GLOSSARY

The glossary intended to clarify the terms used in AB 617 Community Steering Committee meetings; it does not contain official definitions to be used for other purposes. The California Air Resources Board's Glossary webpage[1] also provides commonly used terms throughout their webpages and documents and may be used for additional terms not included in the list below.

Glossary of Terms for the AB 617 Community Steering Committee

TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Acute health effect	A health effect that occurs over a relatively short period of time (e.g., minutes, hours). The term is used to describe brief exposures and effects which appear promptly after exposure.
Air district	An air pollution control district, air quality management district, or air resources district, located in California.
Air quality standard	The prescribed level of a pollutant in the outside air that should not be exceeded during a specific time period to protect public health. Established by both federal and State governments.
Air sensor	Device that measures air pollutants on a real-time or near real-time basis that is generally portable, low in cost, and can require less power than other air monitoring methods. https://www.epa.gov/air-sensor-toolbox
Air toxics	A generic term referring to a harmful chemical or group of chemicals in the air. Substances that are especially harmful to health, such as those considered under U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's hazardous air pollutant program or California's Assembly Bill 1807 and/or Assembly Bill 2588 air toxics programs, are considered to be air toxics. Technically, any compound that is in the air and has the potential to produce adverse health effects is an air toxic.
Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM)	A control measure adopted by the California Air Resources Board that reduces emissions of toxic air contaminants. California Health and Safety Code § 39666 et seq.

[1] California Air Resources Board's Glossary webpage: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/about/glossary.

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Area-wide sources	Sources of pollution where the emissions are spread over a wide area, such as consumer products, fireplaces, road dust, and farming operations. Area-wide sources do not include mobile sources or stationary sources.
Assembly Bill 617	Assembly Bill 617 was enacted to reduce exposure in communities most impacted by air pollution. This first-of-its-kind statewide effort includes: community air monitoring; community emissions reduction programs; new requirements for accelerated retrofit of pollution controls on industrial sources; increased penalty fees; and greater transparency and availability of air quality and emissions data. Assembly Bill 617, Garcia, C., Chapter 136, Statutes of 2017, modified the California Health and Safety Code, amending § 40920.6, § 42400, and § 42402, and adding § 39607.1, § 40920.8, § 42411, § 42705.5, and § 44391.2
Attainment area	A geographical area identified to have air quality as good as, or better than, the national and/or California ambient air quality standards. An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a nonattainment area for others.
Best available control technology (BACT)	A control technology standard used in preconstruction permit programs. The term is used in the federal prevention of significant deterioration permitting program with a definition found in the federal Clean Air Act and the Code of Federal Regulations. In California, however, it is often used to describe control technology requirements in new source review rules. Usually, definitions used by California air pollution control districts are equivalent to or even more stringent than the federal new source review requirement for control technology and more akin to the lowest achievable emission rate definition used in the federal Clean Air Act.
Best available control technology for toxic air contaminants (T-BACT)	The most effective emissions limitation or control technique which has been achieved in practice or any other emissions limitation or control technique, including process and equipment changes, found by the California Air Resources Board Executive Officer or Air Pollution Control Officer of the air districts to be technologically feasible for a class or category of source.
Best available retrofit control technology (BARCT)	An air emission limitation that applies to existing sources and is based on the maximum degree of reduction achievable, taking into account environmental, energy, and economic impacts by each class or category of source.

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
CalEnviroScreen	Developed by the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool that is used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen
California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA)	CAPCOA is an association of Air Pollution Control Officers representing all 35 local air quality agencies throughout California.
California Air Resources Board Governing Board (CARB Governing Board)	The Governing Board for the California Air Resources Board consists of 16 members, of which 12 members are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate. The 12 members include 5 who serve on air districts, 4 experts in fields that shape air quality rules, 2 public members, and the Chair, who serves as the only full-time member. The other 4 members include 2 who represent environmental justice communities (1 appointed by the Senate and the other by the Assembly) and 2 non-voting members appointed for Legislative oversight, 1 each from the Senate and Assembly.
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)	A California law that sets forth a process for public agencies to make informed decisions on discretionary project approvals. The process aids decision-makers to determine whether any environmental impacts are associated with a proposed project. It requires environmental impacts associated with a proposed project to be eliminated or reduced and that air quality mitigation measures are implemented.
Chronic health effect	A health effect that occurs over a relatively long period of time (e.g., months, years).
Community Air Protection Program (Program)	The program established by the California Air Resources Board to implement the requirements set forth in Assembly Bill 617.
Community Air Protection Blueprint (Blueprint)	A set of elements designed to meet Assembly Bill 617's requirements to develop a statewide strategy and statewide air monitoring plan for the California Air Resources Board consideration. These elements include the process for identifying impacted communities, statewide strategies to reduce emissions of criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants, as well as proposed criteria for deployment of community air monitoring and development and implementation of community emissions reduction programs.

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Criteria air pollutants	Air pollutants for which acceptable levels of exposure can be determined and for which an ambient air quality standard has been set. Examples include: ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter 10 and particulate matter 2.5.
Cumulative impacts	The exposures, public health, or environmental effects from the combined emissions and discharges, in a geographic area, including environmental pollution from all sources, whether single or multi-media, routinely, accidentally, or otherwise released. Impacts will take into account sensitive populations and socio-economic factors, where applicable and to the extent data are available. The high cumulative impacts the Community Air Protection Program addresses are those related to emissions of criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants. https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/cumulative-impacts-building-scientific-foundation-report
Data quality indicators	Data quality indicators include a variety of metrics used to ensure data will meet defined standards of quality at stated level of confidence appropriate to satisfy air monitoring objective(s). Examples are listed in Table E-1.
Data quality objectives	Performance and acceptance criteria of monitoring data needed to support specific actions or decisions.
Diesel particulate matter	The solid material in diesel exhaust. Diesel particulate matter is typically composed of carbon particles (“soot”, also called black carbon) and numerous organic compounds, including over 40 known cancer-causing organic substances. More than 90 percent of diesel particulate matter is less than 1 micron in diameter, and thus is a subset of particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter. https://www.arb.ca.gov/research/diesel/diesel-health.htm
Disadvantaged communities	These communities are identified based on geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria, and may include, but are not limited to, either of the following: (1) areas disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative public health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation or (2) areas with concentrations of people that are of low-income, high unemployment, low levels of homeownership, high rent burden, sensitive populations, or low levels of educational attainment. California Health and Safety Code § 39711(a)

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Emissions inventory	An estimate of the amount of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere from categories of mobile, area-wide, and stationary sources caused by human activity as well as from natural sources. Natural source emissions include biogenic hydrocarbons, geogenic hydrocarbons, natural wind-blown dust, and wildfire emissions. Emissions from a particular source are estimated as mass of a pollutant emitted over a specific period of time, such as a tons per day or tons per year.
Environmental justice	The fair treatment of people of all races and incomes with respect to development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.
Fence-line monitoring system	Air monitoring equipment that measures and records air pollutant concentrations at or adjacent to a stationary source that may be useful for detecting or estimating emissions of pollutants from the source, including the quantity of fugitive emissions, and in supporting enforcement efforts. California Health and Safety Code § 42705.5(a)(3)
Fiscal Year (FY)	A 12-month period during which revenue is earned and received, obligations are incurred, encumbrances are made, appropriations are expended, and for which other fiscal transactions are recognized. In California State government, the fiscal year begins July 1 and ends the following June 30. For example, if reference is made to the State's Fiscal Year 2017-2018, this is the time period beginning July 1, 2017 and ending June 30, 2018. http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/reference/GlossaryOfTerms.pdf
Greenhouse gases (GHG)	Atmospheric gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons, nitrous oxide, ozone, and water vapor that slow the passage of re-radiated heat through the Earth's atmosphere.
Mobile monitoring	A measurement platform equipped with instrumentation that can quickly measure air pollutant concentrations while in motion.
Mobile sources	Sources of air pollution such as automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, off-road vehicles, boats, and airplanes.
Nonattainment area	A geographic area identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and/or the California Air Resources Board as not meeting either the National Ambient Air Quality Standards or the California Ambient Air Quality Standards for a given pollutant.

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Ozone	A product of the photochemical process involving the sun's energy and ozone precursors, such as hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen. Ozone exists in the upper atmosphere ozone layer (stratospheric ozone) as well as at the Earth's surface in the troposphere (ozone). Ozone in the troposphere causes numerous adverse health effects and is a criteria air pollutant. It is a major component of smog.
Particulate matter	Any material, except pure water, that exists in the solid or liquid state in the atmosphere. The size of particulate matter can vary from coarse, wind-blown dust particles to fine particle combustion products.
Particulate matter 10 (PM10)	Particulate matter 10 microns or less in aerodynamic diameter (about 1/7 the diameter of a single human hair). Their small size allows them to make their way to the air sacs deep within the lungs where they may be deposited and result in adverse health effects. PM10 also causes visibility reduction.
Particulate matter 2.5 (PM2.5)	Particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in aerodynamic diameter. This fraction of particulate matter penetrates most deeply into the lungs.
Proximity-based goal	Measurable goals included in community emissions reduction programs to reduce exposure at sensitive receptor locations that are exposed to elevated levels because of their proximity to emissions sources.
Remote sensing	The use of instrumentation that may be deployed on ground-based, airborne, or spaceborne platforms that measures reflected or emitted radiation to collect information about air pollutant concentrations and meteorological conditions.
Resource Center	The California Air Resources Board's online repository that houses tools for community members, air districts, and other stakeholders to use when developing and implementing the Community Air Protection Program. https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/Community-Air-Protection-Program
Sensitive receptors	Includes hospitals, schools, and day care centers, and such other locations as the air district board or California Air Resources Board may determine. California Health and Safety Code § 42705.5(a)(5)
Source attribution	An assessment identifying the contributing sources or categories of sources, including, but not limited to, stationary and mobile sources, and an estimate of their relative contribution to elevated exposure to air pollution in impacted communities.

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Statewide assessment	A document developed by California Air Resources Board (CARB) staff to summarize community information as well as air district and/or CARB statewide assessment outcomes for each community that is recommended to the CARB Governing Board for consideration for deployment of community air monitoring and/or the development of community emissions reduction programs. The statewide assessment provides an overview of the information used to make the staff's recommendation to the CARB Governing Board.
Stationary sources	Non-mobile sources such as power plants, refineries, and manufacturing facilities which emit air pollutants.
Supplemental Environmental Projects	Community-based projects to improve public health, reduce pollution, increase environmental compliance, and bring public awareness to neighborhoods most burdened by environmental harm that are funded from a portion of the penalties received during settlement of enforcement actions. https://www.arb.ca.gov/enf/seppolicy.htm
Toxic air contaminants	An air pollutant, identified in regulation by CARB, which may cause or contribute to an increase in deaths or in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. Health effects of toxic air contaminants may occur at extremely low levels and it is typically difficult to identify levels of exposure that do not produce adverse health effects.
Quality assurance	An integrated program used to document and provide confidence that data quality requirements will be fulfilled.
Quality control	Quality control is a set of routine procedures used to verify the quality of data and ensure that data quality objectives are being met while monitoring is underway.

TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Abatement device	Devices designed to capture, remove and/or reduce pollutants that would otherwise be emitted into the air. Examples are baghouses, scrubbers, dust collectors, direct flame afterburners, vapor recovery units, and water sprayers.
Best practices to reduce emissions	Measures that reduce emissions, and therefore reduce health risks from air pollution. Examples include retrofitting diesel generators to low or zero emitting technology, electrifying loading docks, limiting truck idling times, requiring low or zero emitting truck engines, and adding abatement devices to stationary sources.
Best practices to reduce exposure	Measures that may not reduce actual emissions but reduce people's exposure to pollutants and reduce health risks. Examples include HVAC (heating ventilation, air conditioning) air filters, planting vegetation between a source of pollution and residential units and prohibiting trucks on residential streets.
Boiler	A water heater for generating steam.
Commercial land use	Land designated by the local governing body for retail, service or office use, such as shopping malls, restaurants, office buildings, grocery stores, pharmacies, banks, hotels, or movie theatres.
Diesel engine	An internal combustion engine powered by diesel fuel that creates incompletecombustion that results in the release of particulate matter emissions. Also called a compression-ignition engine. Diesel engines can power mobile, portable, and stationary equipment.
Diesel particulate filter (DPF)	A device designed to reduce diesel particulate matter or soot emissions from the exhaust gas of a diesel engine.
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	The federal agency responsible for control of air and water pollution, toxic substances, solid waste, and cleanup of contaminated sites. The EPA sets national ambient air quality standards for criteria air pollutants, such as ozone, particulate matter, and lead.

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Gasoline dispensing facilities (GDF)	Gas stations.
Health risk assessment (HRA)	The calculation of probable health impacts based on exposure to pollution. See also toxic air contaminants.
High efficiency particulate air filters (HEPA filters) –	HEPA filters are a type of mechanical air filter that works by forcing air through a fine mesh filter that traps small harmful particles such as pollen, pet dander, dust mites, and tobacco smoke. HEPA filters can also remove between 50% and 98% of particles in air, depending on the particle size and the filter minimum efficiency reporting value (MERV) rating. See also minimum efficiency reporting value.
Hot spot	A hot spot is an area where air toxic containment concentration levels are higher than in the overall region.
Indirect sources	Land uses and facilities that attract or generate motor vehicle trips and thus result in air pollutant emissions; for example, shopping centers, office buildings, warehouses, and airports.
Industrial land use	Land designated by the local governing body for manufacturing, assembly, and distribution of goods; may include land uses such as ports, factories, warehouses, and repair and equipment maintenance shops.
Minimum efficiency reporting value (MERV)	MERV rates the effectiveness of air filters on a scale of 1 to 16. Higher MERV ratings correspond to a greater percentage of particles captured. See also high efficiency particulate air filters.
Mixed-use land use	Land designated by the local governing body for two or more land uses, such as residential, commercial, cultural, institutional, and/or industrial uses. For example, mixing housing with office and retail uses (both considered commercial land use). Often designed to be a pedestrian-friendly development. See also transit-oriented development and complete streets.

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) (pronounced \'naks\) –	Standards for the allowable ambient air concentrations of harmful pollutants, established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under authority of the Clean Air Act.
New source review (NSR)	NSR is a federal Clean Air Act permitting program that requires industrial facilities to install modern pollution control equipment for new and modified sources. The Air District's NSR permitting program requires new and modified stationary sources to apply for air quality permits. Air District staff conducts an evaluation of the project to ensure that it will comply with all applicable air quality regulations, including BACT when it is required.
Off-road vehicles	Vehicles designed for use on steep or uneven ground or roads; for example, in construction, freight, and agricultural uses. Types include scrapers, backhoes, loaders, and forklifts. Quad bikes and ATVs (all-terrain vehicles) are also off-road vehicles.
On-road vehicles	Vehicles designed for use on paved roads, for example passenger cars, buses, motor homes, vans, motorcycles, and various sizes of trucks.
ppb (parts per billion)	A unit of measurement used to specify the concentration of a pollutant, such as in ambient air quality standards. For reference, ppb is the equivalent of one drop in one billion drops of water or about one drop of water in a swimming pool. The NAAQS standard for sulfur dioxide (SO2) is measured in ppb. See also ppm and NAAQS.
ppm (parts per million)	A unit of measurement used to specify the concentration of a pollutant, such as in ambient air quality standards. For reference, one ppm is the equivalent of about one cup of water in a swimming pool, and one ppm is equivalent to 1,000 ppb. The NAAQS standards for carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and Ozone (O3) are measured in ppm. See also ppb and NAAQS.

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Regional-scale modeling	air quality modeling at a regional level, to determine air pollution concentrations within the region. See also community-scale modeling.
Residential land use	Land designated by the local governing body for dwelling units. Can include single-family and/or multi-family housing, often specifies the number of dwelling units allowed per lot or acre; for example, R-1 means the parcel is zoned for a single-family residence.
Solvent cleaning operations	A process using solvents or solvent vapor to remove waterinsoluble contaminants such as grease, oils, waxes, carbon deposits, fluxes, and tars from metal, plastic, glass, and other surfaces.
Transloading	The operation of transferring cargo from one transportation mode to another. May also refer to the operation of transferring cargo from one container to another for any of several reasons, such as for consolidation, weight restrictions, palletizing, leasing contract requirements, or supply chain management (e.g., to synchronize delivery of goods to meet realtime demands).
Vehicle miles traveled (VMT)	VMT is the number of miles a vehicle is driven and can be used to measure the number of miles traveled for all vehicles in a geographic region over a given time period. Annual VMT denotes the miles driven over a one-year period.
Zero-emission vehicle (ZEV)	A ZEV is a battery electric, hydrogen fuel cell electric, or other alternatively fueled vehicle that has no direct emissions (evaporative or tailpipe) of pollution.

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Source Type List
Updated for January 16, 2019 CSC Meeting

TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Aggregate	Sand, rock, and aggregate plants or equipment that are operated by the mineral product industry to process sands, rocks, aggregates, or recycled concrete and asphalt.
Beef Feedlot	A type of Large Confined Animal Facility, consisting of a lot, fenced area, or facility used for the feeding or holding of 3,500 or more beef cattle.
Combustion	This source category consists of various types of combustion equipment, including but not limited to internal combustion engines, boilers, kilns, and process heaters (but not incinerators or stationary gas turbines, which are their own separate source type).
Compost	A facility that operates to produce compost through the utilization of animal waste, green waste, and/or mixed-solid waste materials.
Concrete	Concrete batch plants, and associated equipment, including mixers and cement/ash storage silos.
Dry Cleaner	Dry cleaning machines that use chemicals other than water for washing clothing or other woven fabric items which emit air contaminants.
Geothermal	This source category consists of geothermal wells and geothermal power plants.
Hay Compress	A facility where hay is compressed into bales.
Incinerator	Any furnace or similar enclosed fire chamber, with or without a draft control, used for burning refuse, human remains, or animal remains.
Manufacturing	A facility, generally an industrial site, where raw materials, components, or parts are converted by manual labor or machinery into finished goods and emits air contaminants.

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Source Type List (cont.)

TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Milling	A facility with one or more mills, used for breaking solid materials (such as seed or grains) into smaller pieces by grinding, crushing, or cutting.
Non-Retail Service Station	A non-retail service station for servicing motor vehicles with gasoline and other fuels.
Paint Booth	A coating operation consisting of the application of paints, primers, strippers, solvents, and other similar materials typically found in this type of operation, which are conducted within a paint (spray) booth to confine and limit spray, vapor, and residue.
Petroleum Storage	Aboveground storage tanks used for the storage of petroleum products.
Power Generation	A power plant/station, also referred to as a generating station or generating plant, which operates to generate electric power and emits air contaminants. This source category includes fossil fuel power plants and hydroelectric plants, but not solar or wind plants since no air contaminants are emitted due to operation, as well as geothermal power plants (since it is its own source category).
Sandblasting	Dry or wet abrasive blasting equipment/operations which emit particulate matter and other air contaminants.
Service Station (Retail)	A retail service station that sells gasoline and other fuels for motor vehicles.
SS Cardlock	A type of retail service station designed for servicing commercial fleet vehicles that sells gasoline and other fuels, which are automated and unattended.
Anthropogenic	Of, relating to, or resulting from the influence of human beings on nature (chiefly of environmental pollution and pollutants
Non-Anthropogenic	Of, relating to, or resulting from the influence of nature (natural sources of pollution); not man-made.