**QUESTIONS**

**How much money is being spent (annualy?) and where does it come from?**

## Summarise the goals of the "community-level air monitoring" component.

The overarching goal of the “community-level air monitoring” is to identify the communities with the highest air pollution burden, with a focus on criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants, to develop new community-specific emissions reduction programs.

## How much money is being spent (annualy?) and where does it come from?

## Maybe districts money (<https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-08/1--Community%20Air%20Protection%20Program_Draft%20Guidance_Stipends.pdf>)

## To jump-start emissions reductions in disproportionately burdened communities, the fiscal year 2017-2018 State budget included $250 million to help clean up heavily polluting mobile sources, like diesel trucks and buses. Further, the fiscal year 2018-2019 State budget includes an additional $245 million in funding for continuing AB 617 emissions reduction efforts. ([Community Air Protection Blueprint(<https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/final_community_air_protection_blueprint_october_2018_acc.pdf)>)

## Since 2017 the California Legislature has [budgeted $704 million]( https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/community-air-protection-incentives/about) to support Assembly Bill (AB) 617 (C. Garcia, Chapter 136, Statutes of 2017) with incentives directed by local air districts to put advanced technologies to work for cleaner air in the California communities that are most heavily impacted by disproportionate levels of air pollution.

## The Legislature has appropriated money from the Greenhouse Gas

## Reduction Fund (GGRF) for incentives to support AB 617, as summarized in Table 1 in the Appendix of the [Biannual Report on AB 617 Community Air Protection Incentives](https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/cap\_incentives\_april\_2020\_board\_update.pdf). According to this report, the deadline of the 2020-2021 budget of $200 million proposed by the Governor is yet to be defined.

## More info at https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/community-air-protection-incentives/about

## Which state agencies are in charge?

## Which communities are involved?

## The [communities involved]( https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-communities) are the following:

## Calexico, El Centro, Heber

## East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, West Commerce

## Eastern Coachella Valley

## Portside Environmental Justice Neighborhoods

## Richmond - San Pablo

## San Bernardino, Muscoy

## Shafter

## South Central Fresno

## South East Los Angeles

## South Sacramento - Florin

## Southwest Stockton

## West Oakland

## Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach

## What progress has been made to date?

## Since 2018, more than 120 communities have been nominated for consideration for community actions defined as monitoring and/or emission reduction programs, but only 13 have been approved.

## The CARB website does not include a clear plan for 2021, but it mentions that "one of the main lessons learned is that building new community partnerships and developing and implementing effective community-focused programs takes time and resources" and that the 2020-2021 state budget is very limited, thus affecting the number of communities that were considered for addition to the Program in 2020 and those that could be added in 2021.

## Which of the Air Quality Managment Districts (AQMDs) have made the most progress?

## Sac Metro Air District launched a new program

## What other organizations (federal agencies universities, NGOs, ...) have been working with community data.

## The Community Air Protection Program includes a [multi-stakeholder Consultation Group]( <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/community-air-protection-program-ab617/community-air-protection-program-consultation-group>), whose members work for environmental justice organizations, air districts, industry, academia, public health organizations, and local government. Below is a comprehensive list of the organizations involved:

* + Central California Environmental Justice Network
  + Physicians for Social Responsibility - Los Angeles (PSR-LA)
  + University of California
  + American Lung Association
  + Bay Area Air Quality Management District
  + California Department of Public Health/California Environmental Health Tracking Program
  + Environmental Health Coalition
  + Blue Lake Rancheria Tribe
  + West Oakland Environmental Indicators Project
  + Central California Asthma Collaborative
  + California Cotton Ginners and Growers Association
  + California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA)
  + Institute for Local Government
  + Los Angeles Community Environmental Enforcement Network/Coalition for a Safe Environment
  + Local Government Commission
  + South Coast Air Quality Management District
  + Comité Cívico del Valle
  + San Diego State University
  + Western States Petroleum Association
  + San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
  + California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance (CCEEB)
  + BlueGreen Alliance

## To what extent is community monitoring data open access?

## \*\*needs review, the data is actually at the site level, not the community level. Currently exploring this webpage https://aqview.arb.ca.gov/data.html. The entire text below needs revision.\*\*

## Important links to check:

## [Community Air Monitoring]( <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-resource-center/community-air-monitoring>): Community air monitoring technologies, activities, and resources.

## [AQview]( <https://aqview.arb.ca.gov/about.html>): CARB is launching a new air quality viewer.

## [Air Quality and Emissions Data]( <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/CAPP-air-quality>): see AQview and data analysis.

## [Visualization & Data Analysis](<https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-resource-center/data-portal/visualization-and-data-analysis-tools>): resources to assist with data visualization and data analysis.

## [Community Air Quality Portal](https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/community-air-quality-portal)

## [Access data](<https://aqview.arb.ca.gov/data.html>): reports available for some communities.

## [Explainer](<https://aqview.arb.ca.gov/Resources/Data-Download-Explainer.pdf>): guide to understand the reports.

## From here:

## At a higher level (parts of State, air basins, counties) air quality data is easily accessible through the [Air Quality Data (PST) Query Tool](<https://www.arb.ca.gov/aqmis2/aqdselect.php>), which generates reports (csv format) on [criteria](https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants), toxic, and GHG pollutant emissions, including PM2.5 in ppm or ppb.

## At the community level, data is temporally and geographically limited. Only 7 of the 13 communities currently under monitoring have reports available, and the most recent reports are from May 2020 or earlier depending on the community.

## Following is a list of the communities providing data:

## \* East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, West Commerce

## \* San Bernardino, Muscoy

## \* Portside Environmental Justice Neighborhoods

## \* Shafter

## \* South Central Fresno

## \* South Sacramento - Florin

## \* Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach

**Reports include:** Community Name, Data Provider, Site Name, Latitude, Longitude, Elevation, Monitor ID, Parameter Code, Parameter Name, Measurement Start Time, Measured Value, Adjusted Value, Units, Adjustment Description, and Instrument. Some also include Measurement Technique Description and Code. The columns name in the reports could change slightly depending on the community. For instance, South Sacramento – Florin has the column “Measurement Start Time” while San Bernardino, Muscoy has the column “StartDateTime”. Description of each column and details on the downloadable data can be found in the [Data Download Explainer](<https://aqview.arb.ca.gov/Resources/Data-Download-Explainer.pdf>).

## In general, criteria and toxic pollutant emissions data are stored in the California Emissions Inventory Development and Reporting System ([CEIDARS]( https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/ei/drei/maintain/dbstruct.htm)), which serves as the main repository for emissions data used to develop air quality management plans to show attainment and maintenance of ambient air quality standards. While GHG emissions data are stored in CARB’s Mandatory Reporting Regulation ([MRR]( https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/mandatory-greenhouse-gas-emissions-reporting)) database. Facility ID numbers are different from CEIDARS database IDs.

## CARB has also released a [Pollution Mapping Tool]( https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/ei/tools/pollution\_map/pollution\_map.htm), which allows users to explore maps but also to visualize graphs and export data about emissions from large facilities (stationary point sources). However, the most recent year available is 2018, and there are [caveats about using data in the tool for Comparative analyses](https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/ei/tools/pollution\_map/doc/caveats%20document10\_19\_2020.pdf) since the criteria, toxic and GHG pollutant emissions data presented in the tool are collected through different emissions reporting programs, each designed to meet specific goals. The tool is slow and not very user friendly.

## What types of sensors/monitors are being used to generate data?

## What types of analysis have been done on this data?

## What software tools are being used to analyze this data?

## Other interesting questions that come up