

# SECTION 7

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## GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

### 7.1 GLOSSARY

**AB 1890:** Assembly Bill 1890, which was signed into law as Chapter 854 of the Statutes of 1996 by Governor Pete Wilson on September 23, 1996, provides the legislative guidance for restructuring the electric industry in California.

**Analytical maximum:** the level at which it is assumed, for purposes of the impact analyses in this Initial Study, the divested plants would be operated by the new owners; it is also sometimes referred to as “A-Max.” The analytical maximum capacity factors represent the highest capacities at which the plants could operate, taking into account limiting factors such as the rated capacities of the units; scheduled and forced outages of units for maintenance; contractual limitations, including must-take contracts that favor power generated by qualifying facilities (QFs); and demand constraints (i.e., the finite demand for electricity at any particular time on any given day). The 1999 Analytical Maximum Scenario also assumes for the fossil-fueled plants that natural gas could be purchased in unlimited quantities at a 25 percent discount from the least expensive supply of gas assumed to be available to fuel California power plants. Although it is extremely unlikely that such a reduced gas price could be obtained, this assumption strengthens the conservative nature of the impacts analysis.

**Ancillary service:** the services needed to maintain system reliability and meet WSCC/NERC operating criteria, including spinning, non-spinning, and replacement reserves, regulation, voltage control and black start capability.

**Baseload:** a manner of power plant operation such that a unit is run at a more or less constant output level, regardless of changes in loads. For most plants the most efficient power operations level is to hold steady at a maximum design output level (in contrast to “load-following” or “cyclical” operation).

**Biennial Resource Plan Update (BRPU):** a process conducted every two years by the CPUC to translate the objectives established by the California Energy Commission in its biennial planning process (i.e., its Electricity Report, Gas Report, etc.) into policy.

**Bioaccumulative:** pertaining to a chemical (e.g. a toxic substance such as lead or arsenic) that gradually builds up in living body tissue after prolonged or repeated ingestion, inhalation, or other exposure.

**Black Start Capability:** the ability of a generator to start operations independent of any outside electrical power source. Most generation units require external auxiliary power to start.

**Bundled service:** the provision of all services associated with the production and delivery of electric energy to an individual customer – including generation, transmission, distribution, and ancillary services – under one rate charged to the customer.

**California Energy Commission (CEC):** the state agency responsible for assuring the adequacy and reliability of electric and natural gas supply within the state and for overseeing programs that promote research and development of alternative power technologies and other public purpose programs. It is overseen by five commissioners appointed by the governor.

**California Public Utility Commission (CPUC):** an independent agency responsible for regulating investor-owned electric, natural gas, water and telecommunications utilities, and some transportation service industries. It is also the change agent responsible for restructuring the electric utility industry. The CPUC is overseen by five commissioners appointed by the governor.

**Capacity factor:** the ratio of energy actually produced by a generating unit to the maximum energy it could possibly produce (that is, its rated generating capacity) in the same time period. The annual capacity factor of an individual unit (or, collectively, a plant) is a function of both the amount of time that the unit is operating and the level at which the unit is operating. For instance, if a hypothetical unit were on and operating 100 percent of the time at 50 percent of its rated capacity, it would have a 50 percent capacity factor. Similarly, if a hypothetical unit were on and operating 50 percent of the time, but at 100 percent of its rated capacity, it would also have a 50 percent capacity factor. Combining these concepts, if a hypothetical unit were on and operating 50 percent of the hours of the year and at a 50 percent level for each of the hours it was on, it would have an annual capacity factor of 25 percent.

**Cogeneration:** a type of power plant that produces at least two types of energy simultaneously, usually electric energy and heat energy, from the same fuel(s) in the same facility. Cogeneration facilities typically produce both electricity and steam or heat that is used for industrial processes.

**Combustion turbine (CT):** essentially a permanently mounted jet engine (which works by continuously burning a mixture of fuel and compressed air in a combustion chamber to produce a jet of hot exhaust gas that spins the turbine blades) used to turn a generator. CTs are usually used to meet load during peak demand times; also called gas combustion turbines, or GTs.

**Comission Federal de Electricidad (CFE):** Mexico's nationalized electric utility.

**Competitive Transition Charge (CTC):** a non-bypassable charge on each customer of the utility distribution company, including those who are served under contracts with non-utility suppliers, for recovery of the utility's uneconomic, or stranded costs, and to fund various public purpose programs administered by the state. (In the past, utilities made investments in power

plants or contracts to ensure they had adequate supply of electricity to meet customer's demands. In some cases, standards imposed by state government or regional electric reliability councils obliged utilities to make investments that exceeded actual demand, to ensure a margin of safety. Stranded costs are the costs from such investments that the utility may not be able to recover in the competitive market, because of technological changes and other factors.)

**Cost-of-service regulation:** the method of regulation used to set rates for utility services prior to restructuring. Rates under cost-of-service regulation were based principally on the costs of generating and delivery electricity, plus an allowable profit margin.

**Criteria air pollutants:** air pollutants that are pervasive in urban environments and for which state or national ambient air quality standards are established.

**Decibel (dB):** a standard unit of sound energy intensity. Sound waves, traveling outward from a source, exert a sound pressure level (commonly called "sound level") measured in dB. An A-weighted decibel (dBA) is a decibel corrected for the variation in frequency response of the typical human ear at commonly encountered noise levels. An increase of 10 dB (which is equivalent to 1 bel) means that sound intensity increases by a factor of 10; an increase of 20 dB means sound intensity increases by a factor of 100.

**Direct access transaction:** a contract between one or more electrical generator(s), marketer(s) or broker(s) of electric power and one or more retail customer(s) providing for the direct purchase and sale of electric power or any ancillary service(s).

**Direct connect:** service arrangement in which a customer receives electricity through a conductor that connects directly to a given power plant, rather than through a transmission and distribution (T&D) system, thus avoiding T&D charges.

**Dispatch:** the operating control of an integrated electric system to: (1) assign generation of specific generating units and other power sources to maintain the most reliable and economical power supply as area loads rise or fall; (2) control operations and maintenance of high-voltage lines, substations and equipment, including administration of safety procedures; (3) operate the interconnection; and (4) schedule energy transactions with other interconnected electric utilities.

**Dispatching protocol:** the method used in determining when to operate a particular generating unit. Utilities primarily follow an economic dispatching protocol, which requires operators to first use the least expensive unit available, then the second least expensive unit, and so forth. However, some units are operated under a different dispatching protocol because of unique environmental or permitting conditions. For example, a thermal discharge requirement under a Waste Discharge Requirement Order or an NPDES permit may require operators to dispatch certain generating units in order to minimize the thermal impacts of the combined operations, even when other, less expensive units are available.

**Displacement oil:** a lighter grade of oil used to displace comparatively heavy fuel oil in pipes and tanks, generally used when power plant operators switch fuel sources; also used to remove fuel oil from unused fuel pipelines so the fuel oil does not form tar-like plugs that block the lines.

**Distillate fuel oil:** a power plant fuel similar to Jet A fuel oil used in airplanes. Distillate fuel refers to a class of fuels that is more refined (less crude) and remains fluid over a wider range of temperatures than residual fuel oil, which generally must be heated before it can be pumped through a pipeline or into a boiler.

**Distribution system:** a network of comparatively low-voltage lines used to deliver electricity from a substation to the retail customer's home or business.

**Divestiture:** the transfer of title or disposal of assets or interests, such as physical property or stock in a company. In the case of utilities, it is the stripping off of one utility function from the others by selling, spinning off to an affiliate or in some other way changing ownership of the assets related to that function. Most commonly associated with selling or spinning-off generation assets so they are not longer owned by shareholders that own the transmission and distribution assets.

**Electric capacity:** the maximum continuous load-carrying ability of electric equipment, including transmission lines, generators and substations.

**End-use customer:** a residential, commercial, industrial or agricultural customer that buys electric power for consumption as a final product (i.e., does not resell the power to another entity).

**Electric Service Provider (ESP):** an entity registered with the CPUC that provides electric products and services to a retail or end-use customer but does not fall within the definition of an electrical utility under Section 218 of the state utility code.

**Entrainment:** the process of aquatic organisms passing through cooling water intake screens.

**Excess cancer risk:** the individual cancer risk calculated for a particular source of toxic air contaminants. "Individual cancer risk" is the likelihood that a person exposed to concentrations of toxic air contaminants over a lifetime will contract cancer, based on the use of standard risk assessment methodology established by AB 2588.

**Fossil fuel:** burnable fuel created through the fossilization of organic matter; includes coal, oil, natural gas, and associated byproducts, such as petroleum coke.

**Generating capacity:** the maximum amount of power a generating unit can produce for a sustained period of time.

**Generating facility:** a power plant, normally consisting of several generating units, that produces electrical energy.

**Generating unit:** generally refers to the combination of a steam or combustion turbine and electrical generator, which together produce electrical energy.

**Generator:** entities that own, operate, and maintain generation assets to supply energy and ancillary services. (An electrical generator is also a piece of equipment that produces an electric current.)

**Geothermal plant:** a generating facility that uses geothermal power to produce electrical energy.

**Geothermal power:** a renewable power resource that utilizes subsurface steam, which has been heated by the internal heat of the earth, to spin turbine-generators.

**Green power:** generally refers to renewable power resources, including thermal and photovoltaic solar, hydroelectric, wind, geothermal and biomass power plants, though hydroelectric power is excluded in some usage of the term because of the impact associated with dam construction and operation.

**Grid:** a system of interconnected power lines and generators that is managed so the generators are dispatched as needed to meet the requirements of customers connected to the grid at various points. The grid is interconnected to ensure reliability of the system when generating units fail.

**Hazardous air pollutants:** air pollutants that occur at relatively low concentrations and are believed to have carcinogenic or other health effects, but for which no ambient air quality standards are established under federal law. Similar to state toxic air contaminants.

**Hydroelectric plant:** a generating facility that uses the kinetic energy of flowing water to produce electrical energy.

**Impingement:** the process of aquatic organisms colliding with, or being pinned to, cooling water intake screens.

**Independent System Operator (ISO):** a state corporation created by AB 1890 to provide nondiscriminatory transmission access. The ISO is responsible for the operation, control and reliability of the statewide transmission system under restructuring. The ISO maintains instantaneous balance of the grid system by dispatching plants to ensure loads match the resources available to the system. It is regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

**Inframarginal:** describes plants that have operating costs below the market clearing price and are therefore insensitive to how the market clearing price might change.

**Investor-owned utility (IOU):** an electric utility company owned by individual and institutional stockholders, such as Pacific Gas & Electric, as compared to municipal utilities, which are owned by public entities, such as the City of Santa Clara.

**Islanding:** term used to describe a temporary separation or isolation of transmission grid areas because of system disturbances, such as outages or current fluctuations. Islanding can occur automatically or manually by the operator. Islanded areas must generate their own electricity as long as they remain cut off from the grid.

**Kilowatt-hour (kWh):** a measure of electric energy, equivalent to the energy created by generating 1 kilowatt of power for one hour, or 10 kilowatts for 6 minutes, etc.

**Load (electric):** The amount of electric power delivered or required at any specific point or points on a system in order to operate the energy consuming equipment of the consumers.

**Load-following:** (or “cyclical”) a manner of power plant operation that roughly follows the daily and seasonal electrical demand; i.e., at highest output levels during daytime peaks, and at lowest or zero output levels during nighttime hours (in contrast to “baseload” operation).

**Market power:** the ability of one or a few entities to manipulate or control the market by, for example, withholding generation from the market in order to artificially inflate the price of power.

**Mitigation measures:** actions that would eliminate or reduce environmental impacts.

**Must-run:** the designation given to a power plant or generating unit that must remain on-line during specific times in order to maintain the reliability of the grid in a given geographical area. Prior to restructuring, the CPUC determined must-run designations; in the restructured electric industry, the Independent System Operator (ISO) now has the authority to determine which generators are designated as must-run. A must-run unit is subject to a contract between the unit owner and the ISO that, in return for certain payments, entitles the ISO to call upon the owner to run the unit or to provide ancillary services when needed to maintain electrical system reliability

**Must-take:** refers to generation that, for a variety of reasons, must be purchased by the local utility. Reasons are generally contractual – such as the mandatory purchase by utilities of power produced by qualifying facilities (QFs) under PURPA – or because of the nature of the power plant, such as nuclear plants that run at full power 24 hours per day because of physical limits that prevent rapid increases or decreases of power levels.

**Net generating capacity:** the amount of power a generating unit can put into the electric grid; a plant’s net generating capacity is equal to the rated generating capacity of the generators in the plant minus the amount of power needed for the various electric components of the plant, such as pumps and heaters, and electric losses, such as step-up transformer losses.

**Non-spinning reserve:** the portion of idle generating capacity (controlled by the ISO) capable of being loaded in 10 minutes and operated for at least two hours, or load that can be interrupted (de-energized) in 10 minutes.

**Non-utility generator (NUG):** a generation facility owned and operated by an entity that does not meet the definition of a utility company in Section 218 of the state utility code.

**North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC):** an organization made up of electric utilities and other electricity providers that promotes the reliability of the electricity supply for North America by coordinating operations of utilities and other suppliers, reviewing the past for lessons learned, monitoring the present for compliance with policies, standards, principles and guides, and assessing the future reliability of the bulk electric systems.

**Office of Ratepayer Advocates (ORA):** an independent division within the California Public Utility Commission that represents residential ratepayers in proceedings before the commission.

**Operating reserve:** the combination of spinning and non-spinning reserve required to meet WSCC and NERC requirements for reliable operation of the grid.

**Phase I Environmental Assessment:** a field study that depends upon existing records and site documentation to determine whether a property or parcel might have impaired environmental conditions. Typically performed prior to, or as due diligence for, a transfer of ownership or refinancing.

**Phase II Environmental Assessment:** a field study that employs sampling and testing of soils, water, or other materials to determine whether a property has impaired environmental conditions. Typically performed as a follow-up to a Phase I Environmental Assessment.

**Photovoltaic energy:** electrical energy converted directly from sunlight using solar photoelectric cells.

**Power Exchange (PX):** the state corporation created by AB 1890 that establishes a competitive spot market for electric power through electronic day- and hour-ahead auctions that match generation and demand bids.

**Power grid:** see “Grid.”

**Public Utilities Regulatory Powers Act of 1978 (PURPA):** a federal law that, among other things, requires utilities to purchase electric power from plants designated as “qualifying facilities” (QFs).

**Qualifying facility (QF):** a designation under PURPA that allows the designated plant to sell output to the local utility at avoided cost rates, and obligates the utility to purchase that power. To become a QF, the independent power supplier must produce electricity with a specified fuel

type (cogeneration or renewables) and meet certain ownership, size, and efficiency criteria established by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

**Ramping:** changing the loading level of a generator in a constant manner over a fixed time (e.g. “ramping up” or “ramping down”), directed by computer or manual control.

**Reliability:** electric system reliability is defined by several criteria: the availability of sufficient electric power generation to meet growing customer demand; the time required to restore power to customers following an outage; and the ability of the system to withstand sudden disturbances, such as electric short circuits or unanticipated loss of system facilities (which relates to the degree of built-in system redundancy to handle such unexpected problems).

**Renewable energy or power:** any source of electric generation that uses naturally replenishable resources. They are virtually inexhaustible in duration but limited in the amount of energy that is available per unit of time. Some (such as geothermal and biomass) may be stock-limited in that stocks are depleted by use, but on a time scale of decades, or perhaps centuries, they can probably be replenished. Renewable energy resources include biomass, hydro, geothermal, solar, and wind. In the future they could also include ocean thermal, wave, and tidal action technologies.

**Repowering:** the process of replacing or refurbishing a power plant unit using new or updated technology.

**Risk Assessment:** a formal study that assesses the human health risk of a potential hazard.

**Special status species:** several species known to occur within the general region of the project area are accorded “special status” because of their recognized rarity or vulnerability to habitat loss or population decline. Some of these species receive specific protection in federal and/or state endangered species legislation. Others have been designated as “sensitive species” or “species of special concern” on the basis of adopted policies of federal, state, or local resource agencies. These species are referred to collectively as “special status species.”

**Spinning Reserve:** the portion of unloaded but running generating capacity (controlled by the ISO) that can be loaded in 10 minutes and run for at least two hours.

**Stranded costs:** investment costs that a utility cannot recover in an open, competitive market because of technological changes or other factors.

**Substation:** an electric utility system component generally consisting of one or more step-down transformers, which convert the high voltages carried over the transmission system to the lower voltages used in the distribution system, and switching equipment that isolates problems and routes electric energy to the desired portion of the distribution system.

**Synchronous condenser:** an electrical device that increases the power factor on the grid by reducing circulating currents. (Circulating currents are created by the expanding and collapsing



of magnetic fields within electric motors and transformers, and do not produce real work. They are called circulating because they merely run back and forth between generators and loads, creating heat and limiting the amount of real power than is transmitted over a conductor.) A synchronous condenser generally consists of a generator that has been converted to a motor by disconnecting it from the turbine shaft. Operators reduce circulating currents by adjusting the field excitation to the condenser.

**Thermal discharge:** waste heat from power plant operations that is released into the environment. Usually refers to water that is pumped from a nearby body, such as the San Francisco Bay or the San Joaquin River, for use as condenser cooling water, where it picks up heat and then is discharged back into the water body. The heated water thus adds thermal energy to the water body, which may have an effect on the local ecosystem.

**Thermal plant:** a generating facility that uses a heat source to generate electrical energy.

**Toxic air contaminants:** air pollutants that occur at relatively low concentrations and are believed to have carcinogenic or other health effects, but for which no ambient air quality standards are established under State law. Similar to Federal hazardous air pollutants.

**Transformer:** an electrical device with many coils of wire around a solid core, used to reduce (step-down) or boost (step-up) voltages for use in transmission and distribution systems.

**Transmission congestion:** an operating condition reached when too many generators attempt to use a portion of the grid and power flows cannot be physically accommodated by the system; also called a “transmission bottleneck.”

**Transmission system:** a network of high voltage circuits that carry power from electricity generating plants to distribution substations, where voltage is reduced for delivery through the distribution system to homes, businesses and farms.

**Unbundled services:** separation of generation, transmission, distribution, and other services and programs, as opposed to bundled service, where all needed electric services are provided in one package at one rate.

**Utility Distribution Companies (UDCs):** the entities that will continue to provide regulated distribution services for the delivery of electricity to customers and that will provide all electrical services, including power supply, for customers who do not choose direct access. Regardless of where a consumer chooses to purchase power, the utility that served the customer prior to restructuring (now called a UDC) will continue to deliver the power to the consumer's home, business or farm. The local utility or UDC will also be responsible for the reliability and maintenance of the power lines and poles that connect homes and businesses to the statewide transmission grid.

**VAR Support:** a process where power plant dispatchers uses a spinning generator or synchronous condenser to maintain voltage on a system and, more importantly, to reduce circulating currents by adjusting the current going through the excitation field of the generator or condenser (see “synchronous condenser”).

**Western Systems Coordinating Council (WSCC):** one of 10 regional reliability councils in the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC), responsible for maintaining the reliability of the electric system in the Western half of North America (including parts of Mexico and Canada).

## 7.2 ACRONYMS USED IN THIS INITIAL STUDY

<b>AB</b>	Assembly Bill
<b>AEI</b>	Applied Energy Incorporated
<b>AGC</b>	Automatic Generation Control
<b>A-Max</b>	analytical maximum
<b>APCD</b>	Air Pollution Control District
<b>AQMD</b>	Air Quality Management District
<b>AQMP</b>	Air Quality Management Plan
<b>AST</b>	aboveground storage tank
<b>ATC</b>	Authority to Construct
<b>BACT</b>	Best Available Control Technology
<b>BARCT</b>	Best Available Retrofit Control Technology
<b>bgs</b>	below ground surface
<b>BHRS</b>	baseline health risk assessment
<b>BLM</b>	Bureau of Land Management
<b>BMP</b>	Best Management Practices
<b>BOE</b>	Board of Equalization

<b>BRPU</b>	Biennial Resource Plan Update
<b>BTA</b>	best technology available
<b>BTU</b>	British Thermal Unit
<b>Cal EPA</b>	California Environmental Protection Agency
<b>CAPCOA</b>	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
<b>CARB</b>	California Air Resources Board
<b>CASAC</b>	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee
<b>CCC</b>	California Coastal Commission
<b>CDF</b>	California Department of Forestry
<b>CDFG</b>	California Department of Fish and Game
<b>CDM</b>	Camp, Dresser & McKee
<b>CDOG&amp;GR</b>	California Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources
<b>CDWR</b>	California Department of Water Resources
<b>CEC</b>	California Energy Commission
<b>CEMS</b>	Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems
<b>CERCLA</b>	U.S. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
<b>CFE</b>	Comission Federal de Electricidad
<b>CIEDARS</b>	California Emission Inventory Development and Reporting System
<b>CEQA</b>	California Environmental Quality Act
<b>CESA</b>	California Endangered Species Act
<b>CHMRIS</b>	California Hazardous Material Incident Report System
<b>CHS</b>	California Department of Health Services

<b>CNEL</b>	Community Noise Equivalent Level
<b>CNPS</b>	California Native Plant Society
<b>CO</b>	carbon monoxide
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	carbon dioxide
<b>CPUC</b>	California Public Utility Commission
<b>CT</b>	combustion turbine
<b>CTC</b>	Competition Transition Charge
<b>dB</b>	decibel
<b>dBA</b>	A-weighted decibel
<b>DHS</b>	Department of Health Services
<b>DOGGR</b>	California Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources
<b>DTSC</b>	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
<b>du</b>	dwelling unit
<b>Edison</b>	Southern California Edison Company
<b>EIR</b>	Environmental Impact Report
<b>EIS</b>	Environmental Impact Statement
<b>EMF</b>	electromagnetic field
<b>EPA</b>	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
<b>EPCRA</b>	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
<b>ESA</b>	Environmental Site Assessment
<b>FERC</b>	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
<b>FESA</b>	Federal Endangered Species Act

<b>G&amp;A</b>	general and administrative
<b>gpd</b>	gallons per day
<b>GWMP</b>	Groundwater Master Plan
<b>HAPs</b>	Hazardous Air Pollutants
<b>HCP</b>	Habitat Conservation Plan
<b>HRSG</b>	Heat-recovery steam generation
<b>HWIS</b>	Hazardous Waste Information System
<b>IOU</b>	investor-owned utility
<b>IDR</b>	Identified Deferrable Resource
<b>ISO</b>	Independent System Operator
<b>kV</b>	kilovolt
<b>kW</b>	kilowatt
<b>kWh</b>	kilowatt-hour
<b>L<sub>dn</sub></b>	day-night average noise level
<b>L<sub>eq</sub></b>	energy-equivalent noise level
<b>MACT</b>	maximum achievable control technology
<b>MCE</b>	maximum credible earthquake
<b>MCRD</b>	Marine Corps Recruiting Depot
<b>MEI</b>	Maximally Exposed Individual
<b>MMRA</b>	Master Must-Run Agreement
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MSL</b>	mean sea level

<b>MVA</b>	MegaVolt-Amperes
<b>MW</b>	megawatt
<b>NCCP</b>	Natural Community Conservation Plan
<b>NERC</b>	North American Electric Reliability Council
<b>NH<sub>3</sub></b>	ammonia gas
<b>NH<sub>4</sub>OH</b>	ammonia in water solution
<b>NMFS</b>	National Marine Fisheries Service
<b>NOEL</b>	No Observed Effects Level
<b>NOP</b>	Notice of Preparation
<b>NO<sub>2</sub>:</b>	nitrogen dioxide gas
<b>NO<sub>3</sub></b>	nitrogen trioxide gas or nitric oxide
<b>NOV</b>	Notice of Violation
<b>NOx</b>	a mixture of nitrogen oxide gases, or any one oxide of nitrogen gas
<b>NPDES</b>	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
<b>NRCS</b>	Natural Resource Conservation Service
<b>O&amp;M or O/M</b>	operation and maintenance
<b>ORA</b>	Office of Ratepayer Advocates
<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>PAHs or PNAs</b>	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
<b>PCBs</b>	polychlorinated biphenyl compounds
<b>PEA</b>	Proponent's Environmental Assessment
<b>PG&amp;E</b>	Pacific Gas & Electric Company

<b>PM-10</b>	particulate matter, less than 10 microns in diameter
<b>PM-2.5</b>	particulate matter, less than 2.5 microns in diameter
<b>PNM</b>	Public Service Company of New Mexico
<b>POTW</b>	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
<b>ppm</b>	parts per million
<b>PTO</b>	Permit to Operate
<b>PURPA</b>	Public Utilities Regulatory Powers Act
<b>PX</b>	Power Exchange
<b>QF</b>	Qualifying Facility, under PURPA
<b>RACT</b>	Reasonable Available Control Technology
<b>RCRA</b>	Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
<b>RMP</b>	Resource(s) Management Plan
<b>RMRA</b>	Reliability Must Run Agreement
<b>RO</b>	reverse osmosis
<b>ROG</b>	reactive organic gases
<b>RTA</b>	Regional Transmission Association
<b>RWMP</b>	Recycled Water Master Plan
<b>RWQCB</b>	Regional Water Quality Control Board; typically the San Diego RWQCB
<b>SANDAG</b>	San Diego Association of Governments
<b>SARA</b>	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
<b>SCR</b>	selective catalytic reduction
<b>SDAPCD</b>	County of San Diego Air Pollution Control District

<b>SDAQMD</b>	San Diego Air Quality Management District
<b>SDG&amp;E</b>	San Diego Gas & Electric Company
<b>SDRWQCB</b>	San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board
<b>SIP</b>	State Implementation Plans
<b>SMUD</b>	Sacramento Municipal Utility District
<b>SONGS</b>	San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station
<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	sulfur dioxide gas
<b>SO<sub>3</sub></b>	sulfur trioxide gas
<b>SO<sub>x</sub></b>	a mixture of sulfur oxide gases, or any one oxide of sulfur gas
<b>SPCC</b>	Spill Pollution Control and Countermeasures
<b>SWPPP</b>	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
<b>SWRCB</b>	State Water Resource Control Board
<b>TAC</b>	Toxic Air Contaminants
<b>T&amp;D</b>	transmission and distribution
<b>THE</b>	total extractable hydrocarbons
<b>TPCA</b>	State Toxic Pits Cleanup Act
<b>TPH</b>	total petroleum hydrocarbons
<b>TSCA</b>	Federal Toxic Substances Control Act
<b>TSD</b>	hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility
<b>TSP</b>	Total Suspended Particulate
<b>TURN</b>	The Utility Reform Network
<b>UCAN</b>	Utility Consumers Action Network



<b>UEG</b>	Utility Electric Generator
<b>µg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	micrograms per cubic meter
<b>UP</b>	Union Pacific
<b>USFWS</b>	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
<b>USGS</b>	United States Geological Survey
<b>UST</b>	underground storage tank
<b>VAR</b>	Volt-Amp Reactive
<b>VMT</b>	vehicle miles traveled
<b>VSD</b>	variable speed drive
<b>VOCs</b>	volatile organic compounds
<b>WAPA</b>	Western Area Power Administration
<b>WDR</b>	waste discharge requirement
<b>WPCP</b>	water pollution control plants
<b>WRTA</b>	Western Regional Transmission Association
<b>WSCC</b>	Western System Coordinating Council
<b>WSPP</b>	Western Systems Power Pool
<b>WWTP</b>	wastewater treatment plant