

Appendix A

Blueprint 2.0 Glossary

The glossary is intended to clarify and describe the terms used in Blueprint 2.0. Except for legal definitions, noted with citations, these terms or phrases are described *in the context of the Community Air Protection Program*. Webpages are provided for additional information. Where appropriate, citations are noted.

Also, read [CARB's General Glossary](#) for terms commonly used throughout CARB webpages and documents.

This glossary and its clarification and descriptions of terms does not alter, limit, expand, amend, waive, or modify the law in any way. It does not impose any additional requirements and is not a regulation. In the event of any conflicting interpretation, a relevant statute definition controls.

For other questions on terms, please contact communityair@arb.ca.gov.

Table A-1 Glossary of Terms for the Community Air Protection Program (Program)

TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Actions	<p>This term is used in two primary ways throughout the document:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specific commitments to meet the goals described in Part One of the Blueprint (Priority actions) 2. Specific projects, efforts, or commitments to reduce air pollution emissions or exposures and address the air quality concerns contained in Community Emissions Reduction Programs (CERP) or Local CERPs (L-CERP). CERPs might also use terms such as measures, strategies, or projects to describe these actions. <p><i>Also, read: "Community Emissions Reduction Program", "Local CERP", "Metrics", and "Targets".</i></p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Affected Community	The people who live, work, and own businesses in a community that is impacted by a high cumulative air pollution exposure burden and the geographic area of that community. <i>Also, read: "Disadvantaged communities."</i>
Affected Sources/ Affected Industry	Businesses subject to state and local air quality rules and regulations and located in or near affected communities, such as "disadvantaged communities." <i>Also, read: "Disadvantaged communities."</i>
Agency	Refers to federal, state, local (which include city and municipal governments), and tribal government entities that deliver services, goods, programs, or activities to the people, businesses, and organizations in their district or jurisdiction. Government Roles and Contacts describes jurisdictions for some agencies involved in the Program: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/resource-center/introduction-community-air-quality/government-roles-and-contacts
Air District	A county agency with authority to regulate stationary, indirect and area sources of air pollution (e.g., power plants, highway construction and housing developments) within a given county and governed by a district air pollution control board composed of the elected county supervisors. There are 35 air districts, listed here: ww2.arb.ca.gov/california-air-districts <i>Also, read: "CAPCOA"</i>
Air Pollution Control Fund (APCF)	This fund in the State Treasury is where penalties and fees collected from vehicular and nonvehicular air pollution control sources are deposited. The money in the fund is made available to CARB to carry out its duties and primary functions. California Health and Safety Code Section 43015 establishes the Fund: leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=43015.&lawCode=HSC

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Air Quality Standard	<p>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 agencies.</p> <p>Air Quality Standards: ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/background-air-quality-standards</p>
Air Sensor	<p>A 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.</p> <p>This website provides the latest science on the performance, operation, and use of air sensor monitoring systems: www.epa.gov/air-sensor-toolbox</p>
Air Toxics	<p>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. EPA’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.</p> <p>CARB Air Toxics Program: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/air-toxics-program</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Toxic Air Contaminants".</i></p>
Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM)	<p>A control measure adopted by the California Air Resources Board that reduces emissions of toxic air contaminants.</p> <p>California Health and Safety Code Sections 39666 et seq.: leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=39666.&lawCode=HSC</p> <p>ATCM measures: ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/airborne-toxic-control-measures</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Toxic Air Contaminants".</i></p>

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Area-Wide Source	<p>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.</p> <p>The Emissions Inventory Documentation webpage describes all source types and links to statewide data: ww2.arb.ca.gov/emission-inventory-documentation</p>
Assembly Bill 617 (AB 617)	<p>Assembly Bill (AB) 617 was enacted to reduce exposure in communities most impacted by air pollution. CARB established the Office of Community Air Protection (OCAP) to implement this directive. 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>AB 617, Garcia, C., Chapter 136, Statutes of 2017, modified the California Health and Safety Code, amending Sections 40920.6, 42400, and 42402, and adding Sections 39607.1, 40920.8, 42411, 42705.5, and 44391.2. The statute was amended in 2022, by AB 1749 (C. Garcia, Ch. 340, Stats. 2022).</p> <p>Bill text: leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=20170180AB617</p> <p><i>Also, read: "AB 1749" and "Community Air Protection Program".</i></p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
<p>Assembly Bill 1749 (AB 1749)</p>	<p>This bill requires CARB to identify measures to reduce criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants in each statewide strategy update. The bill also increases stationary source permit transparency, provides air districts up to one additional year to adopt CERPs if there is community and CARB agreement to do so, and requires a summary of CERP updates in annual reports.</p> <p>Bill text: leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1749 <i>Also, read: "AB 617".</i></p>
<p>Attainment Area</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Air quality standard" and "Nonattainment area".</i></p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
<p>Best Available Control Technology (BACT)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Related technologies for the control of toxic air contaminants are referred to as T-BACT.</p> <p>BACT requirements are defined in federal and state statutes, and the implementation of each air district’s program varies across California. For more detailed definitions go to the BACT Definitions webpage: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/stationary/stationary-source-permitting/bact-program/bact-definitions</p> <p>BACT Program: ww2.arb.ca.gov/BACT</p> <p><i>Also, read: “Best Available Retrofit Control Technology”.</i></p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
BACT Determination	<p>New stationary sources, sources that undergo significant modification, and relocated sources that result in an emissions increase are subject to additional emissions control requirements. The level of control required is determined by the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) requirements and the outcome is referred to as a BACT determination.</p> <p>A BACT determination is an emissions limit that has been achieved in practice for a specific piece of equipment (or process) and has been required by a district. CARB's BACT database only contains determinations that have been verified by Permit to Operate (PTO) or an Authority to Construct (ATC). Air districts are required to use the statewide Technology Clearinghouse when updating their BACT determinations for stationary sources.</p> <p>BACT Determinations and Guidelines: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/stationary/stationary-source-permitting/bact-program/bact-determinations-and</p> <p>Technology Clearinghouse: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/technology-clearinghouse</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Best Available Control Technology", "Stationary Source", and "Technology Clearinghouse".</i></p>
Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT)	<p>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.</p> <p>California Health and Safety Code Section 40406: leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=HSC&division=26.&title=&part=3.&chapter=5.5.&article=1.</p> <p>BARCT Program: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/stationary/stationary-source-permitting/barct-and-ract</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Best Available Control Technology".</i></p>

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<p>Blueprint, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2018 Program Blueprint, and • Blueprint 2.0 (BP 2.0) 	<p>AB 617 called for a Statewide Strategy to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden. CARB in adopting the first Statewide Strategy guidance in 2018, called the document the Community Air Protection Blueprint, the 2018 Program Blueprint, or the Blueprint.</p> <p>This Blueprint 2.0 (BP 2.0) document replaces the 2018 Program Blueprint. Part One of BP 2.0 defines the problem, sets forth guiding principles, and describes commitments for both CARB and air districts required by state statute. Read Part One to better understand the commitments CARB is making to support communities affected by high cumulative exposure burdens. Part Two of BP 2.0 provides implementation guidance for each element of the Statewide Strategy for air districts, communities, affected industry, and other partners so that they can participate in the process to improve air quality at the community scale. Read Part Two to better understand how to tap into the Community Air Protection Program resources.</p> <p>Community Air Protection Blueprint: ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-blueprint</p>
<p>CalEnviroScreen</p>	<p>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. The associated mapping tools make the results visually accessible.</p> <p>CalEnviroScreen: oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen</p> <p><i>Also, read: "disadvantaged communities".</i></p>

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California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA)	<p>A nonprofit association of the air pollution control officers from all 35 air quality agencies throughout California. CAPCOA was formed in 1975 to promote clean air and to provide a forum for sharing of knowledge, experience and information among the air quality regulatory agencies around the state. CAPCOA is an organization of air quality professionals -- leaders in their field - - who promote unity and efficiency and strive to encourage consistency in methods and practices of air pollution control. For more information, visit our CAPCOA's website.</p> <p>CAPCOA: capcoa.org</p> <p><i>Also, read: "air district".</i></p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
<p>California Air Resources Board (CARB)</p>	<p>The state's lead air quality agency consisting of an 11-member board appointed by the Governor, and just over thousand employees. CARB is responsible for attainment and maintenance of the state and federal air quality standards, California climate change programs, and is fully responsible for motor vehicle pollution control. It oversees county and regional air pollution management programs.</p> <p>CARB's mission is to promote and protect public health, welfare, and ecological resources through effective reduction of air pollutants while recognizing and considering effects on the economy. CARB is the lead agency for climate change programs and oversees all air pollution control efforts in California to attain and maintain health-based air quality standards.</p> <p>The California Air Resources Board consists of 14 voting members and 2 ex officio nonvoting members who are members of the Legislature, one from the Senate and the other from the Assembly. Of the 14 voting members, 12 are appointed by the Governor with Senate confirmation, and include: 6 who serve on local air districts, 4 experts in fields that shape air quality rules, and 2 public members. The other 2 voting members represent environmental justice communities and are appointed one each by the Senate Rules Committee and the Assembly Speaker. The Chair serves as the only full-time member and is appointed by the Governor from among the voting members. Also referred to in the statute quotations as the "state board".</p> <p>CARB is one of six boards, departments and offices that are part of CalEPA.</p> <p>CARB: ww2.arb.ca.gov/</p> <p>CARB leadership: ww2.arb.ca.gov/about/leadership</p>

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<p>California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)</p>	<p>A California law that sets forth a process for public agencies to make informed decisions on discretionary project approvals. The process aids decision-makers in determining 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.</p> <p>The CEQA Resources webpage provides helpful information about the CEQA process and links to general project comment letters written by CARB and local air districts: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/resource-center/strategy-development/ceqa-resources</p>
<p>California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)</p>	<p>A state government agency, established in 1991, that oversees and coordinates the activities of six boards, departments, and office that is dedicated to improving California’s environment. There are six boards, departments, and offices under the agency which consists of the California Air Resources Board (CARB), the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR), the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The CalEPA boards, departments, and office (BDOs) are directly responsible for implementing California environmental laws that regulate air, water and soil quality, pesticide use and waste recycling and reduction, or play a cooperative role with other regulatory agencies at regional, local, state, and federal levels.</p> <p>CalEPA’s mission is to restore, protect and enhance the environment, to ensure public health, environmental quality, and economic vitality.</p> <p>For a full list of CalEPA organizations, refer to Cal/EPA's home page, CalEPA: calepa.ca.gov/about/</p>

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<p>California Government Code Section 11135-11139</p>	<p>Government Code section 11135 and related statutes prohibit discrimination and the denial of full and equal access to programs, services, or activities that are conducted, operated, or administered by the State of California or any State agency, that are funded directly by the State, or that receive any financial assistance from the State on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, ethnic group identification, age, mental disability, physical disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, or sexual orientation. These statute sections establish procedures for determining and addressing violations of this prohibition on discrimination.</p> <p>More information is included in the Blueprint section titled “Non-Discrimination Laws and CARB”</p> <p>Government Codes: leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=GOV&division=3.&title=2.&part=1.&chapter=1.&article=9.5.</p> <p>Civil Rights Council describes the requirements: calcivilrights.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2023/02/Initial-Statement-of-Reasons.pdf</p>

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California Native American Tribe (Tribe)	<p>As defined in CARB’s 2018 Tribal Consultation Policy to mean either a federally-recognized California tribal government listed on the most recent notice of the Federal Register and a non-federally recognized California tribe, including those listed on the California Tribal Consultation List maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Please see the Governor’s Executive Order B-10-11 and the Government-to-Government Consultation Act.</p> <p>Executive Order B-10-11: www.ca.gov/archive/gov39/2011/09/19/news17223/index.html</p> <p>California Government Code Section 11019.81, subdivision (b): leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=11019.81.&lawCode=GOV</p> <p>CARB Tribal Relations webpage contains the Tribal Consultation Policy: ww2.arb.ca.gov/tribal-relations</p>
Capacity Building	<p>The process of developing and strengthening skills, instincts, abilities, processes, and resources.</p> <p>Within the Community Air Protection Program, capacity building refers to the processes that develop knowledge, skills, resources, and the ability to effectively and equitably engage with community, industry, and agencies to implement, participate, and fulfill the requirements and goals of the Program.</p> <p>United Nations on Capacity Building: www.un.org/en/academic-impact/capacity-building</p>

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Civil Rights Officer	<p>The CARB Civil Rights Officer is the coordinator for CARB efforts to comply with state and federal civil rights (nondiscrimination) laws in programs and activities. Under CARB’s Civil Rights Policy and Complaint Process, the Civil Rights Officer, or a person directed by the Civil Rights Officer, will conduct a prompt, neutral, and thorough investigation into the allegations, review the facts presented and collected, and reach a determination on the merits of the complaint based on a preponderance of the evidence.</p> <p>At CARB, the Civil Rights Officer is also the EEO Officer. The EEO Officer is the coordinator for CARB efforts to comply with state and federal civil rights laws in employment.</p> <p>Email the Civil Rights Officer at: EEOP@arb.ca.gov</p> <p>More information is included in the Blueprint section titled “Non-Discrimination Laws and CARB”</p> <p><i>Also, read: “California Government Code Section 11135-11139”, “Civil Rights Policy”, and “Discrimination Complaint Process”.</i></p>

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<p>Civil Rights Policy and Discrimination Complaint Process</p>	<p>CARB’s Civil Rights Policy and Complaint Process describes the CARB policy to provide fair and equal access to the benefits of a program or activity administered by CARB. This nondiscrimination policy also applies to people or entities, including contractors, subcontractors, or grantees that CARB utilizes to provide benefits and services to members of the public.</p> <p>Members of the public who believe they were unlawfully denied full and equal access to a CARB program or activity may file a civil rights complaint with CARB under this policy, including by filing a Civil Rights Complaint Form with CARB’s Civil Rights Officer.</p> <p>More information included in the Blueprint section titled “Non-Discrimination Laws and CARB”</p> <p>The policy is available from the CARB and Civil Rights webpage: ww2.arb.ca.gov/california-air-resources-board-and-civil-rights</p> <p>Civil Rights Complaint Form (CARB Form EO/EEO-033): ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2023-01/eo_eeo_033_civil_rights_complaints_form.pdf</p> <p><i>Also, read: “California Government Code Section 11135-11139” and “Civil Rights Officer”.</i></p>

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<p>Community Air Grant (CAG) And CAG Request for Applications (RFA)</p>	<p>One of three categories of Program funds which provides grants to community-based organizations (CBOs) and California Native American Tribes for technical assistance and to support community participation in the implementation of Health and Safety Code sections 44391.2 and 42705.5, the sections requiring CARB and air districts to perform various activities related to implementing AB 617. Community Air Grants are awarded to CBOs and California Native American Tribes via a competitive award process according to Program guidelines and requirements. The process begins with the release of a draft Community Air Grants Request for Applications (RFA). The RFA is finalized only after engagement with potential and previous applicants, community beneficiaries, and the general public to seek comments. Once the final RFA is released, applicants have at least 90 days to apply.</p> <p>The Community Air Grant webpage hosts the RFAs, and examples of what Community Air Grants are being used to fund. Subscribe from a link on the webpage to receive updates: ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-cag</p> <p>California Health and Safety Code Section 44391.2, subdivision d: leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=44391.2.&lawCode=HSC</p> <p>California Health and Safety Code Section 42705.5: leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=42705.5.&lawCode=HSC</p>

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Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP)	<p>Statute requires CARB to select the highest priority locations in the State for the deployment of “community air monitoring systems”. Once selected, these communities with high cumulative exposure burdens for toxic air contaminants and criteria pollutants develop a community air monitoring plan known as a CAMP.</p> <p>For communities selected for CAMPs, air districts must deploy a monitoring system based on the plan and provide CARB the air quality data produced by the system. Community air monitoring conducted under the Community Air Protection Program is intended to generate data that will support action to reduce emissions and exposure. CARB has defined criteria and guidance for community air monitoring so that air districts and communities throughout the State can implement a process that results in action-oriented data to meet the needs of each community.</p> <p>The Community Air Monitoring webpage provides information on air monitoring technologies, air monitoring activities, and pertinent resources for developing effective community air monitoring programs: ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-resource-center/community-air-monitoring</p> <p>From the CommunityHub webpage, click on the “Emissions Reductions Strategies” tab to find links to community air monitoring plans for all selected communities: ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-communities</p> <p>Health and Safety Code Section 42705.5: leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=42705.5.&lawCode=HSC</p> <p>Blueprint 2.0 Appendix B contains the minimum criteria and a checklist for creating and evaluating a CERP.</p> <p>Also, read: “Selected Communities”</p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Community Air Protection Program (Program)	<p>CARB established this Program to implement the requirements set forth in Assembly Bill 617 to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden. The Program is administered by CARB’s Office of Community Air Protection (OCAP) and implemented by CARB and air districts. Other agencies and stakeholders participate in various implementation and engagement activities to support emissions and exposures reductions.</p> <p>CAPP: ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp</p> <p><i>Also, read: “Assembly Bill 617”.</i></p>
Community Air Protection Blueprint (Blueprint)	<p><i>Read: “Blueprint”.</i></p>

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<p>Community Air Protection Incentives (CAP Incentives)</p>	<p>One of three categories of Program funds which can be used on projects that accelerate emissions reductions faster or beyond what regulations require by putting cleaner technology and practices into use sooner than laws require. The other two categories of Program funds are Community Air Grants and Implementation Funds.</p> <p>Since 2018, the Legislature’s annual appropriations of these funds requires that they be used for financial incentives to reduce mobile and stationary sources of criteria air pollutants or toxic air contaminants consistent with community emissions reduction programs developed pursuant to Section 44391.2 of the Health and Safety Code.</p> <p>More information in the “Community Air Protection Program Funding” section under Transparency and Accountability.</p> <p>Community Air Protection Program Funding Budget: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/resource-center/ab-617-implementation/ab-617-budget</p> <p>California Health and Safety Code, Section: leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=44391.2.&lawCode=HSC</p> <p><i>Also, read: “Community Air Protection Incentives Guidelines”.</i></p>

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<p>Community Air Protection Program Consultation Group (Consultation Group)</p>	<p>AB 617 calls for CARB to consult with a wide variety of groups when developing the statewide strategy guidance document, known as the Blueprint. In response, CARB convened the Consultation Group in January of 2018 as a forum for consultation with these groups and ensured that EJ organizations were well represented.</p> <p>The statute provides that "...the state board [CARB] shall prepare, in consultation with the Scientific Review Panel on Toxic Air Contaminants, the districts, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, environmental justice organizations, affected industry, and other interested stakeholders, a statewide strategy to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden. The state board shall update the strategy at least once every five years."</p> <p>California Health and Safety Code, Section 44391.2, subdivision (b): leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=44391.2.&lawCode=HSC</p> <p>Consultation Group: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/community-air-protection-program-ab617/community-air-protection-program-consultation-group</p> <p>Also, read: "AB 617".</p>
<p>Community Air Protection Program Incentives Guidelines (CAP Incentives Guidelines)</p>	<p>Contains guiding principles, program administration requirements, and eligibility criteria for Community Air Protection incentives projects that can be funded with Community Air Protection Incentives.</p> <p>CAP Incentives Guidelines: ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/community-air-protection-incentives-guidelines</p> <p>More information in the "Community Air Protection Program Funding" section under Transparency and Accountability.</p>

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<p>Community Air Quality Viewer (AQView)</p>	<p>AQView is a mobile-friendly, real-time map, time-series graphing tool that provides access to community air monitoring data from selected CAMP communities and community air grant projects. As AQview continues to develop, data from air monitoring networks from across the State will be added to the system to create a one-stop-shop for air quality monitoring data in California.</p> <p>AQview: Community Air Quality Viewer: aqview.arb.ca.gov/</p>
<p>Community-Based Organization (CBO)</p>	<p>A nonprofit organization that is representative of a place-based community or significant segments of it and provides educational, social, or related services to individuals in the community.</p>

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Community Emissions Reduction Program (CERP)	<p>A documented plan, called for by the AB 617 statute for Board-selected communities with high cumulative exposure burdens for toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants, which has specific requirements that include: the plan being consistent with the statewide strategy, emissions reduction targets, specific reduction measures (actions), a schedule for the implementation of measures, and an enforcement plan.</p> <p>AB 617 requires CARB to include, as part of the statewide strategy, CERP development criteria that are based on the assessment of high cumulative exposure burdens from toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants. Statute also directs CARB to prioritize for selection disadvantaged communities and sensitive receptor locations based on modeling information, air quality monitoring data and existing public health information. AB 617 explicitly states that the CERPs shall result in emissions reductions and that both the air district and CARB are “responsible for measures”, which we call “actions” in this document, consistent with our respective authorities. AB 617 also requires that air districts consult with “the state board, individuals, community-based organizations, affected businesses, and local governmental bodies in the affected community” as they adopt a CERP.</p> <p>From the CommunityHub webpage, click on the “Emissions Reductions Strategies” tab to find links to community emission reduction plans for all selected communities and a list of the strategies/actions they contain: ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-communities</p> <p><i>Also, read: “Assembly Bill 617”.</i></p>
Community-Focused Enforcement	<p>CARB’s Enforcement Division applies community-focused enforcement by targeting their efforts in areas where they are needed most and partnering with community members to allow community priorities to inform and guide enforcement activities. Partnering with community members helps to ensure that community priorities are central in the development of the enforcement plans and in the guidance of its implementation.</p>

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Community-Identified Project	<p>These project types are available for projects in a community selected by CARB for a CERP as described in the 2019 CAP Incentives Guidelines, Chapter 6: Stationary Source and Community-Identified Projects. This chapter was added in 2020 to increase flexibility and allow air districts greater opportunities to use incentives to address the concerns of the most heavily impacted communities across the State. Example projects include zero-emission car-sharing programs, parking lot paving, vegetative barriers, agriculture-related incentives, and truck routing studies.</p> <p>2019 CAP Incentives Guidelines, including Chapter 6: ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-10/cap_incentives_2019_guidelines_final_rev_10_14_2020_0.pdf</p> <p><i>Also, read: "CAP Incentives".</i></p>
Community Steering Committee (CSC)	<p>A committee convened by an air district to implement the AB 617 requirement for air district consultation with the State board, individuals, community-based organizations, affected industry, and local governmental bodies in the affected community when developing a CERP. The CSC provides a forum for that consultation.</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Assembly Bill 617" and "Community Emissions Reduction Program".</i></p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Consistently Nominated Communities	<p>Over the past five years, community members, environmental justice organizations, and local air districts have recommended dozens of communities for the Program’s exposure and emission reduction efforts. This resulted in a list of more than 60 communities that have been consistently nominated. The list is available online, organized by air district. The list represents communities that have been affected by a high cumulative exposure burden of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants as assessed and identified by CARB consistent with AB 617 requirements and that have been consistently nominated as described above.</p> <p>List of consistently nominated communities: ww2.arb.ca.gov/ConsistentlyNominatedAB617CommunitiesList</p> <p>Map of consistently nominated communities: gis.carb.arb.ca.gov/Portal/apps/experiencebuilder/template/?id=36f0471a68ad4319812ccfacac684862</p>
Criteria Air Pollutant	<p>An air pollutant 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. The term "criteria air pollutants" derives from the requirement that the U.S. EPA must describe the characteristics and potential health and welfare effects of these pollutants. The U.S. EPA and ARB periodically review new scientific data and may propose revisions to the standards as a result.</p> <p>CARB Criteria Air Pollutants: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/criteria-air-pollutants</p> <p>CARB Criteria Pollutant and Toxics Emissions Reporting (CTR): ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/criteria-and-toxics-reporting</p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Cumulative Impacts	<p>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.</p> <p>California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment Cumulative Impacts: Building a Scientific Foundation Report: oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/cumulative-impacts-building-scientific-foundation-report</p>
Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM)	<p>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.</p> <p>Overview of Diesel exhaust and health: www.arb.ca.gov/research/diesel/diesel-health.htm</p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Disadvantaged Communities (DAC)	<p>According to state law (SB 535 De León, Statutes of 2012), CalEPA designates these communities based on geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria. These criteria may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative public health effects, exposure or environmental degradation. • Areas with concentrations of people that are of low income, high unemployment, low levels of home ownership, high rent burden, or low levels of educational attainment. <p>California Health and Safety Code Section 39711, subdivision (a): leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201120120SB535</p> <p>CalEPA California Climate Investments to Benefit Disadvantaged Communities: calepa.ca.gov/envjustice/ghginvest/</p> <p>OEHHA SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities map: oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/sb535</p> <p><i>Also, read: "CalEPA" and "OEHHA".</i></p>
Emissions	Released or discharged air contaminants in the ambient air from any source.

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
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> <p>A community emissions inventory is an important piece of the technical foundation of a CAMP and CERP. By visualizing and understanding the emissions inventory specific to a community’s boundary, this can help with prioritizing the largest emissions sources or most harmful pollutants for focused action.</p> <p>Emission Inventories: ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-resource-center/data-portal/carb-emission-inventory-activity</p> <p><i>Also, read: “Emissions”.</i></p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Environmental Justice	<p>According to California law, environmental justice means the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races and incomes with respect to development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.</p> <p>California law states that:</p> <p>(2) "Environmental justice" includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:</p> <p>(A) The availability of a healthy environment for all people.</p> <p>(B) The deterrence, reduction, and elimination of pollution burdens for populations and communities experiencing the adverse effects of that pollution, so that the effects of the pollution are not disproportionately borne by those populations and communities.</p> <p>(C) Governmental entities engaging and providing technical assistance to populations and communities most impacted by pollution to promote their meaningful participation in all phases of the environmental and land use decision-making process.</p> <p>(D) At a minimum, the meaningful consideration of recommendations from populations and communities most impacted by pollution into environmental and land use decisions.</p> <p>California Government Code Section 65040.12, subdivision (e): leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=GOV&sectionNum=65040.12.</p> <p><i>Also, read: "land use", "racial justice", and "racial equity".</i></p>
Equality	<p>Equality is associated with "sameness" and involves giving everyone the exact same level of support or resources regardless of their situation. Equality does not have the same meaning as equity.</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Equity".</i></p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Equity	<p>Equity is associated with “fairness” and it recognizes that advantages and barriers exist and accordingly involves providing people with the appropriate resources and support, for their particular situation, to enable them to experience similar opportunities and outcomes as other groups. Equity does not have the same meaning as equality.</p> <p>CARB recognizes equity as both:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An outcome—achieving racial equity means race will no longer predict life outcomes and outcomes for all groups are improved, and • A process—ensuring those impacted by structural racial inequities are meaningfully involved in the creation and implementation of CARB’s policies, programs and practices that impact their lives. <p>Vision for Racial Equity: ww2.arb.ca.gov/equity</p> <p>CARB Racial Equity Framework and Model for Change: ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2023-04/CARB%20Racial%20Equity%20Framework%20and%20Model%20for%20Change_ADA.pdf</p> <p>Diversity and Racial Equity (DaRE) Task Force: Resources webpage includes materials presented to CARB Board May 19, 2022 such as the Diversity and Racial Equity Taskforce Glossary of Terms for Racial Equity, Diversity, Inclusion, and Belonging: ww2.arb.ca.gov/diversity-and-racial-equity-dare-task-force-resources</p> <p><i>Also, read: “equality” and “racial equity”.</i></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 Section 42705.5, subdivision (a)(3): leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=42705.5.&lawCode=HSC</p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Greenhouse Gases (GHG)	<p>Greenhouse gases are atmospheric gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), ozone, and water vapor that slow the passage of re-radiated heat through the Earth's atmosphere preventing it from escaping into space. If the atmospheric concentrations of these gases rise, the average temperature of earth's lower atmosphere will gradually increase.</p> <p>GHGs Descriptions and Sources in California: ww2.arb.ca.gov/ghg-descriptions-sources</p> <p>GHG Inventory Glossary: ww2.arb.ca.gov/ghg-inventory-glossary</p>
Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF)	<p>The State's portion of the <i>Cap-and-Trade</i> auction proceeds are deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to be used for <i>California Climate Investments</i>.</p> <p>GGRF described: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/california-climate-investments/about</p>
Hot Spots (AB 2588 (Connelly) Air Toxics "Hot Spots")	<p>A California program (Health and Safety Code Section 44300 et seq.) that requires certain stationary sources to report the type and quantity of specific toxic substances they routinely release into the air. The program identifies high priority facilities and requires facilities posing significant risks to notify all exposed individuals.</p> <p>California Health and Safety Code Section 4300 et seq.: leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?division=26.&chapter=1.&part=6.&lawCode=HSC</p> <p>Hot Spots website: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/ab-2588-air-toxics-hot-spots</p> <p>Hot Spots Inventory Guidelines related to data collection: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/ab-2588-air-toxics-hot-spots/hot-spots-inventory-guidelines</p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Implementation Funds	<p>One of three categories of Program funds, also referred to as Administrative Funds, which provides CARB and air district staff, monitoring equipment and maintenance, and support of community-informed decision making through stipends, facilitation, and language access services. The other two categories of Program funds are Community Air Grants (technical assistance funds) and Community Air Program Incentives Funds.</p> <p>More information is in the “Community Air Protection Program Funding” section under Transparency and Accountability.</p> <p>Community Air Protection Program Funding Budget: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/resource-center/ab-617-implementation/ab-617-budget</p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Indirect Source	<p>Any facility, building, structure, or installation, or combination thereof, which generates or attracts mobile source activity that results in emissions of any pollutant (or precursor) for which there is a state ambient air quality standard.</p> <p>Examples of indirect sources include employment sites, shopping centers, sports facilities, housing developments, airports, commercial and industrial development and parking lots and garages.</p> <p><i>Indirect source review</i> is a major component of an indirect source control program which applies to new and modified indirect sources. Strategies for indirect source review include permit programs, review and comment on new and modified indirect source projects through the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process and coordination of air quality, transportation and land use policies through local government general plans. Indirect source review reduces emissions from new and modified sources through best available mitigation measures and additional offsite mitigation such as offsets and mitigation fees.</p> <p>An <i>indirect source control program</i> includes rules, regulations, local ordinances and land use controls and other regulatory strategies of air pollution control districts or local governments used to control or reduce emissions associated with new and existing indirect sources. Indirect source control programs include regulatory strategies such as transportation control measures (e.g., South Coast AQMD’s Regulation XV for employer-based trip reduction); parking charges; land use controls that reduce the need for vehicle travel and increase transit, bicycle and pedestrian access; and source-specific regulations such as truck idling, travel schedule requirements, and warehouses (e.g., South Coast AQMD Rule 2305 - Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (WAIRE) Program includes compliance and reporting requirements for warehouse owners and operators: www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/compliance/waire-program.</p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Jurisdiction	The legal term for an agency’s authority to act under applicable statutes and laws.
Land Use	<p>Refers to the human use of land, such as agricultural, residential, industrial, mining, and recreational. Local agencies have primary jurisdiction over land use decisions. California state law governs local agencies land use decision-making.</p> <p><i>Land use planning</i> is the public process to designate the local land uses for an area in long term plans.</p> <p>California state law requires all cities and counties to have a general plan that contains a “land use element” which uses text and maps to designate the future use or reuse of land within a given jurisdiction’s planning area. The land use element serves as a guide to zoning and official decisions regarding the distribution and intensity of development, and the location of public facilities and open space. Plans are subject to public CEQA review process. Zoning or zone designations are the legally regulated, more specific descriptions of land uses.</p> <p>The California Institute for Local Government provides resources about land use and planning: www.ca-ilg.org/planningbasics</p> <p>Governor’s Office of Planning and Research provides guidelines and technical advisories for general plans: opr.ca.gov/planning/general-plan/guidelines.html</p> <p>CARB hosts this website for more information on land use: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/resource-center/strategy-development/land-use-resources</p> <p><i>Also, read: “redlining” and “zoning”.</i></p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Local CERP (L-CERP)	<p>A Local Community Emissions Reduction Plan is a set of priority actions to improve local air quality developed and implemented by a Community Air Grantee and represents key deliverables under the grant.</p> <p>An L-CERP is distinguished from a Community Emissions Reduction Program in that the L-CERP is developed and implemented, ideally with air district participation, by a community-based nonprofit organization or California Native American Tribe funded through a Community Air Grant. CAG applicants interested in developing and implementing L-CERP projects are strongly encouraged to partner or coordinate with the local air district to support implementation and to evaluate the feasibility of proposed actions in their L-CERP projects. L-CERP eligible activities include developing a charter to support governance and decision-making, community boundary-setting, recruiting and engaging impacted residents and potential partners in the community, reviewing air quality data, prioritizing air quality concerns, and developing and prioritizing actions to address those concerns.</p> <p>An L-CERP is not required to be adopted and approved by either an air district board or the CARB Board.</p> <p>In 2022, CARB included the L-CERP as a new project category in its request for applications for Community Air Grants.</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Community Emissions Reduction Program".</i></p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Meaningful Involvement	<p>Meaningful involvement means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People have an opportunity to participate in decisions about activities that may affect their environment and/or health; • The public's contribution can influence the regulatory agency's decision; • Community concerns will be considered in the decision-making process; and • Decision makers will seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected. <p>U.S. EPA Environmental Justice webpage: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/learn-about-environmental-justice</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Environmental justice".</i></p>
Metrics	<p>Used to track, measure, and report the progress of individual actions and, in the context of a CERP, the plan as a whole. They must be specific, measurable, tied to actions, community-focused and identify data sources.</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Actions" and "Targets".</i></p>
Mobile Sources	<p>Sources of air pollution such as automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, off-road vehicles, boats, and airplanes.</p> <p>2020 Mobile Source Strategy which is linked to other programs: ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/2020-mobile-source-strategy</p> <p>The Emissions Inventory Documentation webpage describes all source types and links to statewide data: ww2.arb.ca.gov/emission-inventory-documentation</p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Next Generation Technology	<p>An emissions control technology or practice that emits less of criteria air pollutant or toxic air contaminant than is currently required (for example, BACT or BARCT) for a given source type.</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Best Available Control Technology" and "Best Available Retrofit Control Technology".</i></p>
Nonattainment Area	<p>A geographic area identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and/or CARB as not meeting either the National Ambient Air Quality Standards or the California Ambient Air Quality Standards for a given pollutant.</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Air quality standard" and "Attainment area".</i></p>
Office of Community Air Protection (OCAP)	<p>The division within CARB that administers the Community Air Protection Program.</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Community Air Protection Program".</i></p>
(California) Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)	<p>Under CalEPA, OEHHA serves as the scientific foundation for CalEPA's environmental regulations and provides valuable information to consumers, policy makers and manufacturers on the safety of chemicals in our environment. OEHHA's mission is to protect and enhance the health of Californians and our state's environment through scientific evaluations that inform, support and guide regulatory and other actions. CARB staff and communities will also continue to collaborate with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and the California Department of Public Health on various public health-related activities associated with the implementation of the Program.</p> <p>Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment: oehha.ca.gov/</p> <p><i>Also, read: "California Environmental Protection Agency".</i></p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Ozone	<p>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.</p> <p>Ozone and Health: ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/ozone-and-health</p>
Participatory Budgeting	<p>As described by the Participatory Budgeting Project, participatory budgeting “gives people real power over real money”. It is a democratic process or method in which community members engage in deliberation and help decide how part of a public budget is spent. In the context of the CAPP, it describes practices to support the CSC to identify what incentive options should be funded and implemented in their CERP.</p> <p>Participatory Budgeting Project: www.participatorybudgeting.org/what-is-pb/</p>
Particulate Matter	<p>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.</p> <p>Inhalable Particulate Matter and Health (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀): ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/inhalable-particulate-matter-and-health</p>
Particulate Matter 10 (PM ₁₀)	<p>A criteria air pollutant consisting of 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.</p> <p><i>Also, read: “Particulate Matter”.</i></p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Particulate Matter 2.5 (PM _{2.5})	<p>Particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in aerodynamic diameter. This fraction of particulate matter penetrates most deeply into the lungs.</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Particulate Matter".</i></p>
(The) People's Blueprint	<p>In the Fall of 2020, a subgroup of the Consultation Group developed the People's Blueprint to highlight lessons learned from a community-based and environmental justice perspective in implementing the first few years of the Community Air Protection Program. In early 2021, CARB provided the subgroup with third-party facilitation and technical writing support. This effort resulted in the release of the People's Blueprint in September of 2021.</p> <p>The People's Blueprint: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/community-air-protection-program/community-air-protection-blueprint/peoples</p>
Program Resource Center	<p>A one-stop shop to obtain data, guidance, and tools to support improving air quality at the community scale. It is a centralized repository of information, resources, and tools for community members, air districts, and others to use when developing and implementing the Community Air Protection Program. It will be continuously updated as new documents, materials, and data become available.</p> <p>Community Air Protection Program Resource Center: ww2.arb.ca.gov/ocap_resource_center</p>

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Racial Equity	<p>Refers to the level of fairness and justice in the systems, processes, and policies of an organization, such that race would no longer be a factor in the assessment of merit, the distribution of opportunity or the benefits of regulation, i.e., clean air. Racial equity is achieved when race can no longer be used to predict life outcomes and outcomes for all groups are improved. When systems and structures are not working well, they are often not working well across the board. Many examples of strategies to advance racial equity benefit not only Black, people of color and Native Americans, but also all communities, including whites.</p> <p>Race, income, and wealth are closely connected in the United States. However, racial inequities are not just about income. When we hold income constant, there are still large inequities based on race across multiple indicators for success, including education, jobs, incarceration, health, housing and the environment. Racial equity means the end of disparities based on race, such that outcomes are improved for all.</p> <p>For CARB, this means we work toward a future where race no longer predicts exposure to unhealthy air or disproportionate impacts from air pollution and climate change. We do not simply want to close the gap, but to ensure clean air for everyone.</p> <p>In 2023, CARB adopted the following vision for racial equity to guide all our work, including the implementation of the Community Air Protection Program:</p> <p>CARB commits to just social change by working at all levels within the organization and externally to address environmental injustices and advance racial equity in the achievement of its mission. CARB works toward a future where all Californians breathe healthy and clean air, benefit from actions to address climate change, and where race is no longer a predictor of life outcomes.</p> <p>CARB Vision for Racial Equity: ww2.arb.ca.gov/equity</p> <p>CARB Racial Equity Framework and Model for Change: ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2023-04/CARB%20Racial%20Equity%20Framework%20and%20Model%20for%20Change_ADA.pdf</p>
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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
	<p>Model of Change for Equity: ww2.arb.ca.gov/equity/vision-racial-equity/model-change</p> <p><i>Also, read: "equity", "equality", "environmental justice", and "racial justice".</i></p>
Racial Justice	<p><i>Also, read: "racial equity".</i></p>
Remote Sensing	<p>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.</p>

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Redlining	<p>Policies and practices that segregated communities of color into “declining” neighborhoods while reserving the “best” and most “desirable” neighborhoods for whites.</p> <p>In the 1930s federal, state, and local governments, and private entities such as realtor associations systematically denied government-backed loans to Black and other people of color. The government-sponsored Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) established, and the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) later codified, two types of “adverse influences” that would cause certain neighborhoods to be “redlined” or deemed ineligible for government-backed loans. The two factors were “infiltration of inharmonious racial or nationality groups” and “the presence of smoke, odors, or fog”. “As federal investments were made in the form of home loans in the best and most desirable [white] neighborhoods, local governments acted to protect that investment through zoning decisions. These decisions drove new industrial facilities to or near redlined [black/people of color] communities, while at the same time upholding race restrictions through local covenants.”</p> <p>The combination of both race and environmental factors as criteria in assessing the perceived credit-worthiness of neighborhoods led to many of the environmental disparities that affect communities of color across the country today including in many of California’s most disadvantaged communities.</p> <p>Federal Housing Administration, Underwriting Manual: Underwriting and Valuation Procedure Under Title II of the National Housing Act With Revisions to April 1, 1936 (Washington, D.C.), Part II, Section 2, Rating of Location. Document available here: fraser.stlouisfed.org/title/underwriting-manual-6279/underwriting-manual-602318/fulltext</p> <p>The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, additional documents on Redlining: www.huduser.gov/portal/taxonomy/term/3611</p> <p>Quotes are from the CalEPA Pollution and Prejudice StoryMap: storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/f167b251809c43778a2f9f040f43d2f5</p>
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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
	<i>Also, read: "Disadvantaged community" and "Environmental Justice".</i>
Selected Communities	<p><i>Statute</i> requires CARB to annually consider selecting communities for the preparation of a CERP and/or CAMP and to base that selection on an assessment of the cumulative air pollution exposure burdens in impacted communities throughout the state. The statute also directs CARB to prioritize for selection disadvantaged communities and sensitive receptor locations based on modeling information, air quality monitoring data and existing public health data. Nineteen (19) communities selected to date are in different phases of development and implementation.</p> <p>Community Air Protection Program Communities: ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-communities</p> <p>Community Air Protection Program Recommendation Process: ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-selection</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Consistently Nominated Communities" and "Disadvantaged Communities".</i></p>
Sensitive Receptors	<p>People that may have a significantly increased sensitivity or exposure to contaminants by virtue of their age and/or health; "hospitals, schools, and day care centers, and such other locations as the district or state board may determine."</p> <p>California Health and Safety Code Section 42705.5, subdivision (a)(5): leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=42705.5.&lawCode=HSC</p>
Statewide Strategy	<p>AB 617 requires CARB to develop a Statewide Strategy to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden and to update that strategy every five years. The Blueprint serves as CARB's Statewide Strategy, translating legislative directives into implementation guidance.</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Blueprint" and "AB 617".</i></p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Stationary Source	<p>Non-mobile sources such as power plants, refineries, and manufacturing facilities which emit air pollutants.</p> <p>Stationary Source Permitting: ww2.arb.ca.gov/permitting</p> <p>Stationary Source Permitting - Community Questions: ww2.arb.ca.gov/Permitting-Questions</p> <p>The Emissions Inventory Documentation webpage describes all source types and links to statewide data: ww2.arb.ca.gov/emission-inventory-documentation</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Mobile source".</i></p>
Statute	<p>A law enacted by the legislative branch of a government.</p>
Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEP)	<p>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.</p> <p>Supplemental Environmental Projects webpage has more information: www.arb.ca.gov/enf/seppolicy.htm</p>
Targets	<p>Targets are the quantified result of actions, at a set point in time.</p> <p>"The community emissions reduction programs shall be consistent with the state strategy and include emissions reduction targets, specific reduction measures, a schedule for the implementation of measures, and an enforcement plan."</p> <p>California Health and Safety Code Section 44391.2 subdivision (c),(3): leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=44391.2.&lawCode=HSC</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Actions" and "Metrics".</i></p>

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TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Technical Assistance Funds	<p>Technical assistance funds, also known as Community Air Grant Funds, support capacity building through grants to community-based organizations and California Native American Tribes to support participation in the Program.</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Community Air Grant".</i></p>
Technology Clearinghouse	<p>A tool to identify the best available technologies for reducing emissions.</p> <p>AB 617 requires CARB to establish and maintain a statewide Technology Clearinghouse that identifies the best technologies for reducing emissions, namely best available control technology (BACT), best available retrofit control technology (BARCT), and related technologies for the control of toxic air contaminants (T-BACT).</p> <p>"The state board shall establish and maintain a statewide clearinghouse that identifies the best available control technology and best available retrofit control technology for criteria air pollutants, and related technologies for the control of toxic air contaminants."</p> <p>California Health and Safety Code Section 40920.8: leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?division=26.&chapter=10.&part=3.&lawCode=HSC</p> <p>Also, read: "Best Available Control Technology" and "Best available retrofit control technology".</p> <p>Technology Clearinghouse webpage: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/technology-clearinghouse</p> <p>Technology Clearinghouse Tools webpage: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/technology-clearinghouse/technology-clearinghouse-tools</p> <p><i>Also, read: "Best Available Control Technology" and "Best Available Retrofit Control Technology".</i></p>

Appendix A: Blueprint 2.0 Glossary

TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964	<p>Title VI prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance.</p> <p>More information included in the Blueprint section titled “Non-Discrimination Laws and CARB”</p> <p>U.S. Code, Title 42 Section 2000d et seq.: uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:42%20section:2000d%20edition:prelim)</p> <p>U.S Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division overview of the Civil Rights Act: www.justice.gov/crt/fcs/TitleVI-Overview</p>
Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC)	<p>Under Health and Safety Code section 39655(a), this is an air pollutant which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health.</p> <p>CARB has formally identified over 200 substances and groups of substances as TACs.</p> <p>CARB Identified TAC: ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/carb-identified-toxic-air-contaminants</p> <p>CARB Criteria Pollutant and Toxics Emissions Reporting (CTR): ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/criteria-and-toxics-reporting</p> <p>California Health and Safety Code Section 39655, subdivision (a): leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=39655.&lawCode=HSC</p> <p><i>Also, read: “Airborne Toxic Air Control Measures”.</i></p>
Transportation Control Measure	<p>Any control measure to reduce vehicle trips, vehicle use, vehicle miles traveled, vehicle idling, or traffic congestion for the purpose of reducing motor vehicle emissions. For example, they can include encouraging the use of carpools and mass transit.</p>

Appendix A: Blueprint 2.0 Glossary

TERM (ACRONYM)	DESCRIPTION
Tribal Government	<p>Is the term for the governing body of a California Native American Tribe.</p> <p><i>Also, read: "California Native American Tribe".</i></p>
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)	<p>The United States Environmental Protection Agency is an independent executive agency of the United States federal government. The mission of U.S. EPA is to protect human health and the environment.</p> <p>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: www.epa.gov</p>
Workshop	<p>A meeting held by a public agency for the purpose of informing the public and obtaining its input on the development of a regulatory action or control measure by that agency.</p>
Zoning	<p>Regulations and restrictions used by municipalities to control and direct the development of property, use of the land, structures, and objects occupying it within their borders, according to the locally developed land use plans such as general plans, specific plans, and other local guidelines.</p> <p>Cities, counties, and local agencies are responsible for land use planning and zoning. Zoning regulations address things like the types and quantity (density) of uses and activities, signage, parking, landscaping, design requirements, and requirements intended to mitigate hazardous exposure, such as mandatory setbacks, buffers, and barriers. Zones with differing regulations are typically displayed through color-coded zoning maps.</p> <p><i>Also, read: "land use" and "redlining".</i></p>