

CENTRAL KITCHEN, INSTRUCTIONAL FARM AND EDUCATION CENTER PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

DEFINITIONS

Transportation and Circulation

Level of Service (LOS): LOS is a qualitative description of an intersection's performance based on the average delay per vehicle. Intersection LOS ranges from A, which indicates free flow or excellent conditions with short delays, to F which indicates congested or overloaded conditions with extremely long delays. LOS A, B, C, and D are considered excellent to satisfactory services levels, while LOS E is undesirable and LOS F is unacceptable.

Congestion Management Program (CMP): Alameda County Transportation Commission develops and updates the legislatively-required CMP, a plan that describes the strategies to assess, monitor and improve the performance of the county's multimodal transportation system; address congestion; and ultimately protect the environment with strategies to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Travel Demand Management (TDM): TDM is a general term for strategies that result in more efficient use of transportation resources.

Air Quality

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA): The federal government agency charged with national environmental research, planning, control development and enforcement responsibilities.

California Air Resources Board (CARB): The California government agency charged with State-wide environmental research, planning, control development and enforcement responsibilities.

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD): The local government agency charged with environmental research, planning, control development and enforcement responsibilities in the nine-county Bay Area.

Ambient Air Quality Standard (AAQS): Maximum allowable upper limits to the atmospheric concentration of specified air pollutants to provide public health protection, including protecting the health of "sensitive" populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly.

Toxic Air Contaminant (TAC): Also known as hazardous air pollutants, these pollutants are known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health effects, such as reproductive effects or birth defects, or adverse environmental effects.

Health Risk Assessment (HRA): A process that estimates the nature and probability of adverse health effects in humans who may be exposed to chemicals in contaminated environmental media, now or in the future.

Air Quality Significance Thresholds (Thresholds): Limits on the emissions or air concentrations of air pollutants, as set by the BAAQMD in its *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* that define significant impacts for CEQA air quality analyses.

Best Management Practices (BMPs): Practices that reduce fugitive dust emissions, as defined by the BAAQMD in its CEQA Air Quality Guidelines; if they are implemented, they afford a reasonable assurance that no CEQA thresholds will be exceeded by the fugitive dust emissions.

Noise

Decibel (dB): The common measure of sound intensity (loudness) relative to the human threshold of sound perception.

A-weighted Decibel (dBA): Corrections made to measured sound intensities to reflect the known, varying sensitivity of the human ear to sounds of different frequencies.

Equivalent Sound Level (L_{eq}): The constant sound intensity that carries the same sound energy as the actual time-varying sound over a measurement period.

Day-Night Average Sound Level (L_{dn}): A 24-hour average, A-weighted L_{eq} with a 10-dB “penalty” added to sounds occurring at night between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

Noise Element of the City of Oakland General Plan: The planning document that contains the noise exposure standards and noise control/reduction policies applicable in the City of Oakland.

Vibration Decibel (VdB): The common measure of vibration intensity.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Lead: Commonly detected in shallow soils due to chipping lead-based paint and/or exhaust emissions from leaded gasoline; Exposure can result in acute and chronic health impacts.

Asbestos: Commonly used in building materials prior to the early 1980s such as roofing shingles, ceiling and floor tiles, asbestos cement, etc. Exposure can increase risk of developing lung disease.

California Human Health Screening Levels: - concentrations of specific hazardous chemicals in soil or soil gas the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) considers to be below thresholds of concern for risks to human health under residential or commercial/industrial scenarios.

Environmental Screening Level (ESLs): Screening levels for residential and commercial exposure scenarios developed by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board to address protection of human health from direct exposure, among other concerns, and are considered to be protective for typical bay area sites.

California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC): The DTSC School Property Evaluation and Cleanup Division is responsible for assessing, investigating and over-seeing the

cleanup of proposed school sites. Because State funding will not be used for the development, DTSC oversight is not mandatory. OUSD would still conduct the work in general accordance with DTSC procedures.

Cal-OSHA – Division of Occupational Safety and Health: Protects workers from health and safety hazards on the job. Developed permissible exposure limits (PELs) for worker chemical exposure.

Hydrology and Water Quality

SFBRWQCB Municipal Storm Water Permit: Regulatory permit for storm water discharges in Oakland. Conditions require that local agencies include appropriate source control, site design, and storm water treatment measures in new development/redevelopment. As construction will disturb more than one acre of land, OUSD will implement best management practices to control discharge of sediments to the storm water conduits adjacent to the site.

State Water Resources Control Board: The State Board sets policy for the regional boards and issues general permits for municipalities, industries and construction.

Low Impact Development (LID): Goal to reduce runoff and mimic a site's predevelopment hydrology by minimizing disturbed areas and impervious cover and then infiltrating, storing, detaining, evapotranspiring, and/or biotreating stormwater runoff close to its source.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): EPA permit program authorized by Clean Water Act to control water pollution.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP): Identifies potential storm water pollutants and their sources onsite, and the Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will be put in place to mitigate impacts.