

MANEVU Technical Support Committee

*Emissions Trends Report to Support MANEVU States
Progress Reports for the Second Regional Haze Planning
Period*

August 13, 2024

1. Introduction

Paragraph (g) of the Regional Haze Rule (RHR) at 40 CFR Part 51.308 spells out the requirements for regional haze progress reports. States are currently drafting their “mid-course” progress reports for the second regional haze planning period covering the timeframe from 2018 to 2028. These second-round progress reports are due on January 31, 2025.

Paragraph (g)(4) of the RHR requires “An analysis tracking the change over the period since the period addressed in the most recent plan...in emissions of pollutants contributing to visibility impairment from all sources and activities in the State. Emissions changes should be identified by type of source or activity.” This emissions inventory trends report is intended to provide Mid-Atlantic and Northeast Visibility Union (MANEVU) states with the data needed to fulfill the requirements of RHR paragraph (g)(4). It provides a comprehensive accounting of emissions from all sources and activities in the MANEVU states, and it breaks down the emissions into the following categories:

- Point sources represent emissions sources located at discrete geographic points. Examples include power plants, factories, industries, and large institutional facilities. Point sources typically hold a federal/state/tribal/local air permit and report their emissions to the state/tribal/local air agency and/or EPA directly. Other types of point sources include airports and large rail yards.
- Nonpoint sources (also called area sources) are those that are too widespread or numerous to be accounted for individually. Therefore, their emissions are estimated using more broad-based estimation methods and data. There are many nonpoint subcategories, but a handful of examples include residential fuel combustion, consumer solvent use, commercial cooking, and agricultural tilling.
- Nonroad sources are equipment and vehicles that do not primarily travel on roadways. Examples include marine vessels, rail locomotives, construction equipment, recreational vehicles, and lawn & garden equipment.
- Onroad sources are vehicles that primarily travel on roadways such as cars, trucks, buses, and motorcycles.

RHR paragraph (g)(4) also states “With respect to all sources and activities, the analysis must extend at least through the most recent year for which the state has submitted emission inventory information to the Administrator in compliance with the triennial reporting requirements of subpart A of this part as of a date 6 months preceding the required date of the progress report.” In this sentence, “subpart A” refers to 40 CFR Parts 51.1 to 51.50, the Air Emissions Reporting Requirements (AERR). Emissions inventory information submitted to fulfill the AERR becomes the basis of the National Emissions Inventory, or NEI. The most recent available NEI as of six months prior to the second-round mid-course progress report deadline is the 2020 NEI.

Paragraph (g)(4) further states “With respect to sources that report directly to a centralized emissions data system operated by the Administrator, the analysis must extend through the

most recent year for which the Administrator has provided a State-level summary of such reported data or an internet-based tool by which the State may obtain such a summary as of a date 6 months preceding the required date of the progress report.” As of a date six months preceding the date of the second-round mid-course progress reports, the most recent such data is the 2023 emissions data reported to the Clean Air Markets program. Data reported to this program are referred to as Clean Air Markets Program Data (CAMPD).

The sections that follow provide emissions summaries for the following pollutants, which are known to contribute to visibility impairment:

- Ammonia (NH₃)
- Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)
- Particulate Matter < 10 microns (PM₁₀)
- Particulate Matter < 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5})
- Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

States covered in the summaries include the MANEVU states: Connecticut (CT), Delaware (DE), the District of Columbia (DC), Maine (ME), Maryland (MD), Massachusetts (MA), New Hampshire (NH), New Jersey (NJ), New York (NY), Pennsylvania (PA), Rhode Island (RI), and Vermont (VT). This report also covers those states that were found by MANEVU technical analysis to be reasonably anticipated to contribute to visibility impairment at one or more MANEVU Class I areas. These states include Alabama (AL), Florida (FL), Illinois (IL), Indiana (IN), Kentucky (KY), Louisiana (LA), Michigan (MI), Missouri (MO), North Carolina (NC), Ohio (OH), Tennessee (TN), Texas (TX), Virginia (VA), and West Virginia (WV).

It is hoped that the information in this report will also help inform a response to RHR paragraph (g)(5), which requires “An assessment of any significant changes in anthropogenic emissions within or outside the State...and whether they have limited or impeded progress in reducing pollutant emissions and improving visibility.”

The sections below provide tabulations and charts for each visibility-impairing pollutant. In addition, Appendix A provides tabulations and charts for each individual MANEVU state. Appendix B provides tables that specifically compare the 2020 NEI with the 2017 NEI for each MANEVU state. All emissions presented in this report are anthropogenic (human-caused) and displayed in tons per year.

2. Ammonia (NH3)

Figure 2-1 shows ammonia emissions by NEI year for the MANEVU states. Similarly, Figure 2-2 shows ammonia emissions by NEI year for the contributing states. Figure 2-3 shows ammonia emissions by NEI year and source category for the total MANEVU region. Tabulations and plots for individual MANEVU states are shown in Appendix A.

Figure 2-1: Ammonia Emissions by NEI Year for the MANE-VU States

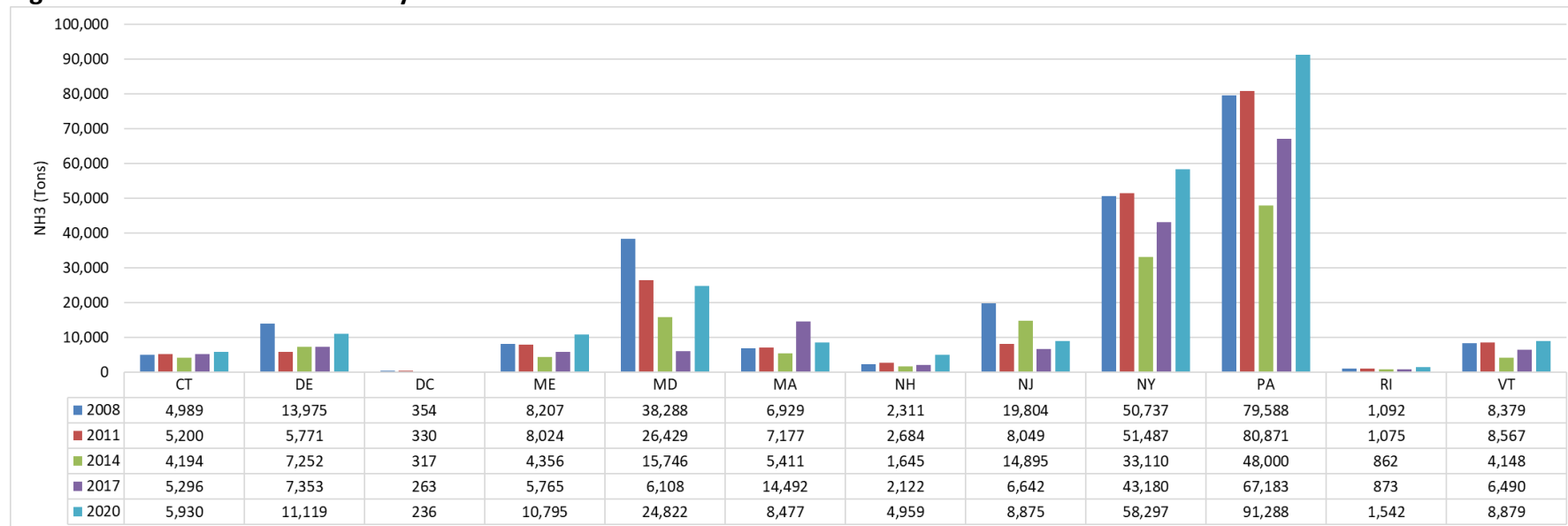


Figure 2-2: Ammonia Emissions by NEI Year for the Contributing States

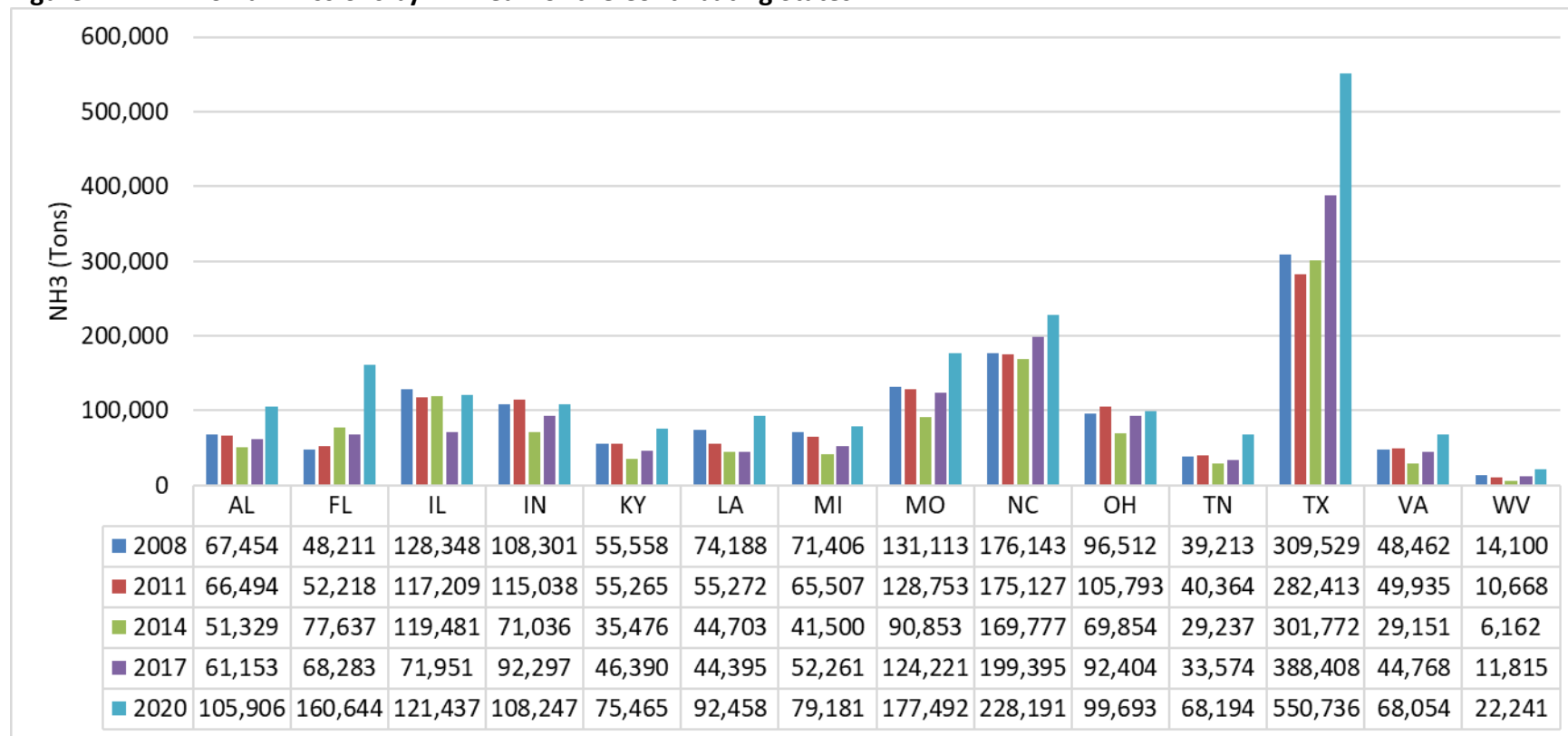
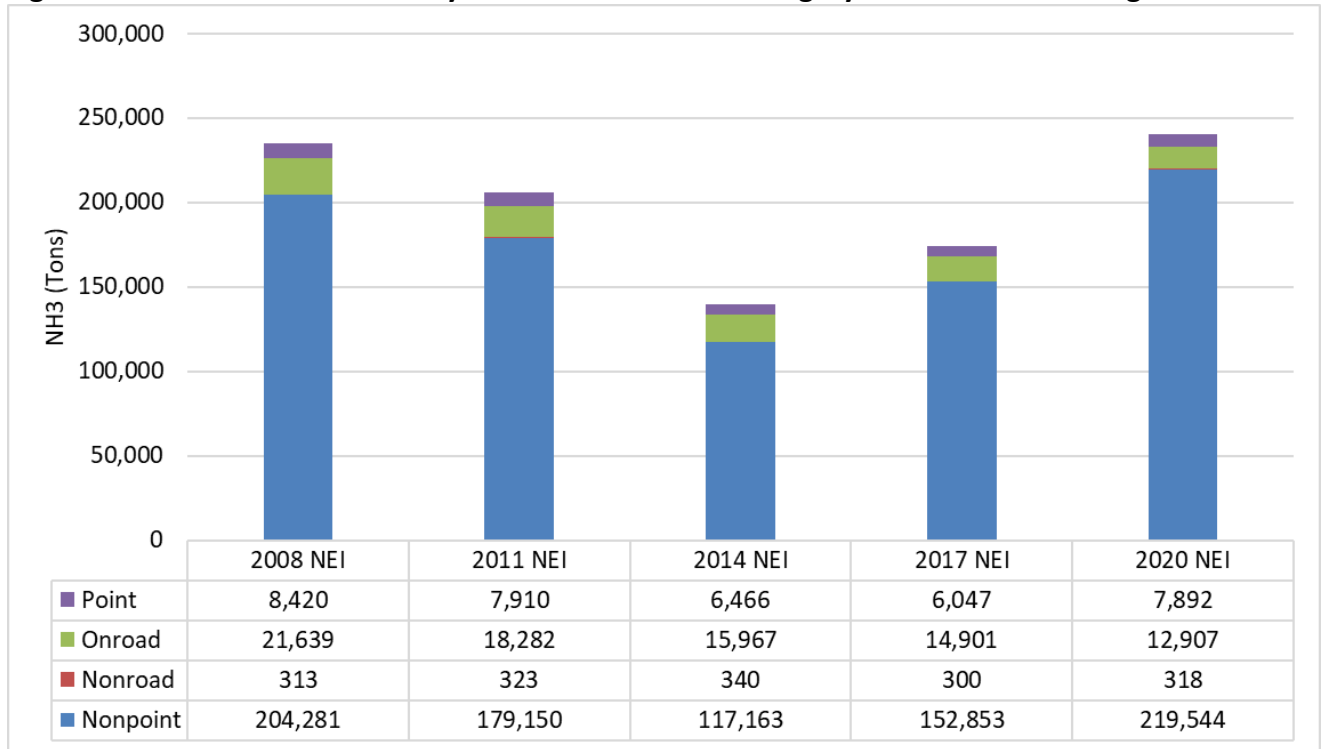


Figure 2-3: Ammonia Emissions by NEI Year and Source Category for the MANEVU Region



Figures 2-1 and 2-2 show that for almost all the MANEVU states, and all the contributing states, 2020 NEI emissions are higher than those for the 2017 NEI (and many of the other NEI years as well). This is further shown in Figure 2-3 for the MANEVU region in total. According to documentation for the 2020 NEI, changes and improvements were made to the estimation methodology for agricultural fertilizers. This resulted in an approximately 60% increase in nationwide ammonia emissions from this category between the 2017 and 2020 NEIs. Similarly, agricultural livestock waste emissions went up approximately 5% because of methodology changes and improvements. Therefore, it is likely that the methodology changes between the two NEI years mask the actual changes in ammonia emissions, and no definitive conclusion can be made on ammonia emission trends during this time.

3. Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)

Figure 3-1 shows NOx emissions by NEI year for the MANEVU states. Similarly, Figure 3-2 shows NOx emissions by NEI year for the contributing states. Figure 3-3 shows NOx emissions by NEI year and source category for the total MANEVU region. Note that Figure 3-3 breaks down point sources into those that report to CAMPD and those that do not. Tabulations and plots for individual MANEVU states are shown in Appendix A.

Figure 3-1: NOx Emissions by NEI Year for the MANE-VU States

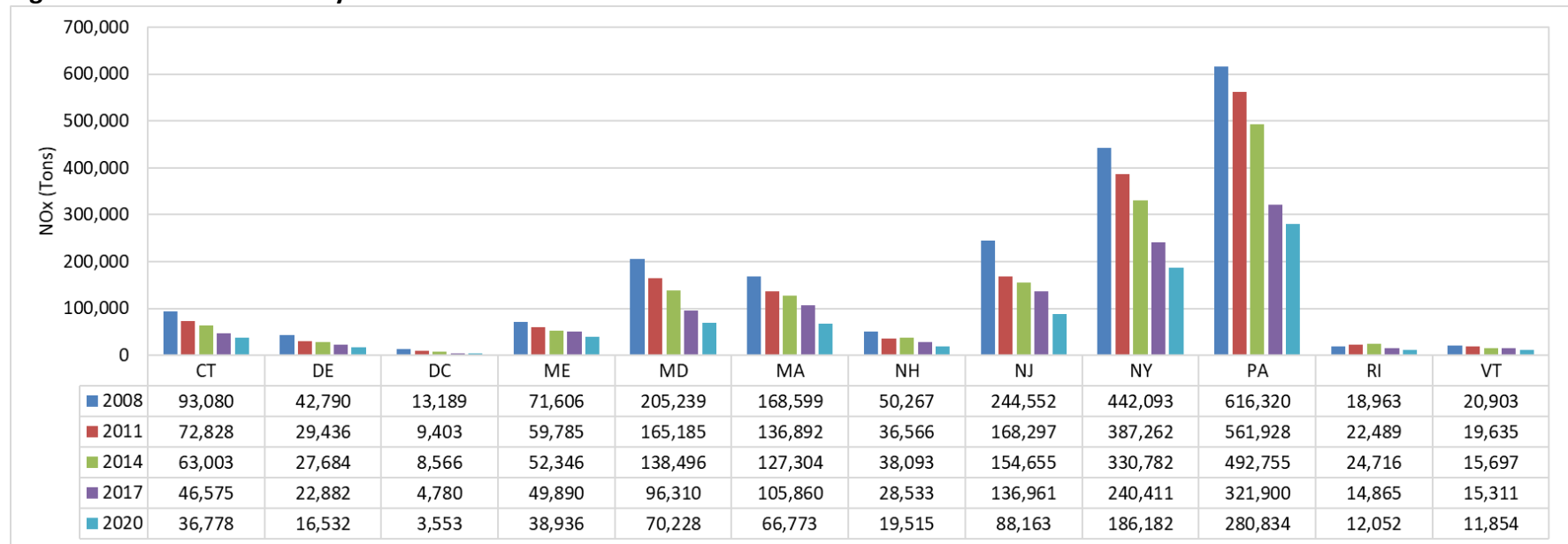


Figure 3-2: NOx Emissions by NEI Year for the Contributing States

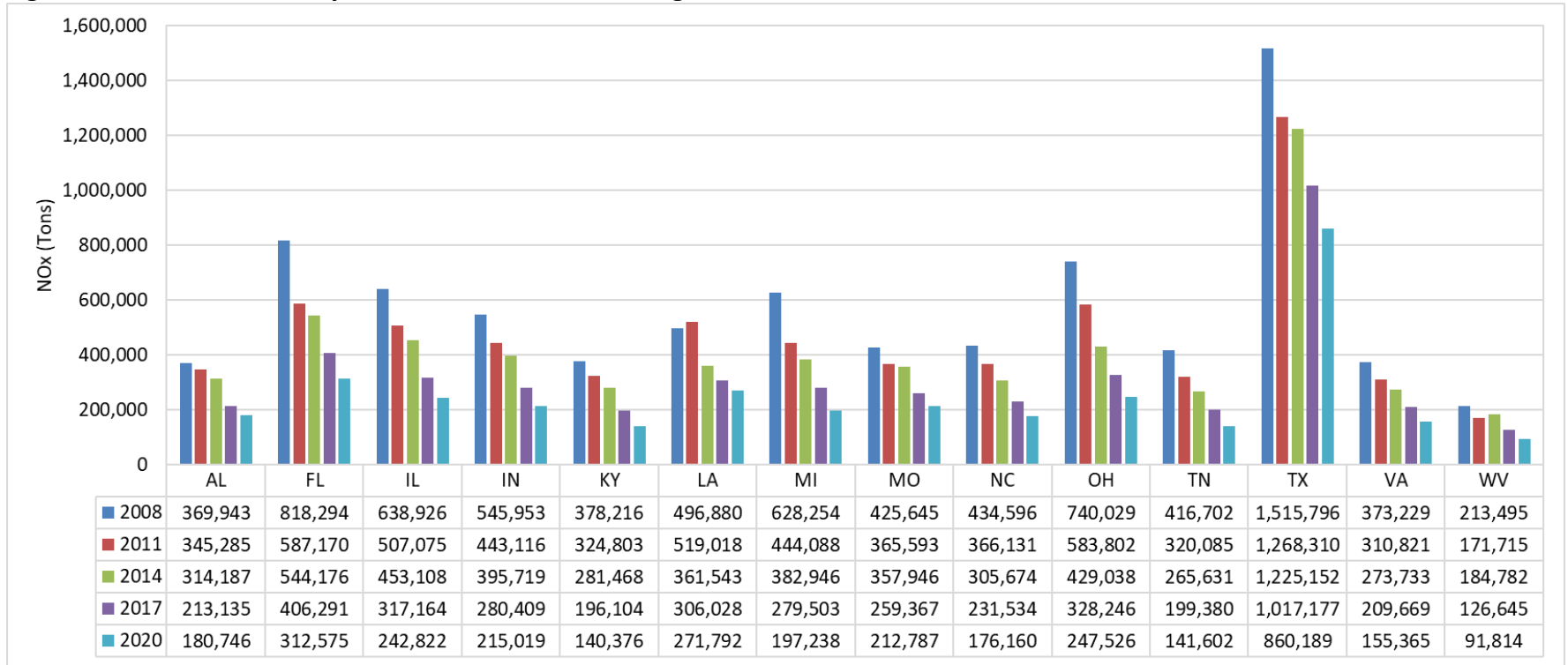
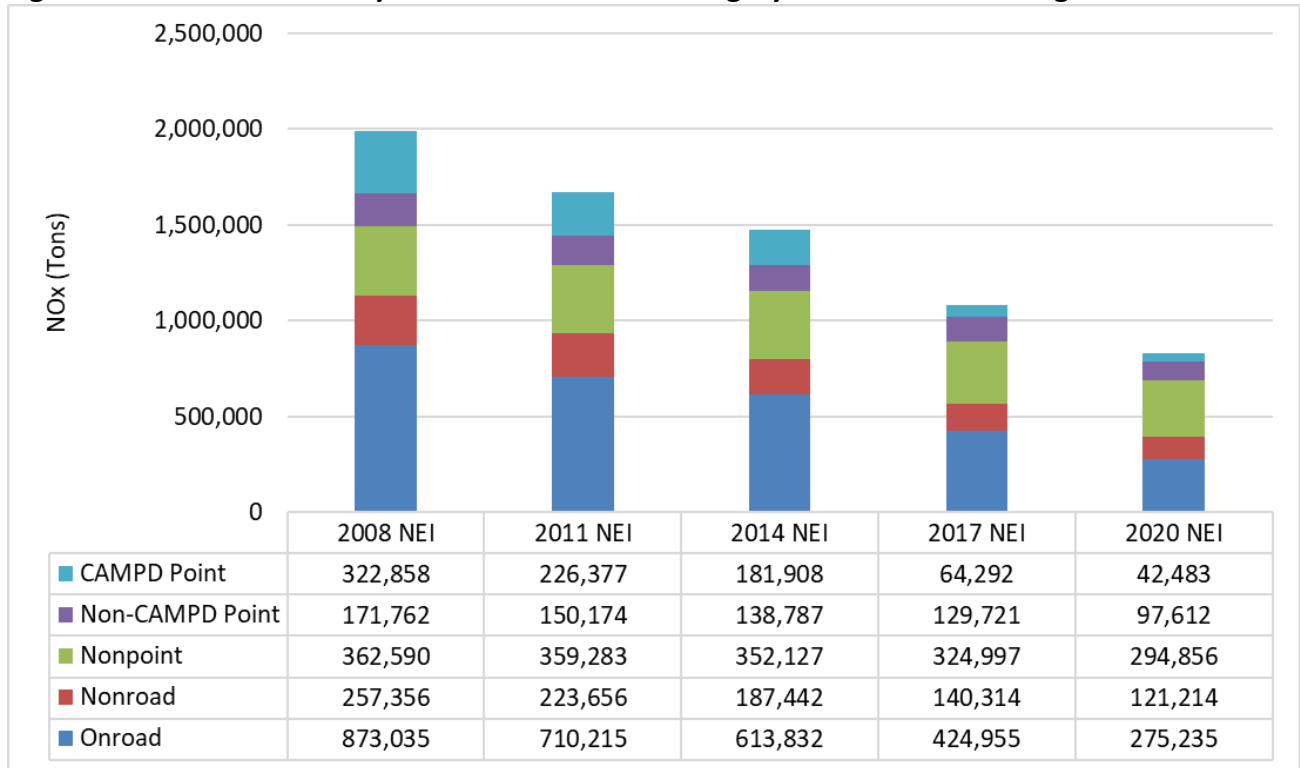


Figure 3-3: NOx Emissions by NEI Year and Source Category for the MANEVU Region



For just about all the MANEVU and contributing states, NOx emissions have declined steadily between the 2008 and 2020 NEIs. Figure 3-3 shows that many of these NOx reductions have come from the onroad mobile sector. Information on Federal programs to control onroad mobile source emissions can be found on EPA’s Transportation, Air Pollution, and Climate Change website at <https://www.epa.gov/transportation-air-pollution-and-climate-change>. Other reductions have come from nonroad sources and those sources that report to CAMPD.

Figure 3-4 shows NOx emissions between 2020 and 2023 for those MANEVU sources that report to CAMPD. 2023 CAMPD NOx emissions are lower than prior years for almost every MANEVU state. Figure 3-5 shows 2020 to 2023 CAMPD source emissions for the contributing states. Like the MANEVU states, 2023 CAMPD NOx emissions are lower than prior years for almost every contributing state.

Figure 3-4: 2020 to 2023 NOx Emissions for CAMPD Sources in the MANEVU States

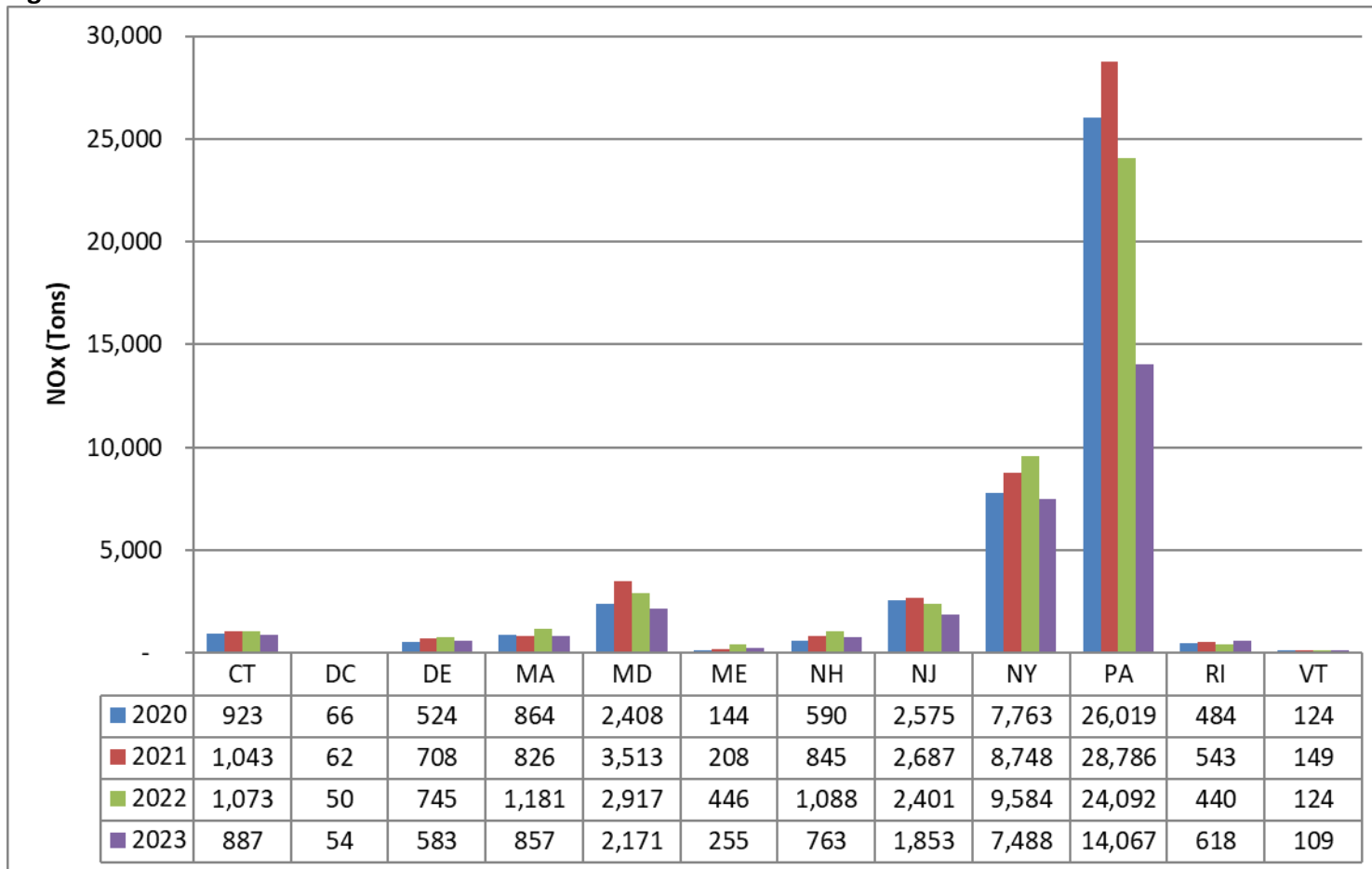
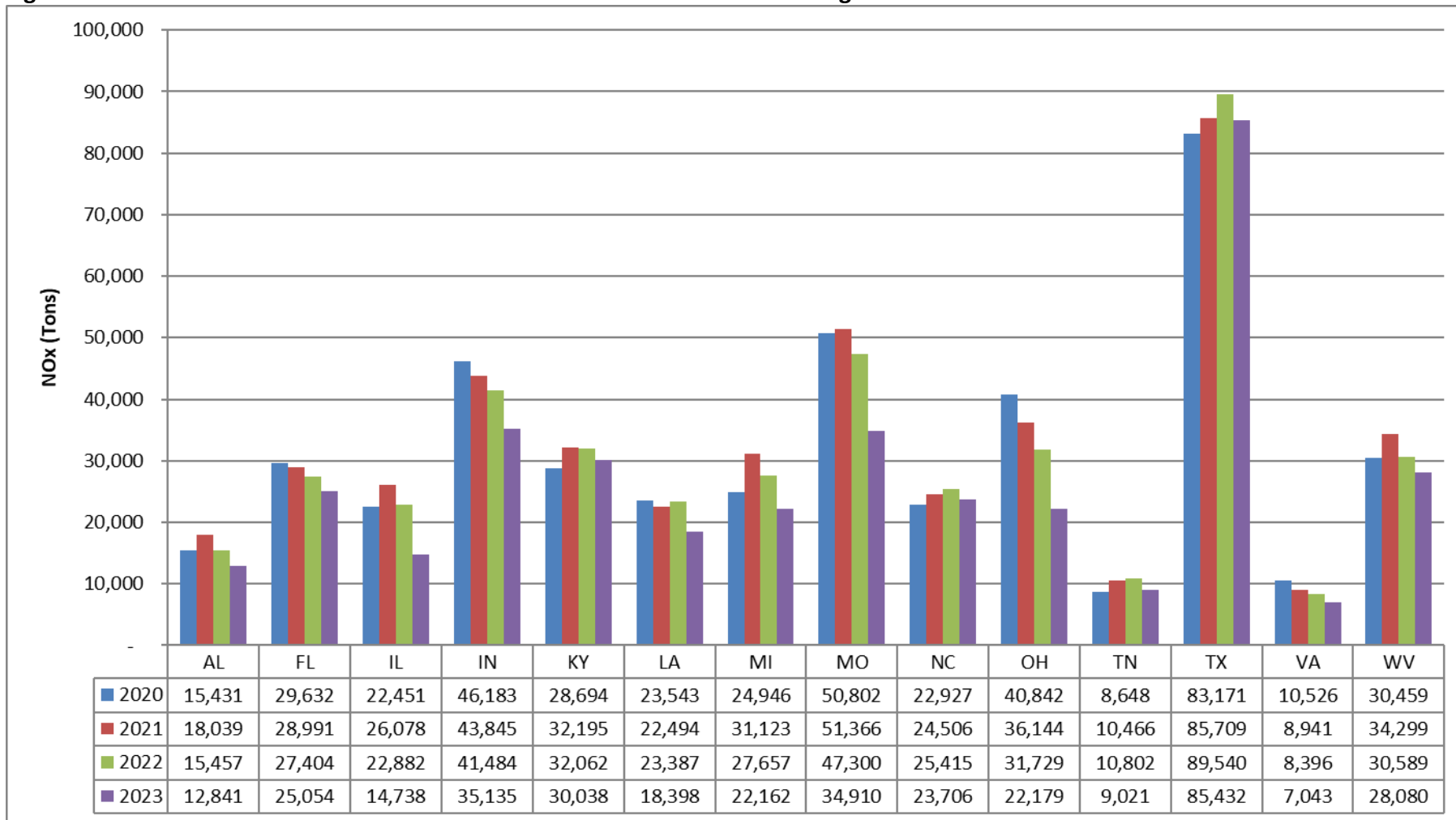


Figure 3-5: 2020 to 2023 NOx Emissions for CAMPD Sources in the Contributing States



4. Particulate Matter < 10 Microns (PM10)

Figure 4-1 shows PM10 emissions by NEI year for the MANEVU states. Similarly, Figure 4-2 shows PM10 emissions by NEI year for the contributing states. Figure 4-3 shows PM10 emissions by NEI year and source category for the total MANEVU region. Tabulations and plots for individual MANEVU states are shown in Appendix A.

Figure 4-1: PM10 Emissions by NEI Year for the MANE-VU States

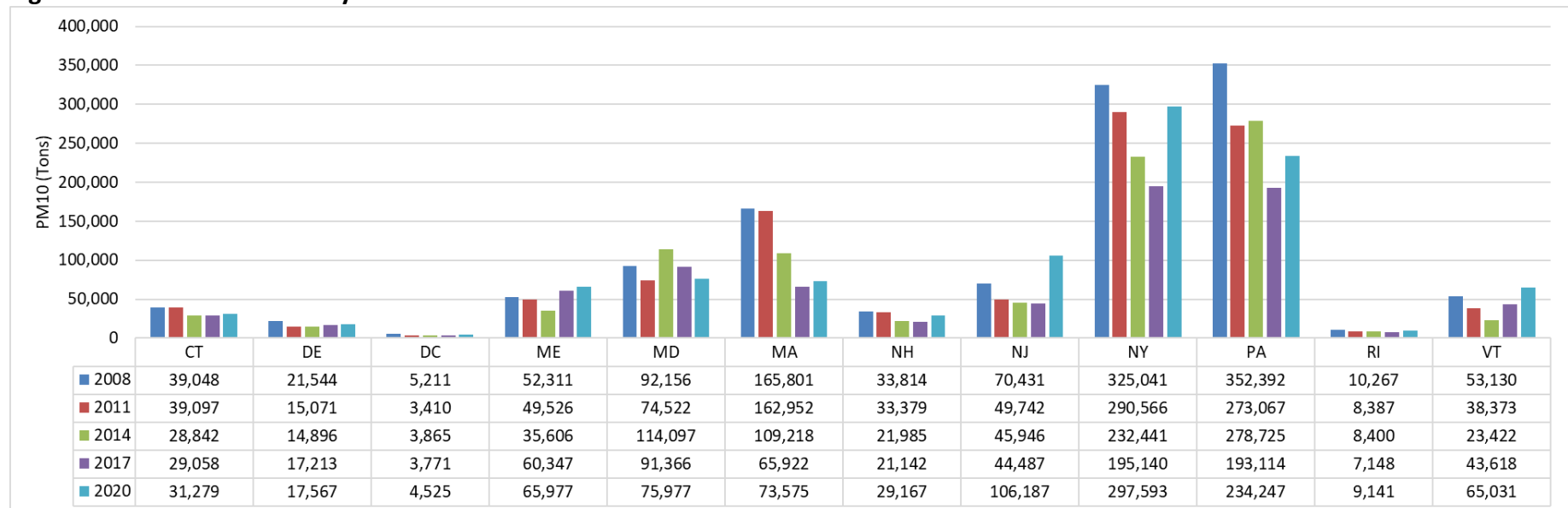


Figure 4-2: PM10 Emissions by NEI Year for the Contributing States

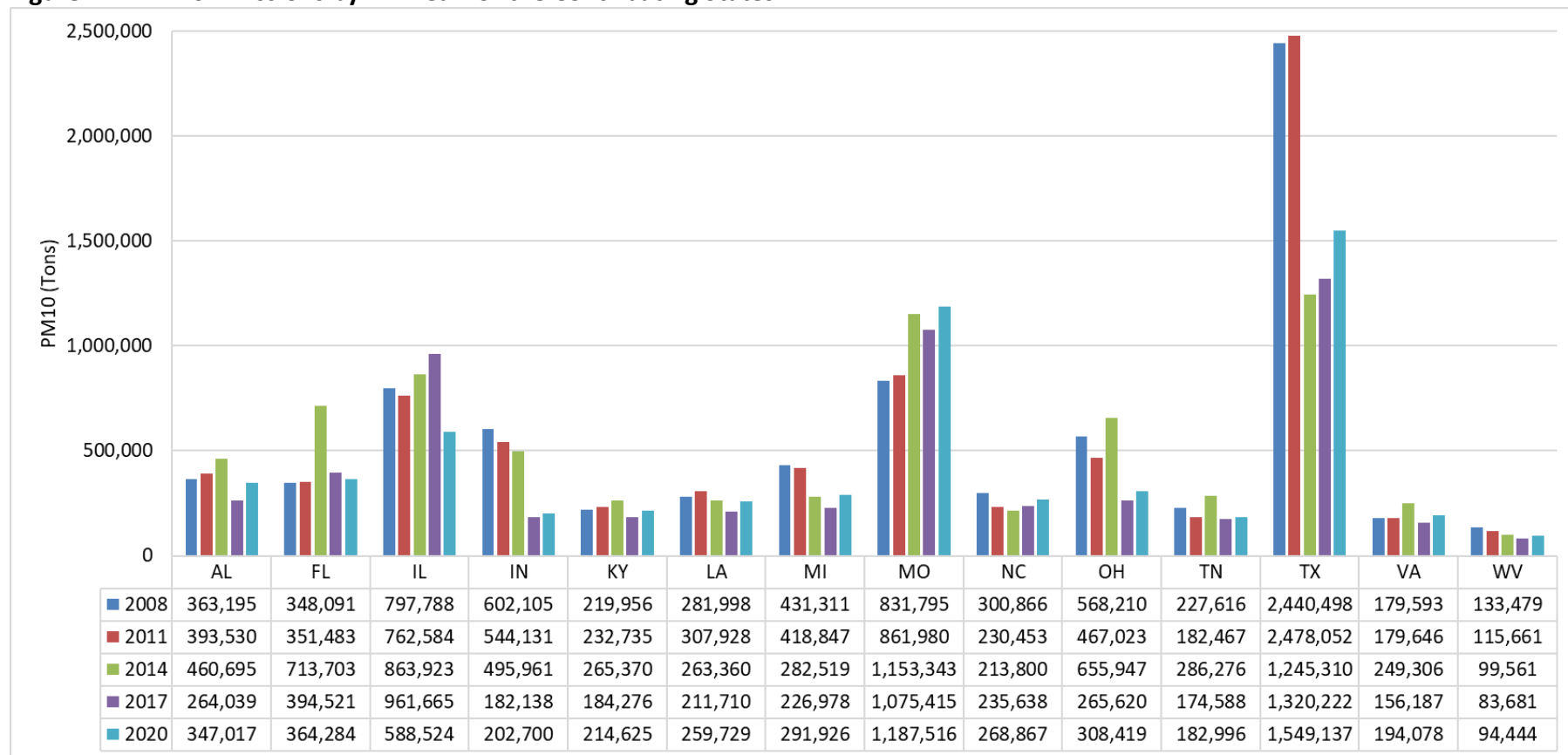
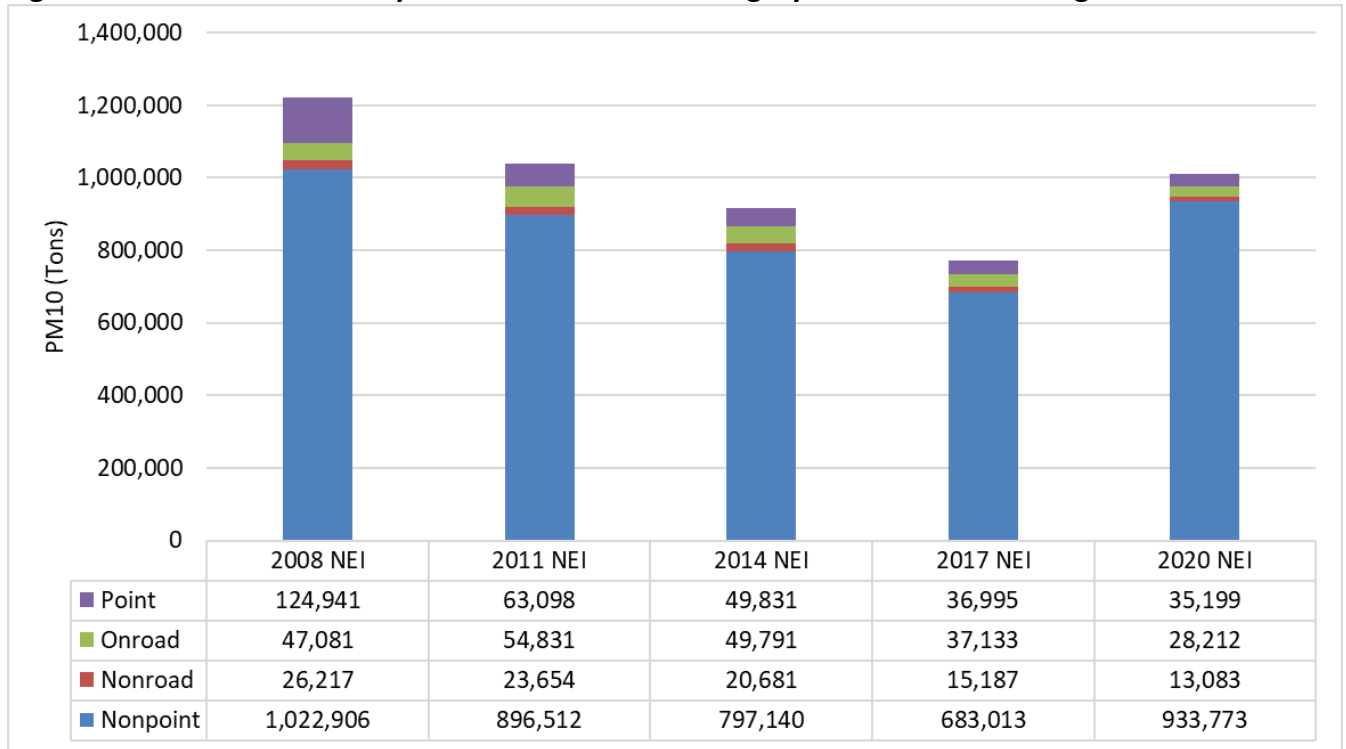


Figure 4-3: PM10 Emissions by NEI Year and Source Category for the MANEVU Region



PM10 saw a steady decline in emissions between the 2008 and 2017 NEIs. For the 2020 NEI, the 2020 meteorological adjustment factor caused an increase in unpaved road dust estimates. Further, the Energy Information Administration State Energy Data System changed its wood consumption estimation methodology, which resulted in higher wood consumption estimates for northern states. Therefore, the change in 2020 nonpoint PM10 emissions is likely a result of these methodology revisions, and no definitive conclusions can be made on emissions trends during this time.

5. Particulate Matter < 2.5 Microns (PM2.5)

Figure 5-1 shows PM2.5 emissions by NEI year for the MANEVU states and Figure 5-2 shows PM2.5 emissions by NEI year for the contributing states. Figure 5-3 shows PM2.5 emissions by NEI year and source category for the total MANEVU region. Tabulations and plots for individual MANEVU states are shown in Appendix A.

Figure 5-1: PM2.5 Emissions by NEI Year for the MANE-VU States

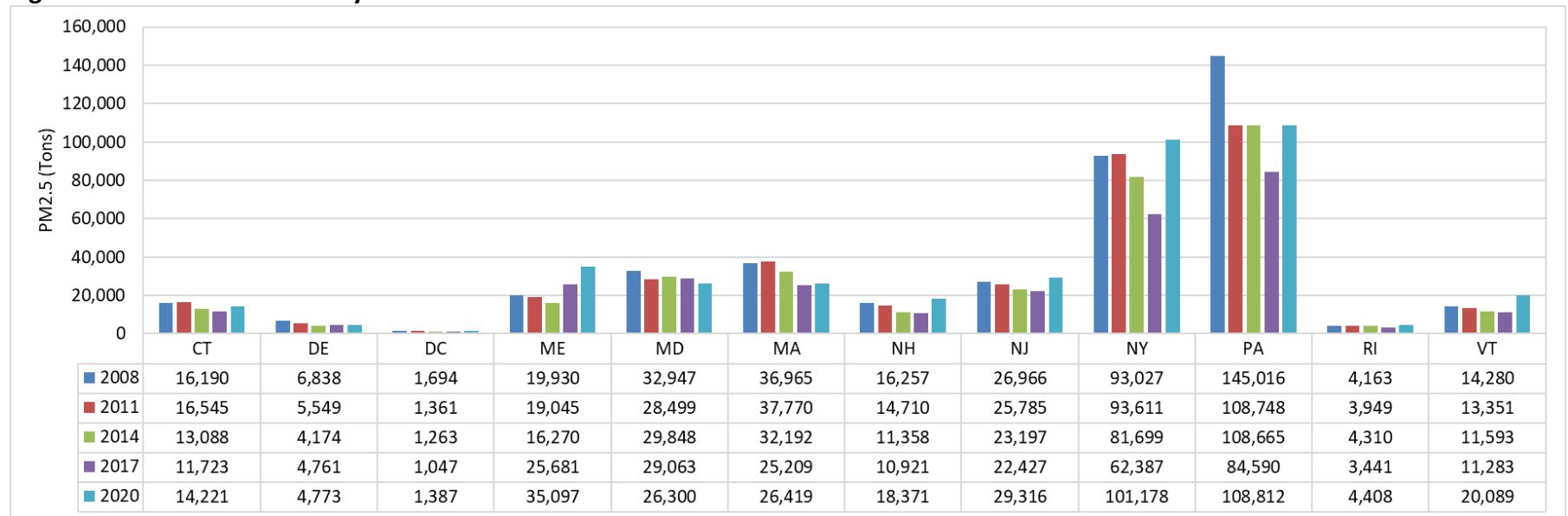


Figure 5-2: PM2.5 Emissions by NEI Year for the Contributing States

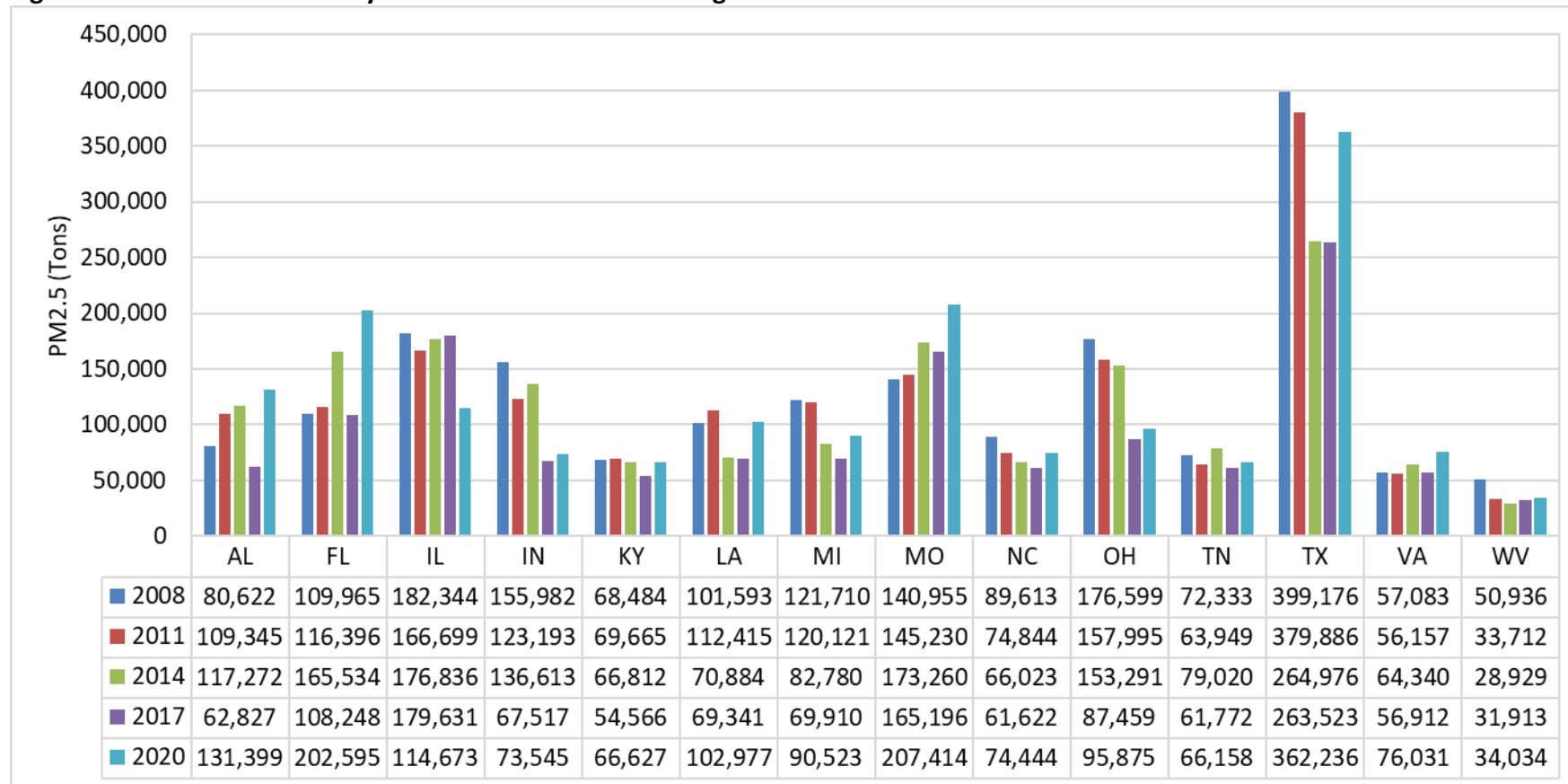
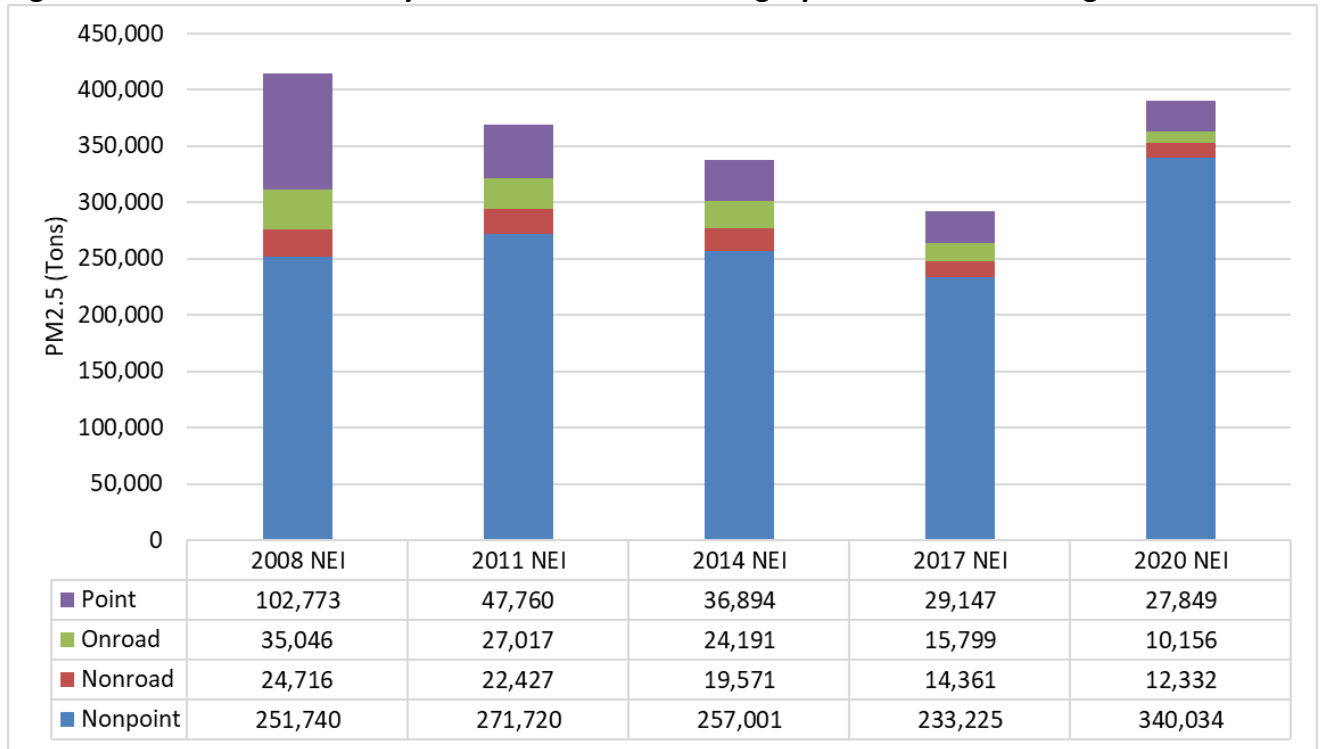


Figure 5-3: PM2.5 Emissions by NEI Year and Source Category for the MANEVU Region



Like the discussion above for PM10, PM2.5 saw a steady decline in emissions between the 2008 and 2017 NEIs, and the increase in 2020 nonpoint PM2.5 emissions is heavily influenced by the meteorological adjustment and wood consumption methodology change.

6. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)

Figure 6-1 shows SO₂ emissions by NEI year for the MANEVU states and Figure 6-2 shows SO₂ emissions by NEI year for the contributing states. Figure 6-3 shows SO₂ emissions by NEI year and source category for the total MANEVU region. Tabulations and plots for individual MANEVU states are shown in Appendix A.

Figure 6-1: SO₂ Emissions by NEI Year for the MANE-VU States

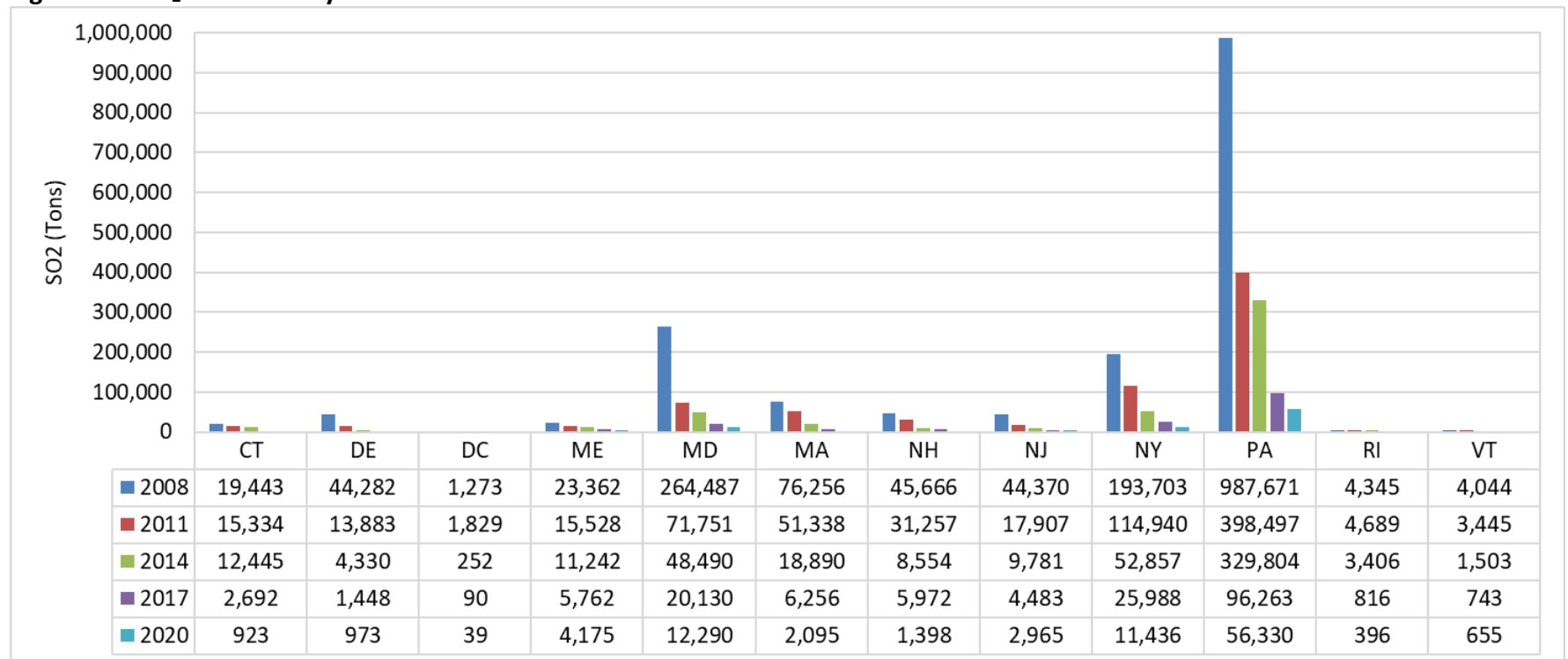


Figure 6-2: SO₂ Emissions by NEI Year for the Contributing States

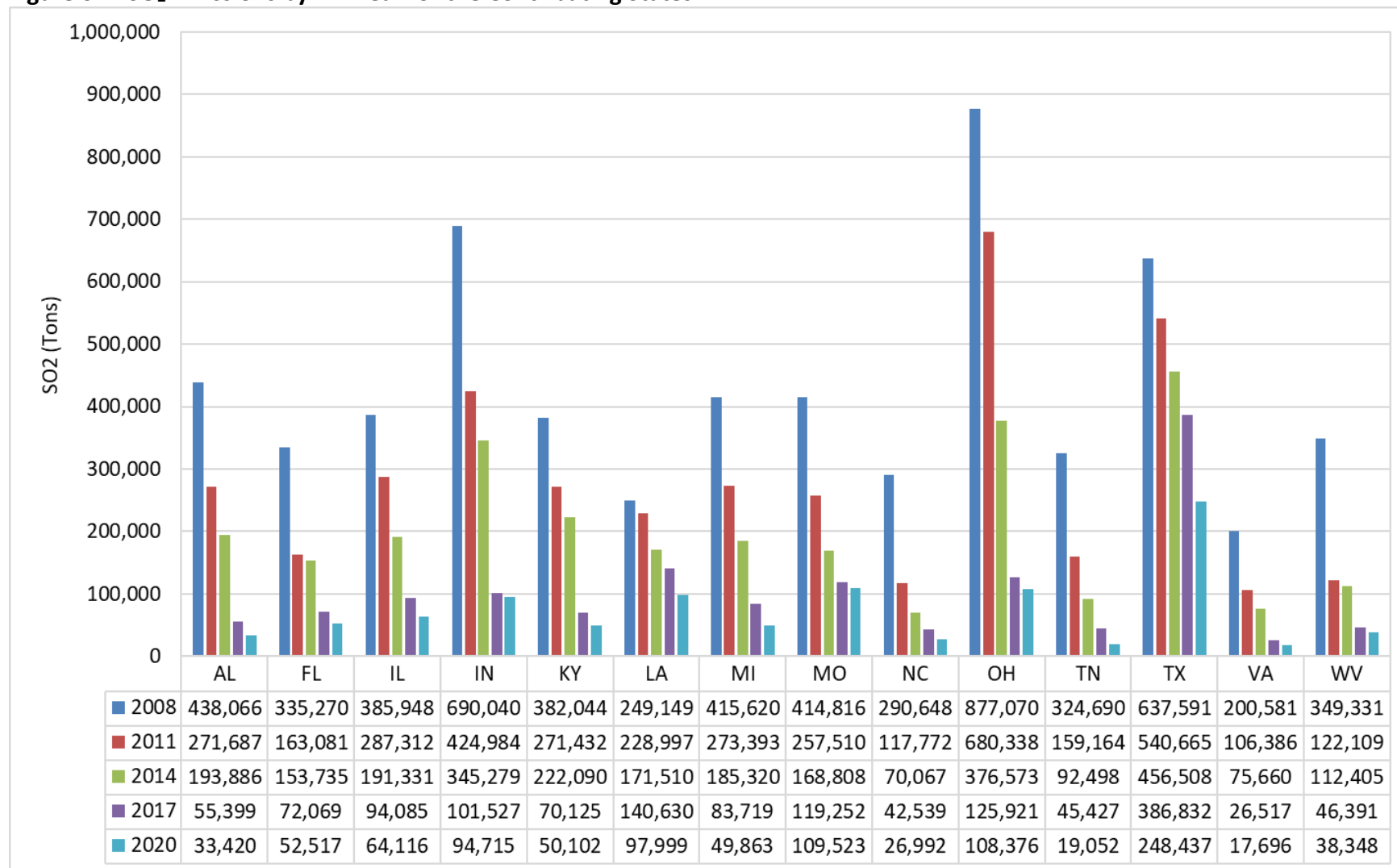
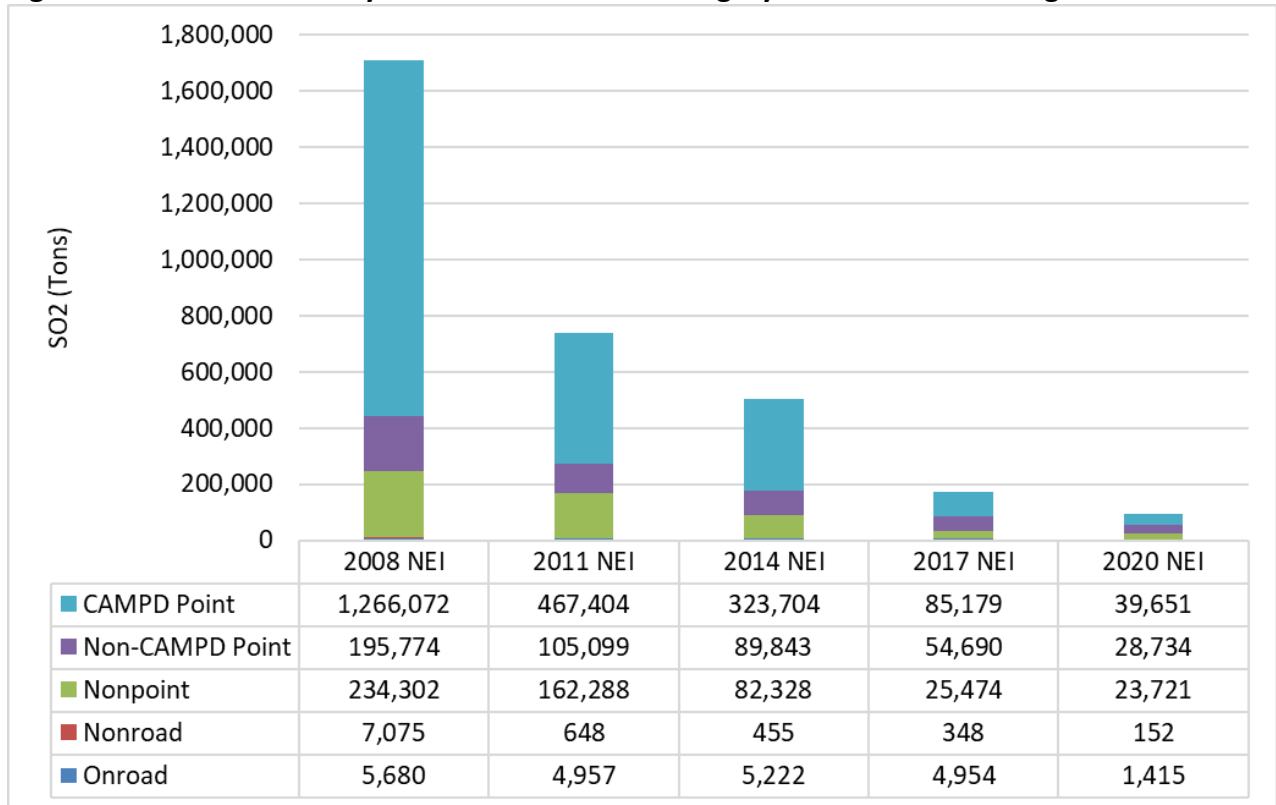


Figure 6-3: SO₂ Emissions by NEI Year and Source Category for the MANEVU Region



For all the MANEVU and contributing states, SO₂ emissions have declined significantly between the 2008 and 2020 NEIs. Figure 6-3 shows that many of these reductions have come from the point source sector, particularly the sources that report to CAMPD. These reductions are largely the result of add-on SO₂ controls for coal-fired power plants, retirements of coal-fired power plants, and market forces that have led to more natural gas use in the electric generating sector. There has also been a decline in nonpoint SO₂ emissions (green bars) that has come about as more and more MANEVU states adopted low sulfur fuel standards.

Figure 6-4 shows SO₂ emissions between 2020 and 2023 for those MANEVU sources that report to CAMPD. 2023 CAMPD SO₂ emissions were lower than 2022 for all MANEVU states and lower than all previous years shown for many of the MANEVU states. Figure 6-5 shows 2020 to 2023 CAMPD source emissions for the contributing states. Like the MANEVU states, 2023 SO₂ emissions were lower than 2022 for all the contributing states. 2023 emissions were lower than all previous years shown for every contributing state except one.

Figure 6-4: 2020 to 2023 SO₂ Emissions for CAMPD Sources in the MANEVU States

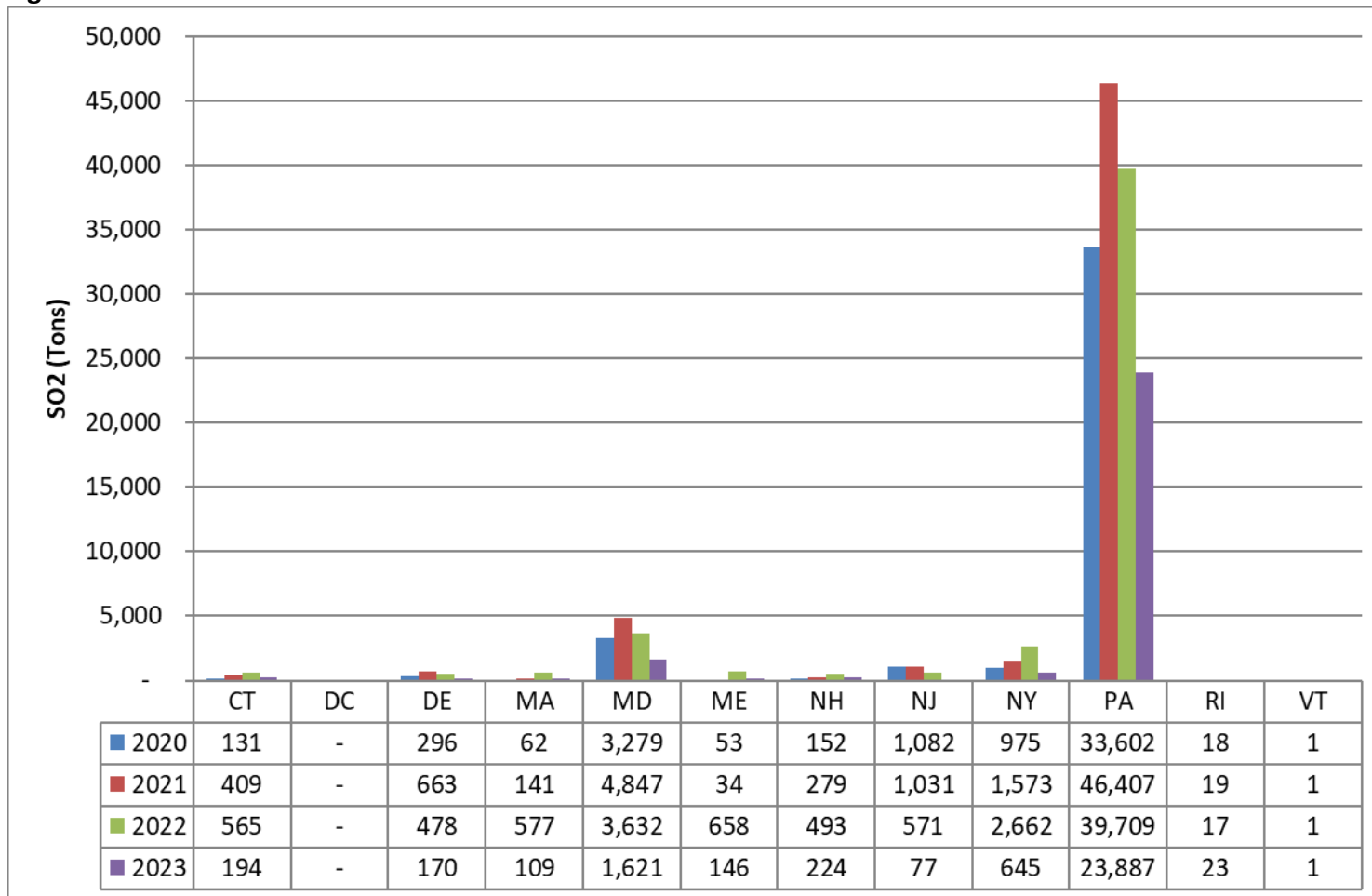
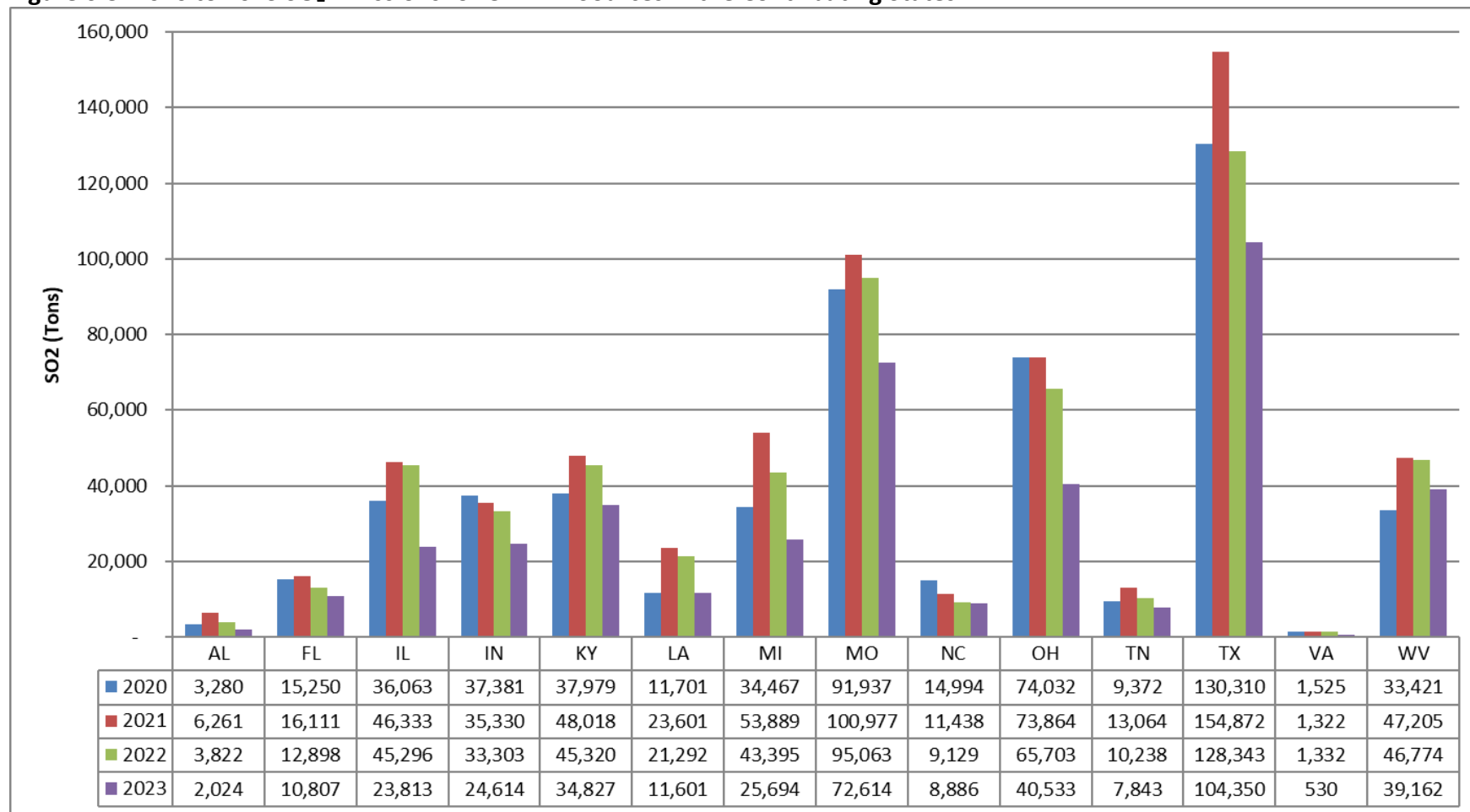


Figure 6-5: 2020 to 2023 SO₂ Emissions for CAMPD Sources in the Contributing States



7. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Figure 7-1 shows VOC emissions by NEI year for the MANEVU states. Similarly, Figure 7-2 shows VOC emissions by NEI year for the contributing states. Figure 7-3 shows VOC emissions by NEI year and source category for the total MANEVU region. Tabulations and plots for individual MANEVU states are shown in Appendix A.

Figure 7-1: VOC Emissions by NEI Year for the MANE-VU States

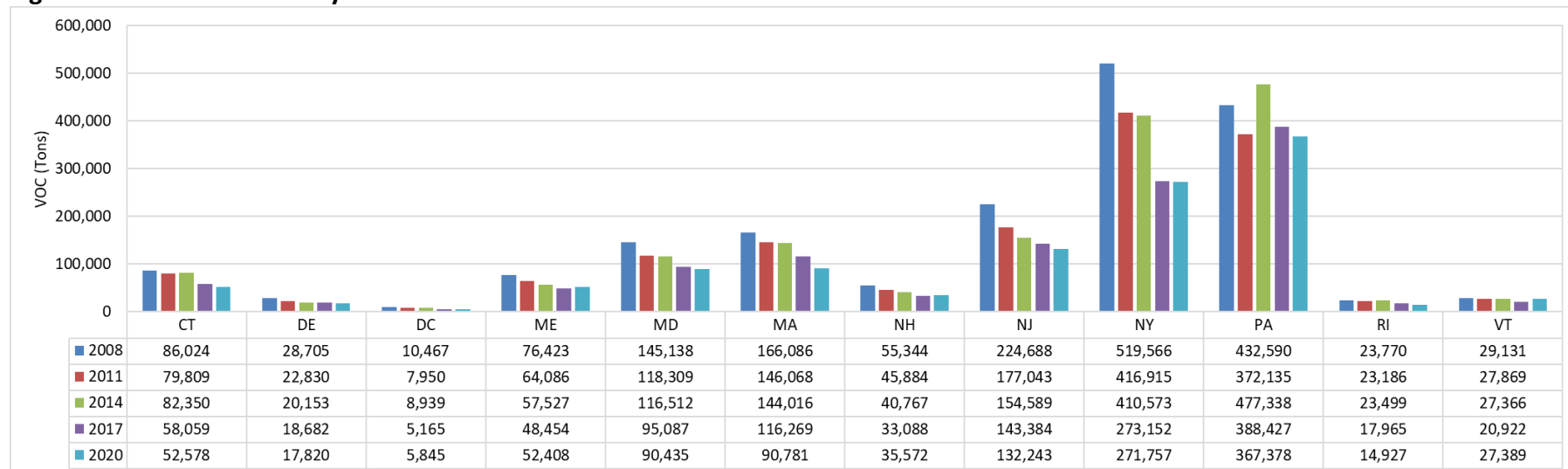


Figure 7-2: VOC Emissions by NEI Year for the Contributing States

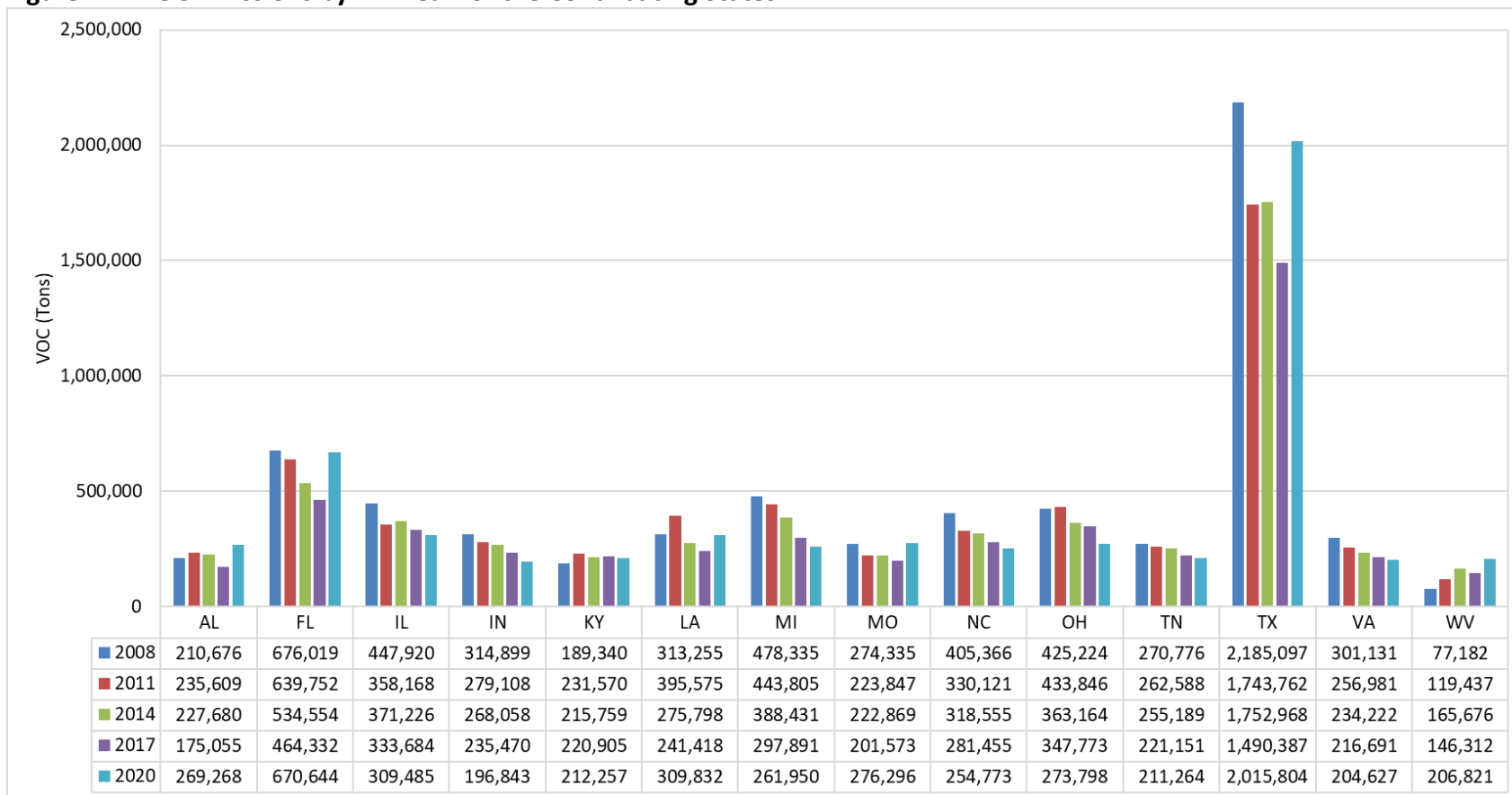
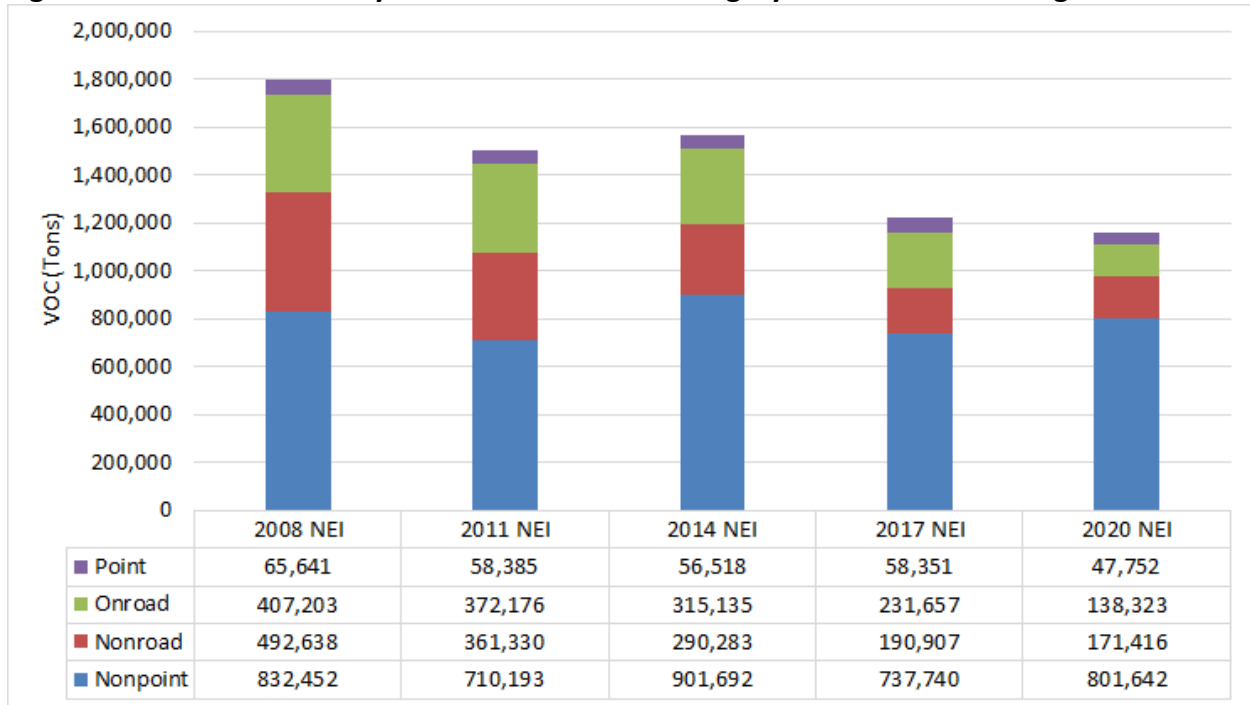


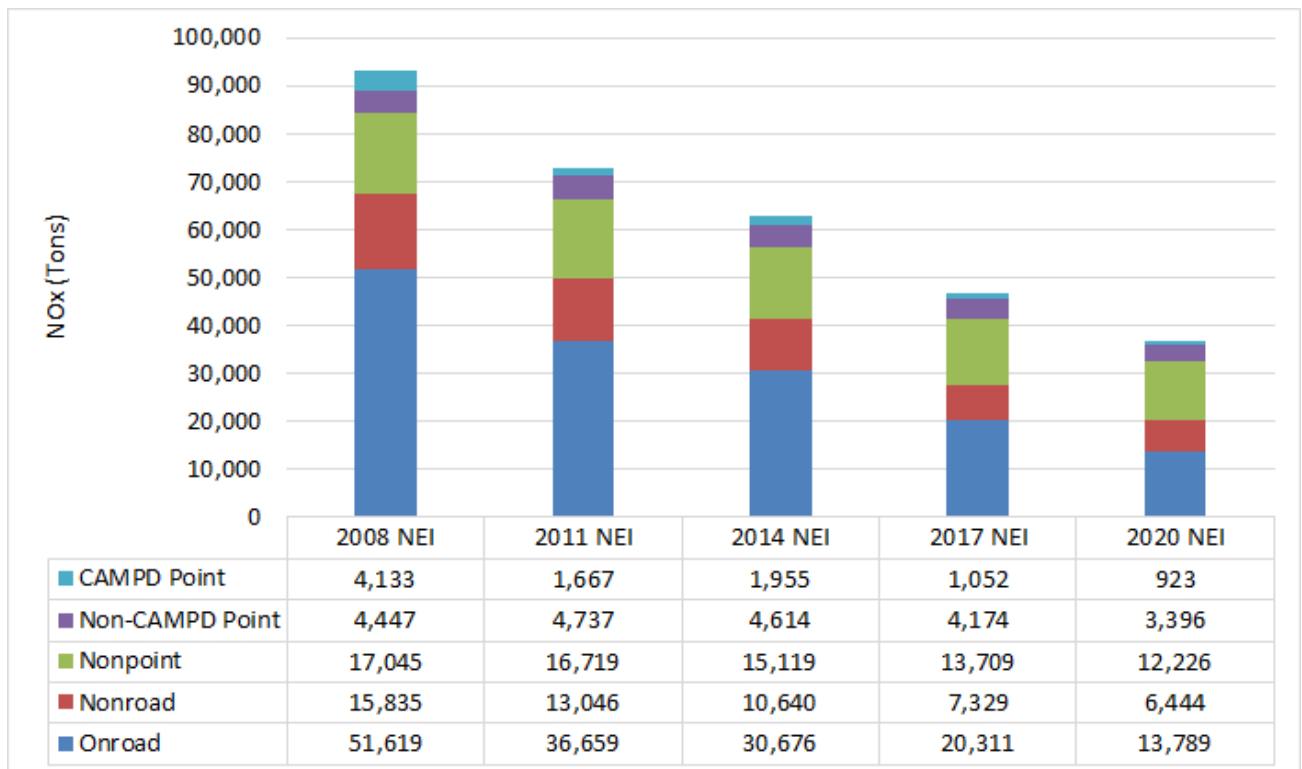
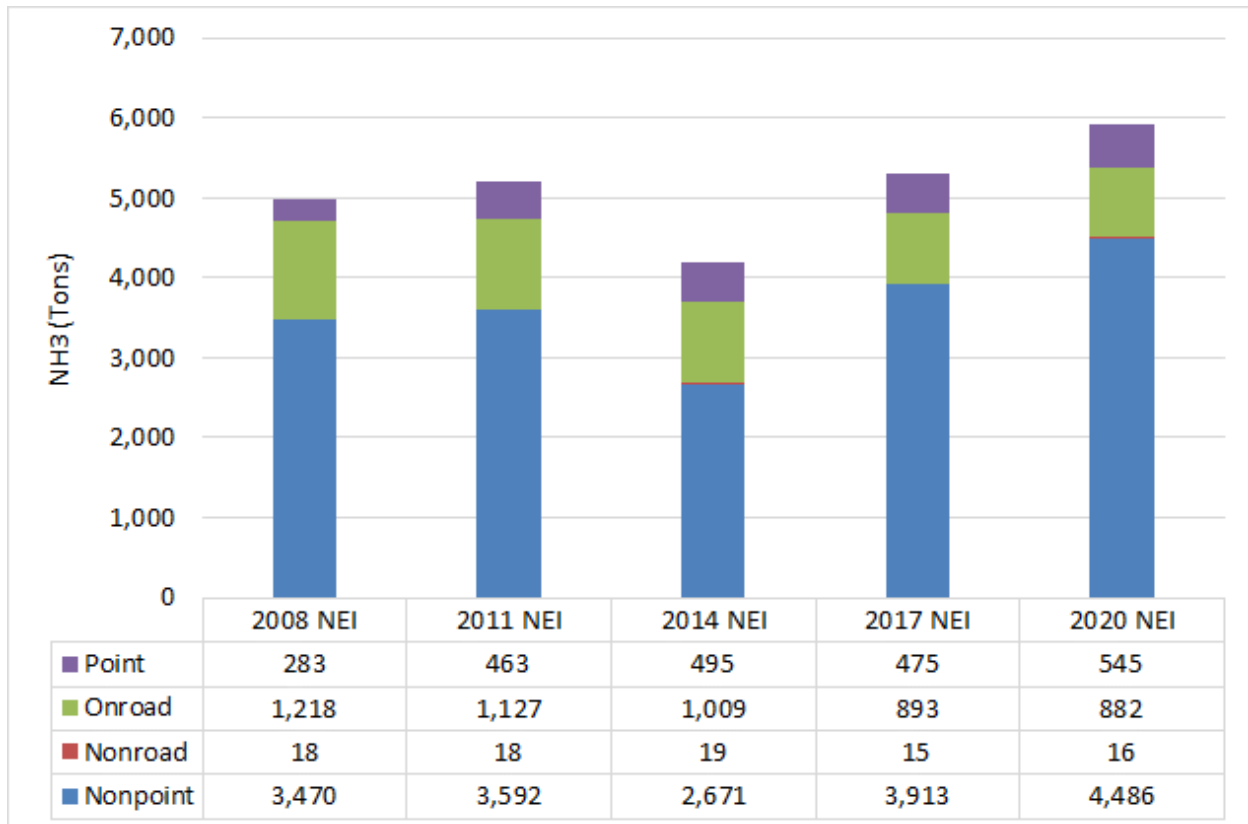
Figure 7-3: VOC Emissions by NEI Year and Source Category for the MANEVU Region

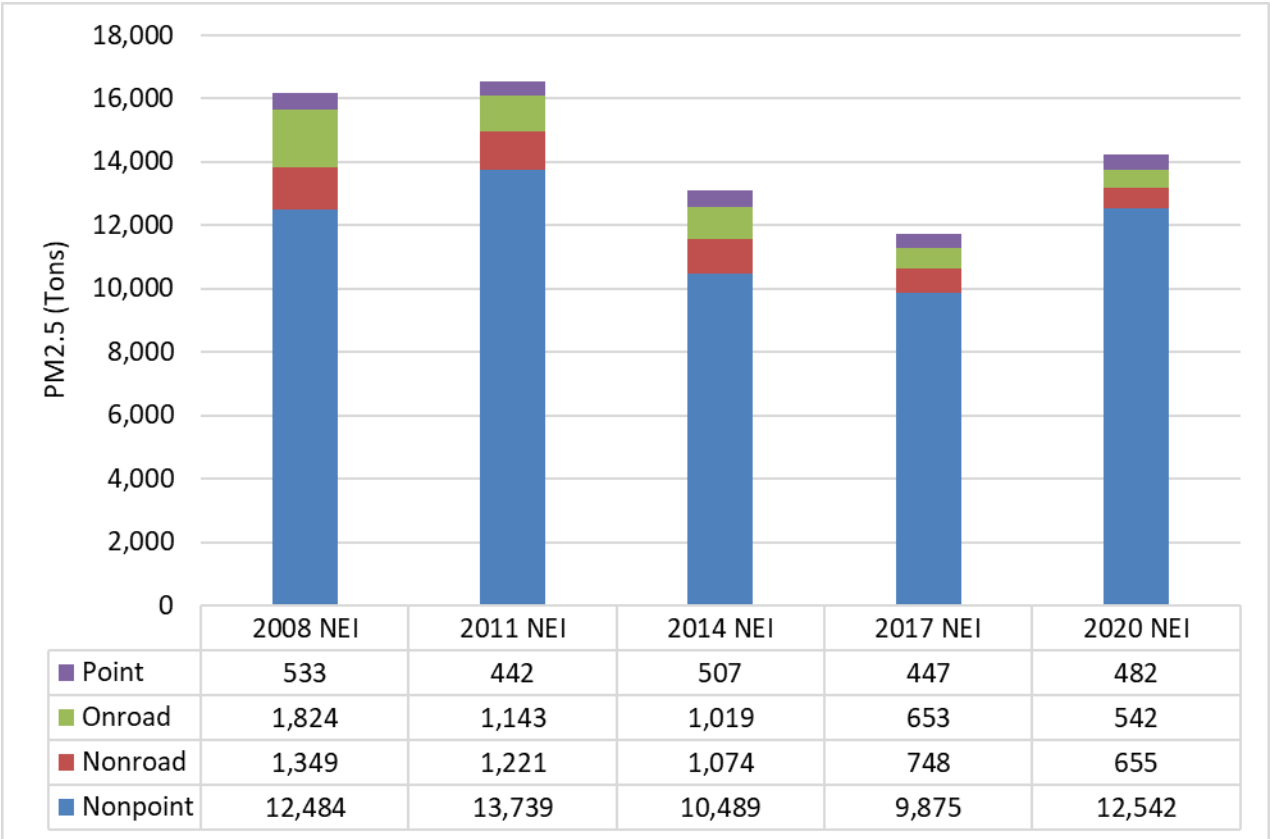
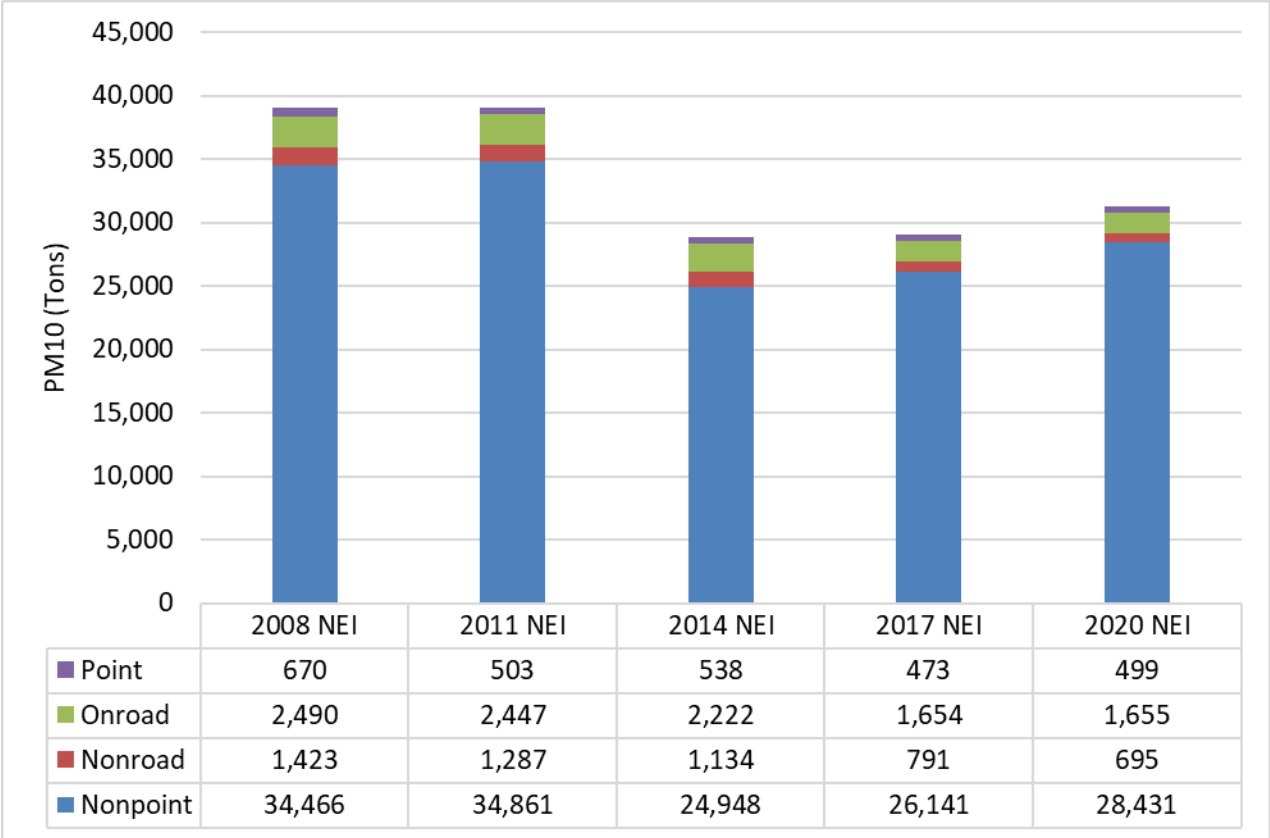


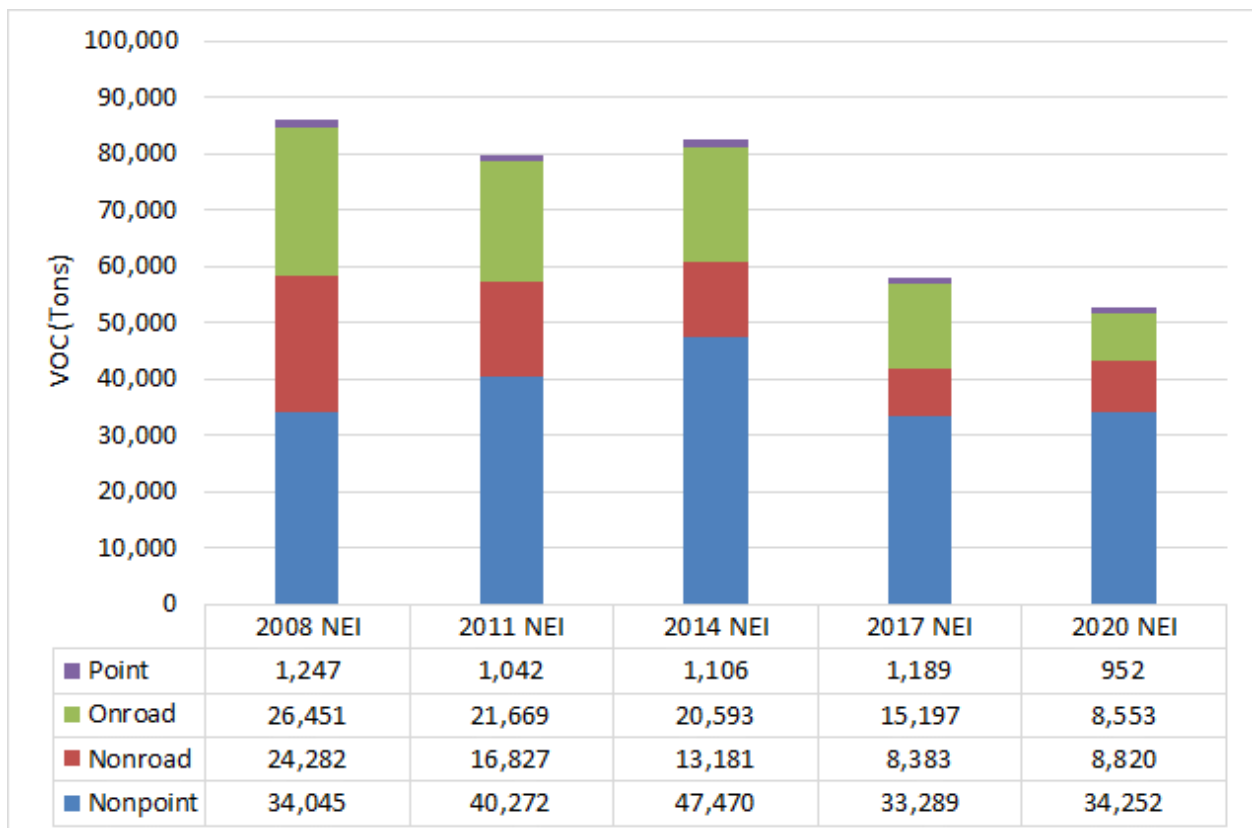
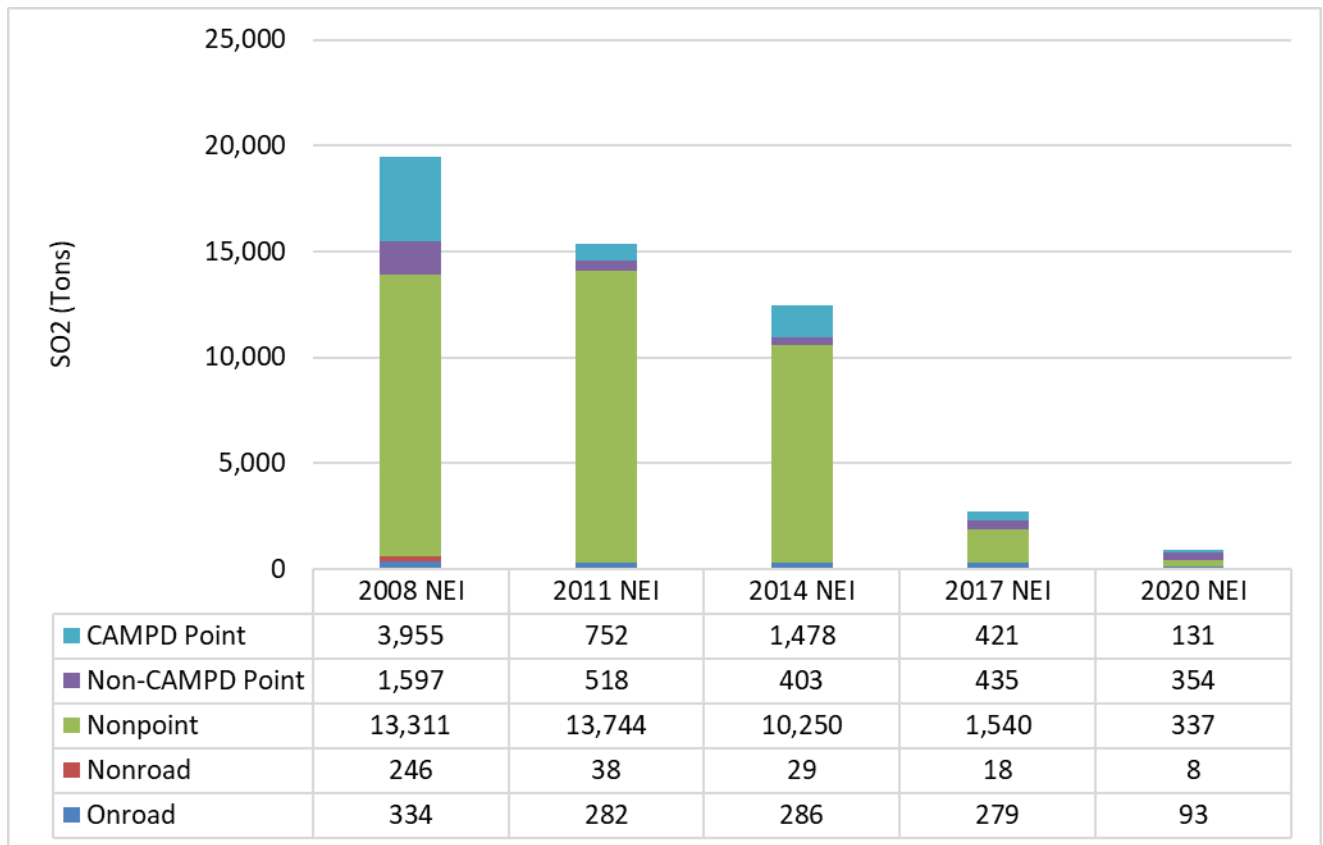
Figures 7-1 through 7-3 show a general downward trend in VOC emissions with some year-to-year variability. It is likely that some of this variability in emissions is caused by estimation methodology changes. For most of the MANEVU and contributing states, 2020 VOC emissions are lower than at least one of the previous NEI years. For many states, 2020 VOC emissions are lower than all the previous NEI years.

APPENDIX A: EMISSIONS BY SOURCE CATEGORY AND NEI YEAR FOR INDIVIDUAL MANEVU STATES

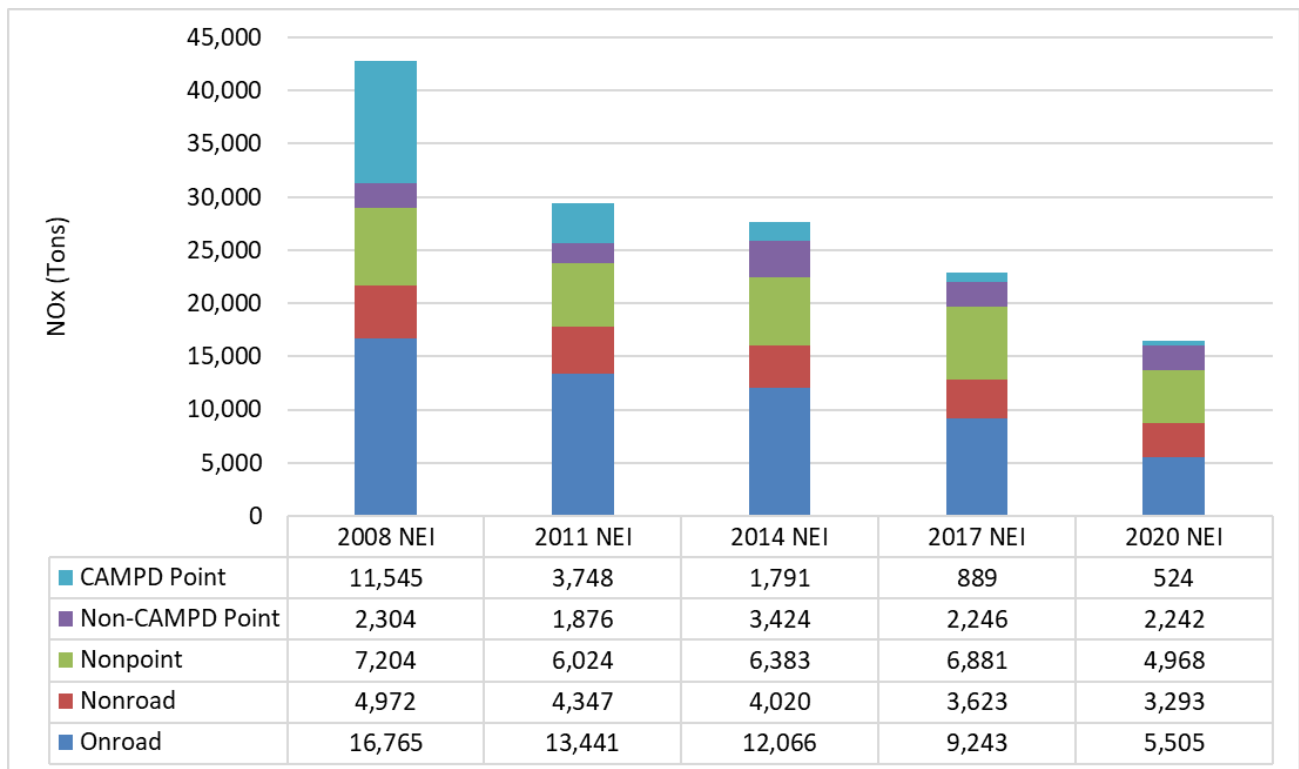
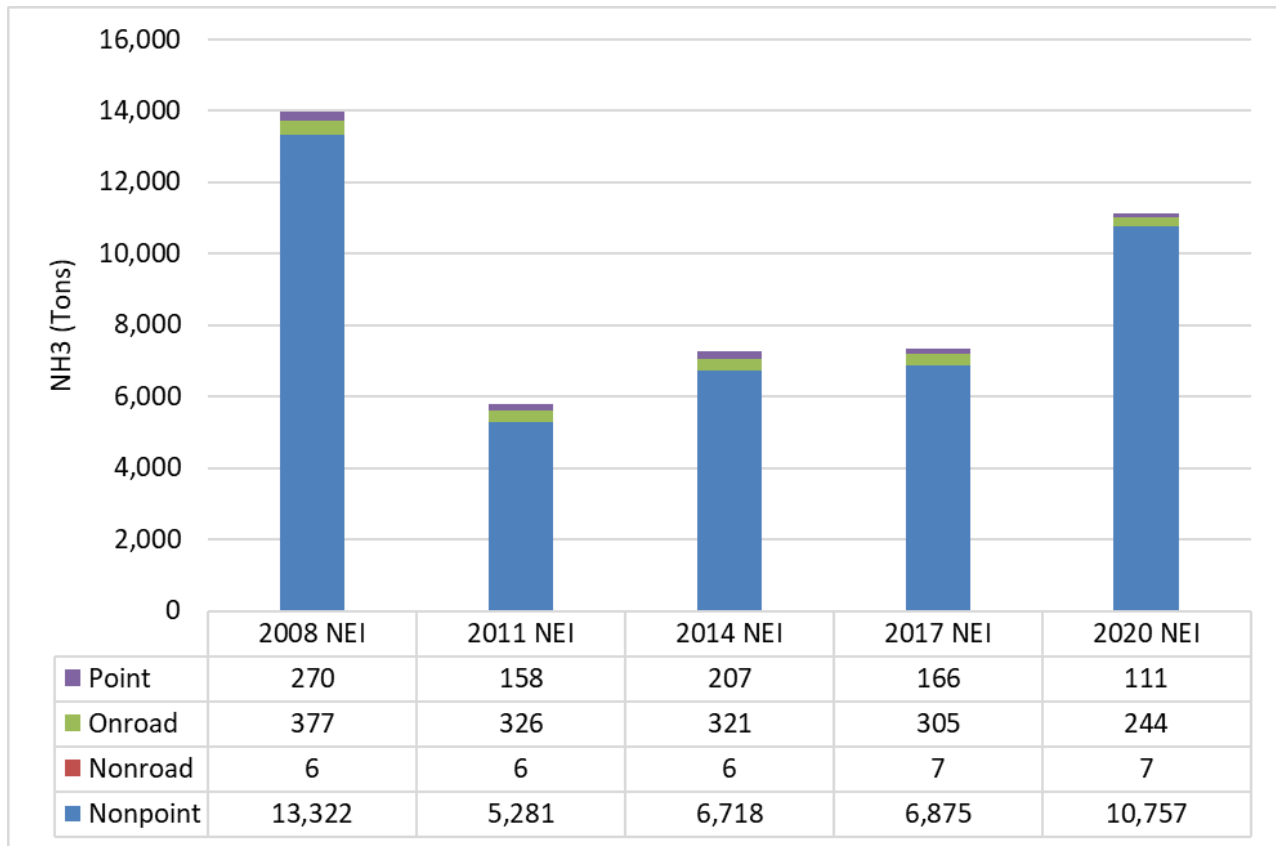
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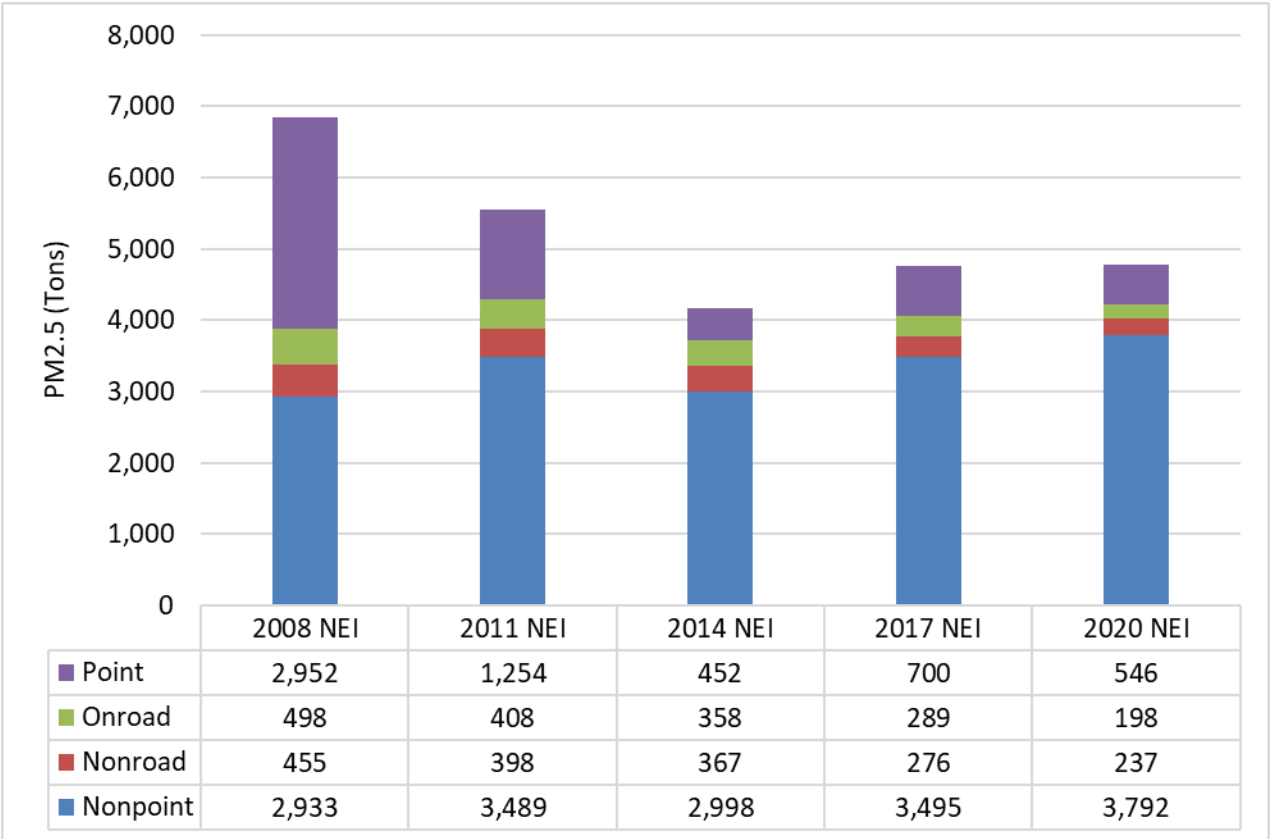
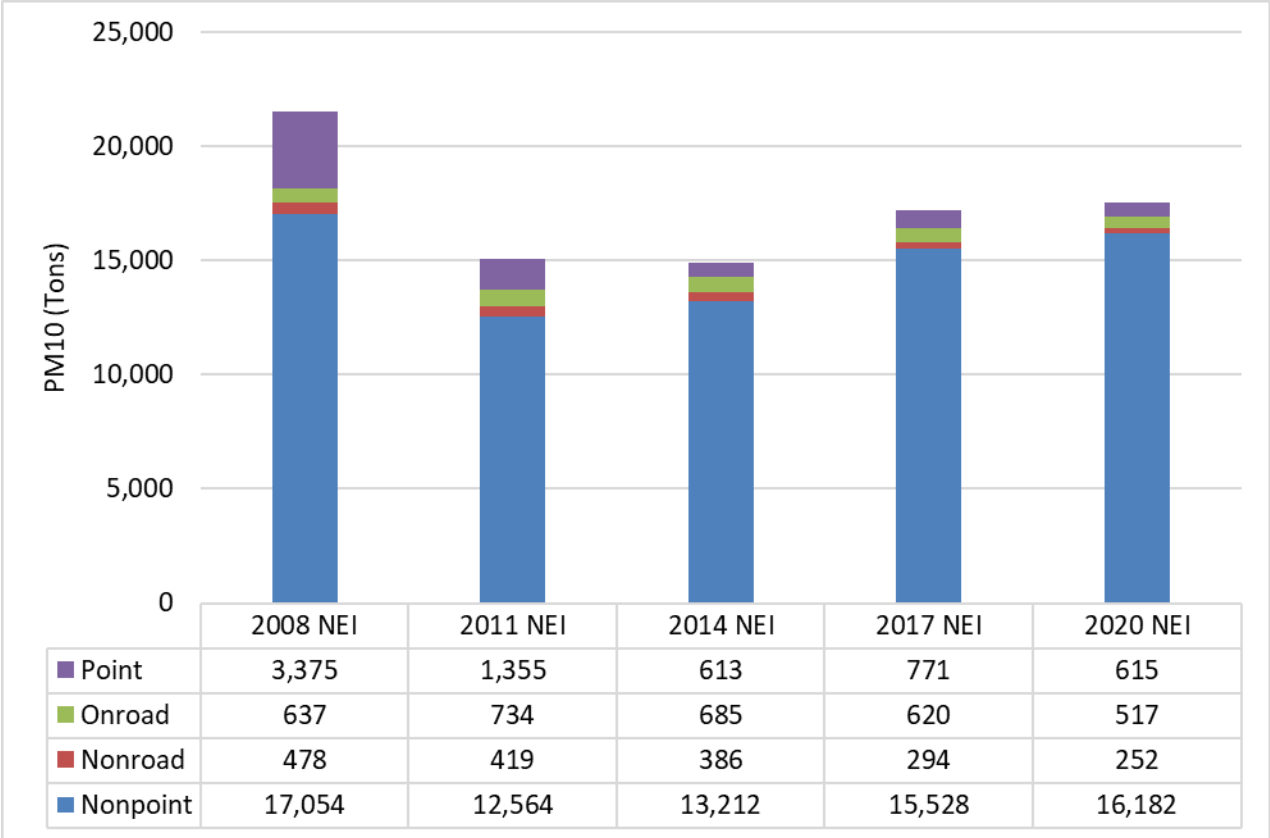


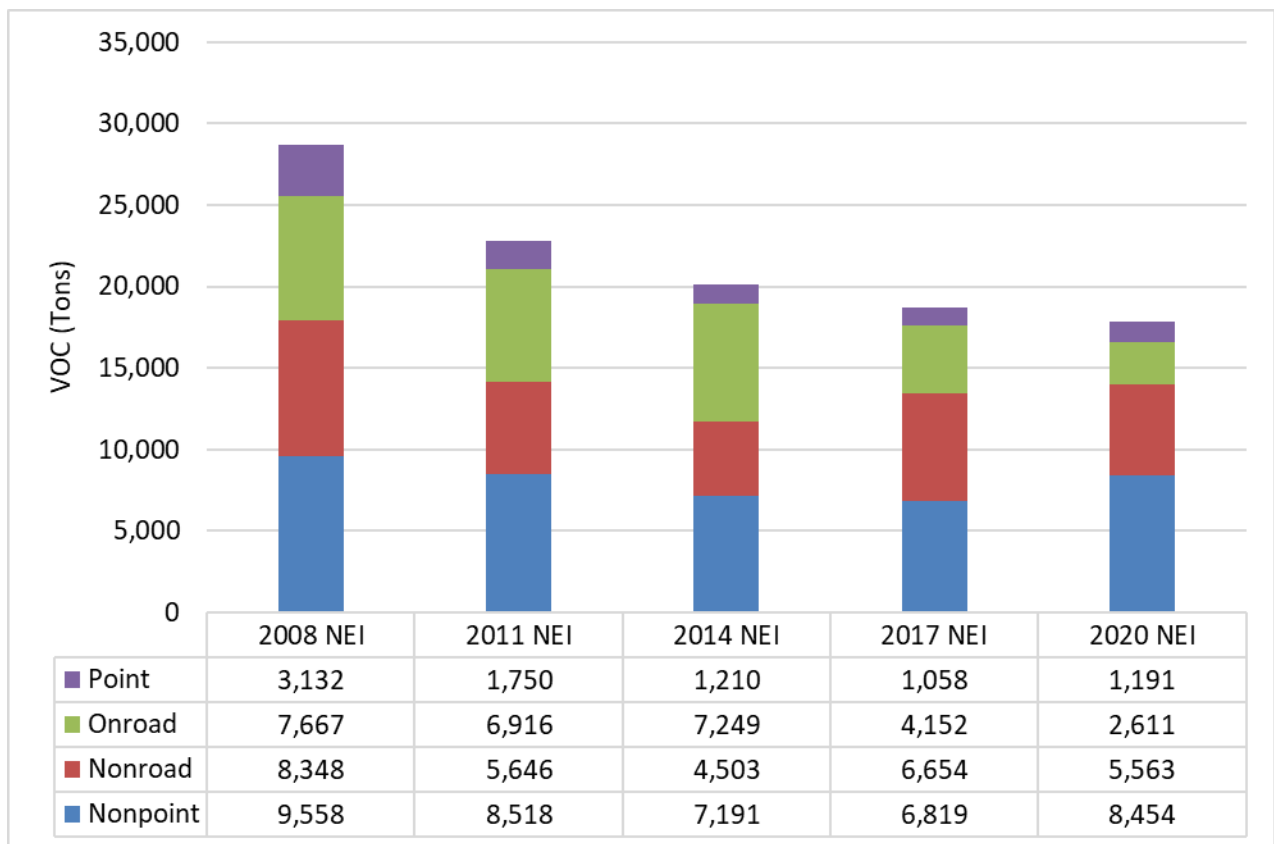
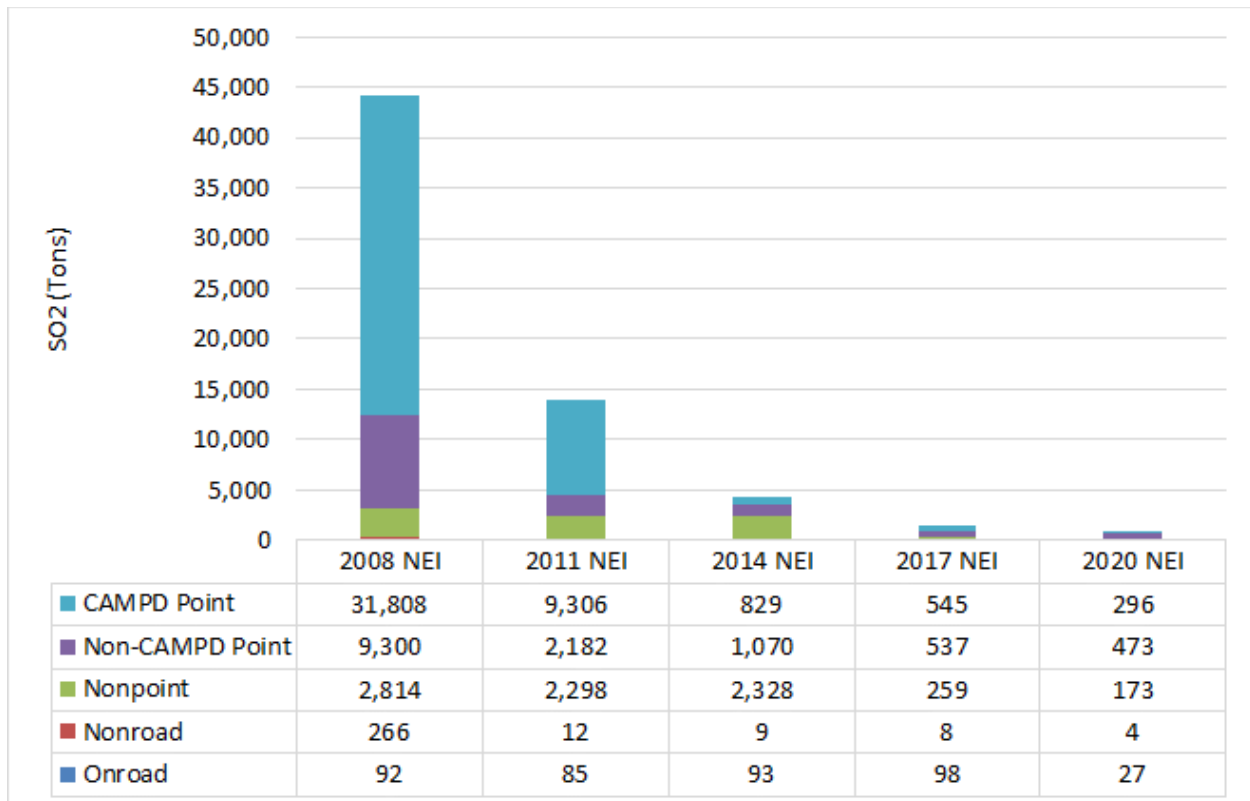




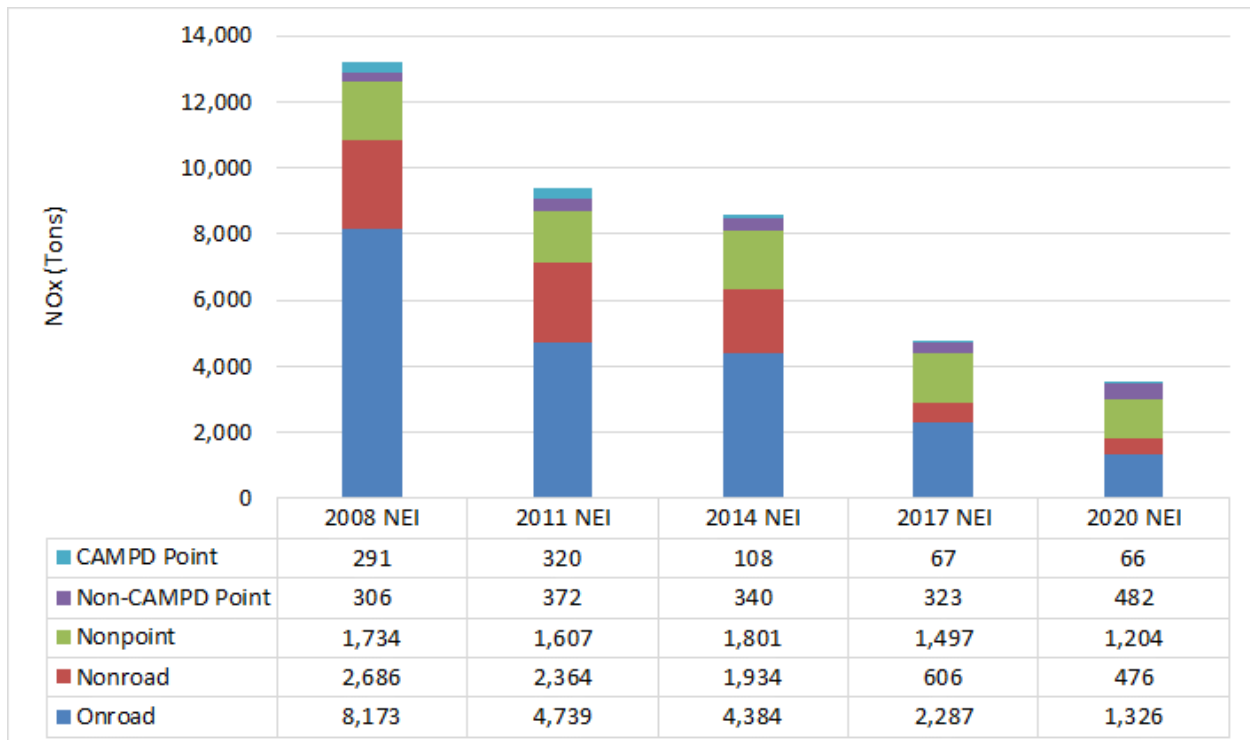
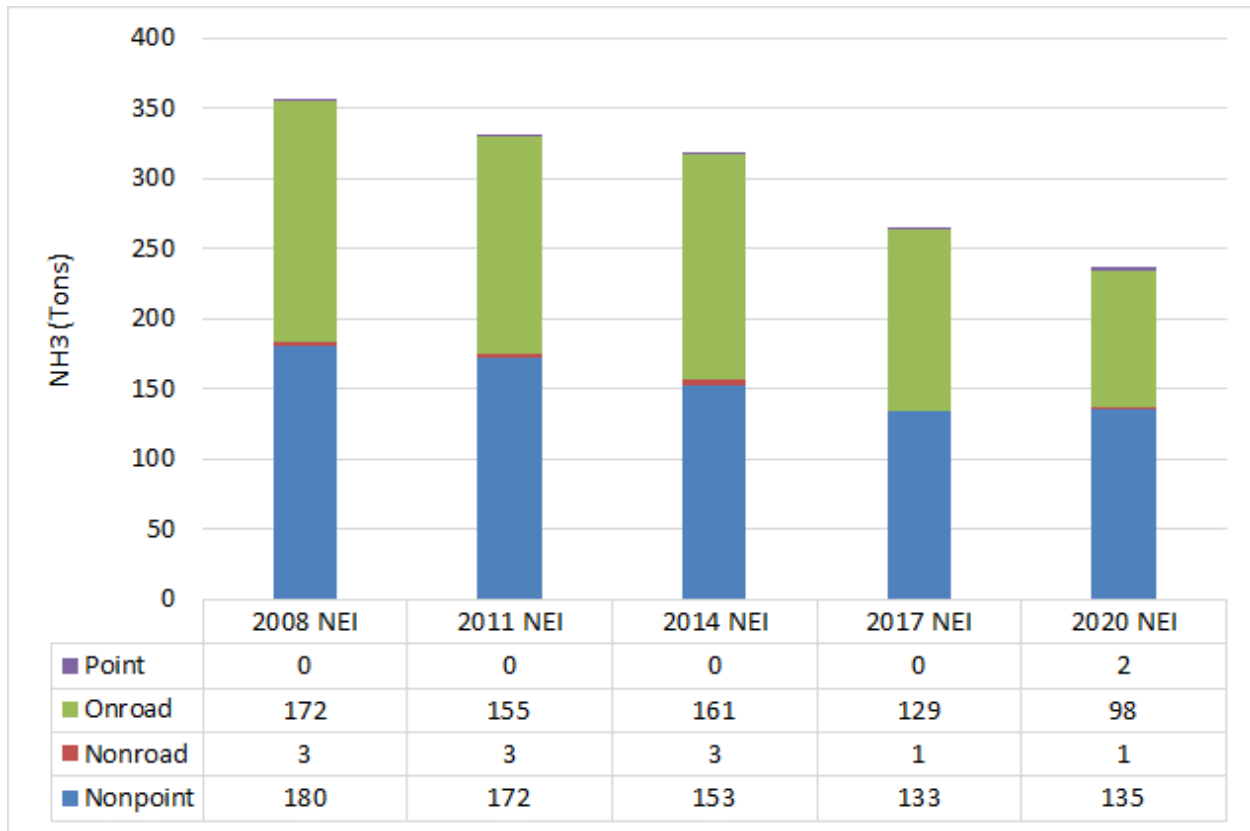
Delaware

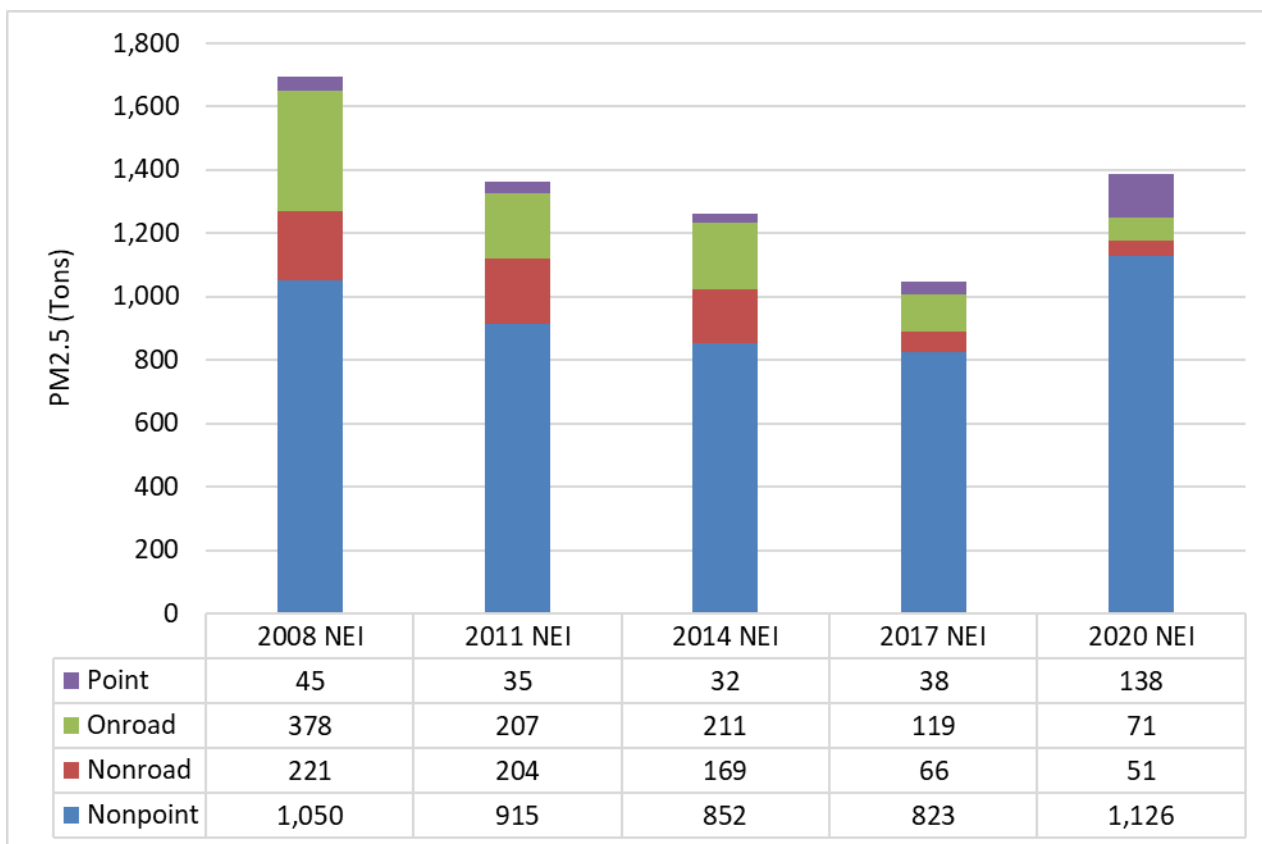
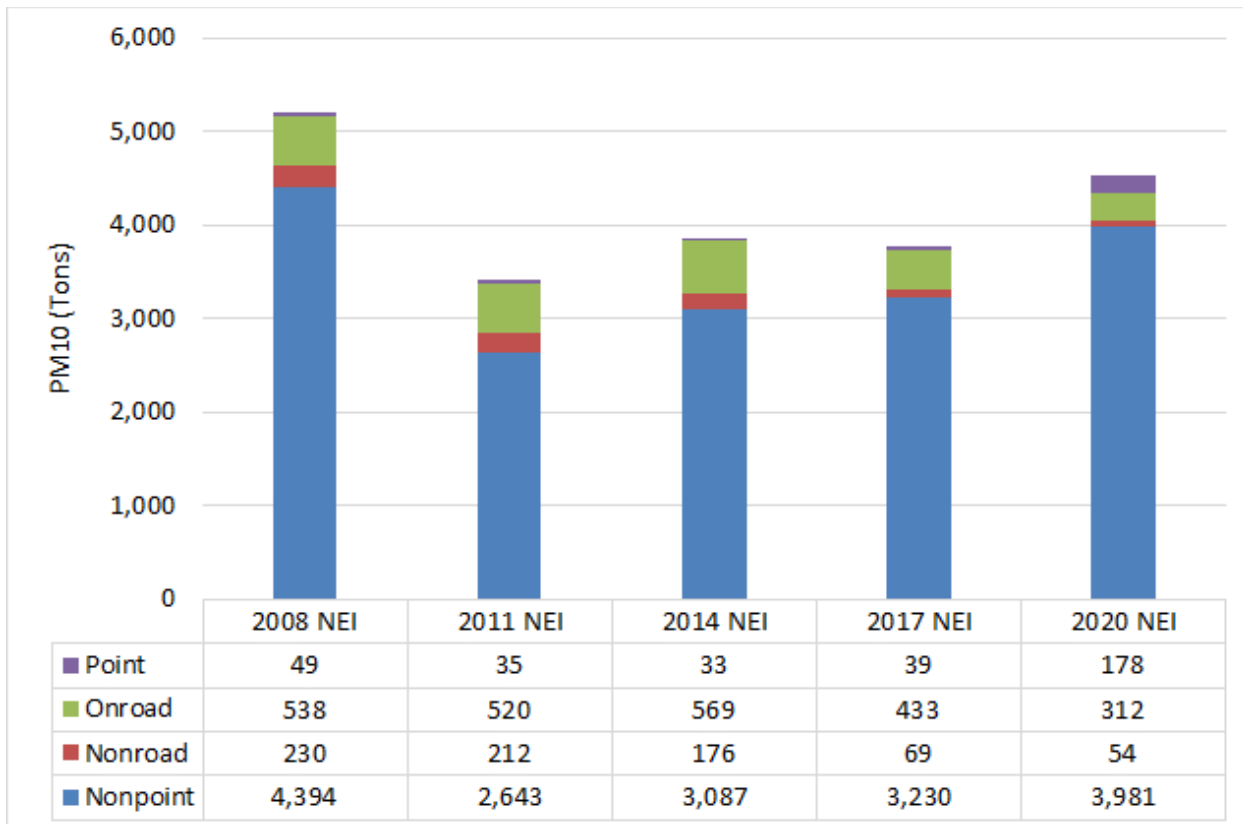


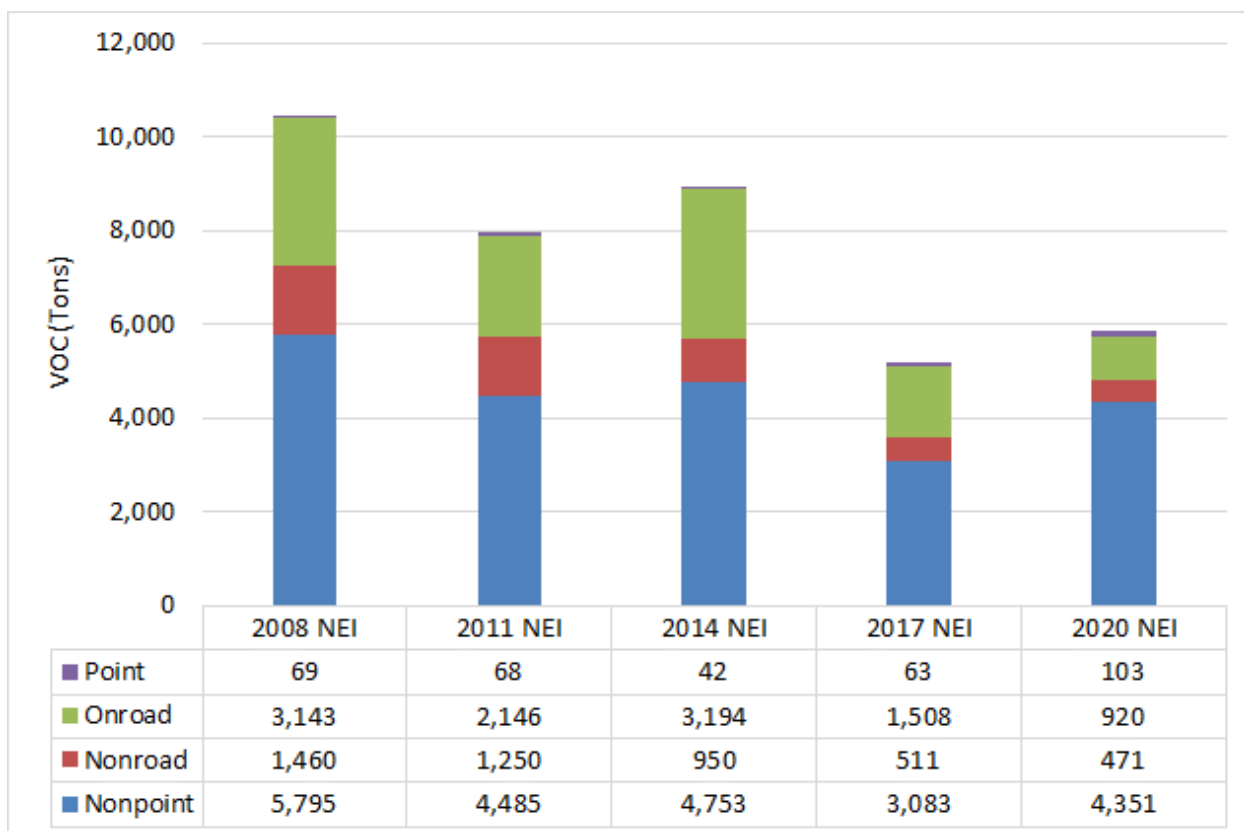
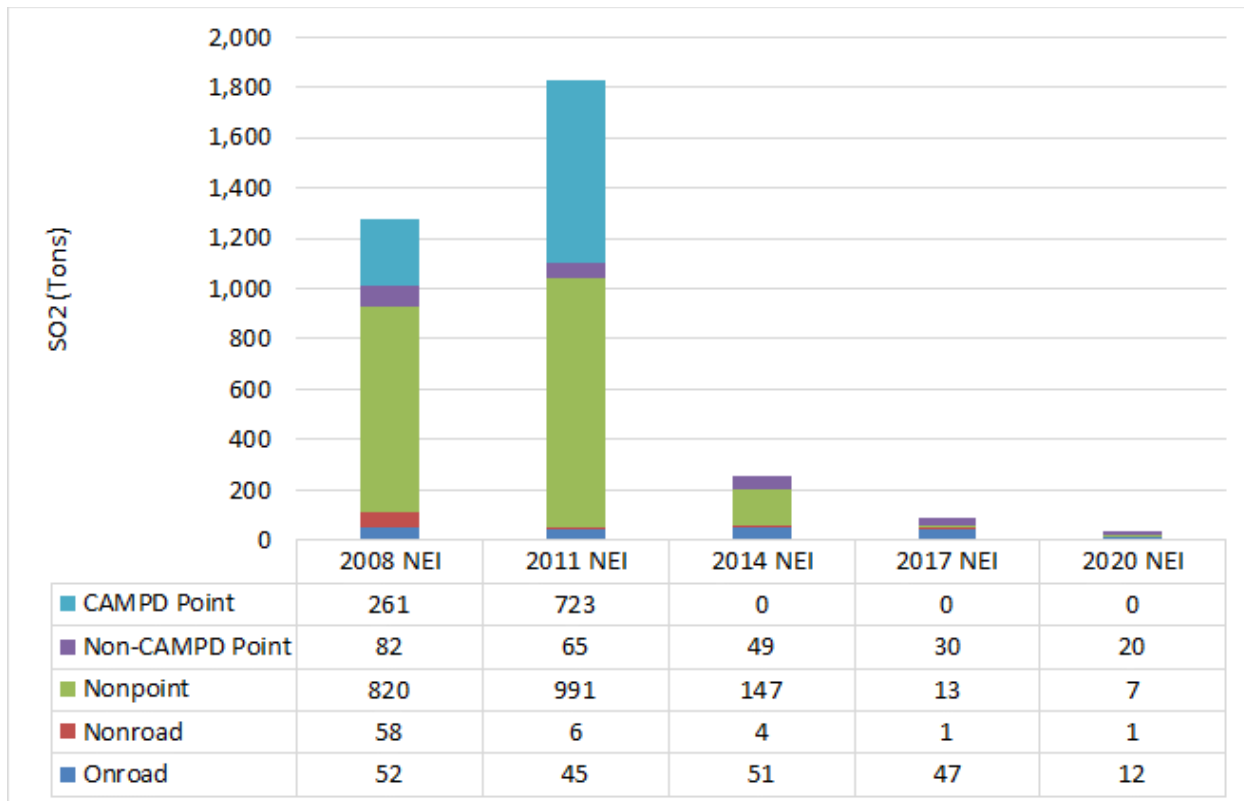




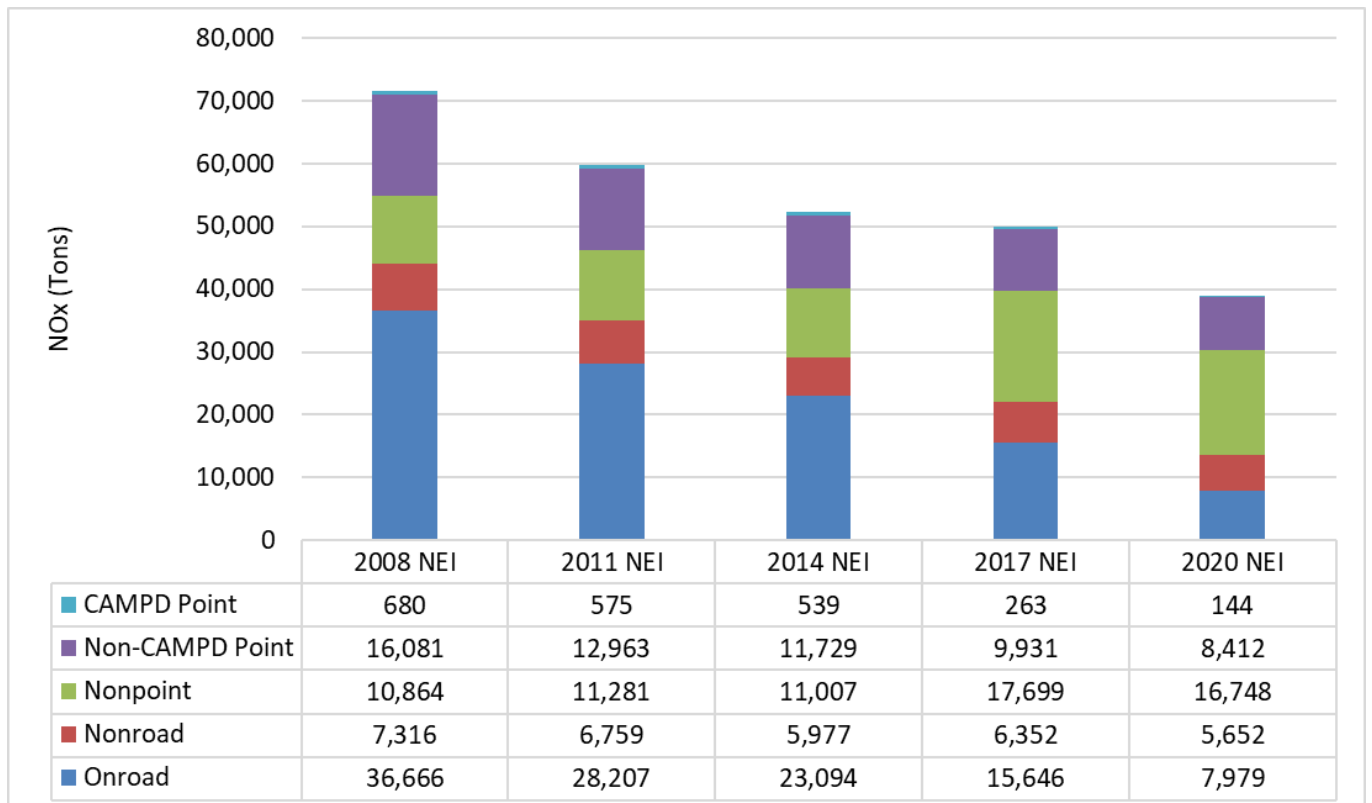
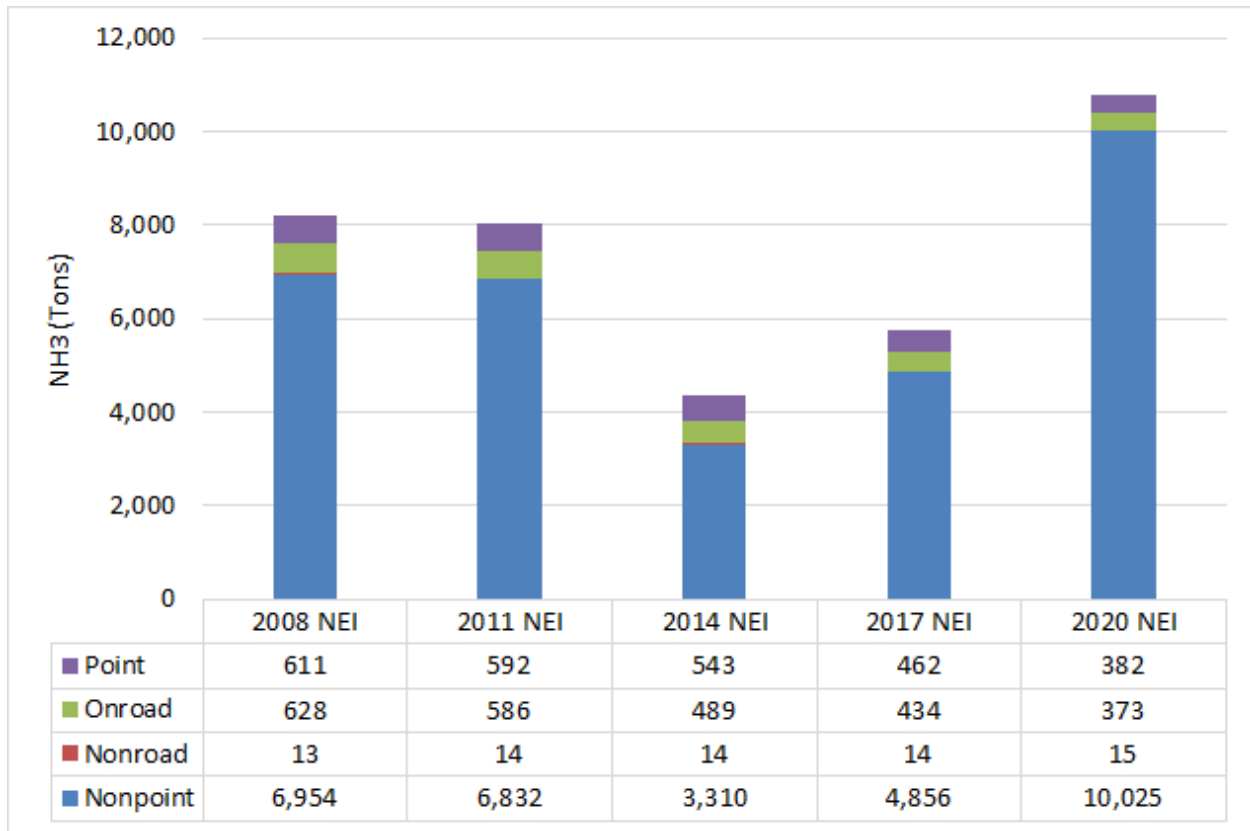
District of Columbia

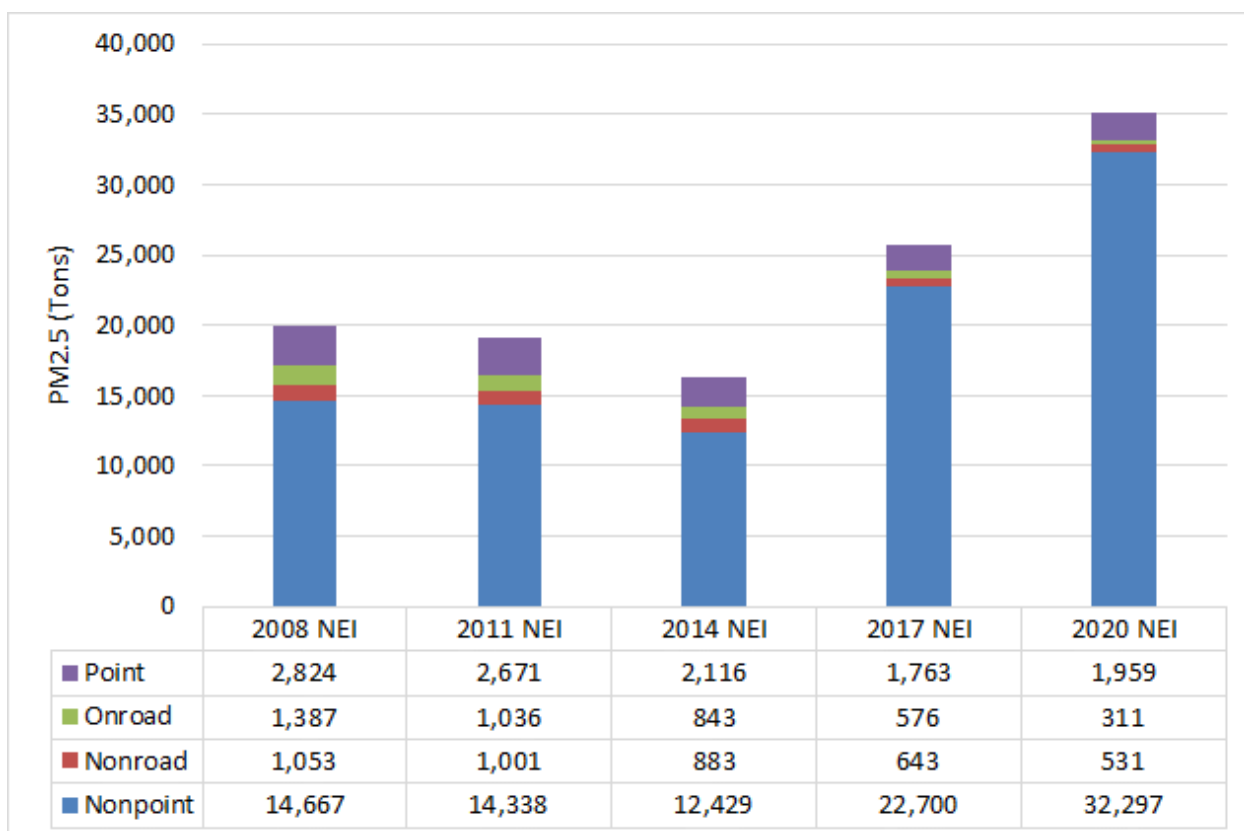
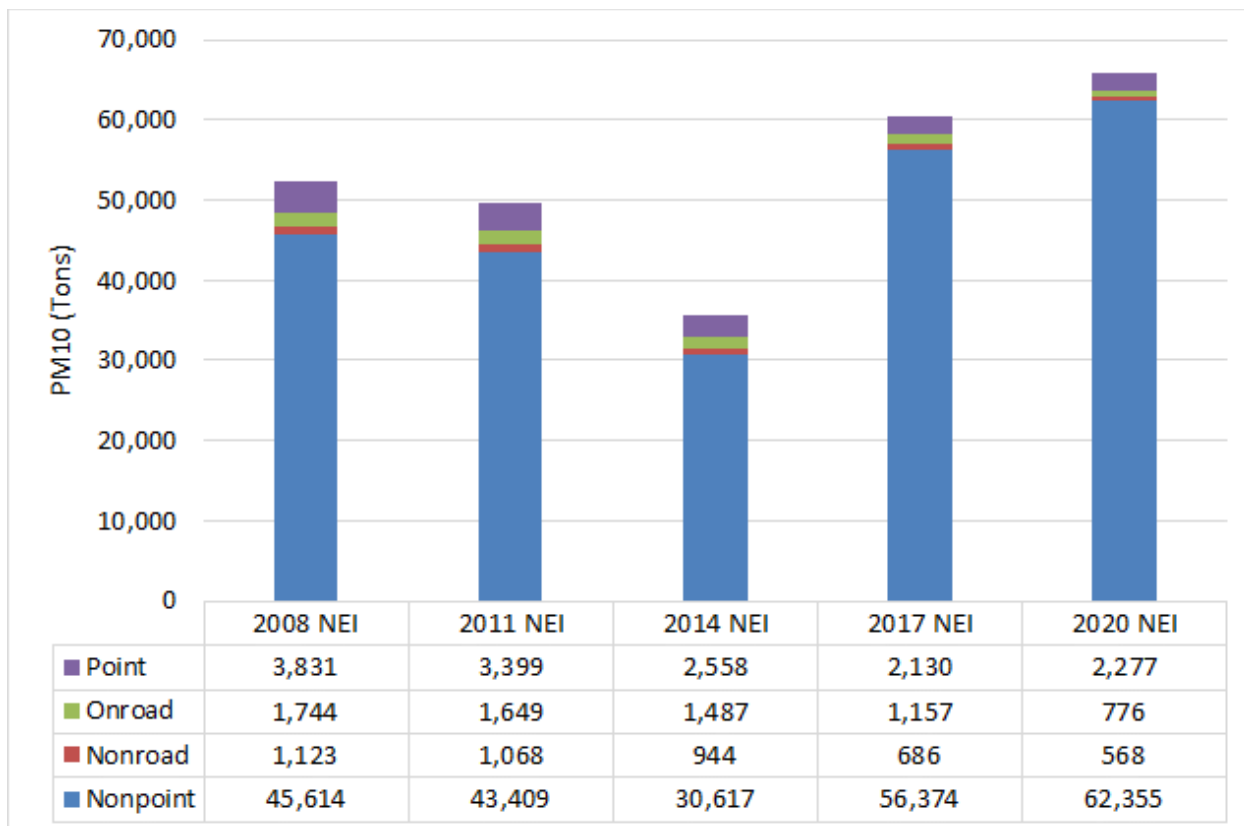


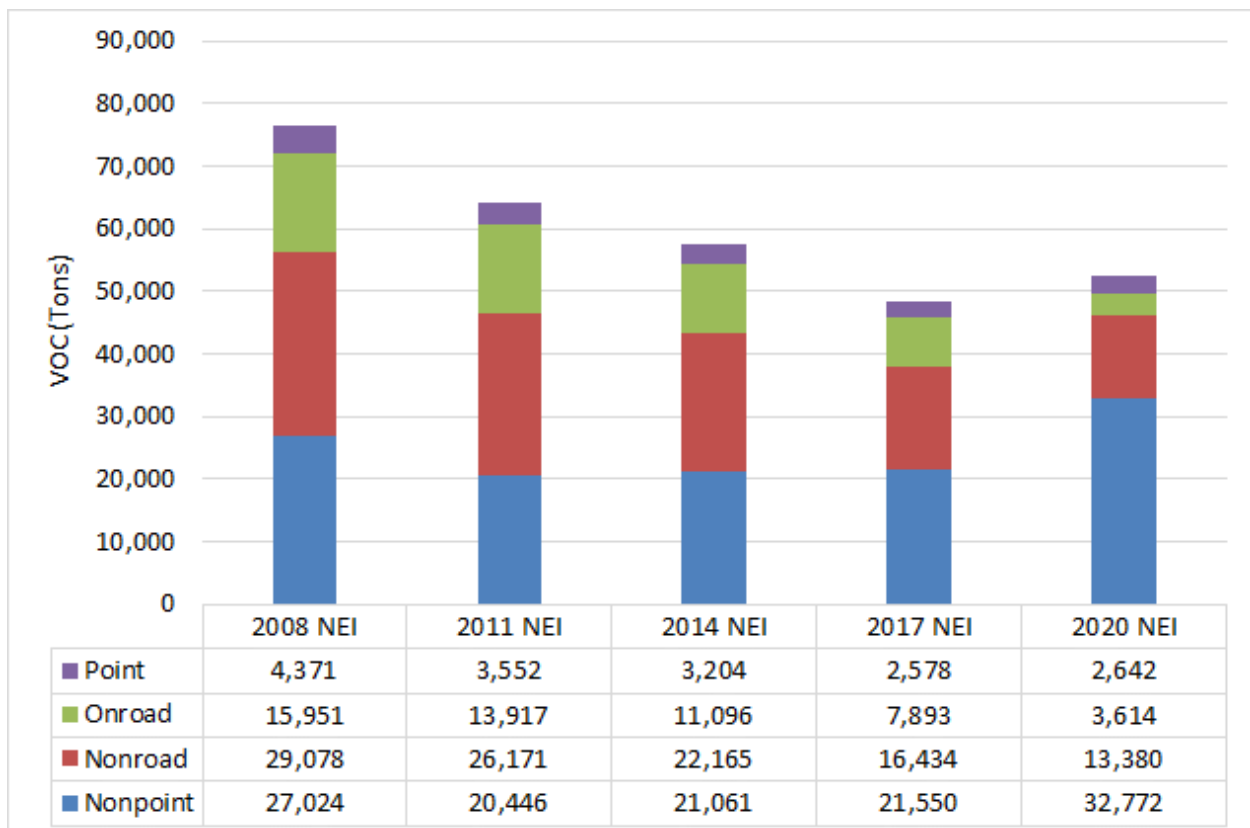
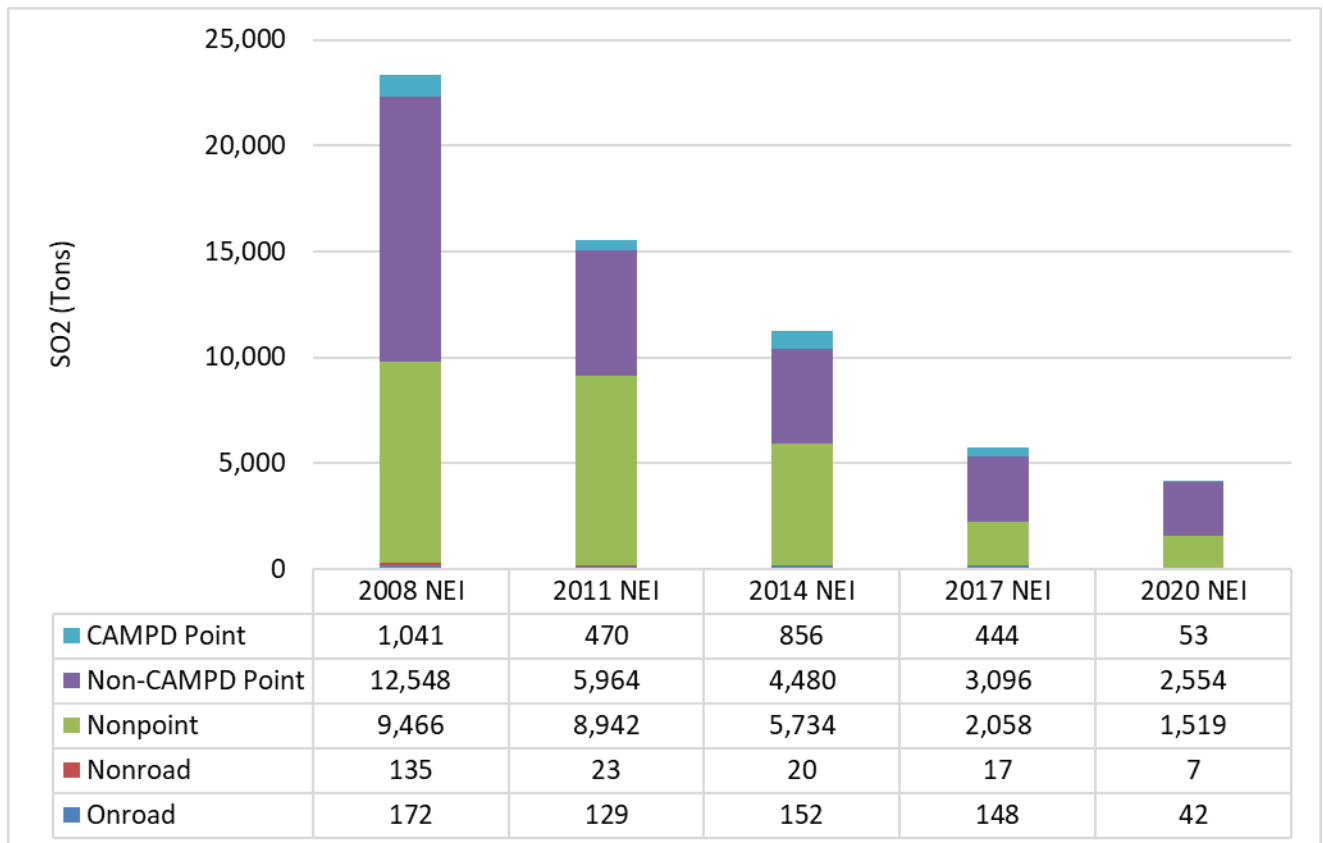




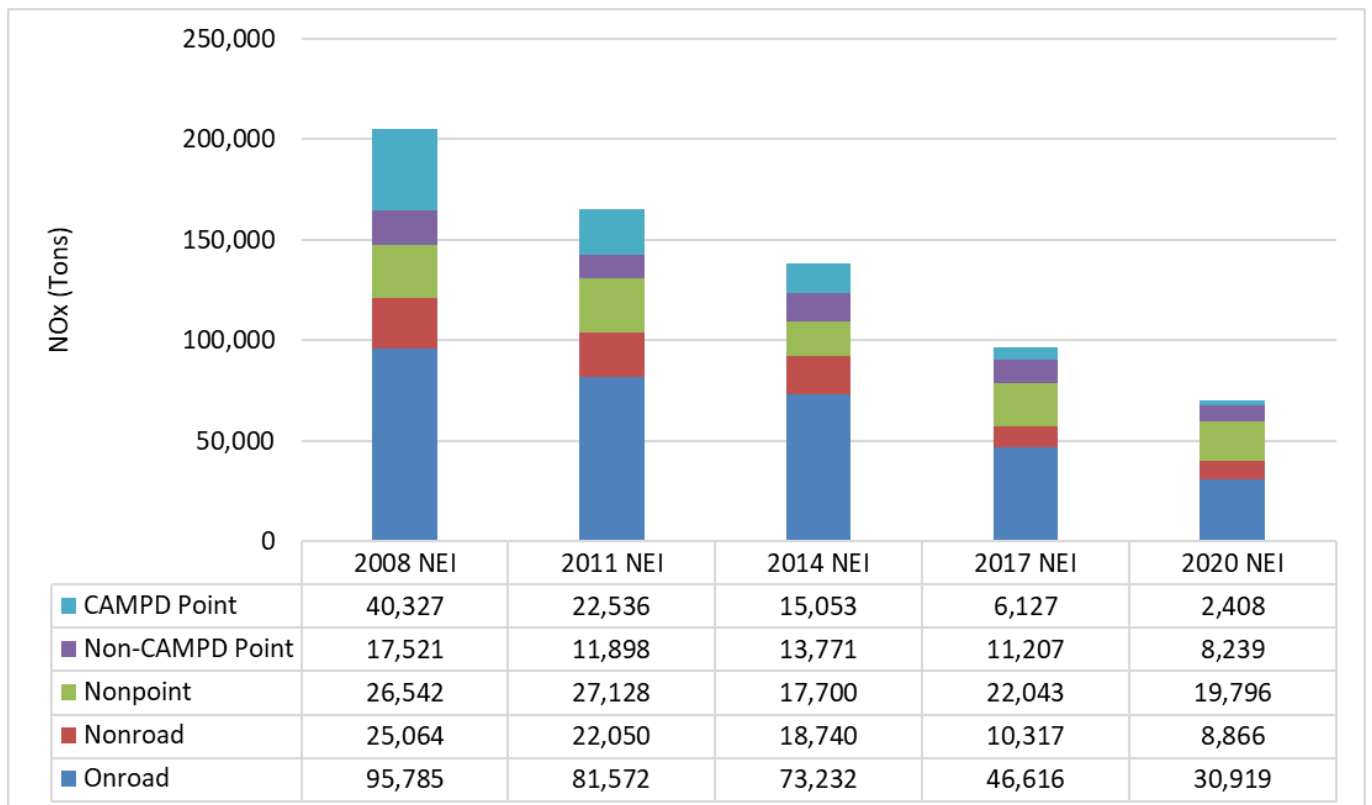
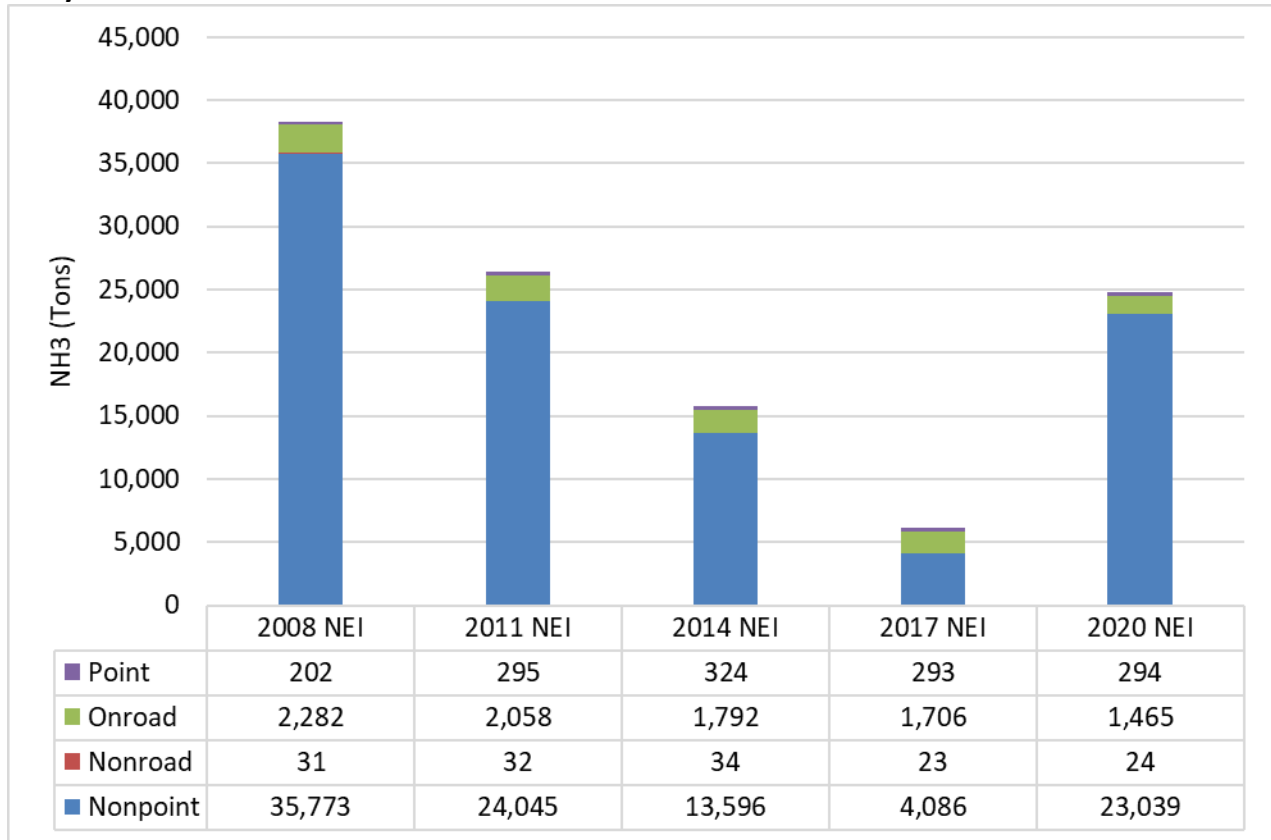
Maine

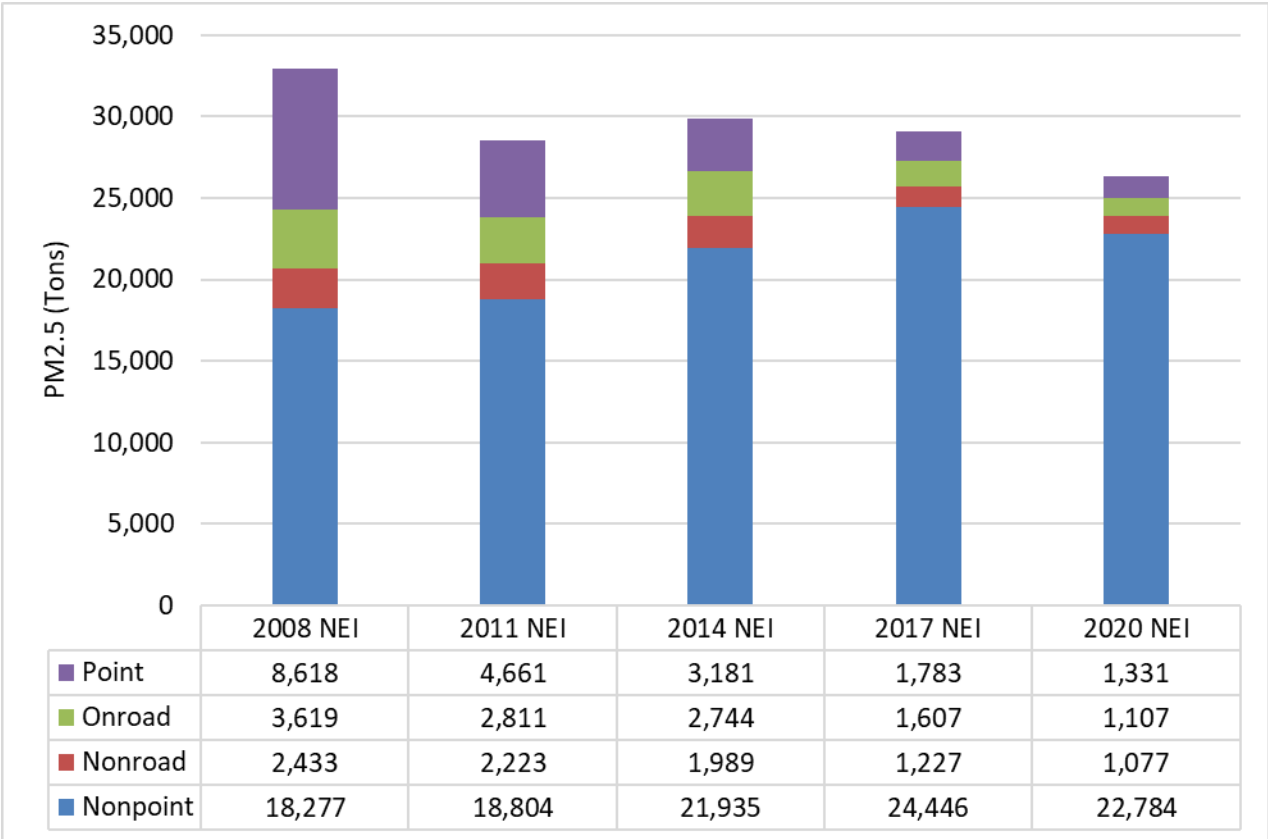
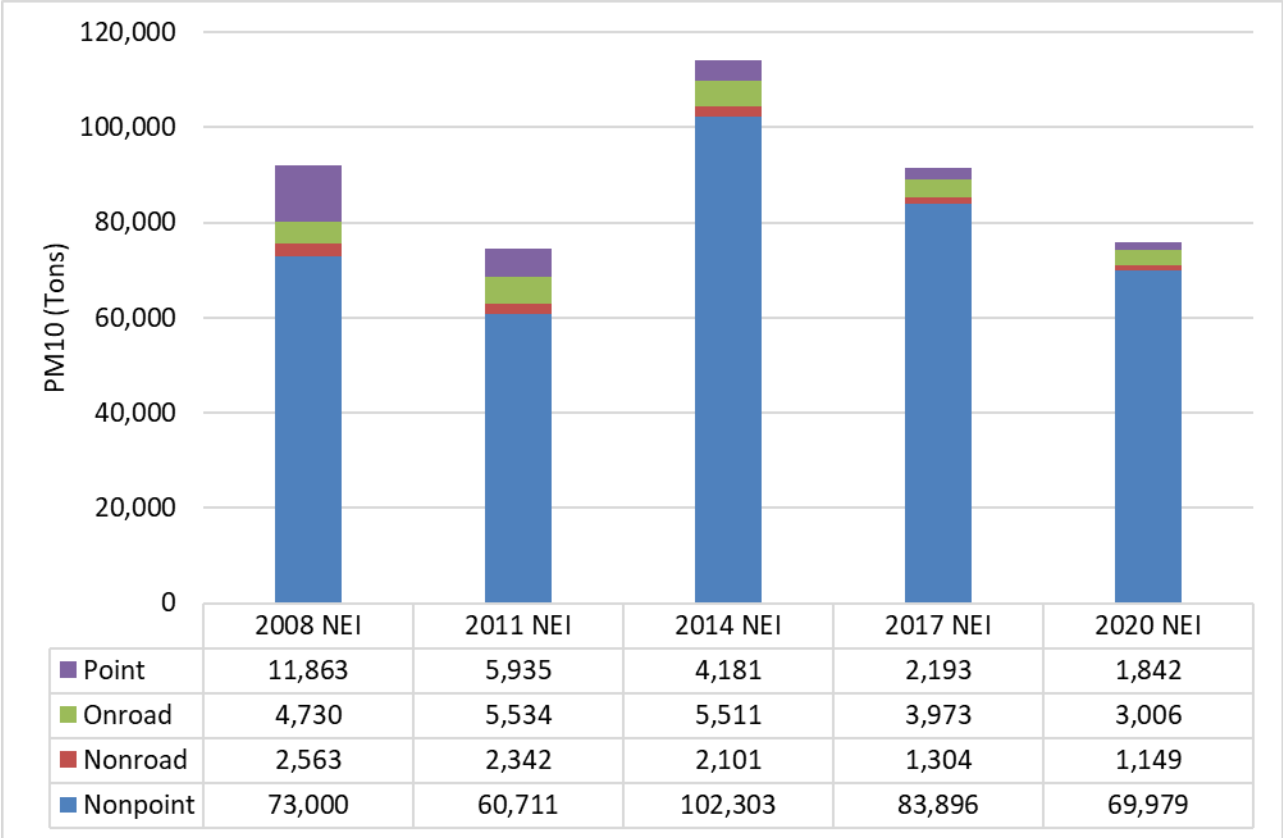


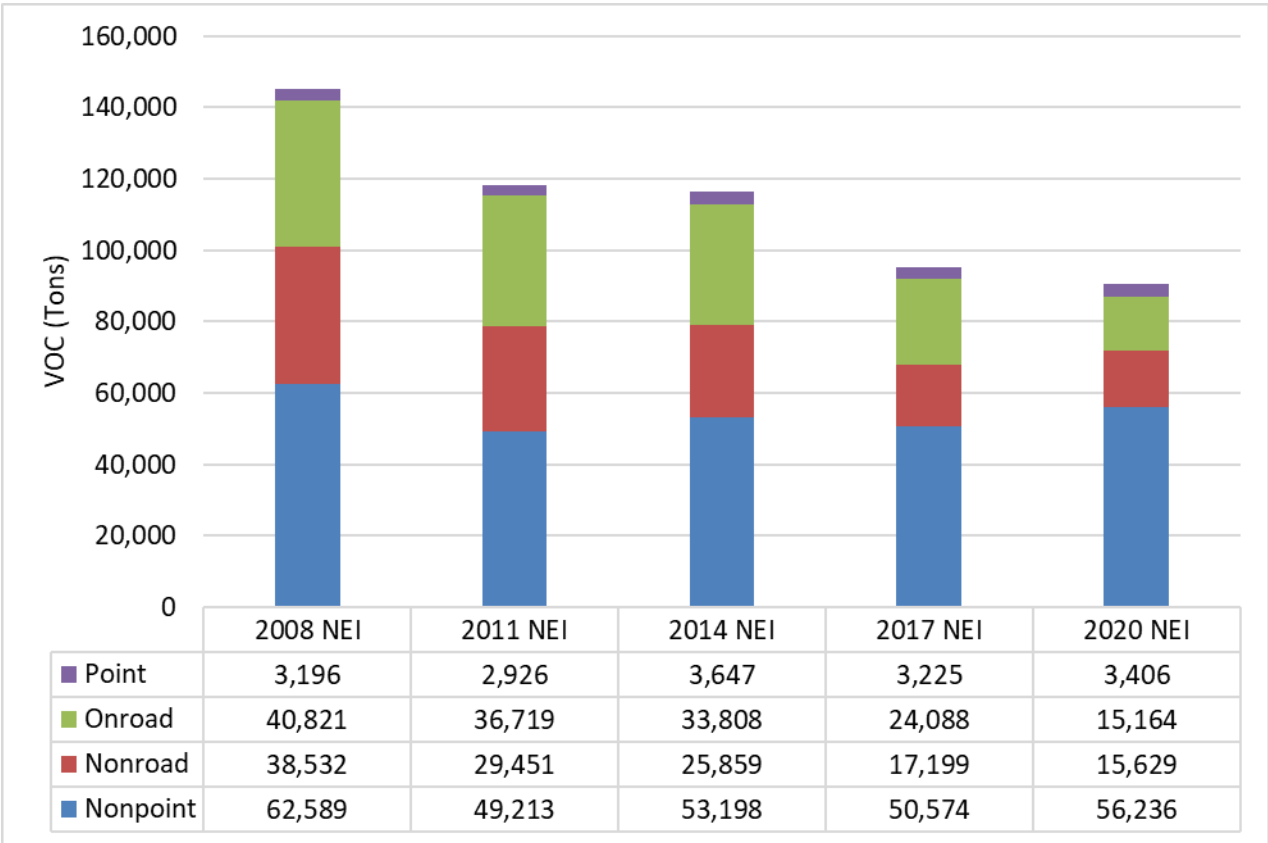
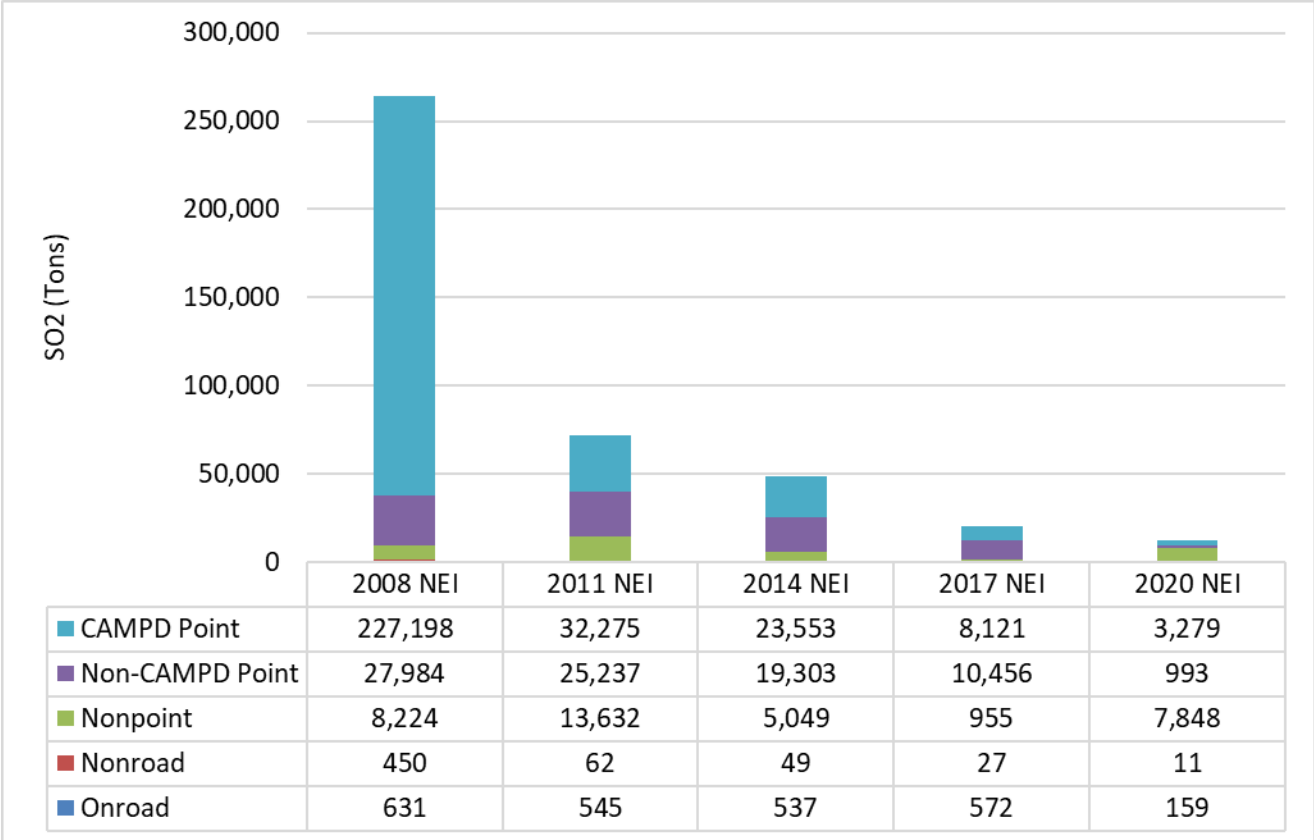




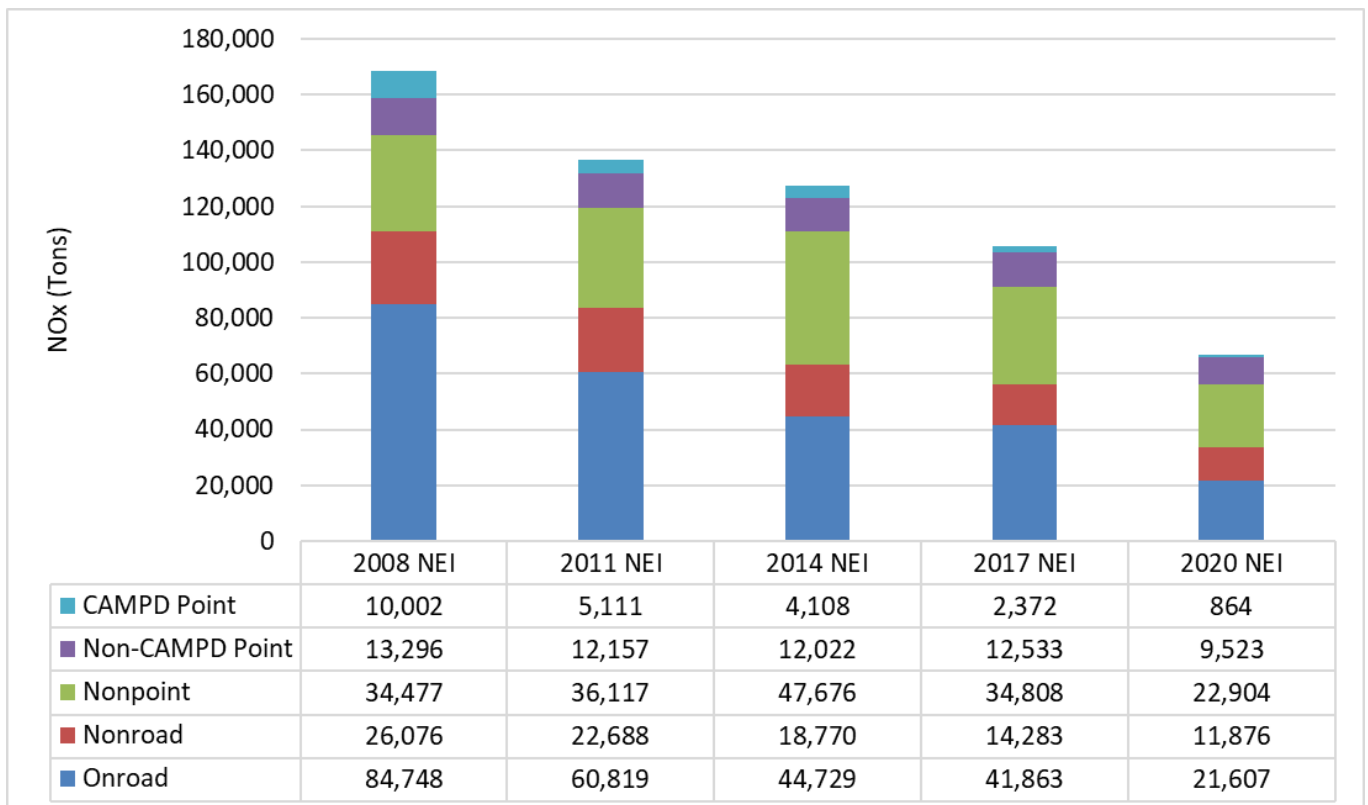
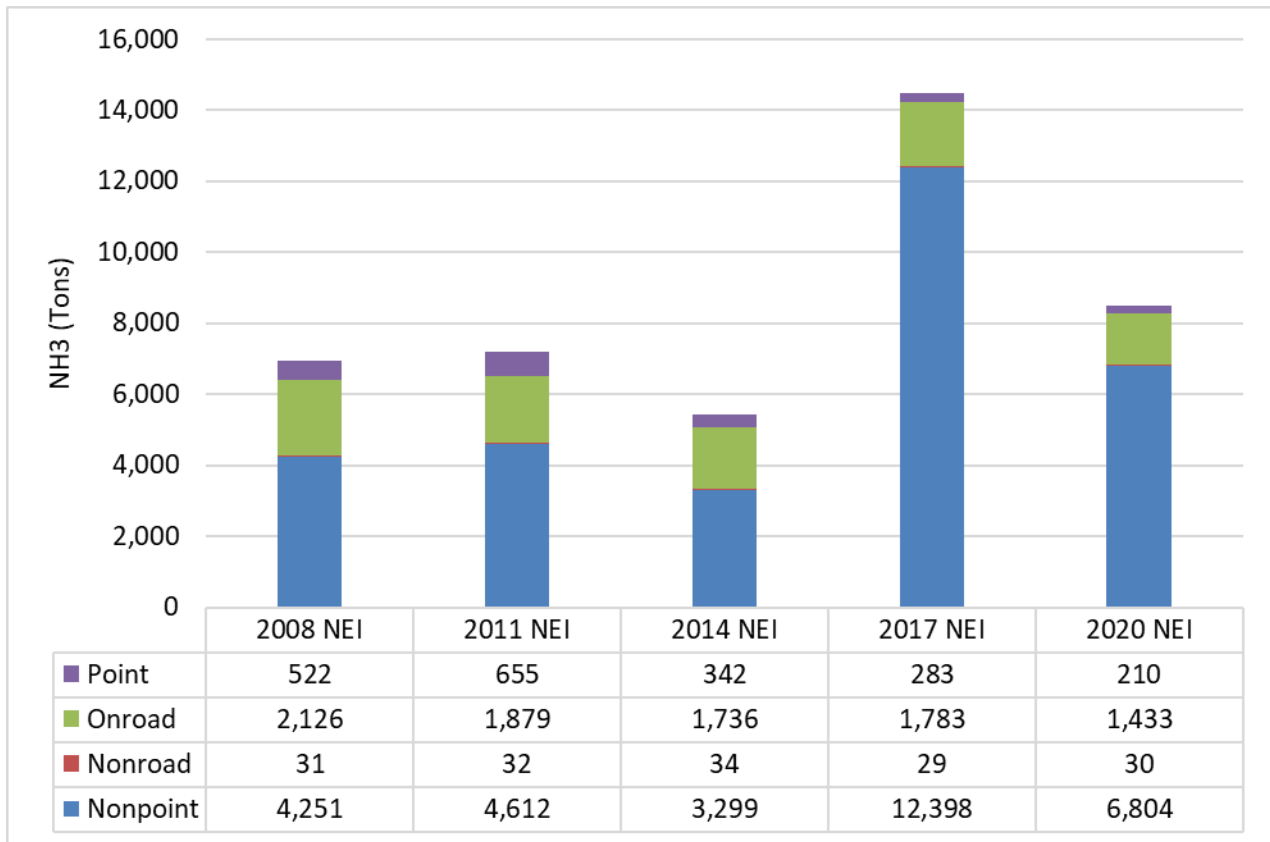
Maryland

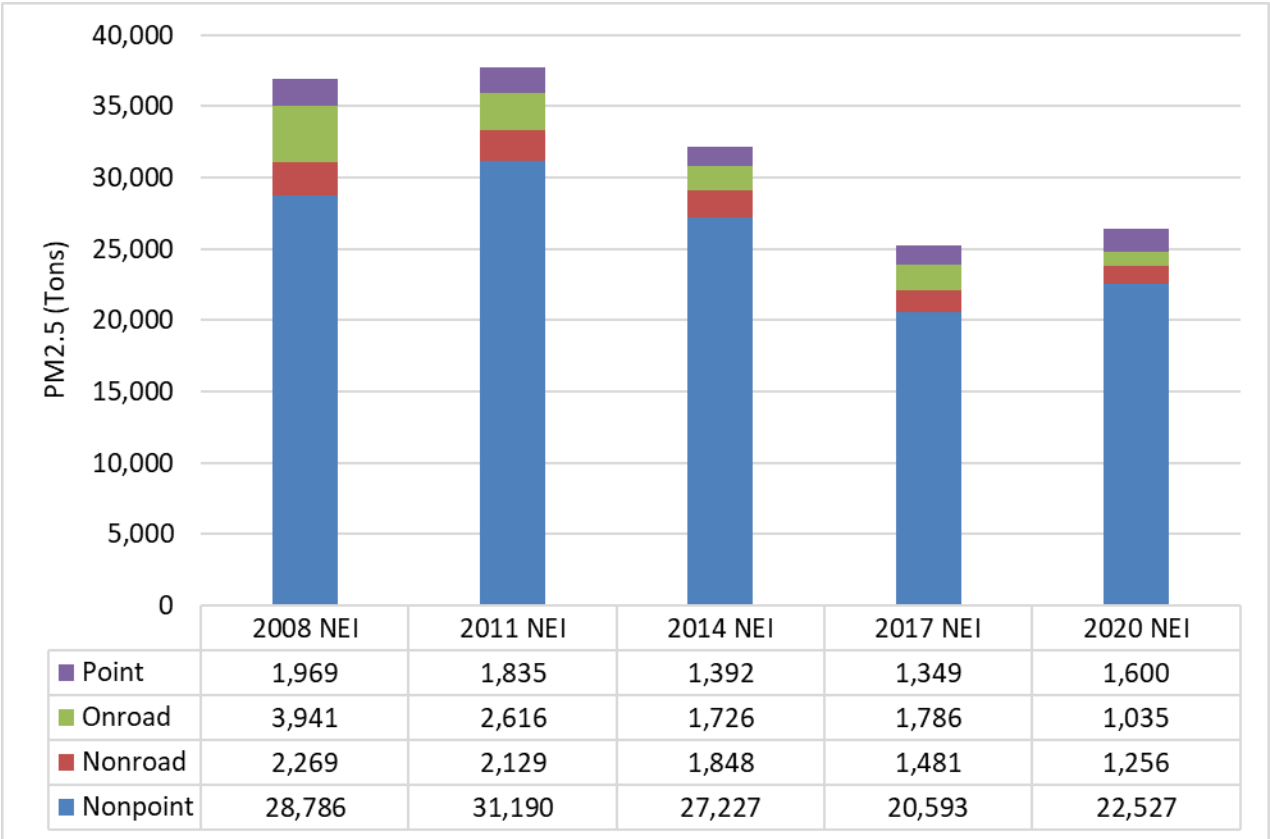
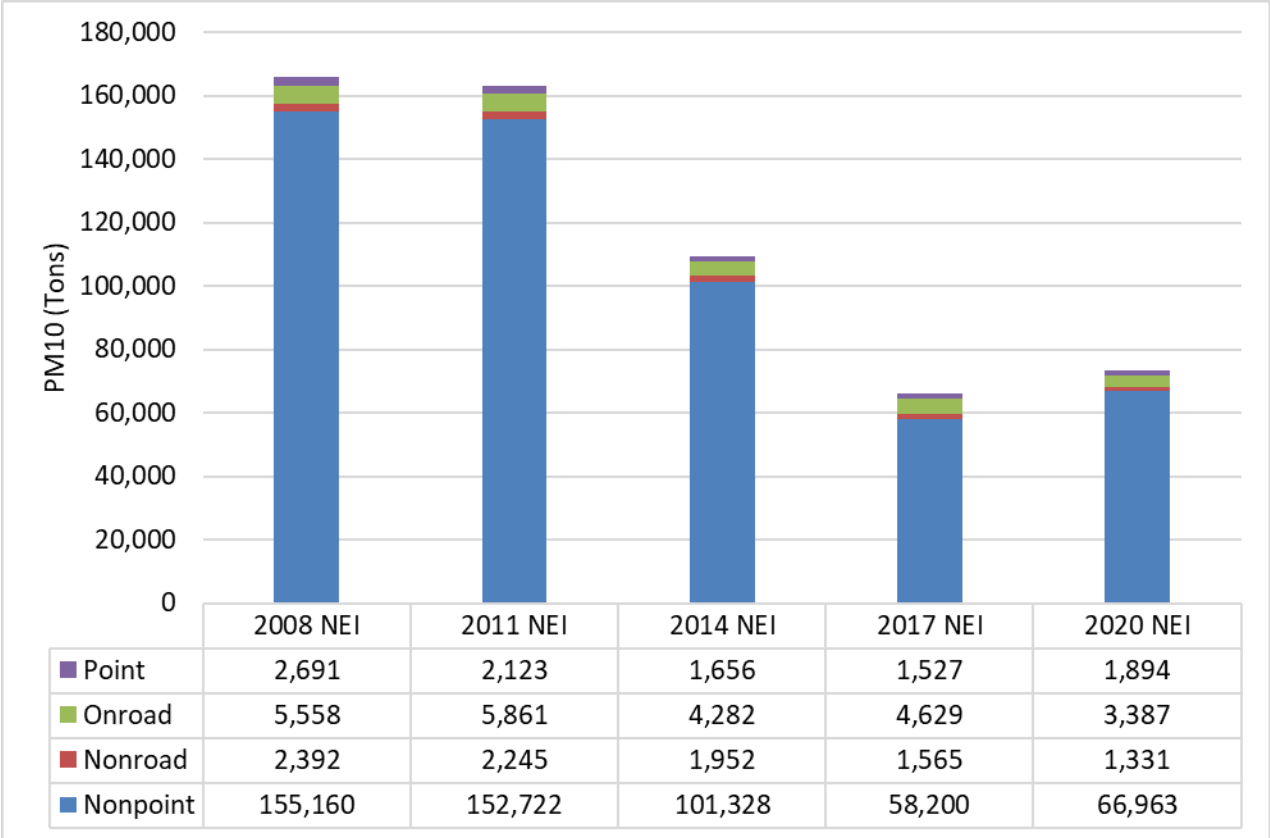


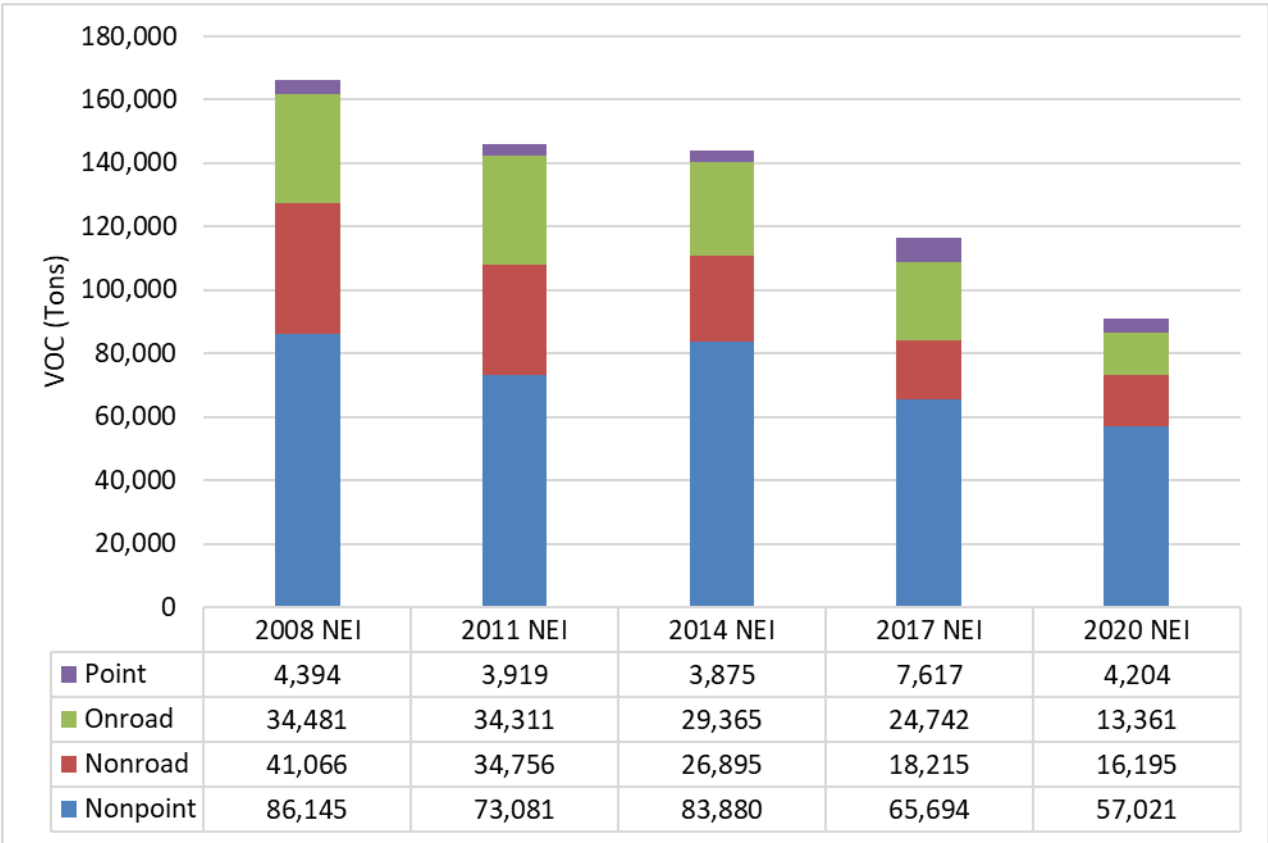
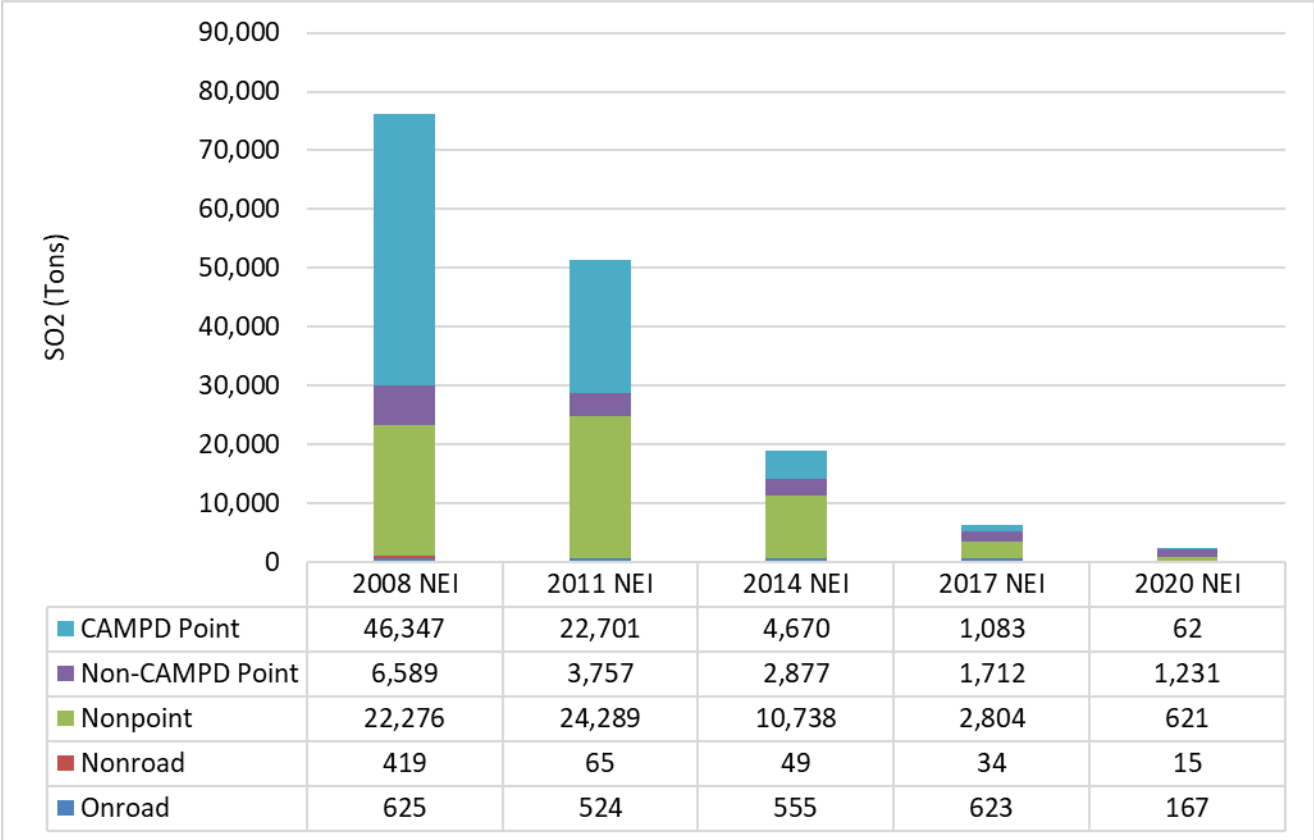




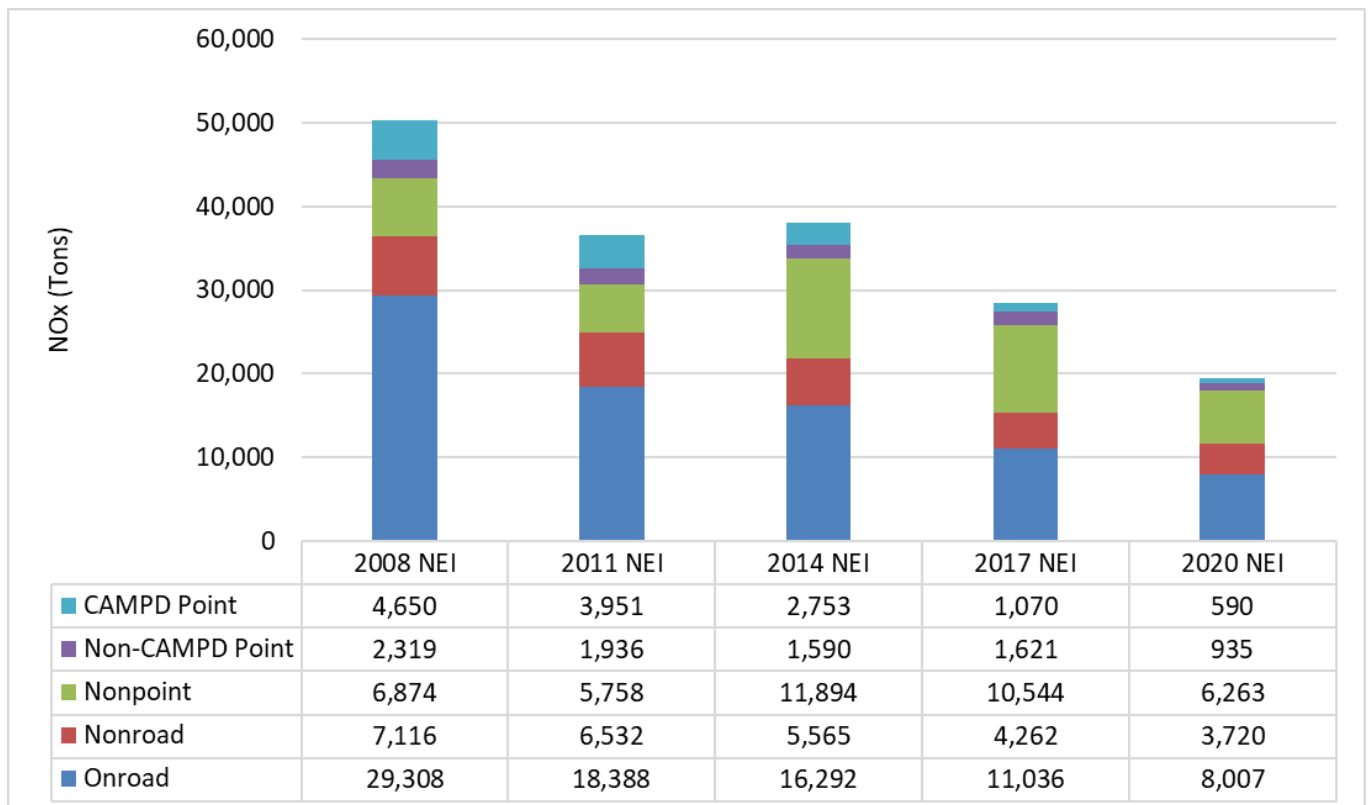
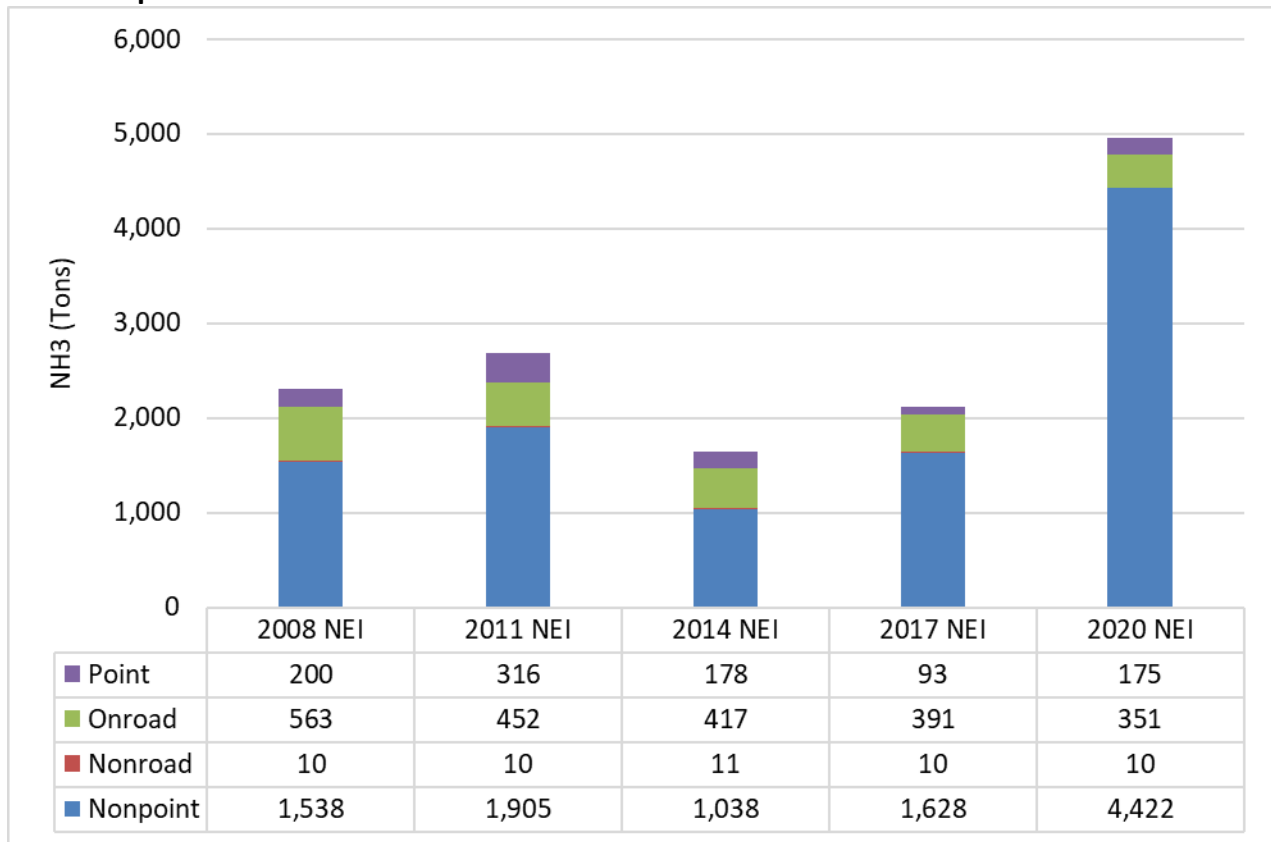
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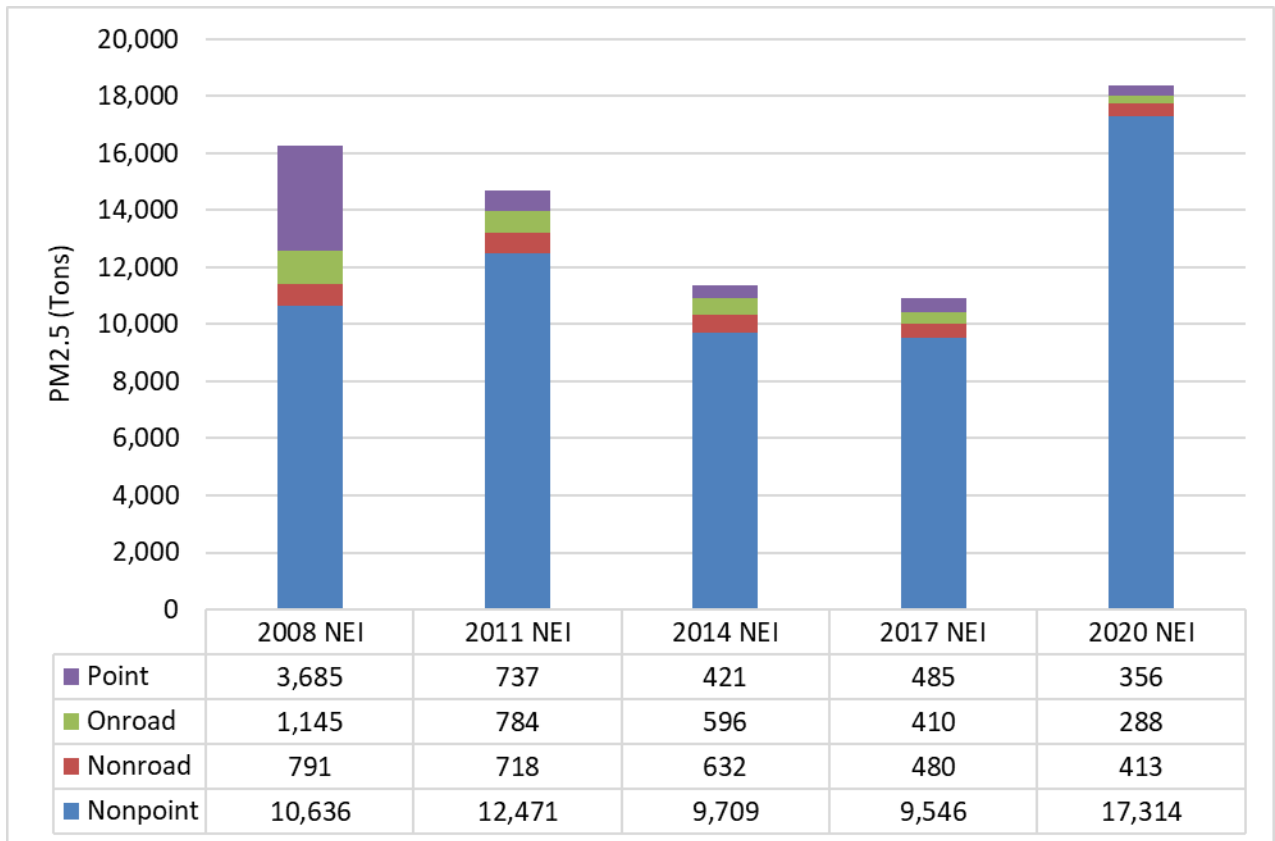
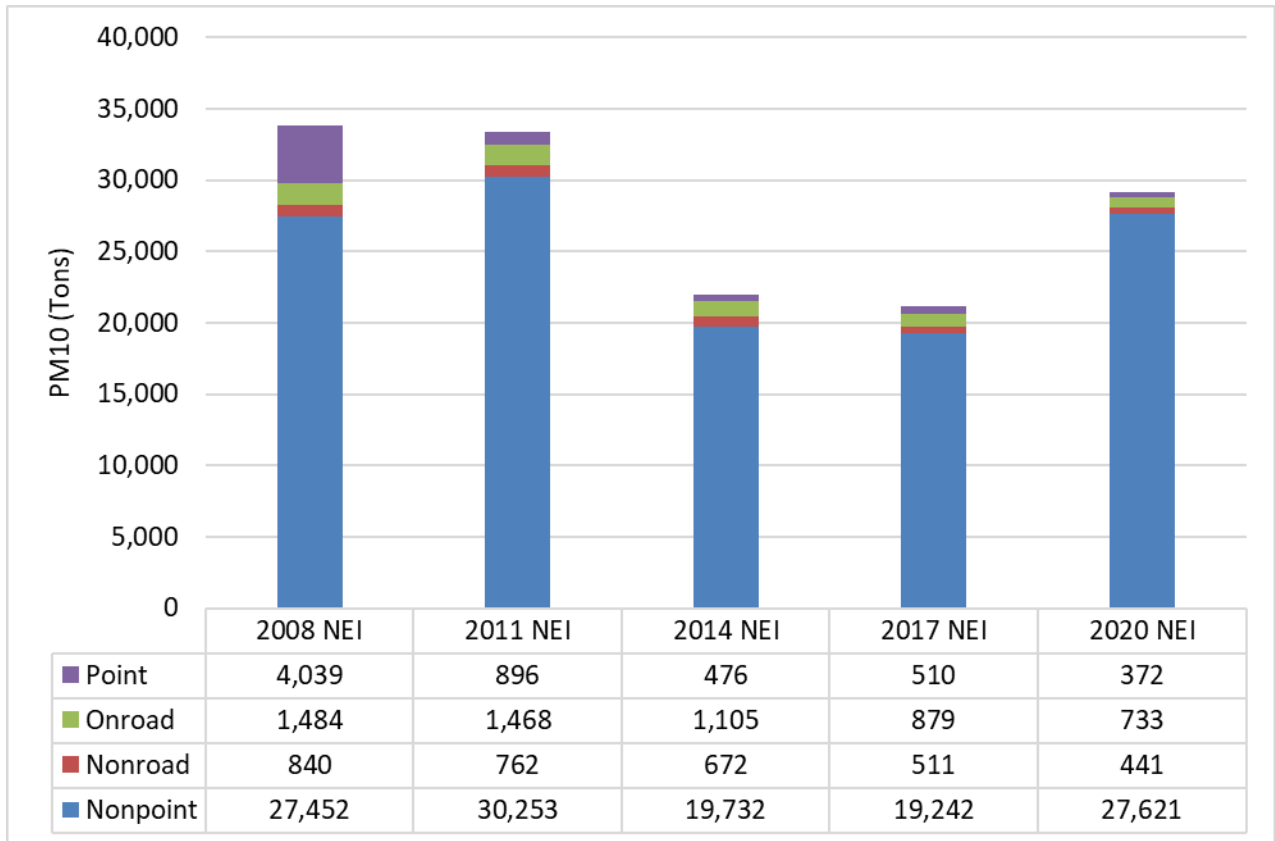


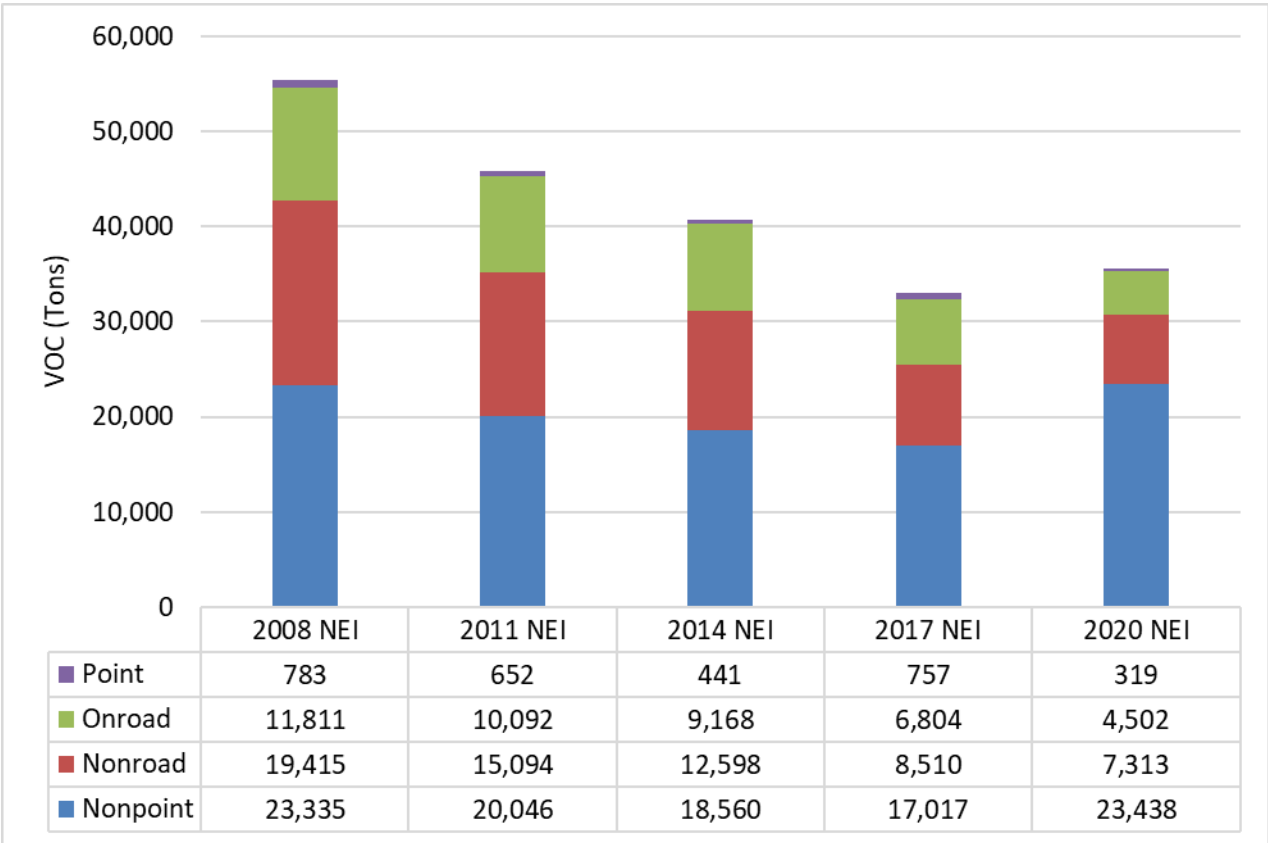
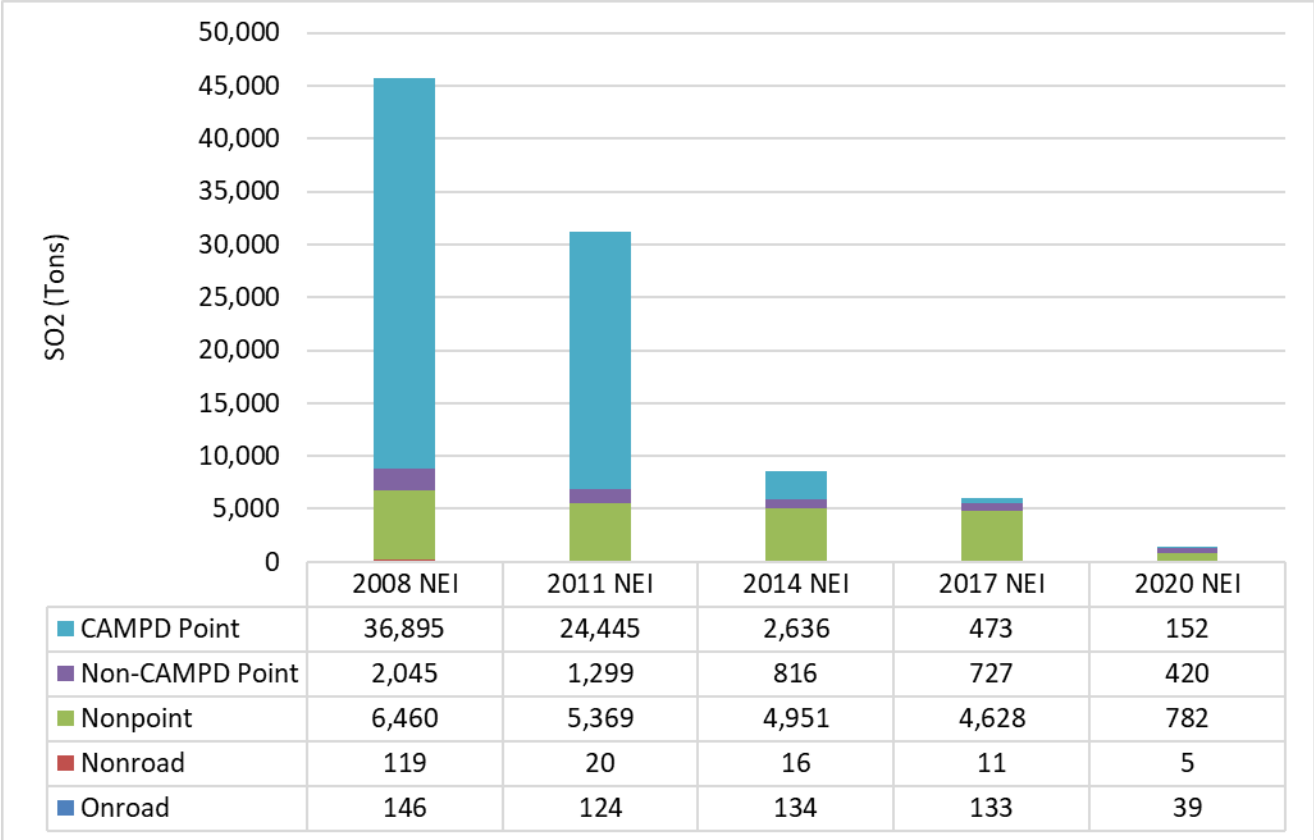




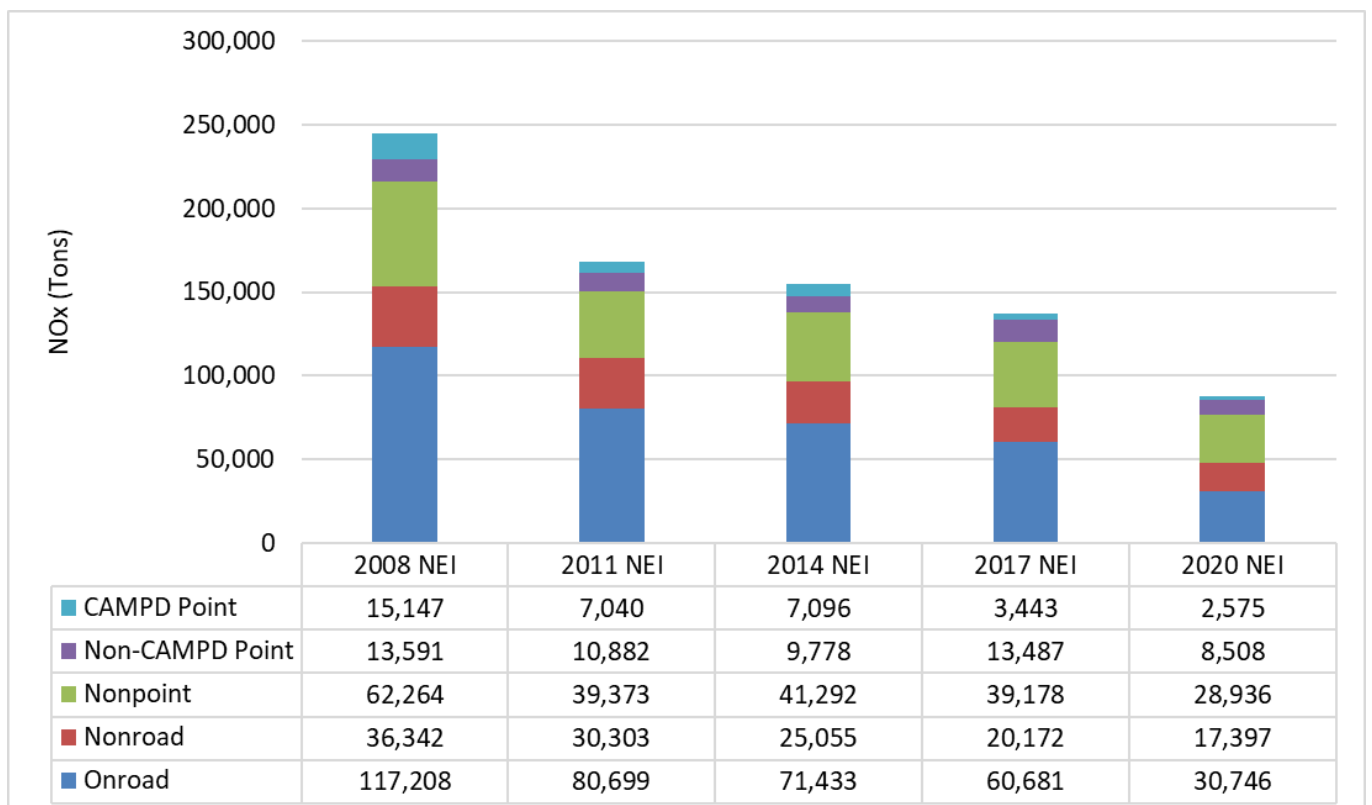
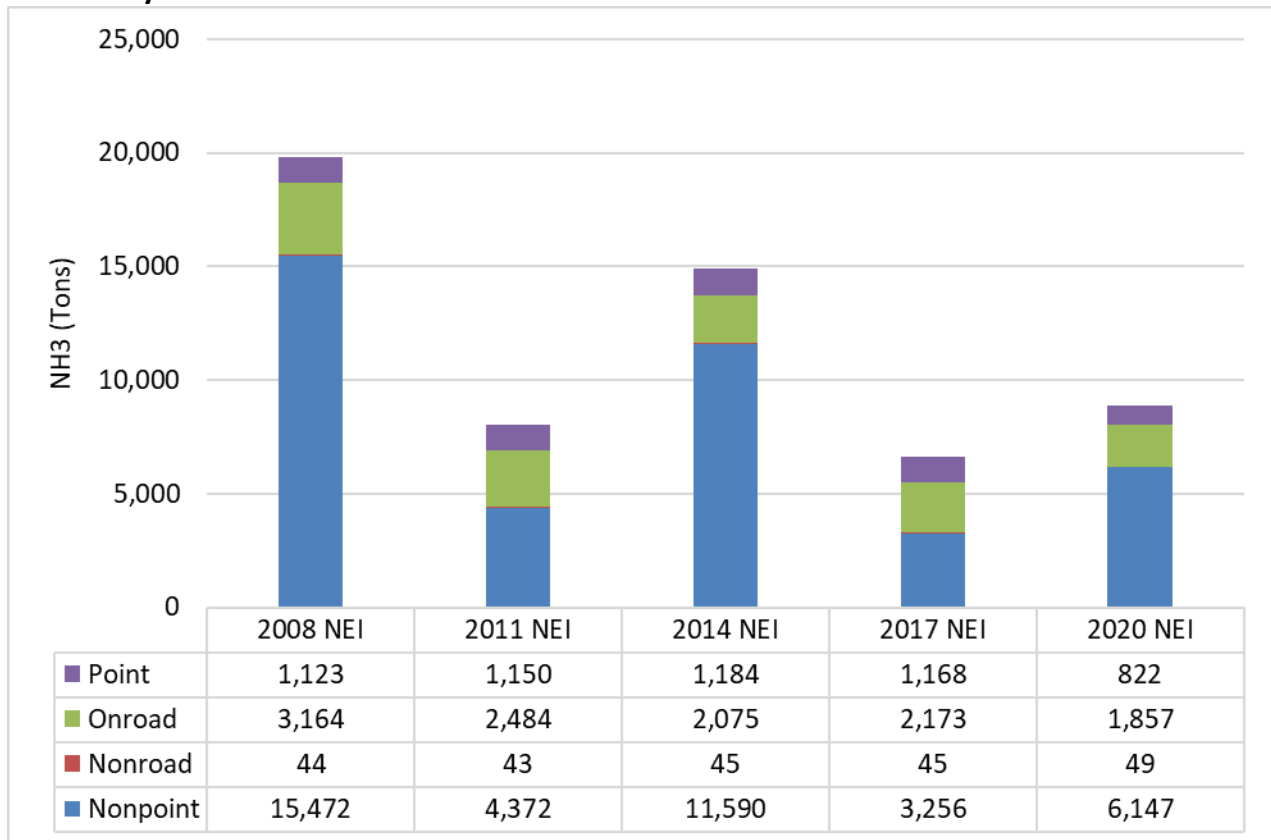
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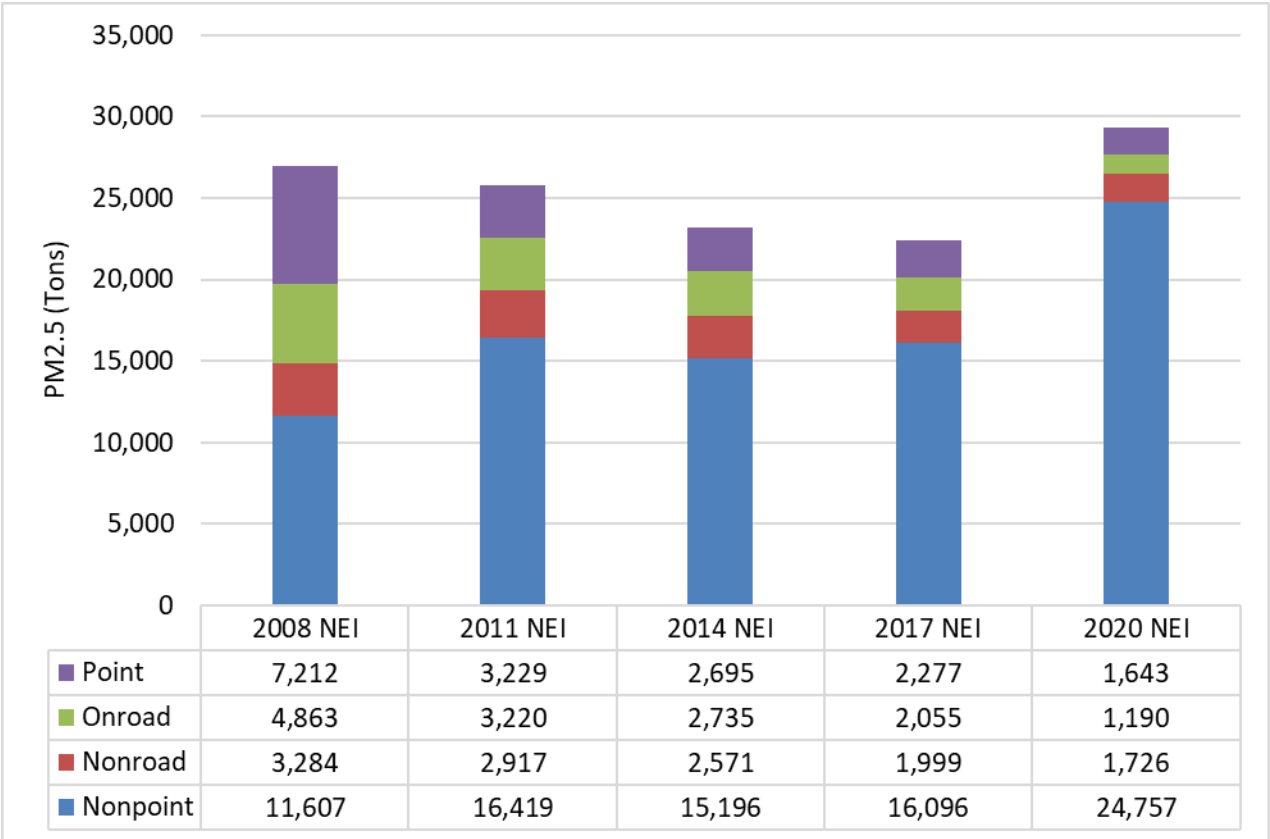
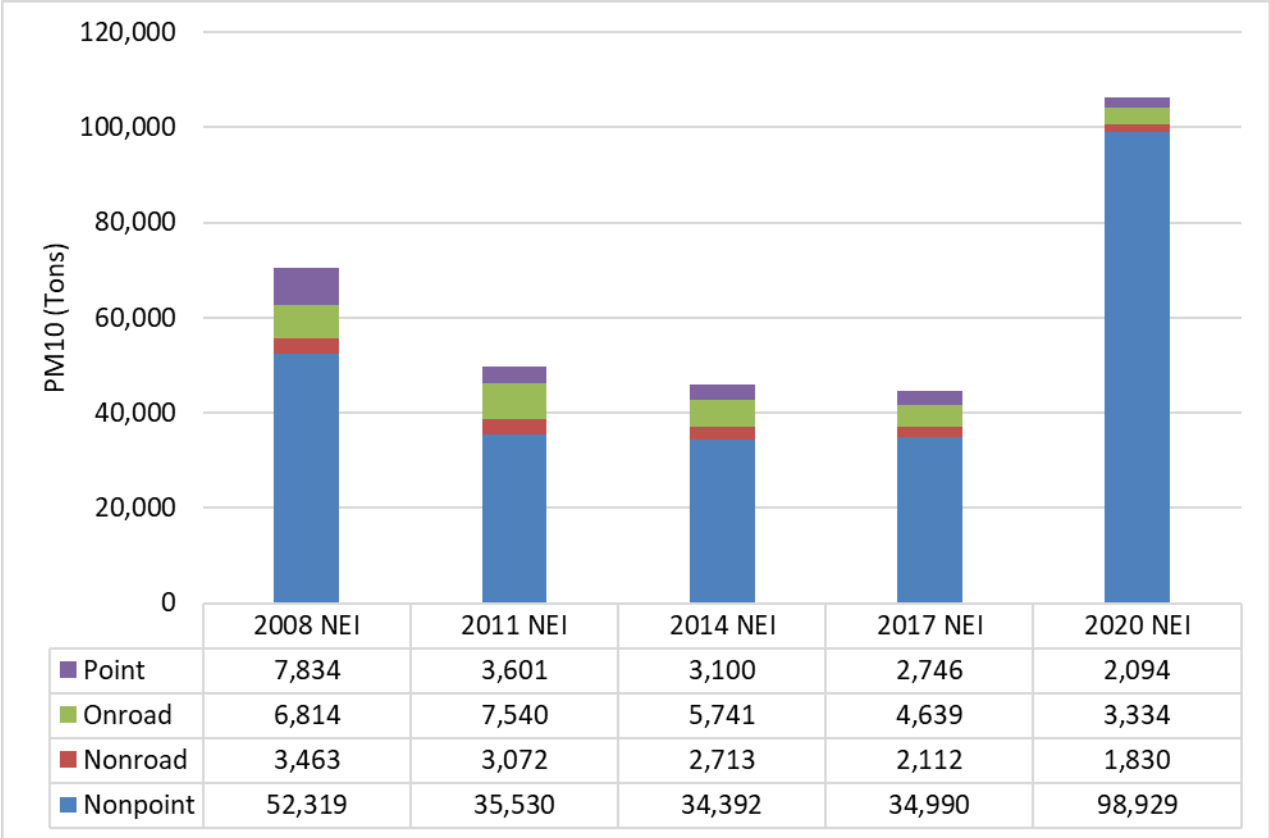


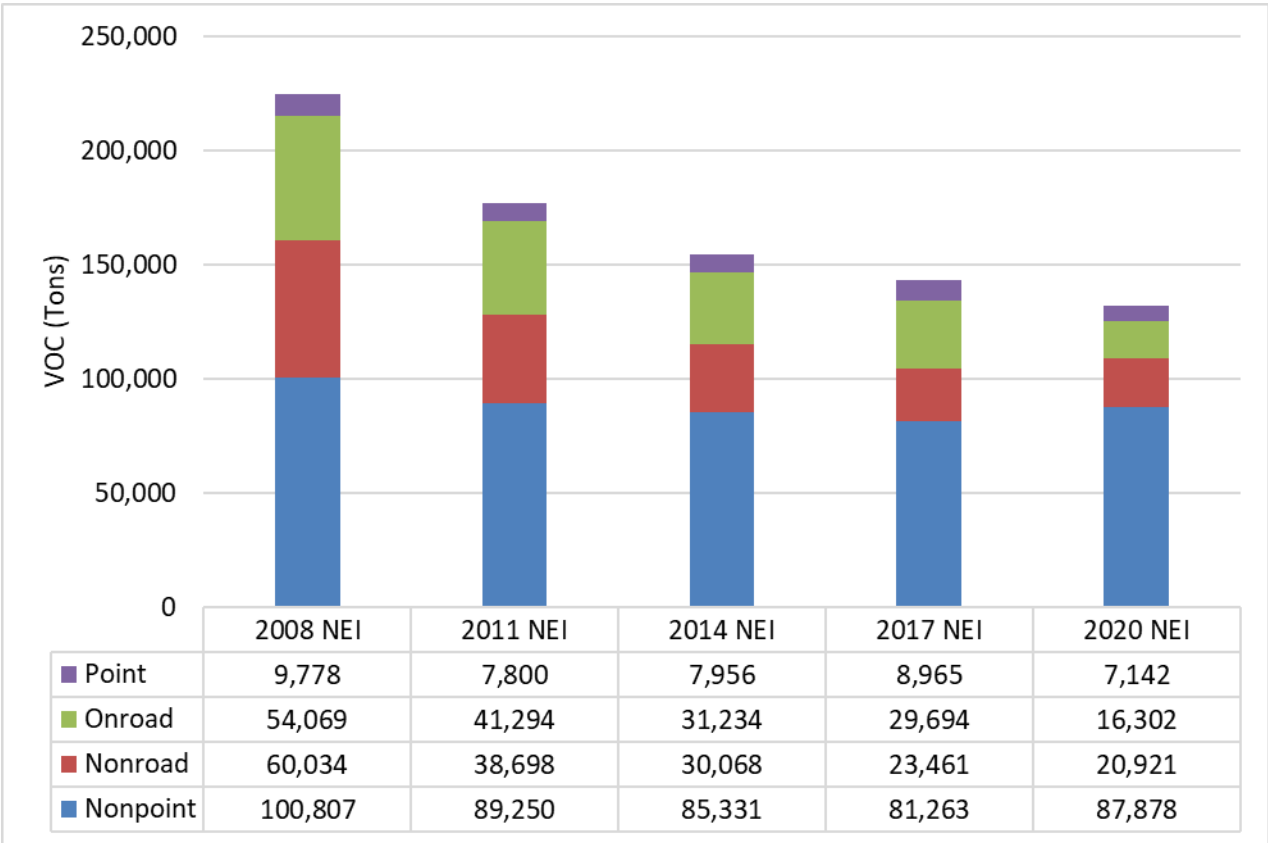
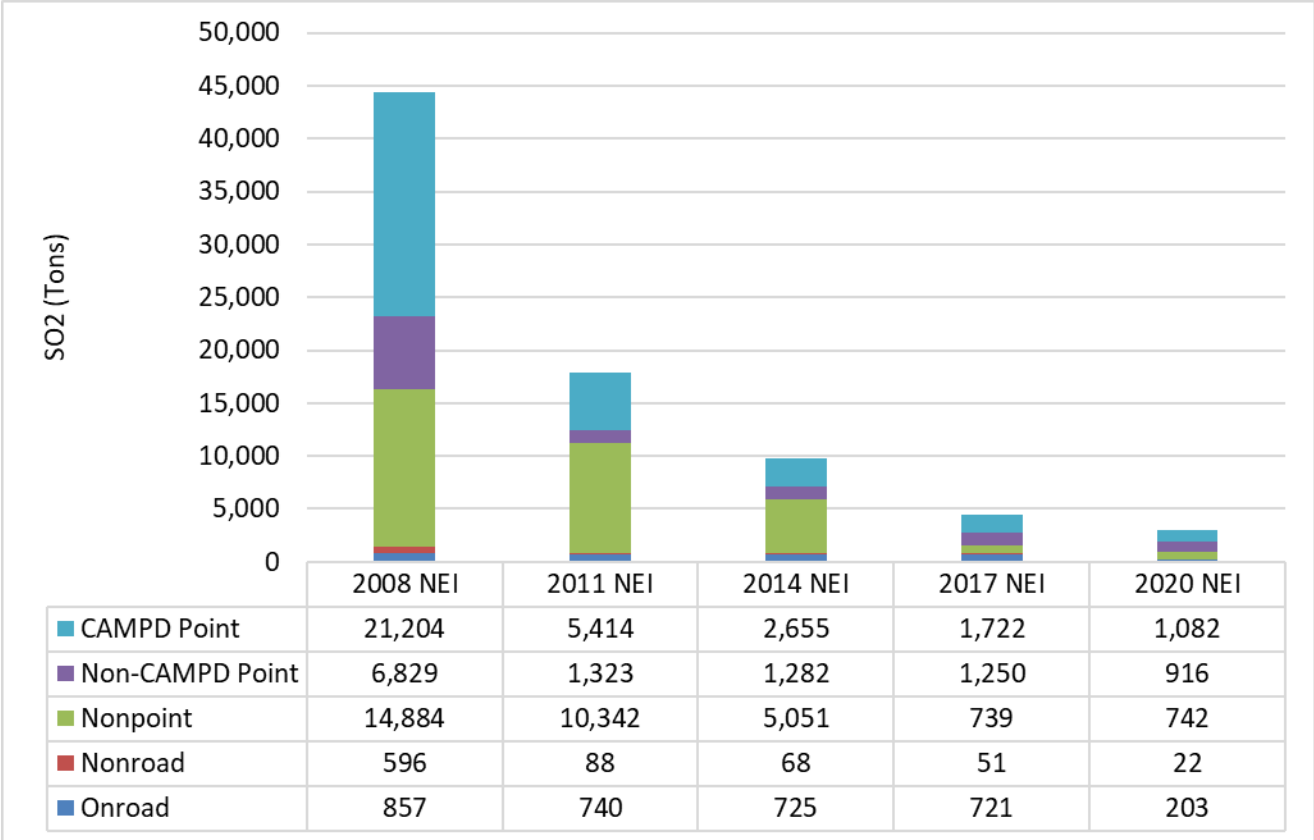




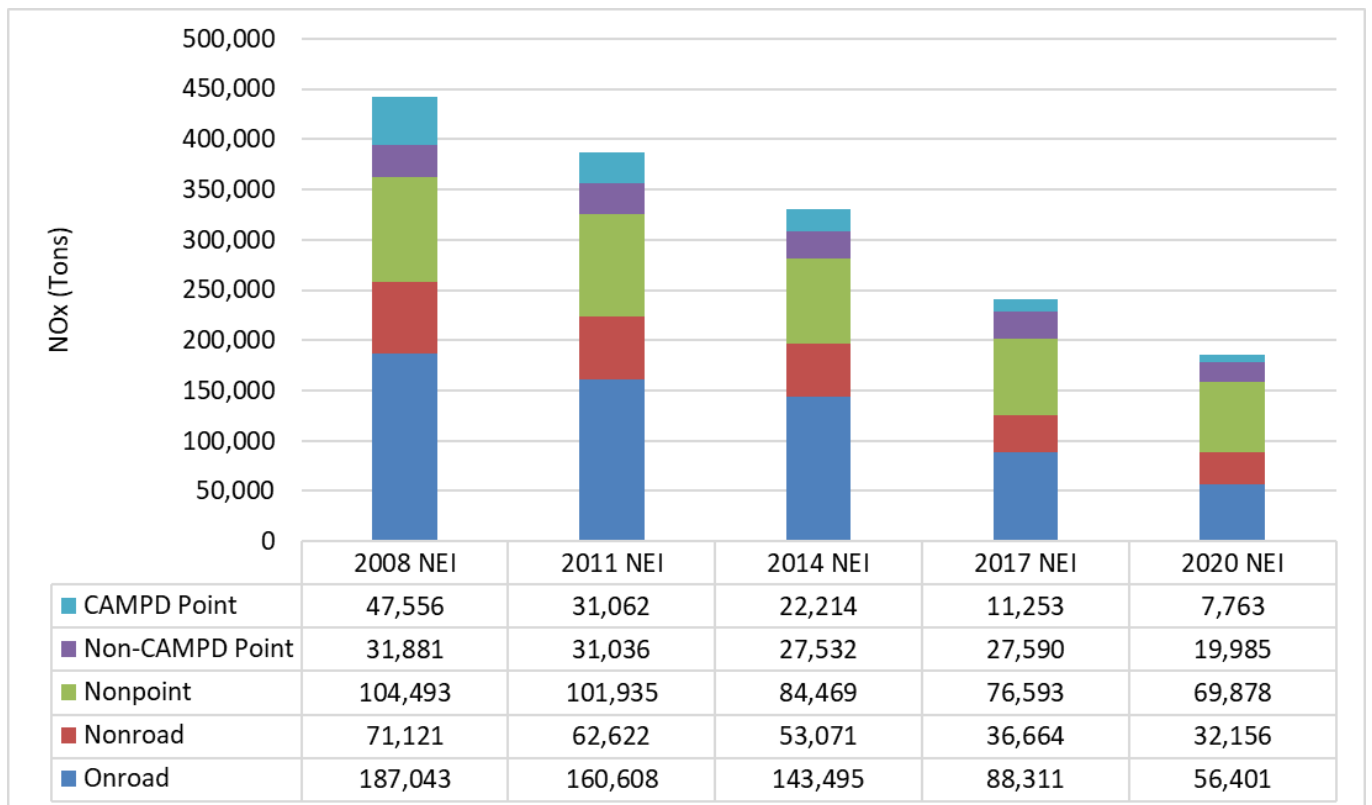
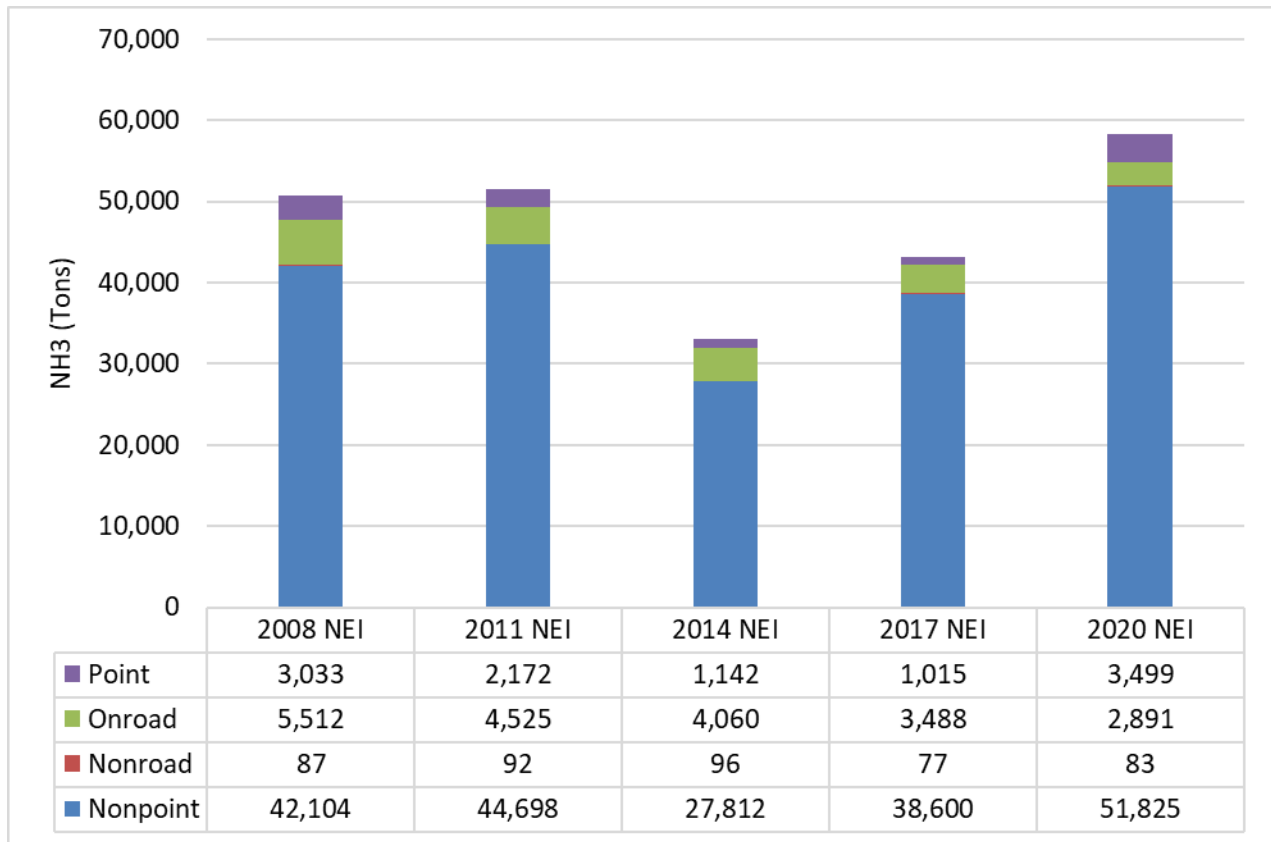
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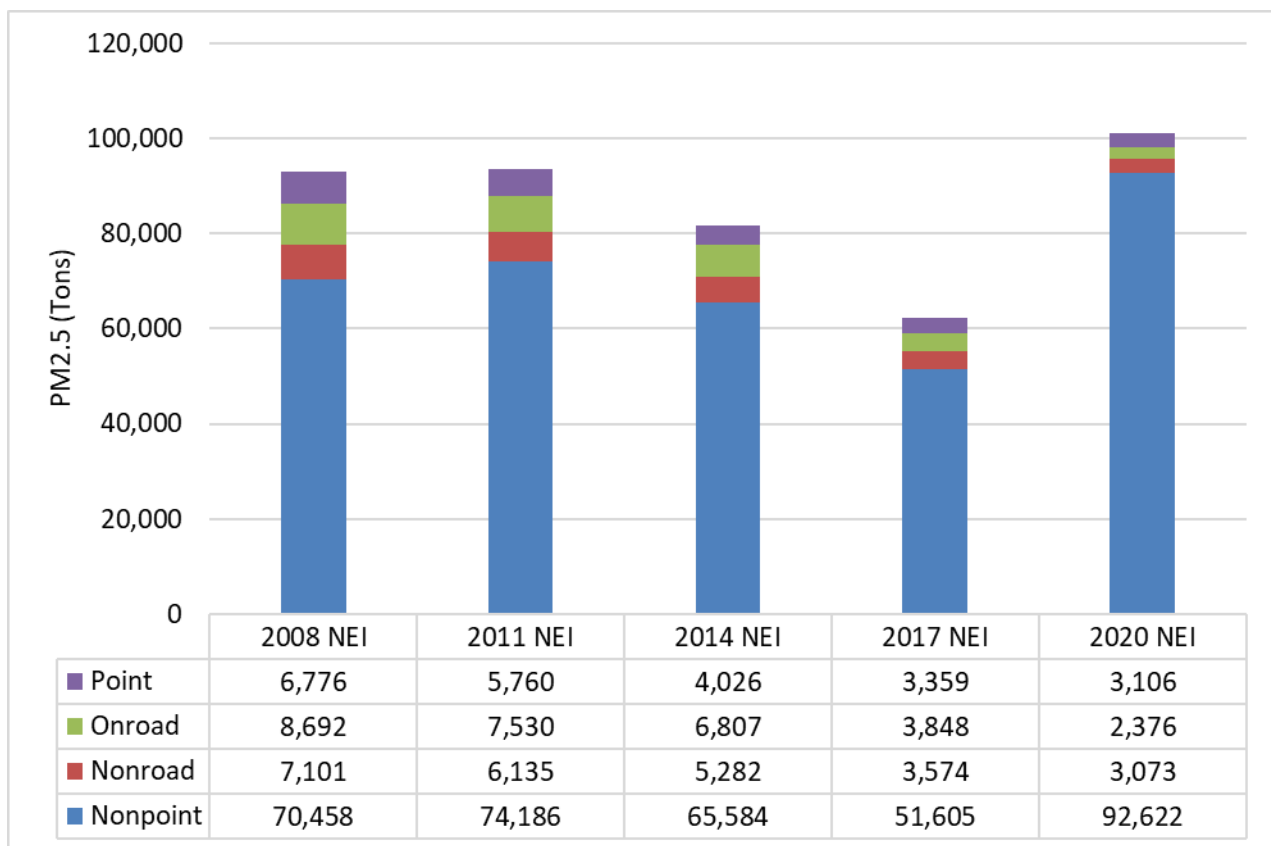
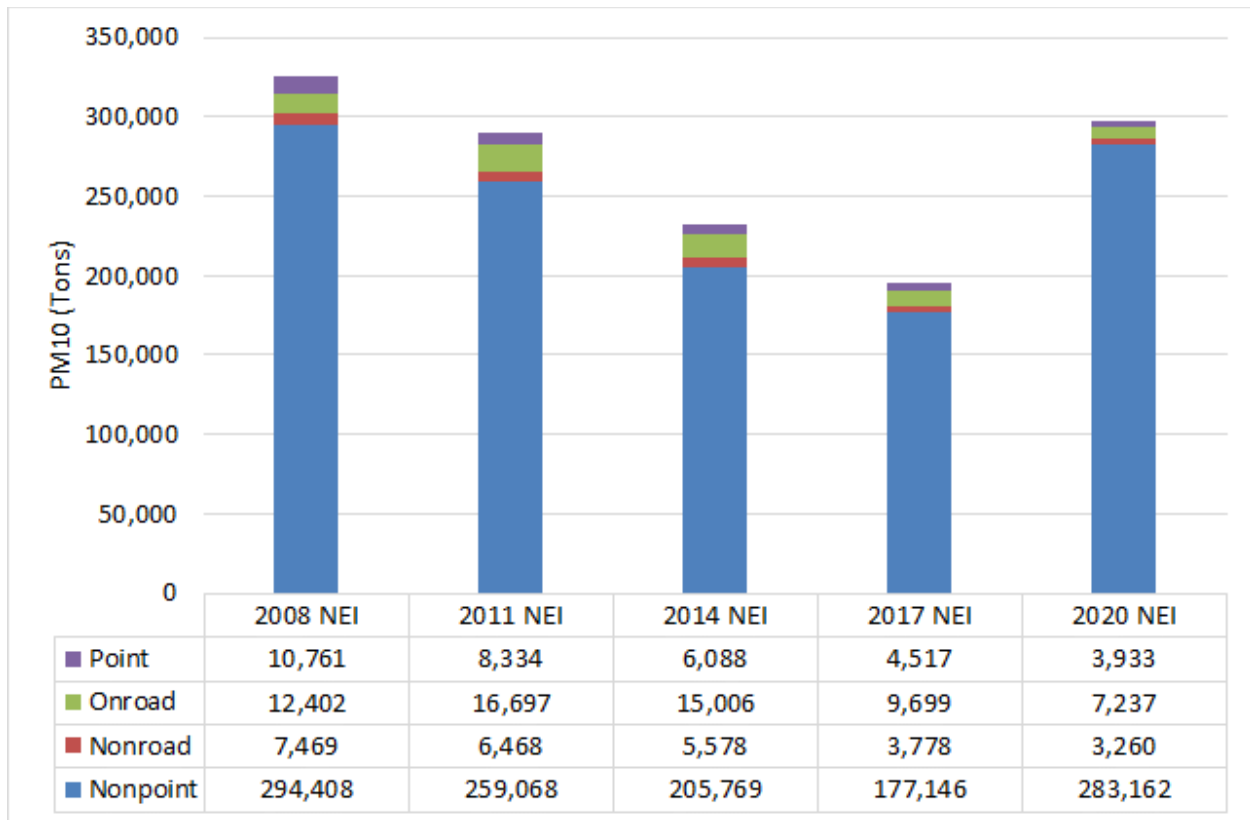


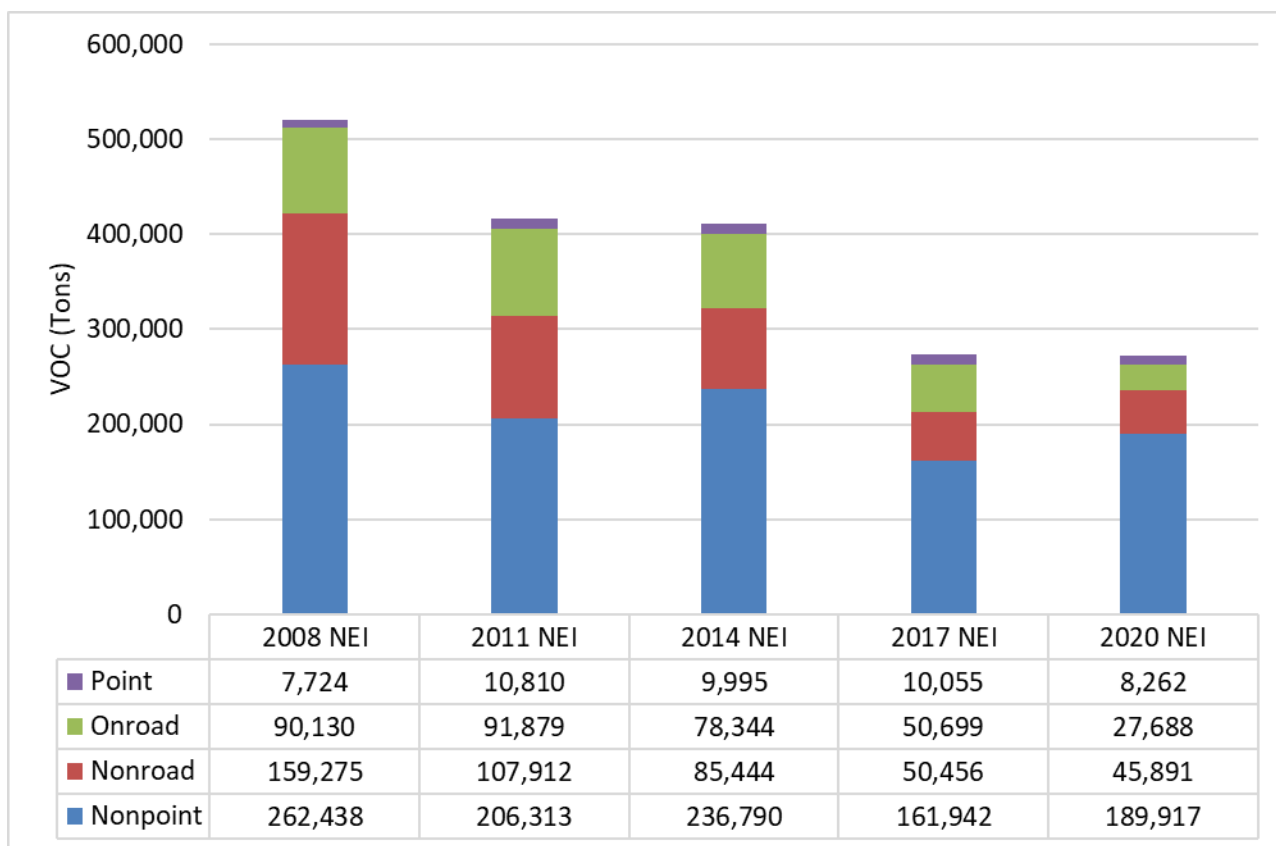
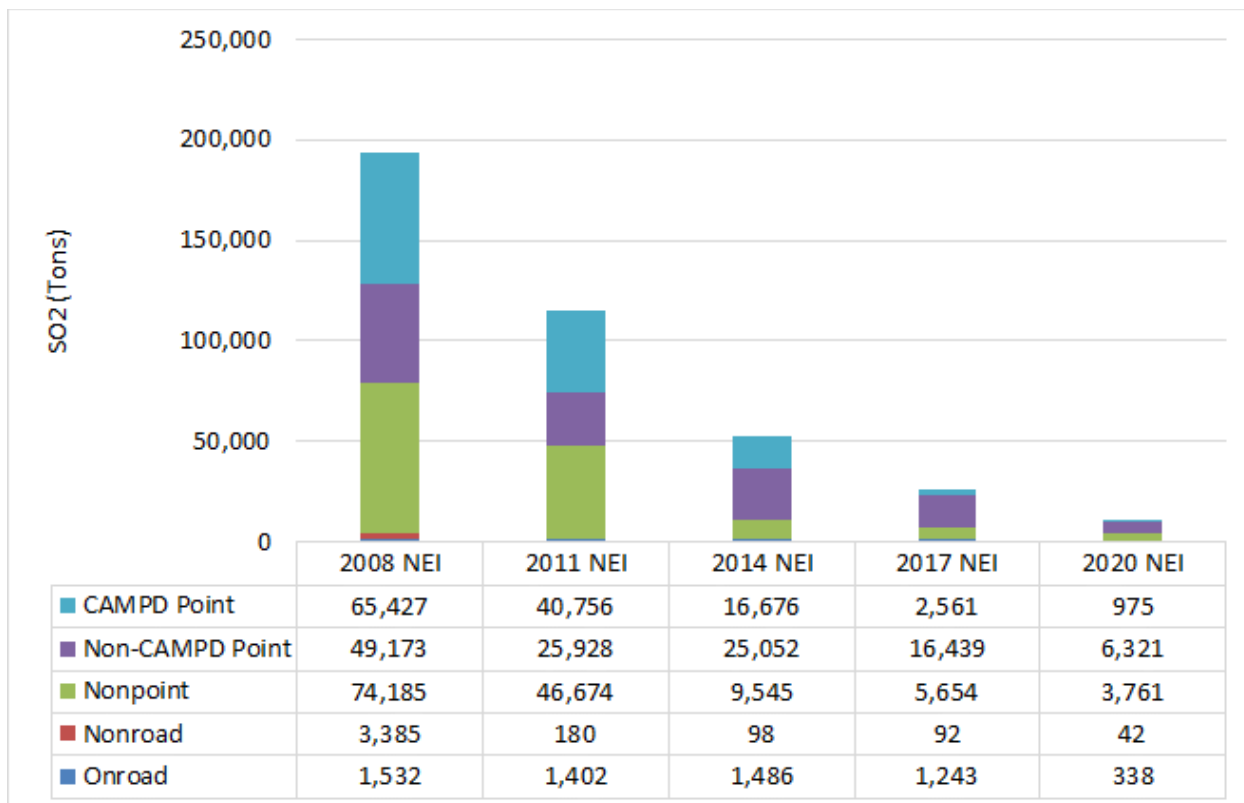




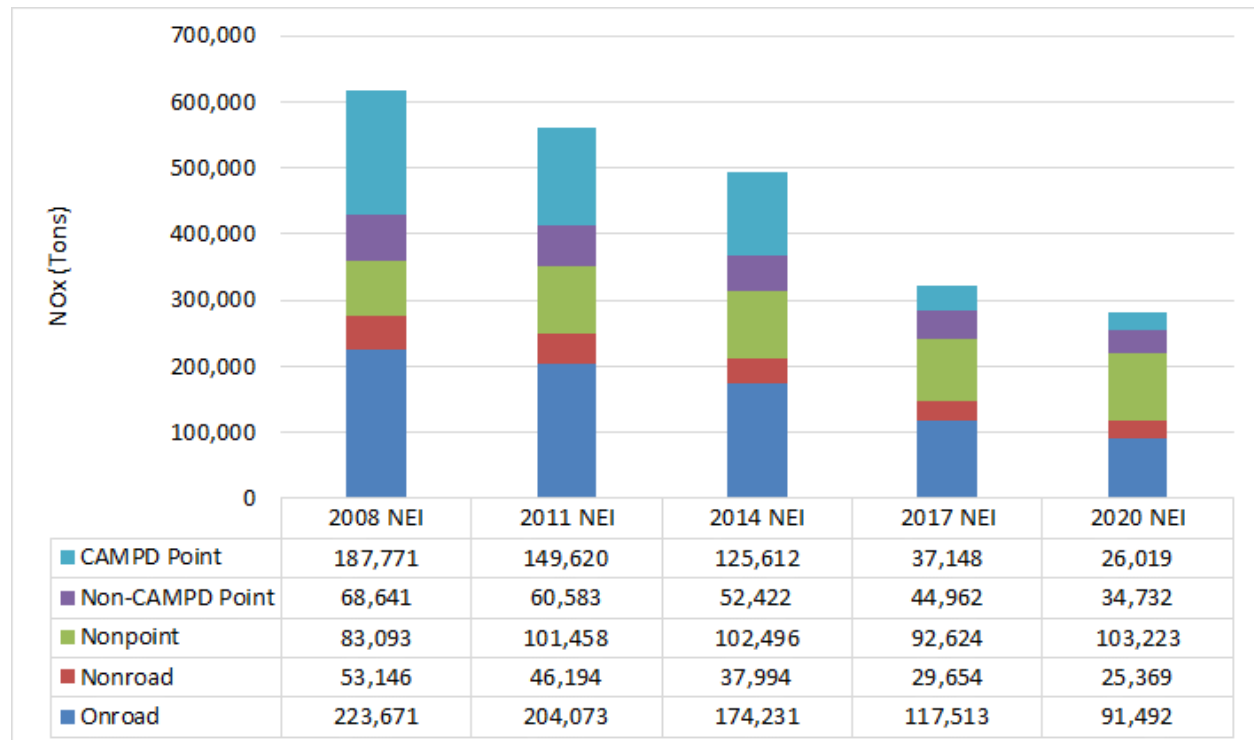
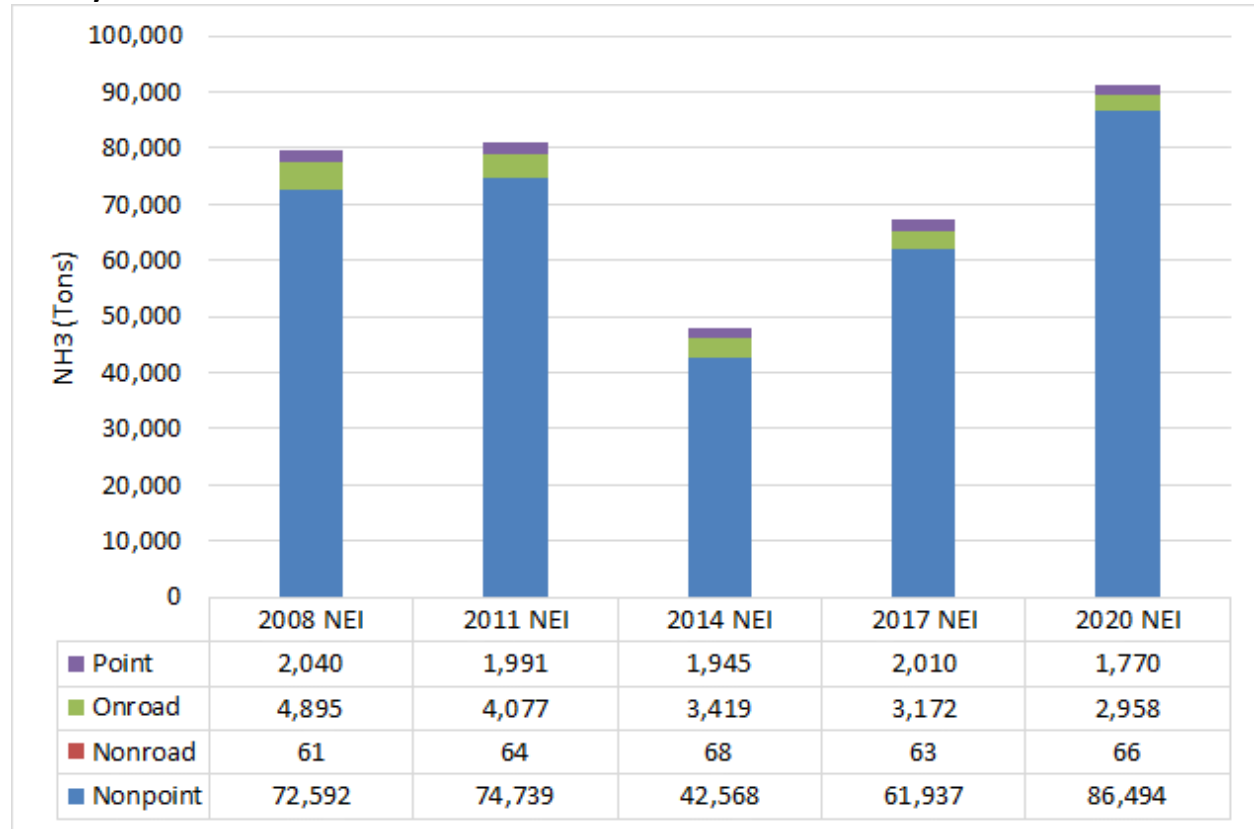
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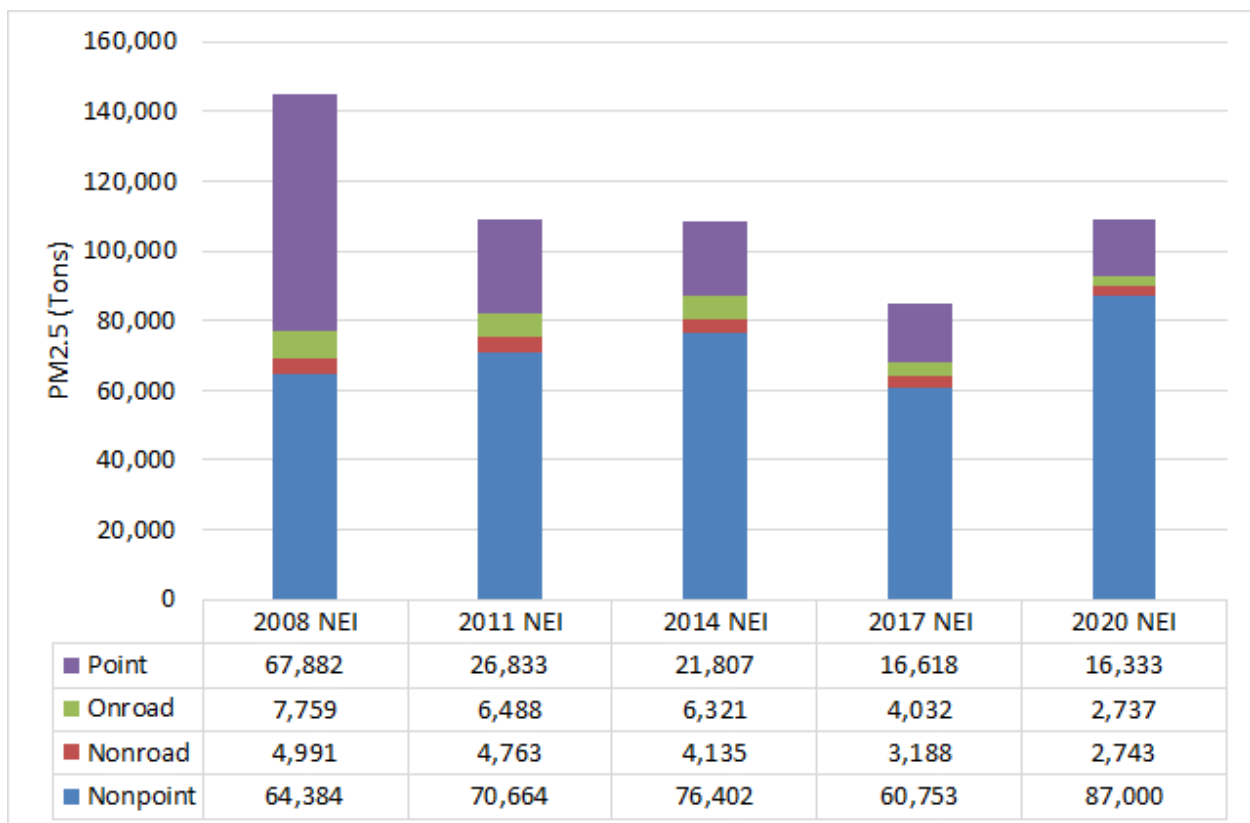
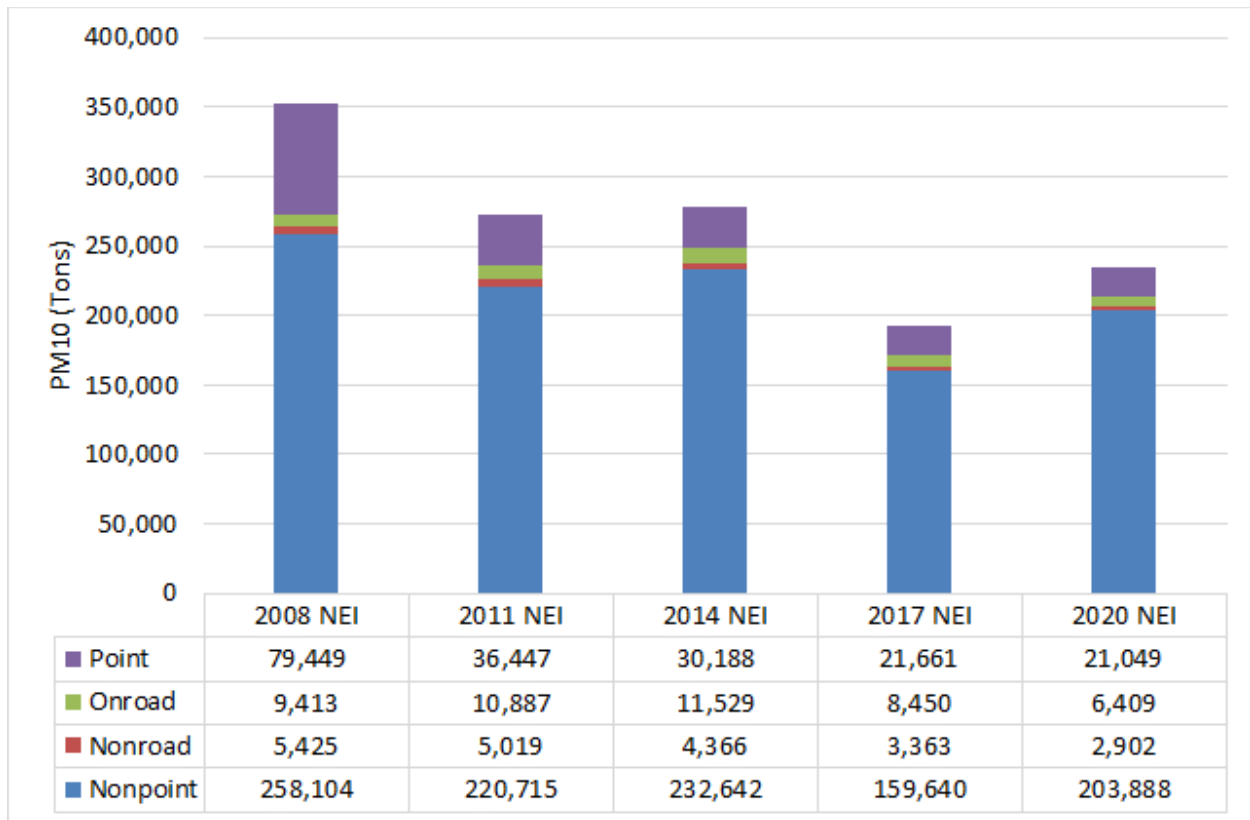


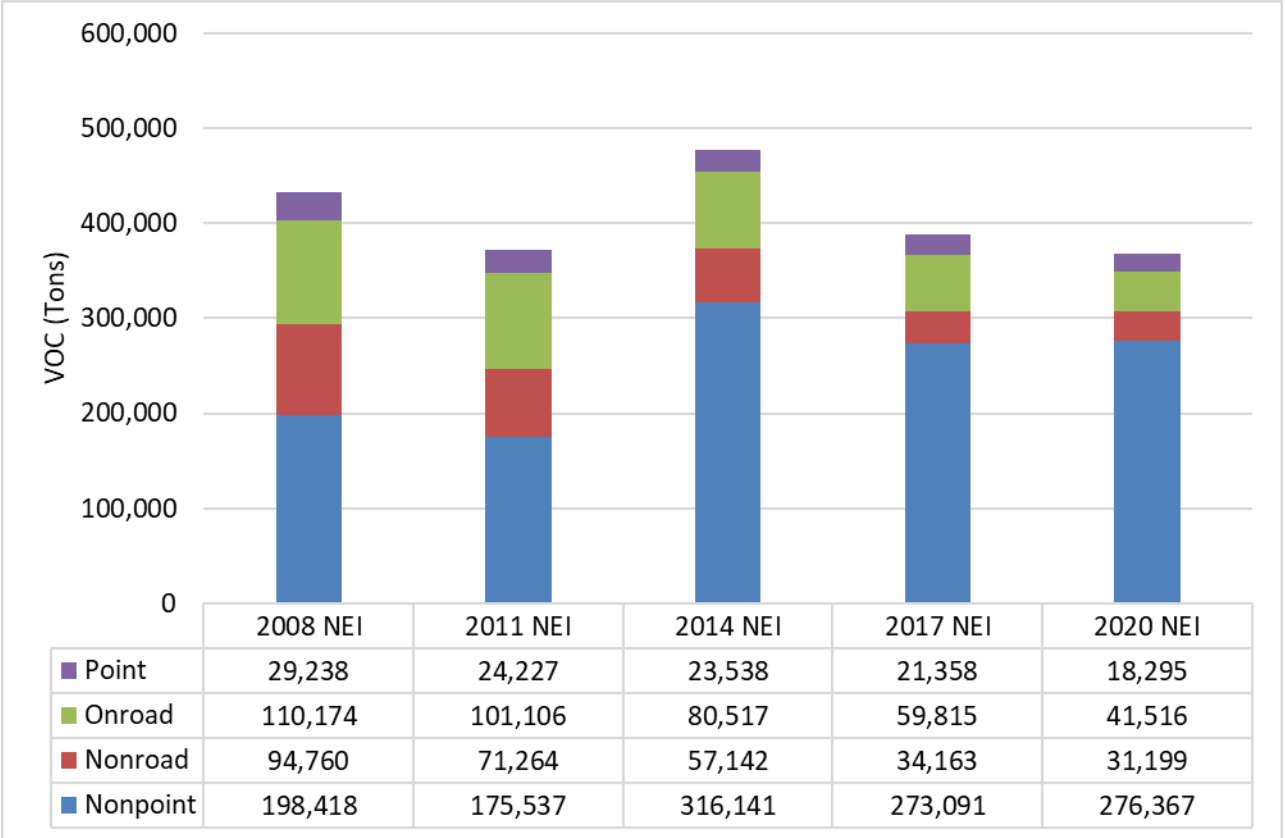
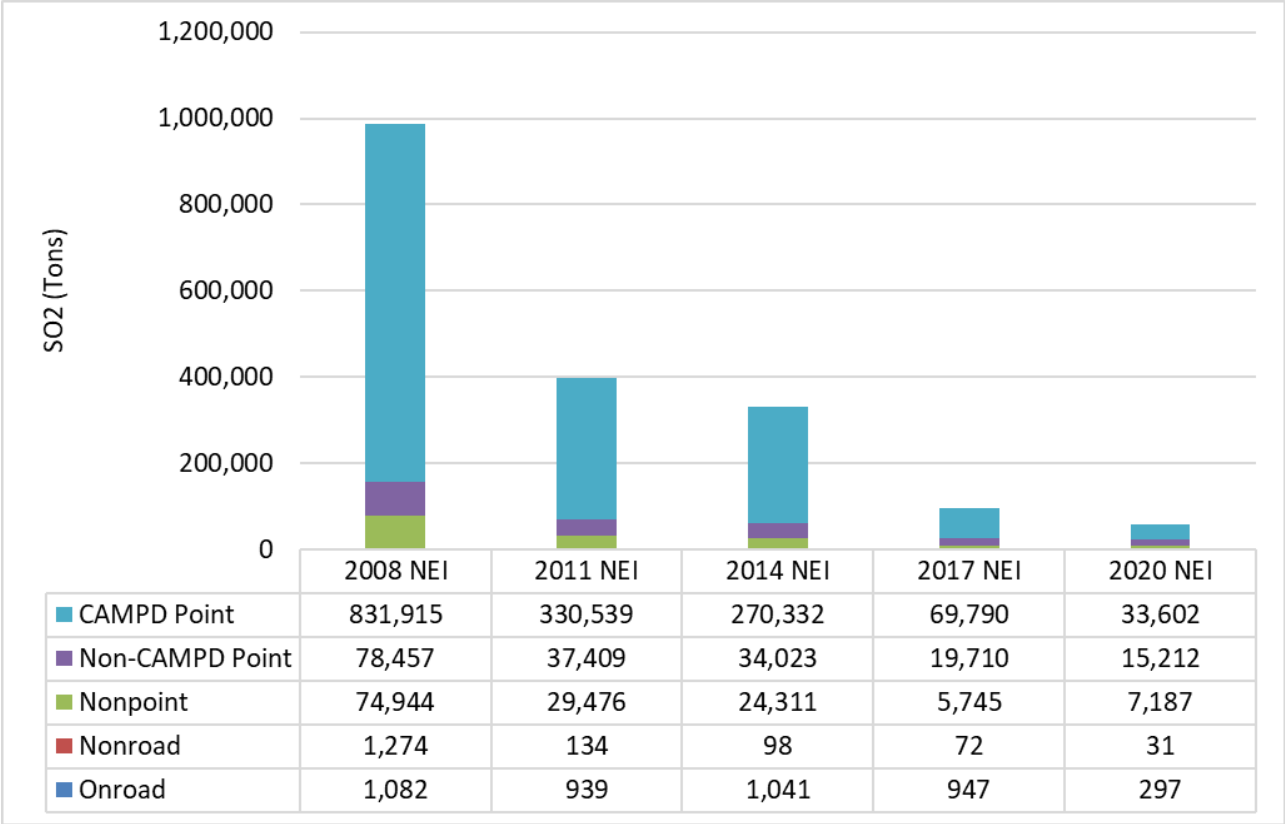




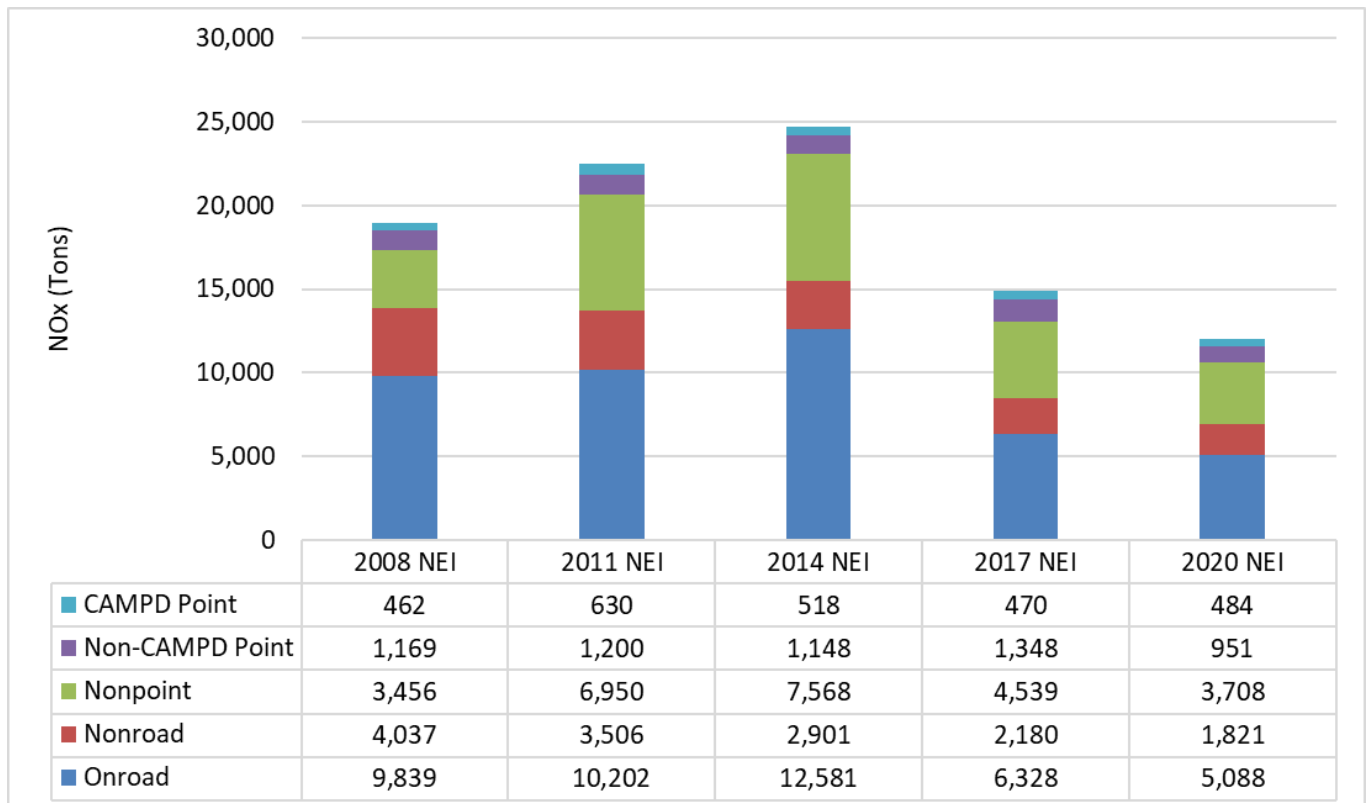
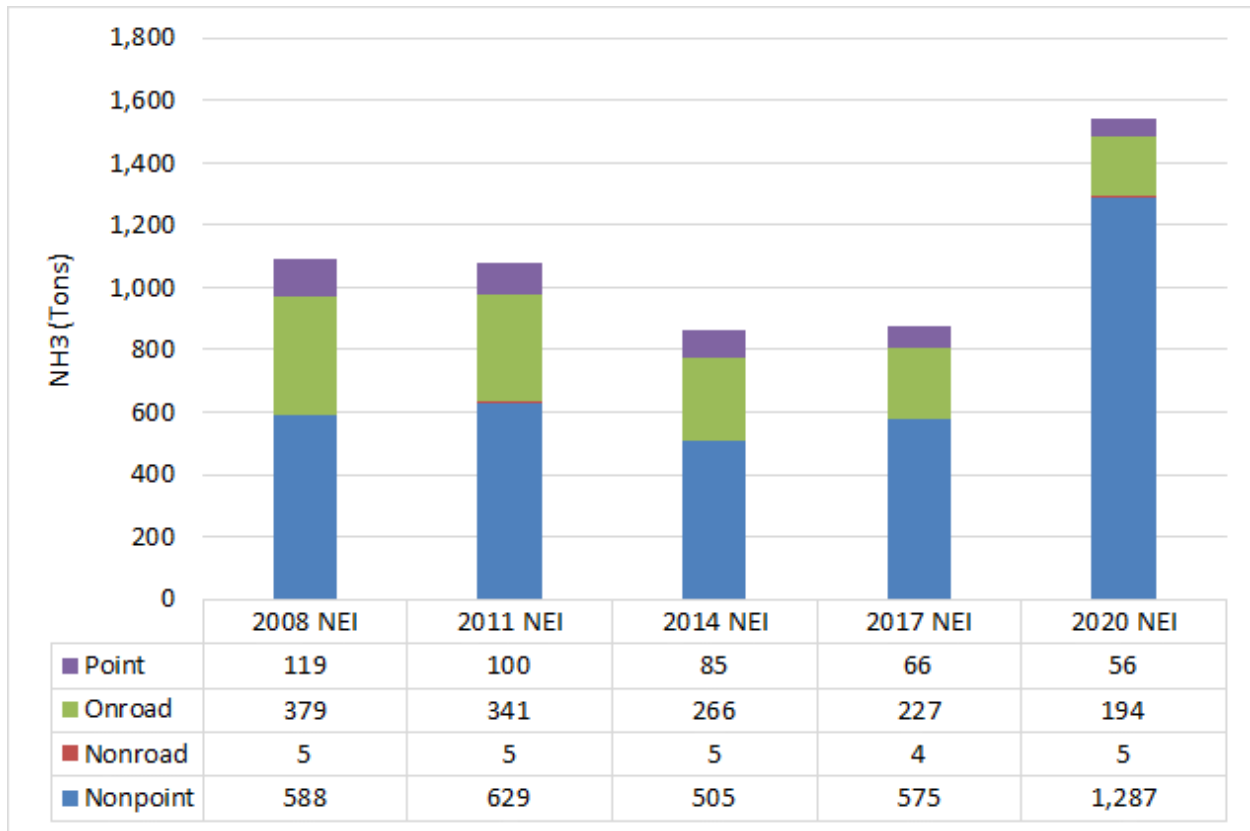
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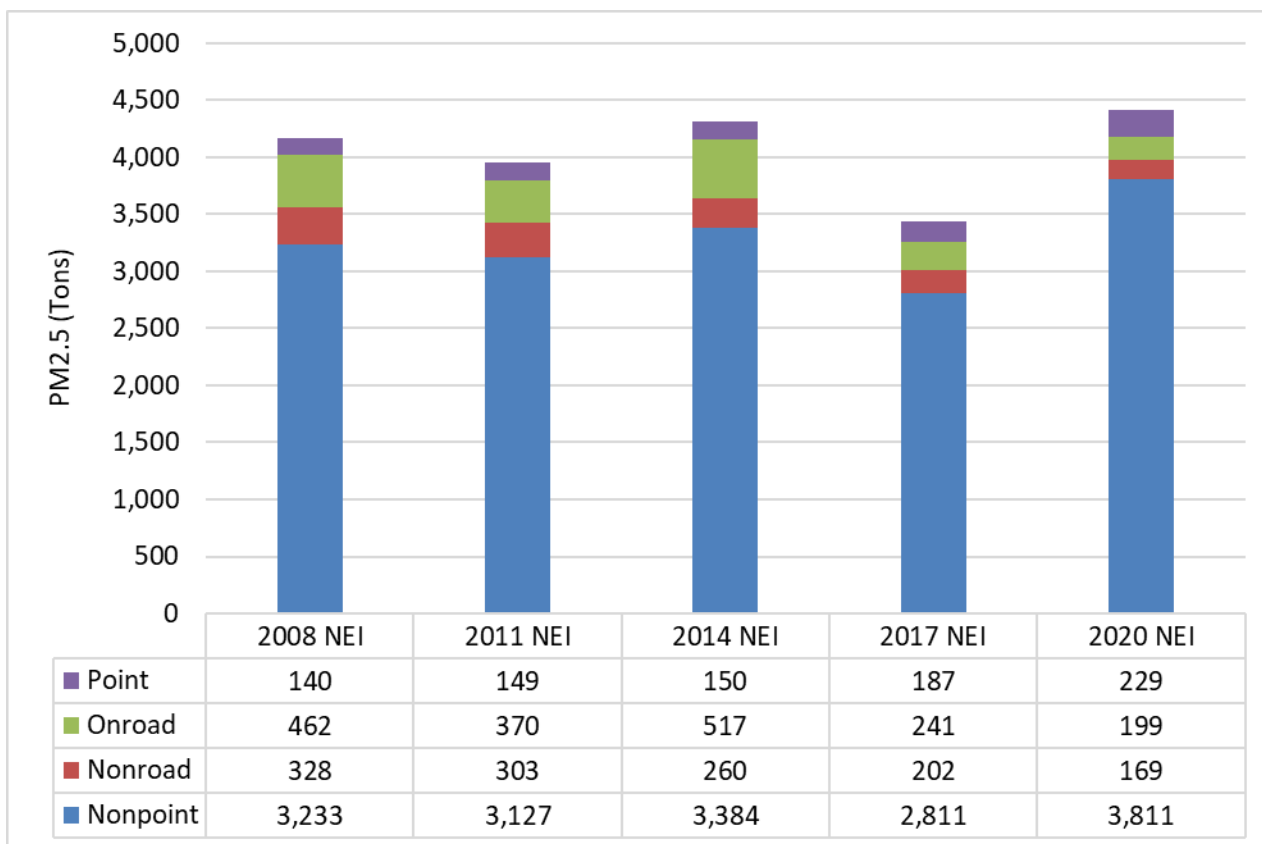
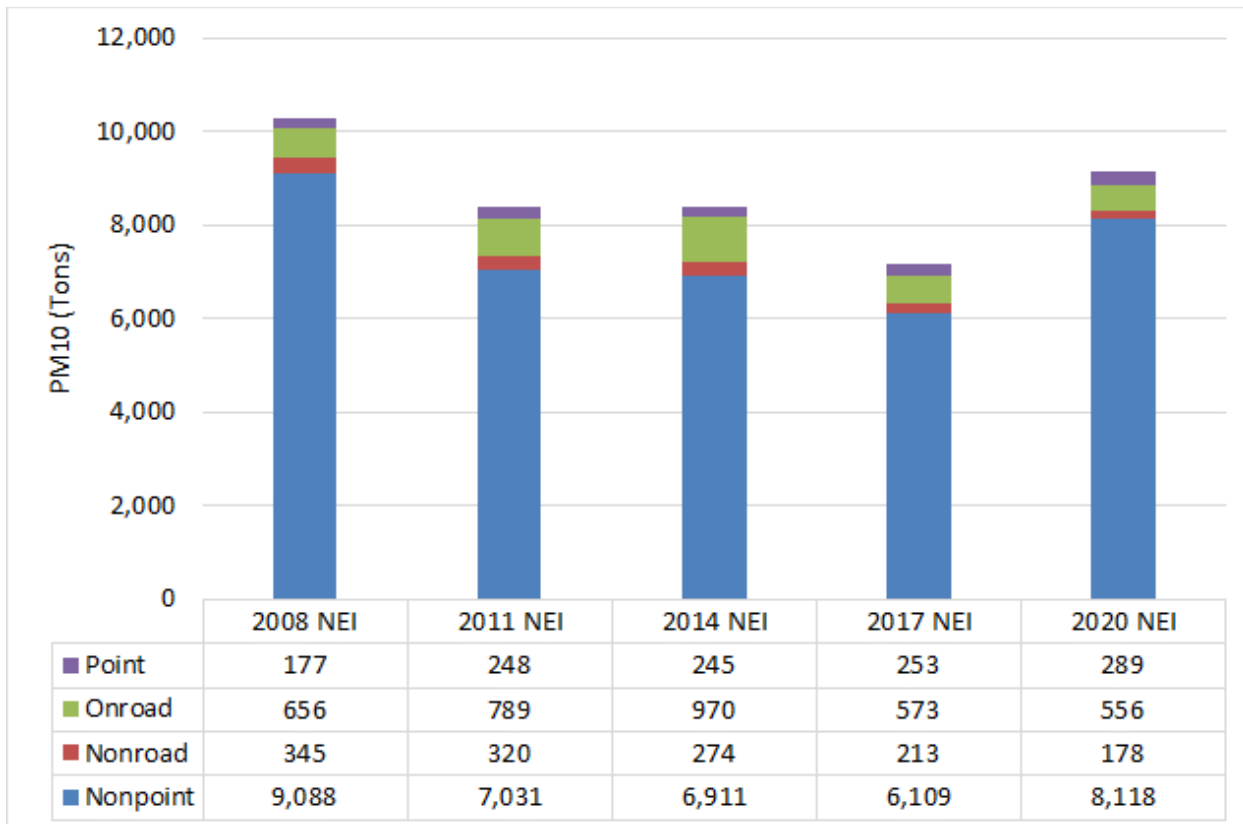


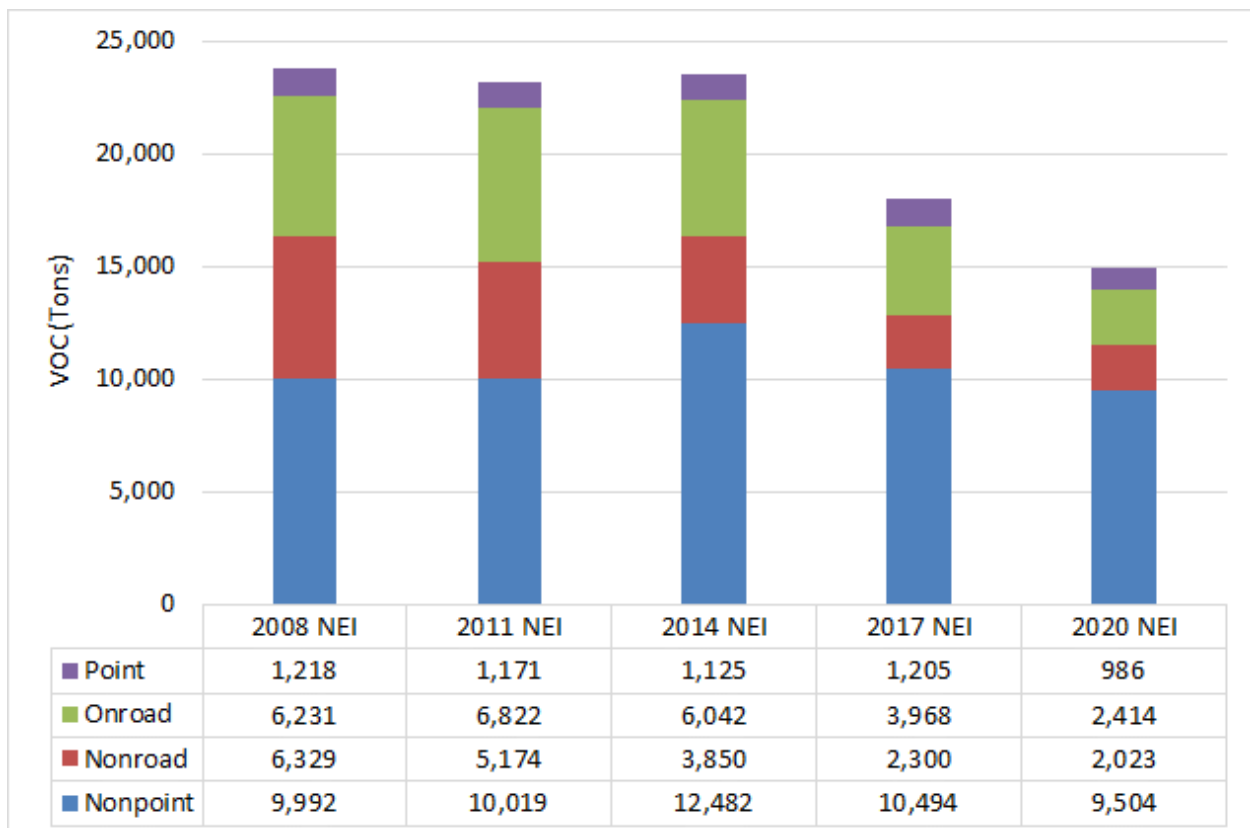
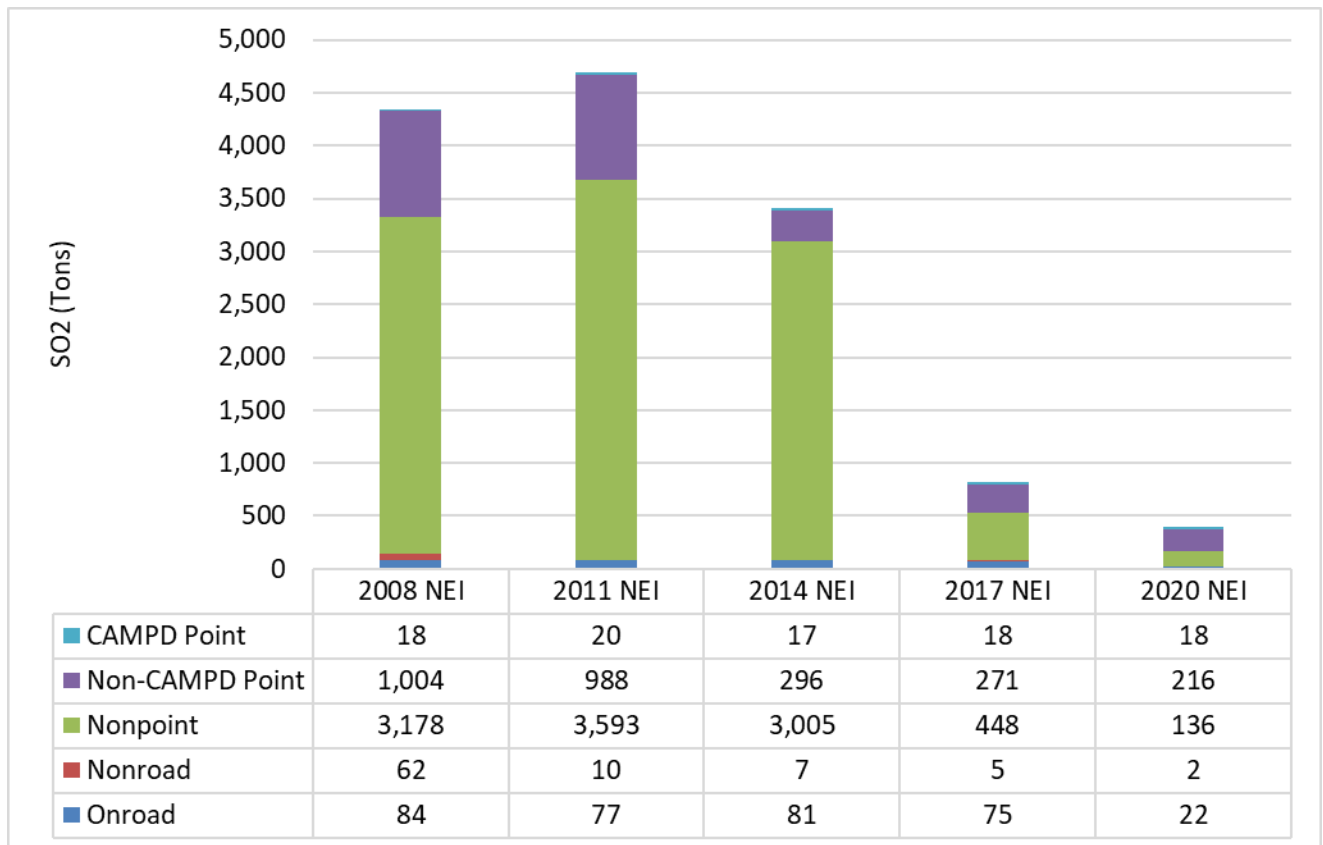




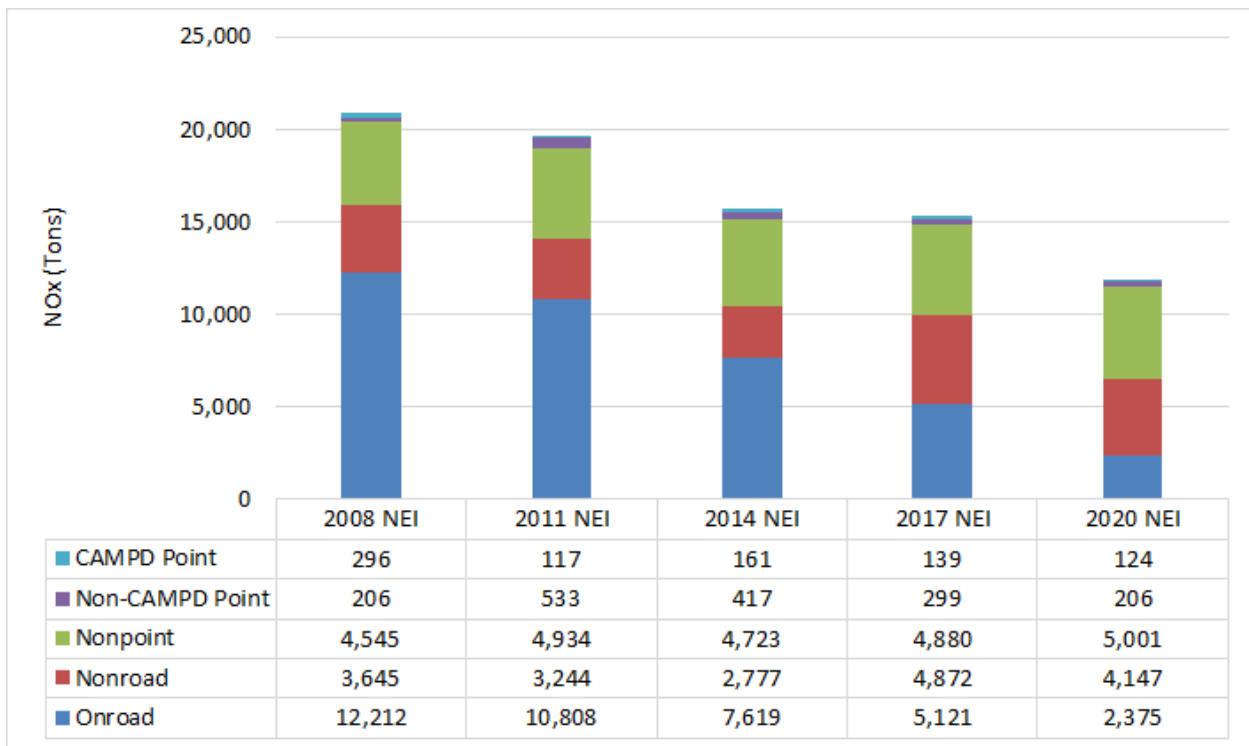
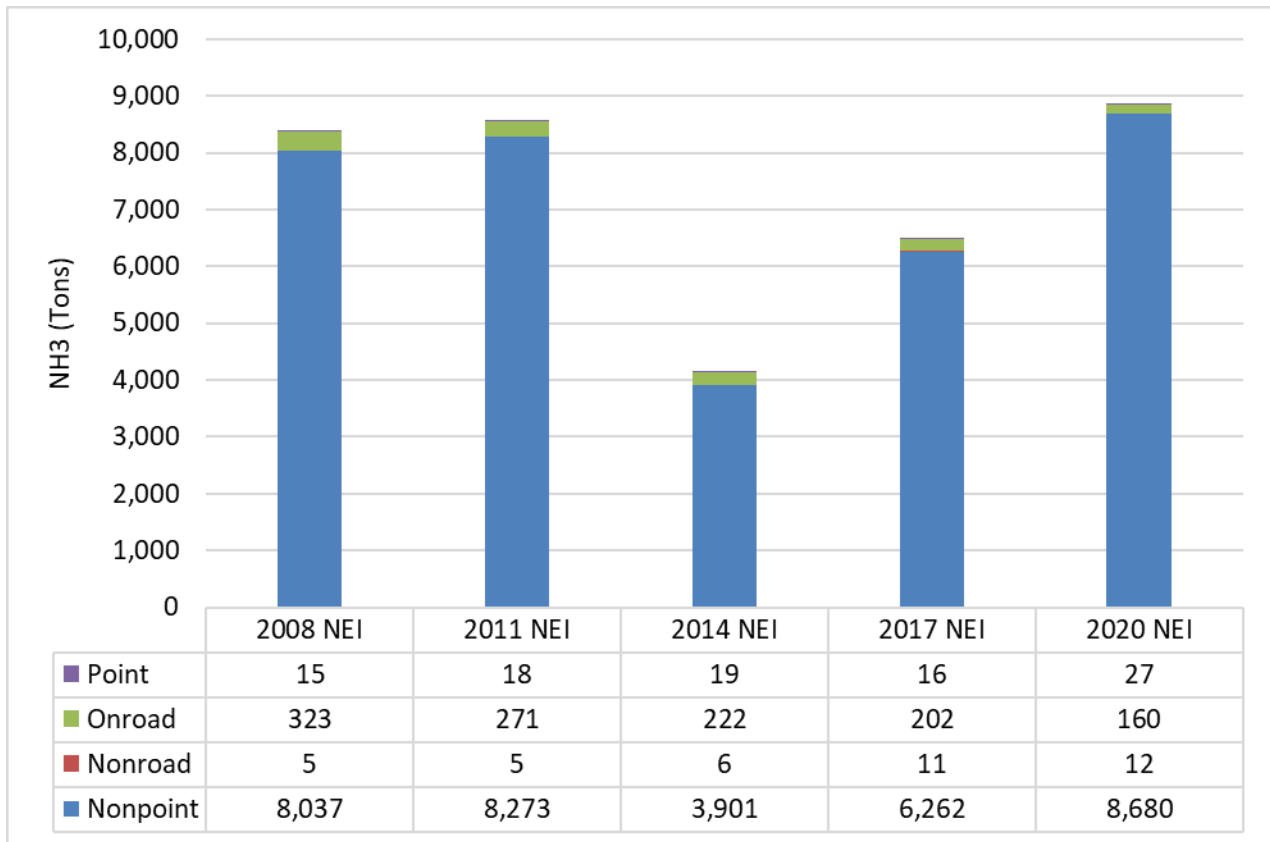
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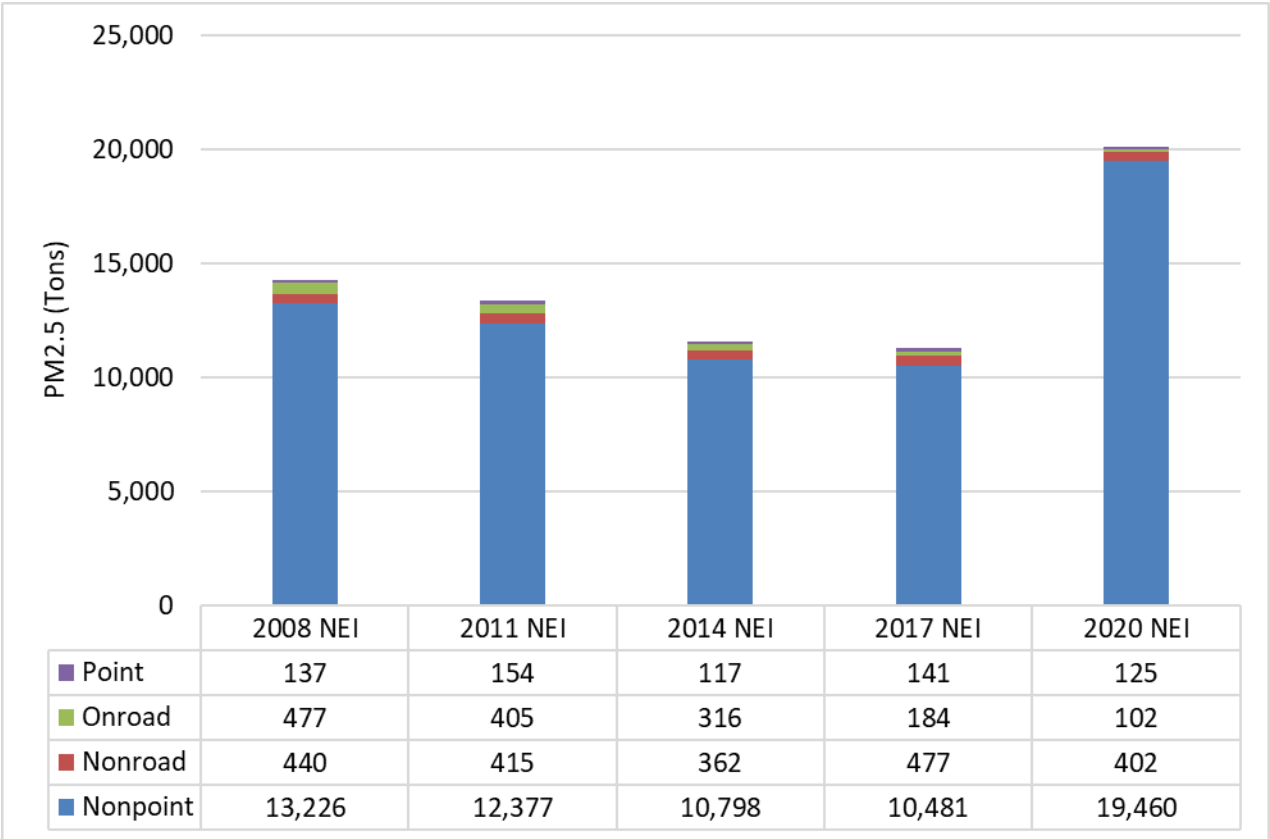
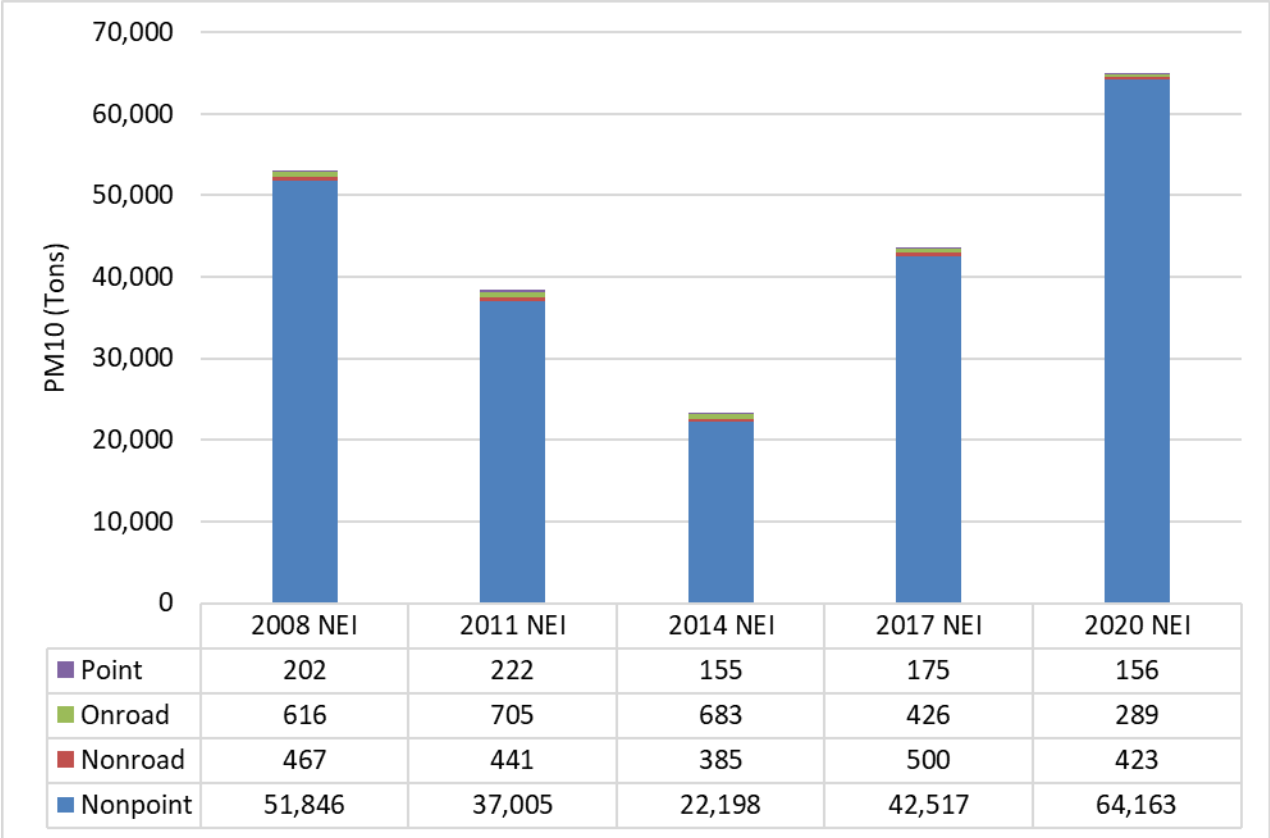


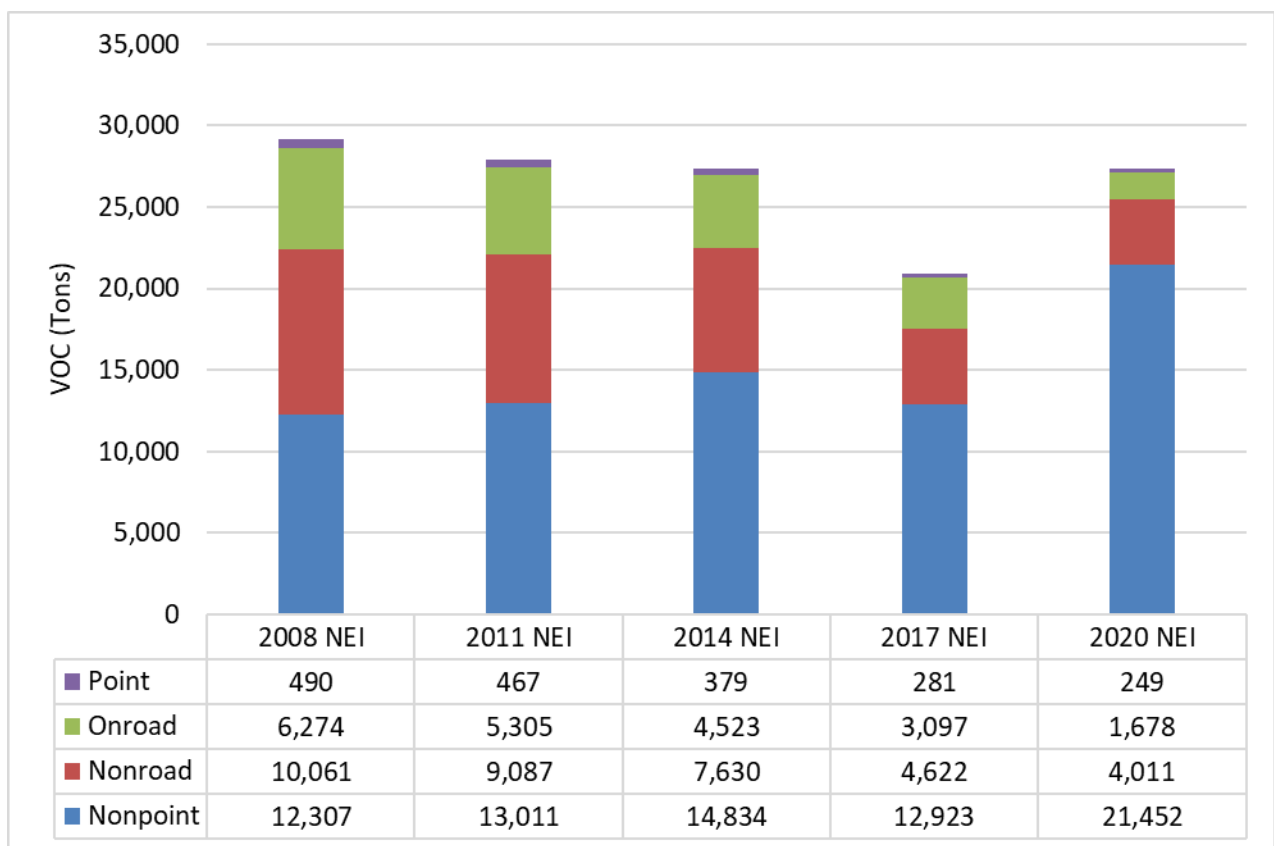
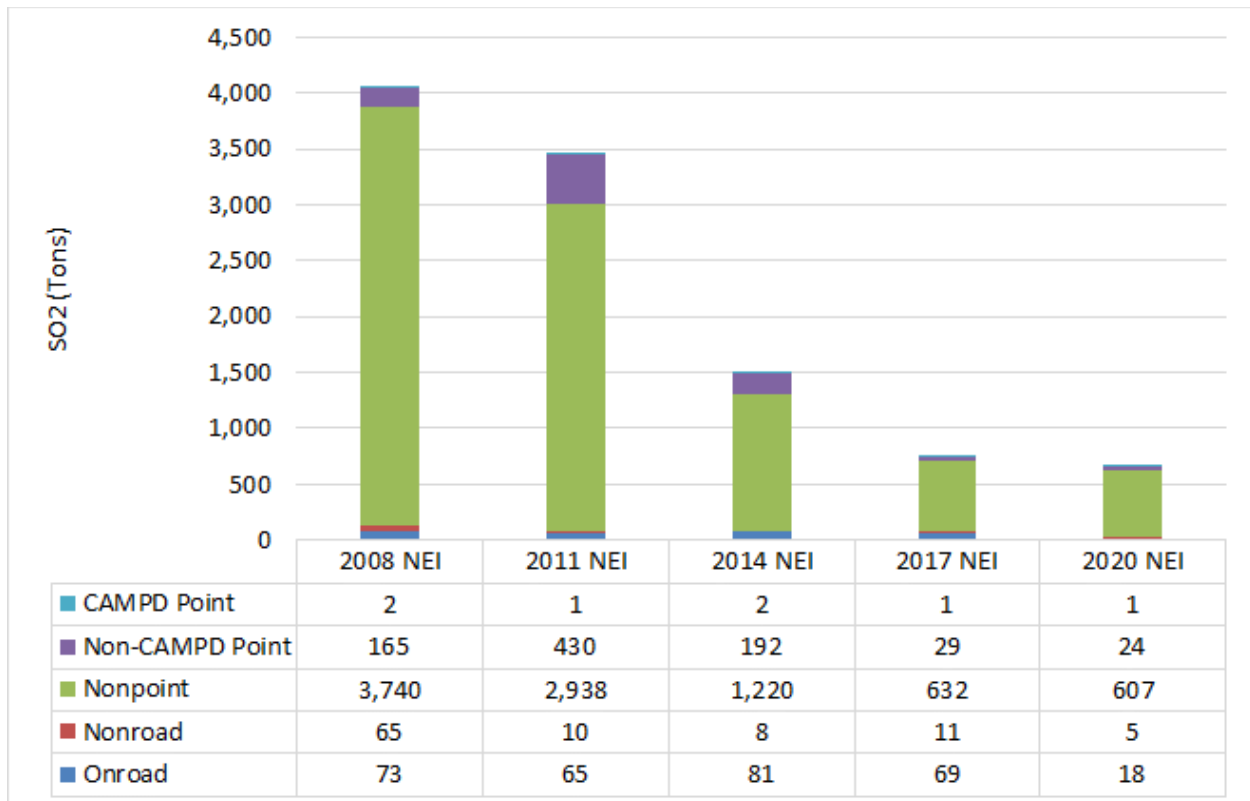




Vermont







APPENDIX B: 2017 AND 2020 EMISSIONS COMPARISONS FOR MANEVU STATES AND TOTAL MANEVU

Table B-1: 2017 and 2020 Total Ammonia Emissions by State and Total MANEVU (Tons)

State	2017	2020	Reduction (2017 – 2020)	Percent Reduction (2017 – 2020)
CT	5,296	5,930	634	12%
DE	7,353	11,119	3,766	51%
DC	263	236	-27	-10%
ME	5,765	10,795	5,030	87%
MD	6,108	24,822	18,715	306%
MA	14,492	8,477	-6,016	-42%
NH	2,122	4,959	2,837	134%
NJ	6,642	8,875	2,233	34%
NY	43,180	58,297	15,117	35%
PA	67,183	91,288	24,105	36%
RI	873	1,542	669	77%
VT	6,490	8,879	2,388	37%
Total	165,768	235,218	69,451	42%

Note: Changes in methodologies between the two inventory years mask definitive conclusions about ammonia emissions trends.

Table B-2: 2017 and 2020 Total NOx Emissions by State and Total MANEVU (Tons)

State	2017	2020	Reduction (2017 – 2020)	Percent Reduction (2017 – 2020)
CT	46,575	36,778	-9,797	-21%
DE	22,882	16,532	-6,351	-28%
DC	4,780	3,553	-1,227	-26%
ME	49,890	38,936	-10,955	-22%
MD	96,310	70,228	-26,083	-27%
MA	105,860	66,773	-39,087	-37%
NH	28,533	19,515	-9,018	-32%
NJ	136,961	88,163	-48,798	-36%
NY	240,411	186,182	-54,229	-23%
PA	321,900	280,834	-41,066	-13%
RI	14,865	12,052	-2,812	-19%
VT	15,311	11,854	-3,458	-23%
Total	1,084,279	831,399	-252,880	-23%

Table B-3: 2017 and 2020 Total PM10 Emissions by State and Total MANEVU (Tons)

State	2017	2020	Reduction (2017 – 2020)	Percent Reduction (2017 – 2020)
CT	29,058	31,279	2,221	8%
DE	17,213	17,567	354	2%
DC	3,771	4,525	754	20%
ME	60,347	65,977	5,630	9%
MD	91,366	75,977	-15,390	-17%
MA	65,922	73,575	7,654	12%
NH	21,142	29,167	8,024	38%
NJ	44,487	106,187	61,700	139%
NY	195,140	297,593	102,453	53%
PA	193,114	234,247	41,133	21%
RI	7,148	9,141	1,993	28%
VT	43,618	65,031	21,413	49%
Total	772,327	1,010,267	237,940	31%

Note: Changes in methodologies between the two inventory years mask definitive conclusions about PM10 emissions trends.

Table B-4: 2017 and 2020 Total PM2.5 Emissions by State and Total MANEVU (Tons)

State	2017	2020	Reduction (2017 – 2020)	Percent Reduction (2017 – 2020)
CT	11,723	14,221	2,499	21%
DE	4,761	4,773	12	0%
DC	1,047	1,387	340	32%
ME	25,681	35,097	9,416	37%
MD	29,063	26,300	-2,763	-10%
MA	25,209	26,419	1,210	5%
NH	10,921	18,371	7,449	68%
NJ	22,427	29,316	6,889	31%
NY	62,387	101,178	38,791	62%
PA	84,590	108,812	24,222	29%
RI	3,441	4,408	967	28%
VT	11,283	20,089	8,806	78%
Total	292,531	390,371	97,839	33%

Note: Changes in methodologies between the two inventory years mask definitive conclusions about PM2.5 emissions trends.

Table B-5: 2017 and 2020 Total SO₂ Emissions by State and Total MANEVU (Tons)

State	2017	2020	Reduction (2017 – 2020)	Percent Reduction (2017 – 2020)
CT	2,692	923	-1,769	-66%
DE	1,448	973	-475	-33%
DC	90	39	-51	-56%
ME	5,762	4,175	-1,587	-28%
MD	20,130	12,290	-7,840	-39%
MA	6,256	2,095	-4,161	-67%
NH	5,972	1,398	-4,574	-77%
NJ	4,483	2,965	-1,519	-34%
NY	25,988	11,436	-14,553	-56%
PA	96,263	56,330	-39,934	-41%
RI	816	396	-421	-52%
VT	743	655	-88	-12%
Total	170,645	93,674	-76,970	-45%

Table B-6: 2017 and 2020 Total VOC Emissions by State and Total MANEVU (Tons)

State	2017	2020	Reduction (2017 – 2020)	Percent Reduction (2017 – 2020)
CT	58,059	52,578	-5,482	-9%
DE	18,682	17,820	-862	-5%
DC	5,165	5,845	680	13%
ME	48,454	52,408	3,954	8%
MD	95,087	90,435	-4,652	-5%
MA	116,269	90,781	-25,488	-22%
NH	33,088	35,572	2,484	8%
NJ	143,384	132,243	-11,141	-8%
NY	273,152	271,757	-1,395	-1%
PA	388,427	367,378	-21,049	-5%
RI	17,965	14,927	-3,038	-17%
VT	20,922	27,389	6,467	31%
Total	1,218,654	1,159,134	-59,521	-5%