Glossary of Terms

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AB 617	Assembly Bill 617, founding legislation for the Community Air Protection Program
AIM	Assessment Inventory & Modeling Division of the Air District
Air District	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District or Air District
Cal EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
C&E	Compliance & Enforcement Division of the Air District
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
DPM	Diesel particulate matter
DTSC	State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control
GHG	Greenhouse gasses
HEPA	High efficiency particulate air filter
HRA	Health risk assessment
M&M	Meteorology & Measurements Division of the Air District
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
OEHHA	California Office of Environmental Health and Hazard Assessment
PM	Particulate matter
PM2.5	Fine particulate matter, 2.5 microns or less in size
PM10	Particulate matter 10 microns or less in size
PPB	Parts per billion
PPM	Parts per million
TAC	Toxic air contaminant
TWE	Toxicity-weighted emissions, can be acute or chronic
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

Definitions

Additional definitions related to the Community Air Protection Program are available in Appendix A, Blueprint 2.0 Glossary and through the general CARB glossary (ww2.arb.ca.gov/glossary).

AB 617	Assembly Bill (AB) 617 (C. Garcia, Chapter 136, Statutes of 2017) 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 (CAMP); community emissions reduction programs (CERP); 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. Selected communities will work with local air districts on action plans (CERPS) to reduce people's exposure to particulate matter and toxic air contaminants, and/or to develop community air monitoring plans. Bill text: leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB61
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.
Air	Air is the Earth's atmosphere. Air is a mixture of many gases and tiny dust particles. It is the clear gas in which living things live and breathe. It has mass and weight because it is matter. The weight of air creates atmospheric pressure.
Air District or BAAQMD	The regional air pollution control agency with jurisdiction over the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, Santa Clara, San Mateo, and the southern portions of Solano and Sonoma counties. The Air District oversees policies and adopts regulations for the control of air pollution from stationary sources, adopts clean air plans, offers incentives for emission reductions from mobile sources, enforces air quality rules, and collects, monitors, and models air quality data.
Air Pollution (Primary and Secondary)	Air pollution is contamination of the indoor or outdoor environment by any chemical, physical or biological agent that modifies the natural characteristics of the atmosphere. Household combustion devices,

	motor vehicles, industrial facilities and forest fires are common sources of air pollution. Primary air pollutants – substances that are emitted directly from sources into the atmosphere Secondary air pollutants – substances that form in the atmosphere as a result of chemical reactions Common Air Pollutants described here: ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/common-air-pollutants
Air Quality Index	An air quality index is an indicator developed by government agencies to communicate the severity of air pollution levels to the public. As air pollution levels rise, so does the AQI, along with the associated public health risk. AQI levels range from 0 (Good air quality) to 500 (Hazardous air quality).
Air Quality Modeling	Air pollution modeling describes using a computational theory based on a variety of known and regulated pollution sources that help explain or predict the way pollutants behave in the atmosphere. In combination with atmospheric conditions, it can estimate air pollution concentrations for a specific location. Community-scale modeling is air quality modeling at the local level, to determine air pollution concentrations within a neighborhood or community. Read also “Air Quality Monitoring” District modeling tools: www.baaqmd.gov/about-air-quality/research-and-data/research-and-modeling
Air Quality Monitor	A low-cost air pollution monitor is a device that uses one or more than one sensor and other components to detect, monitor, and report on specific air pollutants like particulate matter (PM) or carbon dioxide and/or environmental factors such as temperature and humidity.
Area-Wide Source	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. The Emissions Inventory Documentation webpage describes all source types and links to statewide data: ww2.arb.ca.gov/emission-inventory-documentation
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. Also read "Nonattainment Area"
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.
Black Carbon	Black carbon is the sooty black material emitted from gasoline and diesel engines, coal-fired power plants, and other sources that burn fossil fuel. It comprises a significant portion of particulate matter. Inhalation of black carbon is associated with health problems including respiratory and cardiovascular disease, cancer, and birth defects.
Blueprint 2.0	Blueprint 2.0 is the Statewide Strategy called for by AB 617 to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden. Community Air Protection Blueprint: ww2.arb.ca.gov/cappblueprint 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.
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. The associated mapping tools make the results visually accessible. CalEnviroScreen: oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen Also, read: "disadvantaged communities"

California Air Resources Board (CARB)	The state agency that oversees policies and adopts regulations for the control of air pollution from mobile sources and some stationary sources. CARB's mission is to promote and protect public health, welfare, and ecological resources through the 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. CARB: ww2.arb.ca.gov
California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)	A state government agency, established in 1991, that oversees and coordinates the activities of six boards, departments, and offices that are 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. CalEPA's mission is to restore, protect and enhance the environment, to ensure public health, environmental quality,and economic vitality. For a full list of CalEPA organizations, refer to Cal/EPA's home page, CalEPA: calepa.ca.gov/about/
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)	State environmental legislation is designed to protect the environment and to inform and engage the public about projects considered by California public agencies. Applies to many projects proposed to be conducted or approved by a California public agency, including private projects requiring government approval. The public is engaged through scoping meetings, public notice, public review, hearings, and the judicial process. On whole, CEQA can help prevent or minimize environmental impacts through development of project alternatives, mitigation measures, and mitigation monitoring.
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	COPD is a lung disease characterized by chronic obstruction of airflow that interferes with normal breathing and is generally progressive, but may be partially reversible. The more familiar terms 'chronic bronchitis' and 'emphysema' are included within the COPD diagnosis. COPD is

	strongly associated with tobacco smoking but can occur in non-smokers as well and is a serious, life-threatening lung disease.
Civil Rights Policy and Discrimination Complaint Process	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. 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. More information included in the Blueprint section titled NonDiscrimination Laws and CARB" The policy is available from the CARB and Civil Rights webpage: ww2.arb.ca.gov/california-air-resources-board-andcivil-rights
Community Air Protection Program	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 exposure reductions. CAPP: ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp Also, read: "Assembly Bill 617"
Community Air Protection Incentives (CAP Incentives)	One of three categories of Community Air Protection 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. Community Air Protection Incentives: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/community-air-protection-incentives Community Air Protection Program Funding Budget: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/resource-center/ab-617-implementation/ab-617-budget
Community Emissions Reduction Program	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

(CERP)	strategy, emissions reduction targets, specific reduction measures (actions), a schedule for the implementation of measures, and an enforcement plan. 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.
Community-Focused Enforcement	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.
Community-Identified Project	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. Community Air Protection Incentives: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/community-air-protection-incentives
Concentration	The amount of a specific pollutant present in the atmosphere per unit volume of air (e.g. micrograms per cubic meter)
Criteria Air Pollutants	U. S. EPA has set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six pollutants, including ozone and particulate matter. These are referred to as the "criteria" air pollutants. CARB has set California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for the same six pollutants, as well as for four additional pollutants. Information about harmful health impacts of these air pollutants: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/common-air-pollutants Criteria air pollutants include:

	• particulate matter both sized 10 microns or less (PM10) and 2.5 microns or less (PM2.5), • photochemical oxidants (including ozone), • carbon monoxide, • sulfur oxides (SOx), • nitrogen oxides (NOx), • sulfates, • lead, • hydrogen sulfide, and • visibility reducing particles. Maps at this link show areas in attainment (below set standards) or non-attainment (above standards): https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/maps-state-and-federal-area-designations See also National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).
Cumulative Air Quality Impact	A cumulative air quality impact is an environmental impact which results from the additive impacts of actions or projects when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. For example, a manufacturing facility, a high-traffic freeway, and a construction site may each have an air quality impact that is not substantial when considered by itself but may have a substantial cumulative air quality impact when all three are considered together. California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment Cumulative Impacts: Building a Scientific Foundation Report: oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/cumulative-impactsbuilding-scientific-foundation-report
Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM)	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. Overview of diesel exhaust and health: www.arb.ca.gov/research/diesel/diesel-health.htm
Disadvantaged Communities (DAC)	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: • 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. California Health and Safety Code Section 39711, subdivision (a): leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201120120SB53
Dispersion Model	A computer program that uses a variety of input data to characterize the spreading of atmospheric pollutants emitted by one or more sources.
DTSC	State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control
Emissions	Substances discharged into the air (as by a smokestack or an automobile engine)
Emissions Inventory	Compilations of data that estimate the amount of pollutants emitted by sources within a defined geographic area over a specific period of time (usually one year), and commonly reported as tons per day or tons per year. 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. Emission Inventories: ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-resourcecenter/data-portal/carb-emission-inventory-activity The Emissions Inventory Documentation webpage describes all source types and links to statewide data: ww2.arb.ca.gov/emission-inventory-documentation
Environmental Justice	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. California law states that: (2) "Environmental justice" includes, but is not limited to, all of the following: (A) The availability of a healthy environment for all people. (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. (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. (D) At a minimum, the meaningful consideration of recommendations from populations and communities most impacted by pollution into environmental and land use decisions. California Government Code Section 65040.12, subdivision (e): leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=GOV&sectionNum=65040.1
Exposure	Human contact with one or more contaminants in the atmosphere in quantities and duration that have the potential to produce adverse health impacts.
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	Fine PM or PM2.5 consists of particles 2.5 microns or less in diameter (includes ultrafine PM). Coarse PM refers to particles between 2.5 microns and 10 microns in diameter. The term “coarse” particles may be misleading; it should be emphasized that even “coarse” particles are still very tiny, many times smaller than the diameter of a human hair. PM10 consists of particles 10 microns or less in diameter (includes ultrafine, fine and coarse PM).
Greenhouse Gasses (GHG)	Greenhouse gases are gases in the atmosphere that have a warming effect on the climate, including but not limited to: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulfur hexafluoride, perfluorocarbons and hydrofluorocarbons.
Ground-level Ozone	Ozone is a gas composed of three atoms of oxygen. Ozone occurs both in the Earth's upper atmosphere and at ground level. Ozone can be good or bad, depending on where it is found. Ozone at ground level is a harmful air pollutant, because of its effects on people and the environment, and it is the main ingredient in “smog."
Hazardous Air Pollutants	Hazardous air pollutants are those known to cause cancer and other serious health impacts. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to regulate hazardous air pollutants, also known as air toxics, from categories of industrial facilities in two phases.
Health Risk Assessment (HRA)	A health risk assessment is the calculation of probable health impacts based on exposure to pollution. See also toxic air contaminants.
High Efficiency Particulate Air Filters (HEPA filters)	High efficiency particulate air filters are a type of mechanical air filter that work 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 toxic air contaminant concentration levels are higher than in the overall region. “Hot Spots" is also 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. 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 Hot Spots website: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/ab-2588-air-toxics-hot-spots Hot Spots Inventory Guidelines related to data collection: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/ab-2588-air-toxics-hotspots/hot-spots-inventory-guidelines See also toxic air contaminants.
Indirect Sources	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. For example, shopping centers, office buildings, Sports facilities, housing developments, warehouses, and airports.
Industrial Land Use	Industrial land use is 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.
Jurisdiction	The legal term for an agency’s authority to act under applicable statutes and laws.
Land Use	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. Land use planning is the public process to designate the local land uses for an area in long term plans. 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. The California Institute for Local Government provides resources about land use and planning: www.cailg.org/planningbasics Governor's Office of Planning and Research provides guidelines and technical advisories for general plans: opr.ca.gov/planning/general-plan/guidelines.html CARB hosts this website for more information on land use: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/resource-center/strategydevelopment/land-use-resources
Mobile Sources of Air Pollution	Mobile sources of air pollution are sources of air pollution such as automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, off-road vehicles, boats, trains, and airplanes. 2020 Mobile Source Strategy which is linked to other programs: ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/2020-mobile-source-strategy
Nonattainment Area	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.
National Ambient Air Quality Standards	Federal health-based standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency for criteria air pollutants to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety
Office of Community Air Protection (OCAP)	The division within CARB that administers the Community Air Protection Program.
(California) Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)	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. Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment: oehha.ca.gov/
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. Ozone and Health: ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/ozone-andhealth
Particulate Matter (PM)	Particulate matter includes a wide range of disparate particles that vary greatly in terms of their size and mass, physical state (solid or liquid), chemical composition, toxicity, and how they behave and transform in the atmosphere. PM is commonly characterized based on particle size. Ultrafine PM includes the very smallest particles less than 0.1 micron in diameter (one micron equals one-millionth of a meter). Fine PM or PM2.5 consists of particles 2.5 microns or less in diameter (includes ultrafine PM). Coarse PM refers to particles between 2.5 microns and 10 microns in diameter. These particles can penetrate into lung tissue and the bloodstream and cause serious health effects, including premature mortality and a wide range of respiratory and cardiovascular problems. The term “coarse” particles may be misleading; it should be emphasized that even “coarse” particles are still very tiny, many times smaller than the diameter of a human hair. PM10 consists of particles 10 microns or less in diameter (includes ultrafine, fine and coarse PM). Inhalable Particulate Matter and Health (PM2.5 and PM10): ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/inhalable-particulate-matter-andhealth
Parts per billion (PPB)	Parts per billion. Parts per billion is 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.
Parts per million (PPM)	Parts per million is 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.
Rule Development	Rule Development is the process the Air District uses to write regulations that govern stationary sources of air pollution in the Bay Area, including technical research, engagement with affected stakeholders, public meetings to allow input by affected parties such as

	industries and communities, and the preparation of CEQA and socio-economic analyses (for a list of current rules and regulations see: https://www.baaqmd.gov/rules-and-compliance/current-rules.
Sensitive Land Uses	Sensitive land uses are places where sensitive populations are most likely to spend their time, such as schools, playgrounds, daycare centers, nursing homes, medical facilities, and residential communities. See also sensitive populations or sensitive receptors.
Sensitive Populations or Sensitive Receptors	Sensitive populations or sensitive receptors are people, including infants, children, the elderly, those with pre-existing conditions (such as asthma), pregnant women, and athletes (due to higher breathing rates) that are at greater risk than the general population to the adverse health effects of air pollutants. See also sensitive land uses.
Stationary Sources of Air Pollution	Stationary sources of air pollution are non-mobile sources of air pollution such as boilers, gas turbines, petroleum refining and processing units, and manufacturing equipment that emit air pollutants. A facility, such as a power plant or refinery, houses multiple sources within its property.
Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964	Title VI prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance. More information included in the Blueprint section titled "Non-Discrimination Laws and CARB" U.S. Code, Title 42 Section 2000d et seq.: uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:42%20section:2000d%20edition:prelim) U.S Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division overview of the Civil Rights Act: www.justice.gov/crt/fcs/TitleVI-Overview
Toxic Air Contaminants	According to the California Health and Safety Code, a TAC is "an air pollutant which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health." CARB Identified TAC: ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/carb-identified-toxic-aircontaminants
Toxicity Weighted Emissions (TWE)	Calculated for a given air toxic by multiplying its emissions estimate (e.g., lbs or tons) by its toxicity factor for different classes of health effects. This weighting process allows the relative toxicity of different TACs in the inventory to be compared.
Transport	Windblown movement of air pollutants emitted at an upwind location to another downwind location.
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency