

Connecting NASA Data with Public Health and Air Quality





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What is "hay-kast"?

- Health and Air Quality Applied Sciences Team
- NASA-funded Applied Sciences Team
- <u>3</u> 4-year funded project (thru summer '19 '20)
- 13 Members and 70+ co-investigators
- Mission: Connect NASA science with air quality and health applications
- ~ \$15 Million Total Cost
- Three types of work: Member projects Tiger team projects (collaborative)
 Outreach, engagement, rapid response





Applied Remote Sensing



Short history of NASA applied science teams for air quality and health

Tracey Holloway,^{a,*} Daniel J. Jacob,^b and Daegan Miller^a



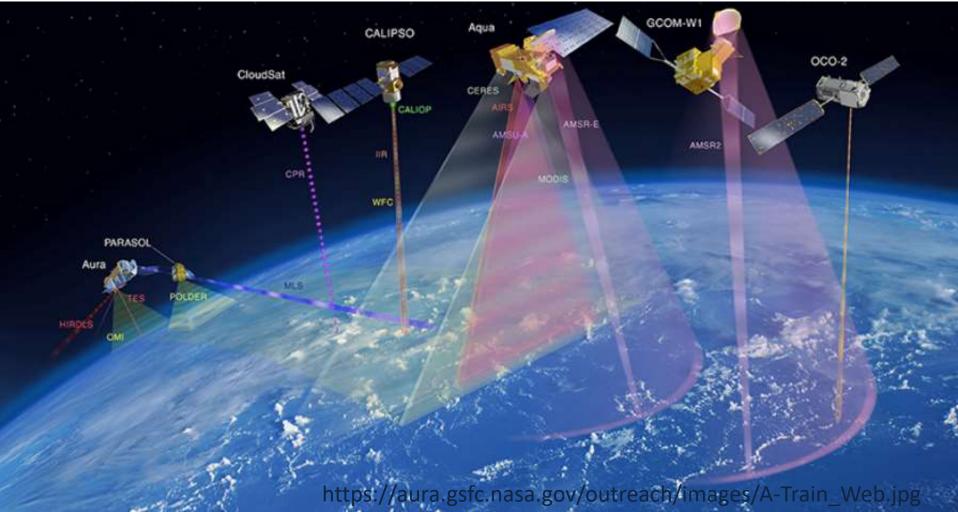
The team structure fundamentally changes outcomes.

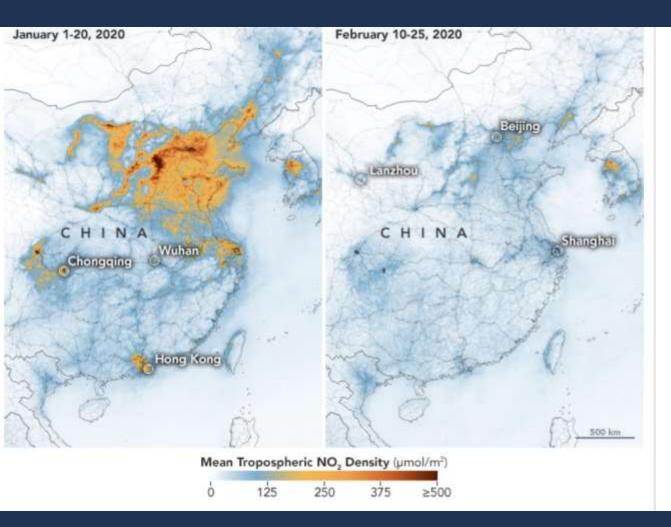
- Increased visibility of work and resources to end-users
- Culture to support and promote collaborations and synergies
- Growth of two-way dialogue
- Increased collaborations to meet stakeholder needs
- Rapid spin-up of high-value activities



NASA HEALTH AND AIR QUALITY APPLIED SCIENCES TEAM

Connecting NASA Data and Tools with Health and Air Quality Stakeholders







NO₂ amounts have dropped with the coronavirus quarantine, Chinese New Year, and a related economic slowdown.

Image of the Day for March 2, 2020

Instrument: Sentinel-5P

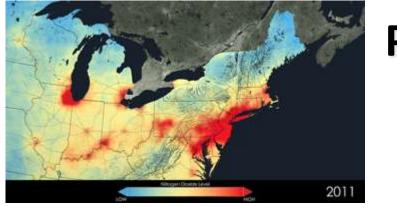
> NASA Earth Observatory

Potential Monitoring Site Purposes

- To Determine Compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)
- 2. To Develop Regional Pollution Trends in Urban and Rural Areas
- To Evaluate the Effects of Population, Land Use and Transportation on Air Quality
- 4. To Evaluate Air Dispersion Models
- 5. To Provide Air Quality Information to the Public



Text from a slide of Bart Sponseller, WI DNR



Potential Monitoring Site Purposes

A Role for Remote Sensing?

Yes

 To Determine Compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)
To Develop Regional Pollution Trends in Urban
Areas

and Rural Areas

- 3. To Evaluate the Effects of Population, Land **Yes** Use and Transportation on Air Quality
- 4. To Evaluate Air Dispersion Models
- 5. To Provide Air Quality Information to the Yes Public

Adapted from a slide of Bart Sponseller, WI DNR (remote sensing added)





(U.S.) Air Quality Management

- Clean Air Act
- Compare w/ Monitoring
- Litigious
- Federal (especially EPA)
- States, sometimes counties
- Regulated pollutants
- Exceptional Events
- Key opportunities:
 - Model validation
 - emissions inventories
 - Trends



Public Health

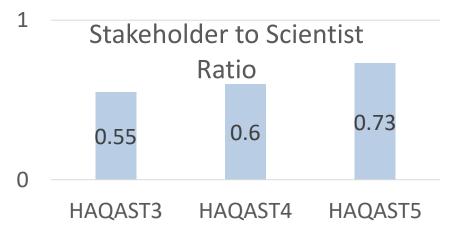
- No legal framework
- Open to new data
- Research-oriented
- Global (WHO, other countries)
- Federal (CDC, NIH, EPA)
- Cities & Communities
- All pollutants of interest
- Key opportunities:
 - Population health risk
 - Connect with low cost sensors
 - Public outreach



Designing Meetings to Engage Stakeholders

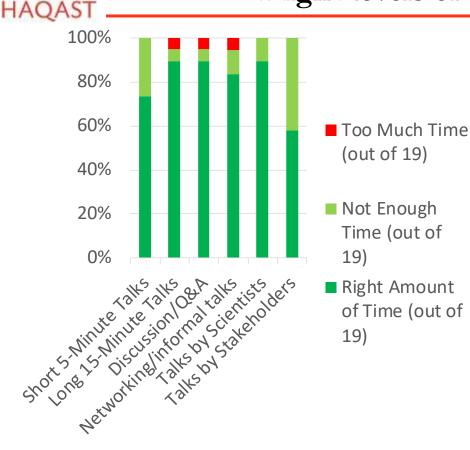
Novel format of topical panels, with 1 75% of all talks limited to 5minutes, 1/3 time for Q&A Based on past survey results, we have: 0

- Increased the proportion of stakeholder/scientist talks.
- Funded stakeholders to attend the meeting.
- Prioritized talks by stakeholders (every stakeholder who requests a talk is given a talk; we also solicit stakeholder talks).

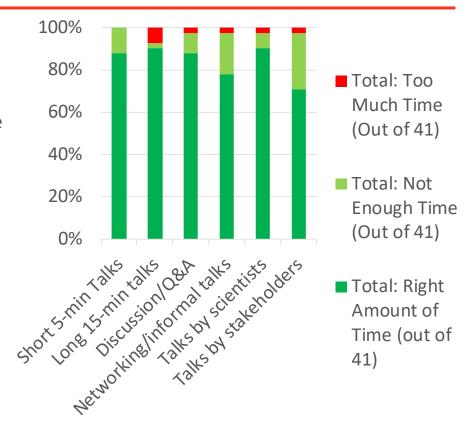




High Levels of Audience Satisfaction



HAQAST4, July 2018, Madison, WI



HAQAST5, January 2019, Phoenix, AZ

"Do satellites provide ground-level PM for health exposure?"

 common question from health organizations

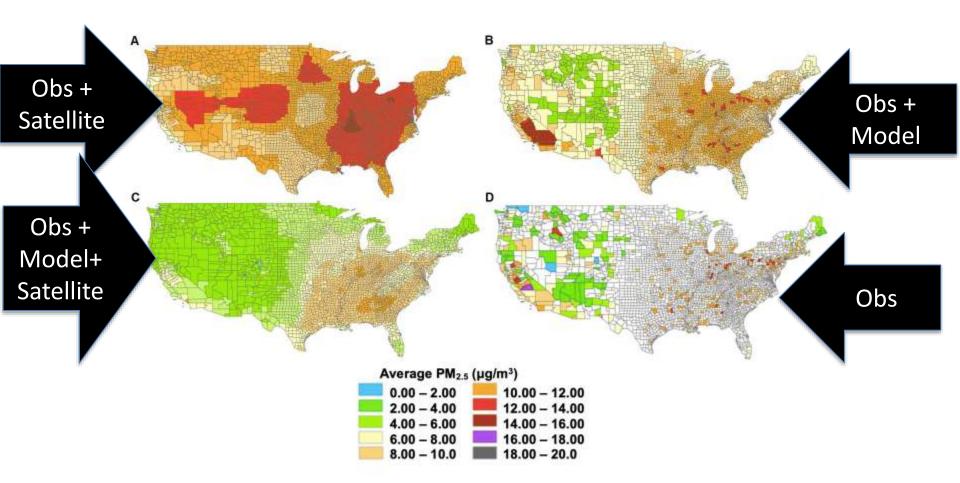


Figure 1. ArcGIS-generated county-level maps of annual mean PM_{2.5} in 2011 using: (A) CDC WONDER, (B) EPHTN, (C) Dalhousie data (V4.NA.01), and (D) EPA AQS and IMPROVE fused data. White spots on the map represent "no data available".

¹² From Grad Student Seohyun ("Grace") Choi in Diao, Holloway, et al., in review, JAWMA

Q Search



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