



November 2020

AIR POLLUTION

Opportunities to Better Sustain and Modernize the National Air Quality Monitoring System

Accessible Version

GAO Highlights

Highlights of [GAO-21-38](#), a report to congressional requesters

Why GAO Did This Study

The national ambient air quality monitoring system shows that the United States has made progress in reducing air pollution but that risks to public health and the environment continue in certain locations. The system consists of sites that measure air pollution levels around fixed locations across the country using specific methods. Since the system began in the 1970s, air quality concerns have changed—such as increased concern about the health effects of air toxics.

GAO was asked to evaluate the national air quality monitoring system. This report examines the role of the system and how it is managed, challenges in managing the system and actions to address them, and needs for additional air quality information and actions to address challenges in meeting those needs.

GAO reviewed literature, laws, and agency documents; conducted a demonstration of low-cost sensors; and interviewed EPA officials, selected state and local officials, representatives from air quality associations, and stakeholders.

What GAO Recommends

GAO is making two recommendations for EPA to (1) establish an asset management framework for the monitoring system that includes key characteristics and (2) develop an air quality monitoring modernization plan that aligns with leading practices. In written comments on the report, EPA generally agreed with the recommendations.

View [GAO-21-38](#). For more information, contact J. Alfredo Gómez at (202) 512-3841 or gomezj@gao.gov.

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AIR POLLUTION

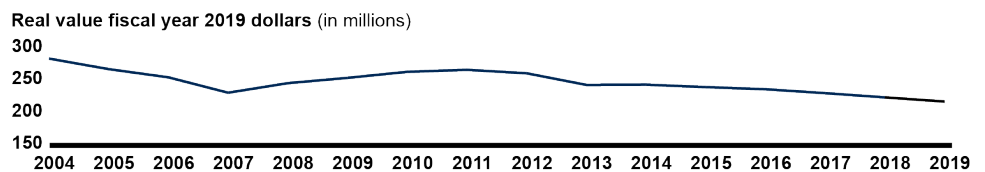
Opportunities to Better Sustain and Modernize the National Air Quality Monitoring System

What GAO Found

The ambient air quality monitoring system is a national asset that provides standardized information for implementing the Clean Air Act and protecting public health. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state and local agencies cooperatively manage the system, with each playing different roles in design, operation, oversight, and funding. For example, EPA establishes minimum requirements for the system, and state and local agencies operate the monitors and report data to EPA.

Officials from EPA and selected state and local agencies identified challenges related to sustaining the monitoring system. For example, they said that infrastructure is aging while annual EPA funding for state and local air quality management grants, which cover monitoring, has decreased by about 20 percent since 2004 after adjusting for inflation (see fig.). GAO found inconsistencies in how EPA regions have addressed these challenges. GAO's prior work has identified key characteristics of asset management, such as identifying needed resources and using quality data to manage infrastructure risks, which can help organizations optimize limited resources. By developing an asset management framework that includes such characteristics, EPA could better target limited resources toward the highest priorities for consistently sustaining the system.

Annual Inflation-Adjusted EPA Funding for State and Local Air Quality Management Grants



Source: GAO analysis of Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, data. | GAO-21-38

Air quality managers, researchers, and the public need additional information so they can better understand and address the health risks from air pollution, according to GAO's review of literature and interviews GAO conducted. These needs include additional information on (1) air toxics to understand health risks in key locations such as near industrial facilities; and (2) how to use low-cost sensors to provide real-time, local-scale air quality information. EPA and state and local agencies face persistent challenges meeting such air quality information needs, including challenges in understanding the performance of low-cost sensors. GAO illustrated this challenge by collecting air quality data from low-cost sensors and finding variability in their performance. EPA has strategies aimed at better meeting the additional air quality information needs of managers, researchers, and the public, but the strategies are outdated and incomplete. For example, they do not clearly define roles for meeting additional information needs. GAO's prior work on asset management suggests that a more strategic approach could help EPA modernize the system to better meet the additional information needs. By developing a modernization plan that aligns with leading practices for strategic planning and risk management, such as establishing modernization goals and roles, EPA could better ensure that the system meets the additional information needs of air quality managers, researchers, and the public and is positioned to protect public health.

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Abbreviations

AQI	Air Quality Index
CASTNET	Clean Air Status and Trends Network
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSN	PM _{2.5} Chemical Speciation Network
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
IMPROVE	Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments
IRIS	Integrated Risk Information System
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NADP	National Atmospheric Deposition Program
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATTS	National Air Toxics Trends Stations
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
PAMS	Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations
PFAS	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers in diameter
PM ₁₀	particulate matter less than or equal to 10 micrometers in diameter
SLAMS	State and Local Air Monitoring Stations

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November 12, 2020

The Honorable Thomas Carper
Ranking Member
Committee on Environment and Public Works
United States Senate

The Honorable Sheldon Whitehouse
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Clean Air and Nuclear Safety
Committee on Environment and Public Works
United States Senate

The Honorable Susan Collins
United States Senate

Data from the national ambient air quality monitoring system show that the United States has made significant progress in reducing air pollution levels since the 1970s but that air pollution continues to harm public health and the environment in certain locations.¹ The monitoring system consists of sites that measure air pollution levels around fixed locations across the country using methods and quality assurance procedures approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Air quality managers, researchers, and the public use data from the national ambient air quality monitoring system to characterize levels of pollution, study the human health and ecological effects of air pollution, develop strategies to reduce adverse health effects, and demonstrate progress in addressing air quality issues over time.

EPA oversees the national ambient air quality monitoring system, and state, local, and tribal air monitoring agencies generally own the

¹“Ambient air” means that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access. 40 C.F.R. § 50.1(e).

equipment at the sites within the monitoring system.² In fiscal year 2020, EPA provided about \$225 million for air quality management programs that included ambient air monitoring, according to EPA data. By comparison, the nation's ambient air quality monitoring system informs regulatory and compliance decisions that have associated costs and benefits totaling billions of dollars, including the costs of strategies for reducing air pollution and the benefits associated with reducing adverse health and ecological effects from poor air quality.

Air quality concerns have changed since the national ambient air quality monitoring system was established by amendments to the Clean Air Act in the 1970s.³ For example, concerns have emerged about issues such as the health effects of air toxics; the localized effects of currently unregulated pollutants; and the international transport of pollutants from regions with emerging economies, such as East Asia. Finally, technologies for measuring air quality monitoring—including sensors and satellites—have improved since the inception of the nation's air quality monitoring system, providing opportunities to enhance information on air quality.

You asked us to evaluate the national ambient air quality monitoring system. This report examines (1) the role that the national ambient air quality monitoring system plays in managing air quality and how EPA and state and local agencies manage the system; (2) the challenges that EPA and selected state and local agencies face in managing the national ambient air quality monitoring system and the extent to which EPA has addressed and could better address these challenges; (3) what additional air quality monitoring information could help meet the needs of air quality managers, researchers, and the public; and (4) the challenges EPA and selected state and local agencies face in meeting air quality information needs and the extent to which EPA has addressed and could better address these challenges.

²The scope of this report does not include air quality monitoring on tribal lands. A 1998 EPA rule specifies the Clean Air Act provisions for which it is appropriate to treat Indian tribes in the same manner as states, establishes the requirements that Indian tribes must meet if they choose to seek such treatment, and provides for awards of federal financial assistance to tribes to address air quality problems. 63 Fed. Reg. 7254 (Feb. 12, 1998). We have ongoing work related to EPA grants for tribes and have identified air quality management on tribal lands as an area for potential future work. See app. I for additional information on this and other potential future oversight work related to air quality issues.

³42 U.S.C. §7401 et seq. The Clean Air Act was also significantly amended in 1977 and 1990.

To address our objectives, we reviewed relevant documents and literature. Specifically, we identified and reviewed federal laws and regulations governing the national ambient air quality monitoring system; EPA reports, guidance, and information on the oversight and operation of the monitoring system; and 10 studies and articles, identified in a literature review, which discussed the performance of the monitoring system or emerging air pollution issues.

We also conducted a series of interviews with knowledgeable federal, state, and local officials and representatives from air quality associations.⁴ We interviewed knowledgeable EPA officials from the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards within the Office of Air and Radiation; the Office of Research and Development; and six regional offices. We selected EPA regional offices in areas across the country with different characteristics that might be associated with a range of monitoring needs and considerations, such as different air quality concerns and population densities. We also conducted semistructured interviews with officials from 14 state and local air quality monitoring agencies within the selected EPA regions.⁵ We selected state and local agencies to include jurisdictions with a range of characteristics potentially affecting the design and operation of their air quality monitoring networks, such as different air quality issues, population densities, and approaches to air toxics monitoring. Our findings from these interviews cannot be generalized to other EPA regions, states, or localities we did not include in our review. Finally, we interviewed representatives from the two national and six regional associations of state and local air quality agencies that represent state and local areas across the country.

In addition, we used other methodologies to address specific objectives. To examine the extent to which EPA could better address challenges in

⁴To identify the number of interviewees who expressed particular views, we use the following modifiers throughout the report: “some” represents two to four interviewees, “several” represents five to eight interviewees, and “many” represents nine or more interviewees. We considered officials from a state or local agency or representatives from a national or regional association to be one interviewee, even though multiple officials or representatives may have participated in the interview.

⁵Tribal governments also partner with EPA to manage monitoring sites that are located on tribal lands. According to the National Tribal Air Association, which was founded in 2002 through an EPA grant, 88 tribes operated air monitors in 2020. The scope of this report does not include tribes’ management of air quality monitoring programs, and we did not interview tribal air quality agencies for this report. We have ongoing work related to EPA grants for tribes and have identified air quality management on tribal lands as an area for potential future work (see app. I).

managing the monitoring system and meeting air quality information needs, we also reviewed our past work on asset management, strategic planning, and risk management. To identify what additional air quality monitoring information could help meet the needs of air quality managers, researchers, and the public, we also interviewed 10 knowledgeable stakeholders, selected based on their experience using air quality information and their knowledge about the extent to which the monitoring system produces needed air quality information. These stakeholders included representatives of organizations focused on the health effects of air pollution; academic faculty; and individuals from the private sector who could discuss modern technologies for measuring air quality, including low-cost sensor technologies. Our findings from these interviews cannot be generalized to other stakeholders we did not interview. Finally, to help identify challenges in meeting air quality information needs, we also conducted our own demonstration of sensor technologies by purchasing five low-cost air quality sensors and deploying them outside of the GAO building in Washington, D.C. For additional details on our scope and methodology, see appendix II.

We conducted this performance audit from March 2018 to November 2020 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

Background

This section describes the categories of air pollutants regulated under the Clean Air Act and national air quality trends and issues.

Air Pollutants Defined by the Clean Air Act

The Clean Air Act provides the framework for protecting air quality in the United States.⁶ Under the Clean Air Act, EPA sets different types of

⁶The purposes of the Clean Air Act are to, among other things, to protect and enhance the quality of the nation's air resources so as to promote the public health and welfare and the productive capacity of its population. 42 U.S.C. § 7401(b)(1).

limits—ambient air standards and emissions standards—for two categories of air pollutants.

The first category—the “criteria” pollutants for which EPA has established standards for the allowable levels of each pollutant in the ambient air—includes carbon monoxide, lead, ozone, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide.⁷ EPA sets these allowable standards—called the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)—at levels intended to protect public health, including the health of susceptible and vulnerable populations such as people with asthma, children, and elderly people.⁸ Using information collected by the national ambient air quality monitoring system, EPA classifies a geographic area that does not meet the NAAQS for a criteria pollutant as a “nonattainment” area. When an area is in nonattainment, the Clean Air Act requires that the relevant air quality management agency develop plans to reduce air pollution to help bring the area into attainment.

The criteria pollutants are commonly found throughout the United States and can harm public health, harm the environment, and cause property damage. Some criteria pollutants, such as sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, and lead, can be directly emitted from sources such as power plants, factories, and motor vehicles. Particulate matter can be emitted directly from a source, such as a construction site, smokestack, or fire, or formed in the atmosphere from the combination of so-called “precursor” chemicals such as nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide. Ozone forms in the atmosphere from the combination of precursors emitted from sources such as motor vehicles and refineries in the presence of sunlight.⁹

⁷EPA calls these “criteria” air pollutants because EPA sets the standards based on health-based criteria, which are characterizations of the latest scientific information regarding their effects on health or welfare. EPA has established standards for two different sizes of particulate matter: particulate matter less than or equal to 10 micrometers in diameter, known as PM₁₀, and particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers in diameter, known as PM_{2.5}.

⁸In addition, EPA sets “secondary standards” to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects associated with the presence of such air pollutant in the ambient air.

⁹Ozone precursors include oxides of nitrogen, which are emitted from sources including automobiles and power plants, and volatile organic compounds, which are emitted from sources including refineries and chemical plants. Both PM_{2.5} and ozone are referred to as secondary pollutants because they are formed as a result of atmospheric reactions.

The second category of pollutants currently includes 187 pollutants listed under the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments and subsequent EPA regulations as “hazardous air pollutants.”¹⁰ EPA also refers to these pollutants as “air toxics.”¹¹ For air toxics, EPA has not established ambient air standards but regulates them by establishing standards that limit the amount of emissions allowed from individual pollution sources. The 1990 Clean Air Act amendments required EPA to identify categories of industrial sources for the listed air toxics and require the sources to take such measures as installing emissions controls or changing production processes to meet the emissions standards. The 1990 amendments also require EPA to evaluate the remaining health risks in each source category once emissions limits are met, to determine whether the standards sufficiently protect public health.

Air toxics are pollutants known to cause or suspected of causing cancer, birth defects, reproduction problems, and other serious illnesses. Air toxics include pollutants such as benzene, found in gasoline, and methylene chloride, which a number of industries use as a solvent and paint stripper.¹² The health risks of air toxics can vary considerably. Therefore, small quantities of more harmful pollutants can pose greater health risks than large quantities of less harmful pollutants. Air toxics can originate from stationary sources such as factories, refineries, and power plants; mobile sources such as cars, trucks, and buses; and indoor sources such as some building materials and cleaning solvents.

¹⁰For a list of these pollutants, see EPA, *Initial List of Hazardous Air Pollutants with Modifications*, accessed August 6, 2020, <https://www.epa.gov/haps/initial-list-hazardous-air-pollutants-modifications>. On June 18, 2020, EPA published a notice in the *Federal Register* granting petitions to add one additional air toxic—1-bromopropane, a solvent used in electronics and metal cleaning, surface coatings, and dry cleaning—to the list of regulated hazardous air pollutants. Next, EPA will take a separate regulatory action to add 1-bromopropane to the list, increasing the total number of listed air toxics to 188.

¹¹EPA uses the term “hazardous air pollutants” for air toxics that are specifically listed as relevant to programs in the Clean Air Act. Some air toxics are not included on the list of hazardous air pollutants.

¹²Some air toxics are also precursors to ozone formation. In addition, lead compounds are air toxics, while lead is a criteria pollutant.

National Air Quality Trends and Issues

For criteria pollutants, since the passage of the Clean Air Act in 1970, data reported by the national ambient air quality monitoring system has shown improvements in the nation's air quality. In its 2020 report on national air quality trends, EPA reported that nationally, criteria air pollutant levels have dropped significantly since 1990.¹³ For example, according to the 2020 report, national averages of carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide have declined by 78 and 90 percent, respectively, since 1990.¹⁴ Cleaner-burning cars and trucks have led to the declines in carbon monoxide levels, while reductions in emissions from coal-fired power plants have contributed to declines in sulfur dioxide levels.

Even though the levels of criteria pollutants have declined nationally in the past few decades, EPA reported in 2020 that some pollutants continue to pose serious air quality problems in areas of the United States. For example, many areas of the country remain out of attainment of the NAAQS for ozone (fig. 1 shows ozone nonattainment areas).¹⁵ According to an EPA report based on 2010 population data, approximately 130 million people in the United States live in a nonattainment area for at least one of the criteria pollutants, which amounts to around 40 percent of the U.S. population.¹⁶

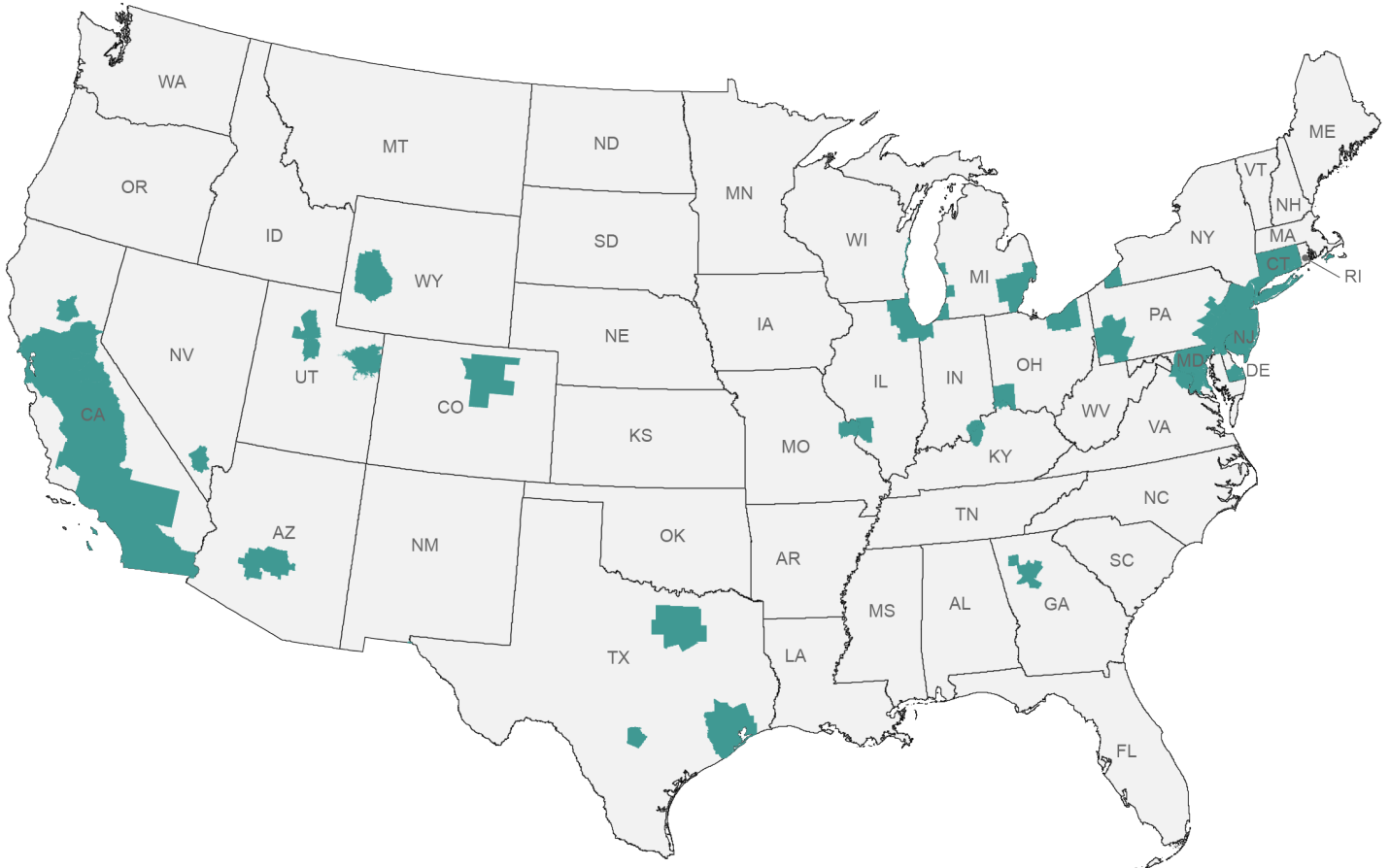
¹³EPA, *Our Nation's Air*, accessed September 10, 2020. <https://www.epa.gov/air-trends>.

¹⁴Measured as 8-hour averages of carbon monoxide and 1-hour averages of sulfur dioxide.

¹⁵In addition, some areas of the country remain in nonattainment of the NAAQS for particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM_{2.5}), sulfur dioxide, lead, and particulate matter less than or equal to 10 micrometers in diameter (PM₁₀). Since 2010, there have been no areas in nonattainment of the NAAQS for carbon monoxide or nitrogen dioxide. A particle 2.5 micrometers in diameter is about 30 times smaller than the diameter of an average human hair.

¹⁶This information was current as of June 30, 2020. EPA, *Summary Nonattainment Area Population Exposure Report*, accessed July 31, 2020. <https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/popexp.html>.

Figure 1: Nonattainment Areas for the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)



Source: GAO analysis of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) data. | GAO-21-38

Note: The map shows areas in nonattainment based on EPA data as of September 2, 2020. The areas shown on the map were designated as nonattainment areas for either the 2008 ozone NAAQS (75 parts per billion (ppb), averaged over 8 hours) or the 2015 ozone NAAQS (70 ppb, averaged over 8 hours). EPA estimates that, based on 2010 population data, approximately 122 million people live in an area in nonattainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

For air toxics, EPA’s 2014 *National Air Toxics Assessment* found that, nationwide, total emissions of air toxics were declining and that available monitoring data showed average levels of some air toxics trending downward.¹⁷ However, pollution from air toxics has raised public health concerns about air quality in communities across the country, and the

¹⁷EPA, *2014 National Air Toxics Assessment*, accessed April 9, 2020. <https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment/2014-national-air-toxics-assessment>. The *2014 National Air Toxics Assessment* was released in August 2018. The assessment uses air toxics emissions data from 2014.

2014 National Air Toxics Assessment identified many communities facing elevated health risks from air toxics. The pollutants driving risks across the country included benzene, ethylene oxide, and formaldehyde, which are used or produced in industrial facilities such as oil and gas wells, medical sterilization facilities, and incinerators.

The Air Quality Monitoring System Is a National Asset That Provides Information for Protecting Public Health and Is Cooperatively Managed by EPA and State and Local Agencies

The national ambient air quality monitoring system is a national asset that provides standardized information across the country that is essential for Clean Air Act compliance and other efforts to manage public health risks. EPA and state and local agencies cooperatively manage the monitoring system and play different roles in its design, operation, oversight, and funding.

The Air Quality Monitoring System Is a National Asset That Provides Standardized Information for Implementing the Clean Air Act and Understanding Public Health Risks

The ambient air quality monitoring system is a national asset, according to literature we reviewed, stakeholders, and officials from EPA and selected state and local agencies. It provides value to the nation by (1) producing standardized information across the country through a suite of networks and (2) supporting Clean Air Act implementation and the understanding of public health risks from air pollution.¹⁸

¹⁸While not specifically defined as such, the monitoring system has characteristics of critical infrastructure, including that it is essential in the protection of national public health. The Department of Homeland Security's *2013 National Infrastructure Protection Plan* defines critical infrastructure as those assets, systems, and networks that underpin American society. Department of Homeland Security, *National Infrastructure Protection Plan 2013: Partnering for Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience* (Washington, D.C.: 2013).

The Monitoring System Provides Standardized Air Quality Information across the Country through a Suite of Networks

The ambient air quality monitoring system provides standardized information across the country through a suite of networks focused on different air quality issues. The networks have common methods for producing data at their monitoring sites, allowing the comparison of data across the country to provide a national perspective of various air quality issues.¹⁹ Table 1 describes the networks within the national ambient air quality monitoring system: (1) required State and Local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS) networks, which measure levels of the criteria pollutants and the precursor pollutants that mix to form criteria pollutants; (2) voluntary networks designed to measure air toxics, including a national network for establishing trends in air toxics and state and local networks designed to target specific concerns about air toxics; and (3) specialized networks focused on certain pollution issues, such as visibility and deposition of pollutants from the atmosphere into ecosystems.

¹⁹Certain state and local air toxics monitoring programs use common methods for producing data. However, since these are not required networks, the use of common methods across all state and local air toxics monitoring is not assured.

Table 1: National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System

Network	Purpose	Start year	No. of sites ^a
State and Local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS) network			
Criteria pollutant networks	Provide air pollution data to the general public in a timely manner; support compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and emissions strategy development, and support air pollution research studies.	1980	4,300+
Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS)	Measure ozone precursors to better characterize the nature and extent of ozone problems in nonattainment areas.	1994	69
PM _{2.5} Chemical Speciation Network (CSN)	Provide data on the chemical composition of particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM _{2.5}) to assess trends, develop emissions control strategies, and support health studies, among other things.	2002	154
Near-Road NO ₂ Network	Measure nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) and other pollutants near roads in larger urban areas where peak hourly levels are expected to occur.	2010	74
National Core (NCORE) network	Support air quality model evaluations, long-term health assessments, compliance through comparison to the NAAQS, and ecosystem assessments.	2011	78
Networks for assessing air toxics			
National Air Toxics Trends Stations (NATTS) network	Identify trends in air toxics levels to assess progress toward emission reduction goals, evaluate public exposure, and characterize risk.	2003	24
State and local air toxics monitoring	Support state and local air toxics programs and identify geographic areas at high risk.	1985	240+
Specialized networks			
Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE)	Establish current visibility conditions in visibility-protected federal areas, identify emissions sources, document trends, and provide regional haze monitoring.	1985	110
Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET)	Assess environmental results of emissions reductions programs, such as a program to reduce acid rain, and pollutant impacts to sensitive ecosystems and vegetation.	1991	96
National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP)	Provide data on the amounts, trends, and geographic distributions of ammonia, mercury, and other pollutants found in precipitation that can affect the environment.	1978	473

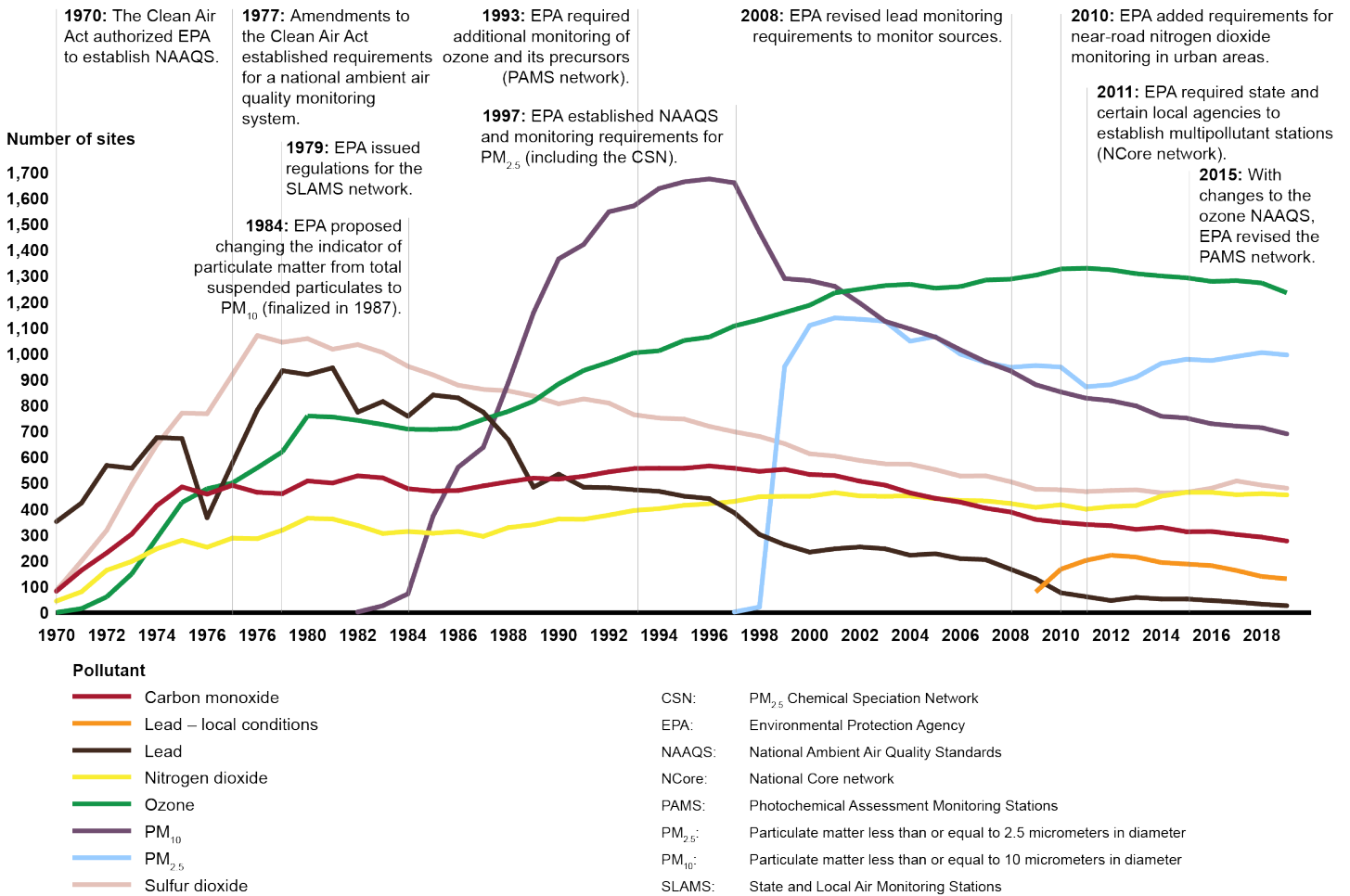
Source: GAO analysis of Environmental Protection Agency information. | GAO-21-38

^aThese numbers include sites on tribal lands that report data to the Environmental Protection Agency.

As shown in table 1, the vast majority of sites within the monitoring system are associated with the SLAMS networks and provide standardized information on criteria pollutants. These networks are required by EPA regulations and have evolved over time in response to regulatory changes under the Clean Air Act, including revisions to the NAAQS (see fig. 2), according to EPA officials.²⁰ In some cases, these regulatory changes resulted in the development of new networks designed to address a particular air quality issue. For example, EPA has issued regulations requiring the establishment of the Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) network to obtain more comprehensive data on ozone pollution, including additional information on ozone precursors. In 2015, as a result of revisions to the ozone NAAQS, EPA revised the PAMS network to expand its geographic coverage.

²⁰The Clean Air Act requires that EPA review NAAQS every 5 years and revise them if the review deems that a change is warranted. According to EPA officials, during these reviews, EPA also reviews the associated air quality monitoring networks and methods.

Figure 2: Number of Sites Monitoring Criteria Pollutants and Key EPA Actions Driving Changes



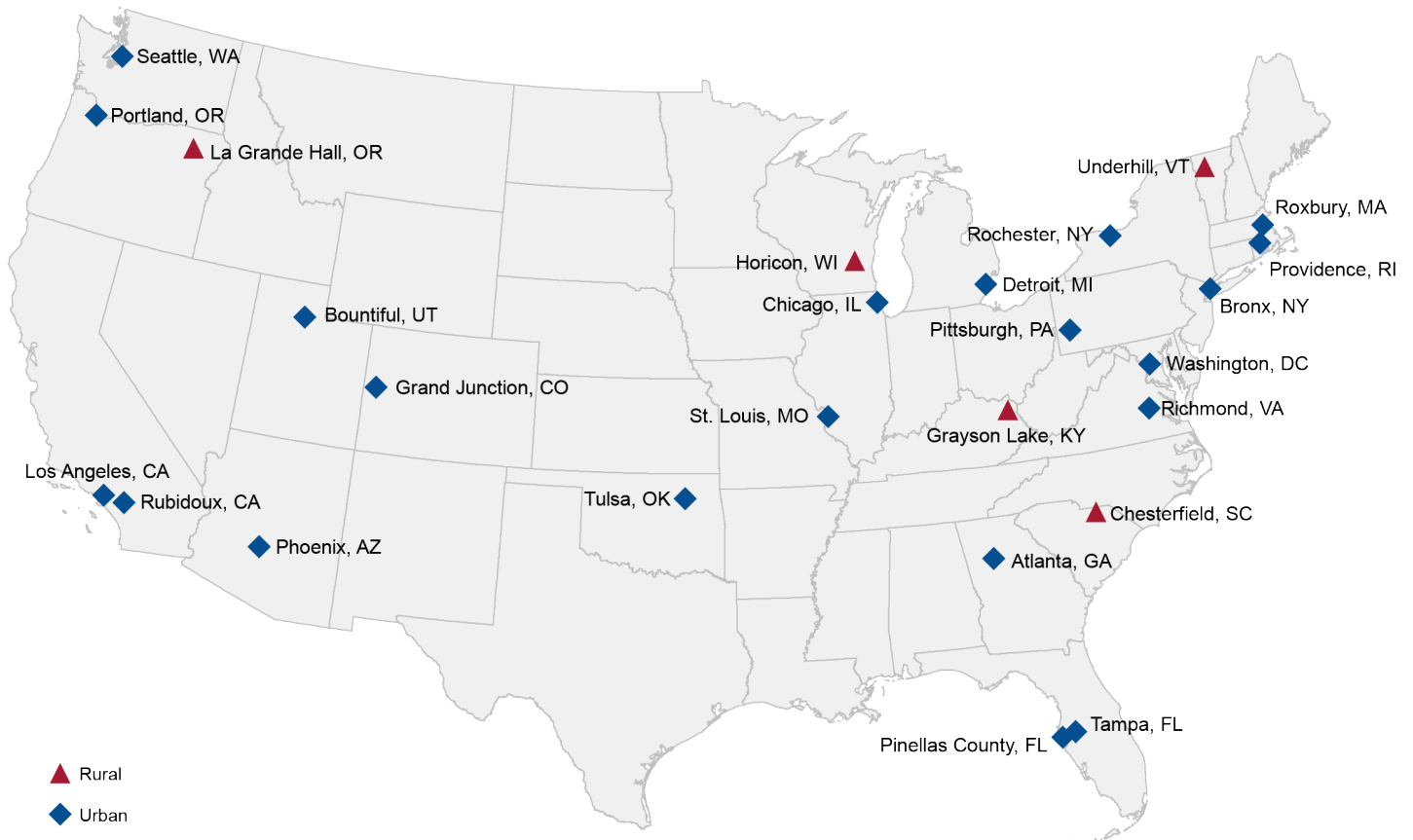
Source: GAO analysis. | GAO-21-38

Note: One monitoring site may monitor multiple pollutants.

For air toxics, EPA established the National Air Toxics Trends Stations (NATTS) network in 2003 to provide information of consistent quality on trends of certain air toxics in a limited number of locations across the country. The NATTS network began with 13 sites and grew to a maximum of 27 sites in 2008. The network currently includes 26 sites at urban and rural locations (see fig. 3). At a minimum, EPA asks that each NATTS site monitor 19 air toxics, including some widespread air toxics that present

potential health concerns across the country, to develop information on trends.²¹ Typically, though, NATTS sites monitor over 100 air toxics.

Figure 3: Location of National Air Toxics Trends Stations



Source: GAO analysis of Environmental Protection Agency data.. | GAO-21-38

Finally, the national ambient air monitoring system includes specialized networks designed to provide consistent information across the country

²¹Specifically, at a minimum, each NATTS site monitors acrolein, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, vinyl chloride, acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, benzo(a)pyrene, naphthalene, arsenic compounds, beryllium compounds, cadmium compounds, lead compounds, manganese compounds, nickel compounds, and ethylene oxide.

on pollution issues in certain environments or ecosystems.²² For example, these networks monitor pollution that impairs visibility in some national parks and wilderness areas or monitors air pollutants, such as mercury, that can affect ecosystems and water quality.²³ While these specialized networks are a part of the national ambient air monitoring system, the remainder of this report does not focus on them because their sites are managed through different mechanisms than the criteria pollutant and air toxics networks.²⁴

The Monitoring System Provides Information Essential for Implementing the Clean Air Act and Understanding Public Health Risks

The national ambient air quality monitoring system provides information essential for assessing Clean Air Act compliance, according to some literature we reviewed and EPA and state and local agency officials we interviewed. EPA's policy is to assure uniform enforcement of the Clean Air Act across the country, and the monitoring system plays a key role in this by providing data for comparison with the NAAQS to determine whether an area is in attainment.²⁵ When an area does not attain the NAAQS, the monitoring system provides key measurements to evaluate strategies for cleaning up the air and to track progress toward NAAQS attainment.

In addition to supporting Clean Air Act compliance, the national ambient air quality monitoring system provides information critical to help air quality managers, researchers, and the public to understand and manage health risks from air pollution, according to some literature we reviewed

²²As shown in table 1, these specialized networks include the Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) network, the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET), and the National Atmospheric Deposition Network (NADP).

²³See app. I for potential additional work related to air quality impacts on ecosystems, which would involve some of these networks.

²⁴IMPROVE is managed by a steering committee of representatives from six federal agencies, four air quality organizations, and three associate members—the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Environment Canada, and the South Korea Ministry of Environment. CASTNET is managed by EPA; the National Park Service; the Bureau of Land Management; and other federal, state, local, and tribal partners. NADP is managed by federal, state, tribal, and local government organizations; educational institutions; and nongovernmental agencies and institutions.

²⁵EPA policy is to assure "fair and uniform application" by all regions of EPA criteria for enforcing the Clean Air Act. 40 C.F.R. § 56.3(a).

and stakeholders we interviewed. For example, information from criteria pollutant networks forms much of the basis for studies on the health effects of criteria pollutants that EPA uses to determine whether new information warrants changes to the NAAQS to adequately protect public health. In addition, information from NATTS and state and local air toxics monitoring networks helps to identify air toxics trends, characterize local air toxics problems, and track progress of air toxics reduction activities.

The monitoring system also provides reliable, “gold standard” information that scientists and others can use to validate air quality measurements for research or test new air quality measurement technologies that further the understanding of health risks from air pollution, according to some stakeholders. One stakeholder we interviewed had created detailed maps of PM_{2.5} levels in the air for a region by calibrating satellite data with PM_{2.5} data that the monitoring system collected. Another stakeholder we interviewed used monitoring system data to calibrate sensors worn by individuals to measure their personal exposure to air pollution.

Finally, the national ambient air quality monitoring system provides some near real-time air quality information for ozone and particulate matter, which organizations and individuals can use to evaluate daily health risks and change behaviors accordingly. EPA reports near real-time air quality information from the monitoring system for locations across the United States on its AirNow website using an Air Quality Index (AQI) (see fig. 4 for an example).²⁶ EPA calculates the AirNow AQI based on monitoring data for ozone and particulate matter and reports it in color-coded categories based on the levels of health concern posed by the amount of air pollution over certain time periods.²⁷

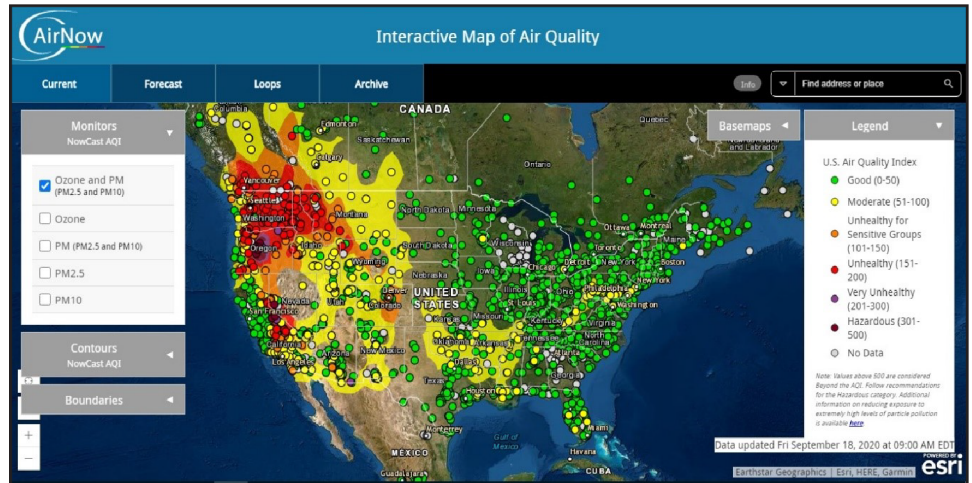
²⁶See www.airnow.gov.

²⁷The categories include good, moderate, unhealthy for sensitive groups, unhealthy, very unhealthy, and hazardous.

Figure 4: Near Real-time Air Quality Information from AirNow.gov



AirNow showing national air quality, June 18, 2020.



AirNow showing the impact of wildfires on national air quality, September 18, 2020.

Source: Environmental Protection Agency (AirNow.gov). | GAO-21-38

EPA and State and Local Agencies Cooperatively Manage the National Air Quality Monitoring System

EPA and state and local agencies cooperatively manage the national ambient air quality monitoring system. The agencies play different roles in managing the system. Specifically, (1) EPA establishes requirements for the design of the monitoring system; (2) state and local agencies design and operate the networks within the monitoring system; (3) EPA coordinates with state and local agencies on monitoring system oversight,

technical assistance, and data management; and (4) EPA and state and local governments provide funding for the monitoring system.

EPA Establishes Requirements for the Design of the Monitoring System

EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards—the office charged with preserving and improving air quality in the United States—establishes requirements for the design of the national ambient air quality monitoring system. For the required SLAMS networks measuring criteria pollutants, EPA issues regulations to establish the minimum design criteria, which include requirements for what pollutants to measure, how many monitoring sites a network needs, and where to locate sites.²⁸

EPA has established different minimum monitoring requirements for criteria pollutants based on factors such as population, pollutant levels, and emissions. The requirements for ozone, PM_{2.5}, and PM₁₀ are based, in part, on a combination of pollution levels and population. For these criteria pollutants, EPA requires that state and local agencies operate a minimum number of monitors based on an area's population and on pollution levels relative to the NAAQS. As an example, for ozone, EPA requires that a state or locality have at least three monitors for a metropolitan area with a combined population between 4 million and 10 million and ozone levels close to or above the NAAQS. By contrast, EPA requires a minimum of one ozone monitor for another metropolitan area of the same size, but with ozone levels significantly below the NAAQS. For other criteria pollutants, the minimum number of monitors required depends primarily on population for nitrogen dioxide, emissions for lead, and both population and emissions for sulfur dioxide.

In addition to minimum criteria for the number of monitors for specific pollutants, EPA has requirements for different types of monitoring sites for each criteria pollutant that state and local agencies must include within their networks. According to EPA documents, these site types are designed to ensure that a state or local agency's network covers specific factors, including (1) the maximum pollutant levels expected to occur in the area covered by the network; (2) typical pollutant levels in areas of high population density; (3) the impact of significant air pollution sources on air quality; (4) background pollution levels and the extent of regional

²⁸40 C.F.R. Part 58, Appendix D, establishes network design criteria for ambient air quality monitoring of criteria pollutants. Appendix D notes that, in some cases, additional monitors beyond those minimally required may be needed to meet monitoring objectives.

pollutant transport among populated areas; and (5) the impacts of air pollution on visibility or other welfare-based impacts, such as vegetation damage.

Finally, EPA establishes the acceptable technologies and methods for measuring air pollution at monitoring sites to ensure that air quality monitoring data collected at different sites are gathered in a consistent manner and are reliable. EPA's Office of Research and Development manages research programs to assess, develop, and validate these methods. For measuring criteria pollutants for comparison to the NAAQS, EPA approves specific methods for sampling and analyzing the ambient air for a pollutant and designates them as "federal reference methods" or "federal equivalent methods."²⁹ For measuring air toxics, EPA develops approved methods for various classes of air toxics.

State and Local Agencies Design and Operate the Networks within the Monitoring System

The national monitoring networks each consist of individual state and local monitoring networks. A state or locality's network may include a combination of SLAMS sites, NATTS sites, and state and local air toxics sites.³⁰ State and local agencies manage their air quality monitoring networks by performing several functions, including (1) designing, establishing, and modifying the networks; (2) purchasing and maintaining monitoring infrastructure; and (3) operating monitoring sites and implementing quality assurance programs.

- **Designing, establishing, and modifying the monitoring networks.** State and local agencies design and establish monitoring networks within their jurisdictions. State and local networks vary significantly in terms of size and scope. Of the networks owned by our selected state and local agencies, the size and scope of the networks varied, along with differences in geographic scale, population, air quality issues, and available resources. As shown in figure 5, the networks of the 14 selected state and local agencies ranged from 10 monitoring sites in the small state of Rhode Island to 148 monitoring sites in the large state of

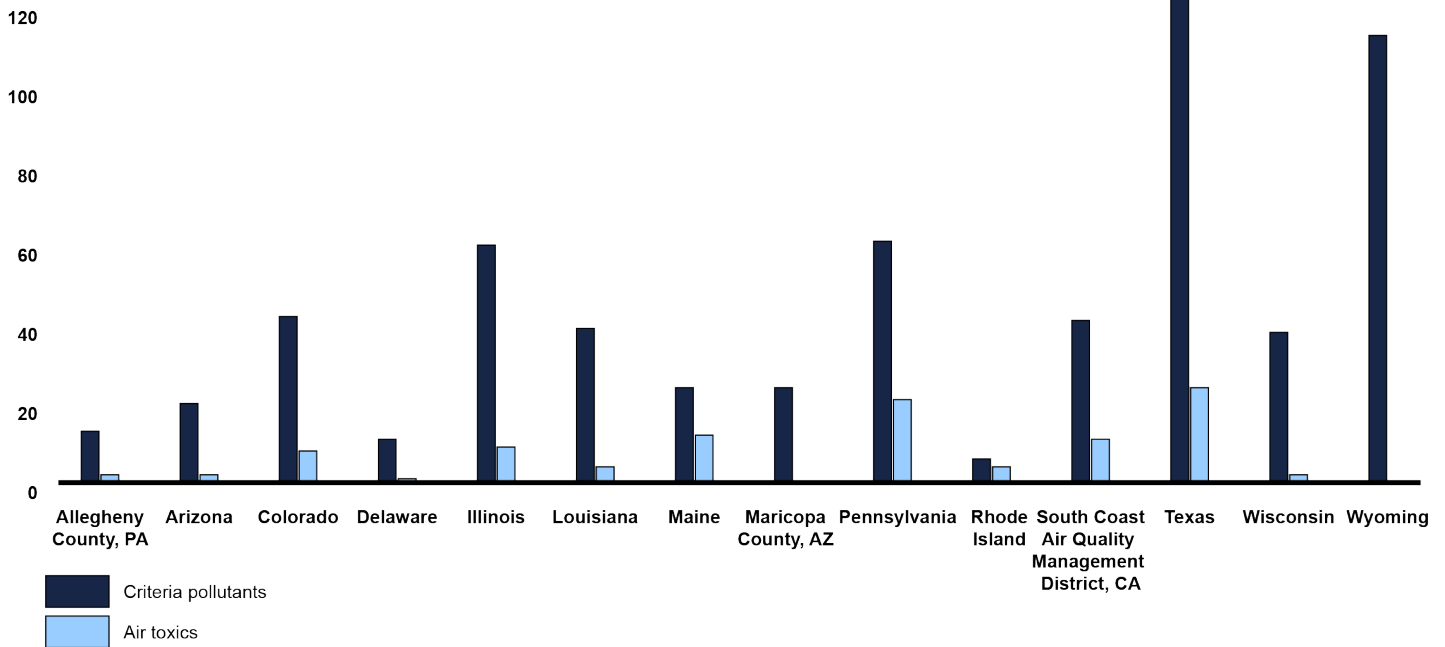
²⁹EPA designates these methods under 40 C.F.R. Part 53.

³⁰State and local agencies may also operate special purpose monitoring sites to fulfill very specific or short-term monitoring goals.

Texas, and they varied significantly in terms of the number of sites monitoring air toxics.³¹

Figure 5: Numbers of Monitoring Sites for Criteria Pollutants and Air Toxics in the Networks of Selected State and Local Air Quality Monitoring Agencies

Number of monitoring sites as of 2019



Source: GAO analysis of information provided by state and local agencies. | GAO-21-38

Note: The data in the figure are based on the number of sites that provide data to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and do not include some voluntary toxics monitoring that is not reported to EPA. Of the 113 criteria pollutant sites in Wyoming, 70 sites are associated with Wyoming's program to monitor particulate matter less than or equal to 10 micrometers in diameter (PM₁₀) at specific industrial sites—including in the Powder River Basin—as a part of their operating permits.

Per EPA requirements, state and local agencies develop annual network plans to demonstrate that their monitoring networks meet monitoring objectives and requirements, including minimum design criteria. In these plans, state and local agencies document proposed changes to their monitoring network design, such as new or discontinued sites, and identify plans for meeting any new EPA monitoring requirements, among other things. State and local

³¹These numbers are based on the number of sites that provide data to EPA and do not include some voluntary toxics monitoring. For example, according to its website, the Texas Council on Environmental Quality receives air toxics data from approximately 100 monitoring sites across Texas, mostly in urban and industrial areas.

agencies must make the plans publicly available and submit the plans to the applicable EPA regional office.

- **Purchasing and maintaining monitoring infrastructure.** State and local agencies purchase and maintain the monitoring infrastructure within their networks. Infrastructure within the national ambient air quality monitoring system includes monitoring sites and the associated equipment. A monitoring site typically consists of a shelter that houses and protects the monitoring equipment. The equipment at a site varies, depending on the pollutants that are monitored at the site, but may include sample collection devices such as filter holder assemblies for particulate matter or canisters for air toxics, equipment that analyzes air samples using EPA-approved technologies, calibration equipment, data loggers, computer systems, and heating and air conditioning systems. Figure 6 shows examples of monitoring equipment at some of the monitoring sites we visited.

Figure 6: Examples of Air Monitoring Sites and Monitoring Equipment



National Core network (NCORE) monitoring site operated by the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality



Near-road monitoring site operated by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management



Equipment for monitoring criteria pollutants operated by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment



Canisters used to collect samples for measuring air toxics operated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources



Particulate matter monitoring site atop a building at the Illinois State Fairgrounds operated by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Source: GAO. | GAO-21-38

State and local agencies make decisions about the type of equipment they will purchase, criteria for replacing equipment, and strategies for maintaining it. Some officials we interviewed from state and local agencies said they often try to purchase most of their equipment from one manufacturer to minimize the amount of training required for new equipment, and look to other agencies and EPA for guidance and information about different types of monitoring equipment.

- **Operating monitoring sites and implementing quality assurance programs.** State and local air quality agencies operate the monitoring sites within their networks. Among other functions, these agencies set up the monitoring sites, including installing equipment, electricity, and communications; develop and implement standard operating procedures; calibrate equipment; and maintain equipment and shelters. State and local agencies also establish and implement quality assurance programs to ensure that their monitoring programs function as intended and meet objectives for data quality.

EPA Coordinates with State and Local Agencies on Several Monitoring System Functions

EPA coordinates with state and local agencies on several functions, including monitoring system oversight, network assessment, technical assistance, and data management, with various EPA offices playing different roles. For example:

- **Oversight.** EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards establishes the quality assurance and oversight requirements for the monitoring system and develops and documents the programs and guidance for implementing these requirements. EPA's regional offices work directly with state and local agencies to evaluate compliance with the requirements through mechanisms that include (1) reviewing and approving state and local agencies' annual network plans to ensure that the networks comply with design requirements, and (2) conducting on-site reviews and inspections—called technical systems audits—of state and local agencies' monitoring programs every 3 years to assess compliance with the regulations governing the collection, analysis, validation, and reporting of air quality monitoring data.
- **Network assessment.** EPA requires that state and local agencies perform and submit to the EPA regional offices an assessment of their monitoring network every 5 years to determine whether it meets the regulatory monitoring objectives, whether new sites are needed or existing sites are no longer needed and can be terminated, and whether new technologies are appropriate for incorporation into the network. EPA

regional offices review the 5-year network assessments to understand how the networks are performing, according to some EPA regional officials we interviewed.

- **Technical assistance.** EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards and EPA regional offices communicate with state and local agencies and provide information and technical assistance through scheduled monthly calls hosted by EPA and quarterly calls hosted by national air quality associations, according to EPA officials. In addition, EPA hosts a biennial national air quality monitoring conference to provide training and presentations on various aspects of the monitoring system.³² Finally, according to EPA officials, staff from EPA's regional offices regularly communicate with the state and local agencies within their regions to answer technical questions and provide support and guidance. Officials we interviewed from all of the 14 selected state and local agencies said their agencies had good working relationships with EPA.
- **Data management.** EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards and regional offices coordinate with state and local agencies to manage the data that the monitoring networks collect. State and local agencies are responsible for collecting, assessing, validating, and delivering air quality monitoring data to EPA. State and local agencies submit most monitoring data quarterly to EPA's Air Quality System—the centralized database for air quality data from the monitoring system. State and local agencies also transfer some monitoring data hourly to EPA's AirNow website, which reports near real-time air monitoring data. EPA's regional offices are responsible for assessing the quality of data from the state and local agencies within their regions, and EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards oversees and operates the Air Quality System and makes air quality information available to the public.

EPA and State and Local Governments Provide Funding for the Monitoring System

The national ambient air quality monitoring system relies on funding from federal, state, and local government sources. While EPA does not track all funding for monitoring, EPA officials estimated, based on their knowledge of state and local agency activities, that state and local agencies used between approximately \$150 million and \$170 million each

³²EPA has hosted this conference in conjunction with the National Association of Clean Air Agencies and the Association of Air Pollution Control Agencies. As a part of this work, we attended the 2018 National Ambient Air Monitoring Conference held in Portland, OR.

year from federal, state, and local sources for air quality monitoring activities. EPA provides federal funding for the monitoring system through grants to state and local agencies under the Clean Air Act for a range of state and local air quality management activities, including air quality monitoring.³³ EPA regional offices administer and oversee the federal grants to state and local agencies. In fiscal year 2020, EPA allocated a total of approximately \$225 million for air quality management grants using two different authorities, according to EPA data.³⁴

First, Section 103 of the Clean Air Act authorizes EPA to award grants for specific air quality-related activities, including research, demonstrations, and training. In fiscal year 2020, EPA allocated approximately \$50 million for Section 103 grants for activities including PM_{2.5} monitoring, operation of NATTS sites, and Community Scale Air Toxics monitoring grants, according to EPA officials.³⁵ Section 103 does not require that state and local agencies provide matching amounts.

Next, under Section 105 of the Clean Air Act, EPA awards grants to state and local agencies for continuing air quality management activities, including developing and operating ambient air quality monitoring networks, developing and implementing air pollution emissions reduction measures, and implementing programs for improving visibility in national parks and wilderness areas. Grants that EPA awards under Section 105 may fund up to 60 percent of the cost of a state or local agency's air quality management program, and they require the state or local agency to provide matching funding for at least 40 percent of a program's cost. In fiscal year 2020, EPA allocated approximately \$174 million for Section 105 grants, according to EPA data.

State and local air monitoring networks are also funded through state and local appropriations, revenue raised through fees and penalties, and other

³³EPA provides guidance on the use of these grants for the ambient air quality monitoring system in its *National Program Manager Guidance – Monitoring Appendix* (see <https://www.epa.gov/amtic/national-program-manager-npm-guidance-monitoring-appendix>, accessed Oct. 30, 2020). According to EPA officials, this document offers direction and sets priorities for ambient air monitoring.

³⁴According to EPA officials, this amount includes funding available for state, local, and tribal agencies. Of this total, EPA allocated approximately \$12 million for tribal agencies in fiscal year 2020, according to the National Tribal Air Association.

³⁵EPA periodically awards Community Scale Air Toxics Ambient Monitoring grants to help state, local, and tribal air agencies conduct air quality monitoring projects to address localized air toxics issues.

sources. According to a representative of the National Association of Clean Air Agencies, on average, state and local governments fund 75 percent of their overall air quality management programs, which include monitoring networks. However, the available sources of funding and the amount these sources provide varies among states and localities. Of the 14 state and local agencies we selected for interviews, 12 received monitoring funding from fees and penalties, five received monitoring funding from state or local appropriations, and four received monitoring funding from other sources such as state grants and industry-supported state funds. Among the 14 selected agencies, the portion of total monitoring costs covered by state or local funding ranged from zero for one agency—in other words, it was all federally funded—to approximately 90 percent for another agency.³⁶

EPA and State and Local Agencies Face Challenges Related to Sustaining the Monitoring System, and EPA Has Opportunities to Address Them More Consistently

Officials from EPA and selected state and local agencies identified challenges in managing the national ambient air quality monitoring system related to sustaining the system. These challenges include declining funding and increasing demands on resources available for monitoring. EPA has initiated efforts that partially address these challenges, but its efforts have been inconsistent across regions. An asset management approach to managing the monitoring system could provide opportunities for EPA to address the challenges more consistently.

³⁶According to EPA officials, state or local governments must provide matching funds when accepting Section 105 funds. The officials noted that the matching funds could be in another program or other acceptable form, but some form of state or local matching must occur.

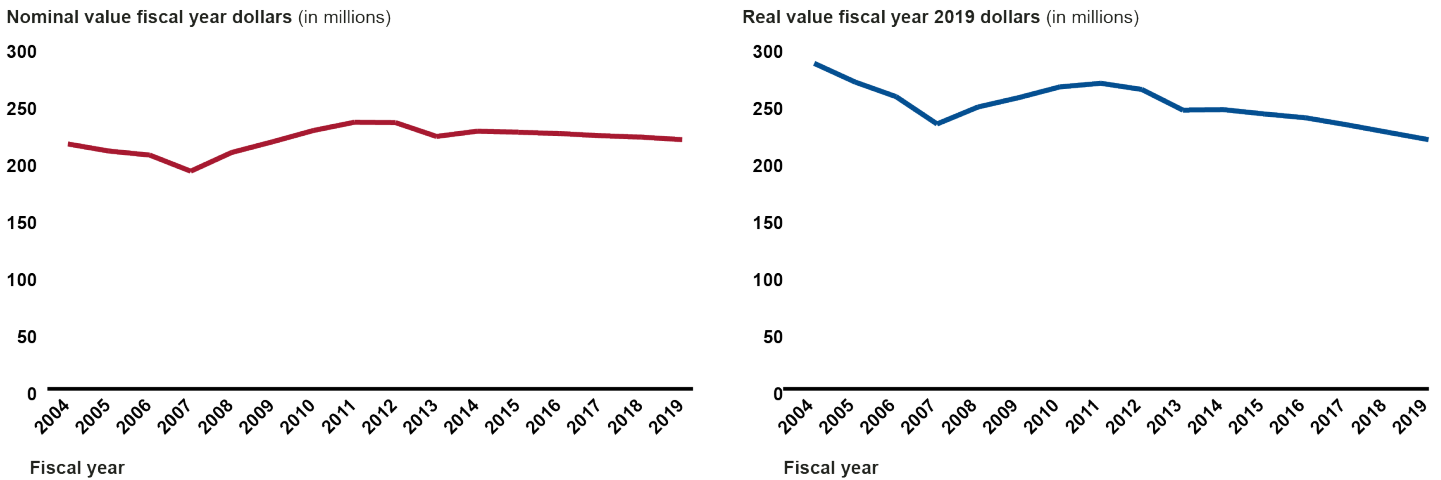
EPA and State and Local Agencies Face Declining Funding and Increasing Demands on Resources as Challenges Affecting Their Ability to Sustain the Monitoring System

Officials we interviewed from EPA and all of the selected state and local agencies and regional air quality associations said they faced challenges in managing the national ambient air monitoring system that affect their ability to sustain it. Primarily, federal funding for state and local monitoring programs has declined by nearly 20 percent in real terms over the past 16 years, and state and local funding for these programs has also generally declined. At the same time, EPA and state and local agencies face increasing demands on these limited resources, including (1) aging monitoring infrastructure, (2) expanded and low-value monitoring requirements, and (3) rising operating costs and competing priorities.

Declining Funding for Air Quality Monitoring Programs

Officials we interviewed from EPA and all of the selected state and local agencies and regional air quality associations said that they face significant challenges with funding for their programs, from both federal and nonfederal sources. First, the annual amount of federal grant funding that EPA provided for air quality management programs, which includes the national ambient air quality monitoring system, has remained relatively level over the past 16 years, varying from a low of approximately \$190 million in 2007 to a high of approximately \$230 million in 2011 and 2012 (see fig. 7). When adjusted for inflation, the amount of federal funding available for these grants declined on average by approximately \$4 million per year between 2004 and 2019, resulting in an approximately 20-percent decrease in purchasing power for state and local agencies over this period.

Figure 7: Annual EPA Grant Funding for State and Local Air Quality Management, Which Includes Air Quality Monitoring



Source: GAO analysis of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, data. | GAO-21-38

Note: The funding presented in this figure includes grants authorized under Sections 103 and 105 of the Clean Air Act. EPA provides this funding for air quality management programs, which includes air quality monitoring. Other activities funded by these grants include states' development of required programs, including air pollution emission control programs, to achieve attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Real values are values adjusted for inflation and expressed in 2019 dollars using the U.S. Gross Domestic Product Price Index from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

In addition, while the portion of monitoring costs covered by nonfederal funding varies significantly by state and locality, such funding has also been limited and declining, according to several representatives and officials we interviewed from national and regional air quality associations and state and local agencies. Representatives from a regional air quality association told us that some states are increasingly limiting the amount of state general funds provided to programs that have a source of federal funding. In addition, most of the 14 selected state and local agencies rely on funding from fees and penalties for their monitoring programs, but some state officials and regional air quality association representatives we interviewed said that funding from permit fees has been decreasing because some of the power plants required to obtain certain permits have been shutting down.³⁷ For example, according to a 2019 report from the Delaware Division of Air Quality, revenue from permits for major air pollution emissions sources decreased from a high of approximately \$4

³⁷Title V of the Clean Air Act requires that major sources of emissions for air pollutants obtain operating permits. Permitting authorities—including state and local agencies—collect fees from the sources required to obtain the permits.

million in 2013 to just under \$3 million in 2018.³⁸ Officials from Delaware told us that their monitoring program relies on permit fees to cover approximately half of the salaries for its monitoring staff. Finally, according to a representative of the National Association of Clean Air Agencies, the economic effects of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic on state and local agencies' budgets will likely be dramatic and are already being felt.³⁹ The representative noted that some state and local agencies have already had to furlough air quality staff due to budget cuts.⁴⁰

Officials and representatives we interviewed from all of the selected state and local agencies and all of the nation's regional air quality associations said that the current funding levels for air monitoring make it a challenge to sustain their monitoring programs and the level of service their networks provide. According to many of these officials and representatives, the funding trends have created a great deal of stress on monitoring budgets. Several state and local agency officials and regional air quality association representatives also said that the funding challenges forced agencies to triage their investments, often at the expense of the programs in the longer term. For example, representatives from one regional association noted that some of its member agencies have had to decide between hiring personnel to maintain needed staffing levels and upgrading to more efficient monitoring technology that could save resources in the longer term. In its budget justification documents for fiscal years 2020 and 2021, EPA has acknowledged this need for such trade-offs by stating that under the funding levels that EPA requested for

³⁸State of Delaware, Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Division of Air Quality, *Annual Title V Fee Committee Status Report: Calendar Year 2018* (Delaware: May 1, 2019). This revenue funds many other state air quality activities in addition to air quality monitoring, including permitting, compliance, enforcement, and emissions inventory. According to officials from Delaware, the agency is seeking \$3.84 million in Title V funding for the next 3-year cycle beginning January 1, 2021.

³⁹The outbreak of COVID-19 was first reported in Wuhan, China, on December 31, 2019. In the weeks that followed, the virus quickly spread around the globe, and the World Health Organization characterized COVID-19 as a pandemic on March 11, 2020. The nation has experienced economic effects from the pandemic as millions have lost their jobs due to the stay-at-home orders and business closures aimed at reducing the spread of infections.

⁴⁰According to EPA officials, in some cases, remaining staff are also being retasked to assist with assignments not related to monitoring. For example, according to the officials, some state and local air programs are housed within health departments, and staffing resources are being reallocated to account for increased COVID-19 demands.

State and Local Air Quality Management grants, “states will operate and maintain their air monitoring networks to the extent possible, balancing competing priorities.”⁴¹

Aging Infrastructure

EPA and state and local agencies face challenges with aging infrastructure and the resulting increases in maintenance and operation costs, according to officials and representatives we interviewed from EPA, state and local agencies, and air quality associations. Officials from many of the state and local agencies said that they had to use monitoring equipment well beyond its design life. In some instances, state agency officials said they were using equipment that was 15 to 20 years old. Monitoring equipment is generally designed to last for around 7 years, according to officials from one state agency.

As equipment ages, maintenance and operation becomes more difficult and expensive. Having old equipment creates such challenges as equipment no longer being serviced by the manufacturer or extra time and resources needed to maintain the equipment, according to some state and local agency officials. According to EPA officials from a regional office, one of the states in its region resorted to shopping on eBay to purchase used equipment parts that the manufacturer had discontinued. Officials from another state agency said that they have to cannibalize decommissioned equipment for parts to keep other equipment running. EPA officials noted that the aging equipment creates a vulnerability and has sometimes directly affected the quality of the data. For example, EPA officials said that several states had to invalidate ozone data for 2015 and 2016 because old calibration equipment affected the quality of the data, leading to significant costs from the loss of valuable data.

Further, equipment using older technologies can be more expensive to operate in the long term, even if newer equipment has higher upfront costs, according to officials from several state agencies. Many state and local agencies continue to use older technologies for measuring particulate matter that require staff to visit the site, collect filters from the equipment, and send the filter to a laboratory for analysis. Equipment

⁴¹EPA, *Fiscal Year 2020: Justification of Appropriation Estimates for the Committee on Appropriations*, EPA-190-R-19-002 (March 2019); and EPA, *Fiscal Year 2021: Justification of Appropriation Estimates for the Committee on Appropriations*, EPA-190-S-20-001 (February 2020).

using newer, continuous methods for measuring particulate matter require no filter or laboratory analysis and provide the additional benefit of real-time data collection. However, officials from several state and local agencies cited barriers they face in moving to continuous methods.⁴² For example, some agencies experienced technical issues with the EPA-approved equipment they purchased, such as having equipment overheat or not lasting over the long-term. Also, equipment using continuous methods tend to read higher levels of particulate matter than filter-based equipment.⁴³ These differences provide a disincentive to switch to continuous monitoring, particularly in areas that are currently below, but close to, the NAAQS, according to officials from some state and local agencies.

The supporting infrastructure for monitoring equipment—such as shelters and data loggers—is also aging. Officials from several state and local agencies noted that some of their shelters were up to 30 years old and in poor condition. Officials from one state agency said that, in some of their shelters, termites and ants are a constant issue and they have had to repair roof leaks with rubber cement and protect equipment with plastic sheets. Officials from this agency told us that the validity of monitoring data could be questioned if the conditions of the shelter affect the operation of the equipment. EPA officials noted that inadequate air conditioning in aging shelters can affect monitoring results, and officials from one state agency told us that air conditioning issues just recently affected a week’s worth of ozone data. Figure 8 shows examples of aging monitoring infrastructure in Delaware and Louisiana.

⁴²In addition, EPA requires that a certain number of filter-based particulate matter monitors be located at the same site as continuous monitors for quality assurance purposes. According to EPA officials, this requirement prevents state and local agencies from moving completely away from filter-based monitoring. Therefore, these agencies must maintain the expertise to run and maintain these monitors and analyze the filters (or maintain contracts for laboratory analysis).

⁴³Specifically, state agency officials said that, when using the manual method, certain types of particulate matter can volatilize from a filter before the filter is collected and sent to a laboratory for analysis. However, they noted that the continuous methods capture this volatile component.

Figure 8: Examples of Aging Monitoring Infrastructure



Exterior and interior of a monitoring site that is over 30 years old operated by the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control



Exterior and interior of a monitoring site that is 25 years old operated by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality

Source: GAO (top) and Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (bottom). | GAO-21-38

While officials from many of the state and local agencies we interviewed said that they faced challenges with aging infrastructure, officials from some agencies said that they had successfully implemented plans to update their infrastructure. For example, officials from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection said they developed a multiyear plan in 2013 to modernize all of the equipment in its network. They said that the agency maintains a database of network asset needs and an asset replacement schedule. According to Pennsylvania officials, this enabled them to replace a significant amount of its assets over the past several years and resulted in a “state of the art” network. Similarly, around 2014, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources faced a staffing shortage due to a state hiring freeze, so officials developed an equipment replacement plan focused on purchasing equipment that could be remotely operated. As a result, according to Wisconsin officials, the

state has a robust equipment replacement and inventory plan and has successfully automated a significant portion of the state's network. This has saved money on staff time that was formerly required to visit monitoring sites and has enhanced safety by keeping staff off of the road.

Expanded and Low-Value Monitoring Requirements

Officials we interviewed from several state and local agencies said that they face challenges implementing expanding requirements from EPA, which place increasing demands on resources. In some cases, EPA has added monitoring requirements without providing additional funds to manage and meet these requirements, according to officials from several state and local agencies.⁴⁴ For example, EPA has required that some state and local agencies implement enhanced monitoring of ozone and its precursors to improve understanding of ozone transport issues but has not provided additional funding.⁴⁵ Some state agency officials told us that enhanced ozone monitoring was important to help understand complex ozone issues, but it would require that resources be shifted from elsewhere. Further, some state and local agency officials told us that EPA has added additional criteria, but not resources, for operating air toxics monitoring within the national NATTS network. For example, in 2019, EPA added an air toxic—ethylene oxide—to the list of compounds to monitor at NATTS sites but did not increase the amount of funding provided to operate the NATTS sites. Officials from one state operating a NATTS site said that the annual laboratory costs for adding ethylene oxide was approximately \$22,250. In some instances, state and local agencies have discontinued operation of their NATTS sites because, in

⁴⁴According to EPA officials, in some cases, EPA has been able to provide funding for the initial purchase of equipment but has not been able to provide additional funding for the ongoing operational costs of the new equipment.

⁴⁵In 2015, EPA revised 40 C.F.R. Part 58, Appendix D, to require state monitoring agencies with "moderate" and above 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas and states in the Ozone Transport Region to develop an Enhanced Monitoring Plan detailing enhanced ozone and ozone precursor monitoring activities to be performed to improve understanding of the ozone problems in the affected state.

part, they became too costly to operate, and the funding from EPA did not fully cover the costs.⁴⁶

In addition, officials from some state and local agencies identified monitoring requirements that consume staff time and resources but, in their view, do not provide significant value. For example, even though the entire country currently attains the NAAQS for carbon monoxide, EPA requires some state and local agencies that were formerly out of attainment to monitor for carbon monoxide to ensure attainment continues, according to EPA officials.⁴⁷ However, several state agency officials we interviewed said that they considered carbon monoxide monitoring a low priority because the ambient levels were so low and the resources could be better used elsewhere.⁴⁸ In addition, several state and local agency officials we interviewed said they must purchase expensive, specialized equipment to meet stringent EPA calibration requirements for criteria pollutants found in their states at low levels.⁴⁹ According to some of the officials, this added cost and effort provides little value, since the pollution levels are well below the NAAQS.

Rising Operating Costs and Competing Priorities

Air quality monitoring costs continue to increase, and monitoring programs compete with other air quality management priorities for limited funding, according to documents we reviewed and several EPA and state and local agency officials. First, some officials told us that modern monitoring equipment technology is significantly more expensive than its predecessor technology. One piece of monitoring equipment can cost as much as \$30,000, according to officials from one state agency. Finally, several state and local agency officials told us that personnel costs can be the largest cost within a monitoring program and, as officials from one agency noted, these costs are increasing. Monitoring program technicians

⁴⁶For example, Texas discontinued its two NATTS sites in 2019. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality officials told us that these sites became too expensive to operate after EPA added quality control requirements and enhanced requirements for the sensitivity of monitoring methods.

⁴⁷These requirements are included in “maintenance plans” that state and local agencies develop to maintain the NAAQS.

⁴⁸Despite generally low levels of carbon monoxide, some regional association representatives and state agency officials said that carbon monoxide monitoring data were also useful for evaluating air quality models.

⁴⁹Calibrating equipment at a particular level helps to ensure that the instrument produces quality data at that level.

need new skills to work with modern equipment and data systems, according to several state and local agency officials. Many positions now require advanced computing skills, and recruiting qualified workers can be challenging if the private sector pays higher salaries. According to several officials from EPA and state and local agencies, impending retirements in EPA and many state and local agencies will likely exacerbate some of these challenges as agencies try to hire staff with the skills to replace them.

Not only have the costs for air quality monitoring programs increased, but the costs and needs of other air quality management programs that use the same limited pool of funding resources have also increased in scope and complexity. For example, due to changes in the nature of air pollution, strategies to reduce that pollution have become more complicated and require more complex modeling, a better understanding of emissions sources, and increased stakeholder involvement. Representatives from one regional air quality association said that this has required that the agencies make trade-offs among air quality management programs.⁵⁰

EPA Has Partially but Inconsistently Addressed Challenges in Sustaining the Monitoring System

EPA has initiated some informal efforts that have partially but inconsistently addressed the challenges that EPA and state and local agencies face in sustaining the monitoring system. Examples of EPA's efforts include:

- **Gathering information on monitoring infrastructure.** To help manage aging infrastructure, some selected EPA regions informally gather information from state and local agencies about the age and condition of the monitoring system's infrastructure. For example, officials from some EPA regions told us that they gather information about the condition of monitoring infrastructure through conversations with state and local agencies or that they informally check to see if their state and local agencies are tracking the condition of the equipment and have a replacement schedule. Also, officials from some regions said that they

⁵⁰According to EPA officials, there are competing priorities at both the federal and state levels. For example, each administration has different priorities at the federal level—such as addressing backlogs of various air quality reviews—that may affect the attention and resources devoted to air monitoring. Similarly, according to these officials, state and local agencies may prioritize certain activities over air monitoring.

look at the age of state and local agencies' monitoring equipment informally during Technical Systems Audits or the annual grant cycle. However, EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards officials said that the agency does not gather comprehensive and consistent information on the condition of monitoring infrastructure across the national system because EPA has not developed an approach for doing so. Some EPA officials told us that state and local agencies' annual monitoring network plan could be an effective mechanism for agencies to provide information on the age and condition of equipment. However, in our review of state and local agency annual monitoring network plans, only five of the 14 plans we reviewed reported any information to indicate the age of some equipment in the networks.

- **Incentivizing investments in continuous monitoring.** To help save resources in the long term, at least one EPA region has informally encouraged state and local agencies to transition to newer, continuous monitoring methods for measuring particulate matter that have lower long-term costs than older methods that use filters, according to officials from some state and local agencies. Officials we interviewed from two EPA regions said they have provided financial incentives for state and local agencies to make the transition by providing more funding for continuous monitors than for filter-based monitors—an effort that was successful in increasing the number of continuous monitors in at least one of the regions, according to EPA officials from the region. However, none of the other regional officials we interviewed reported using such incentives. In addition, EPA regulations require state and local agencies to report in their 5-year network assessments on incorporating new technologies into their networks, which provides a tool for EPA and state and local agencies to consider new technologies.
- **Reducing low-value monitoring.** Some EPA officials we interviewed said they have worked with state and local agencies to reduce low-value monitoring to maximize monitoring resources. For example, officials from Region 1 said their staff collaborated with state and local agencies to look for redundant monitors that could be discontinued, such as monitors in different states that cover the same metropolitan area. In addition, some EPA officials we interviewed said that EPA has worked with state and local agencies to reduce required monitoring of criteria pollutants no longer of national concern, such as carbon monoxide. Some EPA officials told us they were able to help state and local agencies discontinue carbon monoxide monitors by establishing proxy measures—such as traffic counts—that would indicate potential increases in carbon monoxide levels requiring further attention. As a result of these efforts, some state and local agencies were able to free up resources for other program needs. Nonetheless, officials from some state and local

agencies told us that required monitoring they consider to have low value continues to consume staff time and limited resources.

An Asset Management Approach Could Provide Opportunities to Address Challenges More Consistently in Sustaining the Monitoring System

EPA's policy is to assure uniform enforcement of the Clean Air Act, a function in which the monitoring system plays a key role by providing data for comparison with air quality standards.⁵¹ According to EPA officials, EPA has a responsibility to ensure that the monitoring system provides a consistent level of service across the country. However, as noted above, EPA has not consistently addressed the significant funding and resource challenges in sustaining the monitoring system. EPA's prior efforts to implement program-wide strategies that would help provide consistency across the monitoring system have been hindered when the agency had to shift limited resources to other priorities.

Our past work has suggested that employing an asset management approach could help EPA address challenges more consistently in sustaining the monitoring system. Specifically, we reported in March 2004 and November 2018 that asset management provides an approach to managing infrastructure that focuses on optimizing limited funding while sustaining the level of service needed from the assets.⁵² This approach can help an organization develop an understanding of how each of its assets contributes to its success; manage and invest in those assets in such a way as to maximize that success; and foster a culture of effective

⁵¹EPA policy is to assure "fair and uniform application" by all regions of EPA criteria for enforcing the Clean Air Act. 40 C.F.R. § 56.3(a).

⁵²GAO, *Water Infrastructure: Comprehensive Asset Management Has Potential to Help Utilities Better Identify Needs and Plan Future Investments*, [GAO-04-461](#) (Washington, D.C.: Mar. 19, 2004); and *Federal Real Property Asset Management: Agencies Could Benefit from Additional Information on Leading Practices*, [GAO-19-57](#) (Washington, D.C.: Nov. 5, 2018). According to the International Organization for Standardization, an asset is any item, thing, or entity that has potential or actual value to an organization. The International Organization for Standardization defines asset management as "the coordinated activity of an organization to realize value from assets." International Organization for Standardization, *ISO 55000 Asset Management—Overview Principles and Terminology* (Switzerland: 2014). The assets of the monitoring system include monitoring equipment, calibration equipment, computers and data processing systems, and monitoring station shelters.

decision-making through leadership support, policy development, and staff training.

In our March 2004 and November 2018 reports, we identified key characteristics of an effective asset management framework. EPA could more consistently address challenges in sustaining the monitoring system if its efforts better aligned with these key characteristics, such as:

- **Establishing plans to maximize assets and identify needed resources.** As we reported in November 2018, formal policies and plans that tie to an organization’s mission and objectives can help the organization take a more strategic approach in making decisions about assets and identify resources required to implement the plans.⁵³ However, EPA has not established formal policies and plans for managing the assets of the national monitoring system nor has it identified the resource levels needed to consistently sustain the monitoring system’s level of service. The agency has not done so because, as EPA officials noted, EPA has not taken a strategic and nationally consistent approach to managing the system’s assets, along with state and local agencies, in a manner that maximizes the value of limited monitoring resources to meet EPA’s goals and mission.⁵⁴
- **Using quality data to manage infrastructure risks.** As we reported in March 2004 and November 2018, collecting information about capital assets—including age, condition, and level of service—helps managers identify their infrastructure needs and make informed decisions about the assets.⁵⁵ For example, managers can use the data on capital assets to assess risks and set priorities for replacement. EPA officials acknowledged that such a national picture of the condition of monitoring assets would be extremely valuable in managing the system to understand what investments are needed to maintain the system’s desired level of service. However, EPA does not have this national picture because it has not established mechanisms to consistently gather information on monitoring assets across the country.
- **Targeting resources toward assets that will provide the greatest value.** As we previously reported, an organization should identify and

⁵³[GAO-19-57](#).

⁵⁴According to EPA officials, an asset management approach would have to closely involve the state and local agencies where officials would be invested in the process.

⁵⁵[GAO-04-461](#) and [GAO-19-57](#).

target resources toward assets that will provide the greatest value in meeting its mission and strategic objectives.⁵⁶ For the monitoring system, an asset management framework could help EPA more consistently use available incentives across EPA regions to encourage states to invest in monitoring equipment that will provide the greatest value to the monitoring system. Such incentives include those that some EPA regions use to encourage state and local agencies to invest in continuous monitors for measuring particulate matter. A framework could also help EPA use available tools, such as network assessments, to assess new monitoring technologies for incorporation into the monitoring system. EPA officials noted that monitoring resources should be directed to the highest priority needs for sustaining the monitoring system. However, EPA has not been able to ensure resources are directed to the highest priorities because it does not have a comprehensive understanding of the system's investment needs or the costs and benefits of investing in different aspects of the monitoring system.

EPA officials told us that they believe the agency needs to more effectively plan for and invest in sustaining the monitoring system as a national asset in which the public has confidence. By working with state and local agencies to develop, make public, and implement an asset management framework that includes key characteristics such as identifying resources needed to sustain the monitoring system, using quality data to manage infrastructure risks, and targeting resources toward assets that provide the greatest value, EPA could better ensure that limited monitoring resources are targeted toward the highest priorities for consistently sustaining the monitoring system.

⁵⁶[GAO-04-461](#) and [GAO-19-57](#).

Air Quality Managers, Researchers, and the Public Need Additional Information in Four Areas to Better Understand and Address the Health Risks from Air Pollution

Air quality managers, researchers, and the public need additional information in four areas to better understand and address the health risks from air pollution, according to some literature we reviewed and officials from EPA and selected state and local agencies, representatives of national and regional air quality associations, and stakeholders. The information needs are (1) local-scale, real-time air quality; (2) air toxics; (3) persistent and complex pollution; and (4) using low-cost sensors and satellites.

Local-Scale, Real-Time Air Quality

Many EPA, state, and local agency officials; representatives of regional associations; and stakeholders identified the need for more local-scale, real-time information to meet evolving public demands. Some of these officials and stakeholders said that the increasing availability of other types of local-scale, real-time information—such as for traffic and weather—is creating a demand for local-scale, real-time air quality information so that individuals can make decisions to reduce their own risk. According to some literature we reviewed and several EPA and state and local agency officials we interviewed, the monitoring system is unable to meet all such needs.⁵⁷

Specifically, according to these sources, the system is unable to meet needs for information on (1) air pollution hotspots, or local areas of high pollution; (2) short-term air quality changes in real-time; and (3) air quality in rural areas (see app. III for additional details). First, air pollution levels can change significantly from one location to another, and pollution

⁵⁷Currently, the AirNow program uses monitoring data from many existing monitors to create an AQI and help issue air quality alerts to provide timely air quality information to the public. In areas between monitors, EPA estimates the AQI based on the nearest monitors. AirNow calculates an AQI for current conditions based on particulate matter and ozone monitoring data.

hotspots may occur between existing monitoring sites.⁵⁸ In addition, some monitoring equipment in the system does not have the capability to provide real-time information. Finally, in rural areas, the distance between monitoring sites is often much greater than in urban areas, and some rural areas may not have any monitoring.

Air Toxics

The National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine have long identified the need for more information, including monitoring data, to understand the risk posed by air toxics. Specifically, in a 2004 report on air quality management in the United States, the National Academies noted that exposure to air toxics was an important concern that is not well quantified due to limited information.⁵⁹ The report also noted the many unknowns associated with a large number of unlisted pollutants and the development and use of many new toxic substances each year make it challenging for the monitoring system to evolve quickly enough. More recently, in 2019, the California Air Resources Board identified over 800 new substances and proposed they be reported to assess air toxics risk.

According to some literature we reviewed and many stakeholders, officials from EPA and state and local agencies, and representatives of regional associations, specific needs include (1) air toxics information in key locations, (2) more timely information on air toxics, and (3) information on air toxics at low levels (see app. III for additional details). First, many stakeholders, representatives of regional associations, and officials from EPA and state and local agencies told us they need additional air toxics information in key locations near identified cancer clusters, environmental justice areas, industrial facilities, and other potential hotspots.⁶⁰ In addition, according to some of these sources, frequent air quality measurements that are available quickly are more useful for risk reduction and understanding sources. Finally, some

⁵⁸In populated urban areas, monitoring sites can be several miles apart and are often purposely located away from local sources of pollution to help ensure that they represent average air quality. For certain criteria pollutants, EPA requires that state and local networks include a monitor sited to measure the maximum concentration in an area, but these monitors may not capture information on all local hotspots.

⁵⁹National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine, *Air Quality Management in the United States*, The National Academies Press (Washington, D.C.: 2004).

⁶⁰Environmental justice areas are areas where disproportionately high health and environmental risks are found among low-income and minority communities.

methods for analyzing air toxics samples cannot detect air toxics at levels low enough to allow identification of potential public health threats.

Persistent and Complex Pollution

Many officials from EPA and state and local agencies and stakeholders said that they need more specialized information to better understand persistent and complex pollution issues to help identify options for reducing the pollution and its health effects. Understanding persistent or complex pollution issues often requires information that the monitoring system does not comprehensively provide, including information about pollution precursors and their sources, chemistry of the atmosphere, and transport of the pollutants.

Many EPA state and local agency officials and regional representatives of regional associations identified specific needs related to persistent and complex pollution that include information on (1) PM_{2.5} and ozone formation and transport and (2) effects of wildfires on air quality and public health (see app. III for additional details). Although there are programs specifically designed to gather specialized information about PM_{2.5} and ozone, many state and local officials and regional representatives of regional associations told us that they need additional information to help inform emissions control strategies.⁶¹ Also, many stakeholders and officials from EPA and state and local agencies said that they need more information to better understand the complex effects of wildfires on air quality and human health.

Using Low-Cost Sensors and Satellites

Air quality managers, researchers, and the public are increasingly using emerging technologies to obtain information on air quality, but many EPA, state, and local agency officials; stakeholders; and regional representatives said that these users need more information on the reliability and accepted uses of these technologies. These technologies primarily include low-cost sensors—defined by EPA as sensors costing

⁶¹Emissions can mix with other substances in the environment to form other pollutants, so understanding interactions can be important for designing an emissions control strategy for a given area. The PAMS network provides information about the precursors and other factors that influence the formation of ozone, and the PM_{2.5} Chemical Speciation Network (CSN) provides information on the chemical composition of particulate matter, which can help inform emissions control strategies.

less than \$2,500—and remote sensors on satellites operated by agencies such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). In another report, we have provided additional details on the opportunities and challenges associated with alternative air quality monitoring technologies, including low-cost sensors and satellites.⁶²

Low-Cost Sensors

Low-cost sensors are increasingly available as a tool for both government agencies and the public to directly measure air quality because they can be deployed in many locations without significant initial investment. As a result, low-cost sensors have the potential to help meet some of the monitoring information needs that require pollution measurements in additional locations or more real-time data. To demonstrate and understand the use of sensors to gather information, we purchased five low-cost sensors from four different manufacturers and deployed them to measure PM_{2.5} around the GAO building in Washington, D.C. (see fig. 9).

Figure 9: Low-Cost Sensors Deployed on the GAO Building



Sources: U.S. Geological Survey and GAO. | GAO-21-38

Officials from some state and local agencies said that their agencies use low-cost sensors to supplement their monitoring for limited purposes, but

⁶²See GAO, *Science & Tech Spotlight: Air Quality Sensors*, [GAO-21-189SP](#) (Washington, D.C.: Dec. 2020).

some had concerns about the quality of the information they produce.⁶³ In addition, many EPA and state and local officials said that they were aware of community groups, members of the public, private companies, or research groups using low-cost sensors. However, many EPA and state and local officials and regional representatives were also concerned about the need to ensure that these external stakeholders appropriately interpreted and applied information from low-cost sensors.⁶⁴ According to many EPA and state and local officials we interviewed, and as illustrated by our sensor demonstration, the public, government agencies, and researchers need additional information on how to use low-cost sensors and the data they produce, including information on (1) accepted and cost-effective applications of sensors, (2) proper sensor calibration, and (3) proper siting of sensors (see app. III for additional details). For example, as discussed in appendix III, our sensor demonstration illustrated the difficulty of measuring specific pollution levels without properly calibrating the sensors and the need to understand how the siting of the sensor can affect the data it produces to help avoid misinterpretation.

Satellites

Satellites can provide information on air pollutants over large areas, including areas that are difficult or impossible to monitor with traditional monitoring methods. According to some literature we reviewed and some stakeholders we interviewed, remote sensors on satellites currently provide information related to a few pollutants, including ozone, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and formaldehyde.⁶⁵ However, new satellite programs are increasing the availability of information that can be used to understand air quality.

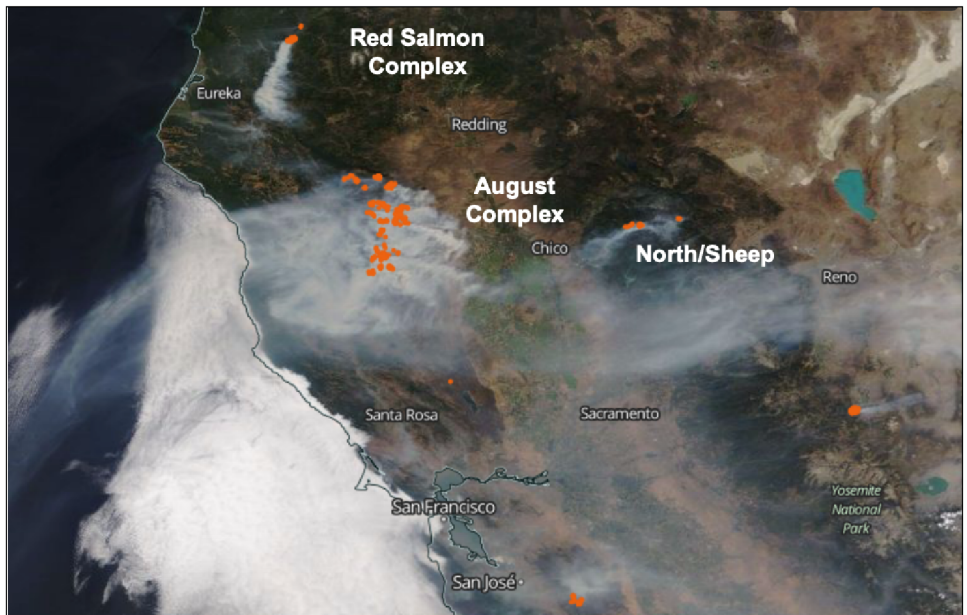
⁶³The sensors have been used for such applications as special studies related to wildfires, identifying sources, and engaging the community on pollution issues.

⁶⁴EPA officials noted that, in some cases, private companies misinterpreted their low-cost sensor data. For example, according to EPA officials, a weather company used an indoor sensor that was mistakenly labeled as an outdoor sensor to describe the air in a particular county as unhealthy.

⁶⁵Sensors on satellites do not directly measure air quality; they generally measure energy reflected from or through the entire column of air above the earth. The data they collect must be processed with algorithms that use measurements from the ground to estimate ground-level air quality. In addition, satellite information is not always available at the scale and frequency that is needed. Some air quality data products are available from NASA and NOAA, but they generally require additional processing steps to be used in analyses of ground-level air quality.

Officials from some state and local agencies said that they use information from satellites to supplement air quality monitoring for limited purposes but said that they would likely increase their use of satellite data if they had more information on appropriate applications. For example, some state and local officials said that they had most commonly used satellite information for demonstrating the air quality influence of wildfires. However, with a better understanding of the applications, some state and local officials said they could also use satellite information to help track long-range transport of pollution, evaluate pollution levels in areas without monitors, and validate emissions inventories. Figure 10 shows satellite information indicating the locations of wildfire smoke in California.

Figure 10: Satellite Information Tracking the Movement of Wildfire Smoke



Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration. | GAO-21-38

EPA and State and Local Agencies Face Persistent Challenges Meeting Additional Information Needs, and a Strategic Approach to Modernizing the Monitoring System Could Help Address Outdated and Incomplete Planning Efforts

EPA and state and local agencies face challenges in meeting additional air quality information needs that persist despite targeted efforts to address them. EPA has strategies aimed at meeting these information needs, but the strategies are outdated and incomplete. Our prior work suggests that a more strategic approach could help EPA and state and local agencies modernize the system to better meet additional information needs.

EPA and State and Local Agencies Face Challenges in Meeting Additional Air Quality Information Needs That Persist Despite Targeted Efforts to Address Them

EPA faces challenges in meeting additional air quality information needs that persist despite targeted actions to address them. The challenges persist in four key areas, which span across the air quality information needs: (1) establishing priorities for air toxics monitoring, (2) developing and improving air quality monitoring methods, (3) integrating emerging technologies, and (4) managing and integrating additional monitoring data.

Establishing Priorities for Air Toxics Monitoring

EPA and state and local agencies face challenges establishing priorities to help meet needs for additional information on air toxics. According to the National Academies and some EPA, state, and local officials, and regional representatives we interviewed, due in part to the large number of existing air toxics, monitoring for them needs to be prioritized. Some state and local agency officials also said that monitoring for air toxics needed to be prioritized because their budgets are mainly used to support

required monitoring for criteria pollutants.⁶⁶ Specific prioritization challenges identified by EPA and state and local agencies, and the targeted efforts EPA has taken to address them, include the following:

- **Identifying air toxics that present the highest public health risks.** Some EPA and state and local officials told us that they have incomplete information about the public health risks associated with air toxics, making it difficult to understand which present the highest risks and might therefore be priorities for monitoring. Officials at some state and local monitoring agencies said that they look to EPA for help with prioritizing what to monitor in their areas.⁶⁷ For example, some EPA and state and local officials said that EPA's National Air Toxics Assessment provides information on potential air toxics risks in census tracts across the country and can inform decisions about air toxics monitoring priorities.⁶⁸ However, the National Air Toxics Assessment has some limitations in informing such decisions. For example, it only estimates risk for a subset of air toxics.⁶⁹ In addition, the results of the assessment are based on

⁶⁶According to EPA officials, this focus on criteria pollutants directly relates to the structure of the Clean Air Act.

⁶⁷EPA has community-scale air toxics grants that are intended to help states implement their priorities but do not establish priorities, according to EPA officials. EPA officials told us that the grant program includes some information about what types of projects will be funded, but these are intended to be broad and have not changed much over the life of the program.

⁶⁸The National Air Toxics Assessment uses information about the toxicity of pollutants along with emissions and monitoring data to assess air toxics risks. EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) conducts assessments aimed at identifying and characterizing the toxicity of chemicals found in the environment. Each IRIS assessment can cover a chemical, a group of related chemicals, or a complex mixture. The U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry and other organizations provide information on toxic substances.

⁶⁹EPA officials noted that this is due in part to varying availability and quality of the data available through the National Emissions Inventory. As a result, EPA counsels against using the National Air Toxics Assessment to compare risks across states. We did not evaluate the quality or coverage of the National Emissions Inventory as part of this engagement.

emissions data from approximately 3 years prior, which limits its value for determining current needs for monitoring locations.⁷⁰

- **Anticipating emerging air toxics issues.** Some EPA and state and local agency officials said that they face challenges in anticipating emerging issues with air toxics and prioritizing monitoring for those air toxics. The officials noted that monitoring for the air toxics associated with such issues has been reactive. An issue that recently emerged with ethylene oxide—an air toxic produced by medical sterilization facilities and other industries—illustrates this challenge. Specifically, in 2017, concerns emerged when a risk assessment identified elevated risks to public health from ethylene oxide in areas around the country where it was previously thought ethylene oxide posed low risk.⁷¹ As a result, EPA added ethylene oxide to the list of monitored pollutants for NATTS sites and scrambled to better understand the risk by shifting staff from other priorities to work on ethylene oxide analyses and measurement methods, according to EPA officials. EPA officials said that they faced challenges in understanding and monitoring per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)—a group of manufactured chemicals—as concerns about emissions of PFAS into the air have emerged in some areas.

Developing and Improving Air Quality Monitoring Methods

Many EPA and state and local agency officials and regional representatives told us that they face challenges with the availability of adequate analysis methods to meet information needs, primarily for air toxics. They said that some existing analysis methods for pollutants are not sufficiently cost-effective, timely, or sensitive. For example, state officials said that laboratory methods for analyzing formaldehyde—a relatively common air toxic—are prohibitively expensive. In addition,

⁷⁰In addition, according to the National Academies, risk assessments are based on single pollutant risk and do not adequately reflect actual risk, which is driven by the mix of pollutants in the atmosphere, including criteria pollutants and air toxics. EPA officials published a joint risk assessment for air toxics and criteria pollutants with a limited scope that suggested integrating risk across pollutants would yield different monitoring and control priorities. See N. Fann, K. Wesson, and B. Hubbell, “Characterizing the confluence of air pollution risks in the United States” in *Air Quality, Atmosphere & Health*, vol. 9 (2016), 293. However, according to the assessment, it may be challenging to fully integrate risk assessments due to differences in how risk is expressed for various pollutants.

⁷¹In this case, a revision to the IRIS value for the toxicity of ethylene oxide was incorporated into the National Air Toxics Assessment, which showed that multiple communities were facing elevated risks. According to EPA officials, EPA’s monitoring program needs better coordination with the IRIS program to maintain an awareness of any health risk values that may be changing.

some state agency officials and regional representatives said that continuous monitoring equipment is not available for some air toxics and is not cost-effective. Finally, as previously mentioned, some monitoring methods do not detect pollution at low enough levels needed to understand health effects.

EPA has programs to improve or develop new monitoring technologies, but these efforts have been targeted to specific monitoring purposes and have not fully addressed the challenges. According to EPA officials, these programs involve conducting in-house research through the Office of Research and Development and funding private sector work to develop technology for specific monitoring purposes, such as developing methods to monitor ethylene oxide and PFAS, and developing sensors for different pollutants or applications, including monitoring formaldehyde and providing information about air quality in and near wildfires.⁷² In addition, according to EPA officials, the Office of Research and Development has updated only one air toxics monitoring method for air toxics in the past 20 years, and needs in this area exceed funding and capacity to address them.

Integrating Emerging Technologies

EPA and state and local agencies face challenges integrating emerging technologies into the monitoring system to help address needs related to real-time, local-scale information and using low-cost sensors and satellites. EPA has undertaken targeted actions to address them, but the challenges persist. For example:

- **Understanding the performance of low-cost sensors.** To meet information needs related to using low-cost sensors, air quality managers, researchers, and the public need to understand low-cost sensor performance. However, several EPA and state and local agency officials and stakeholders told us that users face challenges understanding differences in the quality of data that different types of low-cost sensors produce. According to some stakeholders and EPA and state and local agency officials, some low-cost sensors are considered relatively good at tracking overall pollution trends, while others were

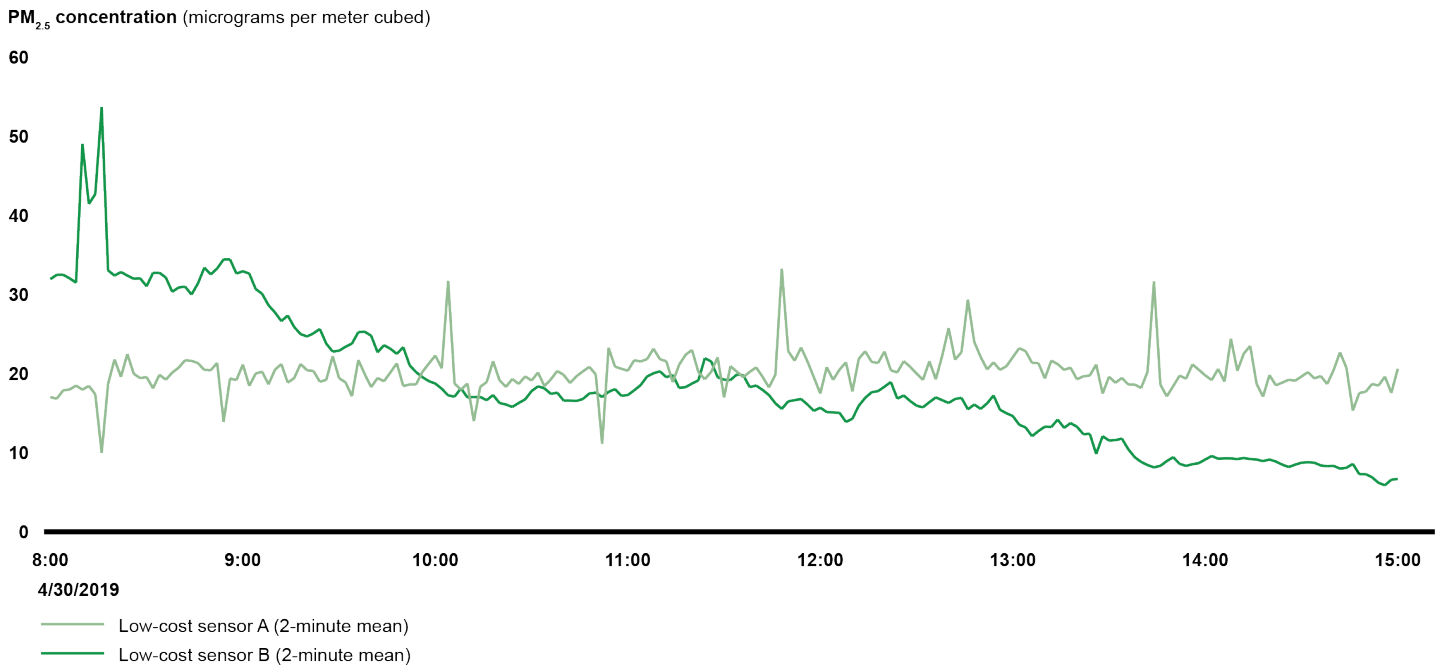
⁷²According to EPA officials, EPA also has a few small-dollar-value research programs related to emerging technology priorities, including the Regional Applied Research Program, which allows state and local monitoring agencies to work with EPA regions to conduct research on the regions' priorities, and the Pathfinder Initiative, which provides initial support for addressing emerging air quality issues to help start work on technical improvements.

described as “random number generators.” Various performance issues with low-cost sensor measurements have been documented, including issues with accuracy, interference from other pollutants, and variable performance in different temperature and humidity conditions. Starting around 2015, EPA’s Office of Research and Development has worked with state and local monitoring agencies to co-locate sensors with EPA-approved monitoring equipment to study the performance of the sensors in specific environmental conditions, using the monitoring equipment as a baseline.⁷³ Our sensor demonstration illustrated that even when two different sensors are located side by side, they may produce different pollution measurements (see fig. 11).⁷⁴

⁷³According to our analysis of EPA data, as of July 2020, EPA has facilitated the deployment of at least 29 low-cost sensor models in 14 states. These include sensors that measure the criteria pollutants and volatile organic compounds, which can be air toxics and precursors to criteria pollutants. For additional information on some of EPA’s projects, see <https://www.epa.gov/air-sensor-toolbox/epa-air-sensor-research-overview>, accessed Oct. 28, 2020. In addition, the South Coast Air Quality Management District conducts evaluations of low-cost sensors.

⁷⁴When measured by EPA-approved monitors, the 24-hour health-based standard for PM_{2.5} exposure is 35 micrograms per meter cubed, and the annual health-based standard for PM_{2.5} exposure is 12 micrograms per meter cubed.

Figure 11: Differences in PM_{2.5} Sensor Measurements from Two Sensors in the Same Location



Source: GAO analysis of GAO low-cost sensor data. | GAO-21-38

Note: PM_{2.5} is particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers in diameter. The data presented in the figure illustrate sensor differences over a short period of time, and this period is too limited to draw broad conclusions.

- Communicating differences in low-cost sensor performance.** Several EPA and state and local agencies said they face challenges communicating to users about the performance of low-cost sensors.⁷⁵ To help ensure that information on the performance of low-cost sensors is available to air quality managers, researchers, and the public, EPA has targeted efforts under way to address challenges in communicating the performance of low-cost sensors. For example, EPA has developed an “Air Sensor Toolbox” that provides information on the performance, operation, and use of low-cost sensors.⁷⁶ In addition, EPA has held several workshops with the goal of issuing interim performance targets to provide manufacturers and the public with a standardized way to

⁷⁵For example, low-cost sensors have different averaging times that do not relate to health-based standards.

⁷⁶See <https://www.epa.gov/air-sensor-toolbox>, accessed Oct. 28, 2020.

compare low-cost sensor performance.⁷⁷ According to EPA officials, these performance targets will provide an interim baseline for organizations that set commercial standards to build off of to develop more comprehensive standards.⁷⁸ However, given that new low-cost sensors continue to become commercially available, communicating the performance of emerging low-cost sensors persists as a challenge, according to EPA officials.

- **Obtaining the expertise and resources to use information from satellites.** Officials from many state and local agencies said that they faced challenges in using satellite data because they did not have staff with the expertise or resources needed to access, process, and analyze the data. For example, measurements from remote sensors on satellites are not directly comparable to ground-based measurements of air quality for a number of reasons and require expertise to interpret.⁷⁹ Some state and local officials said that they would need training or user-friendly tools to build that expertise. Some state and local officials also said that they needed user-friendly information on where to obtain satellite data, the strengths and limitations of those data, and resources to process and interpret available data.⁸⁰ These challenges persist, despite some targeted EPA efforts to facilitate the use of satellite data. EPA has a cooperative agreement in place with NASA that identifies areas of cooperation to improve and facilitate the use of satellite information for monitoring air quality. For example, EPA works with NASA on a project

⁷⁷Performance targets are a set of benchmarks that provide some basis to evaluate the quality information a sensor provides.

⁷⁸ASTM International has standard-setting efforts underway. See ASTM WK64899: *New Practice for Performance Evaluation of Ambient Air Quality Sensors and Other Sensor-Based Instruments* (West Conshohocken, PA).

⁷⁹Remote sensors on satellites provide information for the entire column of the atmosphere above an area on the earth. This information must be processed to estimate a measure of air quality at the ground level if it is to be used for air quality management purposes. Furthermore, satellite measurements represent an average over an area of 1 square kilometer or greater, which is different from standard, ground-based measurements that are taken at one location, according to some stakeholders and literature we reviewed.

⁸⁰The NASA-funded Health and Air Quality Applied Science Team, funded through NASA's Applied Science Program, is a resource available to connect organizations working on air quality with potentially relevant satellite information and tools.

that uses surface-based measurements to validate satellite data.⁸¹ EPA officials are also stakeholders on NASA's Health and Air Quality Applied Sciences Tiger Teams, and an EPA staff member is on detail to NASA.⁸² EPA operates a data access tool, known as the Remote Sensing Information Gateway, which facilitates access to some satellite information, and incorporates some satellite information products into its AirNow platform.⁸³

Managing and Integrating Additional Monitoring Data

EPA and state and local agencies face challenges meeting current data management needs that will likely persist into the future, according to some EPA and state and local officials. Some EPA and state and local agency officials said that the Air Quality System, EPA's data management system, barely meets current data management needs because the architecture of the system—which dates back to the 1990s—is antiquated and inflexible. According to EPA officials, the inflexibility of the Air Quality System makes it hard to make changes to the system to reflect the evolving data from the networks and produce data reports that meet users' needs. Some officials from state and local monitoring agencies identified challenges they face in managing data due to the architecture of the Air Quality System. For example, officials from one state said that that they faced many hurdles working with their state information technology system to create a custom solution that could transfer the data from their monitors to state servers and then prepare it for submission to the Air Quality System. Agency officials from another state said that the Air Quality System was not capable of accepting a particular data set from PAMS sites, so the state was storing the data on a laptop while EPA developed a solution. Some EPA and state and local officials also noted that increasing continuous monitoring for more pollutants will create substantially more data to manage, which could challenge the capabilities of the current system.

⁸¹The NASA Pandora Project coordinates and facilitates a global network of standardized, calibrated Pandora instruments that measure amounts of certain pollutants in the atmosphere. These pollutants absorb specific wavelengths of light from the sun in the ultraviolet-visible spectrum.

⁸²According to EPA officials, EPA and NASA hold periodic meetings to discuss user needs for air quality measurements and to set priorities for incorporating satellite data into air quality management applications.

⁸³<https://www.epa.gov/hesc/remote-sensing-information-gateway>.

EPA Has Strategies Aimed at Meeting Additional Air Quality Information Needs, but the Strategies Are Outdated and Incomplete

EPA has strategies aimed at better meeting the additional air quality information needs of air quality managers, researchers, and the public, including a 2004 strategy for air toxics monitoring, a 2008 strategy for state, local, and tribal air agencies, and a 2013 roadmap for next-generation monitoring.⁸⁴ These strategies included proposals to reconfigure and enhance the monitoring system's assets to better meet information needs, and EPA implemented some aspects of them.⁸⁵ For example, the 2008 strategy described how the National Core (NCore) network, which is now operational, would enhance understanding of the relationship between criteria pollutants and air toxics. In addition, the strategies describe many of the challenges that limit the monitoring system's ability to meet information needs and some steps to address them. For example, in its 2013 strategy, EPA identified the challenge that EPA and state and local agencies face in understanding the performance of low-cost sensors and steps to address them, such as conducting technology evaluations.

However, according to interviews with EPA officials and our review of the strategies, they are outdated and incomplete. EPA's strategies are outdated because they do not reflect additional information needs or changes in EPA's approaches and resources. In particular:

- Some of the additional information needs are not reflected in the monitoring strategies. For example, EPA's strategies do not address the use of remote sensing satellite information for air quality monitoring in any of the strategies. In addition, providing information on the effects of

⁸⁴EPA, Office of Air and Radiation, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, *Final Draft: National Monitoring Strategy: Air Toxics Component* (Research Triangle Park, N.C.: July 2004); EPA, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, *Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy for State, Local, and Tribal Air Agencies* (Research Triangle Park, N.C.: December 2008); and EPA, *Draft Roadmap for Next Generation Air Monitoring* (March 2013).

⁸⁵According to EPA officials, EPA's *National Program Manager Guidance – Monitoring Appendix* offers direction and sets priorities for ambient air monitoring, including outlining the emerging needs identified in NAAQS reviews, while adhering to the themes in the monitoring strategies (see <https://www.epa.gov/amtic/national-program-manager-npm-guidance-monitoring-appendix>, accessed Oct. 30, 2020).

wildfires on air quality is not mentioned in the monitoring strategies. EPA has initiated some efforts to improve air quality monitoring near wildfires and to understand how to use information from remote sensing satellites, but it is unclear how these fit into the overall strategy for meeting additional information needs.⁸⁶

- Some of EPA's current approaches for meeting information needs are not reflected in any strategy. For example, although challenges related to low-cost sensors and steps to address them were included in the 2013 roadmap, they were not included in the 2004 or 2008 strategies, and none of the strategies fully reflects EPA's current approach to understanding and using low-cost sensors. In addition, EPA's strategies do not fully address challenges in meeting information needs, such as establishing priorities for air toxics monitoring.⁸⁷
- Key efforts supporting the strategies were hindered because resources were diverted to other competing priorities. For example, community-scale monitoring grants were a key component of EPA's air toxics strategy for meeting the need to monitor air toxics in key locations. However, according to EPA officials, funding for these grants has been diminishing. The officials said that community-scale grants are the first to get squeezed out when funding gets constrained and, as a result, EPA does not offer them every year.⁸⁸ In addition, over the past decade, the Office of Research and Development's internal budget for air quality monitoring research, including methods development, has remained flat. According to EPA officials, methods development priorities must compete with other Office of Research and Development research priorities for resources. As a result, the Office of Research and Development is only able to take action on some of the monitoring technology research and development needs, and only one air toxics monitoring method has been updated in the past 20 years, according to EPA officials.⁸⁹

⁸⁶In addition, according to EPA officials, EPA has developed the *Wildland Fire Research Framework 2019–2022* to outline research priorities and facilitate coordination with other federal partners.

⁸⁷According to EPA officials, the larger air pollution community is doing a great deal of work on sensors but very little work on air toxics, yet the officials noted that the risk is likely in air toxics.

⁸⁸According to EPA officials, EPA recently selected 11 air toxics monitoring projects to receive funding through the agency's community-scale monitoring grants.

⁸⁹EPA method TO-15A is intended to (1) provide users with basic canister sampling and analysis information, (2) incorporate current technologies, (3) define performance criteria, and (4) recommend other procedures associated with 97 volatile organic compounds that are considered hazardous air pollutants.

In addition, EPA's strategies are incomplete because they do not consistently define roles and measures of success. In particular:

- Some roles for meeting additional information needs have not been clearly defined. For example, the 2004 air toxics strategy and the 2008 strategy do not clearly define the role of state and local agencies in providing input about certain priorities, including development and deployment of new technology. However, EPA officials told us that any successful air toxics approach would require significant input from state and local agencies. In addition, although EPA has better defined NASA's role in helping to meet information needs by signing a cooperation agreement with NASA, EPA does not have a similar agreement with NOAA. Some stakeholders also stated that satellite programs that are relevant to air quality monitoring would benefit from greater EPA involvement.
- Some measures of success in meeting additional information needs are unclear. For example, the 2004 air toxics strategy included a national-level goal of using monitoring to support air toxics problem identification by monitoring air toxics in key locations. Specifically, the community-scale air toxics program was included in that strategy to help improve monitoring in pursuit of that goal. However, EPA did not establish performance measures that help track progress at the national level and has faced challenges in anticipating and identifying problems.⁹⁰

A More Strategic Approach to Modernizing the Air Quality Monitoring System Could Help EPA and State and Local Agencies Better Meet Additional Information Needs

Our prior work suggests that a more strategic approach to modernizing the monitoring system could help ensure that the system better meets additional air quality information needs and retains its value as a national asset. In our November 2018 report on asset management, we identified key characteristics of strategically managing an asset such as the air quality monitoring system, including that continuously evaluating how an agency manages its assets and implementing needed changes can

⁹⁰We have previously reported on key attributes of successful performance measures. For example, see GAO, *Environmental Justice: EPA Needs to Take Additional Actions to Help Ensure Effective Implementation*, [GAO-12-77](#) (Washington, D.C.: Oct. 6, 2011). EPA established that each individual community-scale air toxics grant should have its own performance measures to evaluate the performance of each grant. However, it is unclear how those could be used to evaluate national level success.

optimize the value that the assets provide and ensure that they still reflect the organization's goals.⁹¹ EPA officials said that meeting additional information needs of air quality managers, researchers, and the public would require efforts to modernize the air quality monitoring system. In its strategies, EPA has recognized the need for an approach to modernizing the monitoring system that includes rethinking how best to manage the system to ensure that it reflects current air quality information needs.⁹² However, EPA and state and local agencies face persistent challenges in modernizing the system, and its strategies to modernize the system to meet additional information needs are outdated and incomplete.

Developing a modernization plan that incorporates leading practices for strategic planning and risk management identified in our prior work could help EPA take a more strategic approach to meeting additional information needs. These leading practices and the ways they could help with a more strategic approach include:⁹³

- **Establishing modernization goals and roles.** As we have previously reported, agencies should involve stakeholders to develop goals and strategies to help ensure that resources and efforts focus on the highest priorities.⁹⁴ Given the cooperative nature of managing the national ambient air quality monitoring system, partnering with state and local agencies in developing air quality monitoring modernization goals would help EPA ensure that modernization efforts target the most significant air monitoring information needs while also integrating priorities and emerging issues in different parts of the country. Multiple programs within EPA and across state and local agencies are vital for modernizing the monitoring system. For example, Office of Research and Development

⁹¹[GAO-19-57](#).

⁹²EPA, *Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy for State, Local, and Tribal Air Agencies* (December 2008).

⁹³We have previously reported that strategic planning and risk management can help ensure that an organization identifies and successfully implements strategies to meet its goals and manages the risks that could impede meeting those goals. Our prior reports on leading practices for strategic planning include GAO, *Executive Guide: Effectively Implementing the Government Performance and Results Act*, [GAO/GGD-96-118](#) (Washington, D.C.: June 1, 1996); *Managing for Results: Opportunities for Congress to Address Government Performance Issues*, [GAO-12-215R](#) (Washington, D.C.: Dec. 9, 2011); [GAO-12-77](#); and *Nuclear Weapons: Additional Actions Could Help Improve Management of Activities Involving Explosive Materials*, [GAO-19-449](#) (Washington, D.C.: June 17, 2019).

⁹⁴See, for example, [GAO/GGD-96-118](#), [GAO-12-215R](#), [GAO-12-77](#), and [GAO-19-449](#).

efforts to improve analysis methods can lead to adoption of improved technologies at state and local agencies that better meet new needs for information. By assessing the extent to which relevant programs or activities can contribute to modernization and aligning these activities with one another and the modernization goals, EPA can help ensure that resources are being directed to the programs that will have the greatest impact on achieving modernization of the monitoring system. In addition, involving other federal agencies, such as NOAA and NASA, and identifying their role in supporting modernization of the system could help integrate new technologies, including satellites and sensors, into the monitoring system and better meet information needs.

- **Assessing risks to modernization success.** As we have previously reported, organizations should continuously and systematically assess the external and internal risks that affect the ability to achieve their goals.⁹⁵ Assessing these risks helps organizations anticipate future challenges and make adjustments before potential problems become crises. As previously noted in the report, various events—such as the sudden emergence of ethylene oxide as a national pollutant of concern—have exposed prioritization and technology challenges. A modernization plan with mechanisms to assess and plan for such risks could help EPA better manage these risks and minimize their impact on modernizing the monitoring system.
- **Identifying the resources needed to achieve modernization goals.** We have reported in our prior work that strategies should include a description of the resources needed to meet established goals.⁹⁶ Given the resource constraints on modernizing the monitoring system, identifying the resources needed to implement modernization efforts—such as expanding air toxics monitoring or updating data systems—would help EPA, state and local agencies, and Congress understand the level of investment required to implement various efforts within an air quality monitoring modernization plan, identify potential funding sources, and help ensure that resources are not diverted.
- **Measuring and evaluating progress.** As we have previously reported, performance measures should identify how well an organization is achieving its goals, and managers should use performance information to continuously improve organizational processes, identify performance

⁹⁵See, for example, [GAO/GGD-96-118](#), [GAO-12-215R](#), and [GAO-19-449](#); and Department of Homeland Security, *National Infrastructure Protection Plan 2013*.

⁹⁶See, for example, [GAO/GGD-96-118](#), [GAO-12-215R](#), [GAO-12-77](#), and [GAO-19-449](#).

gaps, and set improvement goals.⁹⁷ We have also reported that government agencies often face a variety of competing demands that managers must take into account when measuring performance. This can help strike the difficult balance among competing demands and avoid overemphasizing some priorities at the expense of the others. By developing clear performance measures for modernization efforts, EPA and its partners can better ensure even progress toward each of the goals. In addition, by including mechanisms to regularly evaluate the effectiveness of the modernization plan, EPA can help align activities and resources with the modernization goals and ensure that progress continues.

An air quality monitoring modernization plan that aligns with these practices could help EPA and state and local officials build on and continue prior efforts to modernize the monitoring system. According to EPA officials, a successful air pollution monitoring modernization effort would identify resource needs and target resources at the highest priorities and identify and respond to information needs. By working with state and local partners to develop, make public, and continually improve upon an air quality monitoring modernization plan that aligns with leading practices, EPA can help optimize the value of the national ambient air quality monitoring system by better ensuring that it meets additional information needs and is positioned to protect public health as future air quality issues emerge.

Conclusions

The ambient air quality monitoring system is a valuable national asset that is essential for implementing the Clean Air Act and protecting public health from the effects of air pollution. EPA and state and local agencies cooperatively manage this system, and they face challenges in sustaining it in the face of decreasing funding and increasing demands on resources. EPA is responsible for ensuring that the monitoring system provides a consistent level of service across the country; however, we found inconsistencies across EPA regions in how EPA has addressed its management challenges. Our prior work has found that an asset management framework that includes key characteristics can help organizations optimize limited funding and sustain the level of service needed from assets. These key characteristics include establishing policies and plans to maximize assets and identifying needed resources,

⁹⁷[GAO/GGD-96-118](#).

using quality data to manage infrastructure risks, and targeting resources toward assets that will provide the greatest value. EPA has not used these key characteristics in managing the monitoring system because it has not taken a strategic and nationally consistent approach to managing the monitoring system, established mechanisms to consistently gather information on monitoring system assets across the country, or comprehensively identified monitoring system investment needs and trade-offs. By working with state and local agencies to develop, make public, and implement an asset management framework that includes key characteristics of asset management, EPA could better ensure that limited monitoring resources are targeted toward the highest priorities for consistently sustaining the system.

Air quality managers, researchers, and the public have needs for additional information about real-time, local-scale pollution; air toxics; persistent and complex pollution; and using emerging air quality measurement technologies. EPA faces challenges meeting these information needs, despite targeted efforts do so. In addition, EPA has strategies to help meet information needs that do not comprehensively reflect additional information needs and changes in EPA's approaches and do not consistently define roles and measures of success. By developing and making public a modernization plan for the national ambient air quality monitoring system, in conjunction with state and local agencies and other relevant federal agencies, that incorporates leading practices for strategic planning and risk management, EPA could optimize the value of the national ambient air quality monitoring system and ensure that it meets additional information needs and helps protect public health as future air quality issues emerge. These leading practices include establishing goals and roles, assessing risks to success, identifying needed resources, and measuring and evaluating progress.

Recommendations for Executive Action

We are making the following two recommendations to EPA:

The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Air and Radiation, in consultation with state and local agencies, should develop, make public, and implement an asset management framework for consistently sustaining the national ambient air quality monitoring system. Such a framework could be designed for success by considering the key characteristics of effective asset management described in our report, such as identifying the resources needed to sustain the monitoring

system, using quality data to manage infrastructure risks, and targeting resources toward assets that provide the greatest value.
(Recommendation 1)

The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Air and Radiation, in consultation with state and local agencies and other relevant federal agencies, should develop and make public an air quality monitoring modernization plan to better meet the additional information needs of air quality managers, researchers, and the public. Such a plan could address the ongoing challenges in modernizing the national ambient air quality monitoring system by considering leading practices, including establishing priorities and roles, assessing risks to success, identifying the resources needed to achieve goals, and measuring and evaluating progress.
(Recommendation 2)

Agency Comments

We provided a draft of this report to EPA for review and comment. In its comments, reproduced in appendix IV, EPA generally agreed with our recommendations and stated that, if fully implemented, they would add value and help sustain the national ambient air monitoring program. In its comments, EPA also stated that, to assure success, it was important to engage stakeholders at the state, local, and tribal air monitoring agencies. In addition, EPA provided technical comments, which we incorporated as appropriate.

As agreed with your offices, unless you publicly announce the contents of this report earlier, we plan no further distribution until 25 days from the report date. At that time, we will send copies to the appropriate congressional committees, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and other interested parties. In addition, the report is available at no charge on the GAO website at <https://www.gao.gov>.

If you or your staff have any questions about this report, please contact me at (202) 512-3841 or gomezj@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report. GAO staff who made significant contributions to the report are listed in appendix V.

Letter

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alfredo Gómez". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial 'A' and 'G'.

J. Alfredo Gómez
Director, Natural Resources and Environment

Appendix I: Potential Topics for Future Air Pollution Oversight

Our evaluation of the national ambient air quality monitoring system revealed potential topics for future air pollution oversight work that we did not evaluate in detail in this report. Table 2 lists potential oversight topics compiled from literature we reviewed and our interviews with officials from state and local agencies, representatives from regional associations, and stakeholders.

Table 2: Potential Topics for Future Air Pollution Oversight

Related program/topic	Issue(s)
Air quality impacts on ecosystems	Air pollution can affect aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems through the deposition of pollutants from the air to the water or land. For example, one regional air quality association noted in a report that all of the states in the association's region have fish consumption advisories due to mercury contamination that likely originated from air pollution sources. According to representatives from a regional air quality association, more consistent monitoring is needed to track trends in and understand the sources and transport of the pollutants that can affect ecosystems.
Air quality management on tribal lands	As the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) notes on its website, tribal citizens can often be disproportionately affected by air pollution and its health effects. Some EPA and state and local agency officials stated that they work with tribes to monitor local air quality and that tribes often have different monitoring needs and considerations than state and local governments.
Air quality management workforce	According to officials from EPA and a state agency, a significant number of staff in air quality management programs are nearing retirement, which will likely create a loss of expertise and institutional knowledge. Officials from several state and local agencies said they face challenges in hiring and retaining qualified staff to maintain a skilled air quality management workforce.
Air quality monitoring data management	Some EPA and state and local officials said that EPA's system for managing air quality monitoring data barely meets current needs because the architecture of the system is antiquated and inflexible. According to EPA officials, the inflexibility of the system creates significant barriers to getting the work done, and there are many lost opportunities by not moving to a cloud-based system. In addition, increasing volumes of data from newer technologies will likely further stress the current system.
Effects of wildfires on air quality	According to EPA officials and representatives from a regional association, the effect of wildfires on air quality is increasingly becoming a concern. Many stakeholders and officials from EPA and state and local agencies said they need more monitoring information to understand the effects of wildfires on air quality and health. The American Lung Association's 2019 State of the Air report showed that Americans are already experiencing worsened particle pollution due to increased wildfires and found that, as a result, climate change makes it harder to protect human health. Specifically, for several cities, the report showed spikes in unhealthy particle pollution episodes in 2019 driven by wildfires, noting that wildfire smoke caused one city to move from the list of cleanest cities to the list of most polluted cities.

**Appendix I: Potential Topics for Future Air
Pollution Oversight**

Related program/topic	Issue(s)
Emissions inventory data quality and risk assessments	Some officials from EPA and state and local agencies told us that air quality emissions data reported through the voluntary National Emissions Inventory program are incomplete. The shortcomings can affect EPA's ability to assess the risks of air toxics to public health on a national basis.
Environmental justice in air quality management programs	Representatives from a regional association, officials from some state agencies, and a stakeholder noted various concerns regarding environmental justice in the context of air quality management. These include concerns that air toxics emissions may disproportionately affect disadvantaged communities and that communities most in need of alternative air monitoring tools, such as low-cost sensors, do not have access to them.
International air quality observation systems	According to some EPA officials, other countries, such as China, have successfully integrated artificial intelligence networks and sensors to provide continuous monitoring of air pollution. The experiences of these countries may provide some insight for modernizing the monitoring system in the United States.
Technology assessment of low-cost air quality sensors	As EPA officials noted, most commercially available low-cost sensors measure criteria pollutants, such as particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers (PM _{2.5}) and ozone. However, relatively few sensors are available to measure air toxics. EPA officials we interviewed said that such technology for measuring air toxics would be valuable in filling in information gaps from the existing monitoring system. According to EPA officials, EPA has taken some limited steps to develop sensors but may not be fully taking advantage of potential technology developments across the federal government.
Understanding and managing international trans-boundary air pollution	Air pollution originating from international sources and transported to the United States can complicate efforts to manage air quality and affect the ability to attain National Ambient Air Quality Standards in some areas of the country. However, some officials from EPA and a state agency said that more information is needed to understand such pollution.
Using satellite information for air quality management	Satellite measurements can provide information on air pollution levels for certain pollutants and can be particularly useful for tracking movement of pollution over large areas. For example, information from satellites can be used to understand the movements of smoke from wildfires. However, as available satellite information continues to improve with new satellite programs, the useful applications of satellite information for air quality management will continue to expand. Such applications include identifying pollution sources, evaluating pollution transport, and validating emissions inventories.

Source: GAO analysis of information from literature and interviews. | GAO-21-38

Appendix II: Objectives, Scope, and Methodology

In this report, we examine (1) the role the national ambient air quality monitoring system plays in managing air quality and how the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state and local agencies manage the system; (2) the challenges that EPA and selected state and local agencies face in managing the national ambient air quality monitoring system and the extent to which EPA has addressed and could better address these challenges; (3) what additional air quality monitoring information could help meet the needs of air quality managers, researchers, and the public; and (4) the challenges EPA and selected state and local agencies face in meeting air quality information needs and the extent to which EPA has addressed and could better address these challenges.

To address all of our audit objectives, we identified and reviewed federal laws and regulations governing the national ambient air quality monitoring system, such as the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970;¹ EPA reports, guidance, and information on the oversight and operation of the monitoring system; and data on state and local monitoring networks from EPA's Air Quality System database. We also reviewed 10 studies and articles we identified through our own internet search and a literature review of databases, which primarily included academic journals; research by nonprofit organizations, such as the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine; and agency publications. The scope of our database search included literature published from 2014 through 2018 plus the beginning of 2019 that focused on (1) emerging air quality issues; (2) the performance of the national ambient air quality monitoring system; and (3) the state of new and alternative technologies for monitoring air quality, namely remote sensing satellite technology and low-cost sensors. The databases included ProQuest, Scopus, and DIALOG. We reviewed the literature to identify common themes related to our audit objectives. We also reviewed our past work on asset management, strategic planning, and risk management (references to this work are included in the report where the work is discussed).

¹42 U.S.C. §7401 et seq. The Clean Air Act was significantly amended in 1977 and 1990.

In addition, we interviewed knowledgeable EPA officials from the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards within the Office of Air and Radiation and the Office of Research and Development, and conducted a series of semistructured interviews with selected EPA regional offices and state and local air quality agencies. We first selected a nongeneralizable sample of six EPA regions in different parts of the country to provide a range of characteristics that might be associated with various monitoring needs and design considerations, such as different air quality issues and population densities. We then selected two states in each region and three local areas to obtain a variety based on the same characteristics that can affect air quality monitoring—air quality issues, population density, and geography—as well as other characteristics, including monitoring of air toxics; use of emerging and automated technologies, such as sensors; and funding levels. We also reviewed the 5-year network assessments published in 2015 and the annual state plans published in 2019 for each state or local area in our nongeneralizable sample. Table 3 lists the states and local areas we selected in each EPA region. Our findings from these interviews cannot be generalized to other EPA regions or state and local agencies not included in the review.

Table 3: States and Local Monitoring Agencies by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region Selected for Semistructured Interviews

EPA region	State or local area
Region 1 – Boston	Rhode Island
	Maine
Region 3 – Philadelphia	Delaware
	Pennsylvania
	Allegheny County, PA
Region 5 – Chicago	Wisconsin
	Illinois
Region 6 – Dallas	Texas
	Louisiana
Region 8 – Denver	Colorado
	Wyoming
Region 9 – San Francisco	Arizona
	Maricopa County, AZ
	South Coast Air Quality Management District, CA

Source: GAO. | GAO-21-38

We also conducted a series of semistructured interviews with officials from the two national and the six regional associations that represent

state and local air monitoring agencies and assist them with implementation and technical issues associated with the Clean Air Act.² Table 4 lists these national and regional associations.

Table 4: National and Regional Associations Representing State and Local Air Monitoring Agencies

National organizations representing air monitoring agencies	
National Association of Clean Air Agencies (NACAA)	35 states, the District of Columbia, 4 territories and 116 local agencies
The Association of Air Pollution Control Agencies (AAPCA)	23 states and 25 local agencies
Regional organizations representing air monitoring agencies	
Central States Air Resource Agencies (CenSARA)	8 states and 7 local agencies
Lake Michigan Air Directors Consortium (LADCO)	6 states
Mid-Atlantic Regional Air Management Association, Inc. (MARAMA)	8 states and 2 local agencies
New England States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM)	8 states
Southeastern Air Pollution Control Agencies (SESARM/METRO 4)	10 states and 17 local agencies
Western States Air Resources Council (WESTAR)	15 states

Source: GAO analysis of monitoring association websites. | GAO-21-38

To identify knowledgeable stakeholders with relevant expertise, in addition to conducting a literature search, we reviewed material from conferences and presentations, such as EPA’s biennial National Ambient Air Monitoring Conference, and received referrals from government officials or other stakeholders. We selected and interviewed stakeholders based on their experience using air quality information and knowledge about the extent to which the monitoring system produces necessary air quality information. They included representatives of organizations focused on the health effects of air pollution, academic faculty, and representatives of private companies working on air quality technologies. Our findings from this nongeneralizable sample cannot be generalized to other stakeholders we did not interview. In addition, the specific areas of expertise varied among the stakeholders we interviewed, so not all of the stakeholders commented on all of the interview questions we asked. Table 5 lists the organizations of the knowledgeable stakeholders selected for semistructured interviews.

²The six regional associations are known as Multi-Jurisdictional Organizations and are funded primarily by EPA grants to the states under Section 105 of the Clean Air Act. They serve as regional liaisons between state, local, and tribal air agencies; EPA regional offices; and EPA national offices. They also work with their state air agencies on such services as modeling, monitoring, data analysis, and training.

Table 5: Organizations of Knowledgeable Stakeholders Selected for Semistructured Interviews

Research organizations:
American Lung Association
Health Effects Institute
Private companies:
PurpleAir, LLC.
QuantAQ, Inc.
TD Environmental Services, LLC
Academic institutions (stakeholders representing their own views, not those of their organizations):
Carnegie Mellon
Cornell University
Emory University
University of Southern California
University of Wisconsin—Madison

Source: GAO. | GAO-21-38

Finally, to address our third and fourth audit objectives—to help identify additional information that air quality managers, researchers, and the public need and the challenges in modernizing the monitoring system to meet user needs—we conducted our own demonstration of sensor technologies by purchasing five low-cost air quality sensors and deploying them outside of the GAO building in Washington, D.C. To conduct the sensor demonstration, we selected, purchased, and installed five low-cost sensors around the GAO building in two locations. Our selection criteria for the sensors included (1) commercial availability, (2) a cost of less than \$500, (3) the ability to measure a pollutant that is commonly measured in the monitoring system, (4) suitability for outdoor use, and (5) offline data logging and recovery capabilities. We selected particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM_{2.5}) as the target pollutant because of its year-round variation and then identified 28 potential sensors using two sources: the South Coast Air Quality Management District Sensor Performance Evaluation Center and additional internet searches for sensors. Based on the selection criteria, we narrowed down the list of candidate sensors to four models that met these criteria and had a variety of features, such as outdoor suitability, data recovery method, and output measurement unit: Dylos DC1700, Purple Air PA-II-SD, ECOWITT WH0290, and Airbeam2. We purchased two Purple Air sensors and one of each other sensor model.

In selecting sites for sensor installation, we considered EPA guidance on sensor placement available to the public, subject to the physical constraints associated with the GAO building.³ GAO installed four of the sensors in two fixed locations on opposite sides of the building. The sensors were located approximately 7 feet off the ground on small out buildings that were 10 to 20 feet away from the main building but not near any known, continuous source of air pollution from the building. These locations were close to entrance ramps to the parking garage that were busier at peak commuting times and were potentially influenced by delivery trucks in their immediate vicinity on occasion. The Purple Air sensors operated from April 2019 to March 2020, and the other fixed sensors operated from April to June 2019. In addition, we used one sensor—the Airbeam2—as a mobile monitoring device. We did not take steps to calibrate the low-cost sensors during this period and performed only the maintenance required to keep them operating and recover data. Each low-cost sensor measures multiple air quality parameters.⁴ We chose to record information on PM_{2.5} in micrograms per cubic meter in order to facilitate comparisons.

We conducted this performance audit from March 2018 to November 2020 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

³R. Williams, et al., *Air Sensor Guidebook*. EPA/600/R-14/159 (NTIS PB2015-100610) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2014).

⁴For example, multiple sensors provide measures of PM₁, PM_{2.5}, and PM₁₀. The Purple Air sensors contain two sensors, each producing its own readings, and output data using two different correction factors.

Appendix III: Additional Information on Air Quality Monitoring Information Needs

This appendix provides additional information on the information needs discussed in the report: (1) local-scale, real-time air quality; (2) air toxics; (3) persistent and complex pollution; and (4) using low-cost sensors and satellites.

Local-Scale, Real-Time Air Quality

Some literature we reviewed and many Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state and local agency officials, representatives of regional associations, and stakeholders identified the need for more local-scale, real-time information to meet evolving public demands. Specifically, they identified the following:

- **Information on air pollution hotspots.** Air pollution levels can change significantly from one location to another, and pollution hotspots—local areas of high pollution—may occur between existing monitoring sites.¹ Several state and local agency officials and representatives of regional associations said that members of the public contact agencies for information regarding air quality in specific locations. For example, some state and local agency officials said that members of the public had contacted them asking for information about pollution from a quarry, industrial facility, or oil and gas facility. Furthermore, according to some public health researchers we interviewed, they need air quality information on a localized scale to get an accurate picture of the exposure that individuals face and the associated health effects. Some state and local officials said that they used mobile air quality monitoring units—such as monitoring equipment set up in movable vans or trailers (see fig.12)—to temporarily monitor in certain areas.

¹In populated urban areas, monitoring sites can be several miles apart and are purposely located away from local sources of pollution to help ensure that they represent average air quality. For certain criteria pollutants, EPA requires that state and local networks include a monitor sited to measure the maximum concentration in an area, but these monitors may not capture information on all local hotspots.

Figure 12: Example of a Mobile Air Quality Monitoring Unit



Exterior and interior of a mobile monitoring unit operated by the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control

Source: GAO. | GAO-21-38

- **Real-time information on short-term changes in air quality.** Air quality managers and the public need more frequent measurements that can be reported in real time, according to some literature we reviewed and several stakeholders and officials from EPA and state and local agencies. Not all monitors are able to report information in real-time. For example, particulate matter monitors that use manual, filter-based methods provide data once over a 24-hour period, as opposed to hourly for continuous monitors. In addition, officials from some state agencies told us that receiving results of the filter-based monitoring from the laboratory can take anywhere between 1 week and 2 months. According to EPA officials, in 2019, approximately 48 percent of particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) monitors used these filter-based methods. Obtaining real-time information could help air quality managers and the public understand short-term changes in air quality due to changes in weather patterns or events, such as natural disasters and industrial accidents. Some state and local agency officials stated that members of the public had contacted them after disasters or industrial accidents. However, according to a report by the EPA Inspector General, providing that information can be challenging.²
- **Air quality information in rural areas.** In rural areas, the distance between monitoring sites is often much greater than in urban areas, and some rural areas may not have any monitoring. EPA's Clean Air Act regulations establish population as a factor in designing criteria pollutant monitoring networks, which has resulted in more monitoring sites being located in urban areas than in rural ones. However, according to some

²EPA's Office of Inspector General issued a report on the need for EPA guidance on monitoring after disasters. See EPA, Office of Inspector General, *EPA Needs to Improve Its Emergency Planning to Better Address Air Quality Concerns During Future Disasters*, Report #20-P-0062 (Washington, D.C.: Dec. 16, 2019).

state and local agency officials and representatives of regional associations, limited monitoring in rural areas makes it difficult to fully understand the air quality issues that can have an acute effect on air quality in those areas, such as wildfires, oil and gas development, and wood smoke in mountain valleys. According to EPA, 2,120 of 3,142 counties in the United States had no ambient air quality monitor associated with the monitoring system in 2019.³

Air Toxics

According to some literature we reviewed and many stakeholders, officials from EPA and state and local agencies, and representatives of regional associations, specific needs for information on air toxics include the following:

- **Air toxics information in key locations.** Many stakeholders, representatives of regional associations, and officials from EPA, state, and local agencies told us that they need additional air toxics information in key locations near identified cancer clusters, environmental justice areas, industrial facilities, and other potential hotspots.⁴ For example, one researcher we interviewed said that the research community needs more detailed information about the types of particles that comprise particulate matter pollution to understand their public health effects. Another researcher's organization has supported efforts to gather more air toxics data outside of the monitoring network because the current network cannot fully meet the organization's needs. Air toxics pollution tends to be more localized than pollution from criteria pollutants, so air toxics monitoring needs to be concentrated in key locations, according to some literature we reviewed, and some EPA officials, stakeholders, and representatives of regional associations. However, an EPA Inspector General report from 2005 found that some areas with a relatively high risk from air toxics emissions are not being monitored.⁵

³"Counties" includes other similar administrative units, such as parishes and independent cities. EPA officials added that unmonitored areas can be more consequential in areas of changing terrain or varying meteorological conditions, which can affect the distribution of pollution.

⁴Environmental justice areas are areas where disproportionately high health and environmental risks are found among low-income and minority communities.

⁵EPA, Office of Inspector General, *Progress Made in Monitoring Ambient Air Toxics, But Further Improvements Can Increase Effectiveness*, 2005-P-00008 (Washington, D.C.: Mar. 2, 2005).

- **More timely information on air toxics.** Frequent air quality measurements that are available quickly are more useful for risk reduction and understanding sources. Like PM_{2.5} filter-based monitors, most air toxics samples are sent to laboratories for analysis, which, as previously discussed, takes time. In addition, monitoring for air toxics often uses canisters or other sampling devices that capture air over a defined amount of time, such as over a 24-hour period, which can make it difficult to understand which sources emitted the air toxics affecting that location throughout the day. All air toxics samples at National Air Toxics Trends Stations (NATTS) are collected over a 24-hour period once every 6 days.
- **Information on air toxics at low levels.** Some methods for analyzing air toxics samples cannot detect air toxics at levels low enough to allow identification of potential public health threats. Specifically, according to EPA officials, two out of the 19 core air toxics have methods with a detection limit that is above or near the level that would be relevant for assessing health effects.⁶ In such cases, officials cannot conclusively identify whether the air toxics present a public health risk. An inconclusive result is difficult to explain to the public, according to some state and local agency officials.

Persistent and Complex Pollution

Many EPA and state and local agency officials and representatives of regional associations identified specific needs related to persistent and complex pollution, which include the following:

- **PM_{2.5} and ozone formation and transport.** Although there are programs specifically designed to gather specialized information about PM_{2.5} and ozone formation, many state and local officials and representatives of regional associations told us that they need additional information to help inform emissions control strategies.⁷ For example, officials from agencies

⁶Acrolein and ethylene oxide have detection limits that are above health-relevant levels. Core air toxics refers to the NATTS Tier I analytes, which are a group of 19 air toxics that have been identified as major risk drivers based on a relative ranking performed by EPA. EPA officials reported that the agency has taken some steps to improve monitoring methods for air toxics.

⁷Emissions can mix with other substances in the environment to form other pollutants, so understanding interactions can be important for designing an emissions control strategy for a given area. Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) provide information about the precursors and other factors that influence the formation of ozone, and the PM_{2.5} Chemical Speciation Network (CSN) provides information on the chemical composition of particulate matter, which can inform emission reduction strategies.

in multiple states and regions mentioned the need for additional information, such as information at multiple heights, to determine the causes of elevated ozone levels near large bodies of water, such as the Great Lakes. Some state and local officials said that they need additional meteorological equipment at monitoring sites to help pinpoint pollution sources and understand how pollution moves through an area.

- **Effects of wildfires on air quality and public health.** Many stakeholders and officials from EPA and state and local agencies said that they need more information to better understand the complex effects of wildfires on air quality and human health. Emissions from wildfires can include many different pollutants, such as certain air toxics, which the current monitoring system does not routinely monitor. In addition, wildfires create acute air quality problems, including in rural areas that are located away from existing monitoring infrastructure, while also affecting air quality hundreds of miles away. Finally, long-range transport of pollutants from wildfires makes it more challenging to disentangle the effect of local sources of pollution. More widespread monitoring could help air quality managers better understand the effects of wildfire smoke as it moves through communities.

Using Low-Cost Sensors and Satellites

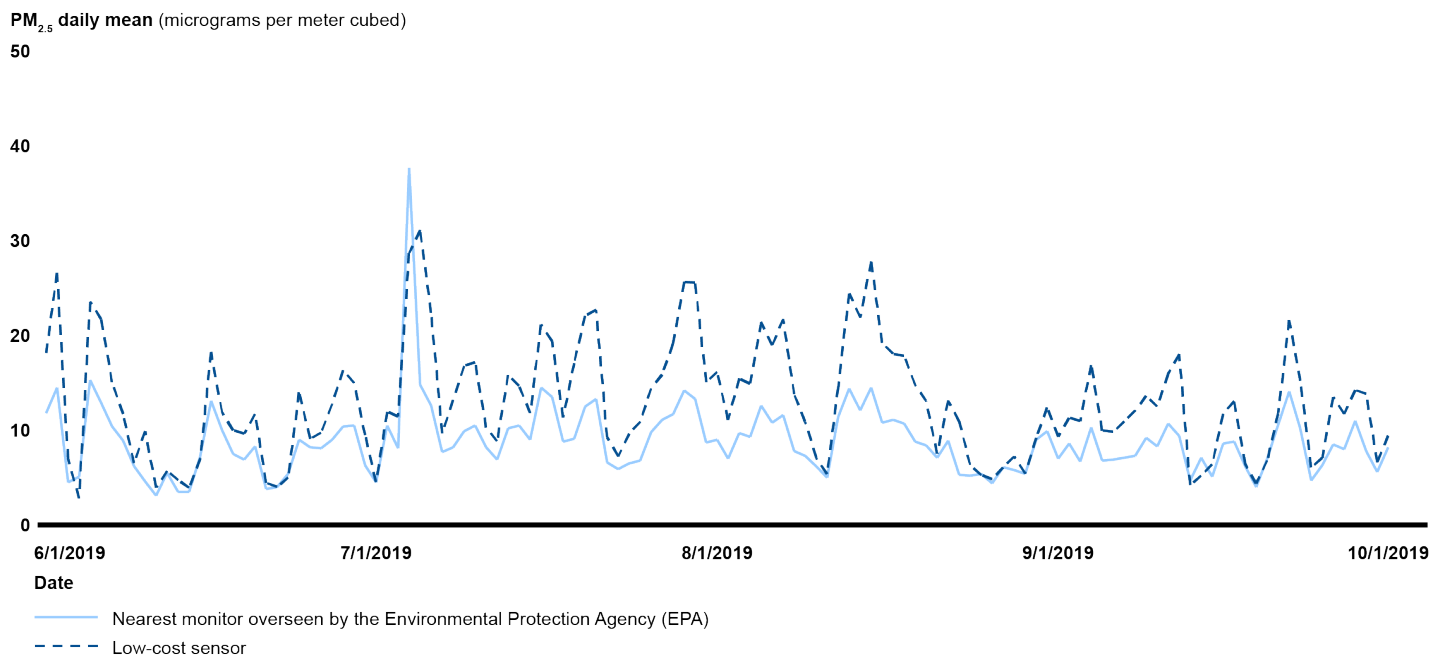
According to several EPA and state and local officials we interviewed, and as illustrated by our sensor demonstration, the public, government agencies, and researchers need additional information on how to use low-cost sensors and the data they produce, including:

- **Accepted and cost-effective applications of sensors.** Many state and local officials we interviewed said that they saw potential for using low-cost sensors in the future for applications, such as identifying ideal locations for regulatory monitors, locating pollution hotspots, supporting community-based monitoring initiatives, expanding air toxics monitoring, addressing citizen concerns and questions, and tracking wildfire smoke. Although some officials we interviewed from state and local agencies had used sensors to support their own air quality management work, officials from several state and local agencies said that they would not likely invest significant resources in sensor technology until more information was available about how to use low-cost sensors in specific applications or until EPA has endorsed the specific applications. In addition, several state and local officials said that information on durability and performance over the lifespan of a low-cost sensor is needed to evaluate its suitability for these applications. Several stakeholders and state and

local officials had concerns about the cost-effectiveness of deploying networks of sensors to meet information needs.

- Proper sensor calibration.** Many EPA and state and local agency officials expressed concerns that members of the public may misinterpret information from uncalibrated sensors and question why the sensor data differ from regulatory monitoring data. Several stakeholders and EPA and state and local officials noted the need for widely available information on how to appropriately calibrate sensors. Some state and local officials and stakeholders expressed concerns about the ability of users to calibrate low-cost sensors to ensure that performance is consistent over time. We found that one of our sensors did not come with information on calibration. In addition, data from another low-cost sensor generally measured higher levels of PM_{2.5} when compared with data from the nearest EPA-overseen monitor located approximately 2 miles north (see fig. 13). Without the ability to properly calibrate this low-cost sensor, we could not determine with certainty whether actual pollution levels are consistently higher at that location.

Figure 13: Comparison of PM_{2.5} Data from a Low-Cost Sensor on the GAO Building and an EPA-Overseen Monitor 2 Miles Away

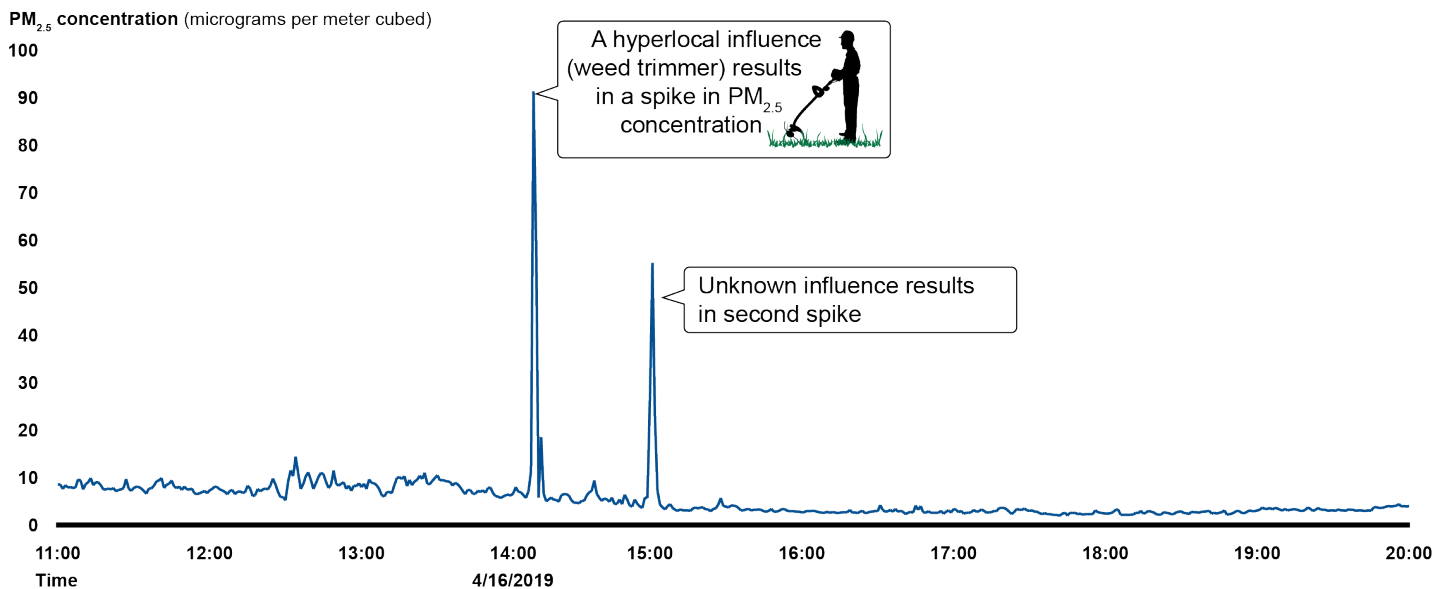


Source: GAO analysis of GAO low-cost sensor data and EPA-overseen monitor data. | GAO-21-38

Note: PM_{2.5} particles are particles with a diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less. When measured by EPA-overseen monitors, the 24-hour health-based standard for PM_{2.5} exposure is 35 micrograms per meter cubed, and the annual health-based standard for PM_{2.5} exposure is 12 micrograms per meter cubed.

- **Proper siting of sensors.** Some stakeholders and officials from EPA and state and local agencies noted the need for information on how to site low-cost sensors to increase the reliability of the data. Some stakeholders and state and local officials said that low-cost sensor users need to account for factors associated with a sensor's location and specific local sources of pollution that can influence sensor measurements. We found that a sensor we deployed for our demonstration measured temporary spikes in particulate matter due to a gas-powered weed trimmer that we observed being used directly underneath the low-cost sensor (see fig. 14). Proper interpretation of the sensor data requires tracking and accounting for these local influences.

Figure 14: Local Influences on Measurements from a Low-Cost Sensor on the GAO Building



Source: GAO analysis of GAO low-cost sensor data. | GAO-21-38

Note: PM_{2.5} particles are particles with a diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less. When measured by EPA-overseen monitors, the 24-hour health-based standard for PM_{2.5} exposure is 35 micrograms per meter cubed, and the annual health-based standard for PM_{2.5} exposure is 12 micrograms per meter cubed.

Appendix IV: Comments from the Environmental Protection Agency



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

October 27, 2020

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

Mr. Alfredo Gomez
Director
Natural Resources and Environment
U.S. Government Accountability Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

Dear Mr. Gomez:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) Draft Report (GAO-21-38), *Air Pollution - Opportunities to Better Sustain and Modernize the National Air Quality Monitoring System*. The purpose of this letter is to provide the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) response to GAO's recommendations as well as share our technical corrections and comments noted in Enclosure 1.

EPA generally agrees with the GAO's recommendations; however, as explained below, we will want to work very closely with our state, local and tribal air agency partners to solicit their input on what they need to ensure success in improving the ambient air monitoring program. It should also be recognized that full implementation of the recommendations would require additional resources; especially additional funding for state, local and tribal air agencies to purchase new equipment. The availability of these resources must be a major consideration in sustaining and improving the national ambient monitoring program.

The draft report found that "the ambient air monitoring system is a national asset that provides standardized information for implementing the Clean Air Act and protecting public health." While the draft report identified several challenges related to sustaining the monitoring system, such as aging infrastructure and declining grants due to inflation over time, and inconsistencies in how EPA's Regional offices have addressed these challenges, there are examples of states that have successfully navigated this process. The draft report offers two recommendations intended to help address these issues.

We have circulated the draft report to key EPA offices that work on or support the national ambient air monitoring program and an enclosure provides detailed technical comments for the GAO's consideration from the following offices: EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Air Quality Assessment Division; EPA's Office of Research and Development; EPA's Office of Atmospheric Program, Clean Air Markets Division; and EPA Region 8 (lead Region on Ambient Air Monitoring).

**Appendix IV: Comments from the
Environmental Protection Agency**

Below find each of the GAO's recommendations to EPA for executive action, our response, and our notes and comments on why we are responding the way we are.

GAO Recommendations:

The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Air and Radiation, in consultation with state and local agencies, should develop, make public, and implement an asset management framework for consistently sustaining the national ambient air quality monitoring system. Such a framework could be designed for success by considering the key characteristics of effective asset management described in our report such as identifying the resources needed to sustain the monitoring system, using quality data to manage infrastructure risks, and targeting resources toward assets that provide the greatest value. (Recommendation 1)

The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Air and Radiation, in consultation with state and local agencies and other relevant federal agencies, should develop and make public an air quality monitoring modernization plan to better meet the additional information needs of air quality managers, researchers, and the public. Such a plan could address the ongoing challenges in modernizing the national ambient air quality monitoring system by considering leading practices including establishing priorities and roles, assessing risks to success, identifying the resources needed to achieve goals, and measuring and evaluating progress. (Recommendation 2)

EPA Response:

EPA believes the recommendations made by the GAO are useful and, if fully implemented, will add value and help sustain the national ambient air monitoring program. To assure success, we believe it's most important for us to engage our stakeholders in the state, local, and tribal air monitoring agencies. Thus, we generally agree with both of the GAO's recommendations and will work with our state, local and tribal partners to determine the specifics of what will be implemented. We believe that the every-5-year monitoring network assessments required by EPA regulation provide an opportunity for each monitoring agency to design the appropriate changes to their networks, such as those GAO recommended. We believe that any changes would need to be in place and available at least 1 year before the next required 5-year assessment due to EPA Regional offices by July 1, 2025, to help inform that process. As explained in the draft report, the nation's ambient air monitoring program is jointly managed by EPA and state, local, and tribal air agencies. However, almost all infrastructure is owned and operated by the state, local and tribal air agencies; not EPA. Therefore, it would be inappropriate to have new expectations of our state, local, and tribal partners without first working closely with them to define their needs. We will need to work together to determine whether the following existing products available by EPA meet those needs:

- For each National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS), we produce several documents on the science and policy for each standard, including detailed sections on ambient air monitoring and methods.

**Appendix IV: Comments from the
Environmental Protection Agency**

- In the National Program Manager Guidance – Monitoring Appendix (<https://www.epa.gov/amtic/national-program-manager-npm-guidance-monitoring-appendix>), which is updated every 1 to 2 years, we already explain priorities in each monitoring program for each NAAQS pollutant, for air toxics, and for supporting programs, such as the Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) and the Chemical Speciation Network (CSN). This document lays out options for investments and divestments that air agencies can consider as they negotiate their State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) with EPA Regional offices. Should we offer additional ways to sustain the network, we would likely build on this product.
- We provide automated assessments of data, where air monitoring agencies can compare the quality of the data from their network to other networks and methods to understand how their data quality compares.
- We are preparing a comprehensive air toxics strategy. This work is under development and includes several elements of air program management, including ambient air monitoring.

The addition of work not covered within already available documentation would come at a cost of staff time and resources, which will spread ambient air monitoring program staff even thinner. Decisions to pursue such work should be made in consultation with our state, local and tribal partners.

In response to Recommendation 1 (concerning establishing an asset management framework), we believe that while much of the information already exists, there is certainly additional information that could be included, as recommended by GAO. We will commit to work with our state, local, and tribal partners on the details not already addressed to ensure they are available, where requested by air monitoring agencies. In addition, since we do not want to provide redundant documentation, we will further commit to enhancing and streamlining, where possible, our existing national products, to align, as appropriate with the GAO's asset management recommendation.

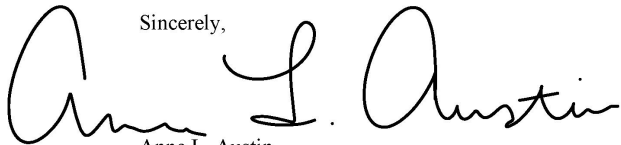
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**Appendix IV: Comments from the
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Again, I want to thank you and your team for the evaluation of the ambient air monitoring program and for the constructive recommendations. We believe these recommendations will help us, and our state, local and tribal air agency partners, as we work together to improve this national asset. If you have any questions concerning our response, please contact Richard Wayland, Director of the Air Quality Assessment Division in the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards at (919) 541-4603.

Sincerely,



Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator

Enclosure

cc: Richard Wayland, OAR
Peter Tsigotis, OAR
Mike Koerber, OAR
Reid Harvey, OAR
Marc Vincent, OAR
JoLynn Collins, OAR
Sue Perkins, OCFO
David Bloom, OCFO
Kelly Van Bronkhorst, ORD
Andy Miller, ORD
Mary Ross, ORD
Heather Cursio, ORD
Tim Watkins, ORD
Carl Daly, EPA Region 8

Agency Comment Letter

Text of Appendix IV: Comments from the Environmental Protection Agency

Page 1

October 27, 2020

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Sincerely,

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Environmental Protection Agency**

Anne L. Austin
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator

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Carl Daly, EPA Region 8

Appendix V: GAO Contacts and Staff Acknowledgments

GAO Contact

J. Alfredo Gómez at (202) 512-3841 or gomezj@gao.gov

Staff Acknowledgments

In addition to the individual named above, Joseph Dean Thompson (Assistant Director), Anne Hobson (Analyst-in-Charge), Carolyn S. Blocker, and Reed Van Beveren made key contributions to this report. Also contributing to this report were Kala Amos, Chuck Bausell, Lilia Chaidez, Kendall Childers, Ellen Fried, Cindy Gilbert, Sarah Gilliland, Richard Johnson, John Mingus, Marc Meyer, Patricia Moye, and Sara Sullivan.

Appendix VI: Accessible Data

Data Tables

Data Table for Annual Inflation-Adjusted EPA Funding for State and Local Air Quality Management Grants

Fiscal Year (FY)	Real Value (FY 2019 dollars)
2004	\$285.06
2005	\$268.64
2006	\$255.86
2007	\$231.92
2008	\$246.79
2009	\$255.04
2010	\$264.42
2011	\$267.56
2012	\$262.16
2013	\$244.06
2014	\$244.43
2015	\$240.66
2016	\$237.31
2017	\$231.22
2018	\$224.66
2019	\$218.15

Data Table for Figure 2: Number of Sites Monitoring Criteria Pollutants and Key EPA Actions Driving Changes

PARAMETER_NAME	Carbon monoxide	Lead (TSP) LC	Lead (TSP) STP	Nitrogen dioxide (NO2)	Ozone	PM10 Total 0-10um STP	PM2.5 - Local Conditions	Sulfur dioxide
1970	83		352	45	1			86
1971	164		424	81	16			200
1972	231		569	164	61			318
1973	304		558	198	150			494
1974	414		677	247	289			649
1975	486		673	280	426			771
1976	458		367	253	479			769

Appendix VI: Accessible Data

PARAMETER_NAME	Carbon monoxide	Lead (TSP) LC	Lead (TSP) STP	Nitrogen dioxide (NO2)	Ozone	PM10 Total 0-10um STP	PM2.5 - Local Conditions	Sulfur dioxide
1977	492		576	288	501			919
1978	465		783	286	560			1071
1979	460		935	319	622			1045
1980	509		920	365	760			1059
1981	501		946	362	756			1018
1982	529		775	337	743	3		1036
1983	521		816	306	727	27		1005
1984	479		759	314	709	73		952
1985	470		841	307	708	373		919
1986	472		830	314	712	562		879
1987	490		775	295	747	639		863
1988	506		668	329	778	890		857
1989	520		485	340	817	1159		837
1990	516		535	362	884	1367		807
1991	527		485	361	936	1423		826
1992	544		483	377	968	1549		810
1993	557		475	395	1004	1572		765
1994	558		469	402	1012	1639		752
1995	558		450	415	1052	1665		748
1996	567		441	421	1065	1676		720
1997	558		386	430	1108	1661	3	699
1998	546		302	448	1132	1470	22	681
1999	554		263	450	1160	1291	951	653
2000	534		234	450	1188	1283	1110	614
2001	530		247	464	1236	1261	1139	605
2002	508		254	451	1250	1196	1134	588
2003	493		247	450	1264	1126	1126	575
2004	463		222	451	1269	1096	1049	574
2005	442		228	441	1254	1065	1067	553
2006	427		209	434	1260	1016	999	528
2007	404		205	432	1285	970	967	529
2008	389		168	422	1289	934	948	506
2009	360	80	131	407	1304	881	955	477
2010	349	168	77	417	1328	853	949	475
2011	341	202	62	400	1331	829	873	468

Appendix VI: Accessible Data

PARAMETER_NAME	Carbon monoxide	Lead (TSP) LC	Lead (TSP) STP	Nitrogen dioxide (NO2)	Ozone	PM10 Total 0-10um STP	PM2.5 - Local Conditions	Sulfur dioxide
2012	336	222	47	410	1325	819	881	472
2013	322	215	59	414	1310	799	910	475
2014	330	194	53	450	1301	759	963	463
2015	313	188	53	465	1294	752	979	465
2016	314	182	47	465	1280	730	974	481
2017	302	163	41	456	1283	721	990	509
2018	292	140	33	460	1274	715	1005	493
2019	277	131	27	455	1236	691	996	481

Data Table for Figure 5: Numbers of Monitoring Sites for Criteria Pollutants and Air Toxics in the Networks of Selected State and Local Air Quality Monitoring Agencies

Number of monitoring sites as of 2019.

Class	Criteria pollutants	Air toxics
Allegheny County, PA	13	2
Arizona	20	2
Colorado	42	8
Delaware	11	1
Illinois	60	9
Louisiana	39	4
Maine	24	12
Maricopa County, AZ	24	0
Pennsylvania	61	21
Rhode Island	6	4
South Coast Air Quality Management	41	11
Texas	124	24
Wisconsin	38	2
Wyoming	113	0

Data Table for Figure 7: Annual EPA Grant Funding for State and Local Air Quality Management, Which Includes Air Quality Monitoring

Fiscal Year (FY)	Enter Nominal Values in this Column (dollars)	Real Value (FY 2019 dollars)
2004	\$214.38	\$285.06
2005	\$208.19	\$268.64
2006	\$204.63	\$255.86
2007	\$190.53	\$231.92
2008	\$206.95	\$246.79
2009	\$216.32	\$255.04
2010	\$226.23	\$264.42
2011	\$233.47	\$267.56
2012	\$233.10	\$262.16
2013	\$220.99	\$244.06
2014	\$225.59	\$244.43
2015	\$224.67	\$240.66
2016	\$223.51	\$237.31
2017	\$221.64	\$231.22
2018	\$220.37	\$224.66
2019	\$218.15	\$218.15

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