

# List of Acronyms

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AMA/MP	Archaeological Management Assessment and Monitoring Program
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BO	Biological Opinion
BR	bedrooms
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAP	Clean Air Plan
CCSF	City and County of San Francisco
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CHC	California Heritage Council
CO	carbon monoxide
CTBS	Citywide Travel Behavior Survey
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DPT	San Francisco Department of Parking and Traffic
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
EA	environmental assessment
EIS	environmental impact statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FMP	Financial Management Plan
FY	Fiscal Year
GGNRA	Golden Gate National Recreation Area
GGT	Golden Gate Transit
GMPA	General Management Plan Amendment
gpd	gallons per day
HCM	Highway Capacity Manual
Highway 1	Park Presidio Boulevard
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers
kWh	kilowatt-hour
LDA	Letterman Digital Arts Ltd.
LOS	level of service
LSRA	Lake Street Residents Association
MMBtu/hr	million British thermal units per hour
MUNI	San Francisco Municipal Railway

Mw	moment magnitude
NAC	Noise Abatement Criteria
NAPA	National Academy of Public Administration
NAPP	Neighborhood Associations for Presidio Planning
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NHLD	National Historic Landmark District
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOx	nitrogen oxides
NPS	National Park Service
OSP	Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PAHs	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons
PAR	Planning Association for the Richmond
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PHRA	Pacific Heights Residents Association
PHSH	Public Health Service Hospital
PHSH district	Public Health Service Hospital planning district
PM <sub>10</sub>	dust (particulate matter)
PresidiGo	the Presidio's internal shuttle
Presidio	Presidio of San Francisco
PTMP	Presidio Trust Management Plan
RAP	Remedial Action Plan
RFP	Request for Proposal
RFQ	Request for Qualifications
ROD	Record of Decision
ROG	reactive organic gases
RPN	Richmond Presidio Neighbors
sf	square feet
SFCTA	San Francisco County Transportation Authority
SFFD	San Francisco Fire Department
SFFO	San Francisco Field Office
SFPD	San Francisco Police Department
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SFUSD	San Francisco Unified School District
SHPO	California State Historic Preservation Officer
SIP	State Implementation Plan

SRO	single resident occupied
SVOCs	semi-volatile organic compounds
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TIS	Traffic Impact Study
TPH	total petroleum hydrocarbons
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USPP	U.S. Park Police
VMP	Vegetation Management Plan

# Glossary

This section provides layperson's terms to aid reader understanding rather than technical definitions that may apply in a specialized field of knowledge.

**Adverse effect** – With respect to historic properties, direct or indirect harm. The National Historic Preservation Act regulations set forth criteria used to assess adverse effect at 36 CFR § 800.9.

**Air pollutant** – Foreign or natural substances that are discharged, released or over-generated into the atmosphere that could result in adverse effects on humans, animal, vegetation or materials. Also known as an air contaminant. Examples include but are not limited to, smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, fumes, gases, odors, particulate matter, acids or any combination thereof.

**Air Quality Management District** – Local government agency charged with controlling air pollution and attaining air quality standards. The Presidio is included in the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

**ALS** – Advanced Life Support. Functional provision of advanced airway management, including intubation, advanced cardiac monitoring, manual defibrillation, establishment and maintenance of intravenous access, and drug therapy.

**Ambient air quality standard** – Health- and welfare-based standards established by the state or federal government for clean outdoor air that identify the maximum acceptable average concentrations of air pollutants during a specified period of time.

**Ambient noise** – The distinctive acoustical characteristics of a given space consisting of all noise sources audible at that location. In many cases, the term “ambient” is used to describe an existing or pre-project condition such as the setting in an environment noise study.

**Ambient noise level** – The composite of noise from all sources near and far. The normal or existing level of environmental noise at a given location.

**Annual base rent** – The annual basic minimum rent once construction has been completed figured in accordance with the use of the property and anticipated economic performance.

**Archaeological resource** – Any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities which are of archeological interest, including the record of the effects of human activities on the environment. An archeological resource is capable of revealing scientific or humanistic information through archeological research.

**Area A** – The predominately coastal area of the Presidio, comprising about 320 acres, under the jurisdiction and management of the National Park Service.

**Area B** – The area of the Presidio, comprising about 1,160 acres, under the administrative jurisdiction of the Trust. Area B is defined in Title I of the Trust Act and includes the interior (non-coastal) portion of the Presidio and nearly all built areas of the park.

**Area of Potential Effects** – The geographic area or areas within which an undertaking could cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist there. This area always includes the actual site of the undertaking, and could also include other areas where the undertaking will cause changes in land use, traffic patterns, or other aspects that could affect historic properties.

**Attainment** – Achievement of air quality standards.

**Battery Caulfield** – See PHSB district.

**Best Management Practices (BMPs)** – Practices that apply the most current methods and technologies available not only to comply with mandatory environmental regulations, but also maintain a superior level of environmental performance. BMPs may include schedules for activities, prohibitions, maintenance guidelines, and other management practices.

**Biological Opinion** – A document that includes: (1) the opinion of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service as to whether or not a federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat; (2) a summary of the information on which the opinion is based; and (3) a detailed discussion of the effects of the action on listed species or designated critical habitat.

**Carbon monoxide (CO)** – A colorless, odorless toxic gas produced by the incomplete combustion of carbon containing substances. It is emitted in the exhaust of gasoline-powered vehicles.

**Capital costs (also capital improvements)** – Monies spent to rehabilitate, upgrade, or newly construct the built and natural environments, including residential and non-residential buildings, interior improvements, roads, utility systems, water and sewer systems, electrical and telecommunications systems, forests, trail improvements, landscaping, plant restoration and other open space improvements, among other items. Capital costs do not include operating expenses.

**Categorical Exclusion** – A category of federal actions that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment for which, therefore, neither an EA nor an EIS is required.

**Central Green** – A defined open space west of the Wyman Avenue houses and north of Building 1802 (Engineering Building) that serves as a remnant of the 19<sup>th</sup> century road network within the PHSB district.

**Cleanup process** – A comprehensive program for the clean-up (remediation) of an environmentally contaminated site. It involves investigation, analysis, development of a cleanup plan and implementation of that plan.

**Character-defining features** – Visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of a historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building, its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features, as well as the various aspects of its site and environment.

**CNEL** – Community Noise Equivalent Level. The 24-hour average noise level with noise occurring during evening hours (7-10 p.m.) weighted by a factor of three and nighttime hours weighted by a factor of 10 prior to averaging.

**Conformity** – A process mandated in the federal Clean Air Act to insure that federal actions do not impede attainment of the federal health standards. General conformity sets out a process that requires federal agencies to demonstrate that their actions are neutral or beneficial to air quality.

**Construction site** – The location of construction activity.

**Criteria air pollutants** – Air pollutants for which the federal or state government has established ambient air quality standards or criteria for outdoor concentration in order to protect public health.

**Cultural landscape** – The organization and interrelationships of the natural and designed features of a site by use reflecting cultural values and tradition, and changes to those features over time. At the Presidio, this character is inextricably linked to its continuous military occupation since 1776.

**Cultural resource** – An aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that contains significant information about a culture. A cultural resource can be a tangible entity or a cultural practice. Tangible entities at the Presidio include archaeological resources, cultural landscapes and historic structures.

**Cumulative effects** – The estimated combined effects that are a result of the impacts of an action, when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of the agency (federal or nonfederal) or person to undertake such actions.

**dB or dBA** – A decibel is the standard unit of sound amplitude, or loudness; decibels are measured on a logarithmic (i.e., non-linear) scale. The A-weighted scale is adjusted for human sensitivity. For decibels, each increase in 10 dB multiplies the previous value by 10; for example, 50 dBA is 10 times louder than 40 dBA, while 60 dBA is 100 times louder than 40 dBA.

**Development agreement** – A contract between a private development partner and a government entity such as the Trust that may specify conditions, terms, restrictions, and regulations pertaining to all aspects of a development.

**Direct effect** – An impact that occurs as a result of the proposed action or alternative in the same place and at the same time as the action.

**Diversion** – For waste measurement purposes, diversion is any combination of waste prevention (source reduction), recycling, reuse and composting activities that reduces waste disposed at permitted landfills and transformation facilities.

**Emergency medical services (EMS)** – The provision of treatment to patients that occurs prior to arrival at a hospital or other health care facility.

**Endangered species** – A listed species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**Environmental Assessment (EA)** – A concise public document that analyzes the environmental impacts of a proposed federal action and provides sufficient evidence to determine the level of significance of the impacts.

**Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)** – A detailed NEPA document prepared when a proposed action or alternative has the potential for significant impact on the human environment.

**Environmental review** – See NEPA process.

**Exceedance** – A monitored level of concentration of any air contaminant higher than national or state ambient air quality standards.

**External trip** – A trip that originates outside the Presidio and terminates in the Presidio, or originates in the Presidio and terminates outside the Presidio.

**Federal Register** – A daily publication of the National Archives and Records Administration that updates the Code of Federal Regulations, in which the public may review the regulations and legal notices issued by federal agencies.

**Financial Management Program** – A long-range projection required by the Trust Act to be submitted to Congress setting forth an annual schedule of decreasing federal funding that will achieve self-sufficiency for the Trust by 2013.

**Financial sustainability** – The long-term aspect of financial self-sufficiency. The premise that the Presidio must not only meet short-term self-sufficiency requirements in fiscal year 2013, but also be capable of sustaining its operations, performing the necessary building- and infrastructure-related capital improvements, and funding replacement reserves in perpetuity. This requires generating sufficient revenues from leasing and other activities to cover these long-term costs.

**Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)** – A public document that briefly describes why an action would not have a significant effect on the human environment and, therefore, will not require preparation of an EIS.

**Fire flows** – Water flows available for fighting fires. Fire flows at the Presidio can be deficient due to undersized water mains, bottlenecks created by pressure release valves or water meters, unusable piping or spacing of fire hydrants farther apart than permitted by the Uniform Fire Code.

**Fugitive dust** – Dust particles that are introduced into the air through certain activities, such as excavation and site preparation during construction or some demolition activities, off-road vehicles, or any vehicles operating on open fields or dirt roadways.

**General Management Plan Amendment (GMPA)** – The NPS’ management plan for Area A of the Presidio.

**General Objectives of the GMPA** – A directive of Congress incorporated into the Trust Act with which the Trust must comply. Because the GMPA text does not explicitly identify general objectives, the Trust Board determined and adopted the General Objectives of the GMPA in Trust Board Resolution 99-11. The General Objectives guide Trust policy and decisions about resource protection and land and building use in Area B of the Presidio.

**Generation** – The total amount of waste produced by a jurisdiction.

**Geologic hazards** – Natural geologic processes (i.e., earthquakes) that occur or could potentially occur in locations that present a threat to humans or developed areas.

**Green design** – Design and construction practices that significantly reduce or eliminate the potential negative influence of buildings on its occupants and the environment.

**Ground lease** – The right to use a land parcel for a definite length of time by a tenant who invests the necessary capital to develop and construct improvements (e.g., buildings) on the site.

**Ground rent** – The rent paid for the use of land under the terms of a ground lease.

**Groundwater** – Subsurface water that occurs beneath the water table in soils and geologic formations that are fully saturated. Also see Surface water.

**Guaranteed ride home program** – A program that assures an employee not arriving in his or her personal vehicle of a trip home. For example, an employee may have to work later than the departure time of his carpool or the last bus to his destination. The program would then provide the employee with a ride home in a company vehicle, subsidized taxicab or similar type vehicle.

**Habitat** – Home for a plant or animal.

**Habitat restoration** – Returning the quantity and quality of habitat to some previous naturally occurring condition, most often some baseline considered suitable and sufficient to support self-sustaining populations of fish and wildlife.

**Hazardous** – Substances that are potentially harmful to human health or the environment.

**Hazardous wastes** – A compound or compounds remaining for disposal or reclamation after use or after release to the environment.

**Historic property** – Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register. The term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located in such properties. The term “eligible for inclusion in the National Register” includes both properties formally determined as such by the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet National Register listing criteria.

**Historic views** – Those views and view corridors that existed at the Presidio during its period of significance.

**Hospital Buffer** – A 50- to 75-foot vegetated area on the south-facing dune slope behind the PHSH complex that will be managed to minimize potential conflicts between Building 1801 operations and adjacent San Francisco lessingia populations on the upper plateau consistent with the USFWS Recovery Plan for the listed species.

**Impact topics** – Specific natural, cultural or socioeconomic resources that would be affected by the proposed action or alternatives (including no action). The magnitude, duration and timing of the effect to each of these resources are evaluated in the Environmental Consequences section of an EA or EIS.

**Indirect effect or impact** – Reasonably foreseeable impacts removed in time or place from the proposed action. These are “downstream” impacts, future impacts, or the impacts of reasonably expected connected actions (i.e., growth of an area after a highway to it is complete).

**Infill construction** – New construction that is located within an existing developed area, such as a building complex. Infill construction refers to new development within developable areas.

**Infiltration** – The downward entry of water into the surface of the soil.

**Internal trip** – A trip that both originates and terminates in the Presidio.

**Interpretation** – The telling of a park’s “story” through programs and activities.

**Landfill** – A waste management unit at which waste is discharged in or on land for disposal.

**Landscape vegetation** – Plant material, usually ornamental trees, shrubs, grass and plants growing around buildings or grounds that has been planted to beautify the site or for a utilitarian purpose such as screening a view.

**Lateral spreading** – A phenomenon in which surficial soil displaces along a shear zone that has formed within an underlying liquefied layer. Upon reaching mobilization, the surficial blocks are transported downslope or in the direction of a free face by earthquake and gravitational forces.

**$L_{dn}$**  – A day-night average noise level, a 24-hour average  $L_{eq}$ ; it takes into account the greater annoyance of nighttime noise with a 10 dBA “penalty” added during the hours of 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

**Lead agency** – The agency either preparing or taking primary responsibility for preparing the NEPA document.

**Lease agreement** – A written contract between a landlord and a tenant that transfers the right to exclusive possession and use of the landlord’s real property to the tenant for a specified period of time and for a stated rent.

**LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Green Building Rating System** – A voluntary, consensus-based national standard for developing high-performance, sustainable buildings.

**$L_{eq}$**  – The equivalent steady-state sound level is the average acoustic energy content of noise for a stated period of time. The  $L_{eq}$  of two different time-varying noise events are the same if the events deliver the same acoustic energy to the ear during exposure, no matter what time of the day or night they occur, unlike some other measurements that adjust for differences in noise sensitivity at night.

**Level of Service (LOS)** – A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream, based on service measures such as delay, speed and travel time.

**Liquefaction** – A phenomenon in which saturated, cohesionless soil experiences a temporary loss of strength due to the buildup of excess pore water pressure, especially during cyclic loading such as that induced by earthquakes. Soil most susceptible to liquefaction is loose, clean, saturated, uniformly graded, fine-grained sand and silt of low plasticity that is relatively free of clay.

**Listed species** – Any species of fish, wildlife or plant which has been determined to be endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act.

**Lower plateau** – See PHS district.

**Maximum load point** – The location along a bus route at which the highest level of ridership typically occurs.

**Migratory species** – Species that move substantial distances to satisfy one or more biological needs, most often to reproduce or escape intolerable cyclic environmental conditions.

**Mitigation** – A method or measure that, if implemented, would lessen the intensity of an impact on a particular resource.

**Modal split** – The proportion of trips made by various travel modes, including automobile, transit, bicycle, foot, and other modes.

**Moment magnitude** – An energy-based scale and provides a physically meaningful measure of the size of a faulting event. Moment magnitude is directly related to average slip and fault rupture area.

**Mutual aid** – Reciprocal assistance by different jurisdictions (e.g., local, state, federal) of emergency services under a prearranged plan.

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)** – Federal legislation enacted in 1972 that establishes the environmental policy that federal entities must take environmental considerations into account in making decisions about federal policies, plans, programs, and projects.

**National Historic Landmark (NHL)** – A nationally significant historic place designated by the Secretary of the Interior because it possesses exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. The Presidio was designated an NHL district in 1962.

**National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)** – The basic legislation of the national historic preservation program that established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Section 106 review process.

**Native plant communities** – A group of plants growing together that are comprised primarily of native plants and that were most likely found on that particular site prior to European settlement.

**NEPA process** – The objective analysis of a proposed action to determine the significance of its environmental impacts on the human environment; consideration of alternatives and mitigation to reduce potential impacts; and presentation of the analysis to the interested and affected public for review and comment. NEPA process may also be referred to generally as environmental review.

**Nike Swale** – See PHS district and swale.

**Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)** – Gases formed in great part from atmospheric nitrogen and oxygen and oxygen when combustion takes place under conditions of high temperature and high pressure; NO<sub>x</sub> is a criteria air pollutant.

**No action alternative** – Under NEPA, a benchmark against which action alternatives are compared.

**Noise** – Unwanted sound.

**Nonnative plants** – Plant species that have been introduced (or have invaded through natural dispersal from a site where they were introduced) and did not occur on that site prior to European settlement. Even though a plant grows as a native species in a nearby location, if habitat for that species does not occur on the site and if it did not occur there as part of a native plant community, it is considered to be non-native. (For example, coast redwood occurs naturally within the Bay Area, but it is considered non-native to the Presidio.)

**Park** – The term is used interchangeably in this document with the “Presidio.”

**Period of significance** – A defined period of time during which a property established its historical association, meaning, or value.

**Person trip** – A trip to or from the project made by one person in any mode of transportation: automobile, bus, transit, walking or bicycle.

**Private development partner(s)** – A private organization or group of organizations who are responsible over an extended period of time to bring about the comprehensive redevelopment of an entire project site.

**Public Health Service Hospital district** – One of seven planning districts within the Presidio as established under the PTMP. The PHS district contains approximately 400,000 square feet of buildings, including the PHS (Building 1801) and nearby dormitories, offices, residences, and recreational buildings. The southern, more developed portion of the 42-acre district is sometimes referred to as the “lower plateau” and its collection of buildings as the “PHS complex.” The northern portion of the district or “upper plateau” includes the previously disturbed “Battery Caulfield” (or “Nike Missile”) site and remnant natural habitats, including the “Nike Swale” area.

**Predicted noise level(s)** – Future noise levels, resulting from predictable natural and mechanical sources and human activity including the project.

**Presidio Trust** – A federal government corporation created by Congress in 1996 to preserve and enhance the Presidio, a national park site, in cooperation with the NPS. As mandated by the Trust Act (16 USC §§ 460bb appendix, as amended), the Trust must manage the park to become financially self-sufficient by 2013. The Trust has authority to lease property in order to generate revenues needed to operate the park and undertake capital improvements.

**Presidio Trust Management Plan** – The Presidio Trust’s comprehensive plan adopted in August 2002 that guides future management and implementation of projects within Area B of the Presidio. The PTMP was developed with broad public involvement.

**Programmatic Agreement** – A document that records the terms and conditions which have been agreed upon to resolve the adverse effects of an undertaking upon historic properties.

**Quail Commons** – A 1.5-acre habitat restoration site sandwiched between the southern row of West Washington Boulevard housing and Battery Caulfield that serves as a nesting area and winter covey feeding area for the California quail.

**Receptors** – Locations selected for determining noise or air quality impacts. These locations represent areas where frequent human use occurs, or is likely to occur in the foreseeable future.

**Record of Decision (ROD)** – A written public record identifying a selected course of action and explaining why the lead agency has chosen a particular course of action.

**Recovery Plan** – A public document prepared by the USFWS that outlines tasks necessary to stabilize and recover listed species. Recovery plans include goals for measuring species progress towards recovery, estimated costs and time frames for the recovery process, and an identification of public and private partners that can contribute to implementation of the recovery plan.

**Recycled water** – The reclamation and reuse of wastewater for beneficial use.

**Recycling** – The process of collecting, sorting, cleansing, treating, and reconstituting materials that would otherwise become solid waste, and returning them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw material for new, reused, or reconstituted products that meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace.

**Rehabilitation** – The act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

**Remedial Action Plan (RAP)** – A written public record identifying a cleanup plan for a site contaminated with hazardous wastes and explaining why the agency has chosen the particular cleanup plan.

**Remediation** – Cleanup of a site to levels determined to be health-protective for its intended use.

**Replacement construction** – Construction of new buildings that are intended to replace specific buildings that have been or will be demolished.

**Request for Qualifications (RFQ) / Request for Proposals (RFP) selection process** – A competitive leasing process with a defined set of selection criteria and stated time period generally consisting of an RFQ, RFP and Negotiation. The Trust is using this process for the PHSH to identify a qualified private development partner with whom to negotiate the terms and configuration of a final project and to implement the project.

**Response time** – The time that begins when emergency response vehicles are en route to an emergency incident and ends when these vehicles arrive at the scene.

**Revenues** – The total income produced or generated by a given source. At the Presidio, these revenue sources include non-residential and residential buildings (building leases and ground leases), government appropriations, Treasury borrowing, utilities and telecommunications revenues, parking fees, permit and salvage operations, special events, and other miscellaneous parkwide revenues.

**Scope** – The types of actions to be included in a project, the range of alternatives, and the impacts to be considered.

**Scoping** – The process by which an agency solicits input from the public and interested agencies on the nature and extent of issues, impacts, and alternatives to be addressed in an environmental review document under the NEPA.

**Section 7** – The section of the Endangered Species Act that outlines procedures for interagency consultation to conserve federally listed species and designated critical habitats.

**Section 106** – The section of the NHPA that requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties and seek comments from an independent reviewing agency, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The purpose of Section 106 is to avoid unnecessary harm to historic properties.

**Section 110** – The section of the NHPA that sets out the broad historic preservation responsibilities of federal agencies to ensure historic preservation is fully integrated into ongoing programs.

**Seismically-induced densification** – A phenomenon in which non-saturated, cohesionless soil is compacted by earthquake vibrations, causing differential settlement.

**Self-sufficiency** – The requirement, mandated by the U.S. Congress, that the Trust generate sufficient revenues at the Presidio to support Area B operations without continuing federal appropriations, beginning in Fiscal Year 2013 and every year thereafter. Self-sufficiency has both a short-term and long-term aspect. See also Financial Sustainability.

**Solid waste** – Any non-hazardous garbage, refuse or sludge, which is primarily solid, but could also include portions of liquid, semi-solid or contained gaseous material resulting from residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural, mining operations, and community activities.

**Special-status species** – Plants and animals with limited numbers or distribution that have special legal and policy protection. They are protected under federal and state Endangered Species Acts or other regulation, or are sufficiently rare to either be candidates or under consideration for such designation.

**State Historic Preservation Officer** – The official in each state who (among other duties) consults with federal agencies during Section 106 review. The SHPO administers the national historic preservation program at the state level, reviews National Register nominations, and maintains file data on historic properties that have been identified but not yet nominated. Agencies seek the views of the appropriate SHPO(s) while identifying historic properties and assessing effects of an undertaking on historic properties.

**State Implementation Plan** – U.S. EPA-approved state plans for attaining and maintaining federal air quality standards.

**Storm water** – Storm water runoff and surface runoff and drainage.

**Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan** – A set of protocols developed and implemented to address specific storm water discharge concerns, and often developed for construction sites.

**Surface water** – Water that naturally flows or settles on top of natural landforms and vegetation, often as freshwater rivers, streams and lakes.

**Sustainability** – A concept that recognizes that development should meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

**Sustainable design** – Design that applies the principles of ecology, economics, and ethics to the business of creating necessary and appropriate places for people to visit, live, and work. Development that has been sustainably designed sits lightly upon the land, demonstrates resource efficiency, and promotes ecological restoration and integrity, thus improving the environment, the economy, and society.

**Swale** – A low-point in natural topography, which often provides a point of collection and infiltration for ground and surface water flows, as in the Nike Swale.

**Threshold of hearing** – The lowest sound that can be perceived by the human auditory system, generally considered to be 0 dB for persons with perfect hearing.

**Tiering** – The coverage of general matters in broad EISs with subsequent narrower EISs or EAs incorporating by reference the general discussions and concentrating solely on the issues specific to the subsequent project-specific action.

**Toxic Air Contaminant (TAC)** – An air pollutant, identified in regulation by the California Air Resources Board, that could cause or contribute to an increase in deaths or in serious illness, or could pose a present or potential hazard to human health. TACs are considered under a different regulatory process (California Health and Safety Code § 39650 et seq.) from pollutants subject to California Ambient Air Quality Standards. Health effects due to TACs can occur at extremely low levels. It is typically difficult to identify levels of exposure that do not produce adverse health effects.

**Transportation Demand Management (TDM)** – Strategies designed to maximize the people-moving capability of the transportation system by increasing the number of persons in a vehicle, or by influencing the mode of, time of, or need to, travel. To accomplish these types of changes, TDM programs must rely on incentives or disincentives to make these shifts in behavior attractive.

**Trip generation rate** – A rate or number that expresses the number of person trips that would be generated by a unit (e.g., square foot or dwelling unit) of a given land use type.

**Trust Act** – The act that establishes the Trust as a federal government corporation and authorizes the Trust to manage in accordance with the terms of the Act a majority of the Presidio's land area.

**Undertaking** – Under NHPA, a federal activity that is subject to Section 106 requirements. The term is intended to include any project, activity, or program, and any of its elements, that has the potential to have an affect on an historic property and that is under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency or is licensed or assisted by a federal agency.

**Upper plateau** – See PSHS district.

**Vehicle trip** – A trip to or from the project made by a transportation vehicle, primarily automobile. Equal to the number of person-trips made by automobile divided by the average numbers of persons per automobile.

**Viewshed** – The geographic area from which a site is visible, a collection of viewpoints.

**Visitor carrying capacity** – The type and level of visitor use that can be accommodated while sustaining the desired resource and visitor experience conditions.

**Visitor experience** – The perceptions, feelings, and reactions a person has while visiting a park.

**Waste stream** – Waste material output of a community, region, or state.

**Watershed** – An area of land that drains or sheds its rainwater and springs into a body of water such as a stream or lake.

**Wetlands** – Areas that are inundated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, under normal circumstances, vegetation or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas.