
<b>AIRFA</b>	<b>American Indian Religious Freedom Act</b>
<b>AM</b>	<b>Amplitude Modulation</b>
<b>AMA</b>	<b>American Medical Association</b>
<b>APE</b>	<b>Area of potential effect</b>
<b>APLIC</b>	<b>Avian Powerline Interaction Committee</b>
<b>APN</b>	<b>Assessor Parcel Number</b>
<b>ARPA</b>	<b>American Resources Protection Act</b>
<b>ATC</b>	<b>Available Transmission Capacity</b>
<b>ATV</b>	<b>All-Terrain Vehicle</b>
<b>AUM</b>	<b>Animal Unit Month</b>
<b>b.p.</b>	<b>Before present</b>
<b>BAER</b>	<b>Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation</b>
<b>BAQ</b>	<b>Bureau of Air Quality</b>
<b>BCI</b>	<b>Bat Conservation International</b>
<b>BIA</b>	<b>Bureau of Indian Affairs</b>
<b>BLM</b>	<b>U.S. Bureau of Land Management</b>
<b>BMP</b>	<b>Best Management Practice</b>
<b>BPA</b>	<b>Bonneville Power Administration</b>

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<b>CAAA</b>	<b>Clean Air Act Amendments</b>
<b>CCC</b>	<b>Civilian Conservation Corps</b>
<b>CEQ</b>	<b>Council on Environmental Quality</b>
<b>CFR</b>	<b>U.S. Code of Federal Regulation</b>
<b>Cfs</b>	<b>Cubic feet per second</b>
<b>CISA</b>	<b>Cumulative impacts study area</b>
<b>COM</b>	<b>Construction, Operation, and Monitoring</b>
<b>CPRR</b>	<b>Central Pacific Railroad</b>
<b>CRT</b>	<b>Cathode ray tube</b>
<b>CSA</b>	<b>Council for Scientific Affairs</b>
<b>CWA</b>	<b>Civil Works Administration</b>
<b>dB</b>	<b>Decibel</b>
<b>DC</b>	<b>Direct current</b>
<b>DOE</b>	<b>Department of Energy</b>
<b>DOI</b>	<b>Department of the Interior</b>
<b>DSM</b>	<b>Demand Side Management</b>
<b>E&amp;P</b>	<b>Eureka and Palisade</b>
<b>EHF</b>	<b>Extremely High Frequency</b>
<b>EIS</b>	<b>Environmental Impact Statement</b>
<b>ELF</b>	<b>Extremely low frequency</b>
<b>ELF-EMF</b>	<b>Extremely Low Frequency Electric and Magnetic Fields</b>
<b>EMF</b>	<b>Electric and Magnetic Fields</b>
<b>EPA</b>	<b>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</b>
<b>EPRI</b>	<b>Electric Power Research Institute</b>
<b>ERP</b>	<b>Electric Resource Plan</b>
<b>ESH</b>	<b>Environmentally Sensitive Habitat</b>

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<b>ESI</b>	<b>Ecological Status Inventory</b>
<b>FAA</b>	<b>Federal Aviation Administration</b>
<b>fbg</b>	<b>feet below grade</b>
<b>FCC</b>	<b>Federal Communications Commission</b>
<b>FEMA</b>	<b>Federal Emergency Management Agency</b>
<b>FERC</b>	<b>Federal Energy Regulatory Commission</b>
<b>FIRE</b>	<b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>
<b>FLPMA</b>	<b>Federal Land Policy and Management Act</b>
<b>FTE</b>	<b>Full-time equivalent</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>Gauss</b>
<b>GIS</b>	<b>Geographic Information Systems</b>
<b>GLO</b>	<b>General Land Office</b>
<b>GPS</b>	<b>Global positioning system</b>
<b>gWh</b>	<b>gigawatt-hours</b>
<b>HF</b>	<b>High frequency</b>
<b>HF</b>	<b>High Frequency</b>
<b>HMA</b>	<b>Herd Management Area</b>
<b>HMMSPP</b>	<b>Hazardous Materials Management and Spill Prevention Plan</b>
<b>HPTP</b>	<b>Historic Properties Treatment Plan</b>
<b>Hz</b>	<b>Hertz</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>Interdisciplinary</b>
<b>IEEE</b>	<b>Institute of Electric and Electrical Engineers</b>
<b>IITRI</b>	<b>Illinois Institute of Technology Research</b>
<b>ILS</b>	<b>Instrument Landing System</b>
<b>IMACS</b>	<b>Intermountain Archaeological Computer System</b>
<b>IMP</b>	<b>Interim Management Policy</b>

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<b>IPC</b>	<b>Idaho Power Company</b>
<b>IPP</b>	<b>Intermountain Power Project</b>
<b>ISA</b>	<b>Instant Study Area</b>
<b>ITU</b>	<b>International Telecommunication Union</b>
<b>KOP</b>	<b>Key Observation Point</b>
<b>kV</b>	<b>Kilovolt</b>
<b>kWh</b>	<b>Kilowatt hour</b>
<b>LADWP</b>	<b>Los Angeles Department of Water and Power</b>
<b>LCD</b>	<b>Liquid crystal display</b>
<b>Ldn</b>	<b>Day-night noise level</b>
<b>Leq</b>	<b>Equivalent noise level</b>
<b>LF</b>	<b>Low Frequency</b>
<b>mA</b>	<b>Milliamperes</b>
<b>MBTA</b>	<b>Migratory Bird Treaty Act</b>
<b>MF</b>	<b>Medium Frequency</b>
<b>MFP</b>	<b>Management Framework Plan</b>
<b>mG</b>	<b>Milligauss</b>
<b>MLRA</b>	<b>Major Land Resource Area</b>
<b>MP</b>	<b>Milepost</b>
<b>MPE</b>	<b>Maximum Probable Earthquake</b>
<b>Mvar</b>	<b>Megavar</b>
<b>MW</b>	<b>Megawatt</b>
<b>MWP</b>	<b>Mt. Wheeler Power</b>
<b>NAAQS</b>	<b>National Ambient Air Quality Standards</b>
<b>NAGPRA</b>	<b>Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act</b>
<b>NB</b>	<b>Nevada Bell</b>

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<b>NBMG</b>	<b>Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology</b>
<b>NDEP</b>	<b>Nevada Division of Environmental Protection</b>
<b>NDOA</b>	<b>Nevada Department of Agriculture</b>
<b>NDOT</b>	<b>Nevada Department of Transportation</b>
<b>NDOW</b>	<b>Nevada Division of Wildlife</b>
<b>NDWR</b>	<b>Nevada Division of Water Resources</b>
<b>NEPA</b>	<b>National Environmental Policy Act</b>
<b>NERC</b>	<b>National Electric Reliability Council</b>
<b>NESC</b>	<b>National Electrical Safety Code</b>
<b>NESC</b>	<b>National Electric Safety Code</b>
<b>Nevada AAQS</b>	<b>Nevada Ambient Air Quality Standards</b>
<b>NHPA</b>	<b>National Historical Preservation Act</b>
<b>NIEC</b>	<b>Nevada Indian Environmental Coalition</b>
<b>NIEHS</b>	<b>National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences</b>
<b>NNHP</b>	<b>Nevada Natural Heritage Program</b>
<b>NO</b>	<b>Nitric Oxide</b>
<b>NO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>Nitrogen Dioxide</b>
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	<b>Nitrogen Oxides</b>
<b>NPA</b>	<b>National Programmatic Agreement</b>
<b>NPDES</b>	<b>National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System</b>
<b>NPP</b>	<b>Northwest Power Pool</b>
<b>NPS</b>	<b>National Park Service</b>
<b>NRCS</b>	<b>Natural Resources Conservation Service</b>
<b>NRHP</b>	<b>National Register of Historic Places</b>
<b>NRS</b>	<b>Nevada Revised Statutes</b>
<b>NSP</b>	<b>Nevada State Parks</b>

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<b>NWI</b>	<b>National Wetlands Inventory</b>
<b>NWR</b>	<b>National Wildlife Refuge</b>
<b>O<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>Ozone</b>
<b>ORAU</b>	<b>Oak Ridge Associated Universities</b>
<b>ORV</b>	<b>Off-road vehicle</b>
<b>P.L.</b>	<b>Public Law</b>
<b>PG&amp;E</b>	<b>Pacific Gas and Electric Company</b>
<b>ppb</b>	<b>parts per billion</b>
<b>ppm</b>	<b>parts per million</b>
<b>ppv</b>	<b>Peak particle velocity</b>
<b>Psi</b>	<b>Pounds per square inch</b>
<b>PUC</b>	<b>Public Utilities Commission</b>
<b>PUCN</b>	<b>Public Utility Commission of Nevada</b>
<b>RAPID</b>	<b>Research and Public Information Dissemination</b>
<b>RCRA</b>	<b>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act</b>
<b>RMP</b>	<b>Resource Management Plan</b>
<b>ROC</b>	<b>Reactive Organic Compound</b>
<b>ROD</b>	<b>Record of Decision</b>
<b>ROG</b>	<b>Reactive Organic Gasses</b>
<b>ROW</b>	<b>Right-of-Way</b>
<b>RV</b>	<b>Recreation vehicle</b>
<b>SCE</b>	<b>Southern California Edison Company</b>
<b>SCECP</b>	<b>Soil Conservation and Erosion Control Plan</b>
<b>SCORP</b>	<b>Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan</b>
<b>SCP</b>	<b>Stream Crossing Plan</b>
<b>SEI</b>	<b>Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.</b>

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<b>SHF</b>	<b>Super High Frequency</b>
<b>SHPO</b>	<b>State Historic Preservation Officer</b>
<b>SIP</b>	<b>State Implementation Plan</b>
<b>SNR</b>	<b>Signal to noise</b>
<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>Sulfur Dioxide</b>
<b>SOP</b>	<b>Standard operating procedure</b>
<b>SO<sub>x</sub></b>	<b>Sulfur Oxides</b>
<b>SPPC</b>	<b>Sierra Pacific Power Company</b>
<b>SR</b>	<b>State Route</b>
<b>SRMA</b>	<b>Special Recreation Management Area</b>
<b>SSURGO</b>	<b>Soils Survey Geographic</b>
<b>SUP</b>	<b>Special Use Permit</b>
<b>SVC</b>	<b>Static VAR Compensators</b>
<b>SWIP</b>	<b>Southwest Intertie Project</b>
<b>SWPPP</b>	<b>Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan</b>
<b>TCID</b>	<b>Truckee Carson Irrigation District</b>
<b>TCP</b>	<b>Traditional Cultural Property</b>
<b>TCPU</b>	<b>Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities</b>
<b>TDPUD</b>	<b>Truckee Donner Public Utility District</b>
<b>TDS</b>	<b>Total dissolved solids</b>
<b>TL</b>	<b>transmission line</b>
<b>TOT</b>	<b>Traditional Occupancy Tax</b>
<b>TSP</b>	<b>Total Suspended Particulate</b>
<b>UBC</b>	<b>Uniform Building Code</b>
<b>UEPA</b>	<b>Utility Environmental Protection Act</b>
<b>UHF</b>	<b>Ultra High Frequency</b>

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<b>USACE</b>	<b>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</b>
<b>USBM</b>	<b>U.S. Bureau of Mines</b>
<b>USDA</b>	<b>U.S. Department of Agriculture</b>
<b>USDI</b>	<b>United States Department of the Interior</b>
<b>USFWS</b>	<b>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</b>
<b>USGS</b>	<b>U.S. Geological Survey</b>
<b>V/m</b>	<b>Volts per meter</b>
<b>VHF</b>	<b>Very High Frequency</b>
<b>VLf</b>	<b>Very Low Frequency</b>
<b>VOC</b>	<b>Volatile Organic Compound</b>
<b>VRM</b>	<b>Visual Resource Management</b>
<b>W/MBE</b>	<b>Woman and/or minority business enterprise</b>
<b>WC</b>	<b>Williams Communication</b>
<b>Wells</b>	<b>Wells Rural Electric Company</b>
<b>WSA</b>	<b>Wilderness Study Area</b>
<b>WSCC</b>	<b>Western Systems Coordinating Council</b>