

SECTION 7: GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	micrograms per cubic meter
AB	Assembly Bill
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
CARB	The California Air Resources Board: A part of the California Environmental Protection Agency, an organization that reports directly to the Governor's Office in the Executive Branch of California State Government. The mission of the CARB is to promote and protect public health, welfare, and ecological resources through the effective and efficient reduction of air pollutants while recognizing and considering the effects on the economy of the State.
CEQA	The California Environmental Quality Act: A California statute passed in 1970 to institute a statewide policy of environmental protection.
CO_2	Carbon dioxide: A naturally occurring gas and a by-product of burning fossil fuels and biomass other industrial processes. It is the reference gas against which other greenhouse gases are measured and therefore has a global warming potential of 1.
CH_4	Methane: An extremely effective absorber of radiation with a global warming potential of 21, though its atmospheric concentration is less than carbon dioxide and its lifetime in the atmosphere is brief (10 to 12 years).
C_2F_6	Hexafluoroethane: A colorless, odorless gas that is relatively inert. The mixture is nonflammable and nontoxic, though asphyxiation may occur because of displacement of oxygen.
CAP	Climate Action Plan: A description of the policies and measures that a local government will take to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve its emissions reduction targets. Most plans include a timeline, a description of financing mechanisms, and an assignment of responsibility to departments and staff. In addition to direct greenhouse gas reduction measures, most plans also incorporate public awareness and education efforts.
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association: A non-profit association of the air pollution control officers from all 35 local air quality agencies throughout California. CAPCOA was formed in 1976 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. The Association promotes unity and efficiency, and strives to encourage consistency in methods and practices of air pollution control. It is an organization of air quality professionals—leaders in their field.

Climate Change	The statistically significant variation either in the mean state of the climate or in its variability, persisting for an extended period (typically decades or longer). Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcings, or to persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use.
Complete Streets	A concept required by Assembly Bill 1358, the California Complete Streets Act of 2008. The law requires cities and counties to include complete streets policies as part of their general plans so that roadways are designed to safely accommodate all users, including bicyclists, pedestrians, transit riders, children, older people, and disabled people, as well as motorists.
EMFAC	EMission FACtors Model: A model used to calculate emission rates from all motor vehicles, such as passenger cars to heavy-duty trucks, operating on highways, freeways, and local roads in California. EMFAC2007 is the most recent version of this model.
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency. The mission of EPA is to protect human health and to safeguard the natural environment—air, water and land—upon which life depends.
Greenhouse Gas	A gas that absorbs infrared radiation in the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases as defined by AB 32 include carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF ₆).
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons: Synthetic chemicals that are used as a substitute for CFCs.
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives: A membership association of local governments committed to advancing climate protection and sustainable development.
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change: The leading body for the assessment of climate change, established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to provide the world with a clear scientific view on the current state of climate change and its potential environmental and socio-economic consequences.
LCFS	Low Carbon Fuel Standard: Executive Order S-1-07, issued on January 18, 2007, which calls for a reduction of at least 10 percent in the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels by 2020.
LED	Light Emitting Diode: An electronic device that emits light when an electrical current is passed through it.
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design: An internationally recognized green building certification system, providing third-party verification that a building or community was designed and built using strategies aimed at improving performance across all the metrics that

	matter most: energy savings, water efficiency, CO ₂ emissions reduction, improved indoor environmental quality, and stewardship of resources and sensitivity to their impacts.
MTCO ₂ e	Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents: a measure of greenhouse gas emissions
MMTCO ₂ e	Million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents: a measure of greenhouse gas emissions
N ₂ O	Nitrous oxide. Also known as laughing gas; a colorless greenhouse gas.
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides (oxides of nitrogen): Compounds including a variety of gases including nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide. NO _x are primarily created from the combustion process and are a major contributor to smog and acid rain formation and secondary particulate formation.
PFC	Perfluorocarbon: Two common PFCs are tetrafluoromethane (CF ₄) and hexafluoroethane (C ₂ F ₆).
ROG	Reactive organic gas: A photochemically reactive chemical gas composed of non-methane hydrocarbons that may contribute to the formation of smog. ROG is sometimes referred to as volatile organic compounds (VOCs).
SB	Senate Bill
SF ₆	Sulfur hexafluoride: An inorganic, odorless, colorless, nontoxic, nonflammable gas. It also has the highest global warming potential of any gas evaluated (23,900).
SP	Service Population: The combined total of residents and employment in a community. The BAAQMD developed an efficiency-based metric for CAPs that uses the community greenhouse gas inventory divided by the service population to determine if a CAP is consistent with state greenhouse gas reduction targets. Plans demonstrating an efficiency of 6.6 metric tons CO ₂ e per service population or lower are considered to have less than significant cumulative greenhouse gas impacts.
TDM	Transportation Demand Management is the application of strategies and policies to reduce travel demand through reduction in single-occupancy private vehicle use.
URBEMIS	URBan EMISsions Model: URBEMIS 2007 version 9.2.4 estimates air pollution emissions, including the greenhouse gas CO ₂ , from a wide variety of land use projects.