

CALGRID Screening Modeling for Attainment Planning October 2005

**Ozone Transport Commission
Control Strategy Committee Meeting**

Baltimore, MD

October 5, 2005



Why CALGRID?

- It's been updated substantially with CAMx and CMAQ science.
- It's publicly available through the Earth Tech Website
- It's a 1-atmosphere model.
- It uses MM5 meteorology and SMOKE/EPS emission modeling inputs.
- For screening, we use a simplified emissions processor (EMSPROC) for faster processing.



Why CALGRID Screening?

- Timing
 - It's available now
 - The OTC?MANE-VU SIP quality modeling platform is still under construction and Q/A
- Intended for screening possible control strategies and their effectiveness.
- Improve control strategy modeling throughput with SIP modeling platform



The Questions

- What will bring the states of the OTR into attainment for ozone and PM2.5?
- Will sufficient progress be made for regional haze by 2018?
- Will CAIR be enough?
 - What about CAIR with planned additional local measures?
 - What if we add anything else we can think of whether they are practical/cost effective or not?
- Would the so-called CAIR Plus be enough?



The Screening Modeling Plan

Three phases of work:

1. Phase I works from Clear Skies emission files upgraded,
 - a) reflect OTC 2002 base year emissions
 - b) adjust Clear Skies emissions to CAIR level emissions
2. Phase II works from EPA updated CAIR files
3. Phase III works from OTC modeling platform



The Plan (continued)

8 Runs for each phase:

1. Base Case year emissions (2002)
2. CAIR alone
3. CAIR with On The Books/On The Way controls
4. Run 3 plus additional OTC controls
5. CAIR-Plus (MRPO EGU1 level) Controls
6. CAIR-Plus (MRPO EGU2 level) Controls
7. CAIR-Plus (MRPO EGU1 level) Controls and additional local measures
8. CAIR-Plus (MRPO EGU2 level) Controls and additional local measures



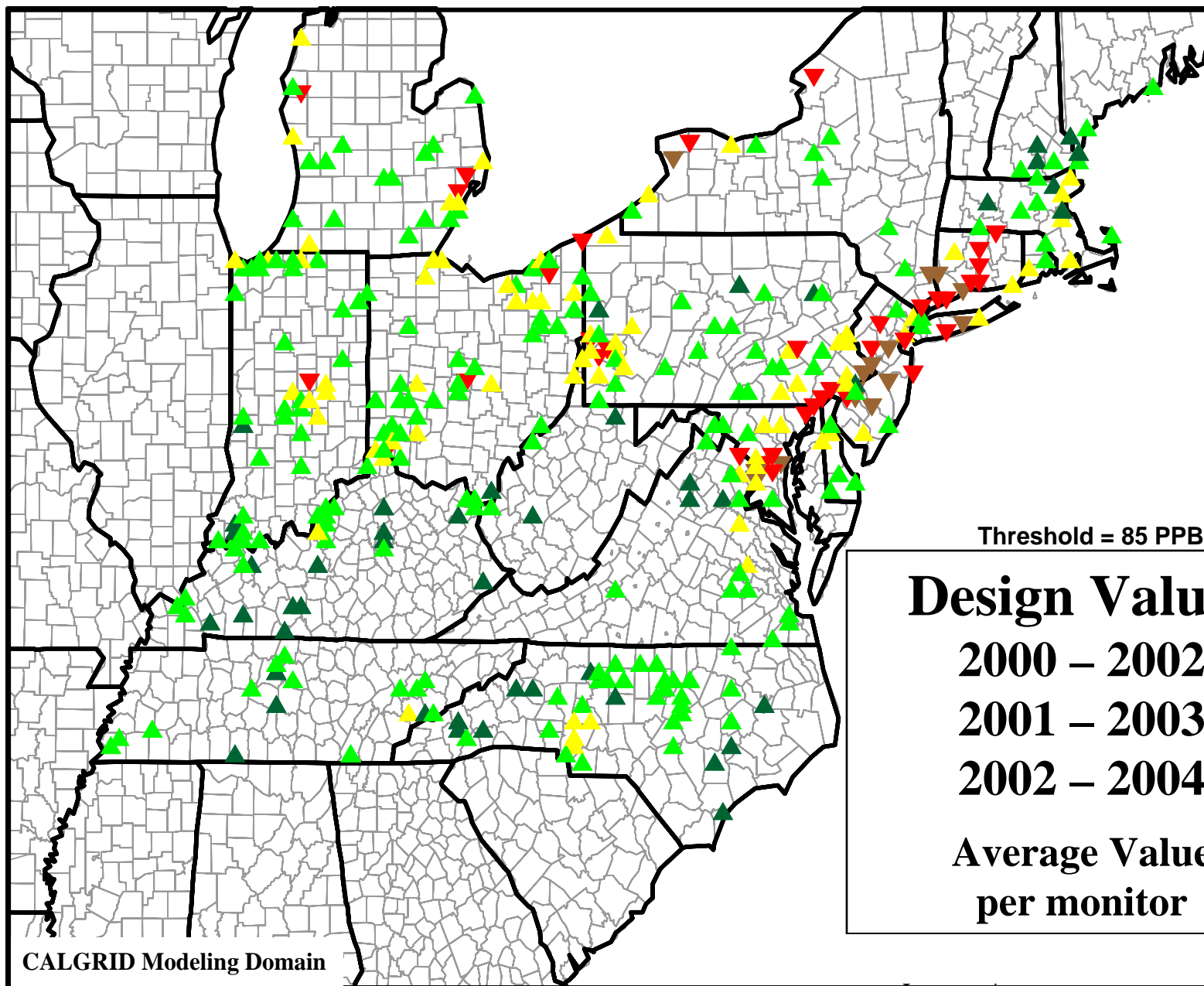
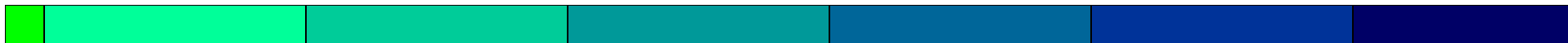
The Plan (continued)

Additional Screening:

- Sensitivity matrix for NO_x, VOCs, and SO₂
- Sensitivity to small emission changes (small emission control measures)
- Screening effectiveness of local vs. regional measures
- State specific needs
- Etc.

*Model predicted concentrations adjusted according to
EPA's latest guidance proposal
(average of 3 most recent DVs)*

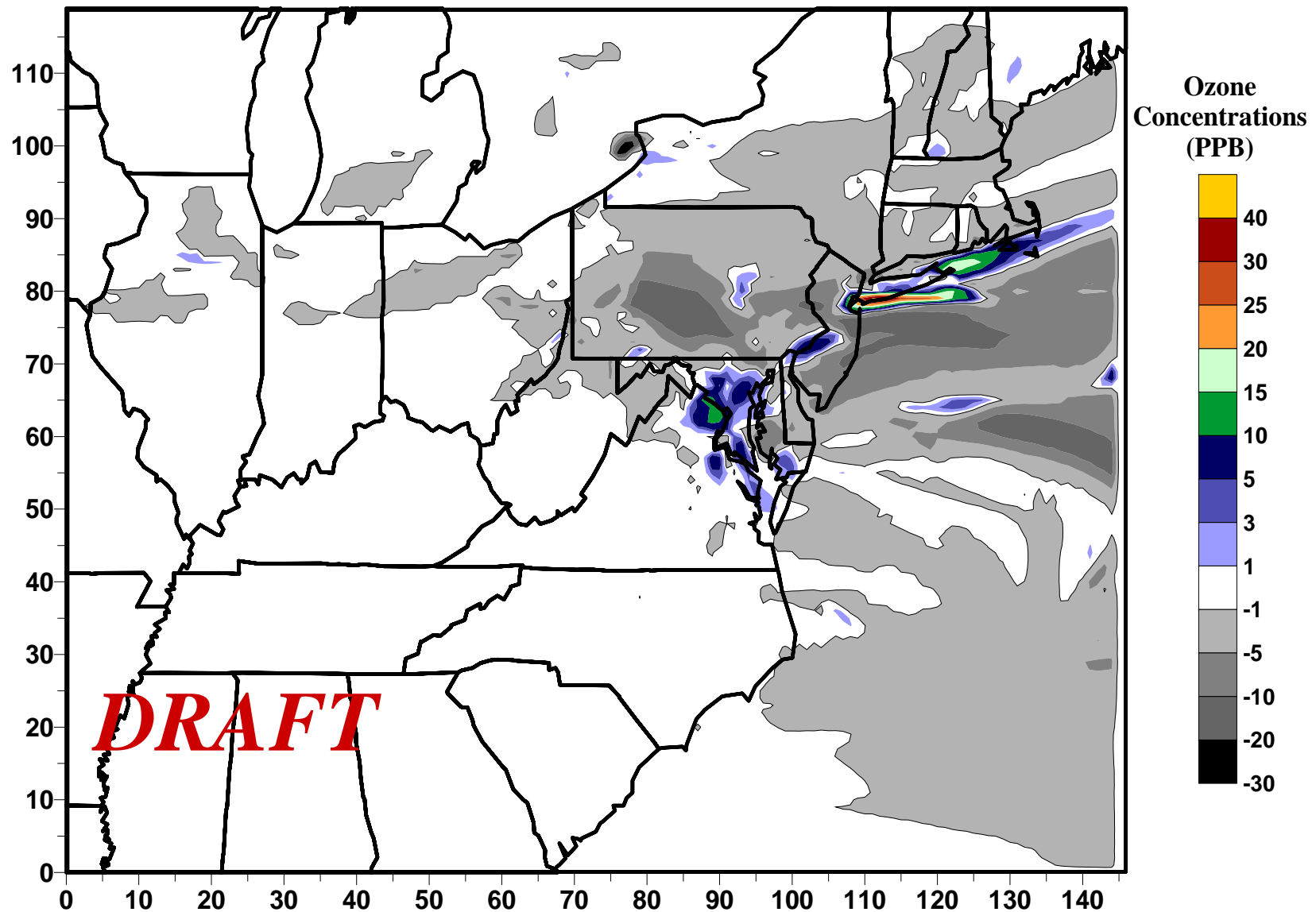




▲ <70, ▲ 70-80, ▲ 80-85, ▲ 85-90, ▲ 90-100, ▲ >100 (ppb)

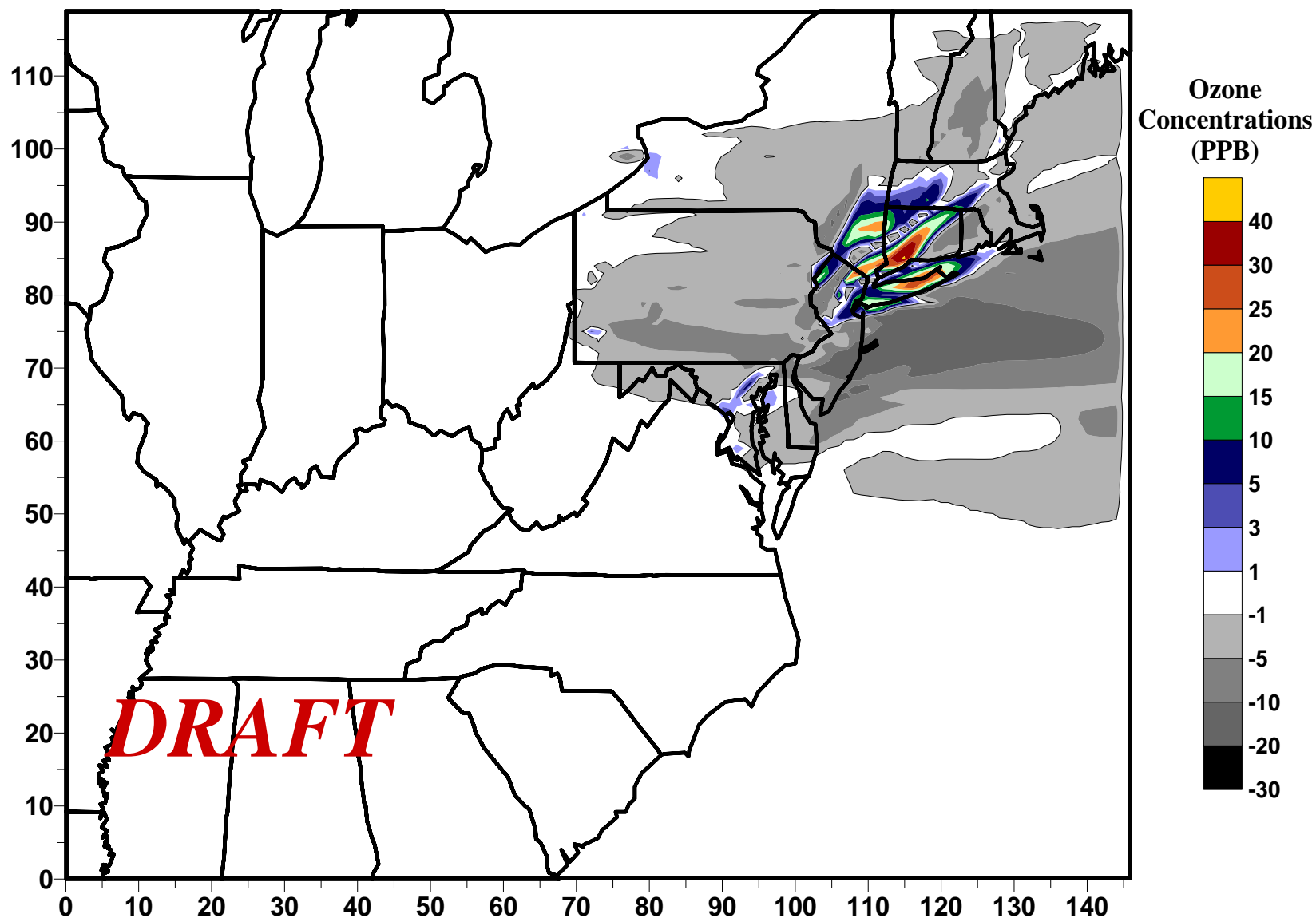
Differences from 2002 OTC Proxy and 2001 EPA Proxy - June

Episode 8-Hour Ozone Difference Concentrations
2002 Base Case Approximation minus the 2001 Proxy
CALGRID Modeling Domain - JUNE 12-23, 1995 Episode

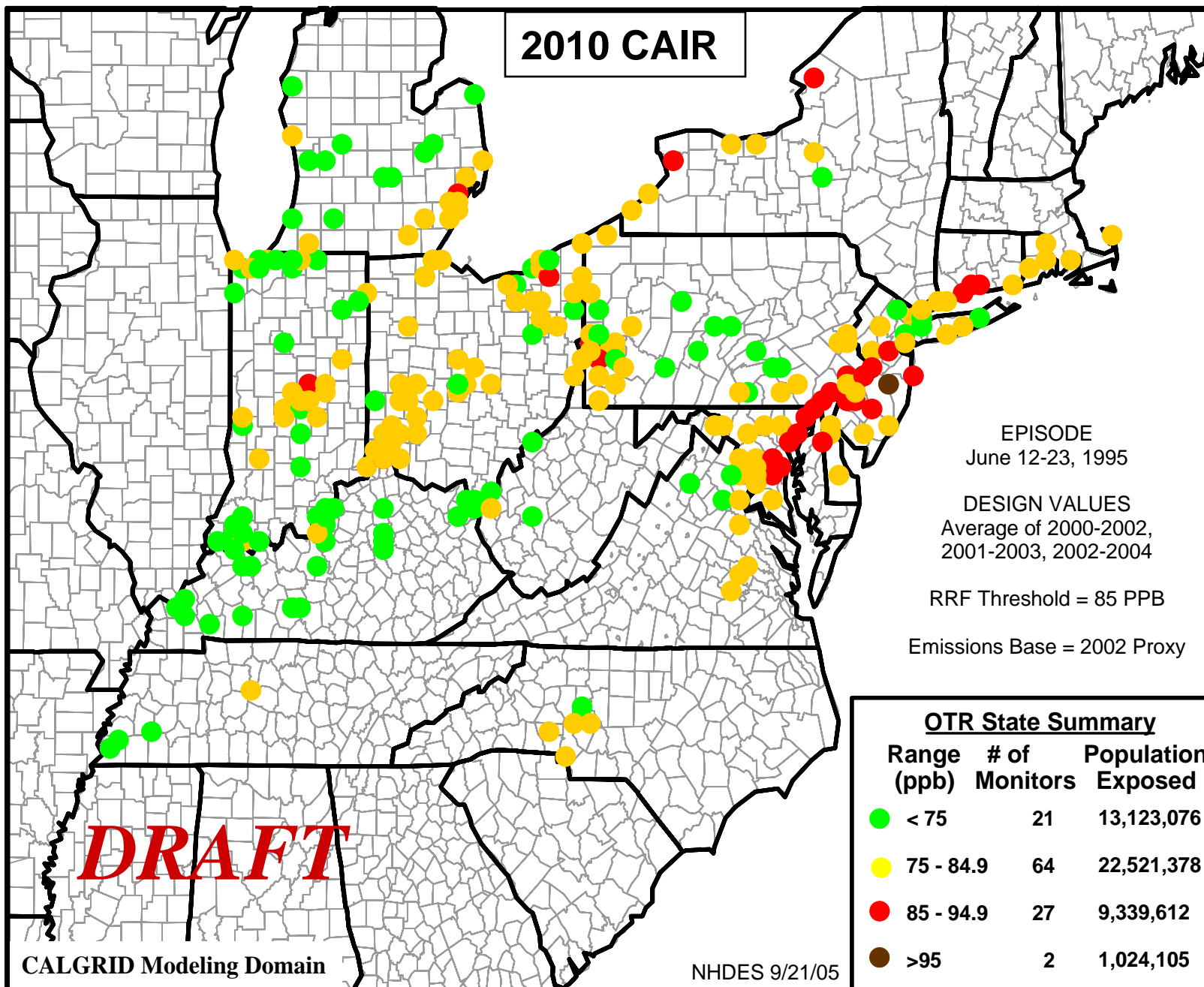


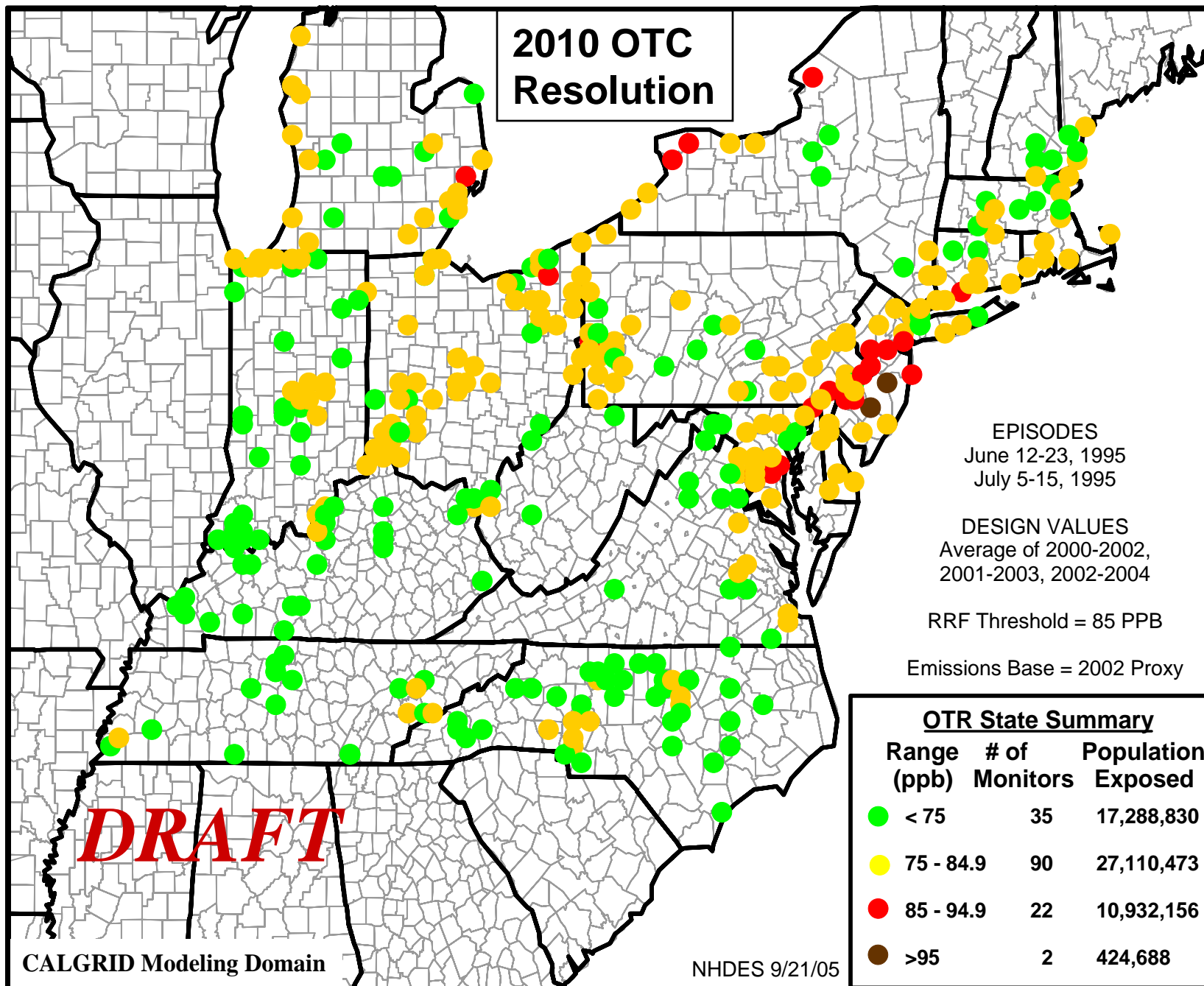
Differences from 2002 OTC Proxy and 2001 EPA Proxy - July

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2010 CAIR





2010 OTC Resolution Plus NonEGU

EPISODES
June 12-23, 1995
July 5-15, 1995

DESIGN VALUES
Average of 2000-2002,
2001-2003, 2002-2004

RRF Threshold = 85 PPB

Emissions Base = 2002 Proxy

OTR State Summary

Range (ppb)	# of Monitors	Population Exposed
< 75	70	24,181,611
75 - 84.9	60	20,664,383
85 - 94.9	18	10,485,465
>95	1	424,688

DRAFT

CALGRID Modeling Domain

NHDES 9/21/05

2015 CAIR

EPISODE
June 12-23, 1995
July 5-15, 1995

DESIGN VALUES
Average of 2000-2002,
2001-2003, 2002-2004

RRF Threshold = 85 PPB

Emissions Base = 2002 Proxy

OTR State Summary

Range (ppb)	# of Monitors	Population Exposed
● < 75	75	27,867,833
● 75 - 84.9	60	25,092,207
● 85 - 94.9	11	2,796,107
● >95	0	0

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CALGRID Modeling Domain

NHDES 9/30/05

Questions?

Average Monitored 8-Hour Ozone Design Values

Design Value Periods: 2000-2002, 2001-2003, 2002-2004

