MANE-VU Technical Support Committee Update

OTC/MANE-VU Fall Meeting: November 15, 2017

Washington, DC

Overview

- 1. Action Plan & Schedule Updates
- 2. Monitoring Data
- 3. Selections of States
- 4. MANE-VU Ask
- 5. Winter EGU NO_X Analysis
- 6. HEDD Visibility Analysis
- 7. Modeling Plan

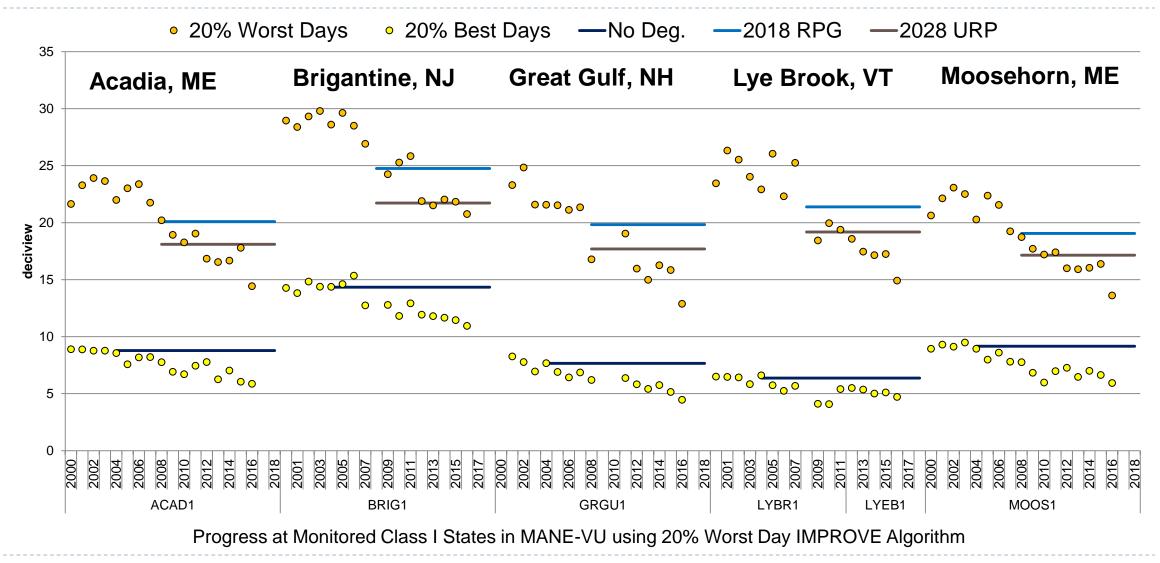
Regional Haze SIP 2nd Planning Period - Schedule

MPROVE Data Analysis	Decisions on Methods	Complete
	Calculations, QA, and TSD	Complete (in Back Traj. Report)
nventory Development & Analysis	• 2011/2028 Alpha 2 & TSD	Complete
	Emissions Trends Analysis	Spring 2018
Aodeling	• 2011 Base Case Modeling	Complete
	2028 Base Case Modeling	Complete
	2028 Control Case Modeling	Winter 2018
	 Document Modeling Platform and Results 	Complete (Except Control Case)
our-Factor Analysis/Contribution Assessment	• Qc/d	Complete
	CALPUFF Assessment	Complete
	Back Trajectory & IMPROVE Data Analysis	Complete
	4-Factor Data Collection	Complete
	HEDD Analysis	Fall 2017
	Winter EGU NOX Control	Fall 2017
	Synthesize Assessments	Complete
Ipdating RPGs	Draft RPGs and Document	Winter 2018
Consultation	Establish Consultation Process	Complete
	Intra-RPO Consultation	Complete (Except Documentation)
	Inter-RPO Consultation	Fall 2017
IP Submission	SIP Submission	Summer 2018
	Rule Adoption	2018

Why Target July 2018 SIP Submittal?

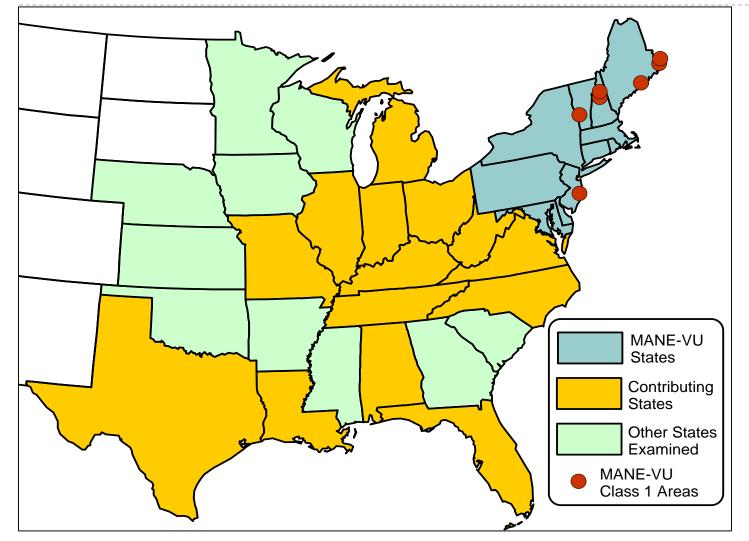
- In 2016 EPA finalized updated Regional Haze regulations
 - SIP deadline was extended to 2021
- Why not wait?
 - OTC developed a 2011-based SIP quality modeling platform for states in nonattainment of the 2008 ozone NAAQS
 - MANE-VU Air Directors agreed that 2011 should also be used for regional haze modeling rather than develop an entirely new modeling platform
 - EPA has all but said 2011 based work would not be acceptable for SIPs targeting a 2021 submittal date, but would be acceptable for 2018 submittals
 - State resources and Federal funding issues needed to be considered
 - □ 50-70% of the work completed was done using Federal money rolled over from first planning period
 - □ EPA will not be providing additional funding for work
 - □ States contribute to MANE-VU, but not at a level to redo all of the completed work
 - EPA's not yet finalized draft guidance called for far more extensive analyses than we think is necessary

Visibility is Improving and the Class I Areas can meet RPGs



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MANE-VU Is Consulting with the Contributing States



Estimated which states contribute more to visibility impairment than others

Contributing States:

- Contributed >= 2% to any Class I Area
- Contributed >= 1% weight by mass averaged using the four techniques

Updated based on comments from upwind states and environmental groups

- Analyses now based on 2015 data or 2011 data adjusted to 2015
- Excluded states that didn't contribute much mass
- Used state-wide Q/d so mobile and area sources are considered
- Didn't consider Texas CALPUFF results due to locations outside of the domain (but did include Texas Q/d data)

MANE-VU Consultation Plan

State consultation

- Phase 1: Intra-RPO consultation
 - MANE-VU states, tribes, EPA, and FLMs
 - ▶ Ask signed on August 25, 2017
- Phase 2: Inter-RPO consultation
 - Began October 20, 2017
 - Between MANE-VU and contributing states, as identified using weighted contribution analysis
 - By webinar, following intra-RPO consultation
 - Facilitates consultation between contributing states and affected Class I states
- FLM consultation
 - Invited to intra- and inter-RPO consultations, and special FLM webinars

MANE-VU "Ask"

Signed August 25, 2017

MANE-VU States:

- Ensure effective use of installed controls on EGUs (>=25 MW) yearround
- 4-factor analysis for most important sources (> 3Mm⁻¹ extinction)
- Complete 2007 low sulfur fuel oil rule
- Update permits and/or rules to reflect already achieved rates for SO_2 , NO_X , and $PM_{2.5}$
- Strive to meet particular NO_X emissions standards or perform 4-factor analysis on HEDD units
- Increase energy efficiency and implement CHP or other DG

Upwind States:

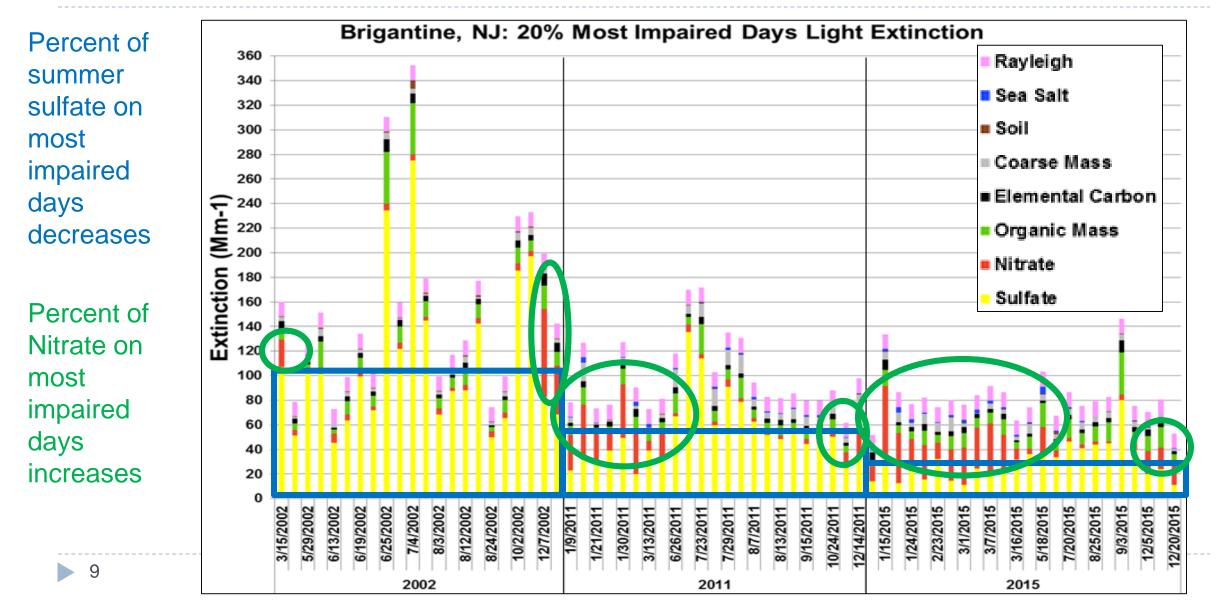
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FLMs/EPA:

- FLMs consult with MANE-VU Class I States when scheduling prescribed burns
- EPA develop measures that will further reduce emissions from heavyduty onroad vehicles
- EPA ensure that Class I Area state "Asks" are addressed in "contributing" state SIPs prior to approval

Including the Ask in photochemical modeling underway

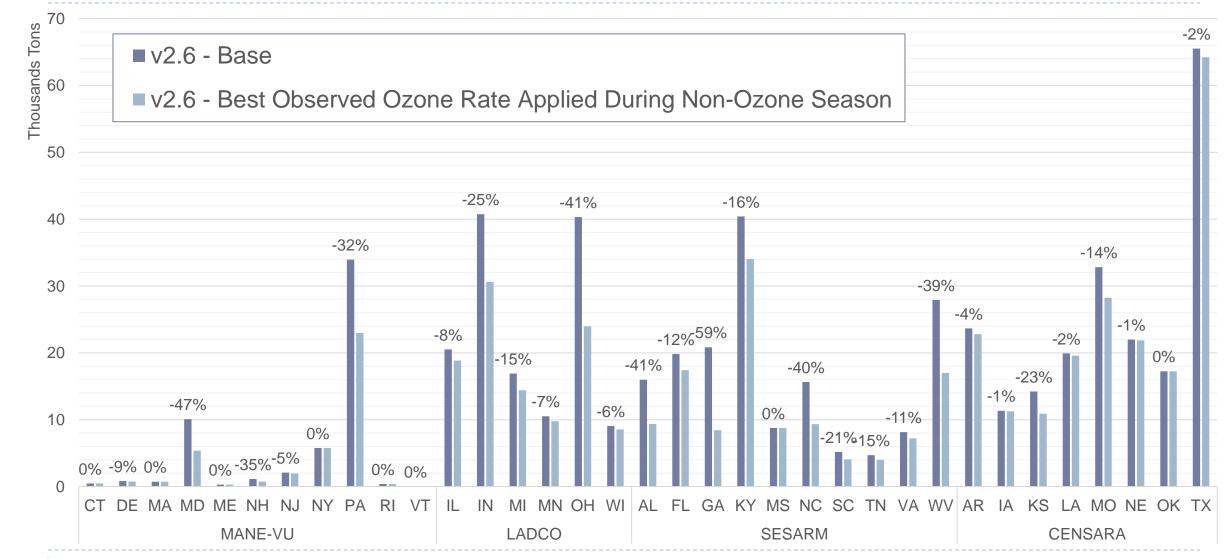
Why Look at Winter NO_X & EGUs? Winter days are often more impaired by Nitrate, especially at Brigantine



Why Look at Winter NO_x & EGUs? (continued)

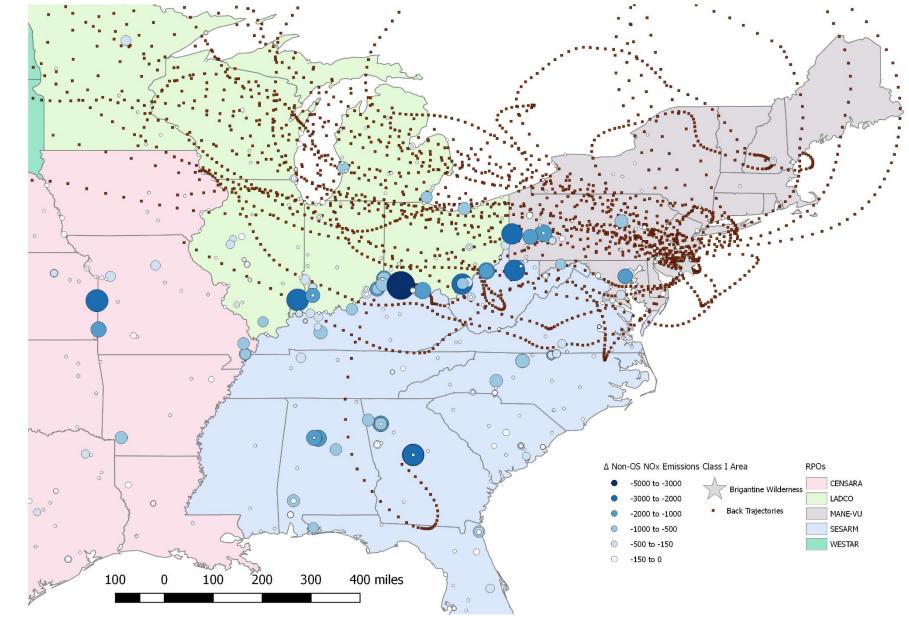
- ▶ 2011 and 2018 inventories show EGUs are the second highest emitter of NO_X
- EPA haze modeling points to point sources as having a high impact
- ▶ Best observed rates (BORs) for NO_x have been shown in CAMD data from 2002-2015
- > Didn't focus on mobile sources which do have a large overall contribution for the following reasons:
 - States have more regulatory authority over effective NO_x controls from EGUs
 - Mobile sources emit close to ground level, which leads to less mixing, secondary particle formations, and transport
 - Running existing controls on EGUs has been found to be possibly the most cost effective way to control NO_X emissions.
 - ▶ EPA found the following costs to restart idled NO_X controls
 - □ SCR \$1,400 per ton
 - □ SNCR \$3,400 per ton
- For all of these reasons focusing on running controls on EGUs to reduce the impact of nitrates on visibility impairment during the colder months a reasonable approach that should be considered.

Running Controls Reduces Non-Ozone Season NO_x Emissions



Air Masses flow from areas with High Potential for Winter NO_X Reduction in MANE-VU & LADCO

- Δ Non-Ozone Season NO_X Emissions (tons) at EGUs
- Back Trajectories from Brigantine
 - Winter Days in 2011 & 2015
 - More impairment from
 Nitrates



Winter NO_X & EGUs: Stakeholder Comment & Finalization

Received comment from MOG

- Mostly focused on concerns with the MANE-VU haze planning approach beyond this paper
 - Submitting in 2018, we're already below 2028 URP, need to consider mobile sources, international emissions
- Specific concerns with the analysis:
 - ▶ Reduced NO_x emissions have not led to similar improvements in Nitrates
 - SCRs degrade over time so achieving BORs is unrealistic
 - Didn't consider the need to conduct maintenance on units
 - Some units use SCRs for Mercury control so one can't assume they can achieve BORs
 - Coal units don't act as base loaded and the new operating patterns aren't conducive to achieving BORs
- Workgroup updated document in response to comments addressing concerns specific to the analysis
 - > Many concerns had already been addressed in the data, just not specified in the narrative

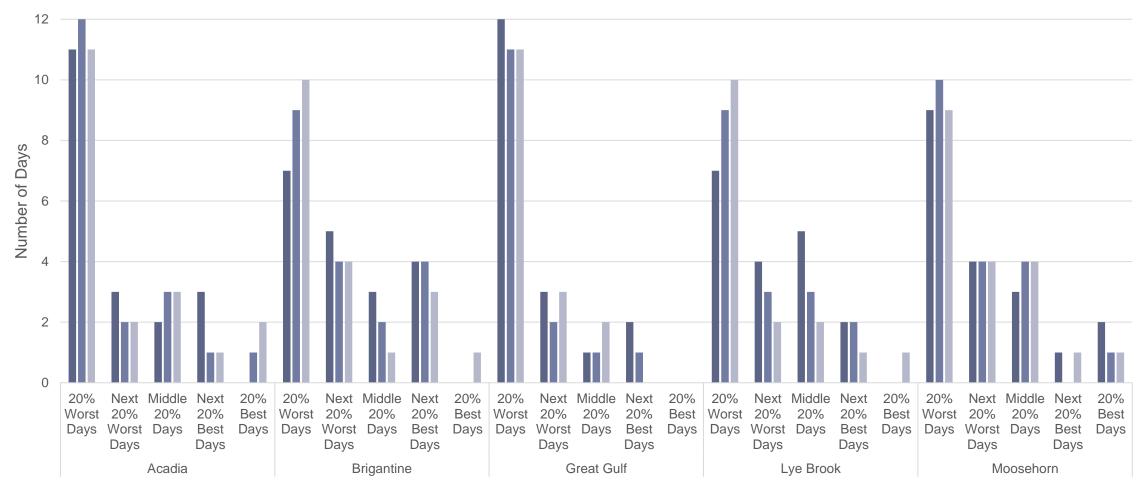
Final Document to be posted on MANE-VU Website

HEDD and Visibility Analysis

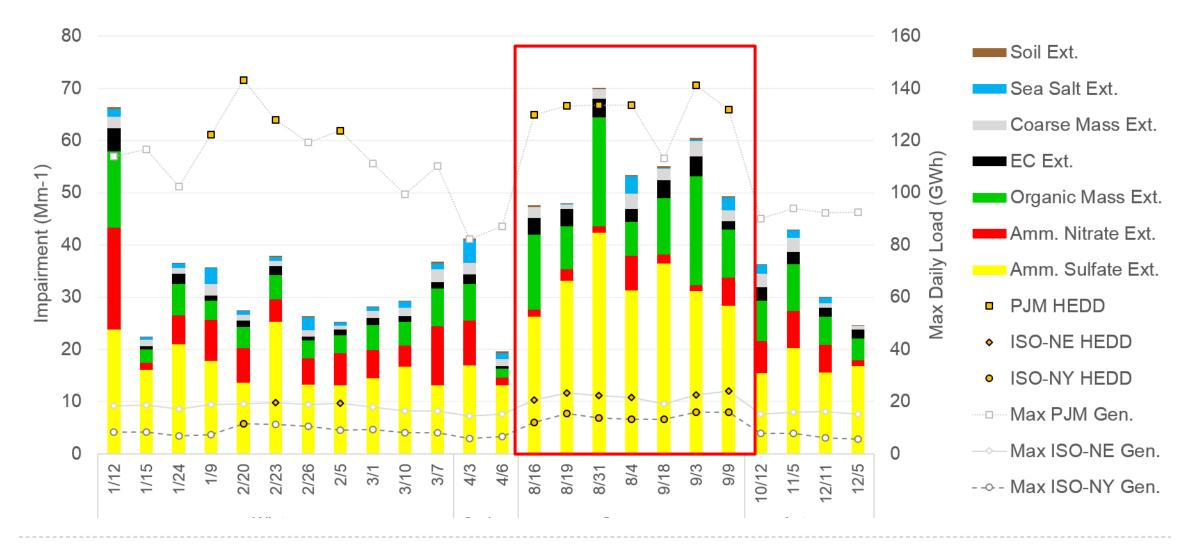
- Goal is to determine what relationship exists between HEDDs and visibility impairment
- Looked at 2015 maximum daily load data from ISO NE, ISO NY, and PJM
- ▶ Used the 85th percentile in terms of generation as the definition of HEDD
- Compared HEDDs to visibility impairment and back trajectories
- No notable difference between 85 percentile of load and 85 percentile of load on days monitored by IMPROVE
- Draft ready for public comment: feedback due to jjakuta@otcair.org by 12/15/2017

More HEDDs During Days with Worst Visibility



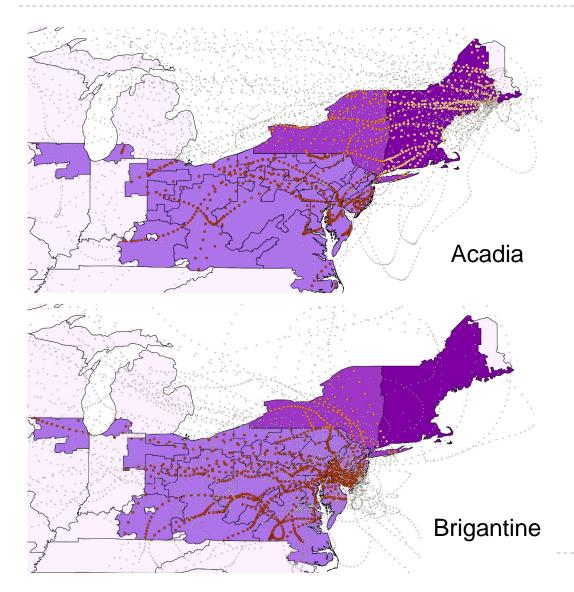


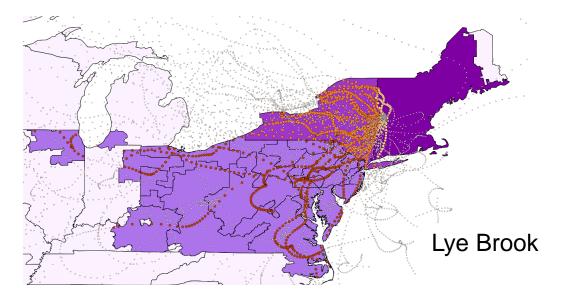
HEDDs Occur During Summer Days with Poor Visibility (Acadia example)



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Air Masses Come from ISOs Experiencing HEDDs





Back Trajectories ISOs

ISO NE ISO NY PJM

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ISO NE ISO NY PJM 72-hour back trajectories at 3 AM & PM and 9 AM & PM from during 20% Most Impaired Days that were HEDDs in one analyzed ISO at 500m

- Relationship
 - Relationships between HEDDs and worst visibility impairment
 - Appears to be a relationship during summer months
 - Does not appear to be a relationship during winter months
 - HEDDs are rare to occur on days with good visibility
 - Even if every HEDD doesn't lead to visibility impairment, some clearly do and those emissions need to be controlled in order to eliminate man-made visibility in MANE-VU Class I Areas

In Summary

- Nearing completion of 2nd Planning Period Regional Haze SIP work
- Selection of States report is final on otcair.org/mane-vu [Publications: Reports & Technical Materials]
- ▶ The "ask" is final for the 2nd Planning Period
- Inter-RPO consultation has begun
- Running NO_X controls on EGUs during the winter is a cost effective, reasonable approach to improving visibility
- Analysis shows a correlation between HEDDs and visibility degradation during the summer
- Inventory development for modeling is beginning