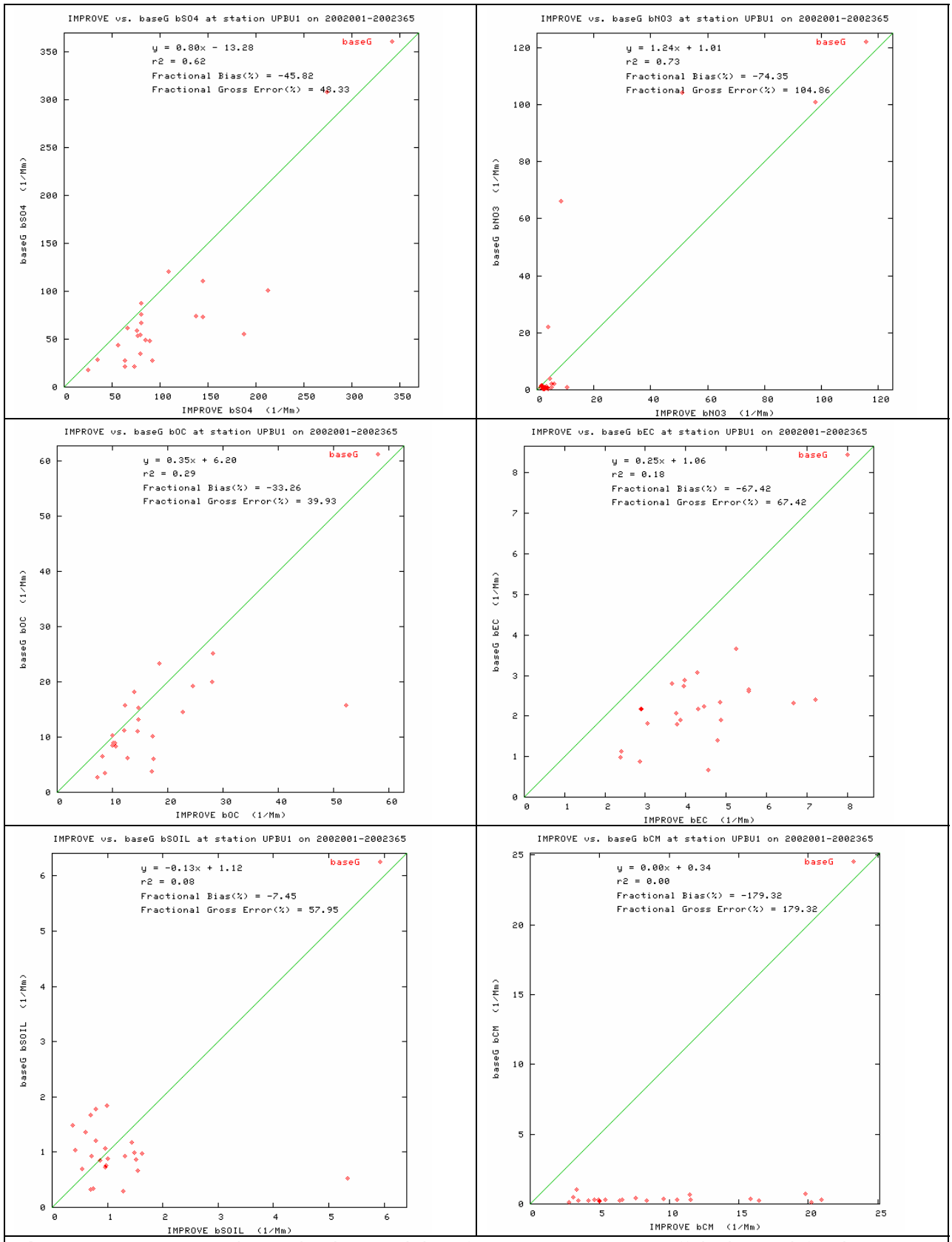

Figure C-49. PM species extinction model performance at Upper Buffalo (UPBU) for the worst 20 percent days during 2002.

C.5.3 Breton Island (BRET), Louisiana

The observed total extinction on the worst 20 percent days at Breton Island is underestimated by -71% (Figure 3-11), which is due to an underestimation of each component of extinction (Figure C-50) by from -50% to -70% (SO4, OMC and Soil) to over -100% (EC and CM). The observed extinction on the worst 20 percent days ranges from 90 to 170 Mm^{-1}, whereas the modeled values drop down to as low as approximately 15 Mm^{-1}. On the best 20 percent days the range of the observed and modeled extinction is similarly (roughly 10 to 50 Mm^{-1}) that results in a reasonably low bias (-22%), but there is little agreement on which days are higher or lower resulting in a lot of scatter and high error (54%).

C.5.4 Boundary Waters (BOWA), Minnesota

There are three types of days during the worst 20 percent days at BOWA, SO4 days, OMC days and NO3 days (Figure 3-12). The two high OMC days are likely fire impact events that the model captures to some extent on one day and not on the other. On the five high (> 20 Mm^{-1}) NO3 extinction days the model predicts the observed extinction well on three days and overestimates by a factor of 3-4 on the other two high NO3 days. SO4 in underestimate by -43% on average across the worst 20 percent days at BOWA.

With the exception of two days, the model reproduces the total extinction for the best 20 percent days at BOWA quite well with a bias and error value of +14% and 22% (Figure 3-12). Without these two days, the modeled and observed extinction both range between 15 and 25 Mm^{-1}.

C.5.5 Voyageurs (VOYA) Minnesota

VOYA is also characterized by SO4, NO3 and OMC days (Figure 3-13). Julian Days 179 and 200 are high OMC days that were also high OMC days at BOWA again indicating impacts from fires in the area that is not fully captured by the model. SO4 and NO3 extinction is fairly good and, without the fire days, OMC performance looks good as well (Figure C-52). On the best 20 percent days there is one day the modeled extinction is much higher than observed and a few others that are somewhat higher, but for most of the best 20 percent days the modeled extinction is comparable to the observed values.

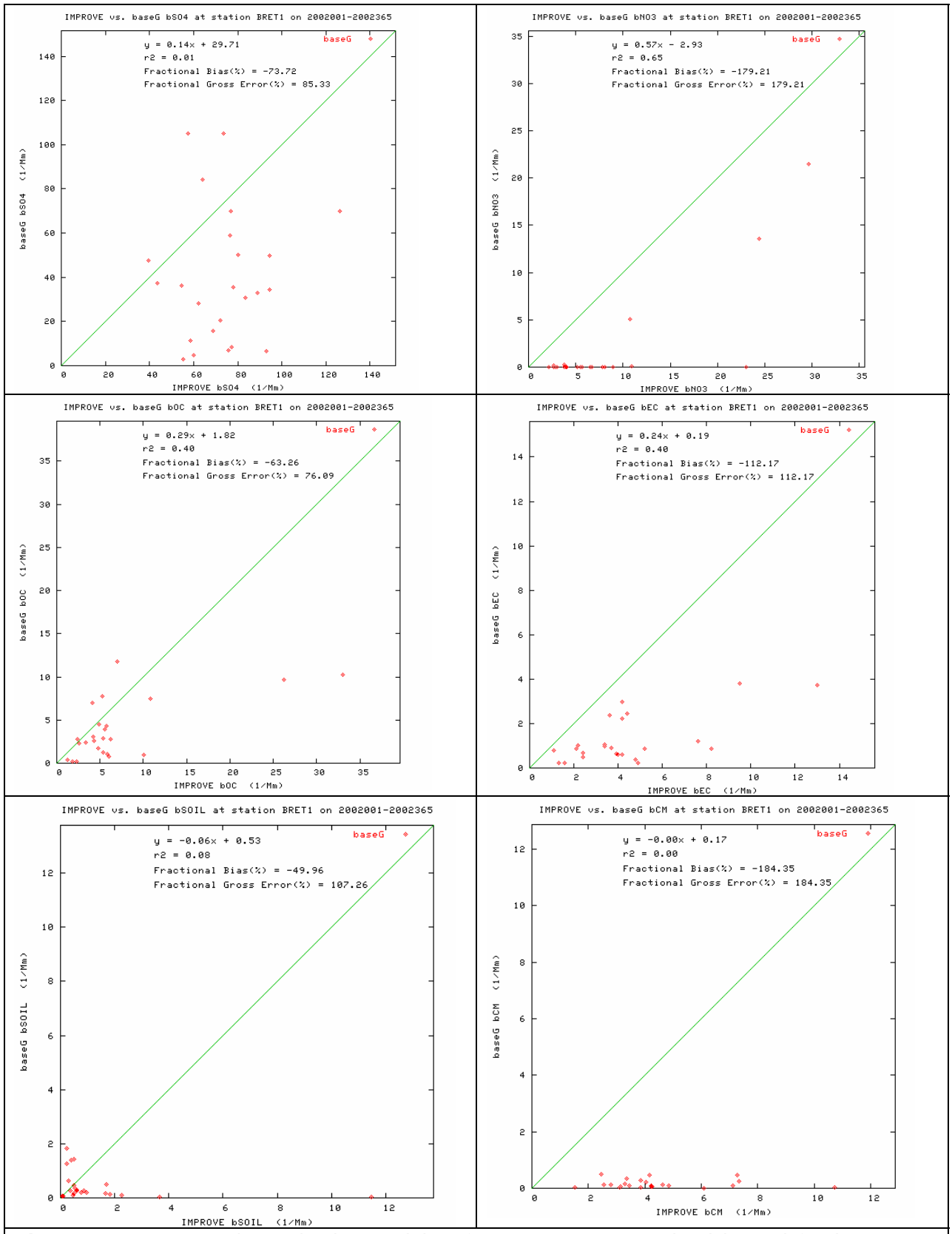

Figure C-50. PM species extinction model performance at Breton Island (BRET) for the worst 20 percent days during 2002.

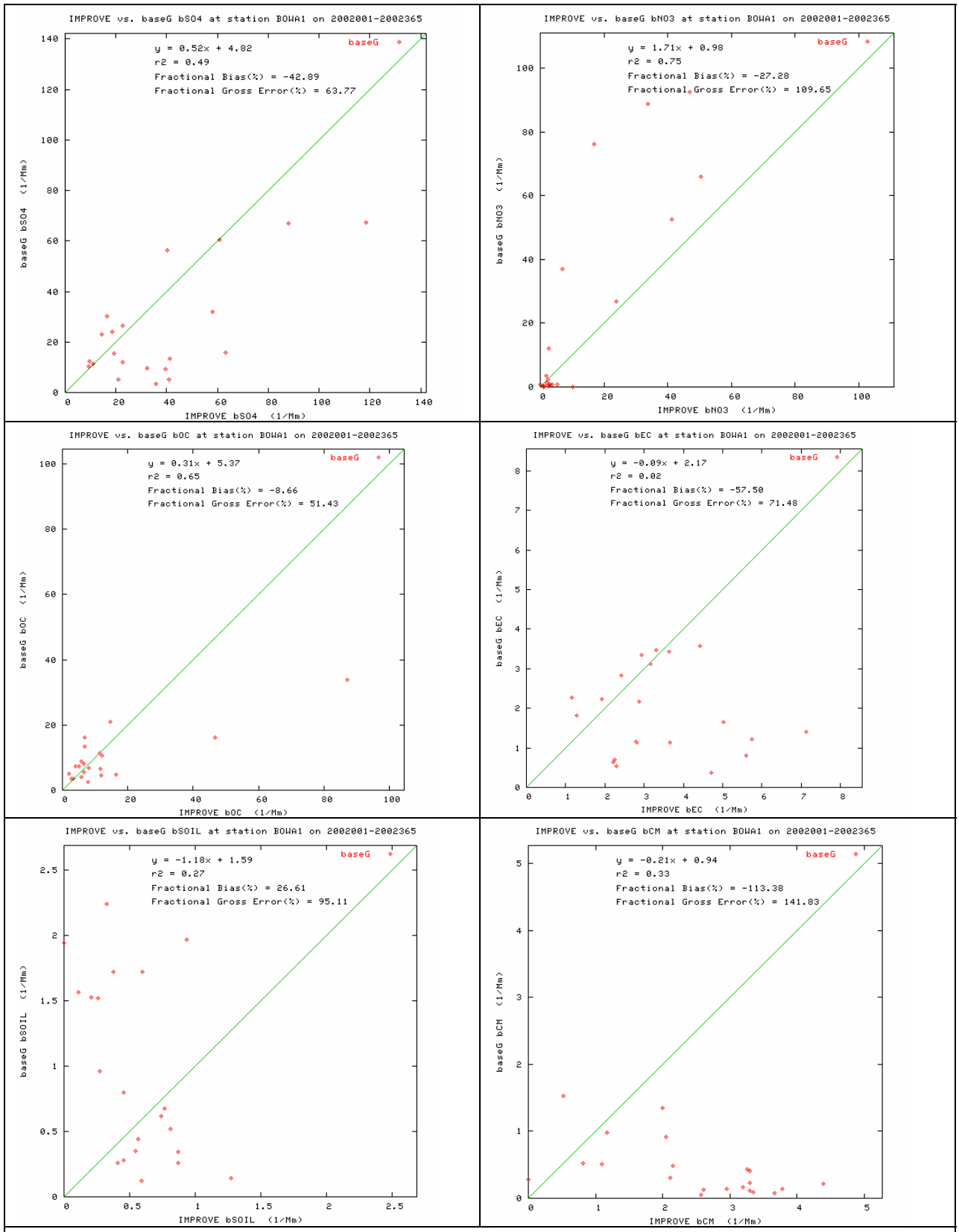

Figure C-51. PM species extinction model performance at Boundary Waters (BOWA) for the worst 20 percent days during 2002.

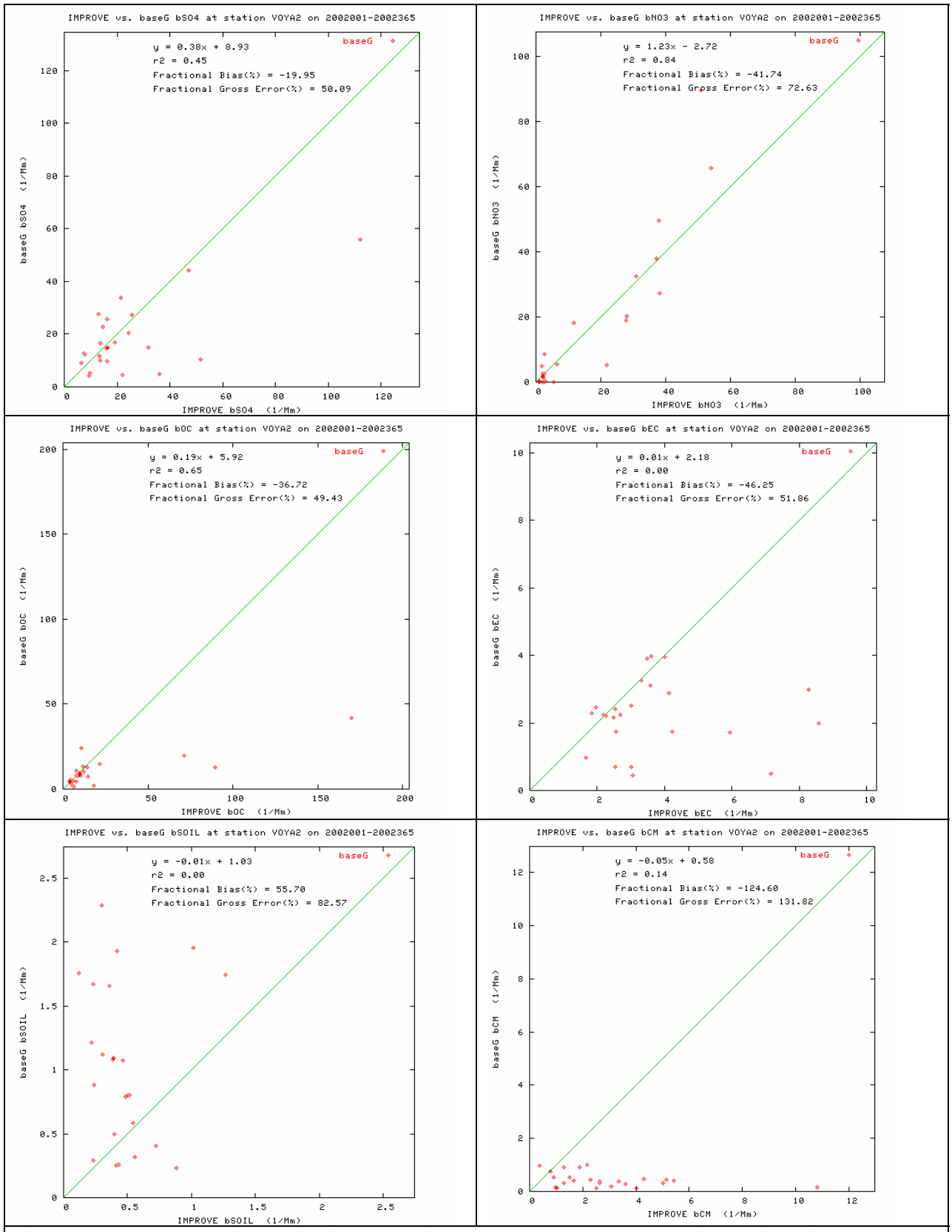

Figure C-52. PM species extinction model performance at Voyageurs (VOYA) for the worst 20 percent days during 2002.

C.5.6 Hercules Glade (HEGL) Missouri

On most of the worst 20 percent days at HEGL the observed extinction ranges from 120 to 220 Mm^{-1} whereas model extinction ranging from 50 to 170 Mm^{-1} (Figure 3-14). However, there is one extreme day with extinction approaching 400 Mm^{-1} that the model does a very good job in replicating. Over all the days there is a modest underestimation bias in SO4 (-39%) and OMC (-39%) extinction, larger underestimation bias in EC (-62%) and CM (-118%) extinction and overestimation bias in Soil (+30%) extinction (Figure C-53).

On the best 20 percent days there is one day where the model overstates the observed extinction by approximately a factor of four and a handful of other days that the model overstates the extinction by a factor of 2 or so, but most of the days both the model and observed extinction sites are around 40 Mm^{-1} plus or minus about 10 Mm^{-1}. On the best 20 percent days when the observed extinction is overstated it is due to overstatement of the NO3.

C.5.7 Mingo (MING) Missouri

The worst 20 percent days at Ming are mainly high SO4 days with a few high NO3 days that the model reproduces reasonably well resulting in low bias (+10%) and error (38%) for total extinction (Figure 3-15). The PM species specific performance is fairly good with low bias for SO4 (+4%), good agreement with NO3 on high NO3 days except for one day, low OMC (+23%) and EC (+3%) bias and larger bias in EC (+37%) and CM (-105%) extinction (Figure C-54).

For the best 20 percent days, there is one day the model is way to high due to overstated NO3 extinction and a few other days the model overstates the observed extinction that is usually due to overrated NO3, but on most of the best 20 percent days the modeled extinction is comparable to the observed values. This results in low bias (+12%) and error (36%) for total extinction at MING for the best 20 percent days.

C.5.8 Wichita Mountains (WIMO), Oklahoma

With the exception of an over-prediction on day 344 due to NO3, observed total extinction on the worst 20 percent days at WIMO is understated with a bias of -42% (Figure 3-16) that is primarily due to an underestimation of extinction due to SO4 (-48%) and OMC (-69%) (Figure C-55).

CMAQ total extinction performance for the average of the best 20 percent days at WIMO is characterized by an overestimation bias (+21%) on most days that is primarily due to NO3 over-prediction on several days. Again the modeled range of extinction on the best 20 percent days (12-60 Mm^{-1}) is much greater than observed (20-35 Mm^{-1}).

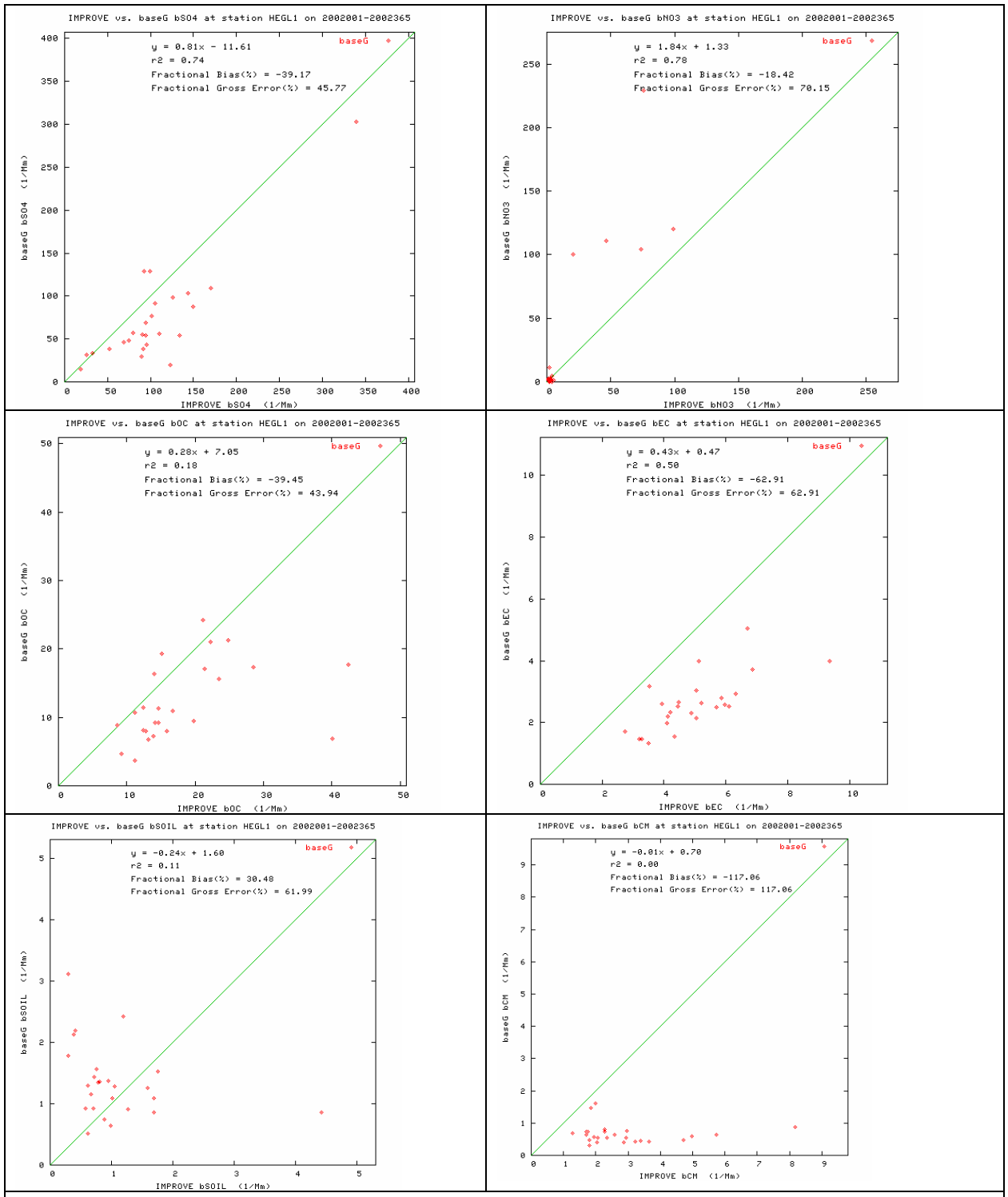

Figure C-53. PM species extinction model performance at Hercules Glade (HEGL) for the worst 20 percent days during 2002.

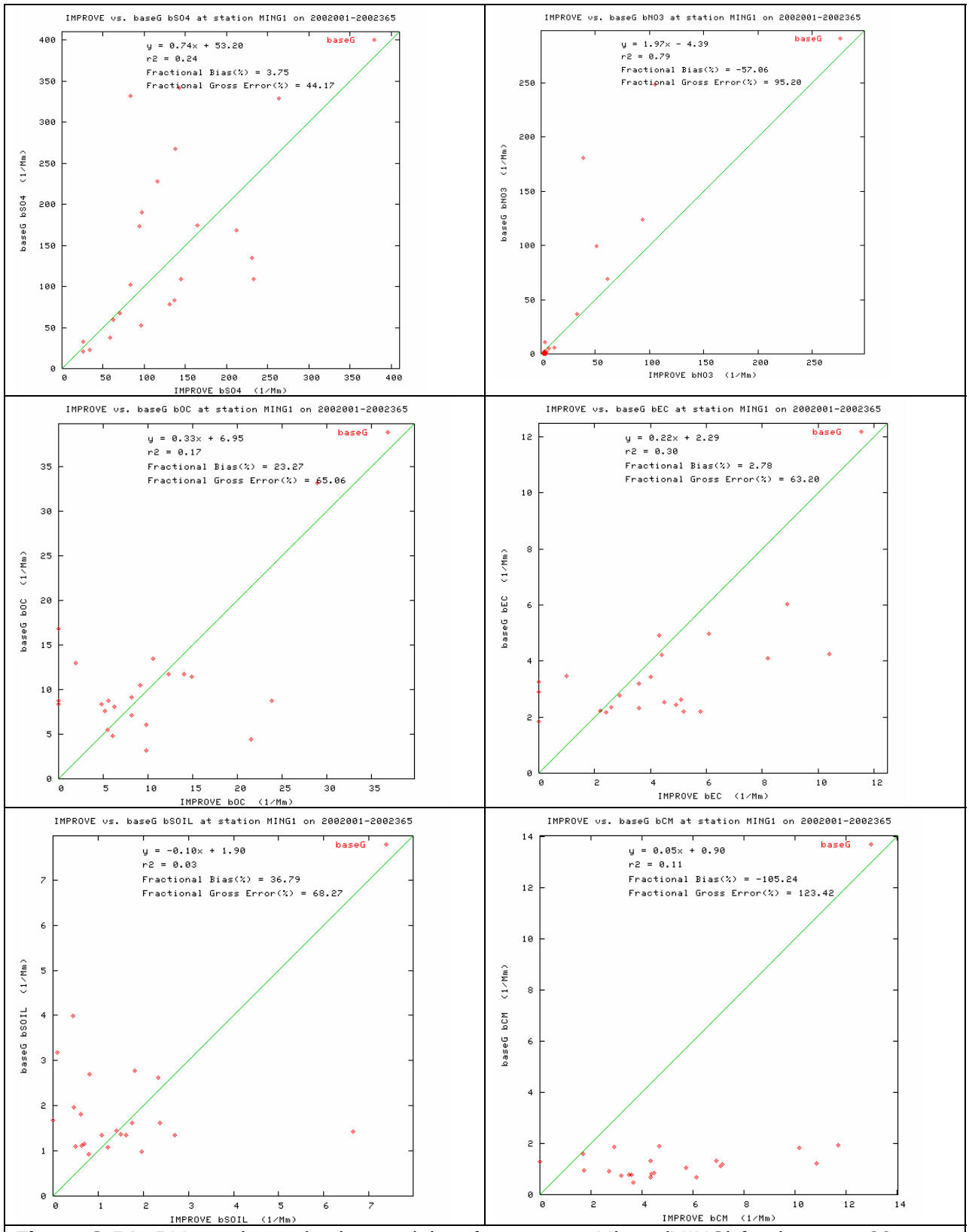

Figure C-54. PM species extinction model performance at Mingo (MING) for the worst 20 percent days during 2002.

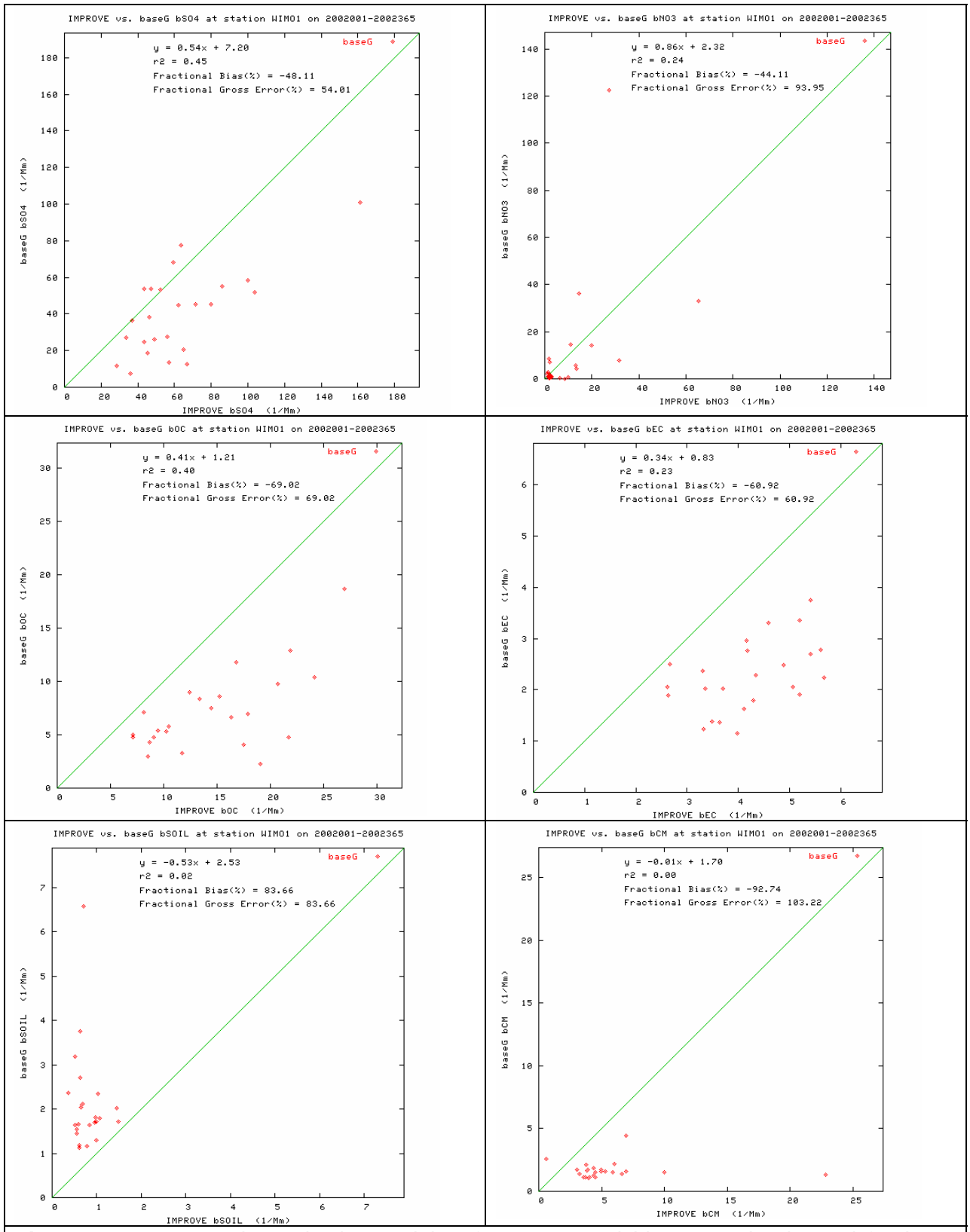

Figure C-55. PM species extinction model performance at Wichita Mountains (WIMO) for the worst 20 percent days during 2002.

C.5.9 Big Bend (BIBE) Texas

The observed extinction on the worst 20 percent days at BIBE is under-predicted on almost every day resulting in a fractional bias value of -72% (Figure 3-17). Every component of extinction is underestimated on average for the worst 20 percent days (Figure C-56) with the underestimation bias ranging from -24% (OMC) to -162% (CM). SO4 extinction, that typically represents the largest component of the total extinction is understated by -94%.

The model does a better job in predicting the total extinction at BIBE for the best 20 percent days with average fractional bias and error values of +13% and 19% (Figure 3-17). With the exception of one day that the observed extinction is overestimated by approximately a factor of 2, the modeled and observed extinction on the best 20 percent days at BIBE are both within 12 to 25 Mm^{-1}. However, there are some mismatches with the components of extinction with the model estimating much lower contributions due to Soil and CM.

C.5.10 Guadalupe Mountains (GUMO) Texas

Most of the worst 30 percent days at GUMO are dust days with high Soil and CM that is not at all captured by the model (Figure 3-18). Extinction due to Soil and CM on the worst 20 percent days is underestimated by -105% and -191%, respectively (Figure C-57). Better performance is seen on the best 20 percent days with bias and error for total extinction of 8% and 21%, but the model still understates Soil and CM.

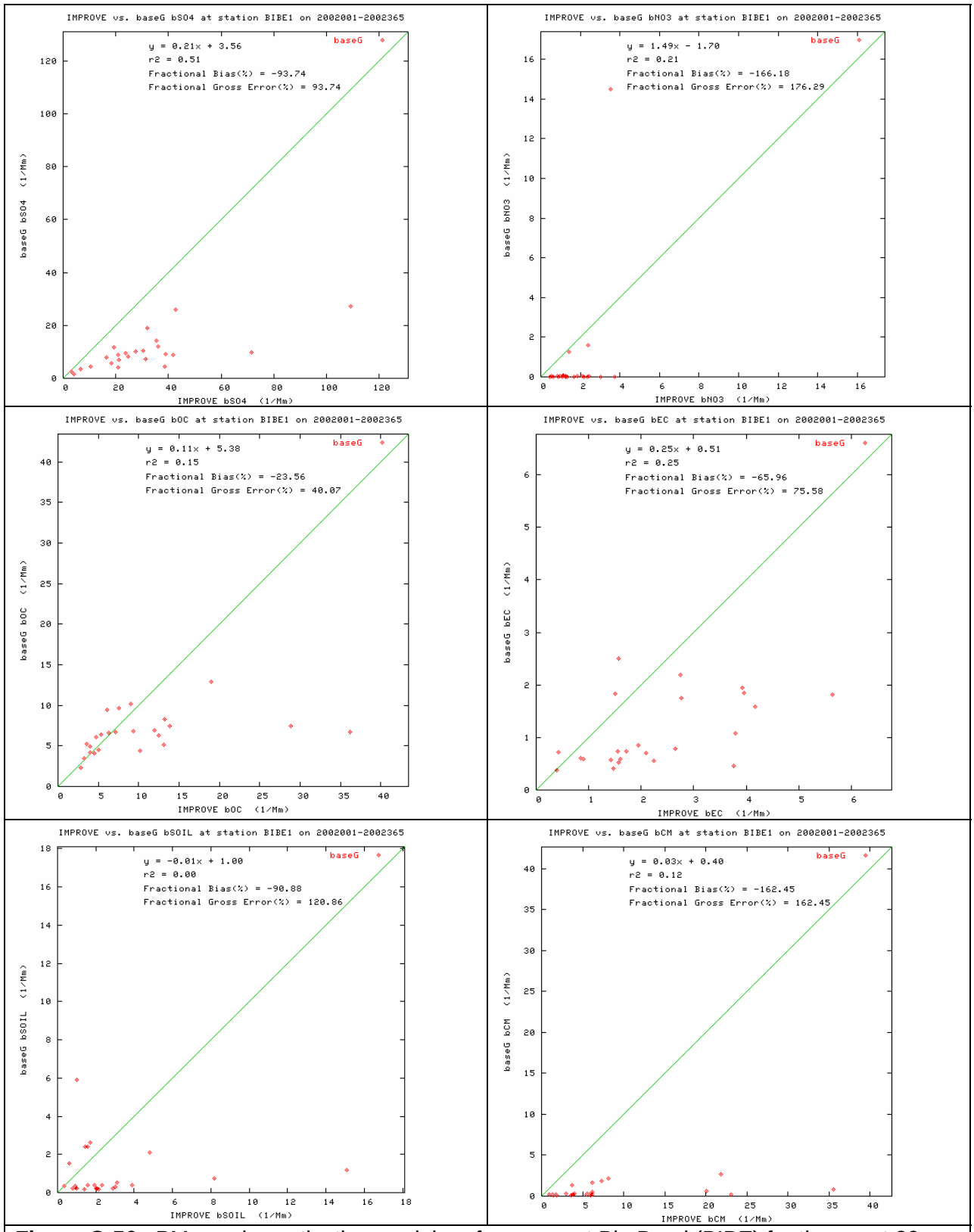

Figure C-56. PM species extinction model performance at Big Bend (BIBE) for the worst 20 percent days during 2002.

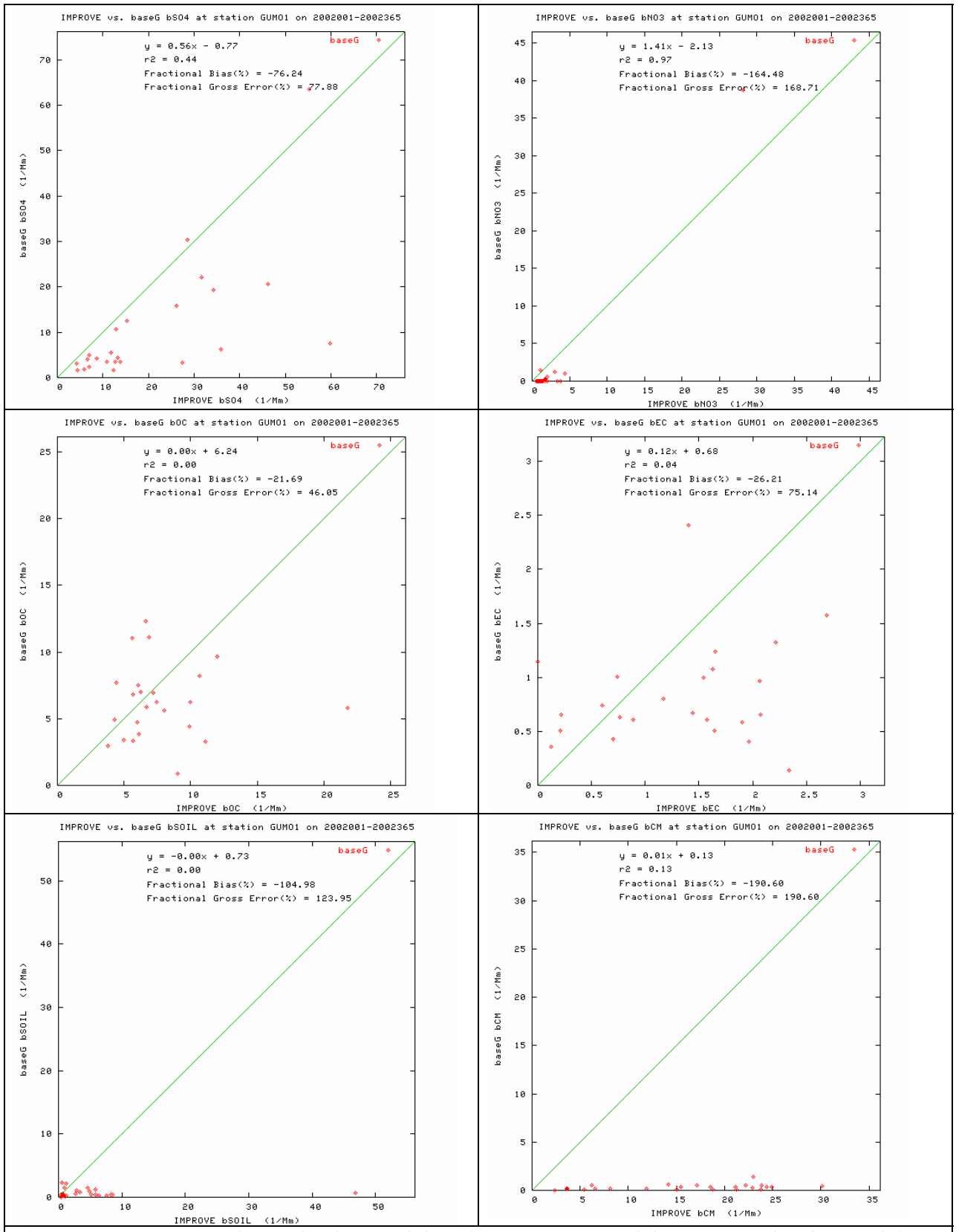

Figure C-57. PM species extinction model performance at Guadalupe Mountains (GUMO) for the worst 20 percent days during 2002.

C.6 Model Performance Evaluation Conclusions

The model performance evaluation reveals that the model is performing best for SO4, OMC and EC. Soil performance is mixed with winter overestimation bias but lower bias but high error in the summer. CM performance is poor year round. The operational evaluation reveals that SO4 performance usually achieves the PM model performance goal and always achieves the model performance criteria, although it does have an underestimation bias that is greatest in the summer. NO3 performance is characterized by a winter overestimation bias with an even greater summer underestimation bias. However, the summer underestimation bias occurs when NO3 is very low and it is not an important component of the observed or predicted PM and visibility impairment. Performance for OMC meets the model performance goal year round at the IMPROVE sites, but is characterized by an underestimation bias at the more urban STN sites. EC exhibits very low bias at the STN sites and a summer underestimation bias at the IMPROVE sites, but meets the model performance goal throughout the year. Soil has a winter overestimation bias that exceeds the model performance goal and criteria raising questions whether the model should be used for this species. Finally, CM performance is extremely poor with an under-prediction bias that exceeds the performance goal and criteria. We suspect that much of the CM concentrations measured at the IMPROVE sites is due to highly localized emissions that can not be simulated with 36 km regional modeling.

Performance for the worst 20 percent days at the CENRAP Class I areas is generally characterized by an underestimation bias. Performance at the BRET, BIBE and GUMO Class I areas for the worst 20 percent days is particularly suspect and care should be taken in the interpretation of the visibility projections at these three Class I areas.

The CMAQ 2002 36 km model appears to be working well enough to reliably make future-year projections for changes in SO4, NO3, EC and OMC at the rural Class I areas. Performance for Soil and especially CM is suspect enough that care should be taken in interpreting these modeling results. The model evaluation focused on the model's ability to predict the components of light extinction mainly at the Class I areas. Additional analysis would have to be undertaken to examine the model's ability to treat ozone and fine particulate to address 8-hour ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ attainment issues.

APPENDIX D

2018 Visibility Projections for CENRAP Class I Areas Using 2002 Typical and 2018 Base Case Base G Emission Scenario CMAQ Results and EPA Default Projection Method and Comparison with 2018 Uniform Rate of Progress (URP) Glidepaths

Figure D-1: Caney Creek Wilderness Area (CACR), Arkansas
Figure D-2: Upper Buffalo Wilderness Area (UPBU), Arkansas
Figure D-3: Breton Island Wilderness Area (BRET), Louisiana
Figure D-4: Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Area (BOWA), Minnesota
Figure D-5: Voyageurs National Park (VOYA), Minnesota
Figure D-6: Hercules Glade Wilderness Area (HEGL), Missouri
Figure D-7: Mingo Wilderness Area (MING), Missouri
Figure D-8: Wichita Mountains Wilderness Area (WIMO), Oklahoma
Figure D-9: Big Bend National Park (BIBE), Texas
Figure D-10: Guadalupe Mountains National Park (GUMO), Texas

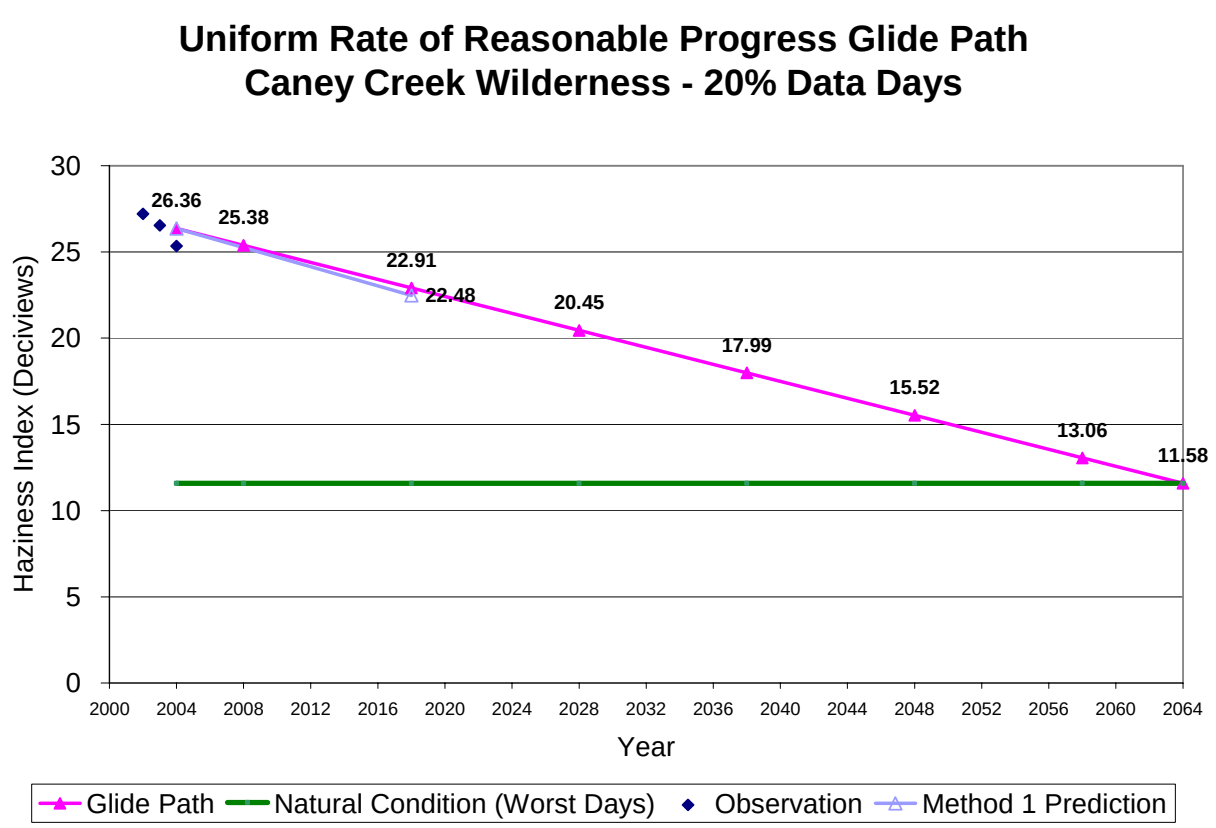

Figure D-1a. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Caney Creek (CACR), Arkansas and Worst 20% (W20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

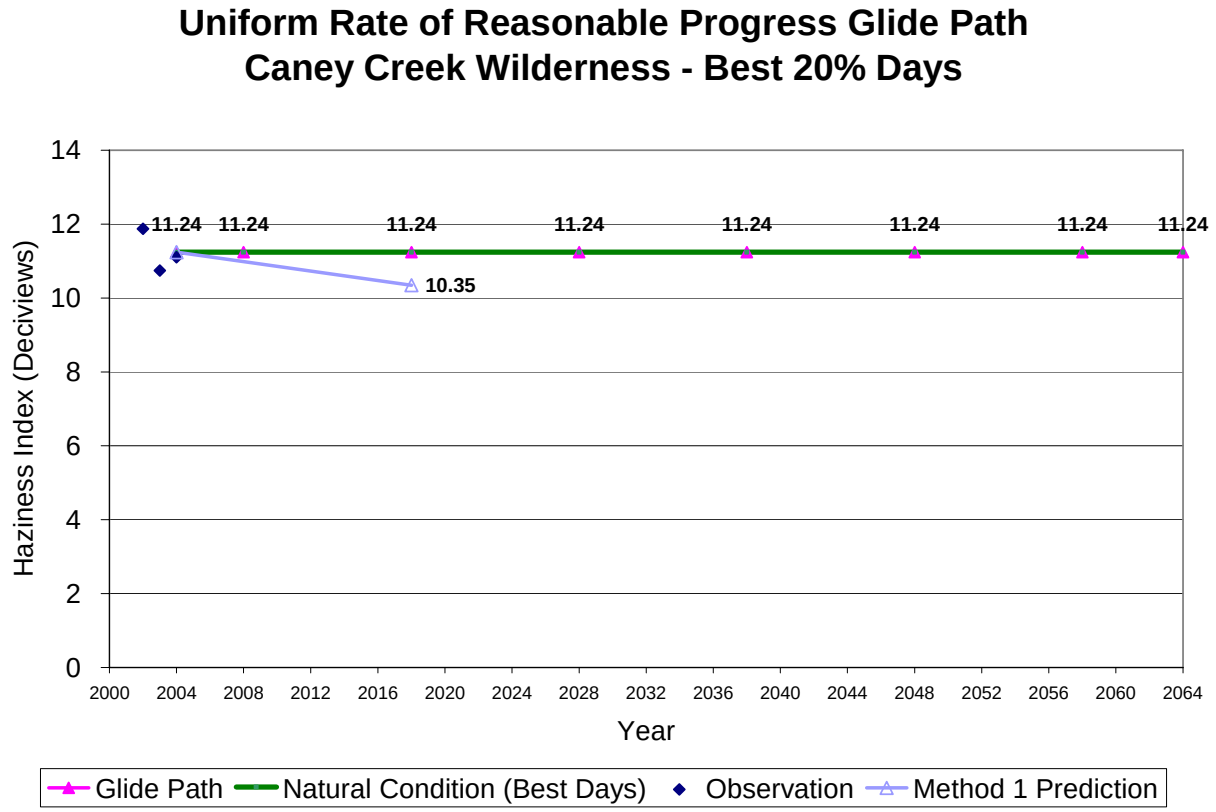

Figure D-1b. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Caney Creek (CACR), Arkansas and Best 20% (B20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

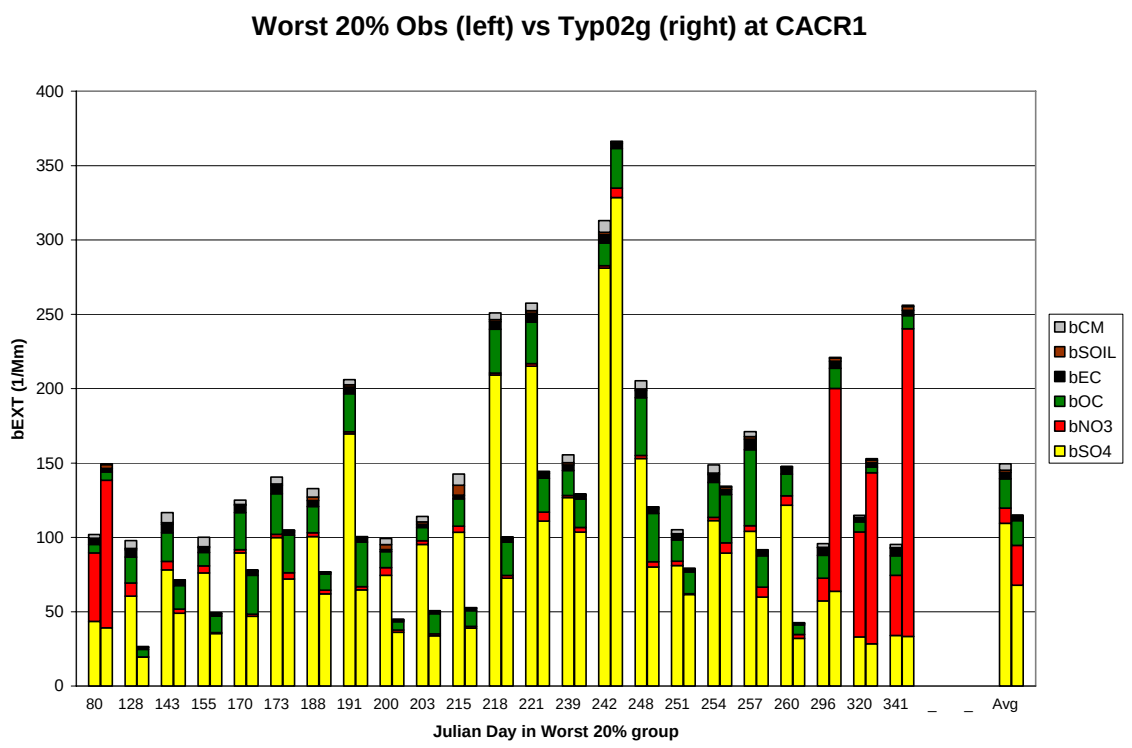

Figure D-1c. Comparison of observed (left) and 2002 Base G modeled (right) daily extinction for Caney Creek (CACR), Arkansas and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

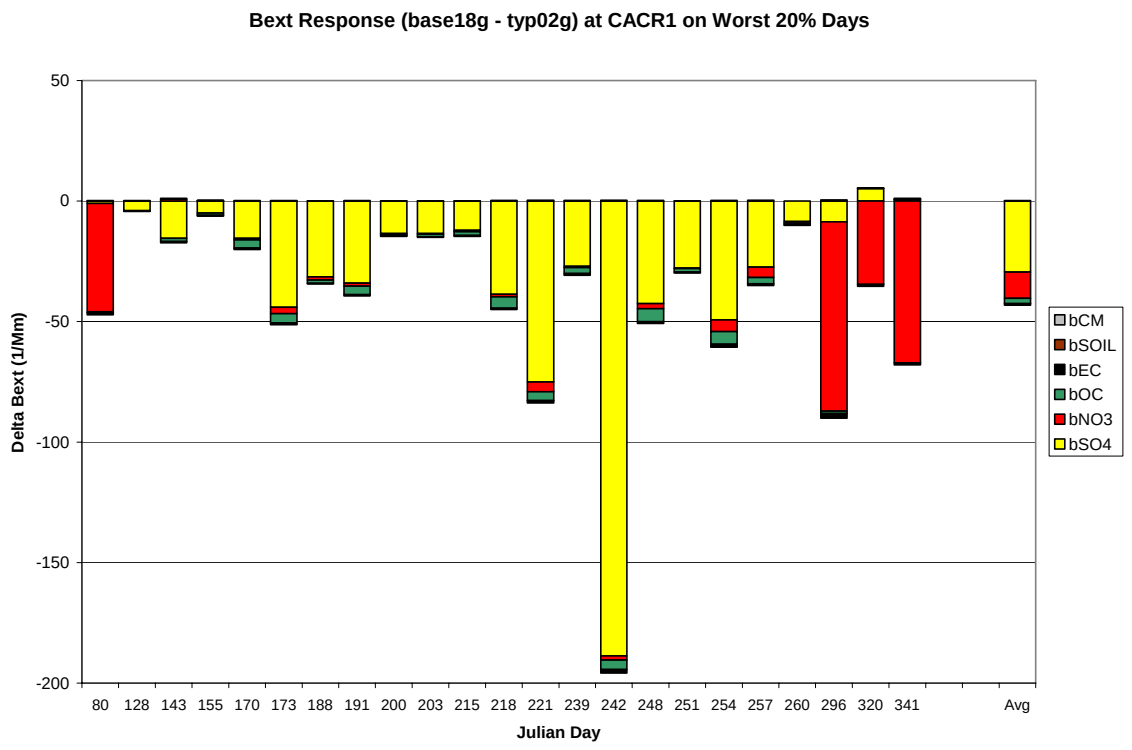

Figure D-1d. Differences in modeled 2002 and 2018 Base G CMAQ results (2018-2002) daily extinction for Caney Creek (CACR), Arkansas and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

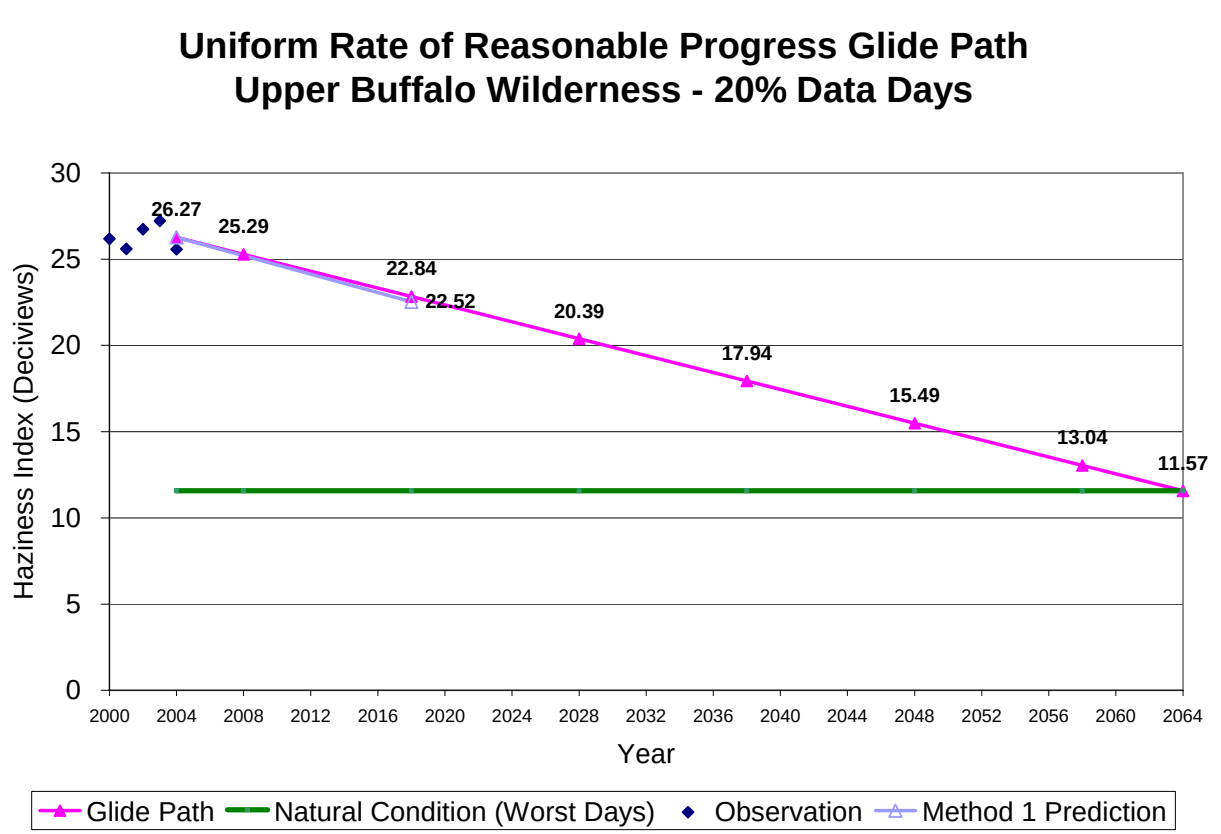

Figure D-2a. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Upper Buffalo (UPBU), Arkansas and Worst 20% (W20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

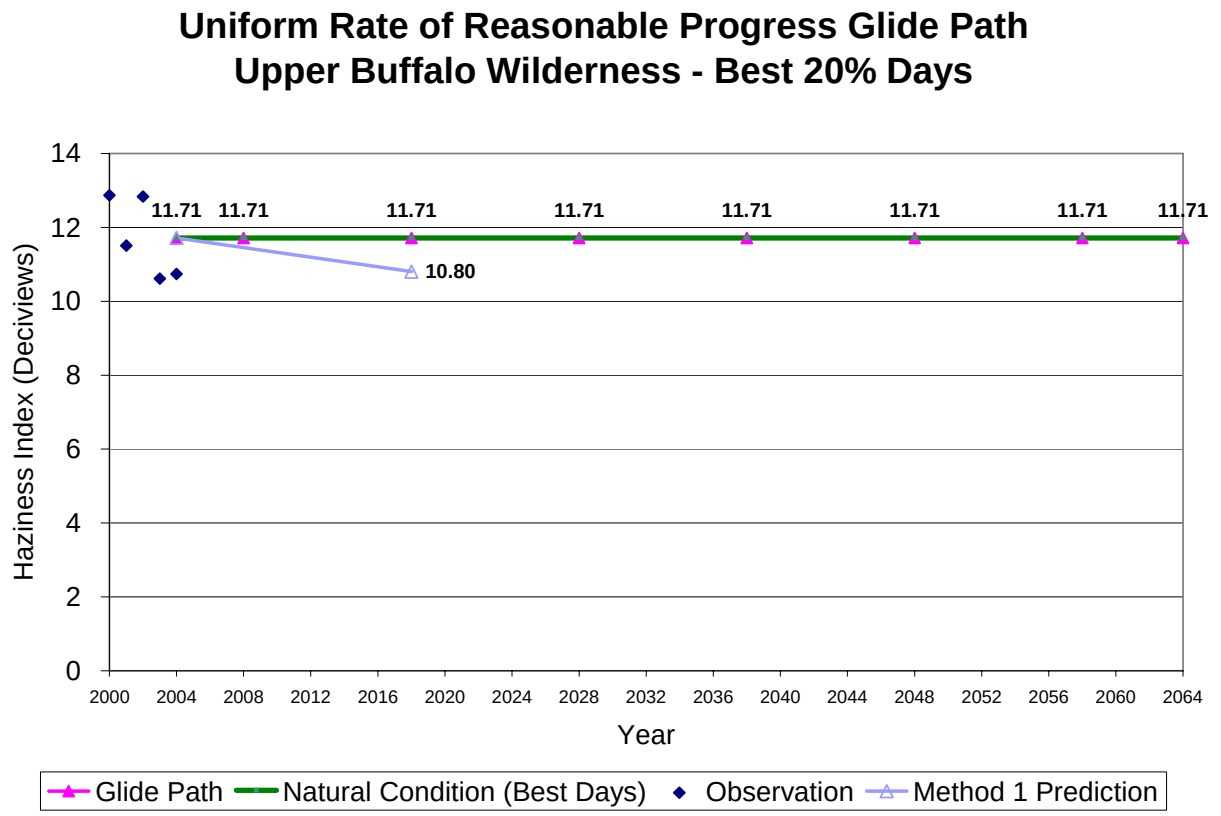

Figure D-2b. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Upper Buffalo (UPBU), Arkansas and Best 20% (B20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

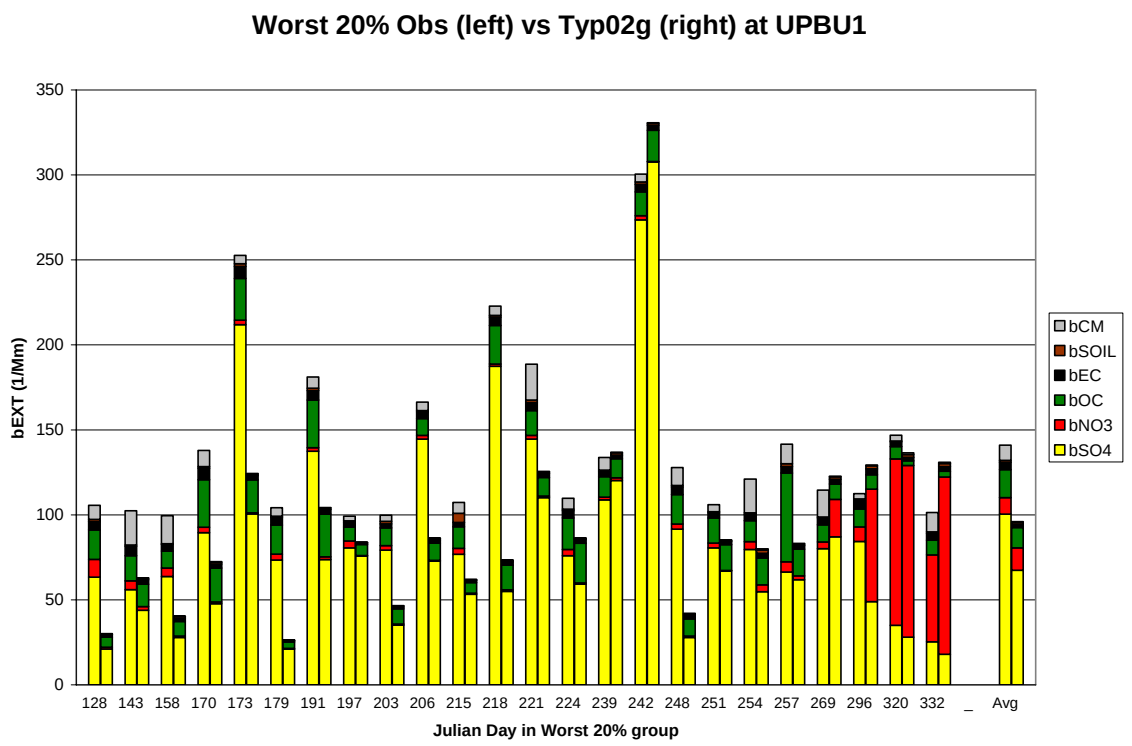

Figure D-2c. Comparison of observed (left) and 2002 Base G modeled (right) daily extinction for Upper Buffalo (UPBU), Arkansas and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

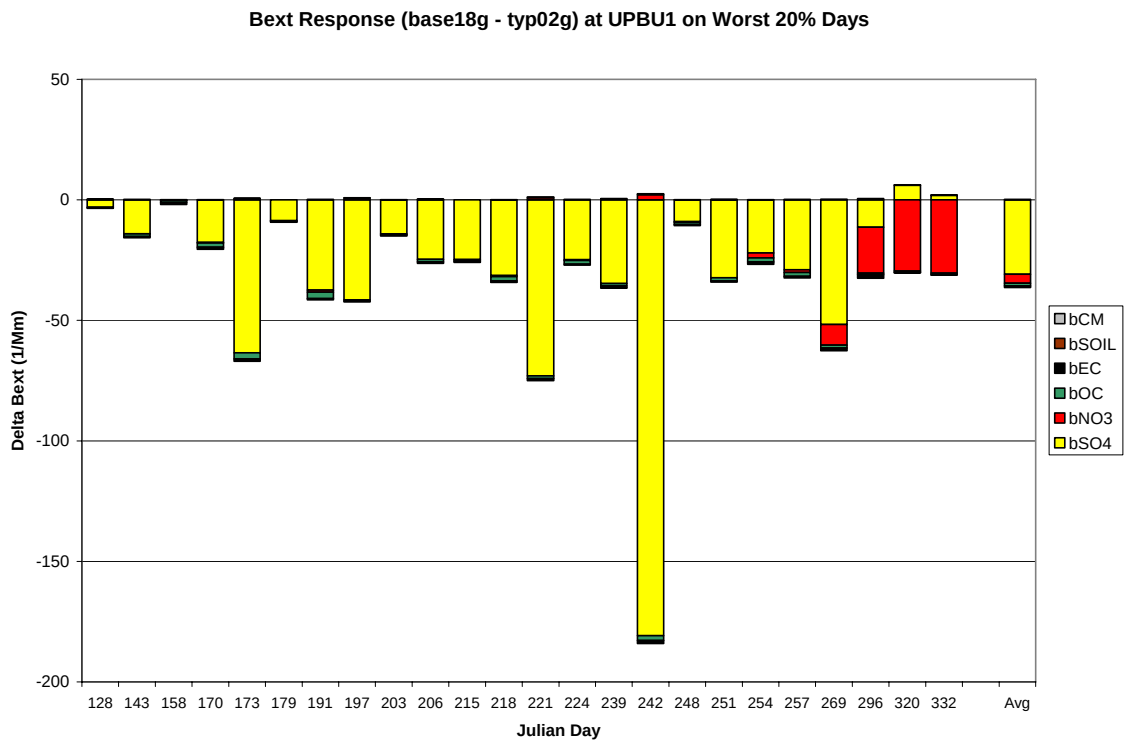

Figure D-2d. Differences in modeled 2002 and 2018 Base G CMAQ results (2018-2002) daily extinction for Upper Buffalo (UPBU), Arkansas and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

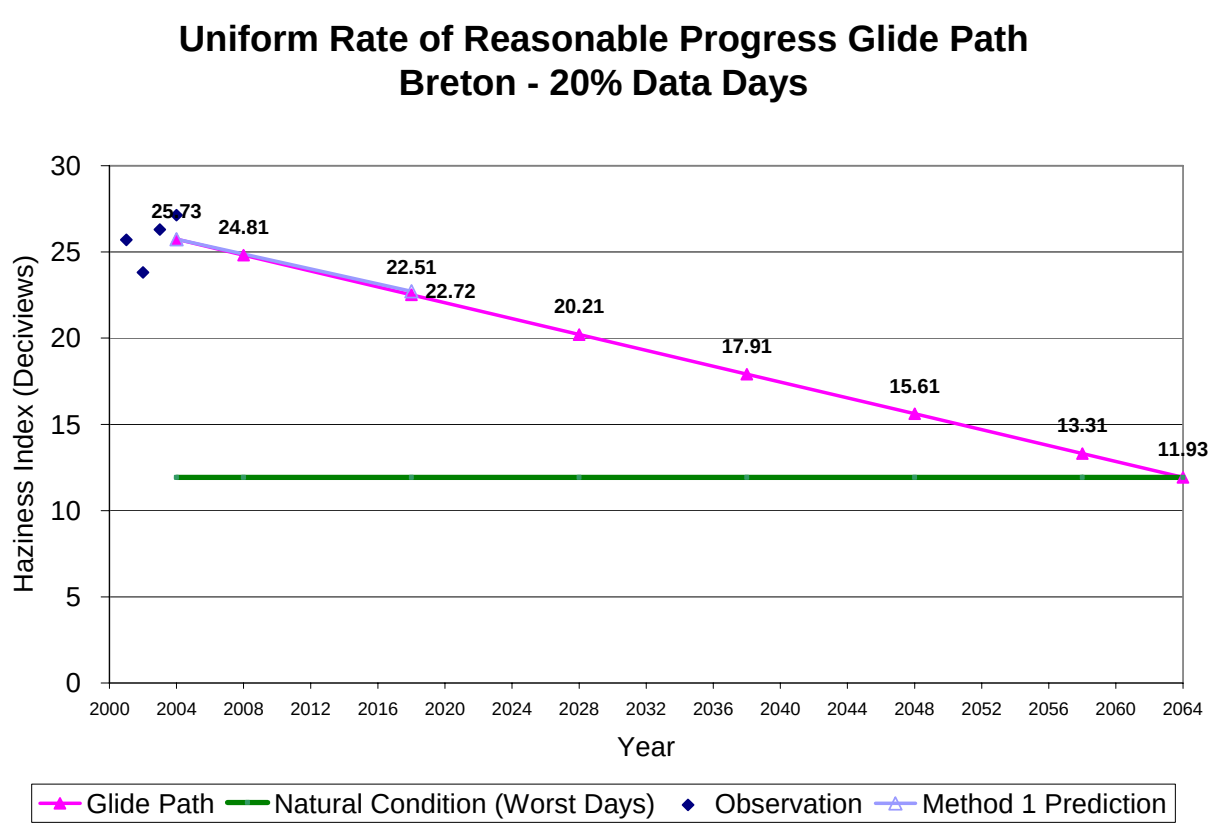

Figure D-3a. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Breton Island (BRET), Louisiana and Worst 20% (W20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

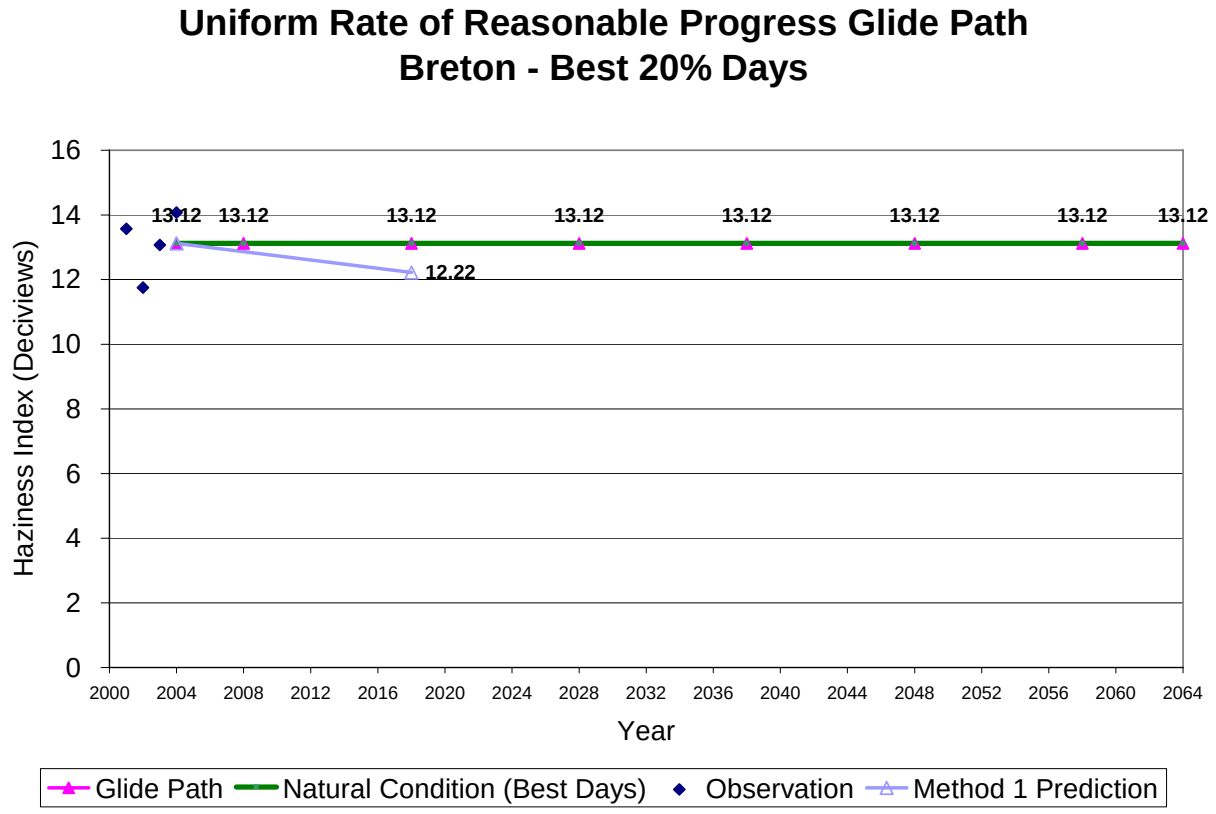

Figure D-3b. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Breton Island (BRET), Louisiana and Best 20% (B20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

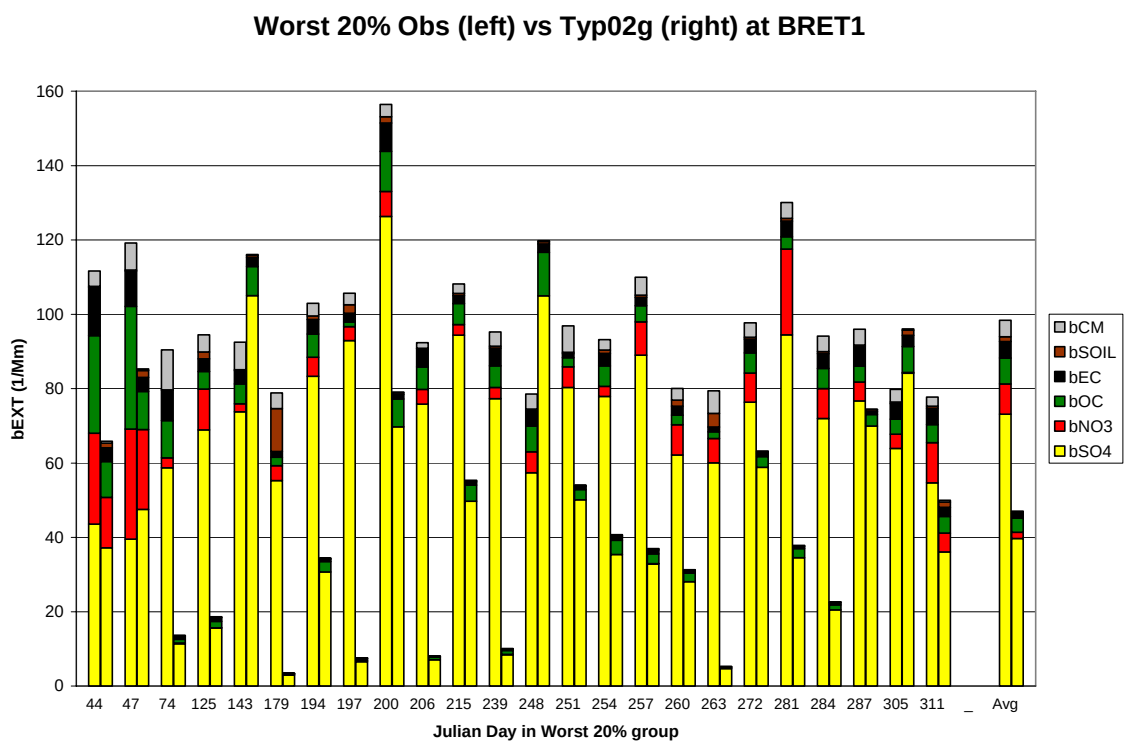

Figure D-3c. Comparison of observed (left) and 2002 Base G modeled (right) daily extinction for Breton Island (BRET), Louisiana and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

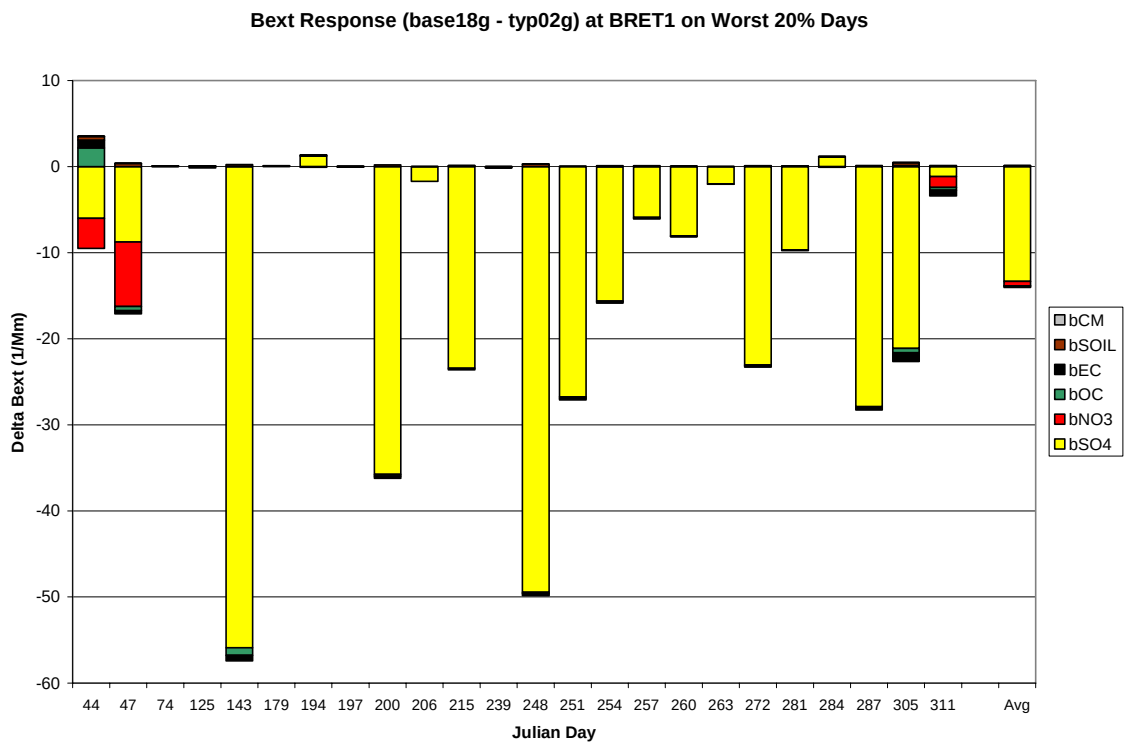

Figure D-3d. Differences in modeled 2002 and 2018 Base G CMAQ results (2018-2002) daily extinction for Breton Island (BRET), Louisiana and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

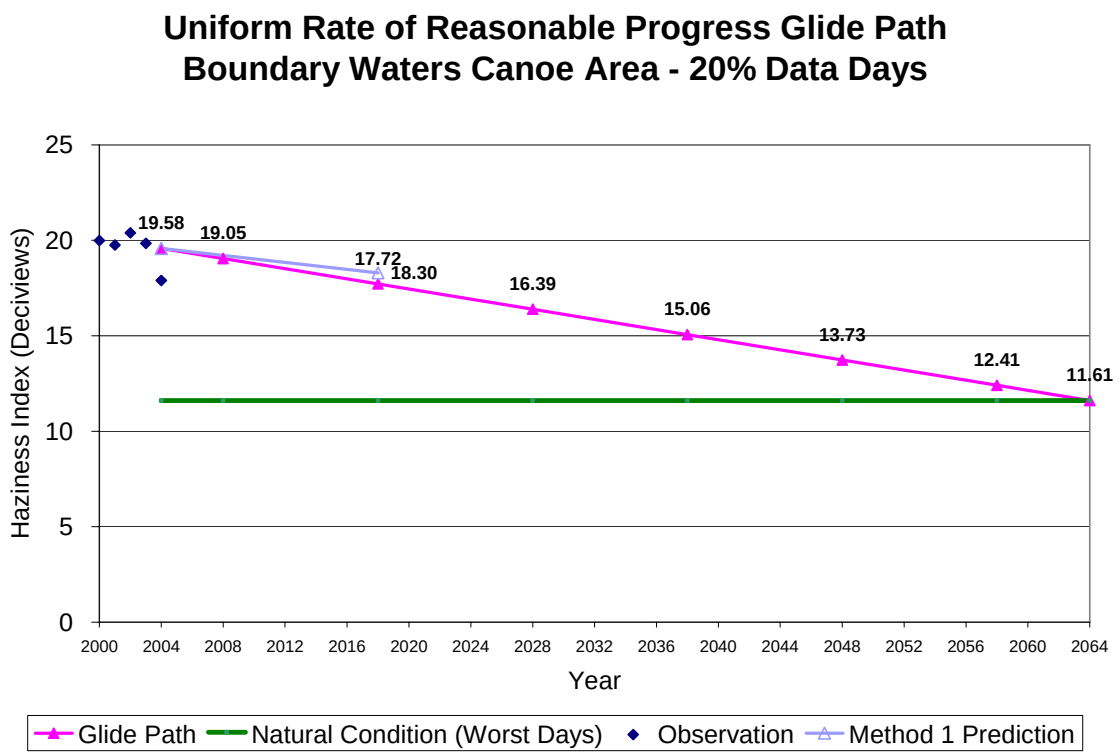

Figure D-4a. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Boundary Waters (BOWA), Minnesota and Worst 20% (W20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

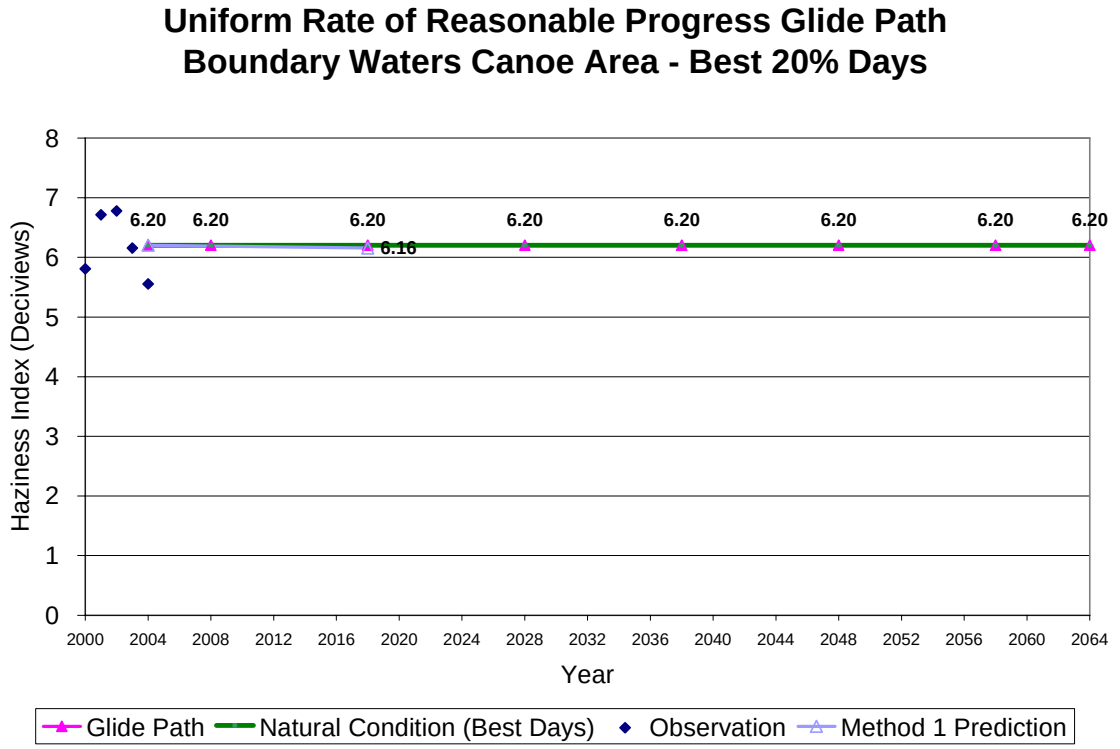

Figure D-4b. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Boundary Waters (BOWA), Minnesota and Best 20% (B20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

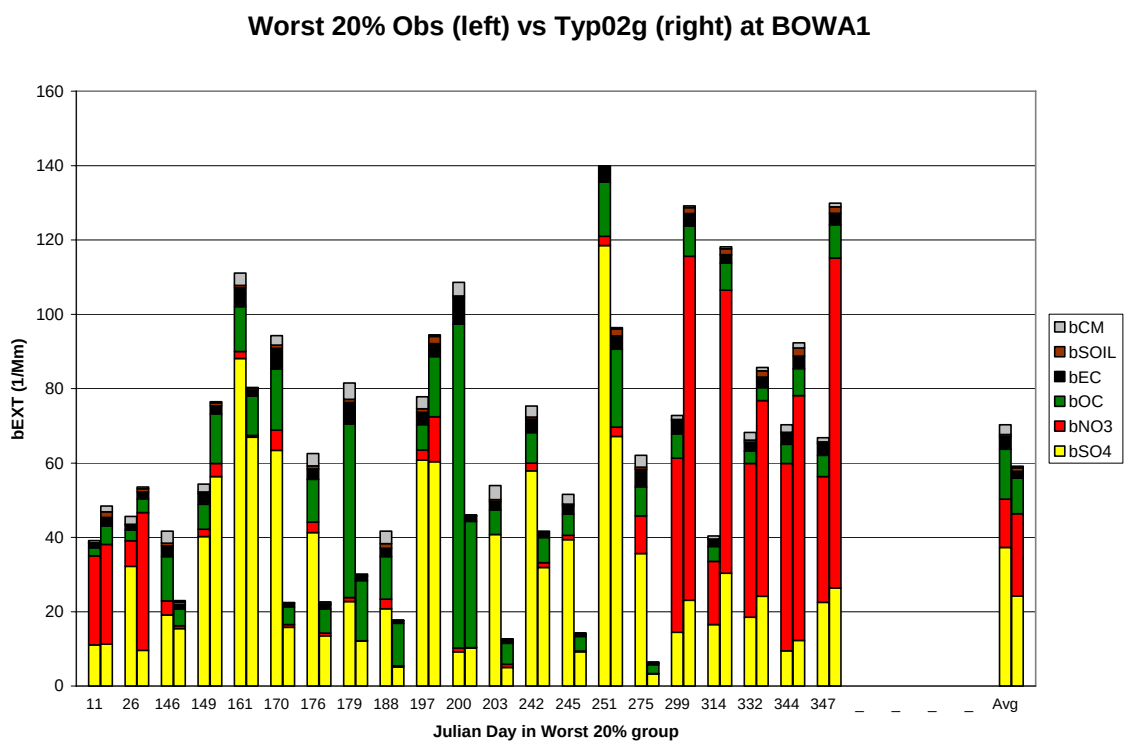

Figure D-4c. Comparison of observed (left) and 2002 Base G modeled (right) daily extinction for Boundary Waters (BOWA), Minnesota and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

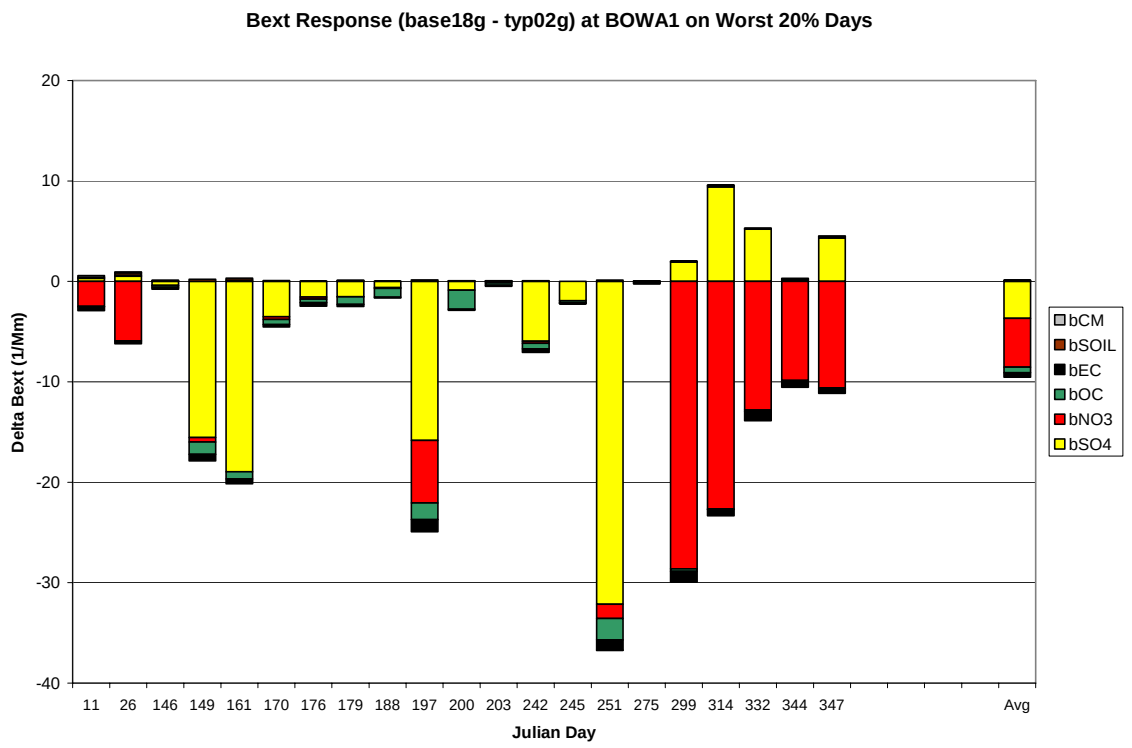

Figure D-4d. Differences in modeled 2002 and 2018 Base G CMAQ results (2018-2002) daily extinction for Boundary Waters (BOWA), Minnesota and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

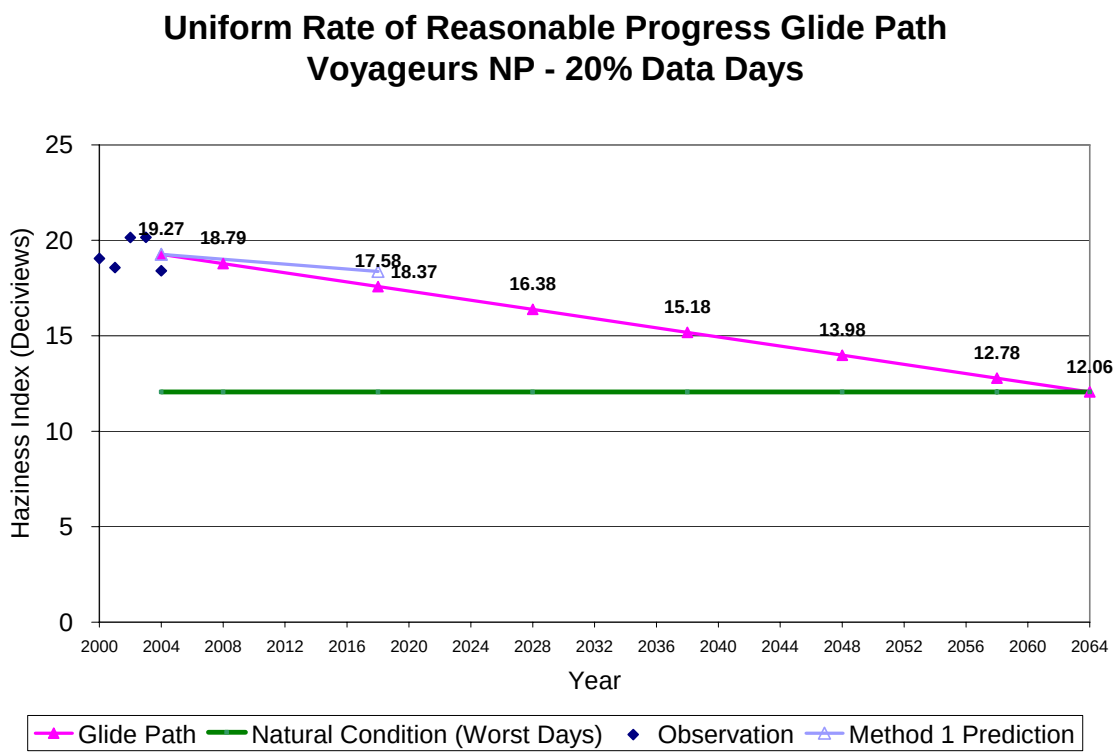

Figure D-5a. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Voyageurs (VOYA), Minnesota and Worst 20% (W20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

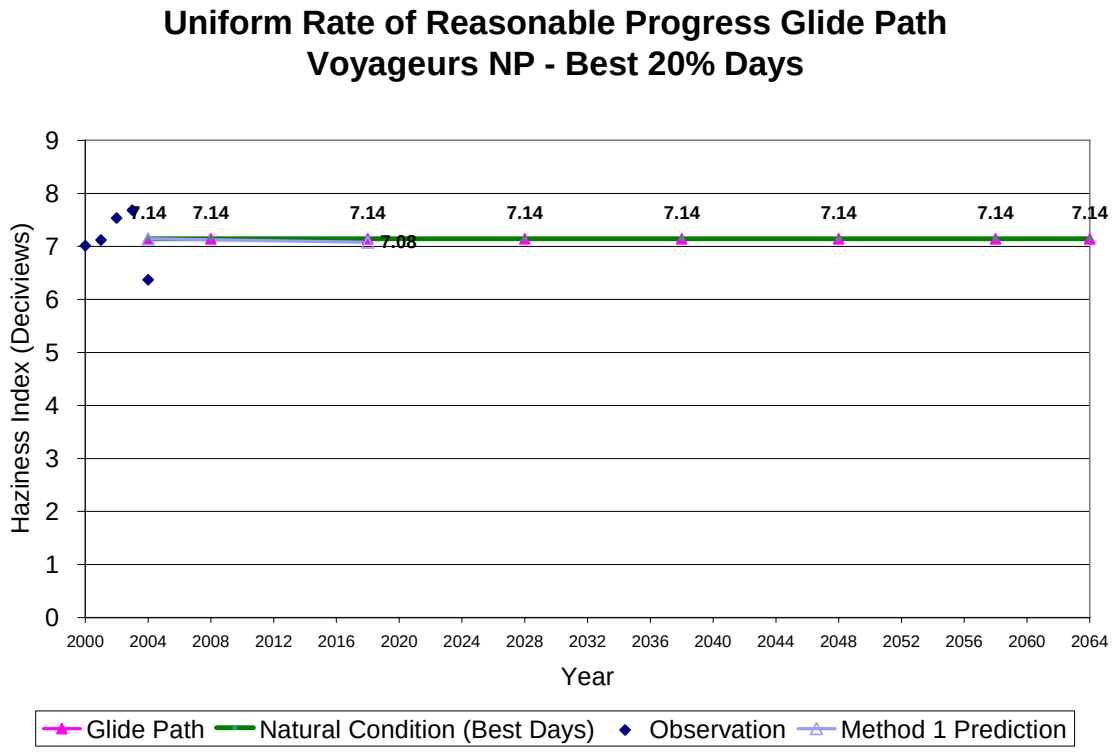

Figure D-5b. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Voyageurs (VOYA), Minnesota and Best 20% (B20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

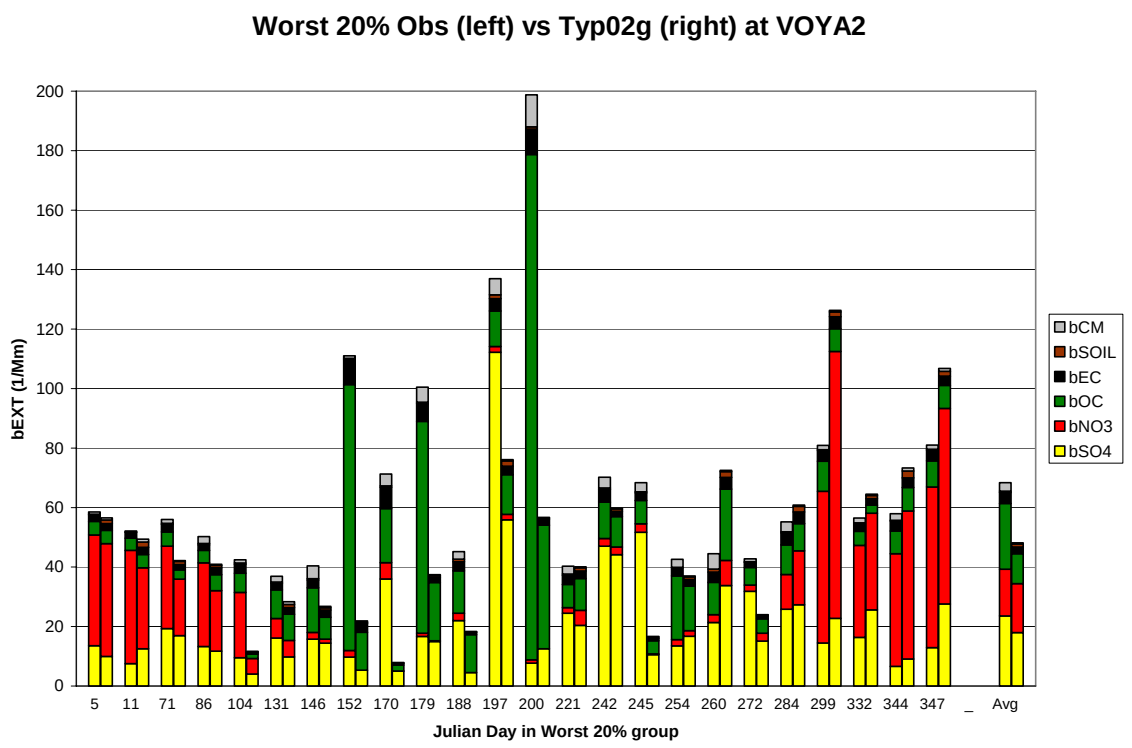

Figure D-5c. Comparison of observed (left) and 2002 Base G modeled (right) daily extinction for Voyageurs (VOYA), Minnesota and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

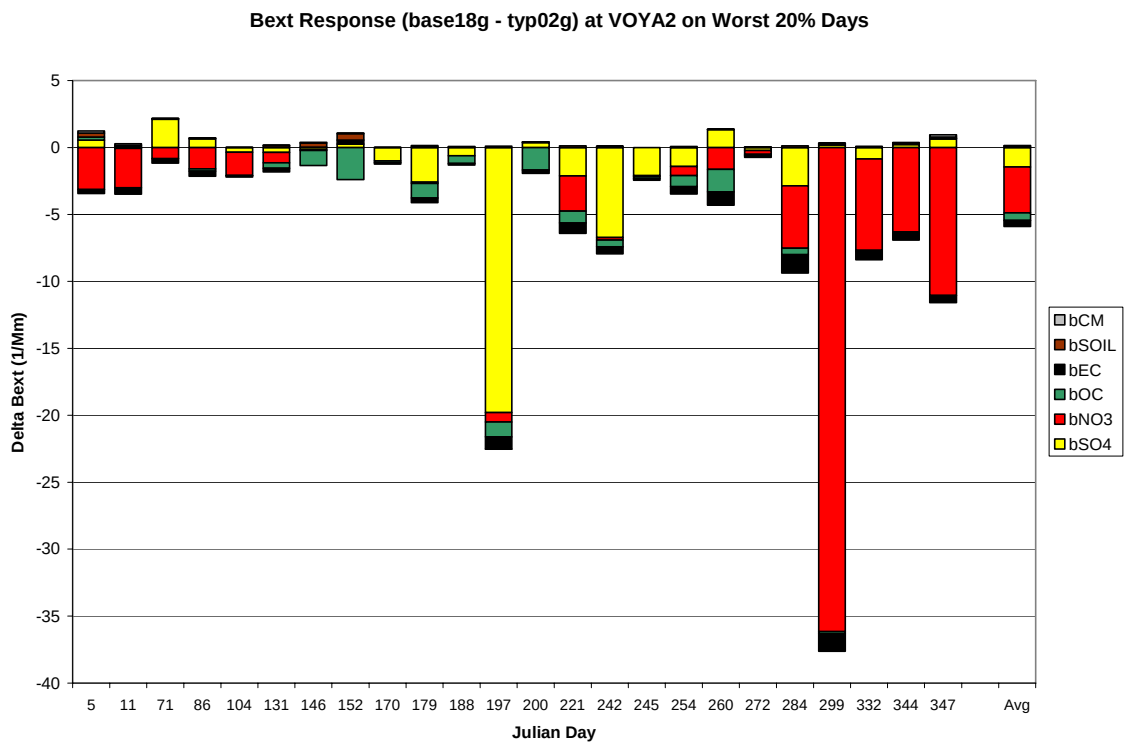

Figure D-5d. Differences in modeled 2002 and 2018 Base G CMAQ results (2018-2002) daily extinction for Voyageurs (VOYA), Minnesota and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

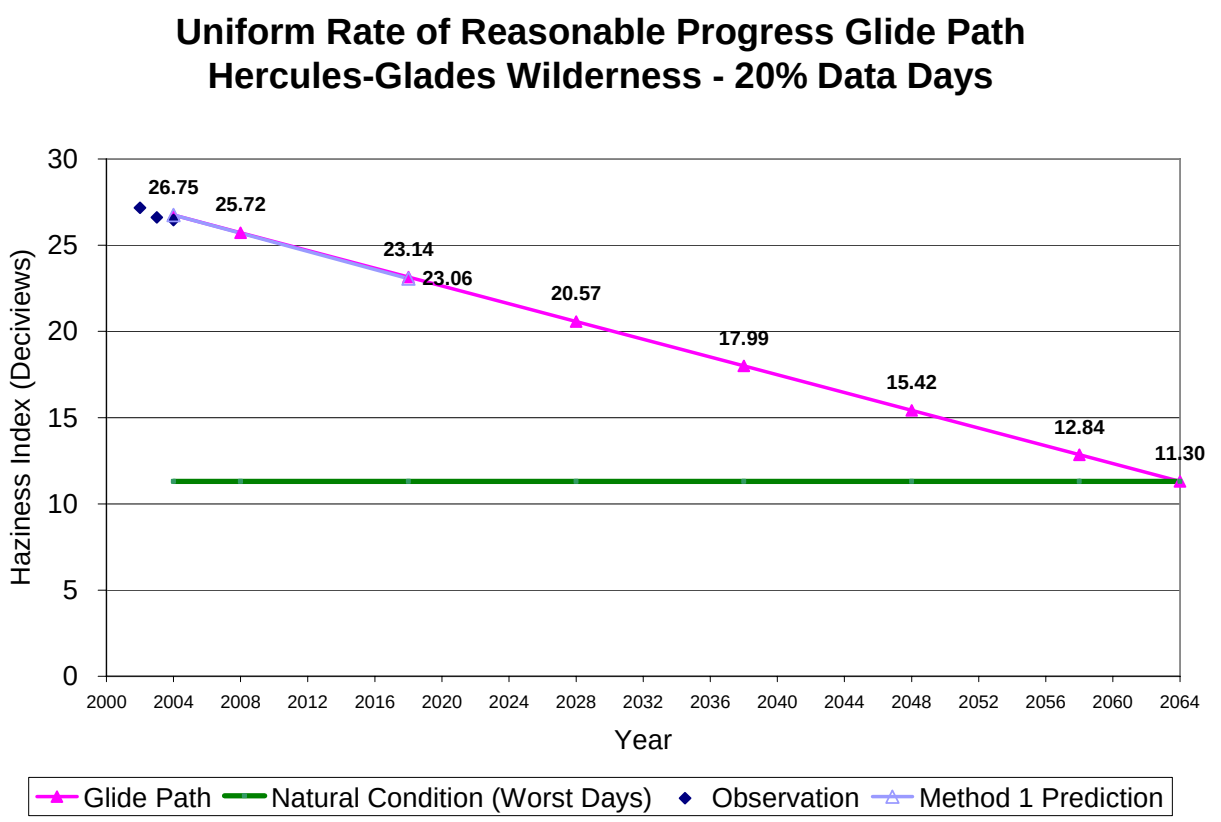

Figure D-6a. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Hercules-Glade (HEGL), Missouri and Worst 20% (W20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

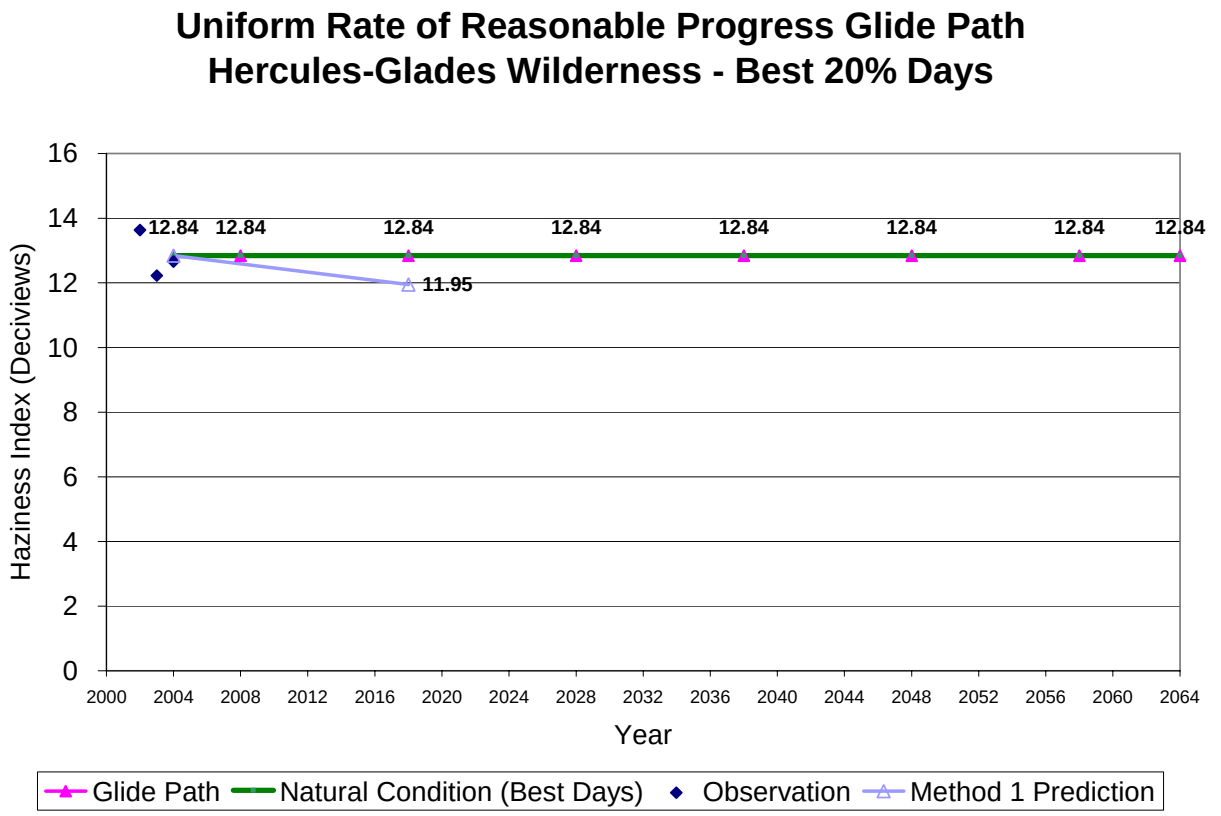

Figure D-6b. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Hercules-Glade (HEGL), Missouri and Best 20% (B20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

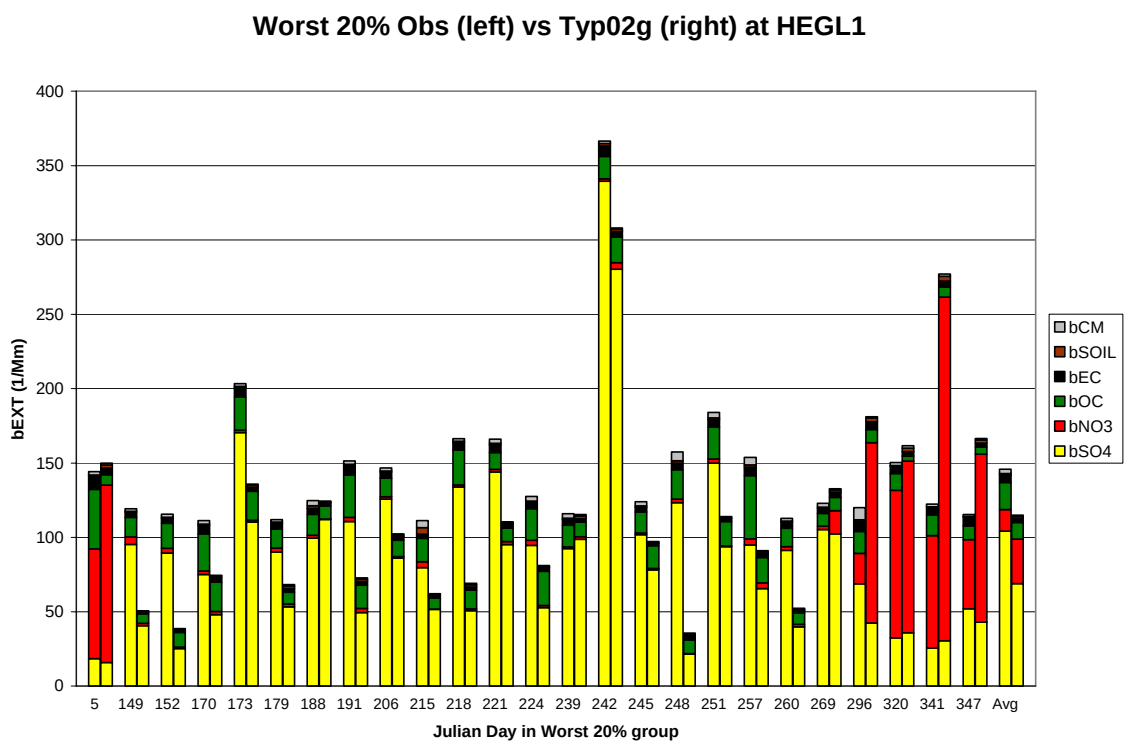

Figure D-6c. Comparison of observed (left) and 2002 Base G modeled (right) daily extinction for Hercules-Glade (HEGL), Missouri and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

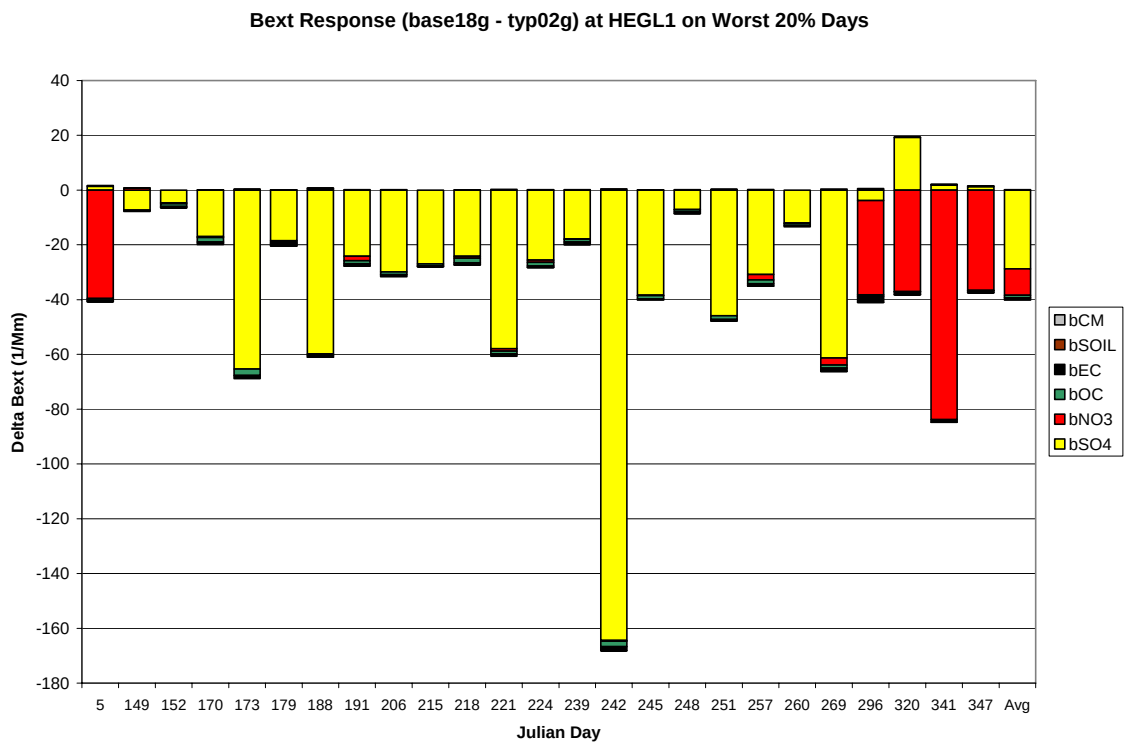

Figure D-6d. Differences in modeled 2002 and 2018 Base G CMAQ results (2018-2002) daily extinction for Hercules-Glade (HEGL), Missouri and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

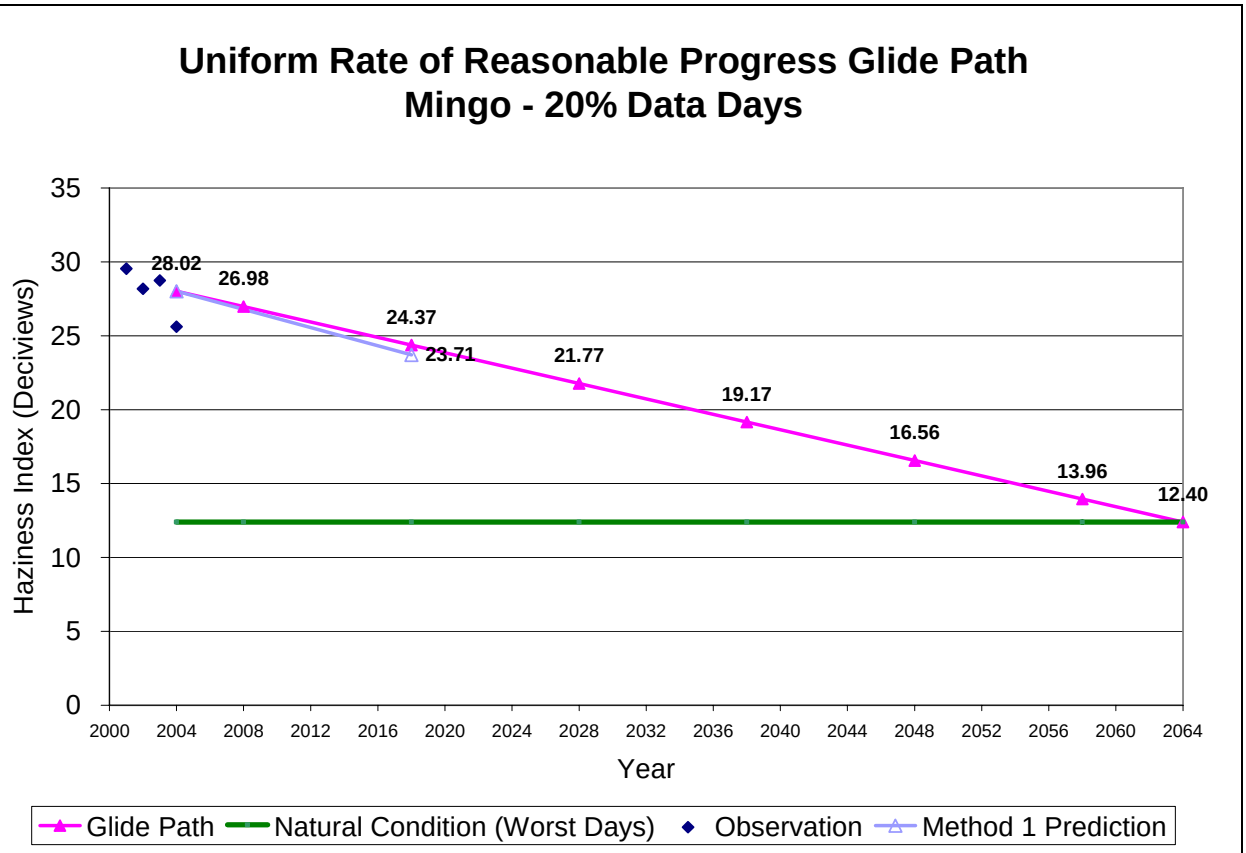

Figure D-7a. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Mingo (MING), Missouri and Worst 20% (W20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

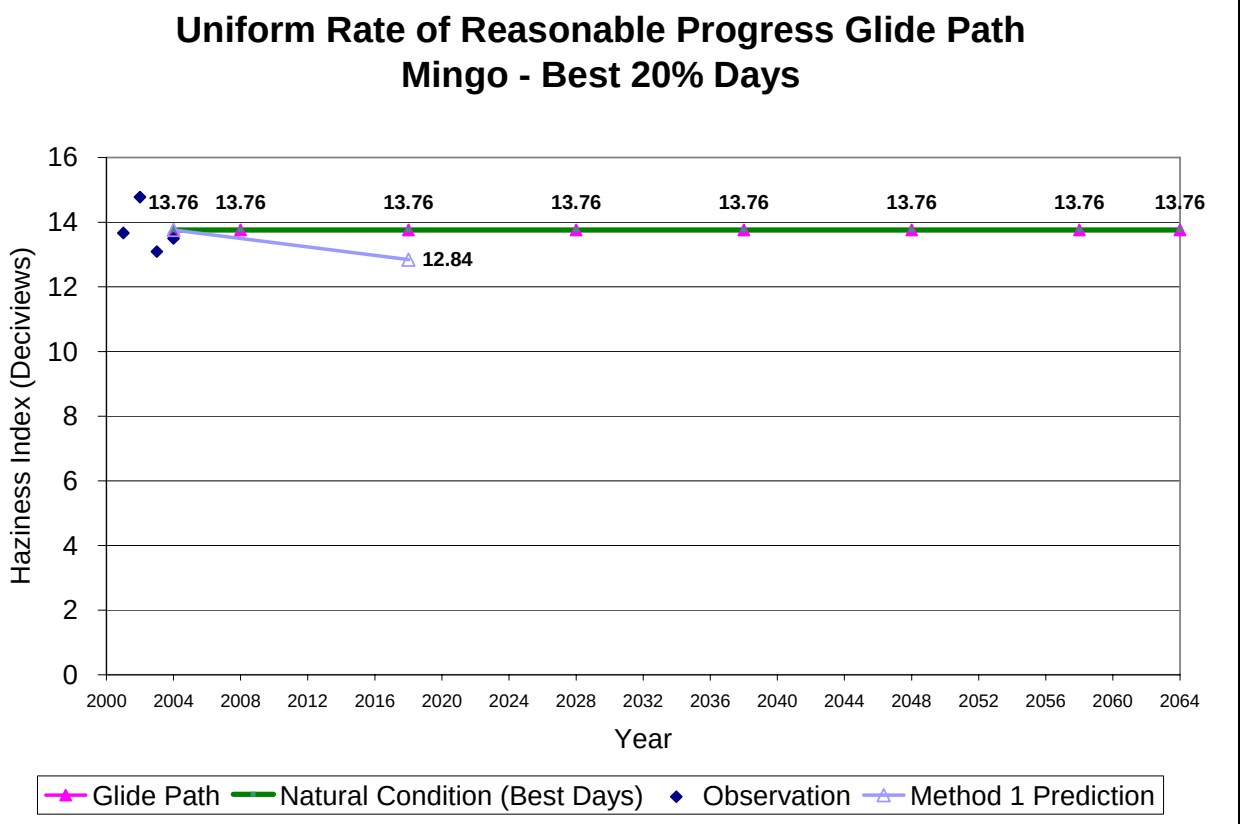

Figure D-7b. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Mingo (MING), Missouri and Best 20% (B20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

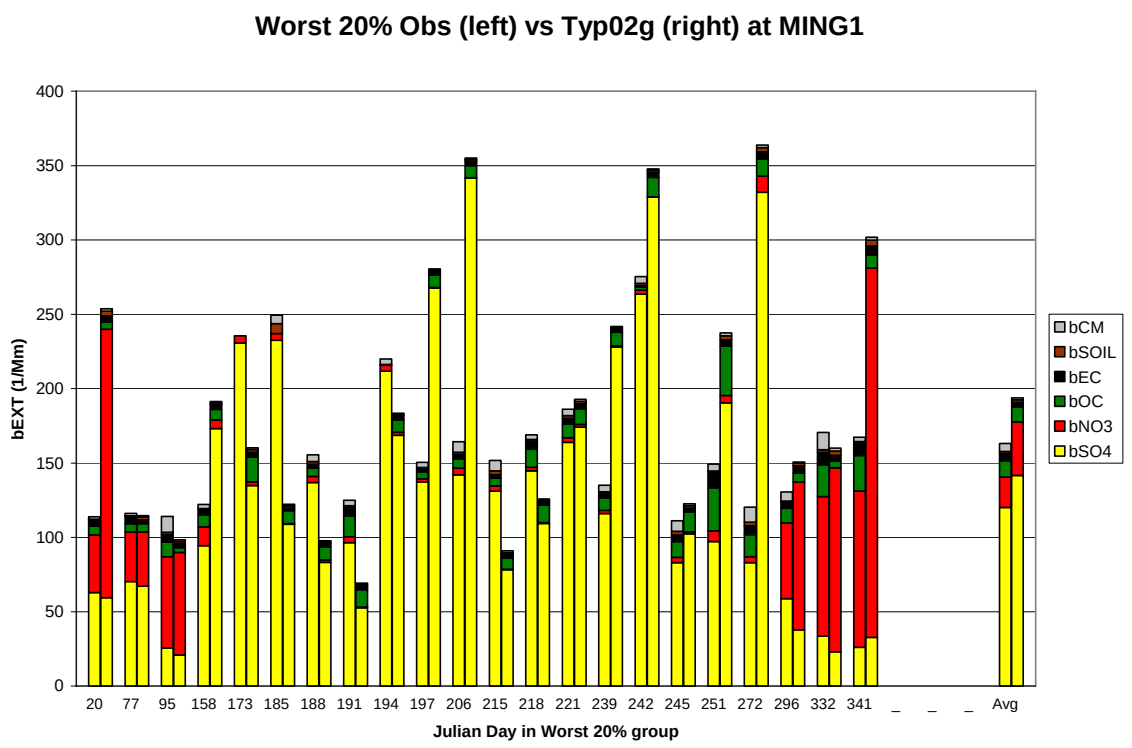

Figure D-7c. Comparison of observed (left) and 2002 Base G modeled (right) daily extinction for Mingo (MING), Missouri and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

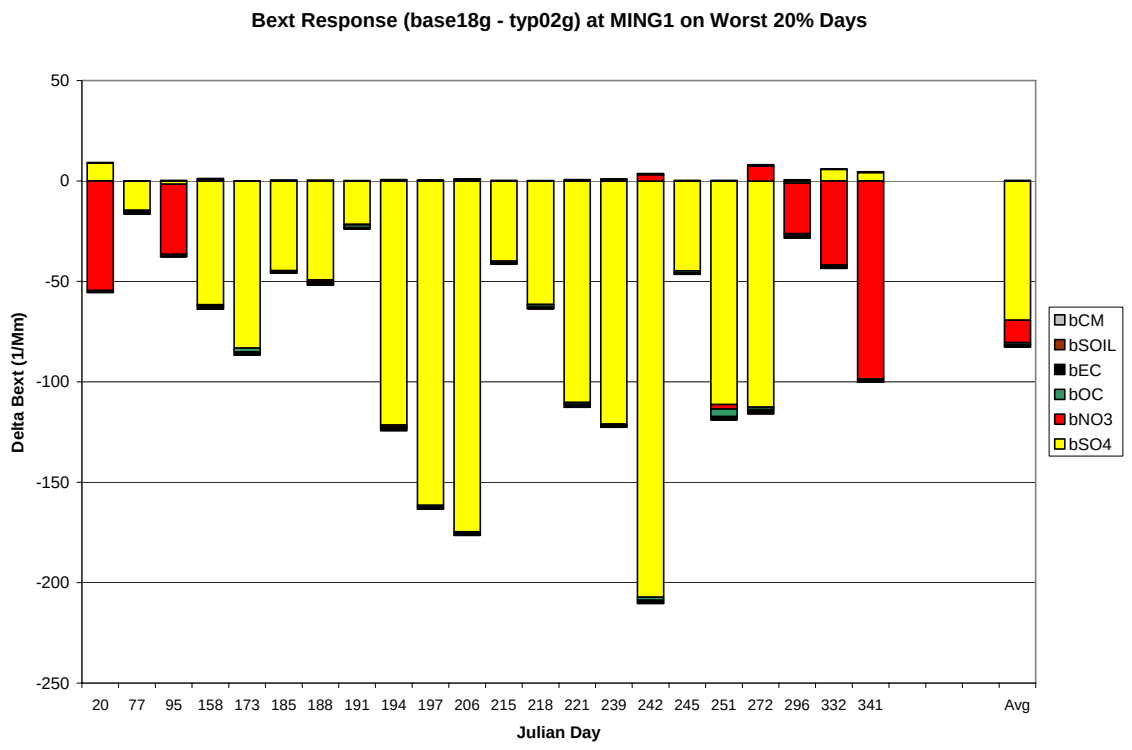

Figure D-7d. Differences in modeled 2002 and 2018 Base G CMAQ results (2018-2002) daily extinction for Mingo (MING), Missouri and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

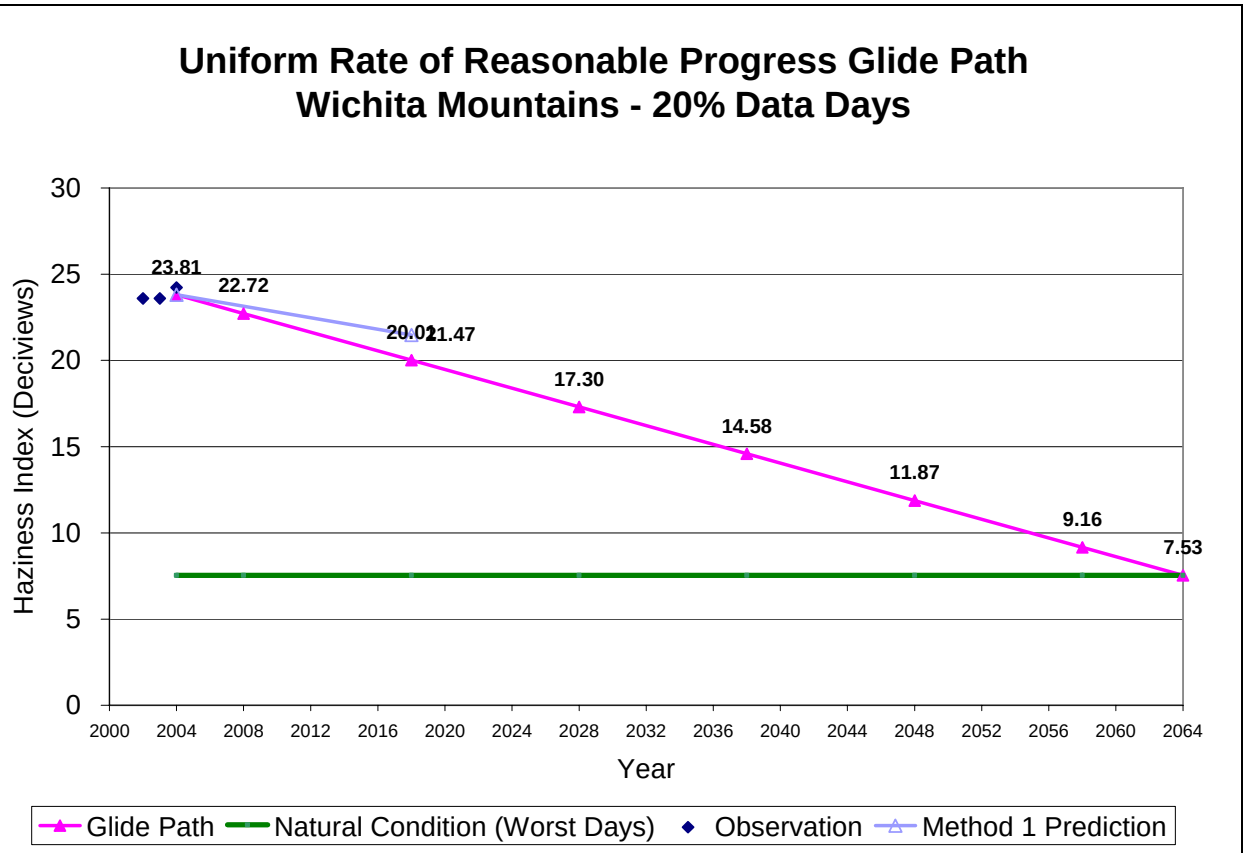

Figure D-8a. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Wichita Mountains (WIMO), Oklahoma and Worst 20% (W20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

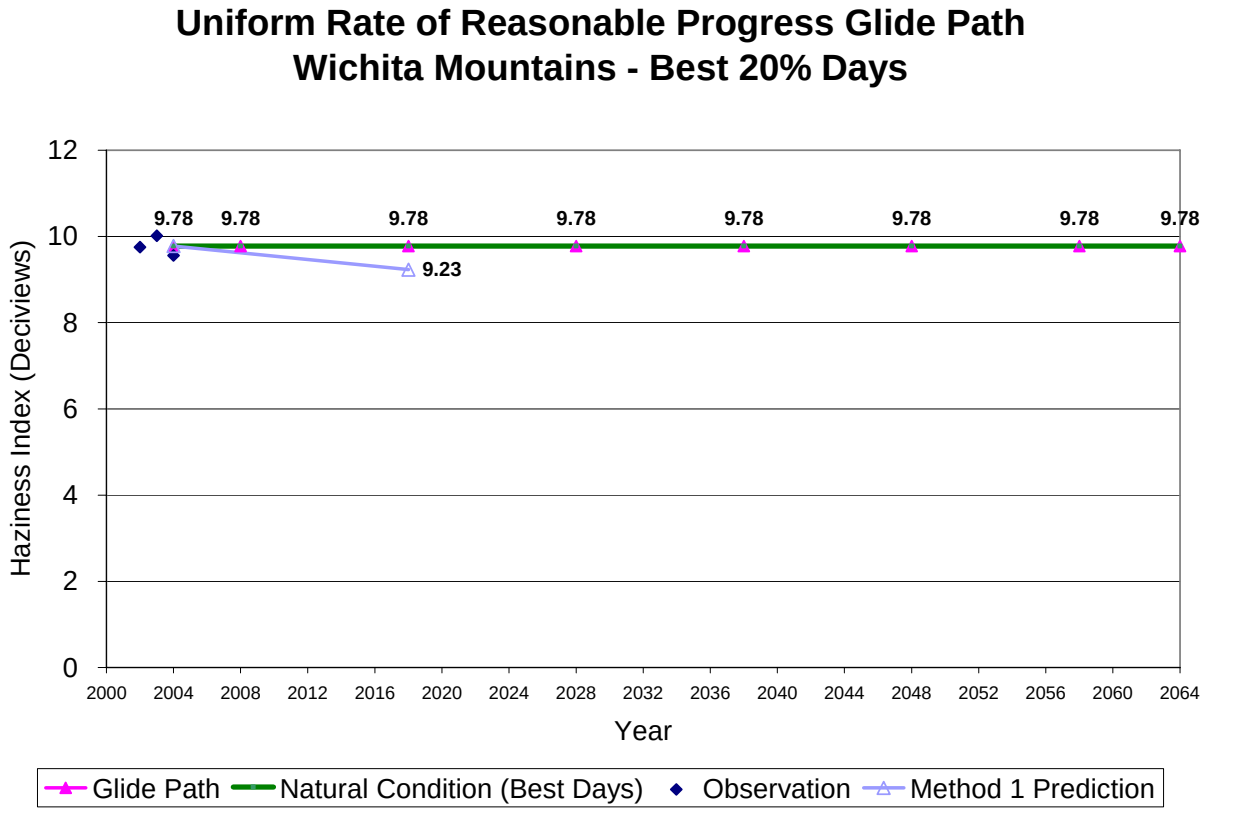

Figure D-8b. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Wichita Mountains (WIMO), Oklahoma and Best 20% (B20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

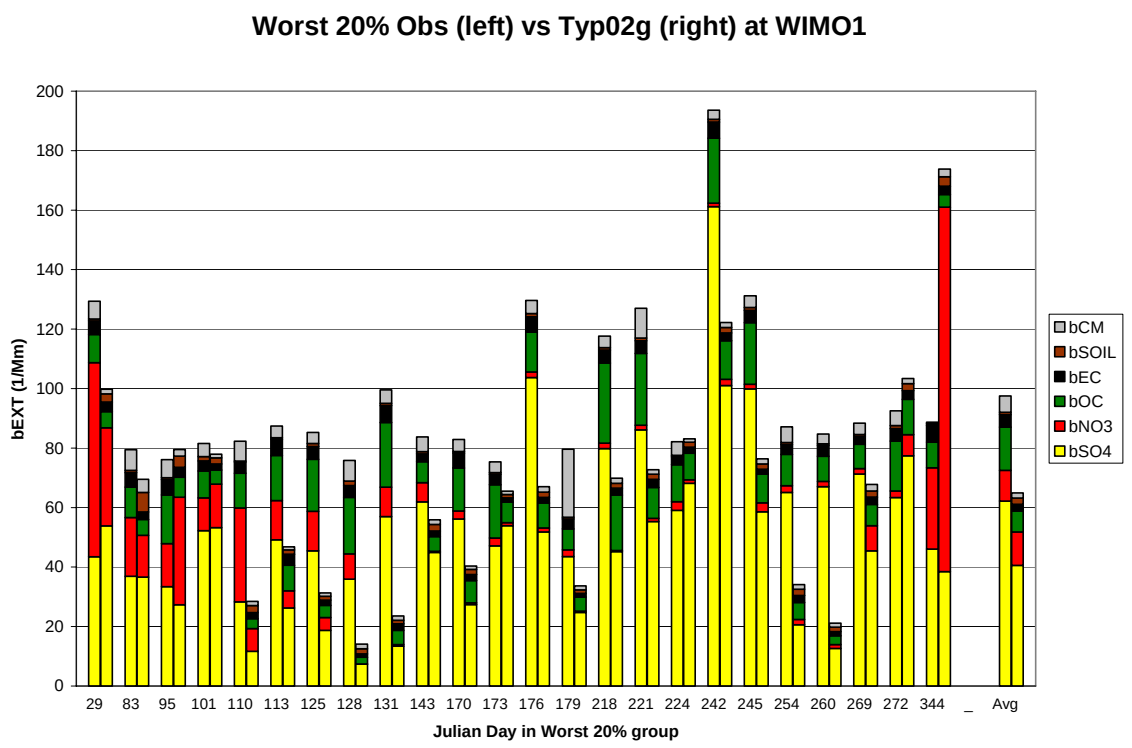

Figure D-8c. Comparison of observed (left) and 2002 Base G modeled (right) daily extinction for Wichita Mountains (WIMO), Oklahoma and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

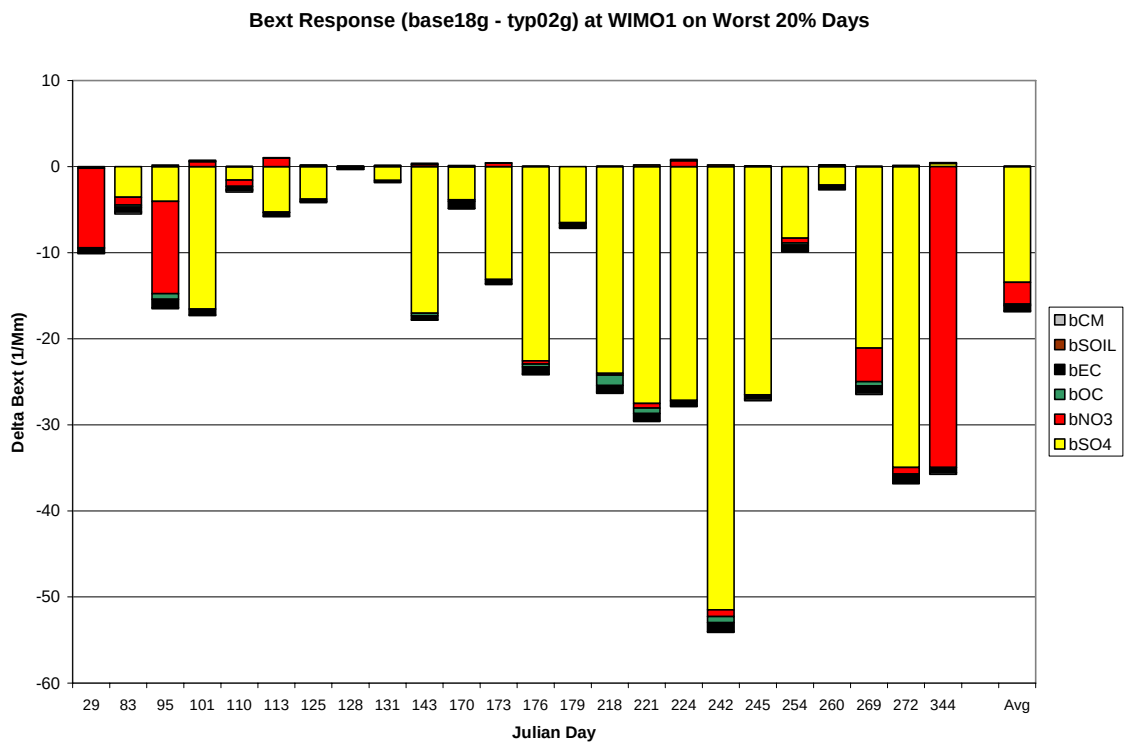

Figure D-8d. Differences in modeled 2002 and 2018 Base G CMAQ results (2018-2002) daily extinction for Wichita Mountains (WIMO), Oklahoma and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

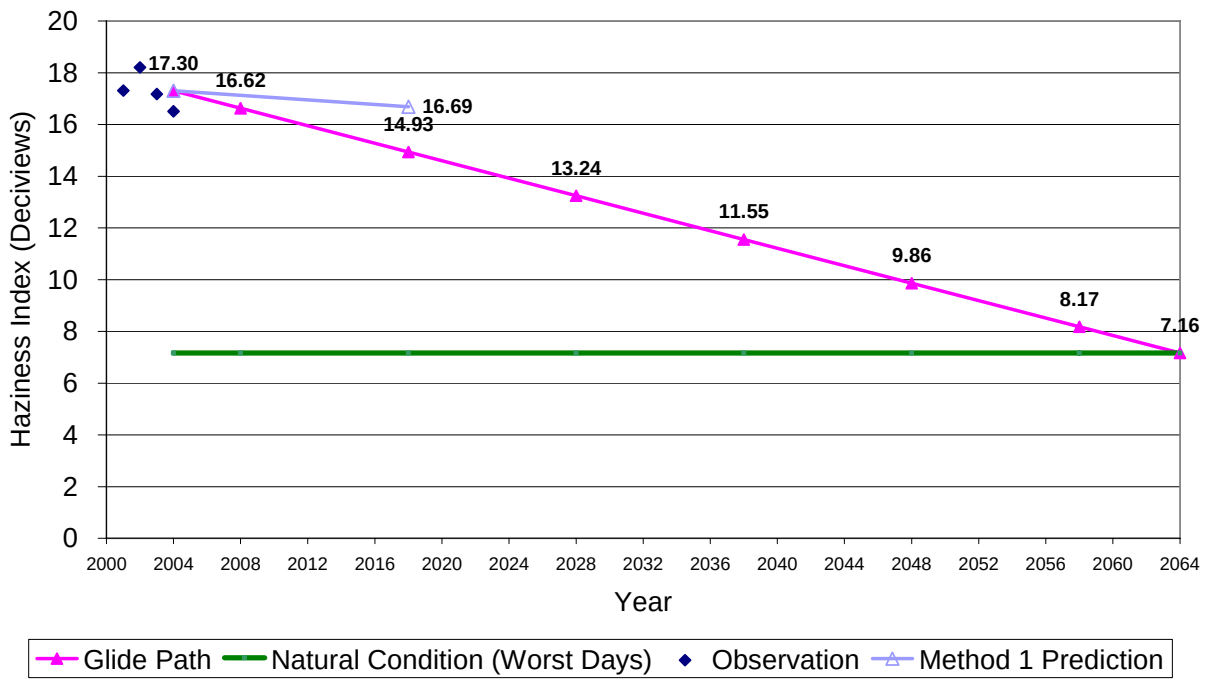

Figure D-9a. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Big Bend (BIBE), Texas and Worst 20% (W20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

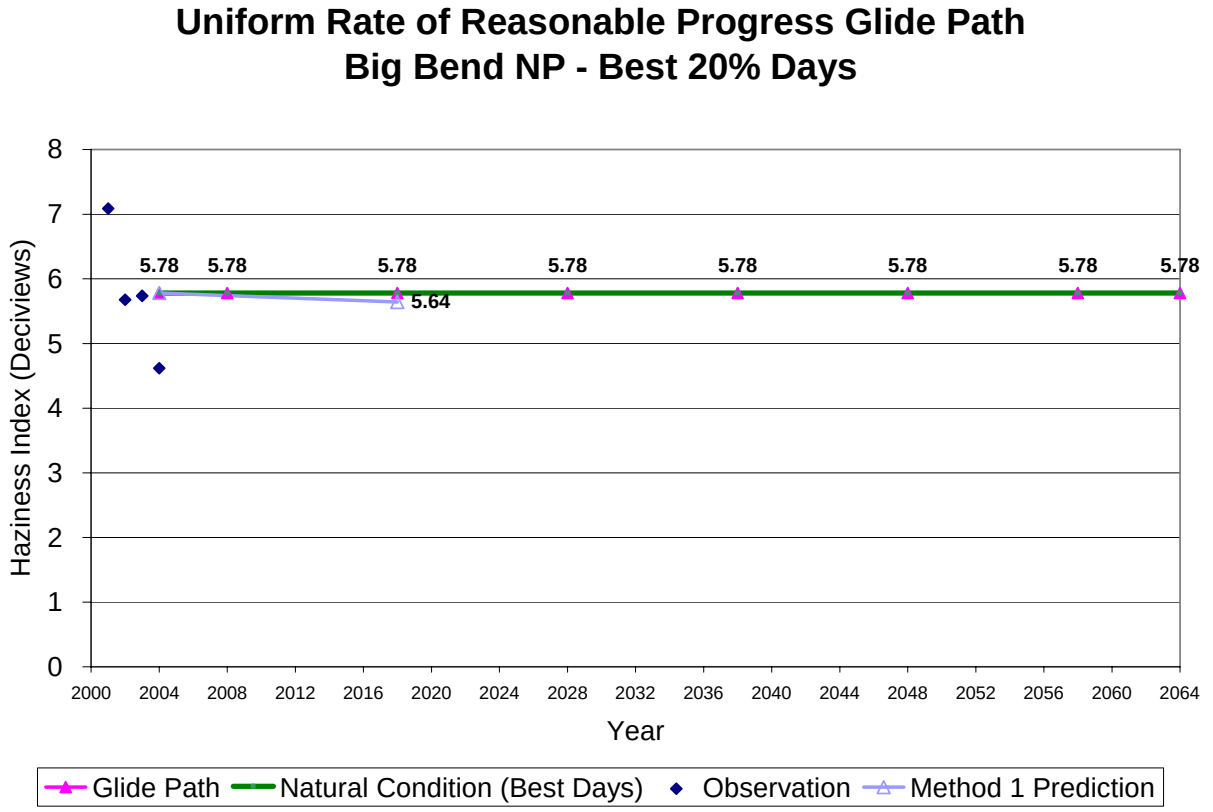

Figure D-9b. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Big Bend (BIBE), Texas and Best 20% (B20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

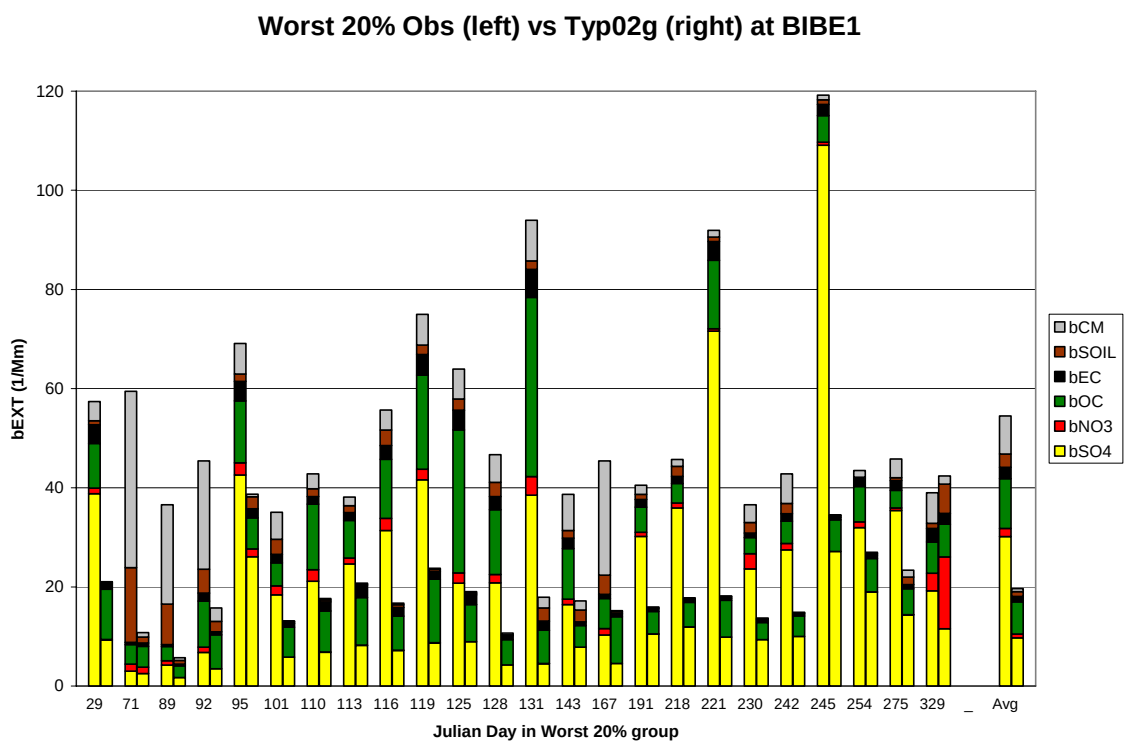

Figure D-9c. Comparison of observed (left) and 2002 Base G modeled (right) daily extinction for Big Bend (BIBE), Texas and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

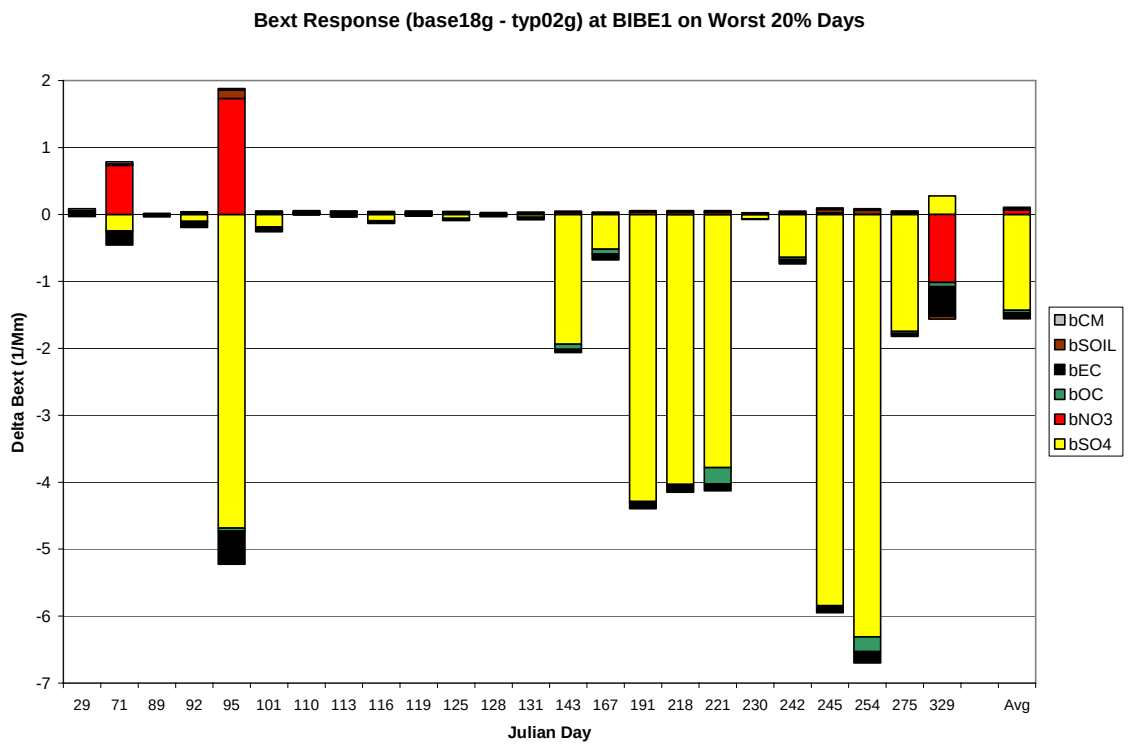

Figure D-9d. Differences in modeled 2002 and 2018 Base G CMAQ results (2018-2002) daily extinction for Big Bend (BIBE), Texas and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

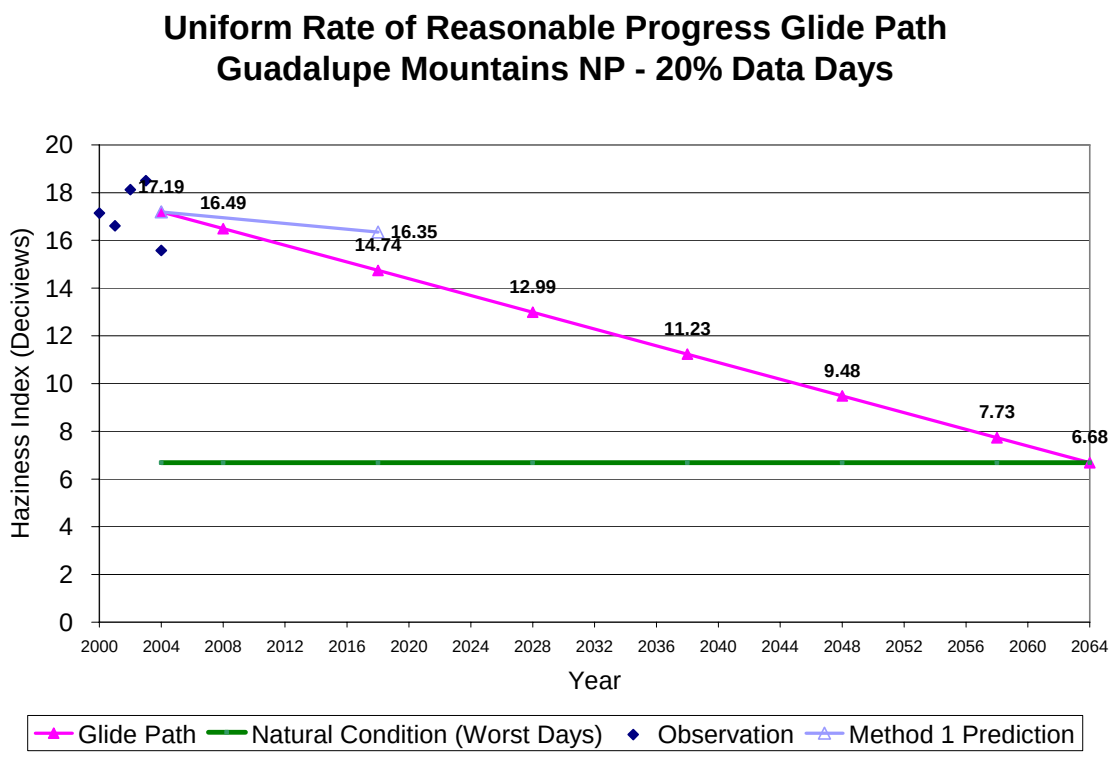

Figure D-10a. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Guadalupe Mountains (GUMO), Texas and Worst 20% (W20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

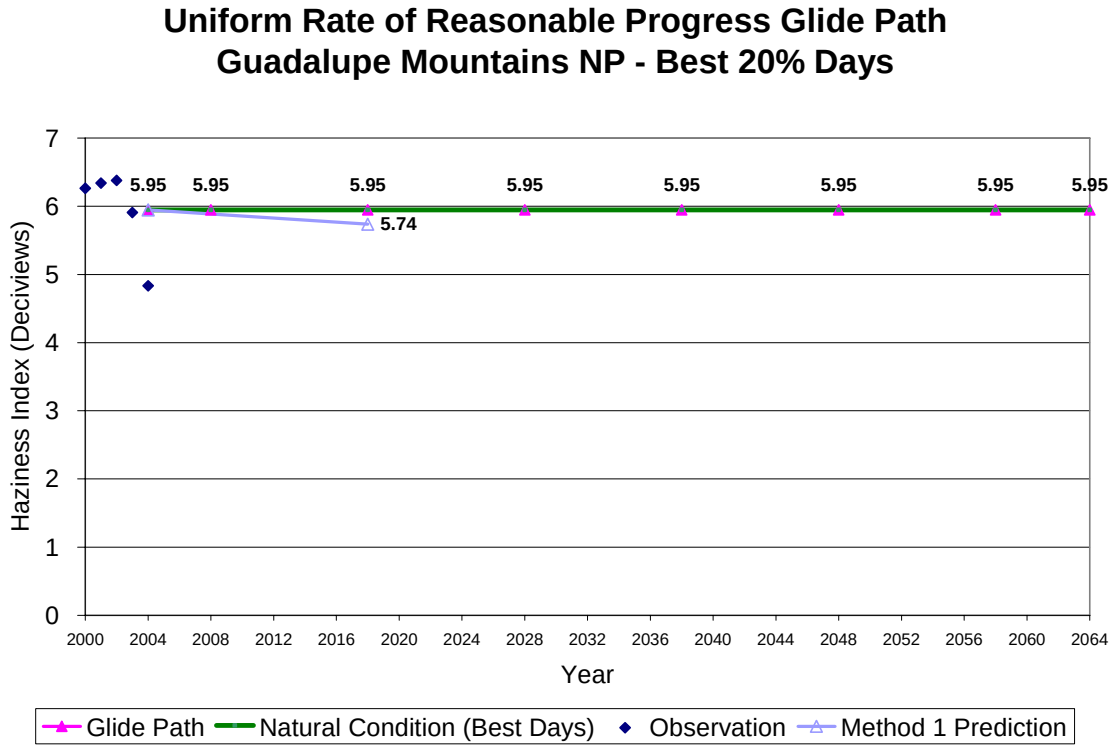

Figure D-10b. 2018 Visibility Projections and 2018 URP Glidepaths in deciview for Guadalupe Mountains (GUMO), Texas and Best 20% (B20%) days using 2002/2018 Base G CMAQ 36 km modeling results.

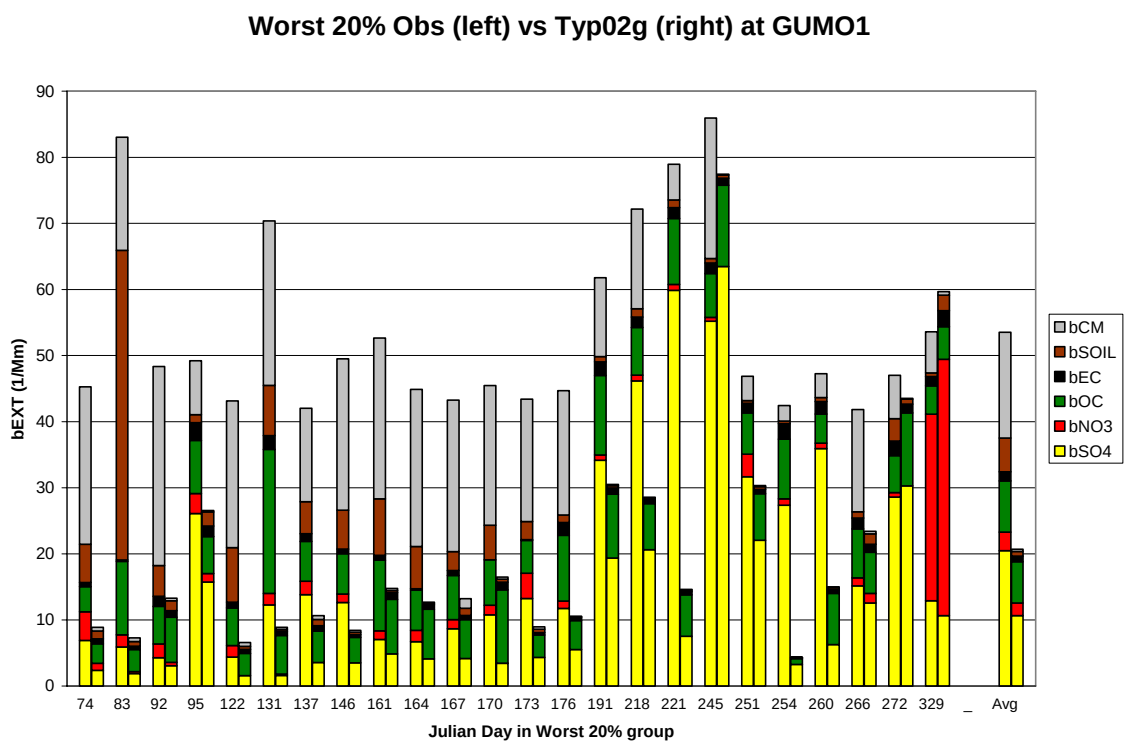

Figure D-10c. Comparison of observed (left) and 2002 Base G modeled (right) daily extinction for Guadalupe Mountains (GUMO), Texas and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

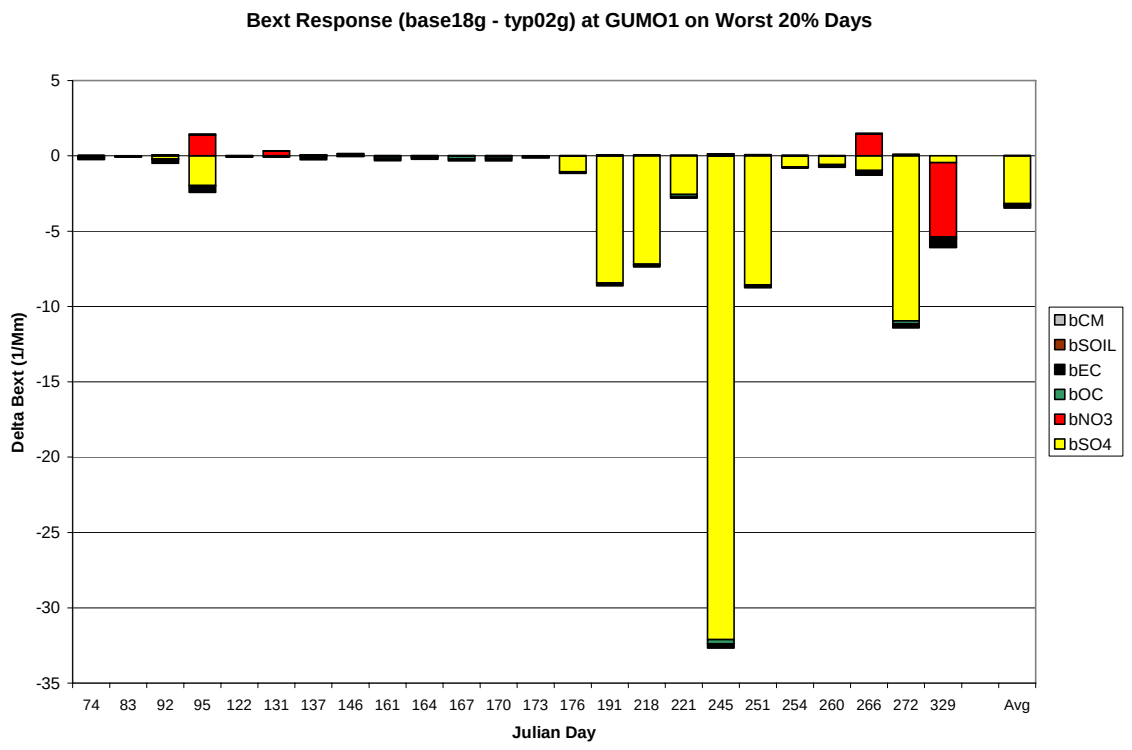

Figure D-10d. Differences in modeled 2002 and 2018 Base G CMAQ results (2018-2002) daily extinction for Guadalupe Mountains (GUMO), Texas and Worst 20% (W20%) days in 2002.

APPENDIX E

CAMx PM Source Apportionment Technology (PSAT) Extinction (Mm^{-1}) Contributions for the 2002 Worst and Best 20 Percent Days at CENRAP Class I Areas

Figure E-1: Caney Creek Wilderness Area (CACR), Arkansas
Figure E-2: Upper Buffalo Wilderness Area (UPBU), Arkansas
Figure E-3: Breton Island Wilderness Area (BRET), Louisiana
Figure E-4: Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Area (BOWA), Minnesota
Figure E-5: Voyageurs National Park (VOYA), Minnesota
Figure E-6: Hercules Glade Wilderness Area (HEGL), Missouri
Figure E-7: Mingo Wilderness Area (MING), Missouri
Figure E-8: Wichita Mountains Wilderness Area (WIMO), Oklahoma
Figure E-9: Big Bend National Park (BIBE), Texas
Figure E-10: Guadalupe Mountains National Park (GUMO), Texas

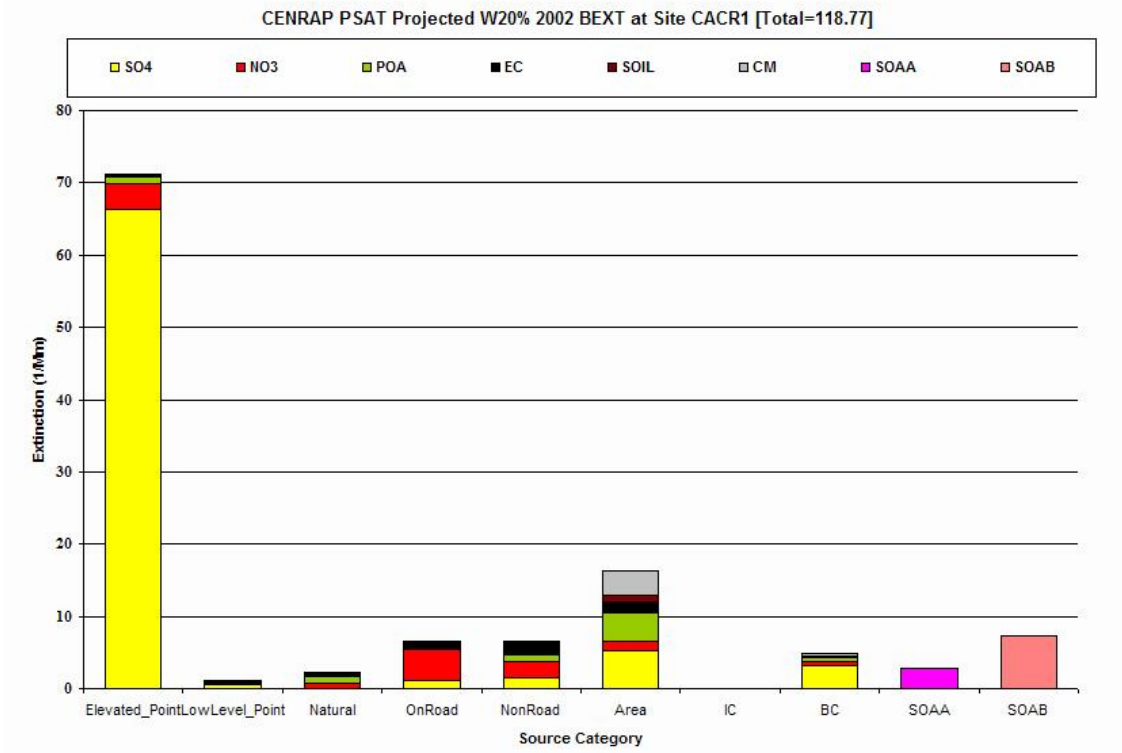

Figure E-1a. PSAT source categories by PM species contributions to the average 2000-2004 Baseline extinction (Mm^{-1}) for the Worst 20% visibility days at Caney Creek (CACR), Arkansas.

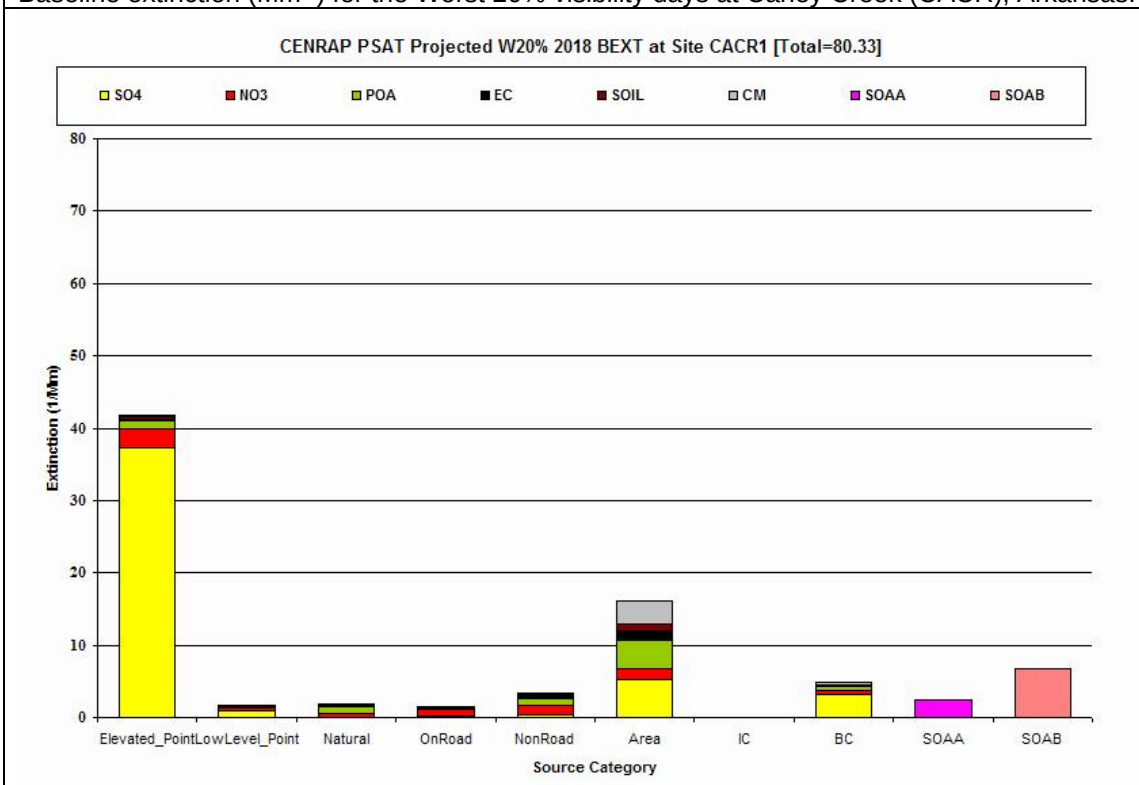

Figure E-1b. PSAT source category by PM species contributions to the average 2018 projected

extinction (Mm^{-1}) for the Worst 20% visibility days at Caney Creek (CACR), Arkansas.

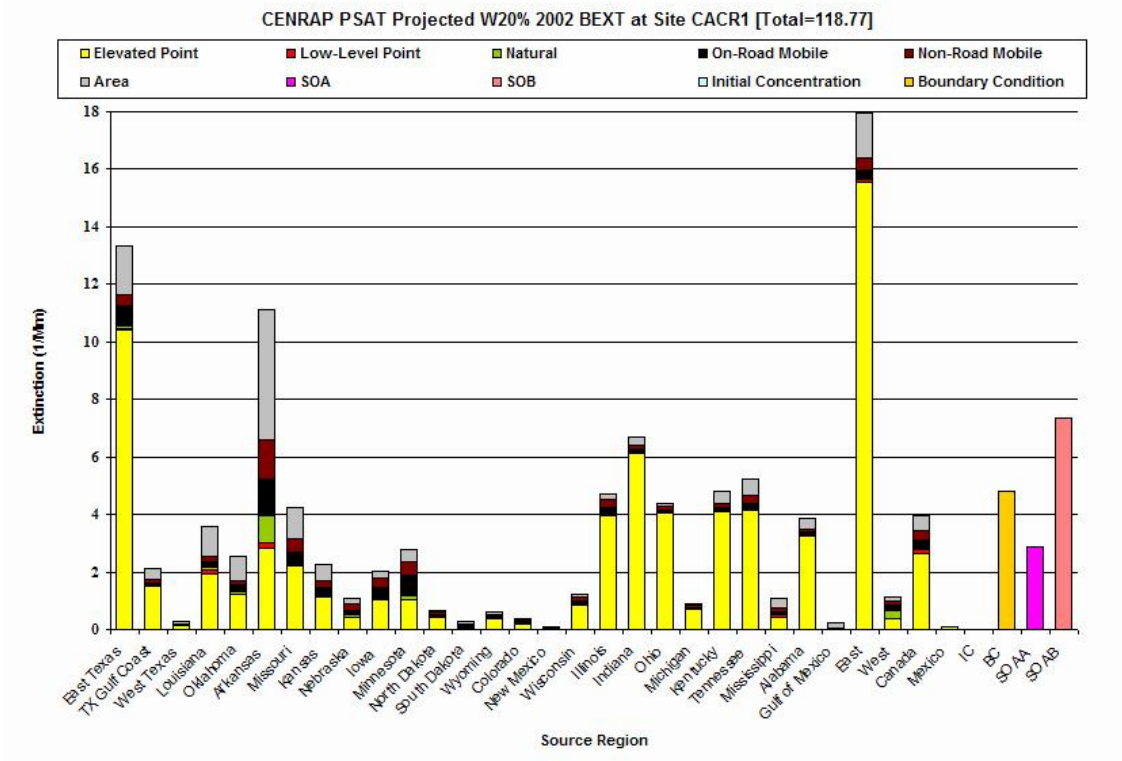

Figure E-1c. PSAT source region by source category contributions to the average 2000-2004 Baseline extinction (Mm^{-1}) for the Worst 20% visibility days at Caney Creek (CACR), Arkansas.

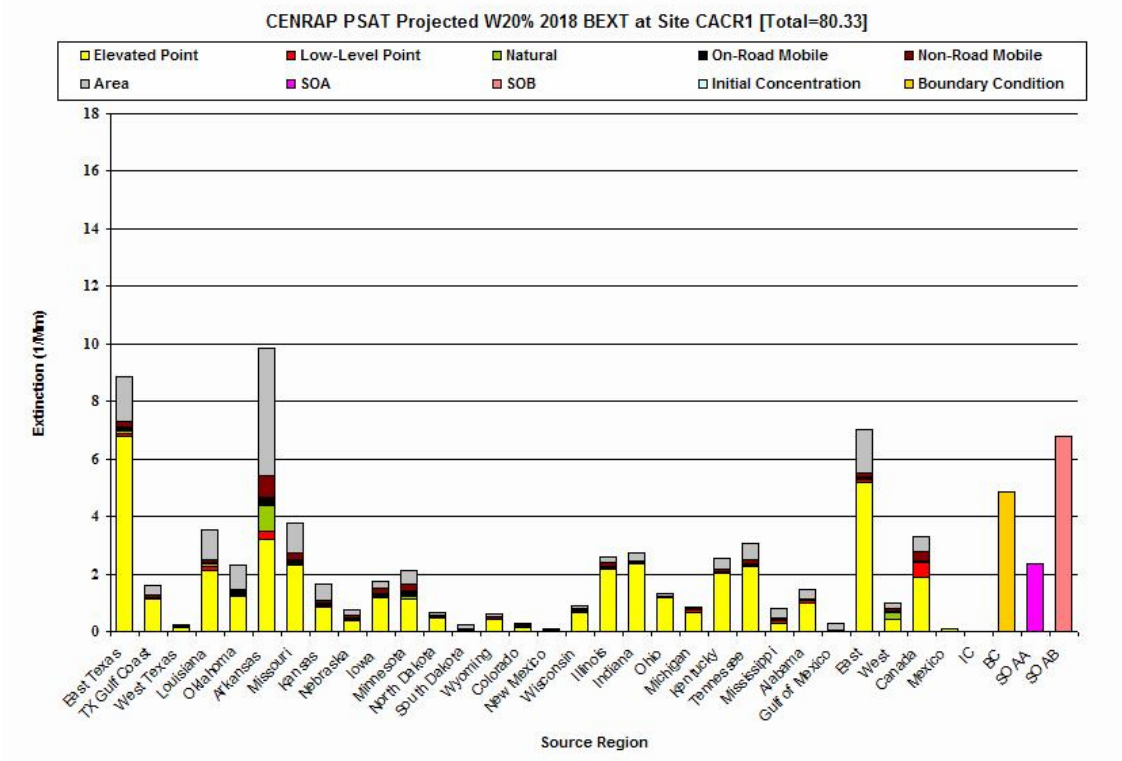

Figure E-1d. PSAT source region by source category contributions to the average 2018 extinction