

Long-term Monitoring and Accountability in Air Quality Planning

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Accountability in Air Quality Management

- Accountability defines a formal process for determining whether or not a given air quality management action or combination of actions have achieved their intended objectives (i.e. improvements in air quality result in expected improvements in health and welfare outcomes).
- Accountability requires tracking the effectiveness of regulatory actions which in turn requires routine monitoring (over decades) within different regimes (e.g., urban and regional) to observe changes in chemical parameters that serve as effective markers of emission control and environmental protection.
- Long-term measurements improve our understanding of the process science so important to quantifying the transformation and fate of air pollutants.

Accountability in the Management of Air Quality

- Principal steps in the process:
 - *Verify that implemented emission controls are performing according to specifications*
 - *Verify that environment resources (i.e., air, water, soil) are responding as expected to emission changes achieved*
 - *Verify that the response of identified public health and environmental outcomes meet expectations given observed changes in environmental resource quality.*

Emission
Compliance
Testing
(e.g. FMVCP,CEM)

Monitor Primary &
Secondary Pollutants

Monitor Pollutant
Sinks

Monitor Health and Welfare
Response/Benefits

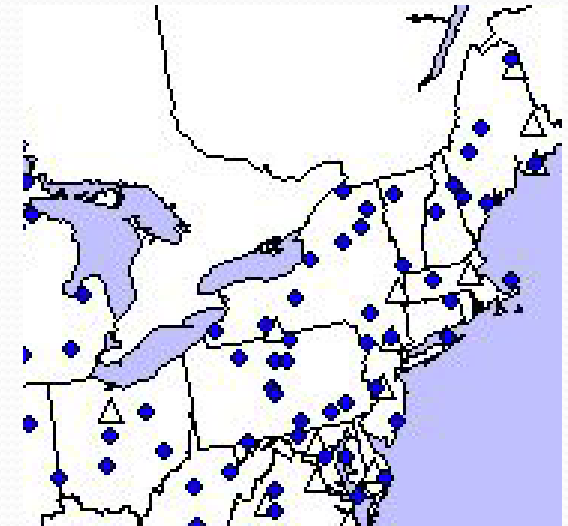
Why is Accountability Important?

- To assure public trust and credibility, the science and policy communities must evaluate and verify the effectiveness of regulatory controls in terms of meeting established standards and achieving anticipated improvements in environmental health and welfare.
- Given the substantial costs to maintain the quality of our environment, it is reasonable to expect that analytical measures be in place to track progress and verify the success or failure of implemented environmental regulations.

Accountability Based Trend Analyses

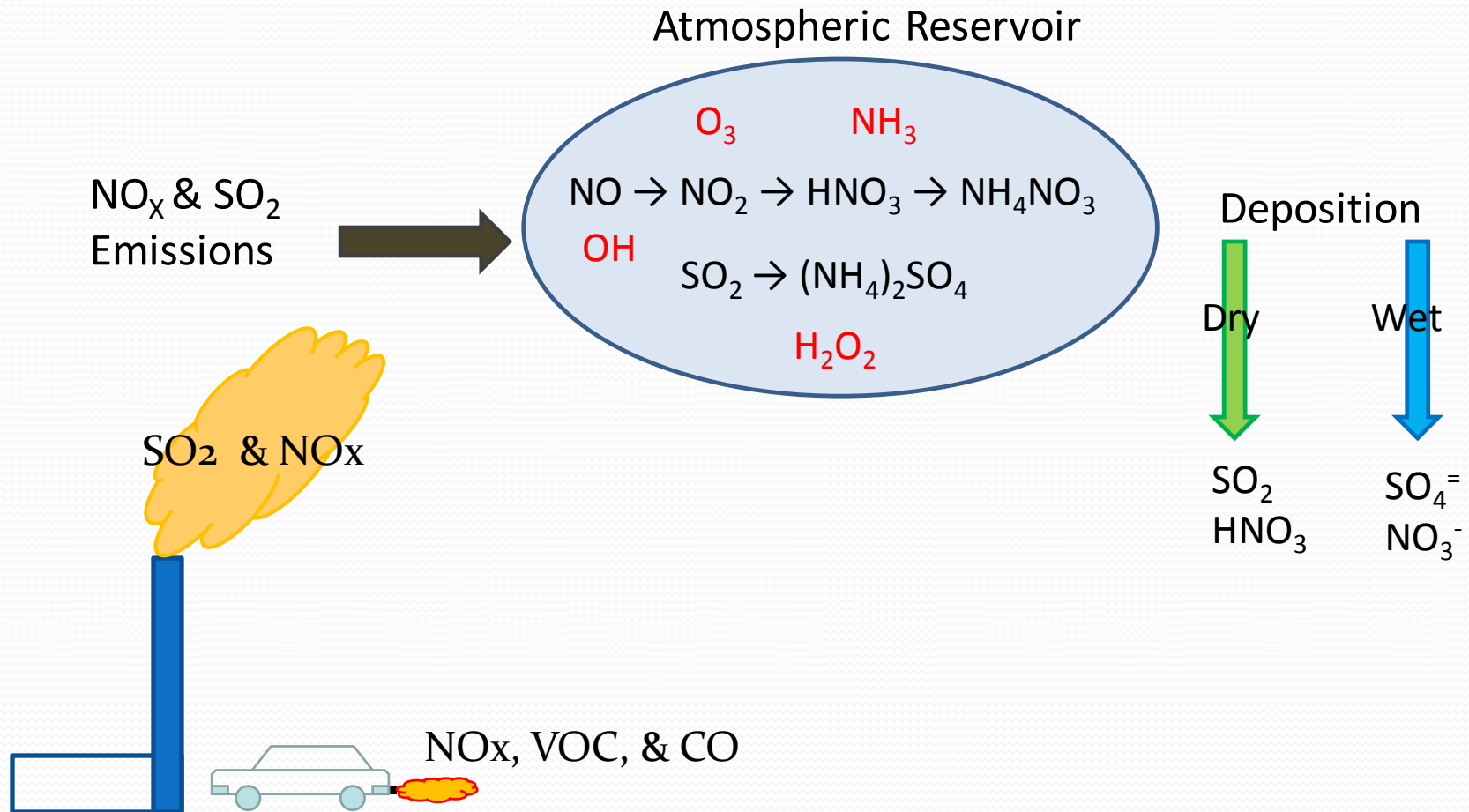
- Trends in SO₂ and NO_x emissions and regional ambient concentrations and wet deposition
- Trends in CO and NO_x transportation emissions and urban ambient concentrations
- Monitoring Changes in PM composition
- Trends in ozone production efficiencies

Data Resources

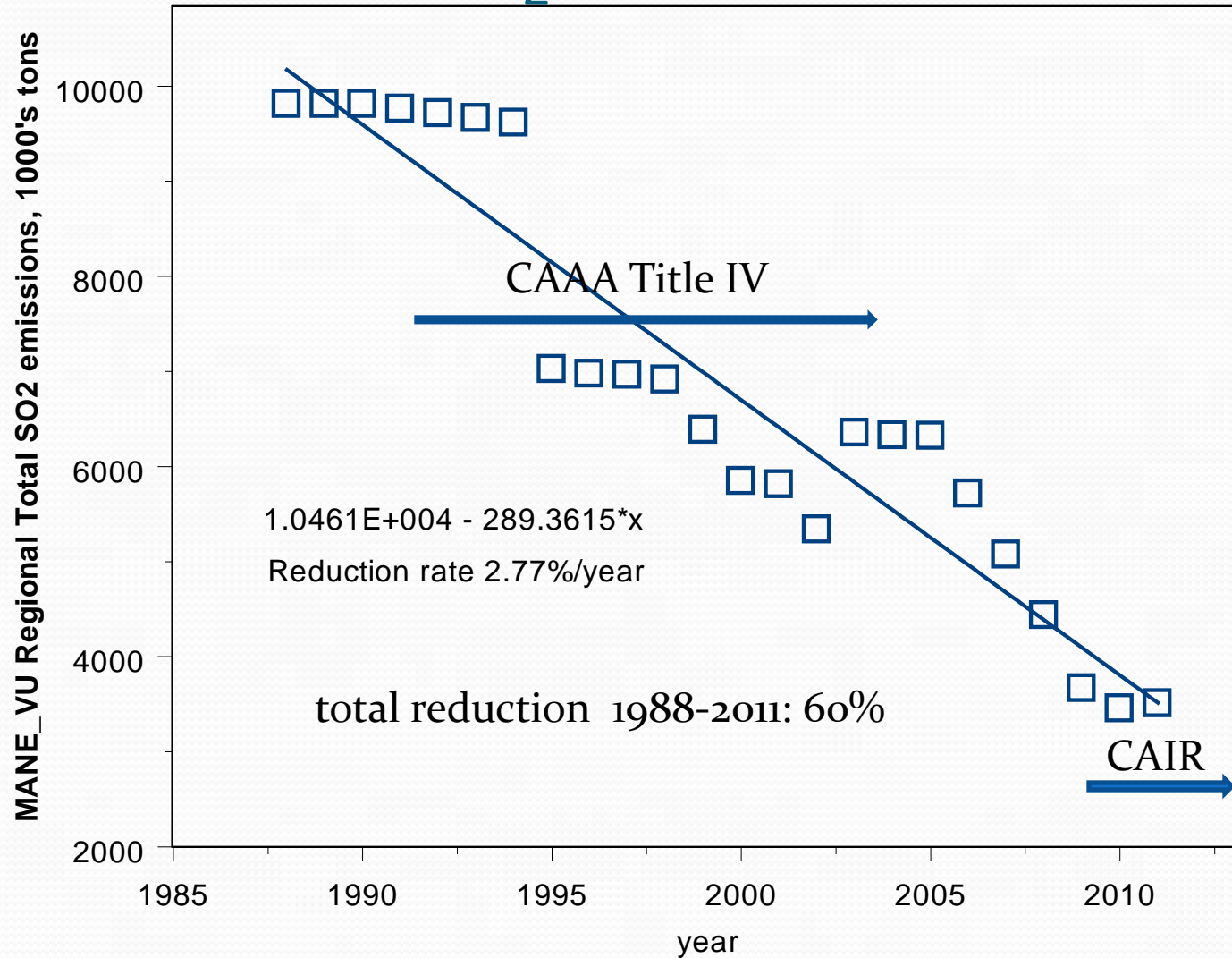


National Acid
Deposition Program
OH, PA, NY, VT

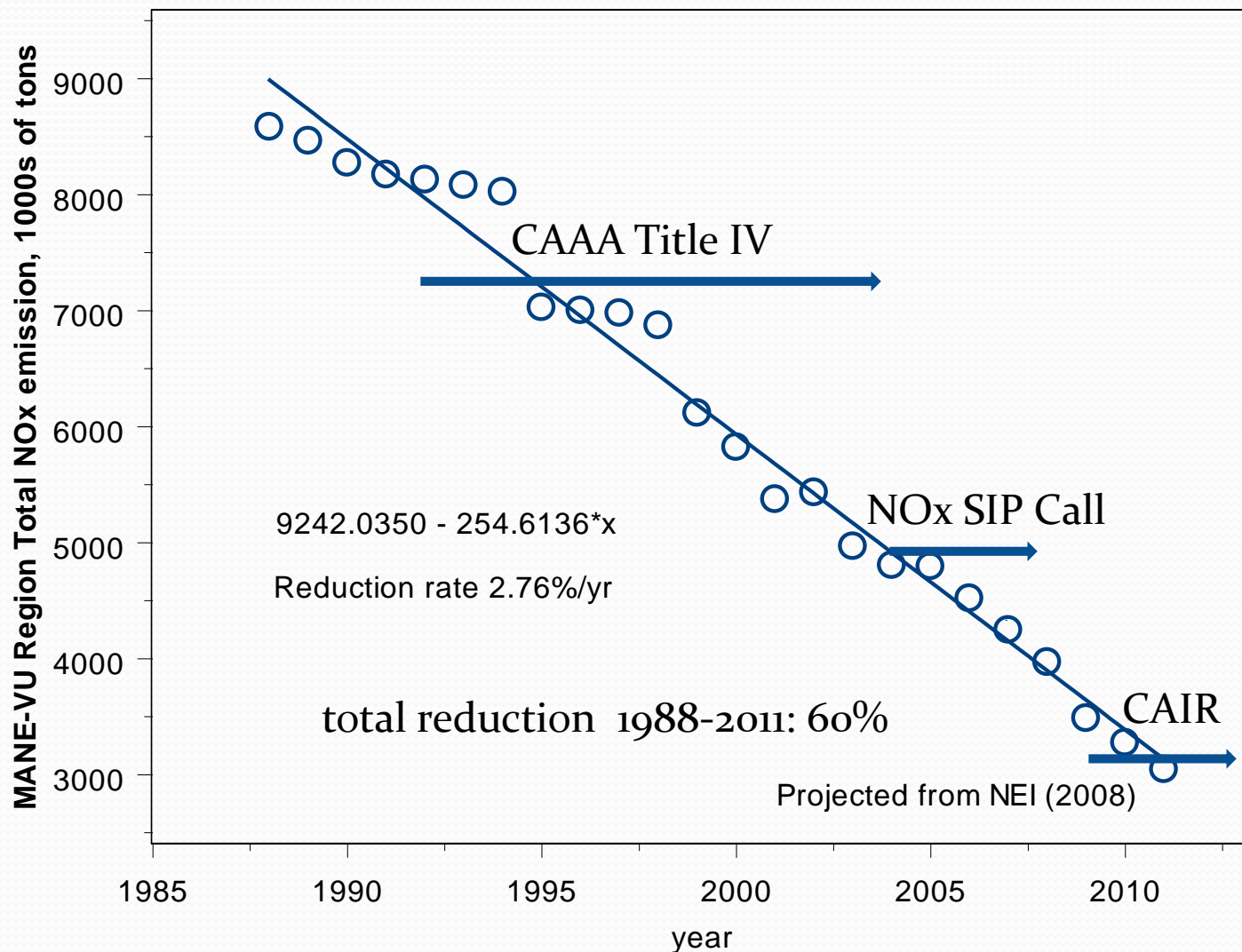
The Fate of SO₂ and NO_x emissions



Are regulatory emission controls meeting expectations – SO₂



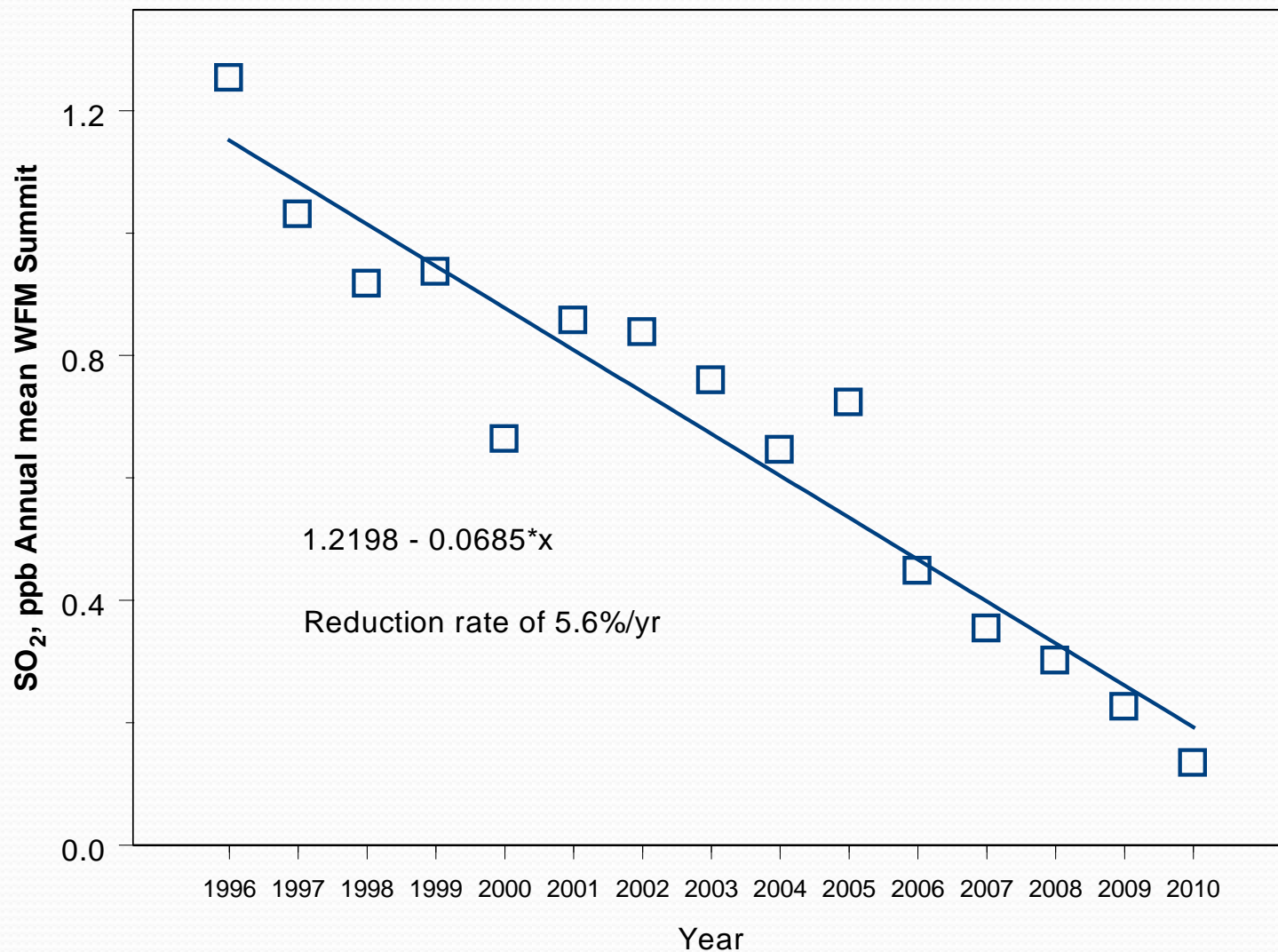
Are regulatory emission controls meeting expectations - NO_x



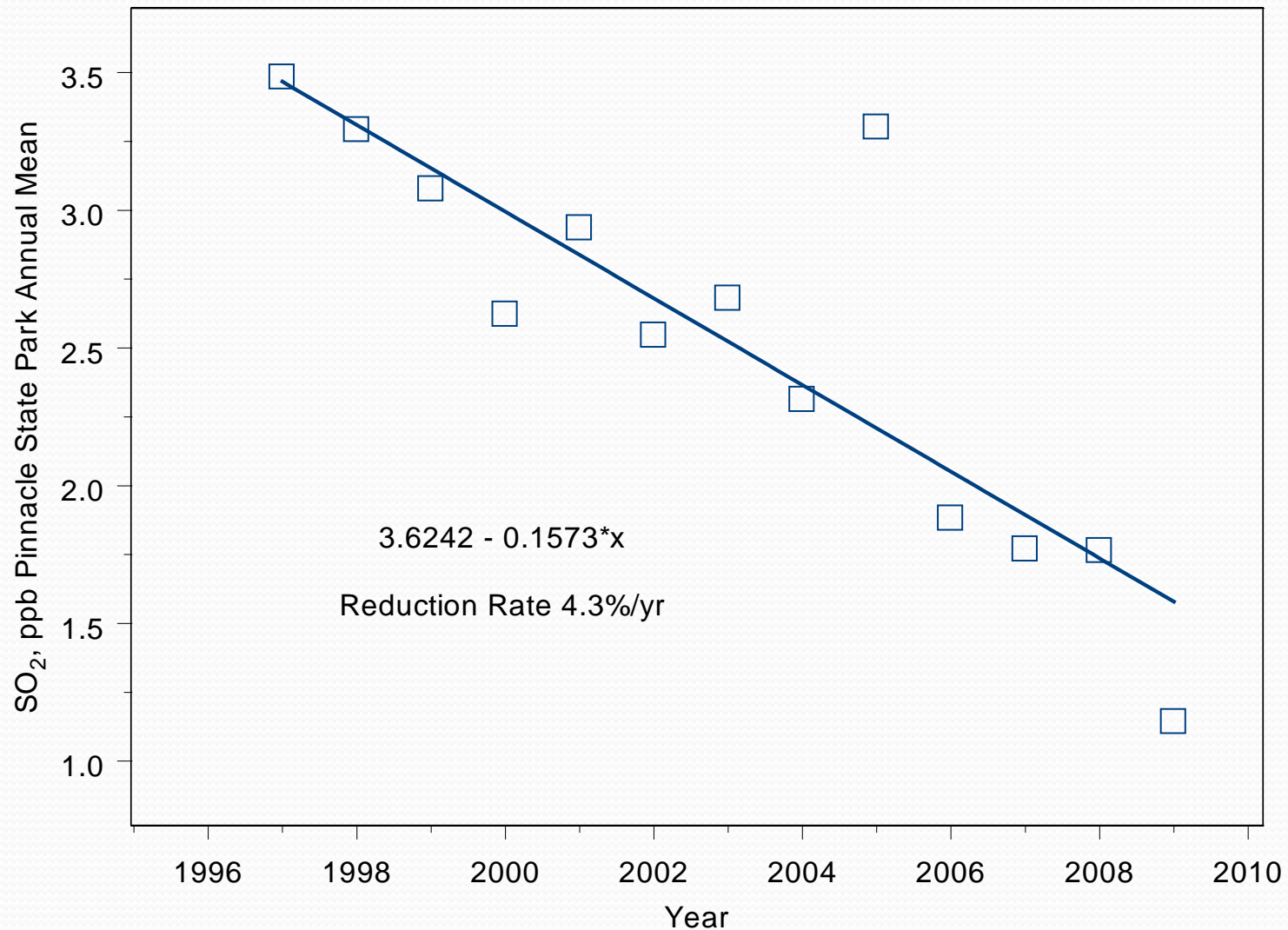
Regulatory Emission Control Actions

Regulatory Action	Anticipated Reduction, SO ₂	Anticipated Reduction, NO _x
CAAA Title IV Phase 2	(1990-2005) 5.5M t, ~ -35%	(1990-2005) 3M t, ~ -50%
NO _x SIP Call	NA	(2003-2008) 0.5M t, ~ -10%
CAIR/CSAPR (projected)	(2010-2015) 7M t, ~ -73% (2003-2015)	(2009-2015) 2M t, ~ -61% (2003-2015)
Tier 2 Gas V, HD Diesel, NR HD Diesel	< 1%	2007- 2030 6M t, ~ - 60%

Annual Mean SO₂ WFM 1996-2010

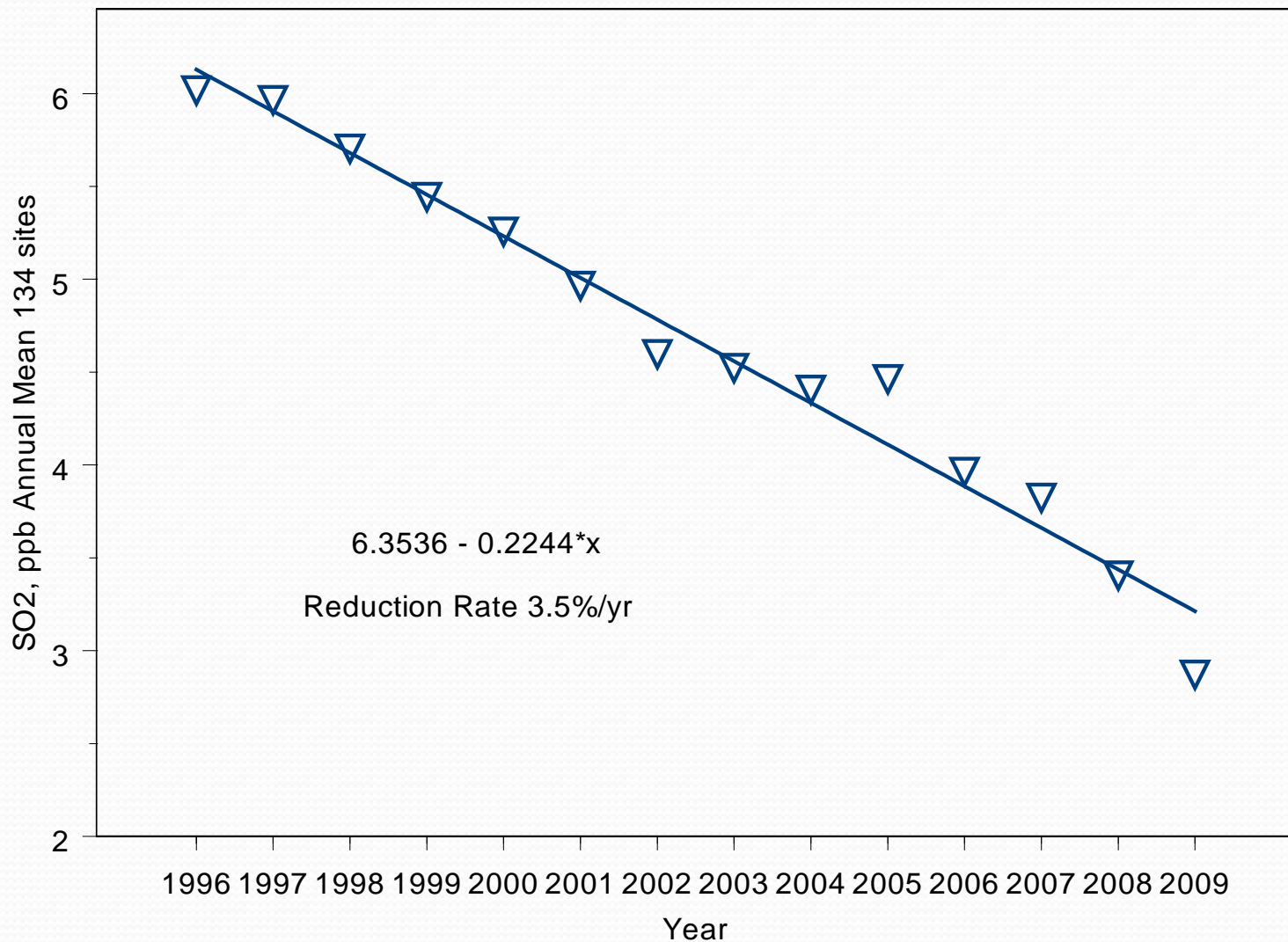


Annual Mean SO₂ Pinnacle State Park 1996-2009

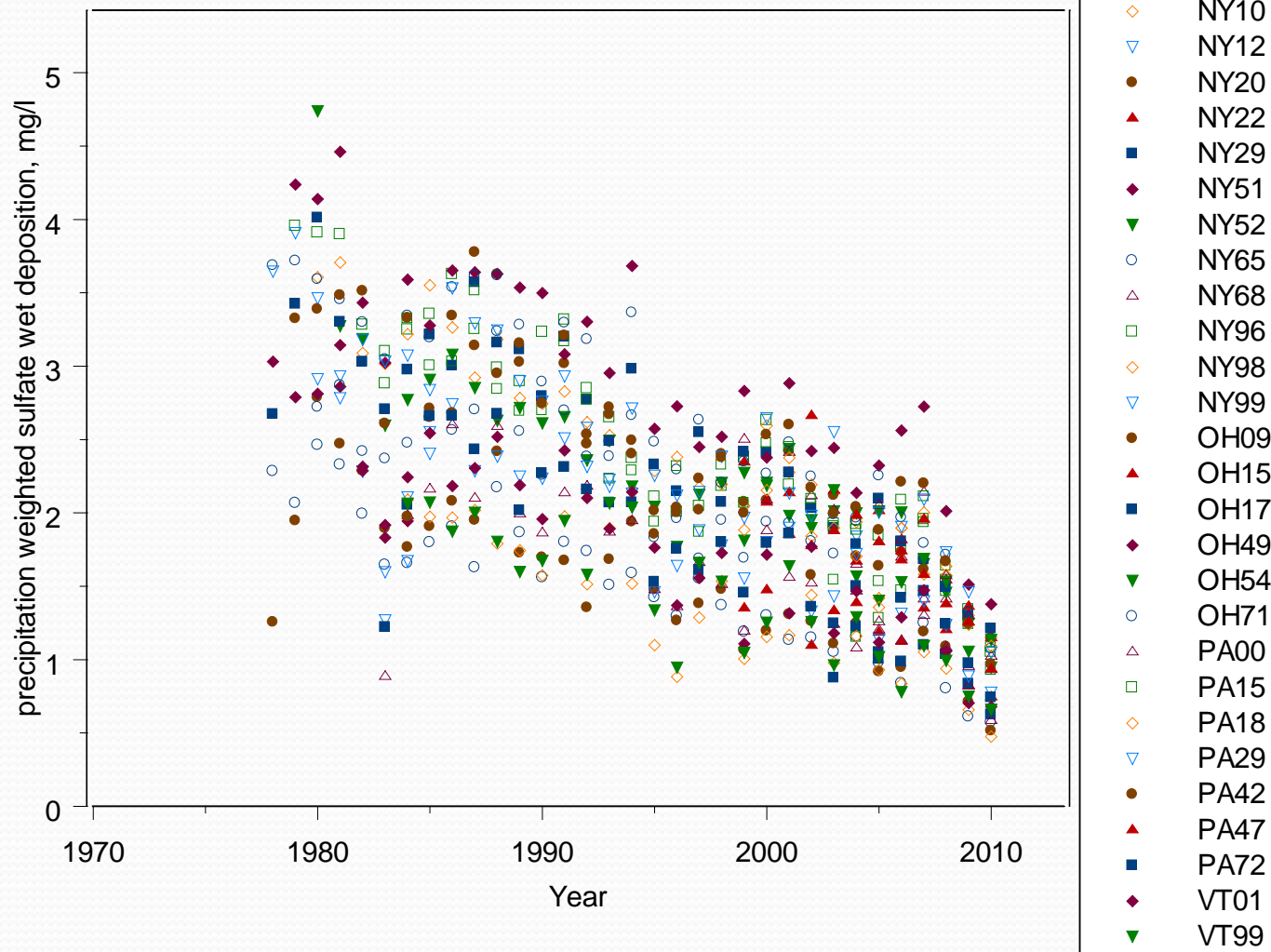


Annual Mean SO₂ 134 sites

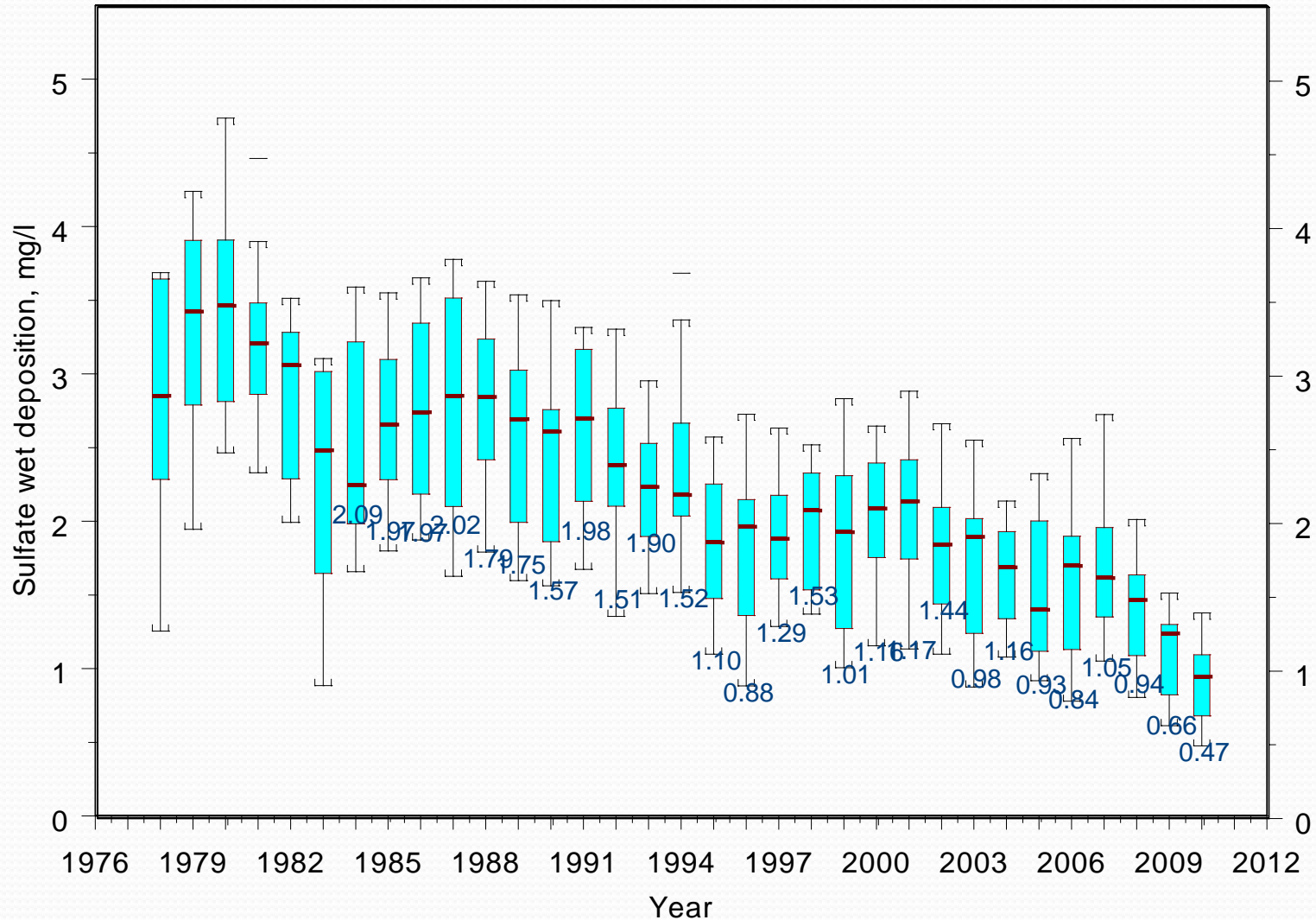
EPA NTN 1996-2009



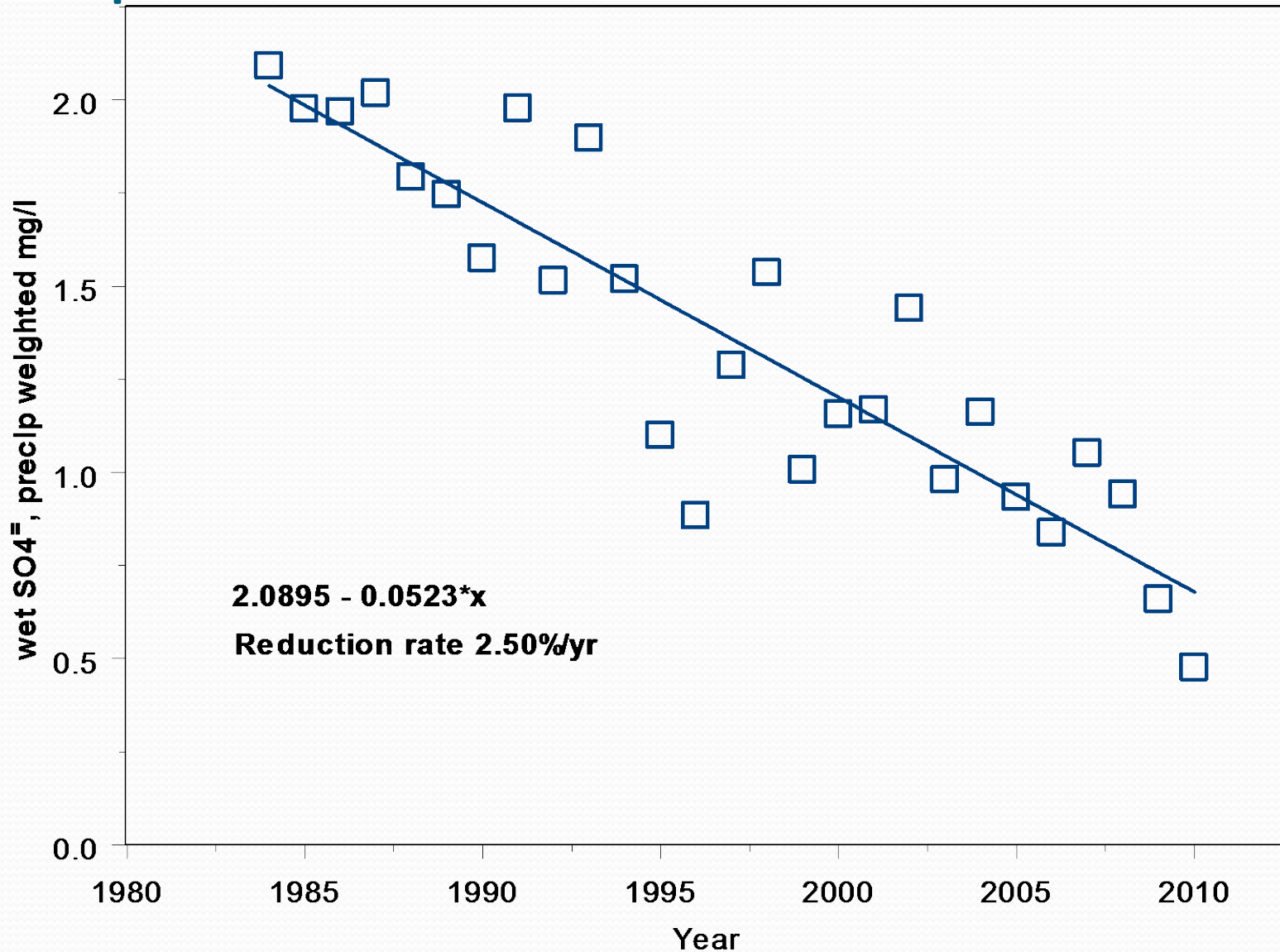
Precipitation Weighted Annual Average Sulfate Wet Deposition NADP NE Sites



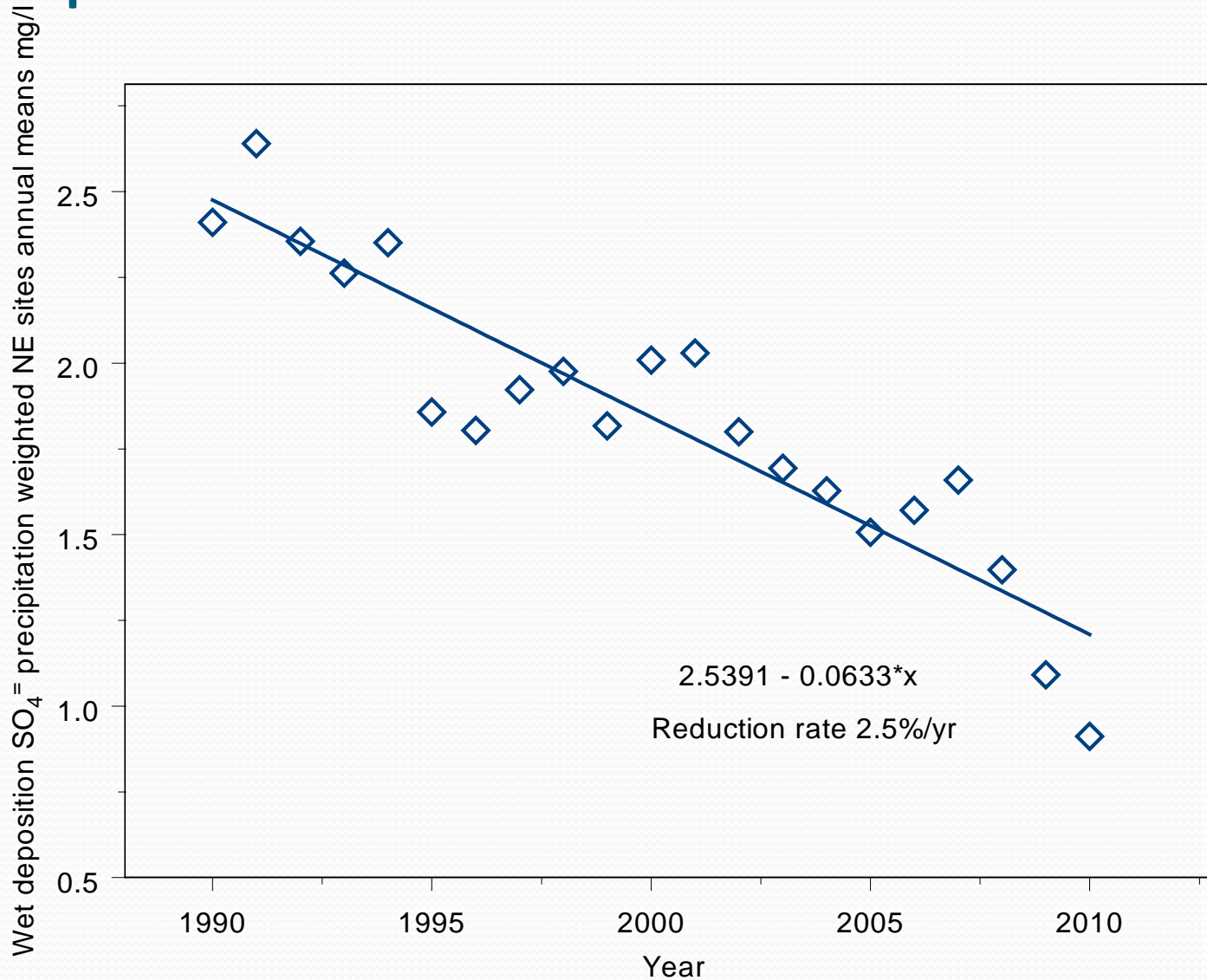
Mean Precipitation weighted SO_4^- Wet Deposition NADP NE Sites vs NY98 (WFM)



Precipitation Weighted Wet Sulfate Deposition Whiteface Mountain



Precipitation Weighted Wet Sulfate Deposition NADP NE Sites



Summary of Sulfur Oxides Trend Analyses

Metric	Observed Change
Annual Emissions SO ₂ (OTAG Region 1988-2011)	- 2.8 %/yr
Annual Mean SO ₂ WFM Summit (1996-2010)	- 5.6 %/yr
Annual Mean SO ₂ PSP (1996-2009)	- 4.3 %/yr
Annual Mean SO ₂ NTN 134 sites (1996-2009)	- 3.5 %/yr
Annual Mean Wet Sulfate Deposition WFM (1990-2009)	- 2.5 %/yr
Annual Mean Wet Sulfate Deposition NE sites (1990-2009)	- 2.5 %/yr
Cloud Water Sulfate WFM Summit (1994-2005)	- 3.6%/yr

Summary of Nitrogen Oxides Trend Analyses

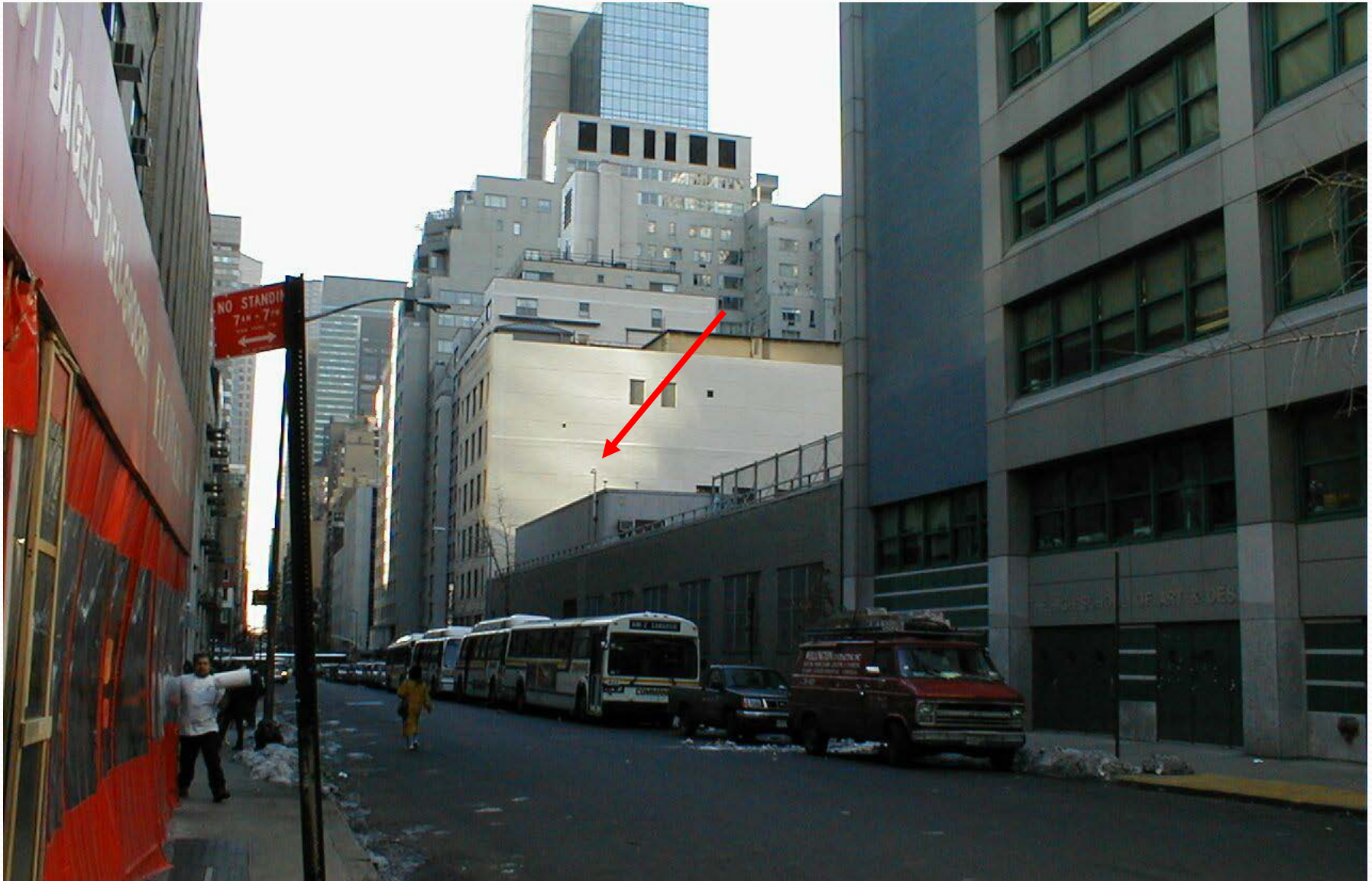
Metric	Observed Change
Annual Emissions NO _x (OTAG Region 1988-2011)	- 2.8 %/yr
Annual Mean NO _y WFM Summit (1996-2010)	-----
Annual Mean NO _y PSP (1997-2009)	- 2.6 %/yr
Annual Mean NO _x PSP (1997-2009)	- 3.6 %/yr
Annual Mean NO ₂ NTN 134 sites (1996-2009)	- 2.0 %/yr
Annual Mean Wet Nitrate Deposition WFM (1990-2009)	- 1.9 %/yr
Annual Mean Wet Nitrate Deposition NE sites (1990-2009)	- 2.5 %/yr
Cloud Water Nitrate WFM Summit (1994-2005)	- 2.3 %/yr

Queens College and PS 59 NYC Site Locations

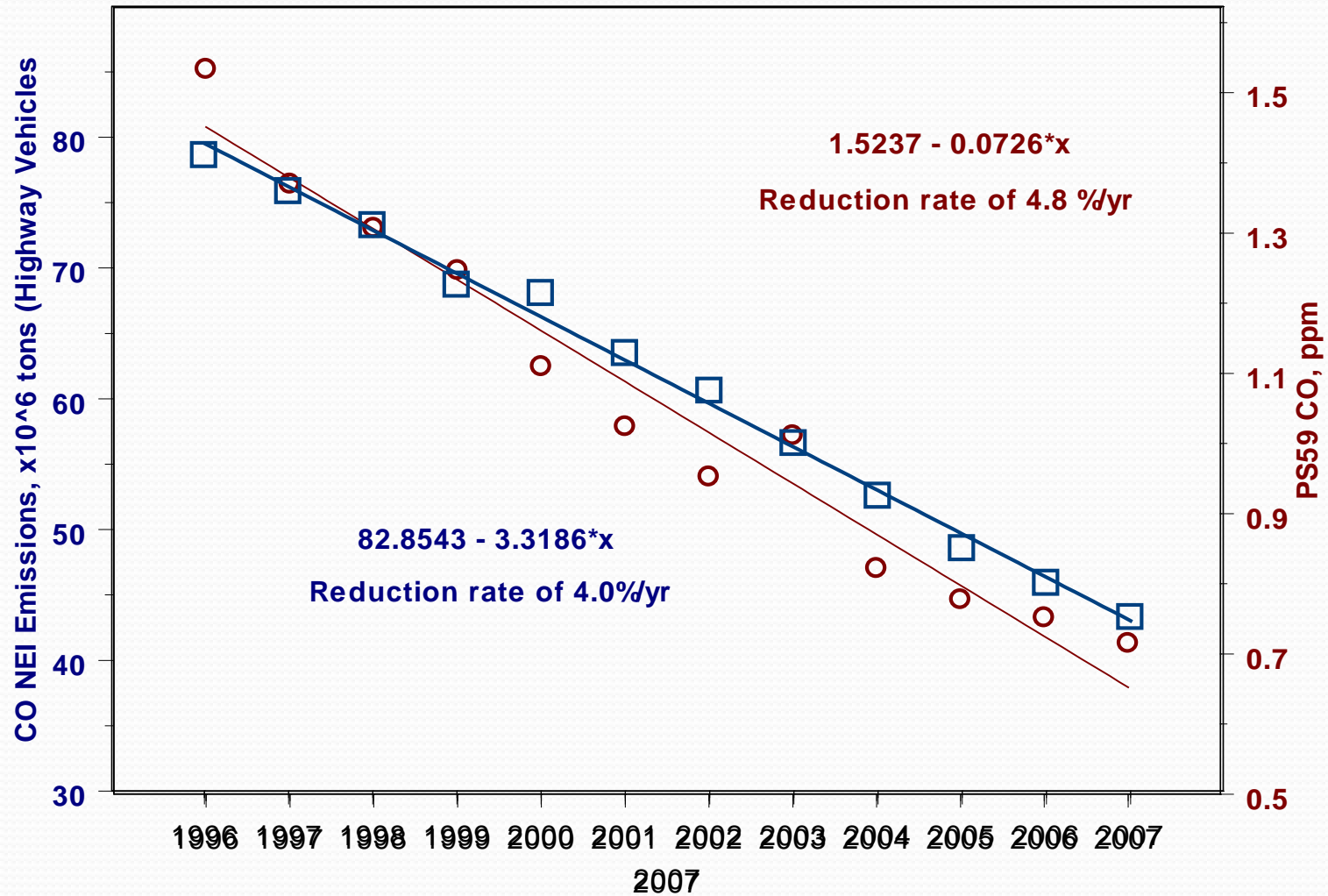


PS 59 Roadside Monitoring Site

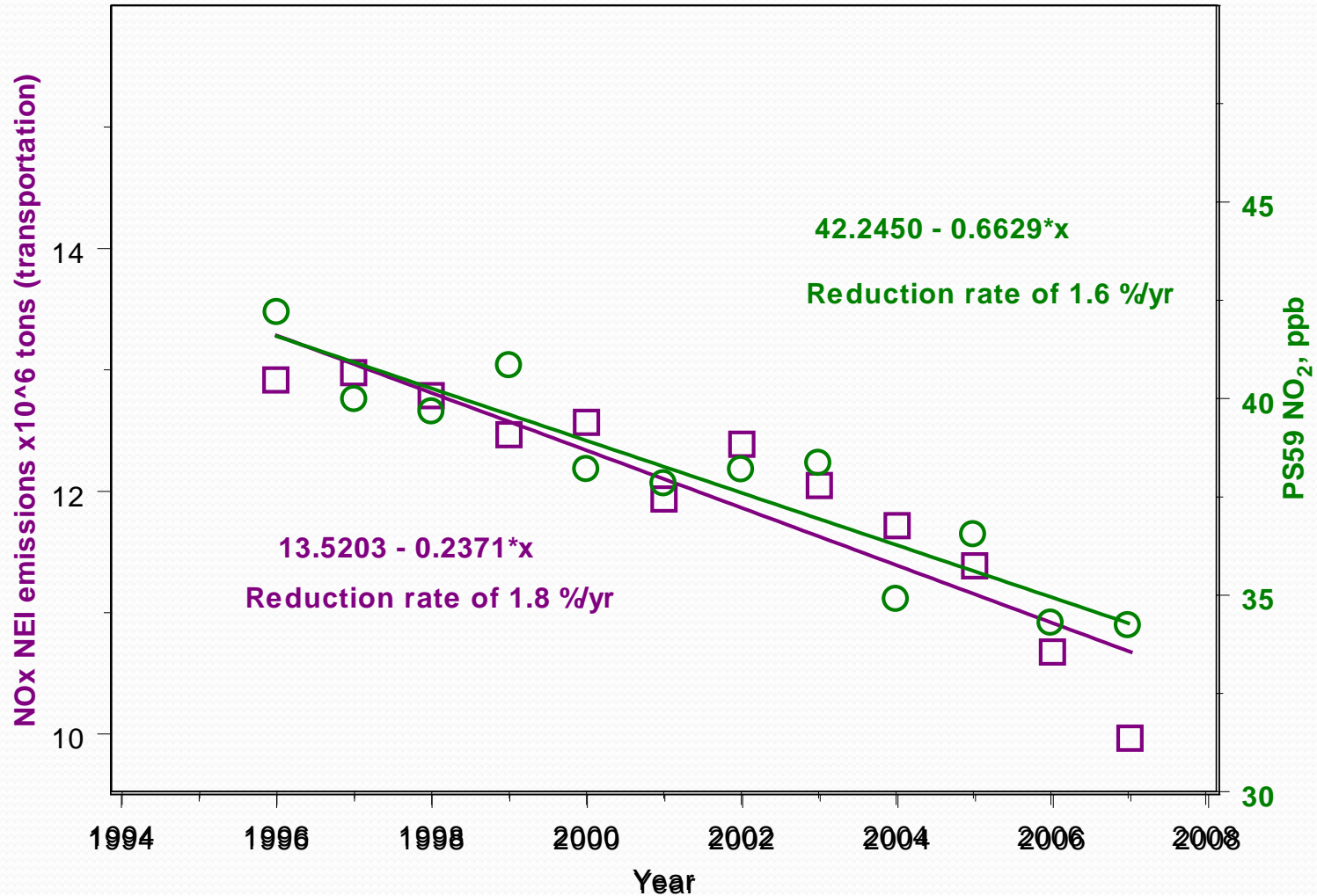
228 East 57th St., NYC



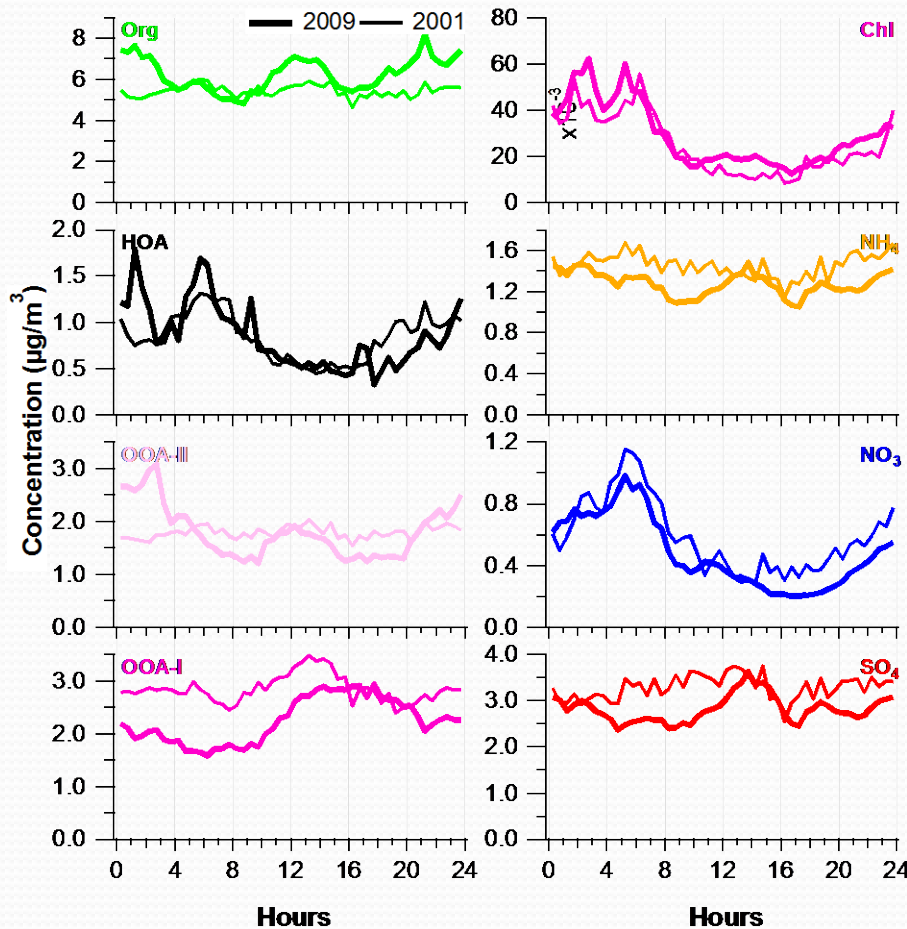
NEI Annual CO Highway Emission vs. Concentration Trend (1996-2007)



NEI Annual NOx Transportation Emission vs. NO₂ Trend PS59 (1996-2007)



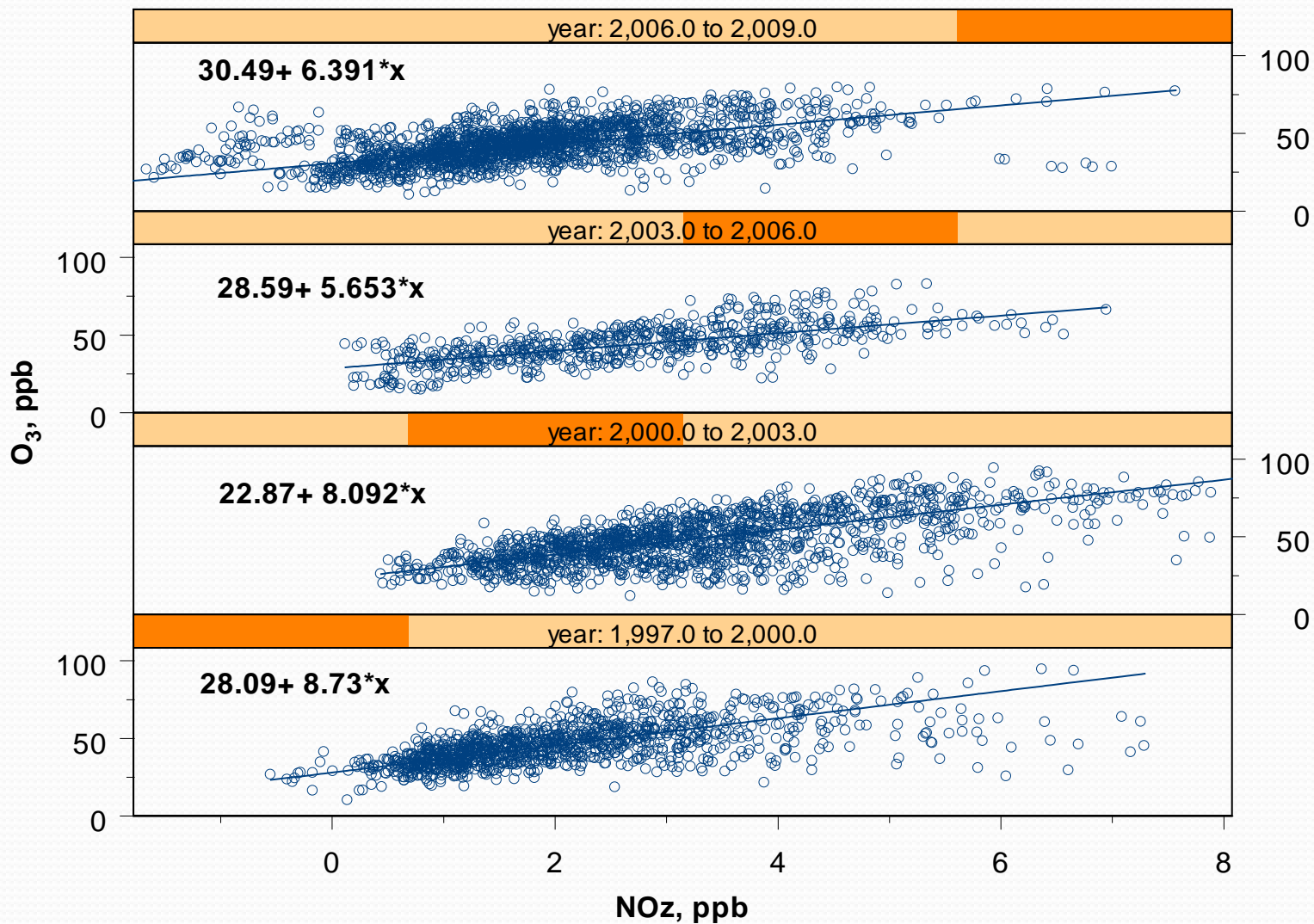
Changes in Mean Diurnal PM1.0 Chemical Composition Queens College 2001 vs. 2009



- Based on AMS Measurements (July 14 – August 3) reporting similar mean mass concentrations ($12 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, $11 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 2001 & 2009 respectively)
- Reduction in SO_2 and NO_x emissions are reflected in reductions in PM sulfate and nitrate
- Reduction in PM sulfate and nitrate mass has been replaced by PM organic mass

Ozone Production Efficiency 1997-2009 PSP

June - August, hrs: 10am-4pm



Outstanding challenges to accountable air quality management

- Sustained long term measurements of primary and secondary air pollutants and associated dry and wet deposition sinks.
- Development of long term data bases of health and ecological outcomes.
- Introduction of the measurement of select chemical parameters which provide critical insights to chemical transformation processes affecting secondary pollutant production.

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