

Acronym	Definition	Description	url
1605(b)	Guidelines for Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases	The Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Program, established by Section 1605(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, provides a means for organizations and individuals that have reduced their emissions to record their accomplishments and share their ideas for action.	
AAQTF	Agricultural Air Quality Task Force	The requirement of Section 391 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (FAIR) Act, directs the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to establish an advisory committee to address agricultural air quality issues.	<a href="http://www.airquality.nrcs.usda.gov/AAQTF/index.html">http://www.airquality.nrcs.usda.gov/AAQTF/index.html</a>
AED	Aerodynamic Equivalent Diameter	The aerodynamic size of a particle is different from the actual size and accounts for the aerodynamic behavior of the particle. The aerodynamic equivalent diameter (also called aerodynamic diameter) is the diameter of a sphere, with density = 1 g/cm <sup>3</sup> , that has the same terminal settling velocity under gravity as the airborne particle considered.	
AERMOD	American Meteorological Society/EPA Regulatory Model	Air quality dispersion model. One of the EPA preferred/recommended models	
AFO	Animal Feeding Operation	Definition varies by regulatory program	
ALAPCO	Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials	The National Association of Clean Air Agencies (NACAA) represents air pollution control agencies in 53 states and territories and over 165 major metropolitan areas across the United States. State and local air pollution control officials formed NACAA (formerly STAPPA/ALAPCO) over 30 years ago to improve their effectiveness as managers of air quality programs.	<a href="http://www.4cleanair.org">http://www.4cleanair.org</a>
AMD	Aerodynamic Median Diameter	The calculated aerodynamic diameter which divides the particles of an aerosol in half based on the weight of the particles. Fifty percent of the particles by weight will be larger than the median diameter and 50 percent of the particles will be smaller than the median diameter. The median diameter and its geometric standard deviation are used to statistically describe the particle size distribution of any aerosol based on the weight and size of the particles	
AP-42	EPA Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors	AP-42 contains multiple chapters that provide generic emission factors for various air pollutant activities and sources based on data compiled by EPA	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/">http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/</a>
AQAC	Air Quality Atmospheric Change	Often used in reference to the USDA NRCS AQAC Team.	<a href="http://www.airquality.nrcs.usda.gov">http://www.airquality.nrcs.usda.gov</a>
AQCR	Air Quality Control Region	An interstate or intrastate area designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the attainment and maintenance of National Ambient Air Quality Standards.	
AQRV	Air Quality Related Value	Unique attributes of each Class I area (areas of special national or regional natural, scenic, recreational, or historic value for which the PSD regulations provide special protection) for which the Federal Land Manager for that Class I area must develop criteria for determining whether an adverse impact has occurred	
ARS	Agricultural Research Service	The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's chief scientific research agency.	<a href="http://www.ars.usda.gov/main/main.htm">http://www.ars.usda.gov/main/main.htm</a>
BACM	Best Available Control Measure	A term used to refer to the most effective measures (according to EPA guidance) for controlling small or dispersed particulates and other emissions from sources such as roadway dust, soot and ash from woodstoves and open burning of rush, timber, grasslands, or trash.	

BACT	Best Available Control Technology	The most stringent technology available for controlling emissions; major sources are required to use BACT, unless it can be demonstrated that it is not feasible for energy, environmental, or economic reasons.	
BART	Best Available Retrofit Technology	The BART requirement applies to facilities built between 1962 and 1977 that have the potential to emit more than 250 tons a year of visibility-impairing pollution.	
BMP	Best Management Practice	Methods that have been determined to be the most effective, practical means of preventing or reducing pollution from non-point sources.	
CAA	Clear Air Act, codified at 42 U.S.C. § 7401 et. seq.	The Clean Air Act requires EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for certain pollutants known to be hazardous to human health and the public welfare (for example, damage to forests and degradation of atmospheric visibility). EPA has identified and set standards to protect human health and welfare for six pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide, particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5), sulfur dioxide, lead, and nitrogen oxide.	
CAFO	Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation	Definition varies by regulatory program	
CALPUFF	California Puff Model	Air quality dispersion model. One of the EPA preferred/recommended models	
CARB	California Air Resources Board	CARB is the environmental regulatory agency for California. CARB also delegates many programs to the local air pollution control districts.	<a href="http://www.arb.ca.gov/homepage.htm">http://www.arb.ca.gov/homepage.htm</a>
CASAC	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee	The Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) provides independent advice to the EPA Administrator on the technical bases for EPA's national ambient air quality standards. Established in 1977 under the Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments of 1977 (see 42 U.S.C. § 7409(d)(2)), CASAC also addresses research related to air quality, sources of air pollution, and the strategies to attain and maintain air quality standards and to prevent significant deterioration of air quality	
CCX	Chicago Climate Exchange	The Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX) is North America's only, and the world's first, greenhouse gas (GHG) emission registry, reduction and trading system for all six greenhouse gases (GHGs). CCX is a self-regulatory, rules based exchange designed and governed by CCX Members. Members make a voluntary but legally binding commitment to reduce GHG emissions.	<a href="http://www.chicagoclimatex.com/">http://www.chicagoclimatex.com/</a>
CENRAP	Central Regional Air Planning Association	The RPO comprised of Federal, State, and Tribal organizations in the states of: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska	<a href="http://www.cenrap.org/">http://www.cenrap.org/</a>
CenSARA	Central States Air Resource Agencies Association	A collaborative organization of air quality program directors of the nine states that comprise the central area of the United States (i.e. Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas and the local agencies within their states). Formed in 1995.	<a href="http://www.censara.org/">http://www.censara.org/</a>
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	Commonly known as "Superfund".	
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	Compilation of all current federal regulations	
CO	Carbon Monoxide	A criteria pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act.	
CO2	Carbon Dioxide	A naturally occurring gas that also contributes to the Greenhouse effect.	
COMET-VR	CarbOn Management Evaluation Tool - Voluntary Reporting	COMET-VR is an online management tool that provides a simple and reliable method for estimating soil carbon sequestration, as well as fuel and fertilizer contributions to soil carbon.	<a href="http://www.cometvr.colostate.edu/">http://www.cometvr.colostate.edu/</a>

Criteria Pollutant	Ozone, Carbon Monoxide, Particulate Matter (PM2.5, PM10), sulfur dioxide, lead, and nitrogen oxide	The Clean Air Act requires EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for pollutants known to be hazardous to human health and the public welfare. Six pollutants have been identified: ozone, carbon monoxide, particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5), sulfur dioxide, lead, and nitrogen oxide. The term criteria pollutants derives from the requirement that EPA must describe the characteristics and potential health and welfare effects of these pollutants. It is on the basis of such criteria that NAAQS are set or revised.	
CSP	Conservation Security Program	CSP is a USDA NRCS voluntary program that provides financial and technical assistance to promote the conservation and improvement of soil, water, air, energy, plant and animal life, and other conservation purposes on Tribal and private working lands	<a href="http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/csp/">http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/csp/</a>
CSREES	Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service	CSREES is part of USDA with a mission to advance knowledge for agriculture, the environment, human health and well-being, and communities by supporting research, education, and extension programs in the Land-Grant University System and other partner organizations.	<a href="http://www.csrees.usda.gov/index.html">http://www.csrees.usda.gov/index.html</a>
DFO	Designated Federal Official		
DoE	Department of Energy		
DSCF	Dry Standard Cubic Feet	Measure of air flow, assuming no moisture and standard temperature and pressure (English units)	
DSCM	Dry Standard Cubic Meters	Measure of air flow, assuming no moisture and standard temperature and pressure (SI units)	
EA	Environmental Assessment	An EA is required as part of a NEPA review	
EER	Exceptional Events Rule		
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	An environmental impact statement (EIS) is the detailed study of the potential effects of a designated development on the local environment.	
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	EPA is the federal environmental regulatory agency. EPA also delegates many programs to the state and local air pollution control districts.	<a href="http://www.epa.gov">http://www.epa.gov</a>
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act	EPCRA was passed in response to concerns regarding the environmental and safety hazards posed by the storage and handling of toxic chemicals. EPCRA establishes requirements for Federal, State and local governments, Indian Tribes, and industry regarding emergency planning and "Community Right-to-Know" reporting on hazardous and toxic chemicals.	
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Program	EQIP is a USDA NRCS program that offers financial and technical help to assist eligible participants install or implement structural and management practices on eligible agricultural land	<a href="http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/eqip/">http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/eqip/</a>
ERS	Economic Research Service	The Economic Research Service is a primary source of economic information and research in the USDA.	<a href="http://www.ers.usda.gov/">http://www.ers.usda.gov/</a>
FACA	Federal Advisory Committee Act	In 1972, the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-463, 5 U.S.C., App) was enacted by Congress. Its purpose was to ensure that advice rendered to the executive branch by the various advisory committees, task forces, boards, and commissions formed over the years by Congress and the president, be both objective and accessible to the public.	
FEM	Federal Equivalent Method	An instrument that employs a method other than the Federal Reference Method but meets the requirements for measuring a species specified in 40 CFR Part 53, subchapter B.	

FIP	Federal Implementation Plan	Under current law, a federally implemented plan to achieve attainment of air quality standards, used when a state is unable to develop an adequate plan.	
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact	Finding of No Significant Impact A determination of an Environmental Assessment (EA) indicating that a project has no significant environmental impact.	
FR	Federal Register	Document where all proposed or final federal regulations are published for public review	
FRM	Federal Reference Method	An instrument that employs a method specified in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50 (40 CFR Part 50).	
FS	Forest Service		<a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/">http://www.fs.fed.us/</a>
GAQM	Guideline on Air Quality Models	EPA document detailing the current EPA-approved air quality dispersion models	
GHG	Greenhouse Gases	Any gas that absorbs thermal infra-red radiation in the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases include water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ), nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O), halogenated fluorocarbons (HCFCs), ozone (O <sub>3</sub> ), perfluorinated carbons (PFCs), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).	
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant	A hazardous air pollutant is a substance that is defined as hazardous by the 1990 amendments of the Clean Air Act. These substances include certain volatile organic chemicals, pesticides, herbicides, and radionuclides that present tangible hazard, based on scientific studies of exposure to humans and other mammals.	
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has been established by WMO and UNEP to assess scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant for the understanding of climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation.	<a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/">http://www.ipcc.ch/</a>
ISCST3	Industrial Source Complex Short-Term Model (Version 3)	Air quality dispersion model (currently being phased out - AERMOD is taking it's place)	
LAER	Lowest Achievable Emission Rate	Control technology requirement for major sources or major modifications in nonattainment areas	
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology	Control technology requirement for major sources of HAPs	
MANE-VU	Mid-Atlantic/Northeast Visibility Union	The RPO comprised of Federal, State, and Tribal organizations in the states of: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.	<a href="http://www.manevu.org/">http://www.manevu.org/</a>
Midwest RPO		The RPO comprised of Federal, State, and Tribal organizations in the states of: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	<a href="http://www.ladco.org/">http://www.ladco.org/</a>
MMAD	Mass Mean Aerodynamic Diameter	The calculated aerodynamic diameter that divides the particles of an aerosol (a gaseous suspension of fine liquid or solid particles) in half, based on the weight of the particles. By weight, 50% of the particles will be larger than the MMAD and 50% of the particles will be smaller than the MMAD.	
MMAD	Mass Median Aerodynamic Diameter	The calculated aerodynamic diameter which divides the particles of an aerosol in half based on the weight of the particles. Fifty percent of the particles by weight will be larger than the median diameter and 50 percent of the particles will be smaller than the median diameter. The median diameter and its geometric standard deviation are used to statistically describe the particle size distribution of any aerosol based on the weight and size of the particles	
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	An agreement of cooperation between organizations defining the roles and responsibilities of each.	

N2O	Nitrous Oxide	A colorless, non-flammable gas with a sweetish odour, commonly known as "laughing gas," and sometimes used as an anaesthetic. Oceans and rainforests naturally produce nitrous oxide. Nitrous oxide is produced by a range of human activities including: nylon and nitric acid production; the use of fertilizers in agriculture, use of catalytic converters in cars and the burning of organic matter. As are carbon dioxide and methane, nitrous oxide is a greenhouse gas	
NA	Nonattainment	Area that does not meet a NAAQS	
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards	Standards established by the EPA that apply to outdoor air throughout the country for six criteria pollutants (CO, SO2, O3, NOx, PM, Lead). These standards establish <i>primary standards</i> to protect human health and <i>secondary standards</i> to protect public welfare (e.g. building facades, visibility, crops, and domestic animals).	
NACAA	National Association of Clean Air Agencies	The National Association of Clean Air Agencies (NACAA) represents air pollution control agencies in 53 states and territories and over 165 major metropolitan areas across the United States. State and local air pollution control officials formed NACAA (formerly STAPPA/ALAPCO) over 30 years ago to improve their effectiveness as managers of air quality programs.	<a href="http://www.4cleanair.org">http://www.4cleanair.org</a>
NAEMS	National Air Emissions Monitoring Study	NAEMS will study emissions of ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and particulate matter from farms representative of four main industries: pork, dairy, eggs and broilers. NAEMS will be the most comprehensive agricultural air emission study ever conducted.	
NAICS	North American Industrial Classification System	New system of classifying industrial operations	
NAS	National Academy of Sciences	The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) is an honorific society of distinguished scholars engaged in scientific and engineering research, dedicated to the furtherance of science and technology and to their use for the general welfare. The NAS was signed into being by President Abraham Lincoln on March 3, 1863 and is mandated to "investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art".	<a href="http://www.nasonline.org/site/PageServer">http://www.nasonline.org/site/PageServer</a>
NASS	National Agricultural Statistics Service	NASS provides timely, accurate, and useful statistics in service to U.S. agriculture. NASS conducts hundreds of surveys every year and prepares reports covering such aspects of U.S. agriculture-production as: supplies of food and fiber, prices paid and received by farmers, farm labor and wages, farm finances, chemical use, and changes in the demographics of U.S. producers.	<a href="http://www.nass.usda.gov/index.asp">http://www.nass.usda.gov/index.asp</a>
NEI	National Emissions Inventory	EPA's National Emission Inventory (NEI) database contains information about sources that emit criteria air pollutants and their precursors, and hazardous air pollutants. The database includes estimates of annual air pollutant emissions from point, nonpoint, and mobile sources in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. EPA collects information about sources and releases an updated version of the NEI database every three years.	
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants	Federal standards for certain HAPs or sources of HAPs. MACT regulations are NESHAPs.	
NH3	Ammonia	A colorless pungent gas.	
NH4	Ammonium	A component of the aerosols ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulfate.	

NO	Nitric Oxide	A gas formed by combustion under high temperature and high pressure in an internal combustion engine; it is converted by sunlight and photochemical processes in ambient air to nitrogen oxide. NO is a precursor of ground-level ozone pollution, or smog.	
NO2	Nitrogen Dioxide	A criteria pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act. The result of nitric oxide combining with oxygen in the atmosphere; major component of photochemical smog.	
NO3	Nitrate	A component of the aerosol ammonium nitrate. Can also exist in the gas phase.	
NOV	Notice of Violation	A NOV is issued by an environmental regulatory agency to initiate enforcement action	
NOx	Oxides of Nitrogen (NO + NO2)	See NO and NO2	
NOy	Sum of NOx and other oxidized compounds (HNO3 etc.)	See Nox	
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service	Since 1935, the NRCS (originally called the Soil Conservation Service) has provided leadership in a partnership effort to help America's private land owners and managers conserve their soil, water, and other natural resources.	<a href="http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/">http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/</a>
NRI	National Research Initiative administered by CSREES		
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards	Federal standards for certain sources of criteria air pollutants	
NSR	New Source Review	A Clean Air Act requirement that State Implementation Plans must include a permit review that applies to the construction and operation of new and modified stationary sources in nonattainment areas to ensure attainment of national ambient air quality standards.	
O3	Ozone	A criteria pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act. In the troposphere (the layer extending up to 10 miles from the earth's surface), ozone is a chemical oxidant and major component of photochemical smog.	
OAQPS	EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards		<a href="http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/">http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/</a>
OAR	EPA Office of Air and Radiation		<a href="http://www.epa.gov/oar/">http://www.epa.gov/oar/</a>
OGC	Office of the General Counsel		<a href="http://www.ogc.doc.gov/">http://www.ogc.doc.gov/</a>
OMB	Office of Management and Budget		<a href="http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/">http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/</a>
OPM	Office of Personnel Management		<a href="http://www.opm.gov/">http://www.opm.gov/</a>
ORD	EPA Office of Research and Development		<a href="http://www.epa.gov/ord/">http://www.epa.gov/ord/</a>
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration		<a href="http://www.osha.gov/">http://www.osha.gov/</a>
PM	Particulate Matter	A criteria pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act, currently regulated as either PM10 or PM2.5.	
PM10	Particulate Matter with aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 micrometers	A criteria pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act.	
PM2.5	Particulate Matter with aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers	A criteria pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act.	
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration	EPA program in which state and/or federal permits are required in order to restrict emissions from new or modified sources in places where air quality already meets or exceeds primary and secondary ambient air quality standards.	
PSD	Particle Size Distribution	A quantitative description of the particle sizes in an air sample. The median diameter and its geometric standard deviation are used to statistically describe the particle size distribution of any aerosol based on the weight and size of the particles.	
PTE	Potential to Emit	The maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design.	
RACM	Reasonably Available Control Measures	A broadly defined term referring to technological and other measures for pollution control.	

RACT	Reasonably Available Control Technologies	Control technology that is reasonably available, and both technologically and economically feasible. Usually applied to existing sources in nonattainment areas; in most cases is less stringent than new source performance standards.	
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	RCRA (pronounced "rick-rah") gave EPA the authority to control hazardous waste from the "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA also set forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous wastes.	
RD	Rural Development	An agency within USDA committed to helping improve the economy and quality of life in rural America.	
RIA	Regulatory Impact Analysis	Regulatory Impact Analysis is a tool used to assess the likely effects of a proposed new regulation or regulatory change. It involves a detailed analysis to ascertain whether or not the new regulation would have the desired impact. It helps to identify any possible side effects or hidden costs associated with regulation and to quantify the likely costs of compliance on the individual citizen or business. It also helps to clarify the costs of enforcement for the State.	
RPO	Regional Planning Organization	Regional haze results from sources located across broad geographic areas, thus to encourage States and Tribes to address visibility impairment from a regional perspective EPA provides funds to five RPOs (WRAP, CenRAP, VISTAS, Midwest RPO, MANE-VU) to address these issues in their planning.	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/oar/visibility/regional.html">http://www.epa.gov/oar/visibility/regional.html</a>
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification	Old system of classifying industrial operations	
SIP	State Implementation Plan	EPA approved state plans for the establishment, regulation, and enforcement of air pollution standards.	
SO2	Sulfur Dioxide	A pungent, colorless, gas formed primarily by the combustion of fossil fuels.	
SO4	Sulfate	A component of the aerosol ammonium sulfate.	
SOx	Sulfur Oxides	A criteria pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act.	
STAPPA	State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators	The National Association of Clean Air Agencies (NACAA) represents air pollution control agencies in 53 states and territories and over 165 major metropolitan areas across the United States. State and local air pollution control officials formed NACAA (formerly STAPPA/ALAPCO) over 30 years ago to improve their effectiveness as managers of air quality programs.	
TIP	Tribal Implementation Plan	Tribal plans for the establishment, regulation, and enforcement of air pollution standards.	
TLV	(Health) Threshold Limit Value	The Threshold Limit Value (TLV) of a chemical substance defines the reasonable level to which a worker can be exposed without adverse health effects.	
TSP	Total Suspended Particulates	A method of monitoring airborne particulate matter by total weight.	
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture		<a href="http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usdahome">http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usdahome</a>
VISTAS	Visibility Improvement State and Tribal Association of the Southeast	The RPO comprised of Federal, State, and Tribal organizations in the states of: West Virginia, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.	<a href="http://www.vistas-sesarm.org/">http://www.vistas-sesarm.org/</a>
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound	An organic compound that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions.	

WESTAR	Western States Air Resources Council	WESTAR was formed to promote the exchange of information between the States, serve as a forum to discuss western regional air quality issues of common concern and share resources for the common benefit of the member states. The Council has grown to fifteen states extending from Alaska to New Mexico; from Hawaii to North and South Dakota.	<a href="http://www.westar.org/index.html">http://www.westar.org/index.html</a>
WRAP	Western Regional Air Partnership	The RPO comprised of Federal, State, and Tribal organizations in the states of: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico	<a href="http://www.wrapair.org">http://www.wrapair.org</a>

**Other glossary and acronym lists**

<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms/>

<http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/views/Web/General/Glossary.aspx>