

MANE-VU'S ANNUAL BOARD MEETING

MANE-VU's Annual Board Meeting was held on May 5, 2005 in Maine. The Board consists of the member State Environmental Commissioners /Secretaries, the state air pollution agency directors, the member Tribal Environmental Directors, the Regional Administrators from EPA Regions I, II, and III, the EPA Assistant Administrator for the Office of Air and Radiation, and a representative from each of the Federal Land Manager member agencies (National Park Service, Forest Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service).

The Board provides the overall policy direction for the identification and evaluation of regional planning efforts, and serves as the forum for the resolution of disputes. All Board meetings are open to the public.

Board Chair, John Banks of the Penobscot Indian Nation, was unable to attend so Secretary Kathleen McGinty, MANE-VU Vice-Chair and Secretary of Pennsylvania's Department of Environmental Protection, led the meeting.

Ms. McGinty established the general goals of the meeting as, 1) discussing how regional haze fits within the context of multi-pollutant control measures, 2) evaluating inter-RPO interactions, and 3) assessing the proposed regional haze program funding cuts.

The bulk of the meeting reviewed the technical work that has been completed thus far to support the regional haze State Implementation Plans (SIPs) that are due in December of 2007. States in the MANE-VU region with Class I areas (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New Jersey), must provide for reasonable progress towards achieving natural visibility conditions in their SIP submissions.

Those States without Class I areas must also submit SIP revisions that establish long-term strategies for achieving the reasonable progress goals set by the Class I States. ➔



ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

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MANE-VU'S ANNUAL BOARD MEETING

...continued - The Board approved two position statements. The first was a Statement on Control Strategies for Regional Haze recognizing that additional emissions reductions — including some combination of national, regional, and local control measures — will be required beyond any measures associated with the Clean Air Interstate Rule or other existing state and federal regulations in order to achieve the first regional haze progress goals at select Class I areas. The second position statement urged timely completion of the draft inter-RPO Framework to facilitate the consultation requirements of the States, Tribes, and FLMs in formulating reasonable progress goals and long-term strategies. Finally, the Board expressed concern about the proposed funding cut for RPOs in federal fiscal year 2006, and the states decided to follow up on those funding matters individually.

The next Board meeting is scheduled for May 10, 2006 and will be hosted by Pennsylvania. As the date approaches, look for information on the MANE-VU website at www.manevu.org. Interested parties are urged to attend. ■



ROOSEVELT CAMPOBELLO
INTERNATIONAL PARK

DEVELOPING FUTURE YEAR EMISSION INVENTORIES

MANE-VU is developing future year emission inventories for electric generating units (EGUs), area sources, non-EGU point sources, nonroad sources, and onroad sources. With the assistance of contractors, MANE-VU will create future year inventories for 2009, 2012, and 2018. The future base case inventories will include controls that MANE-VU states have already adopted or have committed to adopt.

MANE-VU will also create future year emission inventories to evaluate impacts of potential emissions controls identified through a regional collaborative process. These inventories will be utilized in modeling to determine which potential control strategy scenarios will allow MANE-VU members to improve visibility and reach attainment.

EGU Emission Forecasts

MANE-VU is collaborating with the other eastern RPOs (MRPO, VISTAS and CENRAP) to forecast emissions from EGUs. MANE-VU is utilizing the Integrated Planning Model (IPM), an economic model that projects energy supply and demand based on assumptions and inputs provided by the user. The eastern RPOs, along with stakeholders, extensively reviewed the assumptions and inputs to the model. Results of these IPMs runs will be reviewed by the states. After the results from the Inter-RPO runs are reviewed, MANE-VU plans to run sensitivity and control measure analyses.

Non-EGU Emission Forecasts

MANE-VU has hired MACTEC Federal Programs, Inc. to estimate future emissions from other point sources, area sources, and nonroad sources. MANE-VU states are providing state-specific growth and control information to the contractor. EPA's model EGAS 5.0 will be used as a default if no state-specific growth rate and control data exists. MANE-VU states are developing mobile source projections in-house. MARAMA and NESCAUM staff are coordinating the effort. ■

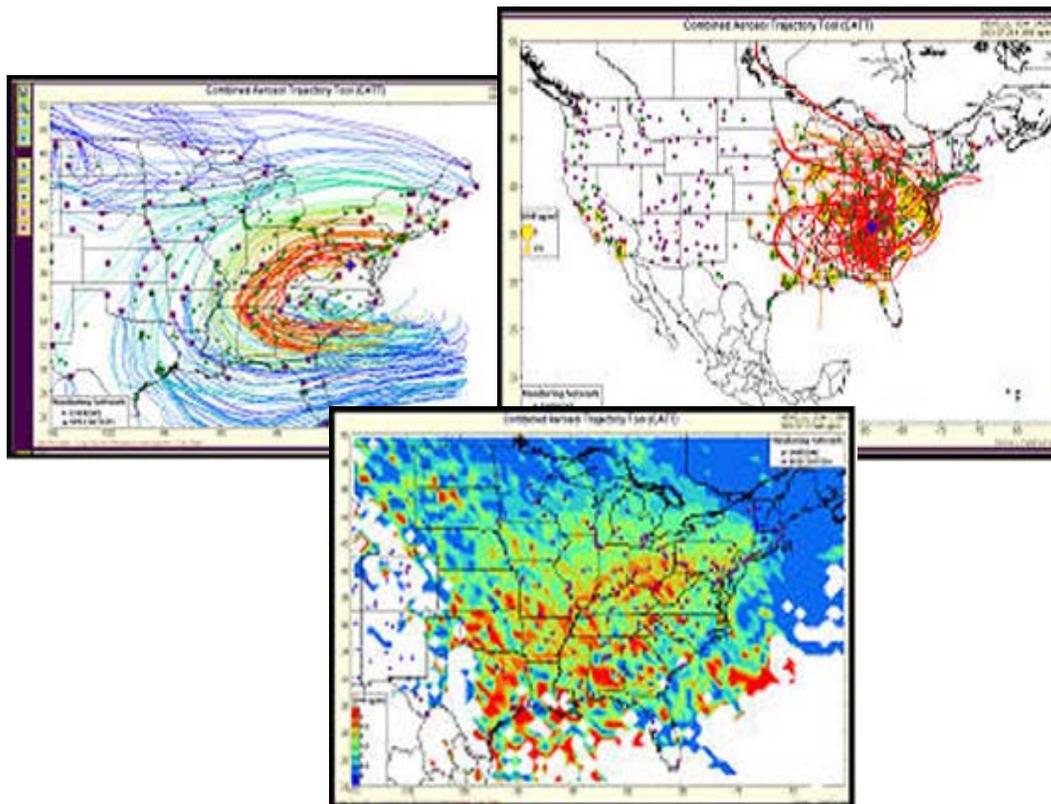
COMBINED AEROSOL AND
TRAJECTORY TOOL (CATT)

CATT is a database that facilitates pairing meteorological data with aerosol data to help identify sources of air pollutants that impair visibility. The tool should be used in contribution analyses such as the one completed by NESCAUM for MANE-VU found at: bronze.nescaum.org/Em/Haze-Contrib/.

This software was developed by the Center for Air Pollution Impact and Trend Analysis (CAPITA) of Washington University in St. Louis under a contract supported by MARAMA.

The CATT tool and links to an illustrated instruction manual, resources, and discussion are located at: datafed.net/projects/CATT/CATT_Links.htm.

Please contact Serpil Kayin skayin@marama.org with questions regarding CATT. ■



CATT TOOL

MEET MANE-VU'S TECHNICAL STAFF

Douglas Austin is the Regional Haze Program Manager for OTC/MANE-VU. He assumed this post in January 2005. Prior to this he served as an Air Quality Planner for the Maryland Department of the Environment. He was a national marketing representative for Corbus, a provider of environmental and safety software programs, a project engineer for Betz Industrial, and a district representative for Drew Chemical. Doug also has legal experience with the Widener University School of Law, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, and the United Nations Environment Programme. He has a B.A. in Political Science from Denison University, an M.S. in Natural Resources and Policy Planning from Ohio State University, and a J.D. from Widener University School of Law. ■

Serpil Kayin is a Senior Environmental Scientist with MARAMA. She holds a Ph.D. in Air Pollution Modeling from Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London, UK, and a B.S. in Environmental Engineering from the Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey.

Serpil previously taught air pollution science and atmospheric dispersion and modeling, as well as introductory level environmental engineering courses in Turkey and worked as a consultant on numerous Environmental Impact Assessment projects. She worked for CAPITA at Washington University in St. Louis in a post-doctoral capacity. She has been with MARAMA since 1999 and she leads regional emissions inventory development and improvement projects and participates in various data analysis and SIP related efforts. ■

Katie Sheen Abbott of MARAMA, who has produced the first two issues of the MANE-VU Newsletter, is moving out of state with her family. We wish her all the best! Susan Stephenson of MARAMA will carry on Katie's work in the future. ■

Gary Kleiman is a Senior Scientist and Head of Science and Technology at NESCAUM, specializing in air quality issues related to U.S. energy infrastructure. Acid deposition, regional haze, fine particulate matter and climate change are all interests in which Gary is active. He received a B.A. in Physics and Mathematics from the University of Colorado at Boulder and an M.S. in Physics and Astronomy from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. He received his Ph.D. in Atmospheric Chemistry from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where his doctoral studies involved the development of an inverse model to deduce regional emission levels of certain pollutants based on direct observations.

Since that time, Gary has continued to work with various air quality and energy models and has been directly involved with several air quality assessment efforts on behalf of the Northeastern States. He is currently managing the NESCAUM contributions to the MANE-VU regional planning process. ■



BRIGANTINE WILDERNESS AREA



MONITORING INTERSTATE POLLUTANT TRANSPORT FROM THE WESTERN MARYLAND PINEY RUN SITE

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) Air Quality Monitoring and Planning Program deployed a new air monitoring research site in 2004 to track the impact of interstate pollutant transport on air quality in Maryland. Currently Maryland does not meet the EPA National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for annual $PM_{2.5}$ and 8-hour ozone. Consequently, the monitoring focus will be on ozone, $PM_{2.5}$ (which contributes to regional haze), and their respective precursors and constituent species.

The new site, called “Piney Run” will provide a continuous time series of air quality data. It is a collaborative effort with the Appalachian Laboratory, the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, and NESCAUM. The location is unique for measuring regional background pollutant loads because it is sited at a high elevation, western boundary location in rural Maryland.

Piney Run will also focus on haze-related measurements as part of the Rural Aerosol Intensive Network (RAIN) deployed in spring 2004 by state agencies in MANE-VU. Results from Piney Run will be used to help develop future Maryland SIPs for ozone, $PM_{2.5}$, and regional haze.

MDE became interested in placing additional air monitoring instruments further west in an effort to better understand the upwind characteristics of air as it is transported into Maryland via the predominant wind direction from west to east. Tom Snyder, Air Director at MDE said, “Air pollution transported across political boundaries is important to state and local agencies not only because of public health concerns, but also because of the economic implications.” Among Mid-Atlantic state-run monitoring sites, Piney Run is a novel site because it was established not only for measuring EPA and NAAQS pollutants, but also to gain further understanding of regional air quality episodes and interstate pollutant transport.

Thanks to Reider White, Matthew G. Seybold, Christopher D. Smith, David J. Krask, and Michael F. Woodman of the Maryland Department of the Environment, George Allen of NESCAUM, and Mark Castro and, Janine McKnight of the Appalachian Laboratory for providing the information for this article. ■



PINEY RUN SITE



EPA FINALIZES THE CLEAN AIR INTERSTATE RULE (CAIR)

On March 10, 2005, EPA finalized the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR). CAIR established cap-and-trade programs to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). EPA believes CAIR will help over 450 counties in the eastern U.S. meet the NAAQS for ozone and/or fine particles. SO₂ and NO_x contribute to the formation of ozone and fine particles which are associated with reduced visibility in Class I areas.

CAIR applies to 28 eastern states and the District of Columbia. EPA anticipates that states will achieve the required emission reductions primarily from controlling electric generating units (EGUs). Under the cap-and-trade approach in CAIR, EPA will allocate emission “allowances” for SO₂ and NO_x to each state. The states will distribute the allowances to affected sources and the sources can buy and sell them. As a result, sources may choose from many alternatives, including: installing pollution controls, switching fuels, or buying allowances from sources that have reduced their emissions. The flexibility of the system is intended to allow affected EGUs to look for innovative and low-cost ways to reduce emissions.

For more information on CAIR: www.epa.gov/cair/basic.html. ■



ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

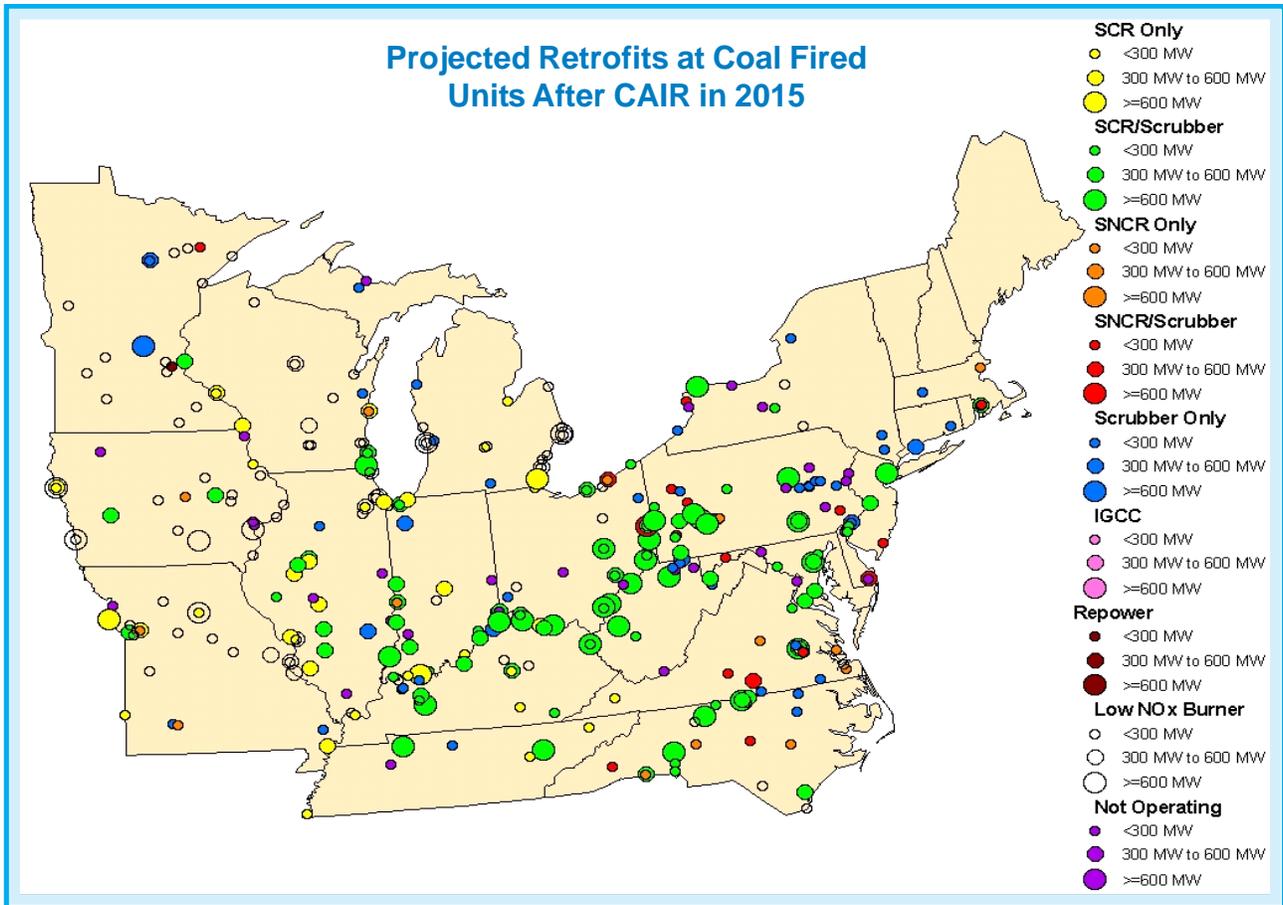
EPA AMENDS THE REGIONAL HAZE RULE

On June 15, 2005, EPA finalized amendments to the July 1999 Regional Haze Rule. The amendments apply to the provisions that require emission controls known as Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART). The BART requirements apply to facilities built between 1962 and 1977 that have the potential to emit more than 250 tons a year of a visibility-impairing pollutant (PM_{2.5}, NO_x, SO₂, VOCs, or ammonia). Many of these facilities have not been subject to federal pollution requirements for these pollutants.

By December 2007, states must develop SIPs that identify facilities that must implement BART. States must also set emissions limits for those facilities. States must consider the following factors: cost of controls, impact of controls on the environment (water, land, etc.), the useful life of the equipment, and the visibility improvement expected from the controls.

Based on EPA analyses conducted for CAIR, EPA determined that those states that implement the cap-and-trade program will not be required to implement BART for EGUs covered by CAIR since EPA determined that CAIR controls are ‘better than BART.’

For more information: www.epa.gov/air/visibility/fs_2005_6_15.html. ■



EPA has forecast which EGUs will install SO₂ and/or NO_x emissions control equipment to implement CAIR. The above map represents preliminary EPA analysis, and actual controls installed may differ from this projection. SO₂ controls include flue gas desulfurization (scrubbers) and NO_x controls include low NO_x burners (LNB), selective catalytic reduction (SCR), and selective noncatalytic reduction (SNCR). Building new Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) plants would reduce emissions of NO_x and SO₂ compared to other technologies and repowering old plants with natural gas also reduces emissions.

States must adopt rules implementing CAIR by September, 2006. These rules will require EPA approval as SIP revisions. Several petitions have been filed challenging CAIR. To view petitions see: www.4cleanair.org/newsTop.asp. ■



WHAT TO EXPECT WHEN CAMPING AT ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

What are the characteristics of campgrounds in Acadia National Park?

When you visit Acadia, you can expect to have a traditional camping experience. Rehabilitation, maintenance, and operations preserve the significant historical features and rustic character. Visitors staying in the campgrounds may find Acadia camping different from their expectations for commercial campgrounds. Aspects of Acadia camping are:

- The sites and sounds of the campground are as natural as possible.
- Privacy between sites is maintained as much as possible using native vegetation and materials.
- Contemplative recreational experiences such as enjoying scenery, hiking, and environmental education are encouraged over more active recreation such as participating in sports or touring by vehicle.
- Rehabilitation guidelines encourage the use of small recreational vehicles (units less than 35 feet) and tents. Historic features and character have not been modified solely to accommodate larger recreational vehicles.
- Modern amenities such as showers and RV hookups have not been added to meet changes in equipment or to match facilities provided for the public in private campgrounds.
- Opportunities in the campgrounds emphasize environmental education, resource protection, appropriate recreation, and environmental ethics.

**The sites and sounds
of the campground
are as natural as
possible.**

Link to Acadia National Park website: www.nps.gov/acad. ■



ACADIA NATIONAL
PARK

ANNOUNCING!

*MANE-VU TSC Meeting &
OTC Modeling Meeting*
SEPTEMBER 27 - BWI AIRPORT

*MANE-VU Emissions
Inventory Forecasting Meeting*
SEPTEMBER 28 - BWI AIRPORT
(8am-2pm open to stakeholders)

MANE-VU Data Analysis Meeting
NOVEMBER 9-10, LOCATION: TBA

All meetings listed open to stakeholders.
Check the website for updates:
www.manevu.org

CONTINUE TO CHECK THE WEBSITE FOR
OPPORTUNITIES TO COMMENT.

Mid-Atlantic/Northeast Visibility Union

MANE-VU

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