

## Appendix E

# Acronyms and Glossary

**AC:** Alternating current.

**ACEC:** Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

**ACSR:** Concentrically stranded conductor composed of one or more layers of aluminum alloy wire stranded with a high-strength steel core. See conductor.

**Alluvial:** Sedimentary material transported and deposited by the action of flowing water, such as in a riverbed, flood plain, or delta.

**Attainment:** This designation applies to specific criteria pollutants of air quality, if air quality standards are achieved.

**Audible noise:** produced by transmission line corona; sounds like a hissing, popping, crackling, or humming.

**A-weighted Sound Level (dBA):** The sound pressure level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter using the internationally standardized A-weighting filter or as computed from sound spectral data to which A-weighting adjustments have been made. A-weighting de-emphasizes the low and very high frequency components of the sound in a manner similar to the response of the average human ear. A-weighted sound levels correlate well with subjective reactions of people to noise and are universally used for community noise evaluations.

**BLM:** Bureau of Land Management

**BPA:** Bonneville Power Administration

**Bundled conductor:** Two or more conductors used per phase; standard construction for 500kV is often a bundle of three conductors per phase. A bundle of four conductors per phase is also used on 500kV lines.

**Bus:** A conductor or group of conductors that serves as a common connection for two or more circuits; used to interconnect equipment of the same voltage.

**CFR:** Code of Federal Regulations

**CWA:** Clean Water Act

**Circuit breaker:** A switching device capable of making, carrying, and interrupting currents under normal circuit conditions and also making, carrying for a specified time, and interrupting currents under abnormal circuit conditions, such as those under faults or short circuits; the medium in which circuit interruption is performed may be designated, as in oil circuit breaker, air-blast circuit breaker, gas or sulfur hexafluoride circuit breaker, or vacuum circuit breaker.

**Conductor:** 1) Any metallic material, usually in the form of wire, cable or bar, suitable for carrying an electric current. 2) The wire cable strung between transmission towers; may be aluminum, bundle, expanded, non-specular, single, or stranded conductor.

**Criteria pollutants:** Air pollutants pervasive in urban environments and closely monitored due to immediate public health issues. Permissible levels of these pollutants are standardized through health-based criteria (science-based guidelines). National and state Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) have been established for such pollutants.

**Decibel (dB):** A measure on a logarithmic scale of the magnitude of a particular quantity (such as sound pressure, sound power, and sound intensity) with respect to a standardized quantity.

**EIS:** Environmental Impact Statement

**ELF:** Having a frequency between 3-3,000-Hz.

**EMF:** Electric and Magnetic Fields

**EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency

**Emissions:** Quantities released over a given period of time.

**FAA:** Federal Aviation Association

**FCC:** Federal Communications Commission

**FERC:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

**FHWA:** Federal Highway Administration

**FR:** Federal Register

**FWS:** U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

**Fully protected:** Under California state law, a classification that provides greater protection to animals than the federal or state endangered species acts; fully protected species cannot be killed or possessed at any time; no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting species as necessary for scientific research or for relocation of bird species for the protection of livestock.

**HC:** Hydrocarbons

**Hydroseeding:** A hydraulic planting method that is used for planting lawns, ground covers, and establishing plant material on slopes for erosion and dust control. All the materials, such as water, seed, fertilizer, tackifier (binding glue), and fiber mulching material are combined and mixed in a large tank, then sprayed through a high-pressure nozzle onto the ground.

**ICDC:** Idaho Conservation Data Center

**IDFG:** Idaho Department of Fish & Game

**IPC:** Idaho Power Company

**ITD:** Idaho Transportation Department

**Instrument transformer:** A transformer intended to reproduce in its secondary circuit, in a definite and known proportion, the current or voltage of its primary circuit with the phase relations substantially preserved.

**Insulators:** A device, made of non-conducting material, used to give support to electrical conductors and shield them from ground or to the conductors. An insulator inhibits the flow of current from the conductor to the earth or another conductor.

**Kcmil:** Kilo (1,000) circular mils.

**kV:** Kilovolt

**Kilovolt (kV):** One kilovolt equals 1,000 volts.

**$L_{dn}$ :** Day-night average noise level.

**$L_{eq}$ :** Equivalent sound level is a single value of a sound level for any desired duration, which includes all of the time-varying sound energy in the measurement period.

**Line trucks:** Vehicles used for the construction, operation, and maintenance of power lines.

**MW:** Megawatts, the electrical unit of power that is equal to 1,000 kilowatts or 1,000,000 watts.

**Man lifts:** Equipment used to lift personnel working on power lines.

**N-2:** N-minus-2

**NEPA:** National Environmental Policy Act

**NESC:** National Electrical Safety Code

**NHPA:** National Historic preservation Act

**No<sub>x</sub>:** Nitrogen oxides

**NPDES:** National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

**NRCS:** Natural Resource Conservation Service

**NRHP:** National Register of Historic Places

**NWI:** National Wetland Inventory

**NWP 12:** Nationwide Permit 12

**ODEQ:** Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

**ODSL:** Oregon Division of State Lands

**OHV:** Off-highway vehicle

**PM:** Particulate Matter

**PM<sub>2.5</sub>:** Particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter.

**PM<sub>10</sub>:** Particulate matter smaller than 10 microns in diameter.

**Phase:** 1) A conductor or conductors or piece of electrical equipment associated with one of three separate phases of an alternating-current power system, designated A-phase, B-phase and C-phase. 2) The stage or progress of a cyclic movement such as a current or voltage wave.

**RI:** Radio interference

**RMP:** Resource Management Plan

**RNA:** Research natural Area

**ROW:** Right-of-Way

**SHPO:** State Historic Preservation Officer

**SO<sub>2</sub>:** Sulfur oxides

**Seismicity:** The frequency, intensity, and distribution of earthquake activity in a given area.

**Sheave:** 1) Conductor stringing equipment (A) The grooved wheel of a traveler or rigging block. Travelers are frequently referred to as sheaves. (B) A shaft-mounted wheel used to transmit power by means of a belt, chain, band, etc. 2) Rotating machinery; pulley.

**TSP:** Total suspended particulates

**TVI:** Television interference

**Transformer:** A device for transferring electrical energy from one circuit to another by magnetic induction, usually between circuits of different voltages; consists of a magnetic core on which there are two or more windings. In power systems, most frequently used for changing voltage levels.

**USDA:** United States Department of Agriculture

**USDI:** United States Department of the Interior

**VOC:** Volatile organic compounds

**VRM:** Visual Resource Management

**WSA:** Wilderness Study Area