Statewide Mobile Monitoring Initiative (SMMI) Virtual Public Kickoff Meeting Summary

September 17, 2024, 5:30 – 7:30 pm

Meeting Objectives

1. Introduce the public to the Statewide Mobile Monitoring Initiative
2. Provide information about joining the Project Expert Group (PEG)
3. Gather feedback on what successful air monitoring looks like in communities

Agenda Items

1. Opening remarks from CARB
2. SMMI overview from CARB and Aclima
3. Participant feedback session
4. Links to engagement opportunities
5. Next steps

Bilingual Facilitation and Accessibility

Jenna Tourjé-Maldonado, Kearns & West Facilitator, welcomed all participants and opened the meeting by inviting folks to take a Zoom poll. She then invited Spanish language interpreter, Gerardo Alejos, to provide language interpretation instructions. After Gerardo's instructions, Jenna reviewed meeting logistics, community guidelines, meeting objectives, and the agenda to ensure that all participants could participate in the meeting in ways that were clear and easy for them.

Opening Remarks

Chanell Fletcher, Deputy Executive Officer of Equity, Communities & Environmental Justice was introduced by the facilitator and provided opening remarks.

- Chanell thanked everyone for joining and noted that CARB is proud that this statewide mobile monitoring initiative is the first of its kind and will expand CARB's efforts to better understand air quality in dozens of communities. She noted that through this initiative, CARB will work with Aclima and its partners to develop community air monitoring plans that measure air pollutants using vehicles equipped with specialized air quality devices.

- Chanell reflected that success only happens when efforts are grounded in local community knowledge, and that we must trust communities to tell us where the problems are, when they are occurring, as well as other vital details so the most appropriate air quality measurement tools can be used to understand the air pollution nearby where people live, work and play.
- Chanell concluded that implementing the mobile monitoring initiative in consistently nominated AB 617 communities aligns with CARB's commitment to bring new resources to communities that face a cumulative exposure burden due to poor air quality, adding that more specific monitoring locations for the statewide mobile monitoring initiative will be chosen through a collaborative community engagement process.

SMMI Overview

Katie George, Staff Air Pollution Specialist with the Monitoring and Laboratory Division at CARB, provided project background.

- CARB designed this project based on information collected through a formal request for information, existing air monitoring and inventory data input from a community air quality concern survey and feedback from communities and government agencies.
- CARB used this information to better understand the existing capabilities to achieve a project of this scale and create a scope of work to leverage the strengths of mobile monitoring.
- Project goals:
  - Attain a comprehensive data set of criteria pollutants, toxic air contaminants and greenhouse gases informed by existing community needs.
  - Complement AB617 activities by engaging communities beyond those currently selected under the Community Air Protection Program, and
  - Create a data portal for the public to access and visualize mobile monitoring data.

Dr. Aja Ellis, Atmospheric Scientist with Aclima, provided an overview of the project and timeline.

Figure 1: State Mobile Monitoring Initiative Project Timeline

Regarding timeline, Dr. Aja Ellis noted that:

- Community engagement is foundational to the development of the community air monitoring plans or the camps, which will ultimately determine where the monitoring occurs.
- Recruitment for the Project Expert Group (PEG) will occur in the first few months, followed by community engagement planning to inform the development of community air monitoring plans.
- Mobile monitoring will begin in 2025 and the project will wrap up with public facing visualizations, a final report and publicly available and accessible data sets.

Mobile monitoring objectives for SMMI:

1. Source screening to identify or confirm the presence of emissions sources
2. Identify locations that may be disproportionately impacted by specific pollutants or sources.

Dr. Aja Ellis emphasized that CARB and Aclima are looking to incorporate additional objectives as identified and prioritized by community members as part of the community engagement process.

Mobile monitoring overview

- Aclima will deploy approximately 42 Aclima Mobile Platforms, cars operated by Aclima with a consistent set of air pollutants, and 3 Mobile laboratories operated by research partners to collect this data set, including UC Berkeley, UC Riverside, and Aerodyne Reseach.

- Monitoring objectives will be achieved using a fleet of vehicles collecting measurements of a wide range of criteria pollutants, toxic air contaminants and surrogates, greenhouse gases, and other pollutants.
- The specific monitoring locations will be defined through the community engagement process, but the starting point for this process will be the 64 communities that have been consistently nominated for the AB 617 Community Air Protection Program.

Mapping strategy for pollution

The mapping strategy for pollution was discussed, which will consist of both a broad area approach and target area mapping.

The broad area approach consists of monitoring across consistently nominated communities, measuring a consistent set of pollutants that targets air pollution sources and areas of disproportionate impact across large areas.

Target area mapping uses a complementary targeted approach that provides monitoring and focused areas in the immediate vicinity of sources of interest to communities.

Dr. Aja Ellis reviewed air pollution sources with pollutants measured by SMMI, organized into the table below.

Air pollution source	Key pollutants		
Warehouses and distribution centers	Black Carbon PM2.5 PM10	NO/NO2 Benzene Toluene	Ethylbenzene Xylenes Other VOCs
Metalworking industries	Chromium Cadmium	Other Metals VOCs	
Oil & gas operations	Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylenes	Methane Ethane Other VOCs	PM2.5 PAHs Black Carbon
Sterilization facilities	Ethylene Oxide		

Participants took a Zoom poll about sources of concern. Results are below, sorted from least to most popular concern.

Out of 71 attendees who responded to the poll,

- One (1.4%) voted that sterilization facilities are sources of the greatest concern to their communities

- Two (2.8%) voted that chemical manufacturing sources are of the greatest concern to their communities
- Three (4.2%) voted that animal feed lots sources are of the greatest concern to their communities
- Three (4.2%) voted that commodity fumigators are sources of the greatest concern to their communities
- Seven (9.8%) voted that other large permitted sources (wastewater treatment, landfills, cement plants are sources of the greatest concern to their communities
- Seven (9.8%) voted that warehouse and distribution centers are sources of the greatest concern to their communities
- Eight (11.2%) voted that commercial activities, including auto repair and auto body, dry cleaner, paint shop, and printing shop are of the greatest concern to their communities
- Nine (12.6%) voted that metal working and metal finishing industries, or foundries and secondary smelters are sources of the greatest concern to their communities
- Fifteen (21.1%) voted that oil and gas operations are sources of the greatest concern to their communities
- Sixteen (22.5%) voted that ports, airports, and railyards are sources of the greatest concern to their communities

Data visualization and analysis

- Dr. Aja Ellis reviewed the data visualization and analysis outcomes, presenting that the results from the monitoring will be disseminated through publicly available data visualizations, which may include upfront summaries of the data, identification of local areas of elevated concentrations or hotspots, and comparative analysis, among other types of visualizations.
- It was also stated that community input will directly inform the types of analysis and visualizations that will be provided; and,
- The underlying data for these visualizations will also be publicly available for custom use cases by communities or by researchers.

Community engagement

Dr. Aja Ellis reviewed the various components of community engagement that shape the SMMI.

- Community co-designed parameters will include identifying sources or locations of concern, defining the geographic extent of specific communities, and prioritizing the weighting of available health and socioeconomic data sets.

- Community engagement will ultimately drive this monitoring through the development of Community Air Monitoring Plans, or CAMPs
- CARB understands that air quality concerns are diverse across the state, and we are planning outreach for engagement across many types of communities, from urban to rural to make sure that a wide set of air pollution concerns are considered.

Approach

Dr. Aja Ellis discussed approach, which was explained as:

- Iterative and ongoing engagement with communities that is first and foremost and will include community, government, governance, and leadership.
- Multiple feedback points and accessible meetings with day and evening meet times, language services, various feedback methods, and both virtual and in person offerings.

Project Expert Group (PEG)

Dr. Aja Ellis outlined the foundational elements of the Project Expert Group, or PEG, noting that one way to directly participate in the community engagement process is to be a member of the Project Expert Group or PEG.

It was stated that experts will be recruited from across the state to inform and guide the SMMI. These experts will include representation from technical experts from academia and research, community experts, government agencies, Native American tribes, local industry, and youth movement leaders.

Additional requirements and responsibilities for the PEG are outlined below:

- The PEG will have at least 50% of its members directly representing the consistently nominated communities.
- They will serve as advisors for the SMMI in key areas supporting community engagement, development of the community Engagement plan, and prioritization of monitoring to address community concerns.
- They will participate in approximately 8 PEG meetings over the two-year project and members will be compensated for serving on the Project Expert Group.

Dr. Aja Ellis reviewed additional ways to participate in the process, outlined below:

- Participate in person and virtually at community meetings that will drive the development of the Community Engagement Plan and the Community Air Monitoring Plans.

- Complete the form https://bit.ly/SMMI-Engagement to provide contact information to learn more.
- Complete the air quality concerns survey https://bit.ly/CA-AirSurvey to log data about specific air pollution concerns, pollutant types, and locations to help inform and prioritize future community air monitoring.

Jenna Tourjé-Maldonado, Kearns & West Facilitator, directed participants through a clarifying questions and answers session for any questions that may have arose during the presentations by Katie George and Dr. Aja Ellis.

Please see appendix A for a transcript of this Q&A session.

Participant Feedback – Breakout Whiteboarding Sessions

Following the clarifying questions and answers session, Jenna introduced the breakout groups to participants. In the breakout rooms participants were invited to answer some questions and provide feedback about SMMI's engagement opportunities and impacts. Participants had the opportunity to provide feedback verbally, through chat, or on an online whiteboard during their 25 minutes spent in breakout rooms.

The whiteboard activity was divided into the questions listed below:

1. How would you know the SMMI is working well in your community?
   a. What are examples of successful community involvement?
   b. What does successful air monitoring look like?
2. What good changes do you hope to see in your area because of SMMI?

Please see appendix B to view the completed whiteboards from participant breakout rooms.

After breakout rooms closed and participants returned to the plenary, facilitators from each of the breakout rooms were invited to share a key theme they heard discussed. Themes from each room are reflected below:

- Looking into industries that are polluting the air, lowering those pollutants, and providing communities with financial resources to be able to conduct monitoring and other programs to advance community health was the main theme discussed.
- Proactive enforcement- seeing data be actionable and lead to local municipalities, county agencies, and state agencies being able to improve the environment with this data was a main discussion point.
- Accountability and transparency with data and its analyses, and agencies then weighing in on potential pollutants and those threats was highlighted.

- One group weighed in on the importance of hard results and seeing positive data and healthcare data in the future as proof that monitoring programs are effective. Additionally, checks and balances with ensuring that investments are going to the right communities and that monitoring is ensuring that polluters are being held accountable and air emission standards are being met were discussed as priority.
- Community partnering- making sure that there are clear roles and authority for the community to not only be involved, but also have substantial sway over the outcomes of the program; as well as making sure that the data is being directly applied and applicable towards action to improve the areas that they're monitoring was the key theme of discussion for one group.
- The need for enforcement as a follow up from data being collected was discussed as well as rural communities and the needs associated with them specifically as it relates to pesticides that are classified as toxic air contaminants.
- Data collection and what that looks like was a key theme discussed- emphasizing the need for a variety of data being collected that is scientifically valid and very accessible to a lot of different users. This group also discussed how data is useful in identifying the sources of pollution, the hotspots, and then being able to inform solutions and policy changes.
- The final breakout group facilitator shared their group's priority of continuous community engagement and call for all data being shared is accessible, that the input from communities is incorporated into outcomes, and that we have improved health outcomes as part of it.

Jenna then invited participants to ask any questions that may have arisen during discussions in the breakout rooms.

Please see appendix C for a transcript of this questions and answers segment.

Closing Remarks

Jenna Tourjé-Maldonado invited Edie Chang, Deputy Executive Officer of Planning, Freight & Toxics to provide closing remarks.

Edie thanked everyone for taking time out of their busy evening to spend time learning about the SMMI project and giving CARB their thoughts about what's important to the community. Edie noted that there is an extensive air monitoring network in California and that CARB has been adding to that with community-led monitoring networks. She also reflected that mobile monitoring is a useful tool to help fill in some of the spatial gaps and support more in depth community focused monitoring.

Edie then encouraged participants to apply to be part of the Project Expert Group and fill out the air quality concerns survey. In closing, she thanked the air districts for providing their knowledge and input, community leaders for sharing their experiences in their communities and with mobile monitoring, partners in academia within CARB and other government agencies, and partners at Aclima. Edie stated that CARB looks forward to the great results that this initiative is going to deliver through engagement, science and experience, paving the way for actions to improve air quality.

Next Steps

Jenna Tourjé-Maldonado shared next steps for the State Mobile Monitoring Initiative, which included the following:

- Join our Project Expert Group
  - Fill out the interest form at: https://bit.ly/SMMI-Engagement
  - Use the "thumbs up" reaction
  - Send an email to: CARB.SMMI@kearnswest.com
  - Compensation will be provided for participation
- Participate in community meetings (in person and virtual) to drive development of
  - Community Engagement Plan
  - Community Air Monitoring Plan
- Take the Community Air Survey
  - bit.ly/CA-AirSurvey
- Visit SMMI Website:
  - https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/statewide-mobile-monitoring-initiative

Appendix A - SMMI Overview Questions & Answers

Questions	Answers
If I am on the Central Coast, it does not look like we are a part of your program...would that be a true statement?	That is correct. Communities that have been consistently nominated for the Community Air Protection Program are the focus of this program. The list of communities is built on the recommendations of Air districts, community-based organizations, and community self-nomination since 2018. These communities are distributed in Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD, Bay Area AQMD, San Joaquin Valley APCD, South Coast AQMD, and Imperial APCD. If your area is not covered by this project, there are other opportunities to investigate air pollution in your area. CARB Cycle 5 community air grant request for applications (RFA) makes $16M available for Community Air Grants ($300 - $500k). Applications are due November 1st, 2024. CARB has a Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) Policy. CARB's SEP Policy allows community-based projects to be funded from a portion of the penalties received during settlement of enforcement actions. Here are the links. https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-cag https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/edsseb-209-supplemental-environmental-project-proposal-form
Why are agricultural fields not included? Follow-up comment: AB 617 have repeatedly named pesticide pollution as a key source of concern	Agricultural activities are a potential source that can be investigated using mobile monitoring. We expect that members of communities and the Project Expert Group (PEG) will help to identify priority sources and areas that are most compatible with existing measurement capabilities. As for pesticides, the Partner Mobile Labs will be able to measure a wide range of individual toxic air contaminants from a number of sources, but the available instrumentation in the mobile labs is not optimized for detection of pesticides. Generally, specialized stationary equipment or discrete sampling methods specific to

	pesticide detection are the most useful tools for measuring pesticides and understanding exposure. We also want to point out that the community air grants are a potential pathway if you are interested in pesticide monitoring through discrete samples. https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-cag
What will happen with survey results? Will they be presented at a public meeting? [comment regarding AQ survey]	The survey results will help identify sources of concern and better develop community air monitoring plans to characterize emissions from these sources. Survey results will be incorporated into community air monitoring plans. More information collected through survey will help better design the community air monitoring plan and better address air pollution concerns. Please complete and share the survey (Air Quality Concerns Survey (arcgis.com)) if you can.
Will this slide deck be available after the Zoom has ended? Thanks!	Yes, the slide deck is currently available on the SMMI kickoff meeting webpage. (https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/events/statewide-mobile-monitoring-initiative-smmi-kickoff-meeting)
May we request the recording when the presentation/meeting is over?	Yes, the recording will soon be available on the SMMI kickoff meeting webpage. (https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/events/statewide-mobile-monitoring-initiative-smmi-kickoff-meeting)
Please clarify the specificity of the tests. How is this program different from CARB mobile monitoring? Which is more accurate?	This project consists of two types of monitoring: broad area monitoring and target area monitoring. Broad area monitoring covers a lot of areas using the Aclima Platform, but it has less specificity, in terms of number of pollutants. Target area monitoring will be conducted using partner mobile labs operated by Aerodyne, UC Berkeley, and UC Riverside. This is the first time that Aclima collaborates with these research groups. Their platforms are capable of a suite of air pollutants with very high sensitivity and specificity. These platforms will perform monitoring in selected areas but will complement the broad area monitoring.

	CARB conducts mobile monitoring to investigate air quality related issues, but CARB does not have the mobile monitoring capacity to carry out this initiative. Some of the monitoring techniques are employed by CARB and the SMMI mobile platforms. The standard operating procedures and quality assurance/quality check procedures will be developed for SMMI to ensure the data quality.
	For the specificity of SMMI monitoring capabilities, please see the technical proposal available on the SMMI webpage (Statewide Mobile Monitoring Initiative | California Air Resources Board)
Can you explain the way this funding opportunity is related or not to the CARB 5 CAGs? (I know that those CARB 5 grants are also directed to the consistently nominated communities)	SMMI is funded through legislative appropriation and not by the community air grants. If you are interested in community air grants, you can find more information here: Community Air Grants	California Air Resources Board
Is this program strictly related to data collection and research or does it include remediation programs?	Remediation actions could be carried out by relevant entities as appropriate during SMMI. For example, if a methane leak is detected in a community, the local natural gas company will be notified to repair the leak. In addition, there is a question in the community air quality concern survey(Air Quality Concerns Survey (arcgis.com)) to ask what action(s) you would like monitoring to inform. Please share your recommendations.
Since you are including the pesticide methyl bromide, is it possible to at least include 1,3-dichloropropene? The SJV SIP for ozone includes a 1,3-D reduction target and should be monitored, as well as compliance with the two new DPR regs	1,3-D will be monitored. In the community air quality concerns survey(Air Quality Concerns Survey (arcgis.com)), there is a section to select pollutant of concern. You can suggest pollutants you'd like to the project to investigate.
What are the denominated communities? We need to know	For information about the consistently nominated communities, please see the Community Air Protection Program Consistently Nominated Communities (ca.gov).

their names. (translated from Spanish)	
Is one purpose of SMMI with new mobile monitoring to have greater capacity to identify facilities?	Yes, one of the overarching objectives is to identify the sources of concern in consistently nominated communities.
What agency coordination is being worked on to allow these results to be shared and trigger policy actions or is that planned at the conclusion of the project? I'm not sure if our communities could wait that long	It is important to have a diverse PEG, composed of members from EJ groups and local government to make sure the transparency and accountability and try to target the resources to areas where communities have the most concerns, and we have the high probability to get meaningful data. That will be extensive community engagement and coordination with air districts. The data will be shared throughout these processes. We are confident that manty of these monitoring results will lead to follow-up actions. Therefore, the community air monitoring plans will be very important to identify and characterize the problems. CARB's SMMI project team has briefed Air Districts on SMMI to prepare for potential collaborations and discuss how to translate the data into actions to improve air quality. SMMI monitoring data will be publicly available at the conclusion of the project for stakeholders, including air districts and researchers, to explore and identify ways to address air pollution. Some actions will be taken during SMMI. For example, the air districts and related entities (e.g., facility operators) will be notified if concerning concentrations of air pollutants are detected.
Are the mobile monitors Federal Reference Monitor (FRM) listed?	In some cases, specifically with regards to instrumentation in the Partner Mobile Labs, the monitors may be considered Federal Reference Monitors (FRM) or Federal Equivalent Monitors (FEM). However, because they are installed in a moving vehicle, the monitors are not applied following a siting protocol that meets FRM/FEM designation requirements.
When will the PEG members be announced?	Milestones and Deadlines for the PEG: Application Deadline: October 23, 2024

	Selection Announcement: October 25, 2024 First PEG Meeting: November 7, 2024
How can we participate if we're from a different community? (translated from Spanish)	Consistently nominated communities are the focus of this initiative, however there are other opportunities to get involved if you do not live in one of these communities. You can fill out the Air Quality Concerns Survey, which was designed to collect information from community members about specific air pollution concerns, pollutant types, and locations to help inform the monitoring locations. You can also apply for a Community Air Grant (https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-cag).

Breakout Rooms Visioning Board

The vision board created in this meeting will help inform the metrics developed to measure success of SMMI.
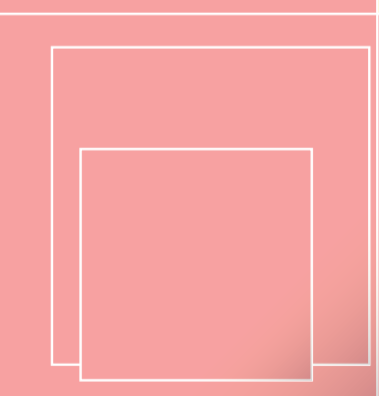
People 10-20 participants	Time 25 mins

How it works

Each breakout room will have a facilitator/notetaker and participants.

1 — **20 mins** Participants can provide feedback verbally, through chat, or type their feedback directly on this white board.

Note: change to cursor icon to move stickies.

2 — **5 mins** Facilitators will discuss the top themes to be shared in the report back with participants

3 — **After reconvening with plenary** The facilitator will reflect and share input they heard discussed in their individual breakout rooms.

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2. Breakout Rooms Discussion Questions

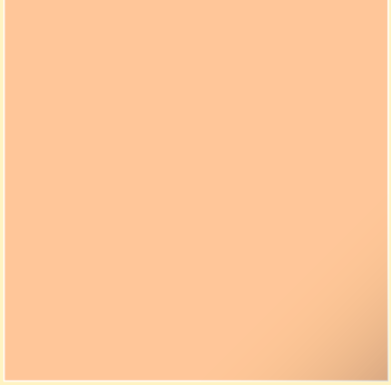## 1. How would you know SMMI is working well in your community?

A better indication on how much or how bad pollutants are in my community. Possibly a decrease in it.

Getting a lot of people to engage viewing monitoring results and providing input.

Getting people to give input and engage

1a. What are examples of successful community involvement?

Identify all potential hazards in the community

People of all ages and demographic backgrounds involved. Meetings about how the community is effected and how to decrease pollutants.

Community members educated and reporting using the see something say something

1b. What does successful air monitoring look like?

A decrease in high concentrations of key pollutants in main areas.

Responsible agencies to address concerns. This data could strengthen agencies authorities and regulations.

Proactive enforcement

Including 1,3-dichloropropene in the list of Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) being monitored given that this pesticide has been detected at the highest levels and with notable frequency at DPR air monitoring sites.

I live in Fresno where the air quality is not so great especially during fire season. It would be nice not having the key pollutants on top of allergens, fire smoke, and smog. To be able to see the mountains all year round from where I'm at and not just in the winter is a good sign.

2. What good changes do you hope to see in your area because of SMMI?

Communities involved or engaged: It would be interesting to see different industries getting involved whether they come from blue collared or white collared jobs. Maybe even get the kids/youths involved in activities like Toxic Crusaders.

Actionable data to help local municipalities and county/state agencies to help with decision-making to improve environment.

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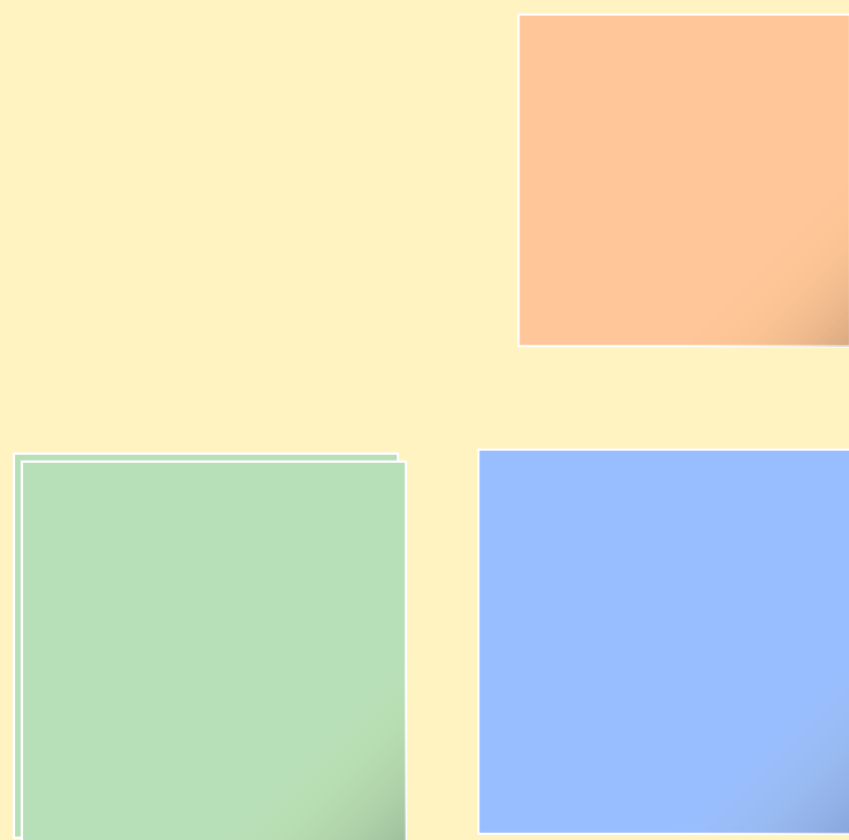
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3. Breakout Rooms Discussion Questions

1. How would you know SMMI is working well in your community?

- Facilitates successful changes in communities
- identify/ prioritize areas of focus for remediation
- Accessible information community
- I would not know.
- Real solution in communities
- seeing measurements from my community that allow the community to compare with other communities's reporting info in real time.
- Reporting back as soon as possible
- what happens after information is identified????
- speeding up the process

1a. What are examples of successful community involvement?

- Using local Universities with their program known as the California College Corp as apart of your group.
- explain what is seen/ detected. Not just numbers.
- continuous meetings and outreach to bring more into the program/ process
- intentional use of community member input along with community involvement

1b. What does successful air monitoring look like?

- clean beautiful breathable air
- clear objectives, public engagement, continous improvement
- Instrument validation / calibration
- Accessible data visualization
- identify/ prioritize areas of focus for remediation
- Community involvement + engagement

2. What good changes do you hope to see in your area because of SMMI?

- would love to be able to see the mountains clearly
- Driving and seeing consistent air quality
- indoor and outdoor air quality
- East Oakland, clean air, green community, clean streets, parks, bike lanes, walking paths, improved indoor air quality. Less health issues in the community.
- Improved health

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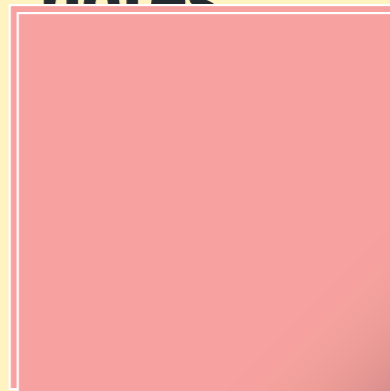Note: change to cursor icon to move stickies.

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Drag and drop sticky notes

4. Breakout Rooms Discussion Questions

1. How would you know SMMI is working well in your community?

Understand the link of a communities concerns to a specific source/s.

Includes a lot of community engagement.
👥 1

Results should be shared in a timely fashion both the data and the analysis of the data. Including actionable items for the community.

1a. What are examples of successful community involvement?

Regularly scheduled community meetings/ workshops.

Actionable Items: Can we have a response of a monitoring vehicle.

Increased community engagement.

1b. What does successful air monitoring look like?

Transparency in data analysis.

Monitoring that leads to policy changes!

Considering the concerns and the objective risks of the community. Need both the community and experts input.

2. What good changes do you hope to see in your area because of SMMI?

Increased community awareness/ engagement & changes in infrastructures

Trigger a response by local authorities when a concern is identified.

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5. Breakout Rooms Discussion Questions

1. How would you know SMMI is working well in your community?

When community members attend public meetings with little to no concerns about what is being done 👍 1

Community engagement and cooperation. Identifying known sources/similar findings ❤️ 1

List of community concerns that doesn't have upcoming action from various agencies gets smaller 👍 2

Monitoring areas/priorities reflect community input

Community members bringing the program up in other forums 👍 2 ❤️ 2

Health monitoring by local hospitals - future data

This project can show impacts to the community - holding polluters accountable with the data that becomes available 👍 1

1a. What are examples of successful community involvement?

Identifying new sources of potentially impactful pollutants, based on feedback. 👍 1

Community review of public-facing products 😊 1 👍 3 ❤️ 1

Given verbal/ written satisfaction prior to moving to another potential source 👍 1

Community members helping to present final results 👍 1 ❤️ 1

Increase awareness of air quality issues in overburdened communities

1b. What does successful air monitoring look like?

Finding new issues that were unknown (or not understood) and having it point to actions to reduce emissions or 👍 2 ❤️ 2

Ease of data sharing/ availability. 👍 1

Locate source(s) of pollutant enhancements harmful to health 👍 1

Addressing majority of areas of community concerns 👍 1

Transparency in data collection methods, validation, and reporting 👍 3 ❤️ 1

clear, consistent communication about what the results mean (and limitations about what we don't know - eg what do short duration levels of 👍 1

2. What good changes do you hope to see in your area because of SMMI?

Reduced emissions. 👍 2 ❤️ 2

Better control of fugitive dust or VOC emissions ❤️ 1

Consistently nominated communities having their concerns addressed 👍 1

Reducing overall health burden by identifying new issues and taking action ❤️ 1

Increased community trust in govt-led air monitoring data efforts 👍 1 ❤️ 2

$ investments would be moot without hard data from monitoring - checks and balances with where $ is being spent

Regulatory actions that hold polluters accountable for violation of locally established air standards - communities where those monitors were located had pollutants reduced versus areas where only purple air monitors are located 👍 1

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8: Breakout Rooms Discussion Questions

1. How would you know SMMI is working well in your community?

Fewer asthma attacks and lower rates of respiratory disease

For rural communities impacted by pesticides, we would want to see CARB monitoring for pesticide TACs

Access to data collected for communities being monitored via community meetings, existing air monitoring systems/tools

Engagement from the community plus all local and State agencies

Meet with frontline community leaders of the poor and marginalized

Sac-ejc.org

Direct emission reductions and enforcement as a result of data collected.

@Faith Based organizations, public health non-profits, and social justice advocates

1a. What are examples of successful community involvement?

Work with grassroots community groups already operating in the area to help get the word of the program out.

language interpreting services

Involvement that focuses on community empowerment and program ownership

Listen to communities, not endless meetings without results

Involvement that works around peoples work schedule (Evenings and Weekends)

1b. What does successful air monitoring look like?

Air monitoring in areas highly impacted by cumulative emmissions- tied to public health outcomes

There is a control monitor to compare results across the area.

The collection of data is live and updated as stated in the scope of work

Use data to inform decisionmaking

2. What good changes do you hope to see in your area because of SMMI?

Healthier children and better rates of academic success.

We are very worried about 1,3-D specifically, and want to see real time monitoring to confirm compliance, not just rely on faulty modeling

policies that reverse years of historical redlining and environmental degradation in low income communities

better oversight with AQMD's

More collaboration/ communication between the community, local and state agencies (and stakeholder)

The data collected by Aclima and other partners are used to implement more regulations

Breakout Rooms Visioning Board

The vision board created in this meeting will help inform the metrics developed to measure success of SMMI.

People	Time
10-20 participants	25 mins

How it works

Each breakout room will have a facilitator/notetaker and participants.

1 — **20 mins**
Participants can provide feedback verbally, through chat, or type their feedback directly on this white board.

Note: change to cursor icon to move stickies.

2 — **5 mins**
Facilitators will discuss the top themes to be shared in the report back with participants

3 — **After reconvening with plenary**
The facilitator will reflect and share input they heard discussed in their individual breakout rooms.

Drag and drop sticky notes

9: Breakout Rooms Discussion Questions

1. How would you know SMMI is working well in your community?

really finding the hotspots in our community. We are funding urban greening and veg barrier projects and we need to know best areas needed.

monitoring areas for new projects that are approved

If community members are able to identify and understand the current air pollutants in their communities

Hot spots are known. Whats missing is a continuous emission. Not sure how this will work with mobile. Limited resources.

Identifying mobile sources of pollution and providing user friendly results

people have decision making power

1a. What are examples of successful community involvement?

1b. What does successful air monitoring look like?

provide data sufficently scientifically credible that it can support modeling of potential remediation solutions (predicitve modeling to determine cost benefit analysis)

2. What good changes do you hope to see in your area because of SMMI?

data that leads to policy changes

Mapa de sueños
Sala para grupos pequeños

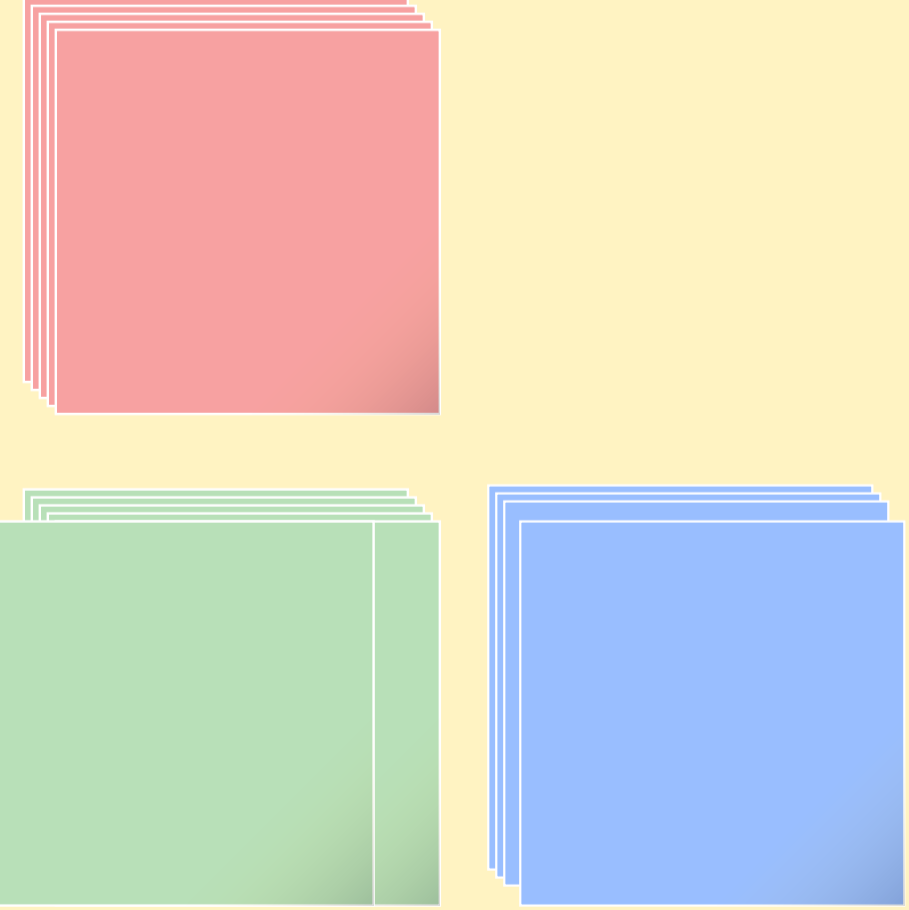**Personas**
10-20 participantes

Tiempo
25 mins

Cómo funciona

Cada sala tendrá un facilitador/ tomador de notas y participantes.

1 **20 mins**
Los participantes pueden hacer comentarios verbalmente, a través del chat o escribir sus comentarios directamente en esta pizarra.

Nota: cambia el icono del cursor para mover los stickers.

2 **5 mins**
Los facilitadores conversarán sobre los temas principales que se compartirán en el informe con los participantes.

3 **Después de reunirse nuevamente con el plenario,**
El facilitador reflexionará y compartirá los aportes que escuchó en las salas de trabajo individuales.

Notas adhesivas para mover a cualquier lugar

11: Sala de Preguntas y Discusión Grupal

1. ¿Cómo sabría usted que SMMI está funcionando bien en su comunidad?

Contaminantes y donde estan concentrados
• menos contaminacion
• temas de salud
• Más monitoreo
Contaminants and where they are concentrated
• less contamination
• less health issues

• Monitoreo a industrias
• Tener más revisión
• Tener más carros eléctricos para consumir menos diésel

• Monitor industries
• Have oversight
• More electric cars to

Trabajar a largo plazo
----
work on monitoring on a long term basis

Involucrar a a la comunidad para que ayuden, haciendo encuestas y para que nos den estrategias
----
involve community so we can help, do surveys and provide us with strategies

menos aviones,
monitoreo de industrias que contaminan
----
less airplanes
monitor industries that

dinero para participacion de la comunidad
para hacer cambios
----
funds for community participation to make more changes

1a. ¿Cuáles son ejemplos de participación comunitaria exitosa?

Cuando nos dan fondos para la comunidad, salimos como comunidad a monitorear las calles
----
when funds are provided to the community, we go out and do the

Sin fondos no podríamos lograrlo
----
we can't accomplish things without funding

Identificar el tipo de vehículos que circulan

Identify the type of vehicles that are used

1b. ¿Cómo se imaginaría un monitoreo del aire exitoso?

menos contaminacion y enfermedades. como comunidad, este trabajo que sea exitoso
----

Ya no habría tanto humo en nuestro aire Habría menos enfermedades Le quitarían los aparatos a los niños que tienen asma

Necesitamos más árboles y áreas verdes
----
we need more trees and green spaces

calles limpias

Clean streets

cambio y mejor salud
----
change and better health

menos fuentes de contaminacion
----
less contaminating sources

Menos carros que contaminen, tener más carros eléctricos, sin diésel
----
less contaminating

2. ¿Que cambios positivos usted quiere ver en su área con el SMMI?

aire mas puro
menos enfermedades
Le quitarían los aparatos a los niños que tienen asma/ alergia
----

menos aviones en mi area
----
less airplanes in

Tener más carros eléctricos
----
more electric cars

Tener menos contaminación producida por aviones, crematorios
----
less pollution from airplanes

menos industrias que contaminan el aire. Monitorear más a las industrias contaminantes
----
less contaminating industries, more monitoring for them

menos basura en las calles
----
less trash in the streets

Appendix C – Plenary Questions and Answers Session (following breakout rooms)

Question	Answer
What will be done with the data once collected? I have a follow-up question about pesticide monitoring limitations.	The data will be publicly available at the completion of SMMI. The data visualization will be determined through community engagement depending on how communities want the data to be presented. In terms of pesticide monitoring, the monitoring techniques employed by SMMI are not optimized for measurements of pesticides.
How quickly will the data and analysis be available?	The data will be available for CARB four months after the start of the mobile monitoring. The data will be publicly available at the completion of SMMI. The data analysis to identify the sources of concern and the overburdened area by specific air pollutants and sources will be carried out during SMMI and results will be publicly available at the completion of SMMI.
Will we have to wait for Benzene results BTEC?	The data, including Benzene and other air toxic contaminants, will be publicly available at the completion of SMMI. However, the regulatory agencies and responsible parties will be notified if concerned concentrations of these pollutants were detected during the mobile monitoring.
Will results be real time?	Results won't be real time as data analysis and QA/QC will be needed to achieve results.
Will the AQMD be informed if hazardous conditions are detected?	Yes, agencies (e.g., AQMD) will be informed if hazardous conditions are detected and confirmed.
How will exhaust emissions be handled near highways?	The exhaust emissions and their impact on the nearby neighborhood can be investigated through monitoring route design and post data analysis.
If this is a mobile monitoring effort, how is data going to be collected over time? How is this going to offer us valuable data?	The data will be collected through the combination of broad area monitoring and target monitoring. The broad area monitoring will be conducted using Aclima's platforms to identify the sources of concern; then, the partner mobile labs will be directed to conduct comprehensive chemical analysis of air pollutants.

	Repeated visits will be made to collect representative air pollutants.
	Learned from previous mobile monitoring efforts, here are a few data use cases. The data can help to identify and fix leaks, support rulemaking and development of local emission reduction plans, and determine emission compliance.