

SB 375 TERMS

ACRONYM	MEANING
ADT	Average daily trips made by vehicles in a 24-hour period
AMBAG	Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments
APS	Alternative Planning Scenario
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CTC	California Transportation Commission
DOF	Department of Finance
GHG	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MTP	Metropolitan Transportation Plan
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Allocation (Pronounced "reena")
RTAC	Regional Target Advisory Committee, <i>the group who provided recommendations on factors to be considered and methodologies to be used in the ARB target setting process</i>
SB 375	Senate Bill 375, <i>connects land use decisions to transportation emissions</i>
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy, <i>AMBAG must adopt in 2012</i>
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled

Travel Demand Model & EMFAC

ACRONYM	MEANING
RTDM	Regional Travel Demand Model
ITS	Intelligent Transportation Systems
LOS	Level of Service
SIP	State Implementation Plan
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zone
TCM	Transportation Control Measures
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TSM	Transportation System Management
EMFAC Model	Emission Factors Model developed by CARB
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide (a GHG) - over 84% of all emissions
CO₂e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
N₂O	Nitrous Oxide (a GHG) - very high global warming potential
CH₄	Methane (a GHG) - very high global warming potential
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxide - indirect/precursor gas
CO	Carbon Monoxide - indirect/precursor gas
HC	Hydrocarbons - indirect/precursor gas
VT	Vehicle Trips

CO₂

The largest source of CO₂ emissions globally is the combustion of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas in power plants, automobiles, industrial facilities and other sources.

From the US Environmental Protection Agency

N₂O

Nitrous oxide is a product of the reaction that occurs between nitrogen and oxygen during fossil fuel combustion. The volume emitted varies with the fuel type, technology or pollution control device used, as well as maintenance and operating practices. For example, catalytic converters can promote the formation of N₂O, although the latest technical modifications to converters are addressing this problem. The U.S. inventory report provides a detailed description on N₂O emissions from fuel combustion sources and how they are estimated (see the chapter entitled "Energy").

From the US Environmental Protection Agency

CH₄

Methane is the primary component of natural gas. Methane losses occur during the production, processing, storage, transmission, and distribution of natural gas. Because gas is often found in conjunction with oil, the production, refinement, transportation, and storage of crude oil is also a source of methane emissions.

From the US Environmental Protection Agency

Calculating CO₂e

The reference gas used is CO₂, and therefore GWP-weighted emissions are measured in teragrams of CO₂ equivalents (Tg CO₂ Eq). The relationship between gigagrams (Gg) of a gas and Tg CO₂ Eq. can be expressed as follows:

$$Tg\ CO_2\ Eq = (Gg\ of\ gas) \times (GWP) \div (Tg / 1,000\ Gg)$$

Where:

Tg CO₂ Eq = Teragrams of CO₂ Equivalents
Gg = Gigagrams (equivalent to a thousand metric tons)
GWP = Global Warming Potential
Tg = Teragrams

GWP values allow for a comparison of the impacts of emissions and reductions of different gases. According to the IPCC, GWPs typically have an uncertainty of ±35 percent.

From the US Environmental Protection Agency

ACRONYM GUIDE

