



<b>EIR/EIS</b>	<b>Agency Decisions</b>	Two key decisions made by the Lead Agency during the environmental process - approval of the EIR/EIS and selection of a preferred alternative.
	<b>Alternatives</b>	Solutions to the project's need. A "reasonable range" of alternatives must be considered as part of the EIR/EIS process. One of those alternatives must be a "no project" alternative.
	<b>California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)</b>	California law passed in 1970 that requires disclosure of potential environmental impacts of a project and evaluation of alternatives and mitigation strategies in an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).
	<b>CEQA Guidelines</b>	Regulations adopted by the State of California to implement CEQA.
	<b>Design Year</b>	Year projected 20 years after completion of construction. The design year for the I-710 EIR/EIS is 2035.
	<b>Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/ Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</b>	Assessment of a proposed project's environmental impacts and recommended methods for avoiding or mitigating any significant adverse impacts. A Draft EIR/EIS is circulated for public review and comment.
	<b>Environmental Justice (EJ)</b>	Federal Executive Order 12898 requiring analysis of the impact of a facility or project on disadvantaged populations (i.e., low-income, minority, etc.)
	<b>Federal Register</b>	The official daily publication for rules, proposed rules, and notices of Federal agencies. Executive orders and other presidential documents are also published here.
	<b>Final EIR/EIS</b>	The Final EIR/EIS includes responses to public and agency comments and revisions to the Draft EIR/EIS.
	<b>Health Risk Assessment (HRA)</b>	Health risk assessments are used to determine if a particular chemical poses a significant risk to human health and, if so, under what circumstances. The I-710 EIR/EIS is the first major freeway study in California to include such an assessment.
	<b>Impact</b>	Reasonably predictable changes in the environment resulting from a proposed project. Impacts can be adverse or beneficial, and can be classified as direct, indirect or cumulative.



EIR/EIS

<b>Lead Agency</b>	The public agency responsible for completing CEQA/NEPA documentation. For the I-710 EIR/EIS Corridor Project Caltrans is the lead agency.
<b>Mitigation Measure</b>	Action that avoids, minimizes or compensates for the significant impacts of a project
<b>Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program</b>	A plan for ensuring that measures to mitigate adverse project impacts are implemented.
<b>National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)</b>	Established in 1969, NEPA is the basic national charter for protecting the environment. NEPA requires federal projects to disclose potential environmental impacts and to evaluate alternatives and mitigations in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).
<b>Notice of Availability (NOA)</b>	An announcement of the release of the Draft EIR/EIS, which makes the documents available to the public.
<b>Notice of Determination (NOD)</b>	After approving the Final EIR, the lead agency files an NOD with the State Clearinghouse to document approval of the project. Posting of NOD commences a 30-day statute of limitations. During this time, someone can file a court action challenging the approval of a project.
<b>Notice of Intent (NOI)</b>	A notice published in the Federal Register declaring that an EIS will be prepared for a project.
<b>Notice of Preparation (NOP)</b>	Notice from the lead agency to responsible and trustee agencies stating that draft environmental documents are being prepared and seeking input on relevant issues to be addressed in the Draft EIR/EIS.
<b>Participating Agency</b>	Federal, State, regional, or local agencies that may have an interest in the project.
<b>Preferred Alternative</b>	The alternative that causes the least damage and best protects, enhances and preserves cultural, historic and natural resources. This alternative must be identified, but not necessarily adopted, through the EIR process.
<b>Purpose and Need Statement</b>	The section of the EIR/EIS dedicated to defining the problems to be solved (need) and what the project will accomplish (purpose).
<b>Record of Decision</b>	Public notification about which alternative the federal lead agency has selected and why. ROD must be published no less than 30 days after the NOA of the Final EIR/EIS.
<b>Responsible Agency</b>	Under CEQA, an agency that will issue permits or other approvals for the project. Responsible agencies act after the lead agency completes its CEQA process.
<b>Scoping</b>	Opportunity for agencies and the public to review the proposed alternatives and identify issues to be addressed in the Draft EIR/EIS. During the scoping period, the NOP is circulated and public meetings are held.
<b>Screening of Alternatives</b>	The process of reducing the number of alternatives evaluated in detail through the EIR. Explanation is provided as to why some of the alternatives were rejected from further analysis. Screening assures that only the alternatives that could address the project purpose and need are evaluated and compared in the EIR.

<i>EIR/EIS</i>	<b>State Clearinghouse Review</b>	The Draft EIR/EIS is published in the State Clearinghouse Review for public review and comment.
	<b>Statement of Overriding Considerations</b>	Explanation of specific benefits that outweigh one or more significant and unavoidable impacts of the project.
	<b>Technical Studies</b>	A detailed study examining a specific environmental category (i.e. air quality, noise, etc.).
	<b>Trustee Agency</b>	State agency that has jurisdiction, by law, over natural resources affected by a project (i.e., State Lands Commission, California Department of Parks and Recreation, etc.)
<i>Goods Movement</i>	<b>Alameda Corridor</b>	The Alameda Corridor is a 20-mile-long rail cargo expressway linking the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to the transcontinental rail network near downtown Los Angeles.
	<b>Intermodal Yard</b>	Facility to accommodate transfer of goods from one form of transport to another (i.e., truck to rail)
	<b>Near-Dock</b>	Facilities for transferring goods from truck to rail that are within a five-mile distance of the dock.
	<b>On-Dock</b>	Facilities for transferring goods directly from ship to transporter, such as a truck or a train.
	<b>TEU</b>	Container size – Twenty-Foot Equivalent Unit.
	<b>Transloading</b>	Transferring goods from one mode of transport to another.
<i>Stakeholder Agencies</i>	<b>Caltrans</b>	California Department of Transportation - Owner/ operator of I-710 freeway, project partner agency, and lead agency for the EIR/EIS.
	<b>FHWA</b>	Federal Highway Administration – Federal lead agency who has delegated their NEPA responsibility to Caltrans.
	<b>GCCOG</b>	Gateway Cities Council of Governments – Project partner agency.
	<b>I-5 JPA</b>	I-5 Joint Powers Authority – Project Funding Partner
	<b>Metro</b>	Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority – State-chartered regional transportation planning and operating agency for Los Angeles County, sponsoring agency, and project partner agency.
	<b>POLA</b>	Port of Los Angeles – Project partner agency.
	<b>POLB</b>	Port of Long Beach – Project partner agency.
	<b>SCAG</b>	Southern California Association of Governments – Federally-designated Metropolitan Planning Organization for the counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura and, project partner agency.

*I-710 EIR/EIS Corridor  
Project Committees*

<b>Local Advisory Committee (LAC)</b>	Community-level committees established along the I-710 corridor whose members give input into project documents and reports based on their perspective as community members.
<b>Subject Matter Working Group (SWG)</b>	Committees that review and comment in-depth on specific subject areas, including Environment, Transportation and Community Design/Economics. SWGs bring knowledgeable stakeholders together with community representatives.
<b>Corridor Advisory Committee (CAC)</b>	Corridor-level committee composed of representatives of all I-710 communities as well as other stakeholders in the corridor. The CAC will make recommendations to the project and provide an opportunity for information sharing among its members.
<b>Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)</b>	Comprised of technical staff from each member agency of the Project Committee as well as staff from other stakeholder agencies like California Highway Patrol, South Coast Air Quality Management District, and others.
<b>Project Committee (PC)</b>	Comprised of elected officials representing communities along the I-710 corridor as well as the study's partner agencies, the PC is responsible for the oversight and management of the project.
<b>Executive Committee (EC)</b>	Comprised of Board members of the project partner agencies and Co-chairs of the Project Committee, the EC is responsible for policy assistance and guidance on legislative, regulatory, financial and other specialized issues.