

# APPENDIX I. GLOSSARY

The glossary in Table I-1 is intended to clarify the terms used in this document; it does not contain official definitions to be used for other purposes. The California Air Resources Board's Glossary webpage<sup>1</sup> also provides commonly used terms throughout our webpages and documents and may be used for additional terms not included in the list below.

**Table I-1      Glossary of Terms for the Community Air Protection Program**

| 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.<br><a href="https://www.epa.gov/air-sensor-toolbox">https://www.epa.gov/air-sensor-toolbox</a>  |
| 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.   |

<sup>1</sup> California Air Resources Board's Glossary webpage: <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/about/glossary>.

## APPENDIX I – GLOSSARY

| 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   | <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>               |
| 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.  |

## APPENDIX I – GLOSSARY

| TERM (ACRONYM)  | DESCRIPTION   |
|---|---|
| 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.  |
| 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.<br><a href="https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen">https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen</a>   |
| 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.   |

## APPENDIX I – GLOSSARY

| TERM (ACRONYM)                                 | DESCRIPTION   |
|--|---|
| 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.  |
| 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.<br><a href="https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/cumulative-impacts-building-scientific-foundation-report">https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/cumulative-impacts-building-scientific-foundation-report</a> |
| 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.<br><a href="https://www.arb.ca.gov/research/diesel/diesel-health.htm">https://www.arb.ca.gov/research/diesel/diesel-health.htm</a>   |

## APPENDIX I – GLOSSARY

| TERM (ACRONYM)               | DESCRIPTION   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Disadvantaged communities    | <p>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.</p> <p>California Health and Safety Code § 39711(a)</p> |
| Emissions inventory          | <p>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.</p>  |
| Environmental justice        | <p>The fair treatment of people of all races and incomes with respect to development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.</p>  |
| Fence-line monitoring system | <p>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.</p> <p>California Health and Safety Code § 42705.5(a)(3)</p>  |
| Fiscal Year (FY)             | <p>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.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/reference/GlossaryOfTerms.pdf">http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/reference/GlossaryOfTerms.pdf</a></p>                                     |

## APPENDIX I – GLOSSARY

| TERM (ACRONYM)                 | DESCRIPTION   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 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.  |
| 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.   |

## APPENDIX I – GLOSSARY

| TERM (ACRONYM)                      | DESCRIPTION  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 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.<br><a href="https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/Community-Air-Protection-Program-AB617">https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/Community-Air-Protection-Program-AB617</a>   |
| 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.<br>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.   |
| 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.<br><a href="https://www.arb.ca.gov/enf/seppolicy.htm">https://www.arb.ca.gov/enf/seppolicy.htm</a>  |

## APPENDIX I – GLOSSARY

| TERM (ACRONYM)         | DESCRIPTION  |
|------------------------|--|
| 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 to 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.  |