



Technical Support Document (TSD): Preparation of Emissions Inventories for the 2020 North American Emissions Modeling Platform

Technical Support Document (TSD) Preparation of Emissions Inventories for the 2020 North American
Emissions Modeling Platform

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Acronyms

AADT	Annual average daily traffic
AE6	CMAQ Aerosol Module, version 6, introduced in CMAQ v5.0
AEO	Annual Energy Outlook
AERMOD	American Meteorological Society/Environmental Protection Agency Regulatory Model
AIS	Automated Identification System
APU	Auxiliary power unit
BEIS	Biogenic Emissions Inventory System
BELD	Biogenic Emissions Land use Database
BenMAP	Benefits Mapping and Analysis Program
BPS	Bulk Plant Storage
BSP	Blue Sky Pipeline
BTP	Bulk Terminal (Plant) to Pump
C1C2	Category 1 and 2 commercial marine vessels
C3	Category 3 (commercial marine vessels)
CAMD	EPA's Clean Air Markets Division
CAM_x	Comprehensive Air Quality Model with Extensions
CAP	Criteria Air Pollutant
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CB05	Carbon Bond 2005 chemical mechanism
CB6	Version 6 of the Carbon Bond mechanism
CBM	Coal-bed methane
CDB	County database (input to MOVES model)
CEMS	Continuous Emissions Monitoring System
CISWI	Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incinerators
CMAQ	Community Multiscale Air Quality
CMV	Commercial Marine Vessel
CNG	Compressed natural gas
CO	Carbon monoxide
CONUS	Continental United States
CoST	Control Strategy Tool
CRC	Coordinating Research Council
CSAPR	Cross-State Air Pollution Rule
E0, E10, E85	0%, 10% and 85% Ethanol blend gasoline, respectively
ECA	Emissions Control Area
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
EF	Emission Factor
EGU	Electric Generating Units
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EIS	Emissions Inventory System
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EMFAC	EMission FACtor (California's onroad mobile model)
EPIC	Environmental Policy Integrated Climate modeling system
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration

FCCS	Fuel Characteristic Classification System
FEST-C	Fertilizer Emission Scenario Tool for CMAQ
FF10	Flat File 2010
FINN	Fire Inventory from the National Center for Atmospheric Research
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
HMS	Hazard Mapping System
HPMS	Highway Performance Monitoring System
ICI	Industrial/Commercial/Institutional (boilers and process heaters)
I/M	Inspection and Maintenance
IMO	International Marine Organization
IPM	Integrated Planning Model
LADCO	Lake Michigan Air Directors Consortium
LDV	Light-Duty Vehicle
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MARAMA	Mid-Atlantic Regional Air Management Association
MATS	Mercury and Air Toxics Standards
MCIP	Meteorology-Chemistry Interface Processor
MMS	Minerals Management Service (now known as the Bureau of Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE))
MOVES	Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
MTBE	Methyl tert-butyl ether
MWC	Municipal waste combustor
MY	Model year
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NBAFM	Naphthalene, Benzene, Acetaldehyde, Formaldehyde and Methanol
NCAR	National Center for Atmospheric Research
NEEDS	National Electric Energy Database System
NEI	National Emission Inventory
NESCAUM	Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management
NH₃	Ammonia
NLCD	National Land Cover Database
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NONROAD	OTAQ's model for estimation of nonroad mobile emissions
NO_x	Nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
OHH	Outdoor Hydronic Heater
ONI	Off network idling
OTAQ	EPA's Office of Transportation and Air Quality
ORIS	Office of Regulatory Information System
ORD	EPA's Office of Research and Development
OSAT	Ozone Source Apportionment Technology

pcSOA	Potential combustion Secondary Organic Aerosol
PFC	Portable Fuel Container
PM_{2.5}	Particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns
PM₁₀	Particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns
POA	Primary Organic Aerosol
ppm	Parts per million
ppmv	Parts per million by volume
PSAT	Particulate Matter Source Apportionment Technology
RACT	Reasonably Available Control Technology
RBT	Refinery to Bulk Terminal
RIA	Regulatory Impact Analysis
RICE	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
RWC	Residential Wood Combustion
RPD	Rate-per-vehicle (emission mode used in SMOKE-MOVES)
RPH	Rate-per-hour for hoteling (emission mode used in SMOKE-MOVES)
RPHO	Rate-per-hour for off-network idling (emission mode used in SMOKE-MOVES)
RPP	Rate-per-profile (emission mode used in SMOKE-MOVES)
RPS	Rate-per-start (emission mode used in SMOKE-MOVES)
RPV	Rate-per-vehicle (emission mode used in SMOKE-MOVES)
RVP	Reid Vapor Pressure
SCC	Source Classification Code
SMARTFIRE2	Satellite Mapping Automated Reanalysis Tool for Fire Incident Reconciliation version 2
SMOKE	Sparse Matrix Operator Kernel Emissions
SO₂	Sulfur dioxide
SOA	Secondary Organic Aerosol
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SPDPRO	Hourly Speed Profiles for weekday versus weekend
S/L/T	state, local, and tribal
TAF	Terminal Area Forecast
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TOG	Total Organic Gas
TSD	Technical support document
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VIIRS	Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
VMT	Vehicle miles traveled
VPOP	Vehicle Population
WRAP	Western Regional Air Partnership
WRF	Weather Research and Forecasting Model
2014NEIv2	2014 National Emissions Inventory (NEI), version 2

1 Introduction

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed an air quality modeling platform for air toxics and criteria air pollutants that represents the year 2020. The platform is based on the 2020 National Emissions Inventory (2020 NEI) published in April 2023 (EPA, 2023) along with other data specific to the year 2020. The air quality modeling platform consists of all the emissions inventories and ancillary data files used for emissions modeling, as well as the meteorological, initial condition, and boundary condition files needed to run the air quality model. This document focuses on the emissions modeling component of the 2020 modeling platform, including the emission inventories, the ancillary data files, and the approaches used to transform inventories for use in air quality modeling.

The modeling platform includes all criteria air pollutants and precursors (CAPs), two groups of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) and diesel particulate matter. The first group of HAPs are those explicitly used by the chemical mechanism in the Community Multiscale Air Quality (CMAQ) model (Appel, 2018) for ozone/particulate matter (PM): chlorine (Cl), hydrogen chloride (HCl), naphthalene, benzene, acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, and methanol (the last five are abbreviated as NBAFM in subsequent sections of the document). The second group of HAPs consists of 52 HAPs or HAP groups (such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon groups) that are included in CMAQ for the purposes of air quality modeling for a HAP+CAP platform.

Emissions were prepared for the Community Multiscale Air Quality (CMAQ) model version 5.4,² which was used to model ozone (O₃) particulate matter (PM), and HAPs. CMAQ requires hourly and gridded emissions of the following inventory pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOC), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), ammonia (NH₃), particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns (PM₁₀), and individual component species for particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}). In addition, the Carbon Bond mechanism version 6 (CB6) with chlorine chemistry within CMAQ allows for explicit treatment of the VOC HAPs naphthalene, benzene, acetaldehyde, formaldehyde and methanol (NBAFM), includes anthropogenic HAP emissions of HCl and Cl, and can model additional HAPs as described in Section 3. The short abbreviation for the modeling case name was “2020ha2”, where 2020 is the year modeled, ‘h’ represents that it was based on the 2020 NEI, and ‘a’ represents that it was the first version of a 2020 NEI-based platform. The additional ‘2’ after the ‘ha’ is related to a second run of 2020ha performed with updated versions of some spatial surrogates.

Emissions were also prepared for an air dispersion modeling system: American Meteorological Society/Environmental Protection Agency Regulatory Model (AERMOD) (EPA, 2018). AERMOD was run for 2020 for all NEI HAPs (about 130 more than covered by CMAQ) across all 50 states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in a similar way as was done for the 2018 version of AirToxScreen (EPA, 2022a). This TSD focuses on the CMAQ aspects of the 2020 AirToxScreen modeling platform from which ozone and PM data were also developed for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The effort to create the emission inputs for this study included development of emission inventories to represent emissions during the year of 2020, along with application of emissions modeling tools to convert the inventories into the format and resolution needed by CMAQ and AERMOD.

² CMAQ version 5.4: <https://zenodo.org/record/7218076>. CMAQ is also available from <https://www.epa.gov/cmaq> and the Community Modeling and Analysis System (CMAS) Center at: <https://www.cmascenter.org>.

The emissions modeling platform includes point sources, nonpoint sources, onroad mobile sources, nonroad mobile sources, biogenic emissions and fires for the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. Some platform categories use more disaggregated data than are made available in the NEI. For example, in the platform, onroad mobile source emissions are represented as hourly emissions by vehicle type, fuel type process and road type while the NEI emissions are aggregated to vehicle type/fuel type totals and annual temporal resolution. Emissions used in the CMAQ modeling from Canada are provided by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECC) and Mexico are mostly provided by SEMARNAT and are not part of the NEI. Year-specific emissions were used for fires, biogenic sources, fertilizer, point sources, and onroad and nonroad mobile sources. Where available, continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) data were used for electric generating unit (EGU) emissions.

The primary emissions modeling tool used to create the CMAQ model-ready emissions was the Sparse Matrix Operator Kernel Emissions (SMOKE) modeling system. SMOKE version 4.9 was used to create CMAQ-ready emissions files for a 12-km grid covering the continental U.S. and also for grids covering Alaska, Hawaii, and the area around Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Additional information about SMOKE is available from <http://www.cmascenter.org/smoke>.

The gridded meteorological model used to provide input data for the emissions modeling was developed using the Weather Research and Forecasting Model (WRF, <https://ral.ucar.edu/solutions/products/weather-research-and-forecasting-model-wrf>) version 4.1.1, Advanced Research WRF core (Skamarock, et al., 2008). The WRF Model is a mesoscale numerical weather prediction system developed for both operational forecasting and atmospheric research applications. The WRF was run for 2020 over a domain covering the continental U.S. at a 12km resolution with 35 vertical layers, and also for domains covering Alaska, Hawaii, and the area around Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The run for this platform included high resolution sea surface temperature data from the Group for High Resolution Sea Surface Temperature (GHR SST) (see <https://www.ghrsst.org/>) and is given the EPA meteorological case abbreviation "20k." The full case abbreviation includes this suffix following the emissions portion of the case name to fully specify the abbreviation of the case as "2020ha2_cb6_20k."

In support of AirToxScreen, CMAQ and AERMOD were run with the prepared emissions for each of the four modeling domains. CMAQ outputs provide the overall mass, chemistry and formation for specific hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) formed secondarily in the atmosphere (e.g., formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, and acrolein), whereas AERMOD provides spatial granularity and more detailed source attribution. CMAQ also provided the biogenic and fire concentrations, as these sources were not run in AERMOD. Special steps were taken to estimate secondary HAPs, fire and biogenic emissions in these areas. The outputs from CMAQ and AERMOD were combined to provide spatially refined concentration estimates for HAPs, from which estimates of cancer and non-cancer risk were derived. Data files and summaries for this platform are available from this section of the air emissions modeling website <https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-modeling/2020-emissions-modeling-platform>.

This document contains four additional sections. Section 2 describes the emission inventories input to SMOKE. Section 3 describes the emissions modeling and the ancillary files used to process the emission inventories into air quality model-ready inputs. Data summaries are provided in Section 4, and Section 5 provides references.

2 Emissions Inventories and Approaches

This section describes the emissions inventories created for input to SMOKE, which are based on the April 2023 version of the 2020 NEI. The NEI includes five main data categories: a) nonpoint sources; b) point sources; c) nonroad mobile sources; d) onroad mobile sources; and e) fires. For CAPs, the NEI data are largely compiled from data submitted by state, local and tribal (S/L/T) agencies. HAP emissions data are often augmented by EPA when they are not voluntarily submitted to the NEI by S/L/T agencies. The NEI was compiled using the Emissions Inventory System (EIS). EIS collects and stores facility inventory and emissions data for the NEI and includes hundreds of automated QA checks to improve data quality, and it also supports release point (stack) coordinates separately from facility coordinates. EPA collaboration with S/L/T agencies helped prevent duplication between point and nonpoint source categories such as industrial boilers. The 2020 NEI Technical Support Document describes in detail the development of the 2020 emission inventories and is available at <https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/2020-national-emissions-inventory-nei-technical-support-document-tsd> (EPA, 2023).

A full set of emissions for all source categories is developed for the NEI every three years, with 2020 being the most recent year represented with a full “triennial” NEI. S/L/T agencies are required to submit all applicable point sources to the NEI in triennial years, including the year 2020. Because all applicable point sources were submitted for 2020, it was not necessary to pull forward unsubmitted sources from another NEI year, as was done for interim years such as 2018 and 2019. The SMARTFIRE2 system and the BlueSky Pipeline (<https://github.com/pnwairfire/bluesky>) emissions modeling system were used to develop year 2020 fire emissions. SMARTFIRE2 categorizes all fires as either prescribed burning or wildfire, and the BlueSky Pipeline system includes fuel loading, consumption and emission factor estimates for both types of fires. Onroad and nonroad mobile source emissions were developed for this project for the year 2020 by running MOVES3 (<https://www.epa.gov/moves>).

With the exception of onroad and fire emissions, Canadian emissions were provided by Environment Canada and Climate Change (ECCC) for the year 2020. For Mexico, inventories from the 2019 emissions modeling platform (EPA, 2022b) were used as the starting point. Adjustments were made to the Canadian and Mexican emissions to account for the impacts of the COVID pandemic.

The emissions modeling process was performed using SMOKE v4.9. Through this process, the emissions inventories were apportioned into the grid cells used by CMAQ and temporally allocated into hourly values. In addition, the pollutants in the inventories (e.g., NO_x, PM and VOC) were split into the chemical species needed by CMAQ. For the purposes of preparing the CMAQ-ready emissions, the NEI emissions inventories by data category were split into emissions modeling platform “sectors”; and emissions from sources other than the NEI are added, such as the Canadian, Mexican, and offshore inventories. Emissions within the emissions modeling platform were separated into sectors for groups of related emissions source categories that were run through the appropriate SMOKE programs, except the final merge, independently from emissions categories in the other sectors. The final merge program called Mrggrid combined low-level sector-specific gridded, speciated and temporalized emissions to create the final CMAQ-ready emissions inputs. For biogenic and fertilizer emissions, the CMAQ model allows for these emissions to be included in the CMAQ-ready emissions inputs, or to be computed within CMAQ itself (the “inline” option). This study used the option to compute biogenic emissions within the model and the CMAQ bidirectional ammonia process to compute the fertilizer emissions.

Table 2-1 presents the sectors in the emissions modeling platform used to develop the year 2020 emissions for this project. The sector abbreviations are provided in italics; these abbreviations are used in the SMOKE modeling scripts, the inventory file names, and throughout the remainder of this section.

Table 2-1. Platform sectors used in the Emissions Modeling Process

Platform Sector: <i>abbreviation</i>	NEI Data Category	Description and resolution of the data input to SMOKE
EGU units: <i>Ptegu</i>	Point	2020 NEI point source EGUs, replaced with hourly Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS) values for NO _x and SO ₂ , and the remaining pollutants temporally allocated according to CEMS heat input where the units are matched to the NEI. Emissions for all sources not matched to CEMS data come from 2020 NEI point inventory. Annual resolution for sources not matched to CEMS data, hourly for CEMS sources. EGUs closed in 2020 are not part of the inventory.
Point source oil and gas: <i>pt_oilgas</i>	Point	2020 NEI point sources that include oil and gas production emissions processes for facilities with North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes related to Oil and Gas Extraction, Natural Gas Distribution, Drilling Oil and Gas Wells, Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations, Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil, and Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas. Includes U.S. offshore oil production.
Aircraft and ground support equipment: <i>airports</i>	Point	2020 NEI point source emissions from airports, including aircraft and airport ground support emissions. Annual resolution.
Remaining non-EGU point: <i>Ptnonipm</i>	Point	All 2020 NEI point source records not matched to the airports, ptegu, or pt_oilgas sectors. Includes 2020 NEI rail yard emissions. Annual resolution.
Livestock: <i>Livestock</i>	Nonpoint	2020 NEI nonpoint livestock emissions. Livestock includes ammonia and other pollutants (except PM _{2.5}). County and annual resolution.
Agricultural Fertilizer: <i>fertilizer</i>	Nonpoint	2020 agricultural fertilizer ammonia emissions computed inline within CMAQ.
Area fugitive dust: <i>afdust_adj</i>	Nonpoint	PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} fugitive dust sources from the 2020 NEI nonpoint inventory; including building construction, road construction, agricultural dust, and paved and unpaved road dust. The emissions modeling system applies a transport fraction reduction and a zero-out based on 2020 gridded hourly meteorology (precipitation and snow/ice cover). Emissions are county and annual resolution.

Platform Sector: <i>abbreviation</i>	NEI Data Category	Description and resolution of the data input to SMOKE
Biogenic: <i>Beis</i>	Nonpoint	Year 2020 emissions from biogenic sources. These were left out of the CMAQ-ready merged emissions, in favor of inline biogenic emissions produced during the CMAQ model run itself. Version 4 of the Biogenic Emissions Inventory System (BEIS) was used with Version 6 of the Biogenic Emissions Landuse Database (BELD6). Therefore, the biogenic emissions used here are similar to the 2020 NEI biogenic emissions, but not exactly the same.
Category 1, 2 CMV: <i>cmv_c1c2</i>	Nonpoint	2020 NEI Category 1 (C1) and Category 2 (C2), commercial marine vessel (CMV) emissions based on Automatic Identification System (AIS) data. Point and hourly resolution.
Category 3 CMV: <i>cmv_c3</i>	Nonpoint	2020 NEI Category 3 (C3) commercial marine vessel (CMV) emissions based on AIS data. Point and hourly resolution.
Locomotives : <i>Rail</i>	Nonpoint	Line haul rail locomotives emissions from 2020 NEI. County and annual resolution.
Nonpoint source oil and gas: <i>np_oilgas</i>	Nonpoint	Nonpoint 2020 NEI sources from oil and gas-related processes. County and annual resolution.
Residential Wood Combustion: <i>Rwc</i>	Nonpoint	2020 NEI nonpoint sources with residential wood combustion (RWC) processes. County and annual resolution.
Solvents: <i>np_solvents</i>	Nonpoint	Emissions of solvents from the 2020 NEI (Seltzer, 2021). Includes household cleaners, personal care products, adhesives, architectural and aerosol coatings, printing inks, and pesticides. Annual and county resolution.
Remaining nonpoint: <i>Nonpt</i>	Nonpoint	2020 NEI nonpoint sources not included in other platform sectors. County and annual resolution.
Nonroad: <i>Nonroad</i>	Nonroad	2020 NEI nonroad equipment emissions developed with MOVES3, including the updates made to spatial apportionment that were developed with the 2016v1 platform. MOVES3 was used for all states except California, which submitted their own emissions for the 2020 NEI. County and monthly resolution.
Onroad: <i>Onroad</i>	Onroad	Onroad mobile source gasoline and diesel vehicles from parking lots and moving vehicles from 2020 NEI. Includes the following emission processes: exhaust, extended idle, auxiliary power units, evaporative, permeation, refueling, vehicle starts, off network idling, long-haul truck hoteling, and brake and tire wear. MOVES3 was run for 2020 to generate emission factors.
Onroad California: <i>onroad_ca_adj</i>	Onroad	California-provided 2020 CAP and HAP (VOCs and metals) onroad mobile source gasoline and diesel vehicles from parking lots and moving vehicles based on Emission Factor (EMFAC), gridded and temporalized based on outputs from MOVES3. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) emissions are based on MOVES3.

Platform Sector: <i>abbreviation</i>	NEI Data Category	Description and resolution of the data input to SMOKE
Point source agricultural fires: <i>ptagfire</i>	Nonpoint	Agricultural fire sources for 2020 developed by EPA as point and day-specific emissions. ³ Only EPA-developed ag. fire data are used in this study, thus 2020 NEI state submissions are not included. Agricultural fires are in the nonpoint data category of the NEI, but in the modeling platform, they are treated as day-specific point sources. Updated HAP-augmentation factors were applied.
Point source prescribed fires: <i>ptfire-rx</i>	Nonpoint	Point source day-specific prescribed fires for 2020 NEI computed using SMARTFIRE 2 and BlueSky Pipeline. The <i>ptfire</i> emissions were run as two separate sectors: <i>ptfire-rx</i> (prescribed, including Flint Hills / grasslands) and <i>ptfire-wild</i> .
Point source wildfires: <i>ptfire-wild</i>	Nonpoint	Point source day-specific wildfires for 2020 NEI computed using SMARTFIRE 2 and BlueSky Pipeline.
Non-US. Fires: <i>ptfire_othna</i>	N/A	Point source day-specific wildfires and agricultural fires outside of the U.S. for 2020. Canadian fires for May through December are provided by ECCC. All other fire emissions, including Canadian emissions from January through April, as well as Mexico, Caribbean, Central American, and other international fires, are from v2.5 of the Fire INventory (FINN) from National Center for Atmospheric Research (Wiedinmyer, C., 2023).
Canada Area Fugitive dust sources: <i>canada_afdust</i>	N/A	Area fugitive dust sources from ECCC for 2020 with transport fraction and snow/ice adjustments based on 2020 meteorological data. Annual and province resolution.
Canada Point Fugitive dust sources: <i>canada_ptdust</i>	N/A	2020 point source fugitive dust sources from ECCC with transport fraction and snow/ice adjustments based on 2020 meteorological data. Monthly and province resolution.
Canada and Mexico stationary point sources: <i>canmex_point</i>	N/A	Canada and Mexico point source emissions not included in other sectors. Canada point sources for 2020 were provided by ECCC and Mexico point source emissions for 2016 were provided by SEMARNAT. Mexico sources were projected from 2019ge (EPA, 2022b) with COVID adjustments applied. Canada monthly temporalization adjusted for COVID. Annual and monthly resolution.
Canada and Mexico agricultural sources: <i>canmex_ag</i>		Canada and Mexico agricultural emissions. Canada point sources for 2020 were provided by ECCC and Mexico emissions for 2016 were provided by SEMARNAT and adjusted to 2019. COVID adjustments were not applied to the ag sector. Annual resolution.

³ Only EPA-developed agricultural fire data were included in this study; data submitted by states to the NEI were excluded.

Platform Sector: <i>abbreviation</i>	NEI Data Category	Description and resolution of the data input to SMOKE
Canada low-level oil and gas sources: <i>canada_og2D</i>		2020 Canada emissions from upstream oil and gas. This sector contains the portion of oil and gas emissions which are not subject to plume rise. The rest of the 2020 Canada oil and gas emissions are in the <i>canmex_point</i> sector. Provided by ECCC with COVID-adjusted monthly temporalization. Monthly resolution.
Canada and Mexico nonpoint and nonroad sources: <i>canmex_area</i>	N/A	2020 Canada and Mexico nonpoint source emissions not included in other sectors. Canada: ECCC provided a 2020 inventory and surrogates. Mexico: applied COVID adjustments to 2019ge. Monthly temporalization adjusted for COVID.
Canada onroad sources: <i>canada_onroad</i>	N/A	Canada onroad emissions. 2020 Canada inventory provided by ECCC and processed using updated surrogates. COVID impacts applied to monthly profiles (not to annual totals). Province and monthly resolution.
Mexico onroad sources: <i>mexico_onroad</i>	N/A	Mexico onroad emissions. 2020 MOVES-Mexico with COVID adjustments applied. Municipio and monthly resolution.

Ocean chlorine emissions were also merged in with the above sectors. The ocean chlorine gas emission estimates are based on the build-up of molecular chlorine (Cl₂) concentrations in oceanic air masses (Bullock and Brehme, 2002). Ocean chlorine data at 12 km resolution were available from earlier studies and were not modified other than the name “CHLORINE” was changed to “CL2” because that is the name required by the CMAQ model.

The emission inventories in SMOKE input formats for the platform are available from EPA’s Air Emissions Modeling website: <https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-modeling/2020-emissions-modeling-platform>. The platform informational text file indicates the particular zipped files associated with each platform sector. Some emissions data summaries are available with the data files for the 2020 platform. The types of reports include state summaries of inventory pollutants and model species by modeling platform sector and county annual totals by modeling platform sector.

2.1 Point sources (*ptegu, pt_oilgas, ptnonipm, airports*)

Point sources are sources of emissions for which specific geographic coordinates (e.g., latitude/longitude) are specified, as in the case of an individual facility. A facility may have multiple emission release points that may be characterized as units such as boilers, reactors, spray booths, kilns, etc. A unit may have multiple processes (e.g., a boiler that sometimes burns residual oil and sometimes burns natural gas). With a couple of minor exceptions, this section describes only NEI point sources within the contiguous U.S. The offshore oil platform (*pt_oilgas* sector) and CMV emissions (*cmv_c1c2* and *cmv_c3* sectors) are processed by SMOKE as point source inventories and are discussed later in this section. A complete NEI is developed every three years. At the time of this writing, 2020 is the most recently finished complete NEI. A comprehensive description about the development of the 2020 NEI is available in the 2020 NEI TSD (EPA, 2023). Point inventories are also available in EIS for non-triennial NEI years such as 2019 and 2021. In the interim year point inventories, states are required to update large sources with the emissions that occurred in that year, while sources not updated by states for the

interim year were either carried forward from the most recent triennial NEI or marked as closed and removed.

In preparation for modeling, the complete set of point sources in the NEI was exported from EIS for the year 2020 into the Flat File 2010 (FF10) format that is compatible with SMOKE (see <https://cmascenter.org/smoke/documentation/4.9/html/ch06s02s08.html>) and was then split into several sectors for modeling. For both flat files, sources without specific locations (i.e., the FIPS code ends in 777) were dropped and inventories for the other point source sectors were created from the remaining point sources. The point sectors are: EGUs (ptegu), point source oil and gas extraction-related sources (pt_oilgas), airport emissions (airports), and the remaining non-EGUs (ptnonipm). The EGU emissions were split out from the other sources to facilitate the use of distinct SMOKE temporal processing and future-year projection techniques. The oil and gas sector emissions (pt_oilgas) and airport emissions (airports) were processed separately for the purposes of developing emissions summaries and due to distinct projection techniques from the remaining non-EGU emissions (ptnonipm), although this study does not include emissions projected to other years.

In some cases, data about facility or unit closures are entered into EIS after the inventory modeling inventory flat files have been extracted. Prior to processing through SMOKE, submitted facility and unit closures were reviewed and where closed sources were found in the inventory, those were removed.

For the 2020 platform, an analysis of point source stack parameters (e.g., stack height, diameter, temperature, and velocity) was performed due to the presence of unrealistic and repeated stack parameters. The defaulted values were noticed in data submissions for the states of Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin. Where these defaults were detected and deemed to be unreasonable for the specific process, the affected stack parameters were replaced by values from the PSTK file that is input to SMOKE. PSTK contains default stack parameters by source classification code (SCC). These updates impacted the ptnonipm and pt_oilgas inventories.

The inventory pollutants processed through SMOKE for input to CMAQ for the ptegu, pt_oilgas, ptnonipm, and airports sectors included: CO, NO_x, VOC, SO₂, NH₃, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} and the following HAPs: HCl (pollutant code = 7647010), Cl (code = 7782505), and several dozen other HAPs listed in Section 3. NBAFM pollutants from the point sectors were utilized. For AERMOD, additional HAPs were included as described in the 2020 AirToxScreen TSD.

The ptnonipm, pt_oilgas, and airports sector emissions were provided to SMOKE as annual emissions. For sources in the ptegu sector that could be matched to 2020 CEMS data, hourly CEMS NO_x and SO₂ emissions for 2020 from EPA's Acid Rain Program were used rather than annual inventory emissions. For all other pollutants (e.g., VOC, PM_{2.5}, HCl), annual emissions were used as-is from the annual inventory but were allocated to hourly values using heat input from the CEMS data. For the unmatched units in the ptegu sector, annual emissions were allocated to daily values using IPM region- and pollutant-specific profiles, and similarly, region- and pollutant-specific diurnal profiles were applied to create hourly emissions.

The non-EGU stationary point source (ptnonipm) emissions were used as inputs to SMOKE as annual emissions. The full description of how the NEI emissions were developed is provided in the NEI documentation - a brief summary of their development follows:

- a. CAP and HAP data were provided by States, locals and tribes under the Air Emissions Reporting Rule (AERR) [the reporting size threshold is larger for inventory years between the triennial inventory years of 2011, 2014, 2017, 2020, ...].
- b. EPA corrected known issues and filled PM data gaps.
- c. EPA added HAP data from the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) where corresponding data was not already provided by states/locals.
- d. EPA stored and applied matches of the point source units to units with CEMS data and also for all EGU units modeled by EPA's Integrated Planning Model (IPM).
- e. Data for airports and rail yards were incorporated.
- f. Off-shore platform data were added from the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM).

The changes made to the NEI point sources prior to modeling with SMOKE are as follows:

- The tribal data, which do not use state/county Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes in the NEI, but rather use the tribal code, were assigned a state/county FIPS code of 88XXX, where XXX is the 3-digit tribal code in the NEI. This change was made because SMOKE requires all sources to have a state/county FIPS code.
- Sources that did not have specific counties assigned (i.e., the county code ends in 777) were not included in the modeling because it was only possible to know the state in which the sources resided, but no more specific details related to the location of the sources were available.

Each of the point sectors is processed separately through SMOKE as described in the following subsections.

2.1.1 EGU sector (ptegu)

The ptegu sector contains emissions from EGUs in the 2020 point source inventory that could be matched to units found in the National Electric Energy Database System (NEEDS) v6 that is used by the Integrated Planning Model (IPM) to develop projected EGU emissions. It was necessary to put these EGUs into a separate sector in the platform because EGUs use different temporal profiles than other sources in the point sector and it is useful to segregate these emissions from the rest of the point sources to facilitate summaries of the data. Sources not matched to units found in NEEDS were placed into the pt_oilgas or ptnonipm sectors. For studies that include analytic years, the sources in the ptegu sector are fully replaced with the emissions output from IPM. It is therefore important that the matching between the NEI and NEEDS database be as complete as possible because there can be double-counting of emissions in analytic year modeling scenarios if emissions for units projected by IPM are not properly matched to the units in the base year point source inventory.

The 2020 ptegu emissions inventory is a subset of the point source flat file exported from the Emissions Inventory System (EIS). In the point source flat file, emission records for sources that have been matched to the NEEDS database have a value filled into the IPM_YN column based on the matches stored within EIS. Thus, unit-level emissions were split into a separate EGU flat file for units that have a populated (non-null) ipm_yn field. A populated ipm_yn field indicates that a match was found for the EIS unit in the NEEDS v6 database. Updates were made to the flat file output from EIS as follows:

- ORIS facility and unit identifiers were updated based on additional matches in a cross-platform spreadsheet, based on state comments, and using the EIS alternate identifiers table as described later in this section.

Some units in the ptegu sector are matched to Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS) data via Office of Regulatory Information System (ORIS) facility codes and boiler IDs. For the matched units, the annual emissions of NO_x and SO₂ in the flat file were replaced with the hourly CEMS emissions in base year modeling. For other pollutants at matched units, the hourly CEMS heat input data were used to allocate the NEI annual emissions to hourly values. All stack parameters, stack locations, and Source Classification Codes (SCC) for these sources come from the flat file. If CEMS data exists for a unit, but the unit is not matched to the NEI, the CEMS data for that unit were not used in the modeling platform. However, if the source exists in the NEI and is not matched to a CEMS unit, the emissions from that source are still modeled using the annual emission value in the NEI temporally allocated to hourly values.

EIS stores many matches from NEI units to the ORIS facility codes and boiler IDs used to reference the CEMS data. In the flat file, emission records for point sources matched to CEMS data have values filled into the ORIS_FACILITY_CODE and ORIS_BOILER_ID columns. The CEMS data are available at <https://campd.epa.gov/data>. Many smaller emitters in the CEMS program cannot be matched to the NEI due to differences in the way a unit is defined between the NEI and CEMS datasets, or due to uncertainties in source identification such as inconsistent plant names in the two data systems. In addition, the NEEDS database of units modeled by IPM includes many smaller emitting EGUs that do not have CEMS. Therefore, there will be more units in the ptegu sector than have CEMS data.

Matches from the NEI to ORIS codes and the NEEDS database were improved in the platform where applicable. In some cases, NEI units in EIS match to many CAMD units. In these cases, a new entry was made in the flat file with a “_M_” in the ipm_yn field of the flat file to indicate that there are “multiple” ORIS IDs that match that unit. This helps facilitate appropriate temporal allocation of the emissions by SMOKE. Temporal allocation for EGUs is discussed in more detail in the Ancillary Data section below.

The EGU flat file was split into two flat files: those that have unit-level matches to CEMS data using the oris_facility_code and oris_boiler_id fields and those that do not so that different temporal profiles could be applied. In addition, the hourly CEMS data were processed through v2.1 of the CEMCorrect tool to mitigate the impact of unmeasured values in the data.

2.1.2 Point source oil and gas sector (pt_oilgas)

The pt_oilgas sector was separated from the ptnonipm sector by selecting sources with specific North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes shown in Table 2-2. The emissions and other

source characteristics in the pt_oilgas sector are submitted by states, while EPA developed a dataset of nonpoint oil and gas emissions for each county in the U.S. with oil and gas activity that was available for states to use. Nonpoint oil and gas emissions can be found in the np_oilgas sector. The pt_oilgas sector includes emissions from offshore oil platforms. Where available, the point source emissions submitted as part of the 2020 NEI process were used. More information on the development of the 2020 NEI oil and gas emissions can be found in Section 13 of the 2020 NEI TSD

Table 2-2. Point source oil and gas sector NAICS Codes

NAICS	NAICS description
2111	Oil and Gas Extraction
211112	Natural Gas Liquid Extraction
21112	Crude Petroleum Extraction
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction
21113	Natural Gas Extraction
211130	Natural Gas Extraction
213111	Drilling Oil and Gas Wells
213112	Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations
2212	Natural Gas Distribution
22121	Natural Gas Distribution
221210	Natural Gas Distribution
237120	Oil and Gas Pipeline and Related Structures Construction
4861	Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil
48611	Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil
486110	Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil
4862	Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas
48621	Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas
486210	Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas

More information on the development of the 2020 NEI oil and gas emissions can be found in Section 13 of the 2020 NEI TSD. The point oil and gas emissions for 2020 by state are shown in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3. Point source oil and gas sector emissions for 2020

State	2020 NO_x	2020 VOC
Alabama	8,695	1,180
Alaska	38,507	1,669
Arizona	2,604	179
Arkansas	2,533	222
California	2,739	2,544
Colorado	14,819	12,519
Connecticut	52	40
Delaware	6	1
Florida	5,587	621

State	2020 NOx	2020 VOC
Georgia	4,242	383
Idaho	968	27
Illinois	4,323	1,130
Indiana	1,384	140
Iowa	5,863	328
Kansas	19,734	2,966
Kentucky	9,940	1,363
Louisiana	28,813	8,091
Maine	25	51
Maryland	262	143
Massachusetts	176	51
Michigan	9,314	1,080
Minnesota	1,624	82
Mississippi	19,064	1,984
Missouri	2,418	129
Montana	674	972
Nebraska	3,623	286
Nevada	252	19
New Jersey	73	91
New Mexico	29,913	45,921
New York	1,059	180
North Carolina	1,704	203
North Dakota	5,135	2,435
Ohio	9,162	1,454
Oklahoma	38,383	28,508
Oregon	808	68
Pennsylvania	4,014	930
Rhode Island	41	19
South Carolina	281	96
South Dakota	358	10
Tennessee	6,092	502
Texas	47,687	21,894
Utah	2,379	481
Virginia	3,177	399
Washington	594	44
West Virginia	7,733	2,971
Wisconsin	280	63
Wyoming	13,865	51,000
Offshore	49,962	38,833
Tribal Data	8,047	2,301

2.1.3 Aircraft and ground support equipment (airports)

Emissions at airports were separated from other sources in the point inventory based on sources that have the facility source type of 100 (airports). The airports sector includes all aircraft types used for public, private, and military purposes and aircraft ground support equipment. The Federal Aviation Administration’s (FAA) Aviation Environmental Design Tool (AEDT) is used to estimate emissions for this sector. Additional information about aircraft emission estimates can be found in section 3 of the 2020 NEI TSD. EPA used airport-specific factors where available. Airport emissions were spread out into multiple 12km grid cells when the airport runways were determined to overlap multiple grid cells. Otherwise, airport emissions for a specific airport are confined to one air quality model grid cell. The SCCs included in the airport sector are shown in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4. SCCs for the airports sector

SCC	Tier 1 description	Tier 2 description	Tier 3 description	Tier 4 description
2275001000	Mobile Sources	Aircraft	Military Aircraft	Total
2275020000	Mobile Sources	Aircraft	Commercial Aircraft	Total: All Types
2275050011	Mobile Sources	Aircraft	General Aviation	Piston
2275050012	Mobile Sources	Aircraft	General Aviation	Turbine
2275060011	Mobile Sources	Aircraft	Air Taxi	Piston
2275060012	Mobile Sources	Aircraft	Air Taxi	Turbine

2.1.4 Non-IPM sector (ptnonipm)

With some exceptions, the ptnonipm sector contains the point sources that are not in the ptegu, pt_oilgas, or airports sectors. For the most part, the ptnonipm sector reflects non-EGU emissions sources and rail yards. However, it is possible that some low-emitting EGUs not matched to units the NEEDS database or to CEMS data are in the ptnonipm sector.

The ptnonipm sector contains a small amount of fugitive dust PM emissions from vehicular traffic on paved or unpaved roads at industrial facilities, coal handling at coal mines, and grain elevators. Sources with state/county FIPS code ending with “777” are in the NEI but are not included in any modeling sectors. These sources typically represent mobile (temporary) asphalt plants that are only reported for some states and are generally in a fixed location for only a part of the year and are therefore difficult to allocate to specific places and days as is needed for modeling. Therefore, these sources are dropped from the point-based sectors in the modeling platform.

The ptnonipm sources (i.e., not EGUs and non -oil and gas sources) were used as-is from the 2020 NEI point inventory. Solvent emissions from point sources were removed from the np_solvents sector to prevent double-counting, so that all point sources can be retained in the modeling as point sources rather than as area sources. The modeling was based the point flat file exported from EIS on January 28, 2023 with edits made through April 14, 2023 that included corrections to how the selection was implemented in EIS, updates from the state/local review, and updates specific to ethylene oxide. The np_solvents sector is described in more detail in Section 2.2.6.

Emissions from rail yards are included in the ptnonipm sector. Railyards are from the 2020 NEI railyard inventory. Additional information about railyard estimates can be found in section 3 of the 2020 NEI TSD.

2.2 Nonpoint sources (afdust, fertilizer, livestock, np_oilgas, rwc, vcp, nonpt)

This section describes the *stationary* nonpoint sources in the NEI nonpoint data category. Locomotives, C1 and C2 CMV, and C3 CMV are included in the NEI nonpoint data category but are mobile sources that are described in Section 2.4. The 2020 NEI TSD includes documentation for the nonpoint data.

Nonpoint tribal emissions submitted to the NEI are dropped during spatial processing with SMOKE due to the configuration of the spatial surrogates. Part of the reason for this is to prevent possible double-counting with county-level emissions and also because spatial surrogates for tribal data are not currently available. These omissions are not expected to have an impact on the results of the air quality modeling at the 12-km resolution used for this platform.

The following subsections describe how the sources in the NEI nonpoint inventory were separated into modeling platform sectors, along with any data that were updated (replaced) with non-NEI data.

2.2.1 Area fugitive dust sector (afdust)

The area-source fugitive dust (afdust) sector contains PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emission estimates for nonpoint SCCs identified by EPA as dust sources. Categories included in the afdust sector are paved roads, unpaved roads and airstrips, construction (residential, industrial, road and total), agriculture production, and mining and quarrying. It does not include fugitive dust from grain elevators, coal handling at coal mines, or vehicular traffic on paved or unpaved roads at industrial facilities because these are treated as point sources so they are properly located. Table 2-5 is a listing of the Source Classification Codes (SCCs) in the afdust sector.

Table 2-5. Afdust sector SCCs

SCC	Tier 1 description	Tier 2 description	Tier 3 description	Tier 4 description
2294000000	Mobile Sources	Paved Roads	All Paved Roads	Total: Fugitives
2296000000	Mobile Sources	Unpaved Roads	All Unpaved Roads	Total: Fugitives
2311010000	Industrial Processes	Construction: SIC 15 - 17	Residential	Total
2311020000	Industrial Processes	Construction: SIC 15 - 17	Industrial/Commercial/ Institutional	Total
2311030000	Industrial Processes	Construction: SIC 15 - 17	Road Construction	Total
2325000000	Industrial Processes	Mining and Quarrying: SIC 14	All Processes	Total
2325020000	Industrial Processes	Mining and Quarrying: SIC 14	Crushed and Broken Stone	Total
2325030000	Industrial Processes	Mining and Quarrying: SIC 14	Sand and Gravel	Total
2325060000	Industrial Processes	Mining and Quarrying: SIC 10	Lead Ore Mining and Milling	Total
2801000000	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production - Crops	Agriculture – Crops	Total
2801000003	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production - Crops	Agriculture – Crops	Tilling

SCC	Tier 1 description	Tier 2 description	Tier 3 description	Tier 4 description
2801000005	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production - Crops	Agriculture – Crops	Harvesting
2801000008	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production - Crops	Agriculture - Crops	Transport
2805100010	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production – Livestock	Dust kicked up by Livestock	Beef cattle - finishing operations on feedlots (drylots)
2805100020	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production – Livestock	Dust kicked up by Livestock	Dairy Cattle
2805100030	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production – Livestock	Dust kicked up by Livestock	Broilers
2805100040	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production – Livestock	Dust kicked up by Livestock	Layers
2805100050	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production – Livestock	Dust kicked up by Livestock	Swine
2805100060	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production – Livestock	Dust kicked up by Livestock	Turkeys

Area Fugitive Dust Transport Fraction

The afdust sector was separated from other nonpoint sectors to allow for the application of a “transport fraction,” and meteorological/precipitation reductions. These adjustments were applied using a script that applies land use-based gridded transport fractions based on landscape roughness, followed by another script that zeroes out emissions for days on which at least 0.01 inches of precipitation occurs or there is snow cover on the ground. The land use data used to reduce the NEI emissions determines the amount of emissions that are subject to transport. This methodology is discussed in Pouliot, et al., 2010, and in “Fugitive Dust Modeling for the 2008 Emissions Modeling Platform” (Adelman, 2012). Both the transport fraction and meteorological adjustments are based on the gridded resolution of the platform (i.e., 12km grid cells); therefore, different emissions will result if the process were applied to different grid resolutions. A limitation of the transport fraction approach is the lack of monthly variability that would be expected with seasonal changes in vegetative cover. While wind speed and direction were not accounted for in the emissions processing, the hourly variability due to soil moisture, snow cover and precipitation were accounted for in the subsequent meteorological adjustment.

Paved road dust emissions were from the 2020 NEI. For the fugitive dust emissions compiled into the 2020 NEI, meteorological adjustments were applied to paved and unpaved road SCCs but not transport adjustments. This is because the modeling platform applies meteorological adjustments and transport adjustments based on unadjusted NEI values. For the 2020 platform, the meteorological adjustments that were applied in the NEI to paved and unpaved road SCCs were backed out and reapplied in SMOKE at an hourly resolution for each grid cell. The FF10 that is run through SMOKE consists of 100% unadjusted emissions, and after SMOKE all afdust sources have both transport and meteorological adjustments applied according to year 2020 meteorology. The total impacts of the transport fraction and meteorological adjustments are shown in Table 2-6.

Table 2-6. Total impact of 2020 fugitive dust adjustments to unadjusted inventory

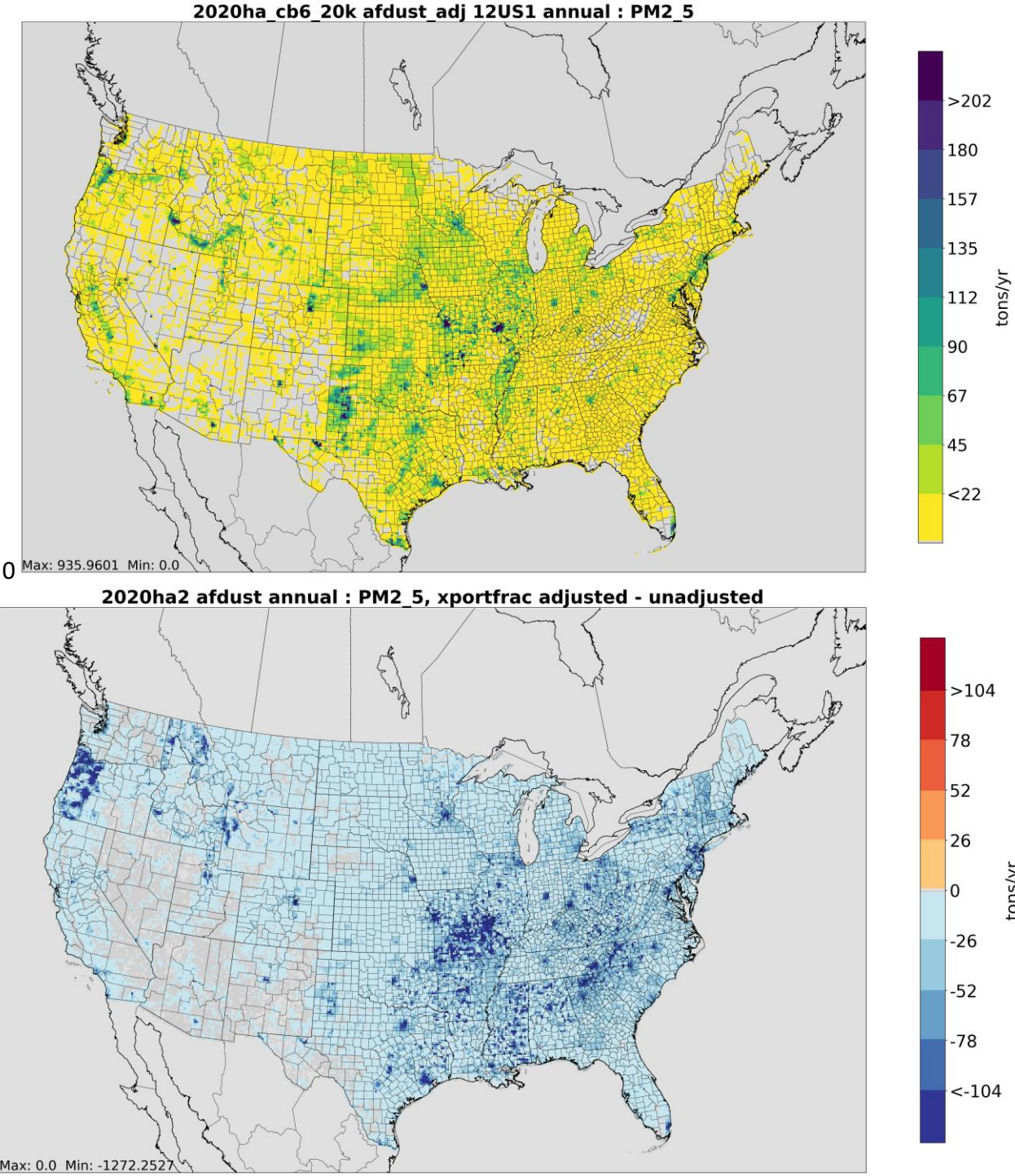
State	Unadjusted PM ₁₀	Unadjusted PM _{2.5}	Change in PM ₁₀	Change in PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀ Reduction	PM _{2.5} Reduction
Alabama	362,881	45,813	-287,903	-36,130	79%	79%
Arizona	99,172	13,040	-34,935	-4,452	35%	34%
Arkansas	521,041	68,709	-407,602	-52,528	78%	76%
California	342,594	44,009	-142,121	-17,684	41%	40%
Colorado	262,423	37,688	-140,476	-18,929	54%	50%
Connecticut	21,108	3,216	-15,422	-2,341	73%	73%
Delaware	15,700	2,337	-9,549	-1,420	61%	61%
District of Columbia	3,513	478	-2,373	-323	68%	68%
Florida	154,820	23,964	-85,789	-13,073	55%	55%
Georgia	395,234	54,200	-315,854	-42,878	80%	79%
Idaho	452,925	54,317	-268,967	-30,565	59%	56%
Illinois	789,153	99,767	-516,465	-64,721	65%	65%
Indiana	175,223	33,469	-122,277	-23,509	70%	70%
Iowa	409,593	59,124	-252,306	-36,286	62%	61%
Kansas	485,177	69,829	-236,542	-33,066	49%	47%
Kentucky	260,076	40,138	-214,040	-32,819	82%	82%
Louisiana	224,141	32,950	-160,893	-23,435	72%	71%
Maine	48,597	6,746	-39,442	-5,473	81%	81%
Maryland	60,891	8,753	-40,500	-5,853	67%	67%
Massachusetts	60,352	7,617	-45,271	-5,604	75%	74%
Michigan	308,099	40,282	-214,848	-27,879	70%	69%
Minnesota	615,344	80,620	-406,412	-52,360	66%	65%
Mississippi	609,999	71,137	-483,100	-55,750	79%	78%
Missouri	1,847,645	206,417	-1,388,275	-154,191	75%	75%
Montana	543,855	71,195	-362,947	-45,291	67%	64%
Nebraska	420,518	61,208	-193,841	-27,229	46%	44%
Nevada	99,267	13,105	-31,733	-4,189	32%	32%
New Hampshire	15,143	3,066	-12,058	-2,435	80%	79%
New Jersey	110,407	13,740	-75,819	-9,337	69%	68%
New Mexico	100,044	13,306	-42,493	-5,477	42%	41%
New York	334,861	45,794	-261,452	-35,380	78%	77%
North Carolina	404,151	52,651	-336,442	-43,475	83%	83%
North Dakota	336,874	53,269	-170,737	-26,691	51%	50%
Ohio	387,644	59,491	-293,833	-45,027	76%	76%
Oklahoma	490,614	69,516	-274,582	-37,649	56%	54%
Oregon	797,437	88,451	-620,821	-66,747	78%	75%

State	Unadjusted PM ₁₀	Unadjusted PM _{2.5}	Change in PM ₁₀	Change in PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀ Reduction	PM _{2.5} Reduction
Pennsylvania	159,273	28,469	-117,358	-21,431	74%	75%
Rhode Island	5,334	847	-3,647	-579	68%	68%
South Carolina	235,913	30,830	-185,965	-24,104	79%	78%
South Dakota	210,770	37,424	-107,785	-18,840	51%	50%
Tennessee	169,090	31,690	-131,860	-24,777	78%	78%
Texas	1,541,927	214,178	-747,016	-102,346	48%	48%
Utah	139,823	17,349	-77,705	-9,376	56%	54%
Vermont	86,423	9,435	-74,941	-8,150	87%	86%
Virginia	208,176	32,662	-175,118	-27,543	84%	84%
Washington	84,296	12,533	-45,961	-7,025	55%	56%
West Virginia	147,441	19,590	-136,064	-18,012	92%	92%
Wisconsin	218,105	36,509	-151,593	-25,372	70%	69%
Wyoming	500,445	54,291	-296,419	-31,572	59%	58%
Domain Total (12km CONUS)	16,273,534	2,175,215	-10,759,553	-1,409,323	66%	65%
Alaska	37,618	4,009	-34,443	-3,659	92%	91%
Hawaii	16,492	2,126	-10,619	-1,385	64%	65%
Puerto Rico	9,140	1,472	-7,630	-1,249	83%	85%
Virgin Islands	484	65	-228	-31	47%	48%

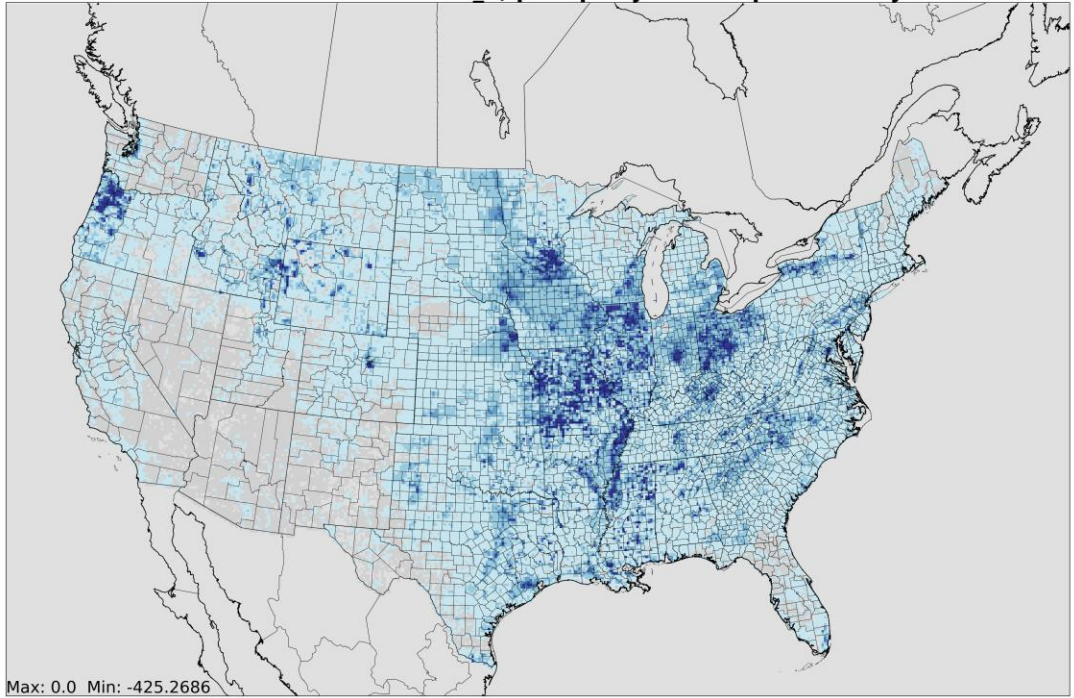
For categories other than paved and unpaved roads, where states submitted afdust data it was assumed that the state-submitted data were not met-adjusted and therefore the meteorological adjustments were applied. Thus, if states submitted data that were met-adjusted for sources other than paved and unpaved roads, these sources would have been adjusted for meteorology twice. Even with that possibility, air quality modeling shows that, in general, dust is frequently overestimated in the air quality modeling results.

Figure 2-1 illustrates the impact of each step of the adjustment. The reductions due to the transport fraction adjustments alone are shown at the top of the figure. The reductions due to the precipitation adjustments alone are shown in the middle of the figure. The cumulative emission reductions after both transport fraction and meteorological adjustments are shown at the bottom of the figure. The top plot shows how the transport fraction has a larger reduction effect in the east, where forested areas are more effective at reducing PM transport than in many western areas. The middle plot shows how the meteorological impacts of precipitation, along with snow cover in the north, further reduce the dust emissions.

Figure 2-1. Fugitive dust emissions and impact of adjustments due to transport fraction, precipitation, and cumulative

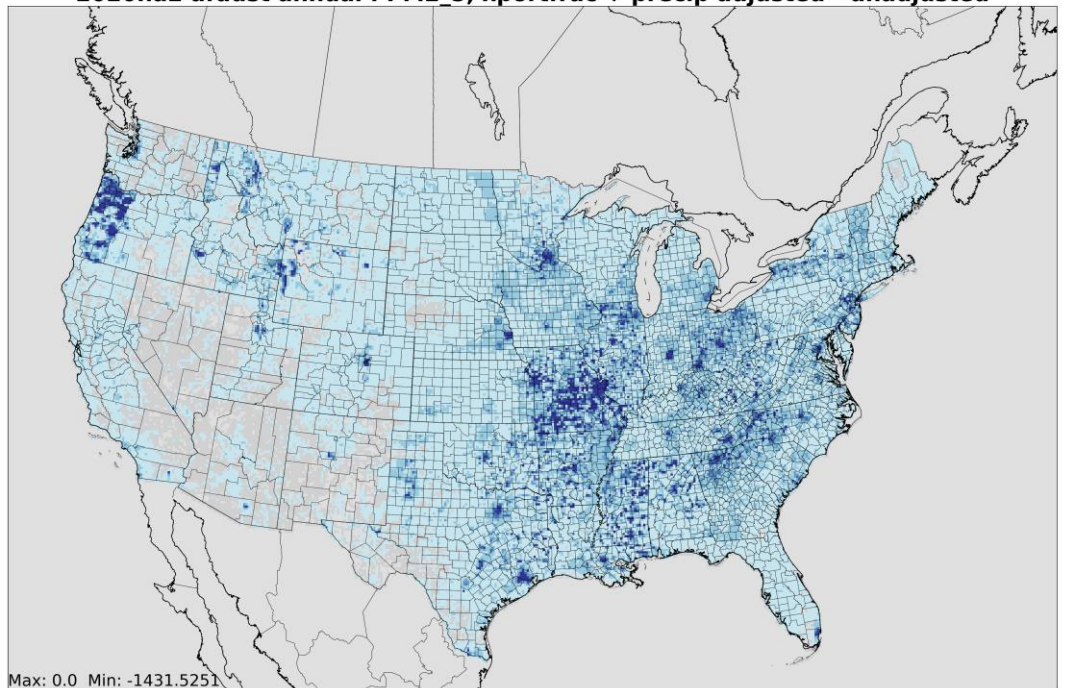


2020ha2 afdust annual : PM2_5, precip adjusted - xportfrac adjusted



Max: 0.0 Min: -425.2686

2020ha2 afdust annual : PM2_5, xportfrac + precip adjusted - unadjusted



Max: 0.0 Min: -1431.5251

2.2.2 Agricultural Livestock (livestock)

The livestock SCCs are shown in Table 2-7. The livestock emissions are related to beef and dairy cattle, poultry production and waste, swine production, waste from horses and ponies, and production and waste for sheep, lambs, and goats. The sector does not include quite all of the livestock NH₃ emissions, as there is a very small amount of NH₃ emissions from livestock in the ptnonipm inventory (as point sources). In addition to NH₃, the sector includes livestock emissions from all pollutants other than PM_{2.5}. PM_{2.5} from livestock are in the afdust sector.

Agricultural livestock emissions in the 2020 platform were from the 2020 NEI, which is a mix of state-submitted data and EPA estimates. Livestock emissions utilized improved animal population data. VOC livestock emissions, new for this sector, were estimated by multiplying a national VOC/NH₃ emissions ratio by the county NH₃ emissions. The 2020 NEI approach for livestock utilizes daily emission factors by animal and county from a model developed by Carnegie Mellon University (CMU) (Pinder, 2004, McQuilling, 2015) and 2020 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) survey. Details on the approach are provided in Section 10 of the 2020 NEI TSD.

Table 2-7. SCCs for the livestock sector

SCC	Tier 1 description	Tier 2 description	Tier 3 description	Tier 4 description
2805002000	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production - Livestock	Beef cattle production composite	Not Elsewhere Classified
2805007100	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production - Livestock	Poultry production - layers with dry manure management systems	Confinement
2805009100	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production - Livestock	Poultry production - broilers	Confinement
2805010100	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production - Livestock	Poultry production - turkeys	Confinement
2805018000	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production - Livestock	Dairy cattle composite	Not Elsewhere Classified
2805025000	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production - Livestock	Swine production composite	Not Elsewhere Classified (see also 28-05-039, -047, -053)
2805035000	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production - Livestock	Horses and Ponies Waste Emissions	Not Elsewhere Classified
2805040000	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production - Livestock	Sheep and Lambs Waste Emissions	Total
2805045000	Miscellaneous Area Sources	Ag. Production - Livestock	Goats Waste Emissions	Not Elsewhere Classified

2.2.3 Agricultural Fertilizer (fertilizer)

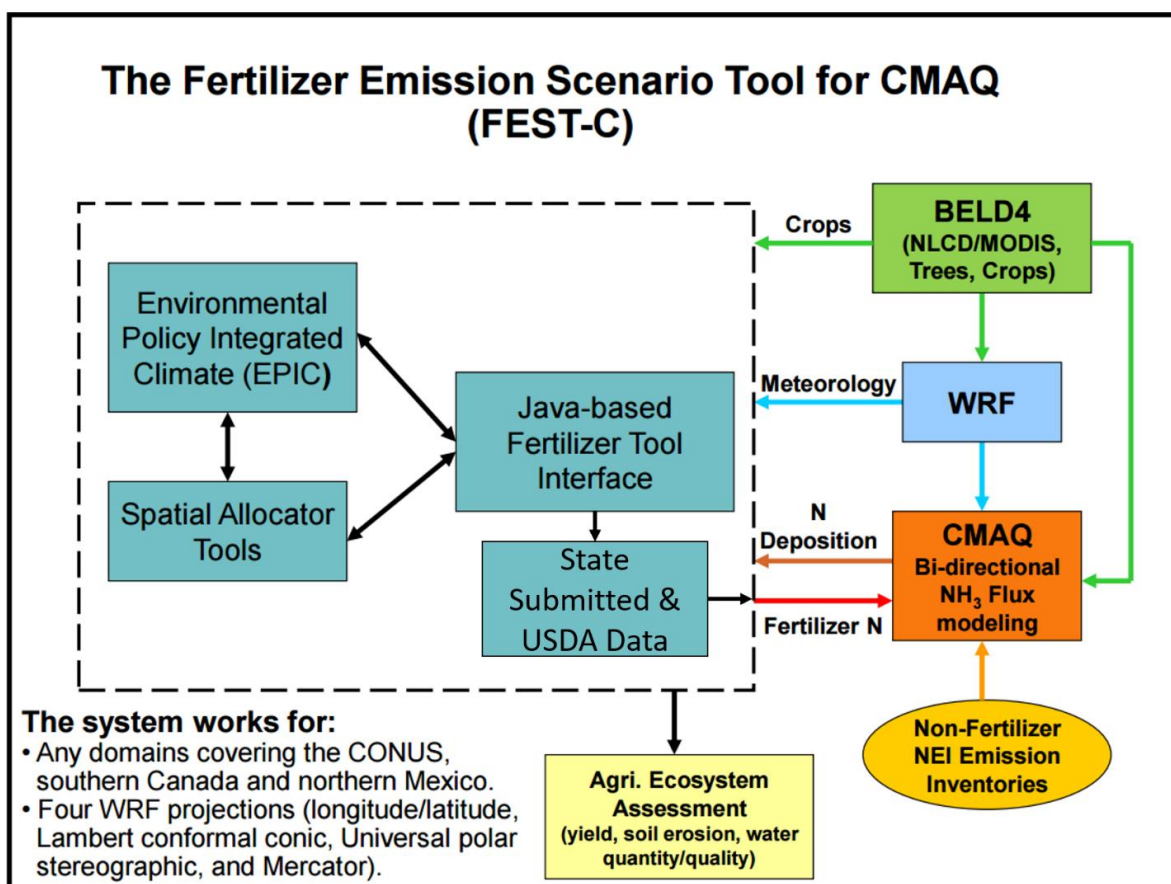
As described in the 2020 NEI TSD, fertilizer emissions for 2020 were based on the FEST-C model (<https://www.cmascenter.org/fest-c/>). Unlike most of the other emissions input to the CMAQ model, fertilizer emissions are computed during a run of CMAQ in bi-directional mode and are output during the model run. The bidirectional version of CMAQ (v5.3) and the Fertilizer Emissions Scenario Tool for CMAQ FEST-C (v1.3) were used to estimate ammonia (NH₃) emissions from agricultural soils. The computed

emissions were saved during the CMAQ run so they can be included in emissions summaries and in other model runs that do not use the bidirectional method.

FEST-C is the software program that processes land use and agricultural activity data to develop inputs for the CMAQ model when run with bidirectional exchange. FEST-C reads land use data from the Biogenic Emissions Landuse Dataset (BELD), meteorological variables from the Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) model, and nitrogen deposition data from a previous or historical average CMAQ simulation. FEST-C, then uses the Environmental Policy Integrated Climate (EPIC) modeling system (<https://epicapex.tamu.edu/epic/>) to simulate the agricultural practices and soil biogeochemistry and provides information regarding fertilizer timing, composition, application method and amount.

An iterative calculation was applied to estimate fertilizer emissions. First, fertilizer application by crop type was estimated using FEST-C modeled data. To develop the NEI emissions, CMAQ v5.4 was run with the Surface Tiled Aerosol and Gaseous Exchange (STAGE) deposition option along with bidirectional exchange to estimate fertilizer and biogenic NH3 emissions. However, for this study, the M3DRY option was used to develop the fertilizer emissions.

Figure 2-2. “Bidi” modeling system used to compute emissions from fertilizer application



Fertilizer Activity Data

The following activity parameters were input into the EPIC model:

- Grid cell meteorological variables from WRF
- Initial soil profiles/soil selection
- Presence of 21 major crops: irrigated and rain fed hay, alfalfa, grass, barley, beans, grain corn, silage corn, cotton, oats, peanuts, potatoes, rice, rye, grain sorghum, silage sorghum, soybeans, spring wheat, winter wheat, canola, and other crops (e.g., lettuce, tomatoes, etc.)
- Fertilizer sales to establish the type/composition of nutrients applied
- Management scenarios for the 10 USDA production regions. These include irrigation, tile drainage, intervals between forage harvest, fertilizer application method (injected versus surface applied), and equipment commonly used in these production regions.

The WRF meteorological model was used to provide grid cell meteorological parameters for year 2020 using a national 12-km rectangular grid covering the continental U.S. The meteorological parameters in Table 2-8 were used as EPIC model inputs.

Table 2-8. Source of input variables for EPIC

EPIC input variable	Variable Source
Daily Total Radiation (MJ/m ²)	WRF
Daily Maximum 2-m Temperature (C)	WRF
Daily minimum 2-m temperature (C)	WRF
Daily Total Precipitation (mm)	WRF
Daily Average Relative Humidity (unitless)	WRF
Daily Average 10-m Wind Speed (m s ⁻¹)	WRF
Daily Total Wet Deposition Oxidized N (g/ha)	CMAQ
Daily Total Wet Deposition Reduced N (g/ha)	CMAQ
Daily Total Dry Deposition Oxidized N (g/ha)	CMAQ
Daily Total Dry Deposition Reduced N (g/ha)	CMAQ
Daily Total Wet Deposition Organic N (g/ha)	CMAQ

Initial soil nutrient and pH conditions in EPIC were based on the 1992 USDA Soil Conservation Service (CSC) Soils-5 survey. The EPIC model then was run for 25 years using current fertilization and agricultural cropping techniques to estimate soil nutrient content and pH for the 2017 EPIC/WRF/CMAQ simulation.

The presence of crops in each model grid cell was determined using USDA Census of Agriculture data (2012) and USGS National Land Cover data (2011). These two data sources were used to compute the fraction of agricultural land in a model grid cell and the mix of crops grown on that land.

Fertilizer sales data and the 6-month period in which they were sold were extracted from the 2014 Association of American Plant Food Control Officials (AAPFCO), <http://www.aapfco.org/publications.html>). AAPFCO data were used to identify the composition (e.g.,

urea, nitrate, organic) of the fertilizer used, and the amount applied was estimated using the modeled crop demand. These data were useful in making a reasonable assignment of what kind of fertilizer was applied to which crops.

Management activity data refers to data used to estimate representative crop management schemes. The USDA Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS, [https://www.nass.usda.gov/Surveys/Guide to NASS Surveys/Ag Resource Management/](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Surveys/Guide%20to%20NASS%20Surveys/Ag%20Resource%20Management/)) was used to provide management activity data. These data cover 10 USDA production regions and provide management schemes for irrigated and rain fed hay, alfalfa, grass, barley, beans, grain corn, silage corn, cotton, oats, peanuts, potatoes, rice, rye, grain sorghum, silage sorghum, soybeans, spring wheat, winter wheat, canola, and other crops (e.g., lettuce, tomatoes, etc.).

2.2.4 Nonpoint Oil and Gas Sector (np_oilgas)

The nonpoint oil and gas (np_oilgas) sector includes onshore and offshore oil and gas emissions. The EPA estimated emissions for all counties with 2020 oil and gas activity data using the Oil and Gas Tool. The types of sources covered include drill rigs, workover rigs, artificial lift, hydraulic fracturing engines, pneumatic pumps and other devices, storage tanks, flares, truck loading, compressor engines, and dehydrators. Because of the importance of emissions from this sector, special consideration was given to the speciation, spatial allocation, and monthly temporalization of nonpoint oil and gas emissions, instead of relying on older, more generalized profiles.

The 2020 NEI version of the Nonpoint Oil and Gas Emission Estimation Tool (i.e., the “NEI oil and gas tool”) was used to estimate 2020. Year 2020 oil and gas activity data were obtained from Enverus’ activity database (www.enverus.com) and supplied by some state air agencies. The NEI oil and gas tool is an Access database that utilizes county-level activity data (e.g., oil production and well counts), operational characteristics (types and sizes of equipment), and emission factors to estimate emissions. The tool was used to create a CSV-formatted emissions dataset covering all national nonpoint oil and gas emissions. This dataset was converted to the FF10 format for use in SMOKE modeling. More details on the inputs for and running of the tool for 2020 are provided in the 2020 NEI TSD. Table 2-9 shows the nonpoint oil and gas NOx and VOC emissions for 2020 by state. The Colorado emissions in this table include emissions submitted to the NEI within the Southern Ute reservation. For spatial allocation purposes, the Southern Ute oil and gas emissions – totaling 11,663 tons/yr of NOx and 879 tons/yr of VOC - were allocated to Colorado counties, with 95% of the emissions in La Plata County (FIPS 08067) and 5% of the emissions in Archuleta County (FIPS 08007).

Table 2-9. Nonpoint oil and gas emissions for 2020

State	2020 NOx	2020 VOC
Alabama	4,010	10,438
Alaska	2,413	9,464
Arizona	8	93
Arkansas	4,203	7,838
California	1,927	9,090
Colorado	28,569	73,246
Florida	24	496

State	2020 NO _x	2020 VOC
Idaho	2	6
Illinois	13,394	53,666
Indiana	2,619	12,152
Kansas	22,168	56,729
Kentucky	12,086	36,733
Louisiana	19,205	58,385
Maryland	0	1
Michigan	9,017	11,429
Mississippi	1,748	6,865
Missouri	370	855
Montana	2,055	29,072
Nebraska	293	1,883
Nevada	3	122
New Mexico	49,623	222,555
New York	734	5,842
North Dakota	39,061	233,557
Ohio	1,572	17,561
Oklahoma	43,632	172,916
Oregon	10	26
Pennsylvania	45,284	121,465
South Dakota	181	1,212
Tennessee	774	2,185
Texas	231,514	1,205,544
Utah	12,940	63,406
Virginia	3,498	8,685
West Virginia	20,067	152,984
Wyoming	725	6,204

A new source was added to the oil and gas sector for the 2020 NEI. Pipeline Blowdowns and Pigging (SCC= 2310021801) emissions were estimated using US EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) data. These Pipeline Blowdowns and Pigging emissions included county-level estimates of VOC, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX). These emissions estimates were calculated outside of the Oil and Gas Tool and submitted to EIS separately from the Oil and Gas Tool emissions. These emissions were considered EPA default emissions and SLTs had the opportunity to submit their own Pipeline Blowdowns and Pigging (e.g., Utah) emissions and/or accept/omit these emissions using the Nonpoint Survey. Unfortunately, these EPA default Pipeline Blowdowns and Pigging emissions did not get into the 2020 NEI release for the states that accepted these emissions due to EIS tagging issues. These emissions were included in this 2020 Emissions Modeling Platform. Table 2-10 shows the emissions totals by state for Pipeline Blowdowns and Pigging sources.

Table 2-10. State emissions totals for year 2020 for Pipeline Blowdowns and Pigging sources

State	VOC (tpy)	Benzene (tpy)	Ethylbenzene (tpy)	Toluene (tpy)	Xylene (tpy)
AL	713	1.66	0.07	1.07	0.48
AK	13	0.06	0.003	0.05	0.01
AZ	73	0.33	0.02	0.29	0.08
AR	34	0.01	-	0.001	0.001
CO	3,608	9.40	0.47	11.47	3.57
IL	380	1.49	0.08	1.32	0.38
IN	259	0.99	0.06	0.88	0.25
KS	942	1.69	0.20	1.43	0.64
KY	854	3.78	0.21	3.37	0.96
LA	549	3.70	0.00	0.42	0.66
MD	0.0	0.00021	0.00001	0.00018	0.00005
MI	307	1.39	0.08	1.24	0.35
MS	484	0.74	0.02	0.28	0.24
MO	43	0.04	0.0005	0.03	0.01
MT	275	1.35	0.07	1.04	0.34
NE	89	0.21	0.01	0.27	0.09
NM	1,348	-	-	-	-
NY	202	0.92	0.05	0.82	0.23
ND	18	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.02
OH	476	2.16	0.12	1.92	0.55
OK	89	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.06
OR	9	0.04	0.002	0.04	0.01
PA	1,575	7.15	0.40	6.37	1.81
SD	5	0.02	0.001	0.02	0.01
TN	0.2	0.0010	0.0001	0.0009	0.0003
TX	6,285	7.91	0.19	3.17	2.68
UT	13	0.06	0.004	0.06	0.03
VA	1	0.00	0.0003	0.00	0.00
WV	1,300	5.89	0.33	5.25	1.49
Total:	19,941	51.09	2.42	41.00	14.96

Lastly, EPA and the state of New Mexico worked together to exercise the point source subtraction step in the Oil and Gas Tool during the 2020 NEI development period. This point source subtraction step was used for New Mexico because additional oil and gas point sources submitted by New Mexico that were the same processes estimated in the Oil and Gas Tool (non-point sources). This point source subtraction step is a processed used to eliminate possible double counting of sources in the Oil and Gas Tool that are already defined in the point source inventory. Unfortunately, the resulting non-point emissions from the point source subtraction step for New Mexico did not get into the 2020 NEI release due to EIS tagging issues. New Mexico non-point oil and gas emissions are overestimated in the 2020 NEI as a result. This overestimation was corrected for this 2020 Emissions Modeling Platform.

2.2.5 Residential Wood Combustion (rwc)

The residential wood combustion (rwc) sector includes residential wood burning devices such as fireplaces, fireplaces with inserts (inserts), free standing woodstoves, pellet stoves, outdoor hydronic heaters (also known as outdoor wood boilers), indoor furnaces, and outdoor burning in firepots and chimeneas. Free standing woodstoves and inserts are further differentiated into three categories: 1) conventional (not EPA certified); 2) EPA certified, catalytic; and 3) EPA certified, noncatalytic. Generally speaking, the conventional units were constructed prior to 1988. Units constructed after 1988 have to meet EPA emission standards and they are either catalytic or non-catalytic. As with the other nonpoint categories, a mix of S/L and EPA estimates were used. The EPA’s estimates use updated methodologies for activity data and some changes to emission factors. The source classification codes (SCCs) in the rwc sector are listed in Table 2-11.

The 2020 platform RWC emissions are unchanged from the data in the 2020 NEI and include some improvements to RWC emissions estimates developed as part of the 2020 NEI process. The EPA, along with the Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC), the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM), and Abt Associates, conducted a national survey of wood-burning activity in 2018. The results of this survey were used to estimate county-level burning activity data. The activity data for RWC processes is the amount of wood burned in each county, which is based on data from the CEC survey on the fraction of homes in each county that use each wood-burning appliance and the average amount of wood burned in each appliance. These assumptions were used with the number of occupied homes in each county to estimate the total amount of wood burned in each county, in cords for cordwood appliances and tons for pellet appliances. Cords of wood were converted to tons using county-level density factors from the U.S. Forest Service. RWC emissions were calculated by multiplying the tons of wood burned by emissions factors. For more information on the development of the residential wood combustion emissions, see Section 27 of the 2020 NEI TSD.

Table 2-11. SCCs for the residential wood combustion sector

SCC	Tier 1 Description	Tier 2 Description	Tier 3 Description	Tier 4 Description
2104008100	Stationary Source Fuel Combustion	Residential	Wood	Fireplace: general
2104008210	Stationary Source Fuel Combustion	Residential	Wood	Woodstove: fireplace inserts; non-EPA certified
2104008220	Stationary Source Fuel Combustion	Residential	Wood	Woodstove: fireplace inserts; EPA certified; non-catalytic
2104008230	Stationary Source Fuel Combustion	Residential	Wood	Woodstove: fireplace inserts; EPA certified; catalytic
2104008300	Stationary Source Fuel Combustion	Residential	Wood	Woodstove: freestanding, general
2104008310	Stationary Source Fuel Combustion	Residential	Wood	Woodstove: freestanding, non-EPA certified
2104008320	Stationary Source Fuel Combustion	Residential	Wood	Woodstove: freestanding, EPA certified, non-catalytic
2104008330	Stationary Source Fuel Combustion	Residential	Wood	Woodstove: freestanding, EPA certified, catalytic

2104008400	Stationary Source Fuel Combustion	Residential	Wood	Woodstove: pellet-fired, general (freestanding or FP insert)
2104008510	Stationary Source Fuel Combustion	Residential	Wood	Furnace: Indoor, cordwood-fired, non-EPA certified
2104008530	Stationary Source Fuel Combustion	Residential	Wood	Furnace: Indoor, pellet-fired, general
2104008610	Stationary Source Fuel Combustion	Residential	Wood	Hydronic heater: outdoor
2104008620	Stationary Source Fuel Combustion	Residential	Wood	Hydronic heater: indoor
2104008630	Stationary Source Fuel Combustion	Residential	Wood	Hydronic heater: pellet-fired
2104008700	Stationary Source Fuel Combustion	Residential	Wood	Outdoor wood burning device, NEC (fire-pits, chimeneas, etc)
2104009000	Stationary Source Fuel Combustion	Residential	Firelog	Total: All Combustor Types

2.2.6 Solvents (np_solvents)

The np_solvents sector is a diverse collection of emission sources for which emissions are driven by evaporation. Included in this sector are everyday items, such as cleaners, personal care products, adhesives, architectural and aerosol coatings, printing inks, and pesticides. These sources exclusively emit organic gases and feature origins spanning residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial settings. The organic gases that evaporate from these sources often fulfill other functions than acting as a traditional solvent (e.g., propellants, fragrances, emollients). For this reason, the solvents sector is often referred to as “volatile chemical products.” Emissions from this sector for the 2020 modeling platform are unchanged from the 2020 NEI, and users should review [Section 32 of the 2020 NEI TSD](#) for additional information on the construction of emissions estimates for solvents in the 2020 NEI.

The np_solvents sector also includes emissions from SCCs included in the 2020 NEI but not covered by VCPy, the model used to estimate most nonpoint emissions in the solvent sector (Seltzer, et al., 2021). These emissions come from State, Locality, and Tribal emission submissions for select SCCs, all of which are listed in Table 2-12.

Table 2-12. Non-VCPy SCCs in the np_solvents sector

SCC	Description
2401050000	Solvent Utilization;Surface Coating;Miscellaneous Finished Metals: SIC 34 - (341 + 3498);Total: All Solvent Types
2440020000	Solvent Utilization;Miscellaneous Industrial;Adhesive (Industrial) Application;Total: All Solvent Types
2461021000	Solvent Utilization;Miscellaneous Non-industrial: Commercial;Cutback Asphalt;Total: All Solvent Types
2461022000	Solvent Utilization;Miscellaneous Non-industrial: Commercial;Emulsified Asphalt;Total: All Solvent Types
2461023000	Solvent Utilization;Miscellaneous Non-industrial: Commercial;Asphalt Roofing;Total: All Solvent Types

SCC	Description
2461025100	Solvent Utilization;Miscellaneous Non-industrial: Commercial; Asphalt Paving: Hot and Warm Mix;Hot Mix Total: All Solvent Types
2461025200	Solvent Utilization;Miscellaneous Non-industrial: Commercial; Asphalt Paving: Hot and Warm Mix;Warm Mix Total: All Solvent Types
2461800001	Solvent Utilization;Miscellaneous Non-industrial: Commercial;Pesticide Application: All Processes;Surface Application

2.2.7 Nonpoint (nonpt)

The 2020 platform nonpt sector inventory is unchanged from the April 2023 version of the 2020 NEI. Stationary nonpoint sources that were not subdivided into the afdust, livestock, fertilizer, np_oilgas, rwc or np_solvents sectors were assigned to the “nonpt” sector. Locomotives and CMV mobile sources from the 2020 NEI nonpoint inventory are described with the mobile sources. The types of sources in the nonpt sector include:

- stationary source fuel combustion, including industrial, commercial, and residential and orchard heaters;
- chemical manufacturing;
- industrial processes such as commercial cooking, metal production, mineral processes, petroleum refining, wood products, fabricated metals, and refrigeration;
- storage and transport of petroleum for uses such as portable gas cans, bulk terminals, gasoline service stations, aviation, and marine vessels;
- storage and transport of chemicals;
- waste disposal, treatment, and recovery via incineration, open burning, landfills, and composting; and
- miscellaneous area sources such as cremation, hospitals, lamp breakage, and automotive repair shops.

The nonpt sector includes emission estimates for Portable Fuel Containers (PFCs), also known as “gas cans.” The PFC inventory consists of three distinct sources of PFC emissions, further distinguished by residential or commercial use. The three sources are: (1) displacement of the vapor within the can; (2) emissions due to evaporation (i.e., diurnal emissions); and (3) emissions due to permeation. Note that spillage and vapor displacement associated with using PFCs to refuel nonroad equipment are included in the nonroad inventory.

2.3 Onroad Mobile sources (onroad)

Onroad mobile source include emissions from motorized vehicles operating on public roadways. These include passenger cars, motorcycles, minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light-duty trucks, heavy-duty trucks, and buses. The sources are further divided by the fuel they use, including diesel, gasoline, E-85, and compressed natural gas (CNG) vehicles. The sector characterizes emissions from parked vehicle processes (e.g., starts, hot soak, and extended idle) as well as from on-network processes (i.e., from vehicles as they move along the roads). For more details on the approach and for a summary of the MOVES inputs submitted by states, see section 5 of the 2020 NEI TSD.

For the 2020 modeling platform activity data (i.e., VMT, VPOP, starts, on-network idling, and hoteling) were based on state submitted CDBs, as well as data from Federal Highways administration (FHWA) annual VMT at the county level. A new MOVES run for 2020 was done using MOVES3.

Except for California, all onroad emissions were generated using the SMOKE-MOVES emissions modeling framework that leverages MOVES-generated emission factors (<https://www.epa.gov/moves>), county and SCC-specific activity data, and hourly 2020 meteorological data. Specifically, EPA used MOVES3 inputs for representative counties, vehicle miles traveled (VMT), vehicle population (VPOP), and hoteling hours data for all counties, along with tools that integrated the MOVES model with SMOKE. In this way, it was possible to take advantage of the gridded hourly temperature data available from meteorological modeling that are also used for air quality modeling. The onroad source classification codes (SCCs) in the modeling platform are more finely resolved than those in the National Emissions Inventory (NEI). The NEI SCCs distinguish vehicles and fuels. The SCCs used in the model platform also distinguish between emissions processes (i.e., off-network, on-network, and extended idle), and road types.

MOVES3 includes the following updates from MOVES2014b:

- Updated emission rates:
 - Updated heavy-duty (HD) diesel running emission rates based on manufacturer in-use testing data from hundreds of HD trucks
 - Updated HD gasoline and compressed natural gas (CNG) trucks
 - Updated light-duty (LD) emission rates for hydrocarbons (HC), CO, NO_x, and PM
- Includes updated fuel information
- Incorporates HD Phase 2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) rule, allowing for finer distinctions among HD vehicles
- Accounts for glider vehicles that incorporate older engines into new vehicle chassis
- Accounts for off-network idling – emissions beyond the idling that is already considered in the MOVES drive cycle
- Includes revisions to inputs for hoteling
- Adds starts as a separate type of rate and activity data

2.3.1 Inventory Development using SMOKE-MOVES

Except for California, onroad emissions were computed with SMOKE-MOVES by multiplying specific types of vehicle activity data by the appropriate emission factors. This section includes discussions of the activity data and the emission factor development. The vehicles (aka source types) for which MOVES computes emissions are shown in Table 2-13. SMOKE-MOVES was run for specific modeling grids. Emissions for the contiguous U.S. states and Washington, D.C., were computed for a grid covering those areas. Emissions for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands were computed by running SMOKE-MOVES for distinct grids covering each of those regions and are included in the onroad_nonconus sector. In some summary reports these non-CONUS emissions are aggregated with emissions from the onroad sector.

Table 2-13. MOVES vehicle (source) types

MOVES vehicle type	Description	HPMS vehicle type
11	Motorcycle	10
21	Passenger Car	25
31	Passenger Truck	25
32	Light Commercial Truck	25
41	Other Bus	40
42	Transit Bus	40
43	School Bus	40
51	Refuse Truck	50
52	Single Unit Short-haul Truck	50
53	Single Unit Long-haul Truck	50
54	Motor Home	50
61	Combination Short-haul Truck	60
62	Combination Long-haul Truck	60

SMOKE-MOVES makes use of emission rate “lookup” tables generated by MOVES that differentiate emissions by process (i.e., running, start, vapor venting, etc.), vehicle type, road type, temperature, speed, hour of day, etc. To generate the MOVES emission rates that could be applied across the U.S., EPA used an automated process to run MOVES to produce year 2020-specific emission factors by temperature and speed for a series of “representative counties,” to which every other county was mapped. The representative counties for which emission factors were generated were selected according to their state, elevation, fuels, age distribution, ramp fraction, and inspection and maintenance programs. Each county was then mapped to a representative county based on its similarity to the representative county with respect to those attributes. For this study, there are 254 representative counties in the continental U.S. and a total of 292 including the non-CONUS areas.

Once representative counties were identified, emission factors were generated with MOVES for each representative county and for two “fuel months” – January to represent winter months, and July to represent summer months – due to the different types of fuels used. SMOKE selected the appropriate MOVES emissions rates for each county, hourly temperature, SCC, and speed bin and then multiplied the emission rate by appropriate activity data. For on-roadway emissions, vehicle miles travelled (VMT) is the activity data; off-network processes use vehicle population (VPOP), vehicle starts, and hours of off-network idling (ONI); and hoteling hours are used to develop emissions for extended idling of combination long-haul trucks. These calculations were done for every county and grid cell in the continental U.S. for each hour of the year.

The SMOKE-MOVES process for creating the model-ready emissions consists of the following steps:

- 1) Determine which counties will be used to represent other counties in the MOVES runs.
- 2) Determine which months will be used to represent other month’s fuel characteristics.

- 3) Create inputs needed only by MOVES. MOVES requires county-specific information on vehicle populations, age distributions, and inspection-maintenance programs for each of the representative counties.
- 4) Create inputs needed both by MOVES and by SMOKE, including temperatures and activity data.
- 5) Run MOVES to create emission factor tables for the temperatures found in each county.
- 6) Run SMOKE to apply the emission factors to activity data (VMT, VPOP, STARTS, off-network idling, and HOTELING) to calculate emissions based on the gridded hourly temperatures in the meteorological data.
- 7) Aggregate the results to the county-SCC level for summaries and quality assurance.

The onroad emissions were processed in six processing streams that were then merged together into the onroad sector emissions after each of the six streams have been processed:

- rate-per-distance (RPD) uses VMT as the activity data plus speed and speed profile information to compute on-network emissions from exhaust, evaporative, permeation, refueling, and brake and tire wear processes;
- rate-per-vehicle (RPV) uses VPOP activity data to compute off-network emissions from exhaust, evaporative, permeation, and refueling processes;
- rate-per-profile (RPS) uses STARTS activity data to compute off-network emissions from vehicles starts;
- rate-per-profile (RPP) uses VPOP activity data to compute off-network emissions from evaporative fuel vapor venting, including hot soak (immediately after a trip) and diurnal (vehicle parked for a long period) emissions;
- rate-per-hour (RPH) uses hoteling hours activity data to compute off-network emissions for idling of long-haul trucks from extended idling and auxiliary power unit process; and
- rate-per-hour off-network idling (RPHO) uses off network idling hours activity data to compute off-network idling emissions for all types of vehicles.

The onroad emissions inputs to MOVES for the 2020 platform are based on the 2020 NEI, described in more detail in Section 5 of the 2020 NEI TSD. These inputs include:

- Key parameters in the MOVES County databases (CDBs) including Low Emission Vehicle (LEV) table
- Fuel months
- Activity data (e.g., VMT, VPOP, speed, HOTELING)

Fuel months, age distributions, and other inputs were consistent with those used to compute the 2020 NEI. Activity data submitted by states and development of the EPA default activity data sets for VMT, VPOP, and hoteling hours are described in detail in the 2020 NEI TSD and supporting documents. Hoteling hours activity were used to calculate emissions from extended idling and auxiliary power units (APUs) by combination long-haul trucks.

2.3.2 Onroad Activity Data Development

SMOKE-MOVES uses vehicle miles traveled (VMT), vehicle population (VPOP), vehicle starts, hours of off-network idling (ONI), and hours of hoteling, to calculate emissions. These datasets are collectively known as “activity data”. For each of these activity datasets, first a national dataset was developed; this national dataset is called the “EPA default” dataset. The default dataset started with the 2020 NEI activity data, which was supplemented with data submitted by state and local agencies. EPA default activity was used for California, but the emissions were scaled to California-supplied values during the emissions processing.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) and Vehicle Population (VPOP)

Activity data submitted by states and development of the EPA default activity data sets for VMT, VPOP, and hoteling hours are described in detail in the 2020 NEI TSD (EPA, 2023) and supporting documents.

Speed Activity (SPDIST)

In SMOKE 4.7, SMOKE-MOVES was updated to use speed distributions similarly to how they are used when running MOVES in inventory mode. This new speed distribution file, called SPDIST, specifies the amount of time spent in each MOVES speed bin for each county, vehicle (aka source) type, road type, weekday/weekend, and hour of day. This file contains the same information at the same resolution as the Speed Distribution table used by MOVES but is reformatted for SMOKE. Using the SPDIST file results in a SMOKE emissions calculation that is more consistent with MOVES than the old hourly speed profile (SPDPRO) approach, because emission factors from all speed bins can be used, rather than interpolating between the two bins surrounding the single average speed value for each hour as is done with the SPDPRO approach.

For 2020 NEI, to more accurately reflect the variation of average speeds from month to month throughout the year 2020, month-specific SPDIST files were generated. Speed data from the Streetlight dataset were used to generate hourly speed profiles by county, SCC, and month. The SPDIST files for 2020 NEI are based on a combination of the Streetlight project data and 2020 NEI MOVES CDBs. More information can be found in the 2020 NEI TSD (EPA, 2023) and supporting documents.

Hoteling Hours (HOTELING)

Hoteling hours were capped by county at a theoretical maximum and any excess hours of the maximum were reduced. For calculating reductions, a dataset of truck stop parking space availability was used, which includes a total number of parking spaces per county. This same dataset is used to develop the spatial surrogate for allocating county-total hoteling emissions to model grid cells. The parking space dataset includes several recent updates based on new truck stops opening and other new information. There are 8,784 hours in the year 2020; therefore, the maximum number of possible hoteling hours in a particular county is equal to $8,784 * \text{the number of parking spaces in that county}$. Hoteling hours were capped at that theoretical maximum value for 2020 in all counties, with some exceptions.

Because the truck stop parking space dataset may be incomplete in some areas, and trucks may sometimes idle in areas other than designated spaces, it was assumed that every county has at least 12

parking spaces, even if fewer parking spaces are found in the parking space dataset. Therefore, hoteling hours were never reduced below 105,408 hours for the year in any county. If the unreduced hoteling hours were already below that maximum, the hours were left unchanged; in other words, hoteling activity were never increased as a result of this analysis. Four states requested that no reductions be applied to the hoteling activity based on parking space availability: CO, ME, NJ, and NY. For these states, reductions based on parking space availability were not applied.

The final step related to hoteling activity is to split county totals into separate values for extended idling (SCC 2202620153) and Auxiliary Power Units (APUs) (SCC 2202620191). For 2020 modeling with MOVES3, a 7.2% APU split is used nationwide, meaning that during 7.2% of the hoteling hours auxiliary power units are assumed to be running.

Starts

Onroad “start” emissions are the instantaneous exhaust emissions that occur at the engine start (e.g., due to the fuel rich conditions in the cylinder to initiate combustion) as well as the additional running exhaust emissions that occur because the engine and emission control systems have not yet stabilized at the running operating temperature. Operationally, start emissions are defined as the difference in emissions between an exhaust emissions test with an ambient temperature start and the same test with the engine and emission control systems already at operating temperature. As such, the units for start emission rates are instantaneous grams/start.

MOVES3 uses vehicle population information to sort the vehicle population into source bins defined by vehicle source type, fuel type (gas, diesel, etc.), regulatory class, model year and age. The model uses default data from instrumented vehicles (or user-provided values) to estimate the number of starts for each source bin and to allocate them among eight operating mode bins defined by the amount of time parked (“soak time”) prior to the start. Thus, MOVES3 accounts for different amounts of cooling of the engine and emission control systems. Each source bin and operating mode has an associated g/start emission rate. Start emissions are also adjusted to account for fuel characteristics, LD inspection and maintenance programs, and ambient temperatures.

Off-network Idling Hours

After creating VMT inputs for SMOKE-MOVES, Off-network idle (ONI) activity data were also needed. ONI is defined in MOVES as time during which a vehicle engine is running idle and the vehicle is somewhere other than on the road, such as in a parking lot, a driveway, or at the side of the road. This engine activity contributes to total mobile source emissions but does not take place on the road network. Examples of ONI activity include:

- light duty passenger vehicles idling while waiting to pick up children at school or to pick up passengers at the airport or train station,
- single unit and combination trucks idling while loading or unloading cargo or making deliveries, and
- vehicles idling at drive-through restaurants.

Note that ONI does not include idling that occurs on the road, such as idling at traffic signals, stop signs, and in traffic—these emissions are included as part of the running and crankcase running exhaust processes on the other road types. ONI also does not include long-duration idling by long-haul combination trucks (hoteling/extended idle), as that type of long duration idling is accounted for in other MOVES processes.

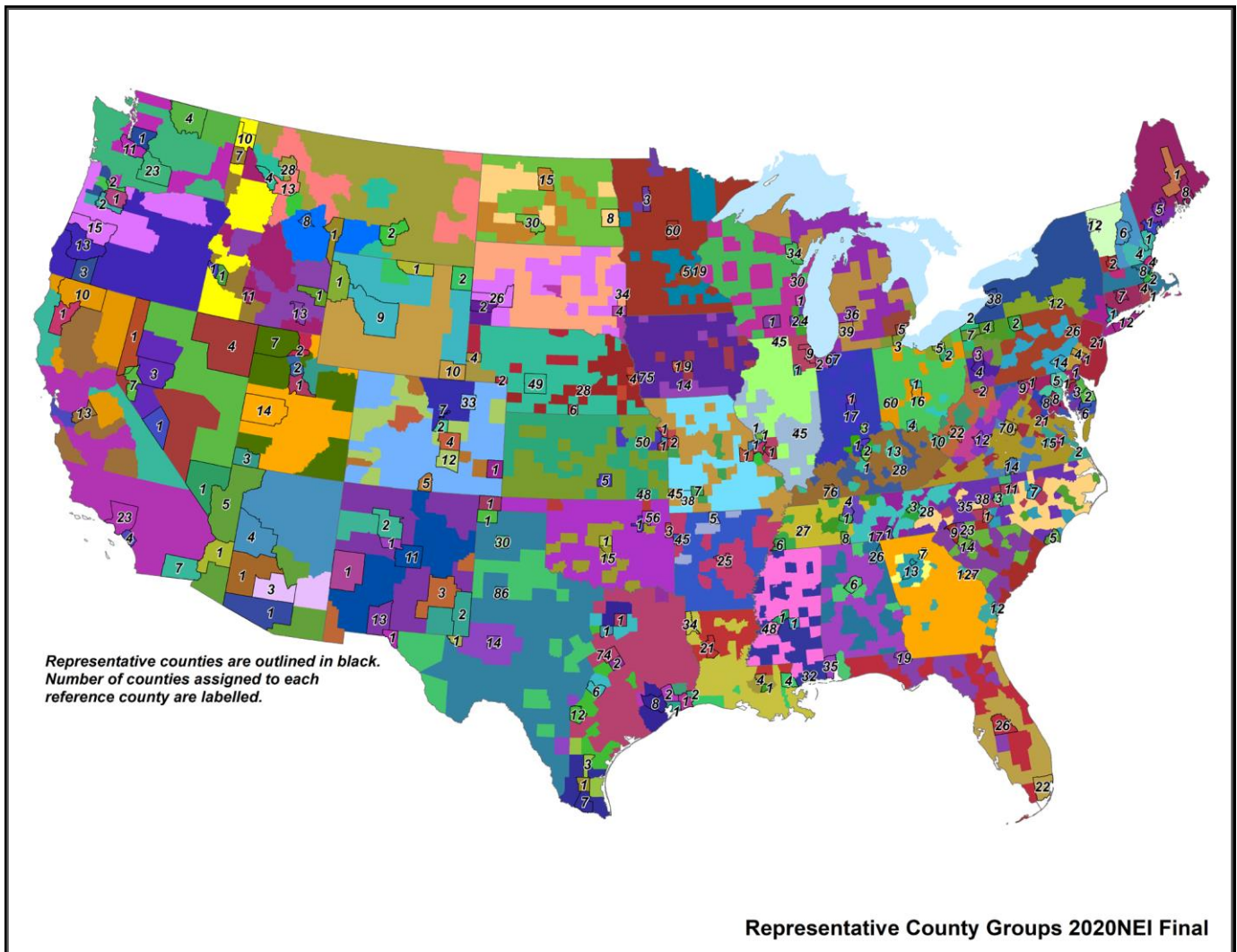
ONI activity hours were calculated based on VMT. For each representative county, the ratio of ONI hours to onroad VMT (on all road types) was calculated using the MOVES ONI Tool by source type, fuel type, and month. These ratios are then multiplied by each county's total VMT (aggregated by source type, fuel type, and month) to get hours of ONI activity.

2.3.3 MOVES Emission Factor Table Development

MOVES3 was run in emission rate mode to create emission factor tables for 2020, for all representative counties and fuel months. The county databases used to run MOVES to develop the emission factor tables included the state-specific control measures such as the California LEV program, and fuels represented the year 2020. The range of temperatures run along with the average humidities used were specific to the year 2020. The remaining settings for the CDBs are documented in the 2020 NEI TSD. To create the emission factors, MOVES was run separately for each representative county and fuel month for each temperature bin needed for the calendar year 2020. The MOVES results were post-processed into CSV-formatted emission factor tables that can be read by SMOKE-MOVES. Additionally, MOVES was run for all counties in Alaska, Hawaii, and Virgin Islands, and for a single representative county in Puerto Rico.

The county databases CDBs used to run MOVES to develop the emission factor tables were those used for the 2020 NEI and therefore included any updated data provided and accepted for the 2020 NEI process. The 2020 NEI development included an extensive review of the various tables including speed distributions. Each county in the continental U.S. was classified according to its state, altitude (high or low), fuel region, the presence of inspection and maintenance programs, the mean light-duty age, and the fraction of ramps. A binning algorithm was executed to identify "like counties. The result was 254 representative counties for CONUS shown in Figure 2-3 along with 38 for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands.

Figure 2-3. Map of Representative Counties



Age distributions are a key input to MOVES in determining emission rates. The age distributions for 2020 were updated based on vehicle registration data obtained from IHS Markit, subject to reductions for older vehicles. One of the findings of CRC project A-115 is that IHS data contain higher vehicle populations than state agency analyses of the same Department of Motor Vehicles data, and the discrepancies tend to increase with increasing vehicle age (i.e., there are more older vehicles in the IHS data) and appropriate decreases in older vehicles were applied when the age distributions were computed for 2020 as follows.

Although 33 S/L/T agencies participated in the data submittal process for 2020 NEI onroad mobile sources, only 15 provided both LDV populations (MOVES `SourceTypeYear` table) and age distributions (MOVES `SourceTypeAgeDistribution` table) based on 2020 registration data, which was a requirement for comparison with the 2020 IHS data. Other agencies were excluded from the adjustment factor analysis because they provided only one type of local data (e.g., population but no age distribution) or data with outdated (e.g., year 2013) or unknown registration data draw dates. For the 15 areas that could be included in the analysis, EPA first combined the populations of passenger cars (source type 21)

and light-duty trucks (source types 31 and 32) at the county level to remove the uncertainty of VIN decoding personal passenger vehicles as cars vs. light-duty trucks. EPA then allocated each county's LDV total source type population to vehicle model years for comparison with IHS and found that the IHS populations for 2020 were higher than the state data by 10.8 percent. Similar to prior years' comparisons, EPA again found that the discrepancies in the 2020 data between IHS and states are larger for older vehicles. Table 2-14 shows the adjustments EPA made to the 2020 IHS data prior to its use in the NEI.

EPA calculated the adjustment factors representing the fraction of population remaining in every model year, with two exceptions. Model years from 2011 to 2020 received no adjustment and the model year 1990 received a capped adjustment that equals the adjustment for model year 1991. The adjustment factors in Table 2-14 were applied to the 2020 IHS data to create the EPA Default set of population and age distributions for the NEI.

Table 2-14. The fraction of IHS vehicle populations retained for 2020 NEI by model year

Model Year	LDV Adjustment Factor
pre-1991	0.722
1991	0.722
1992	0.728
1993	0.742
1994	0.754
1995	0.766
1996	0.774
1997	0.790
1998	0.787
1999	0.798
2000	0.796
2001	0.806
2002	0.808
2003	0.828
2004	0.844
2005	0.857
2006	0.874
2007	0.892
2008	0.905
2009	0.919
2010	0.929
2011 - 2020	1

EPA also removed the county-specific fractions of antique license plate vehicles present in the registration data from IHS, based on the assumption that antique vehicles are operated significantly less than average. States without any CDB submittals received EPA Default populations and age distributions

based on the adjusted IHS data, and some states with submittals were overridden, decided on a case-by-case basis.

In addition to removing the older and antique plate vehicles from the IHS data, 28 counties found to be outliers because their fleet age was significantly younger than in typical counties. The outlier review was limited to LDV source types 21, 31, and 32. Many rural counties have outliers for low-population source types such as Transit Bus and Refuse Truck due to small sample sizes, but these do not have much of an impact on the inventory overall and reflect sparse data in low-population areas and therefore do not require correction.

The most extreme examples of LDV outliers were Light Commercial Truck age distributions where over 85 percent of the population in the entire county is 0 and 1 years old. These sorts of young fleets can happen if the headquarters of a leasing or rental company is the owner/entity of a relatively large number of vehicles relative to the county-wide population. While the business owner of thousands of new vehicles may reside in a single county, the vehicles likely operate in broader areas without being registered where they drive.

In areas where submitted vehicle population data were accepted for NEI, the relative populations of cars vs. light-duty trucks were reapportioned (while retaining the magnitude of the light-duty vehicles from the submittals) using the county-specific percentages from the IHS data. In this way, the categorization of cars versus light trucks is consistent from state to state. The county total light-duty vehicle populations were preserved through this process.

To create the emission factors, MOVES was run separately for each representative county and fuel month and for each temperature bin needed for calendar year 2020. The CDBs used to run MOVES include the state-specific control measures such as the California low emission vehicle (LEV) program. In addition, the range of temperatures and the average humidities used in the CDBs were specific to the year 2020. The MOVES results were post-processed into CSV-formatted emission factor tables that can be read by SMOKE-MOVES.

2.3.4 Onroad California Inventory Development (onroad_ca_adj)

California uses their own emission model, EMFAC, to develop onroad emissions inventories and provides those inventories to EPA. EMFAC uses emission inventory codes (EICs) to characterize the emission processes instead of SCCs. The EPA and California worked together to develop a code mapping to better match EMFAC's EICs to EPA MOVES' detailed set of SCCs that distinguish between off-network and on-network and brake and tire wear emissions. This detail is needed for modeling but not for the NEI. California submitted onroad emissions for the 2020 NEI, and these emissions were used for 2020 modeling. The California inventory had CAPs and some HAPs, but did not have NH₃ or refueling emissions. The EPA added NH₃ to the CARB inventory by using the state total NH₃ from MOVES and allocating it at the county level based on CO. Refueling emissions were taken from MOVES in California. HAP emissions for VOCs and metals as provided by California were used, while other HAPs (e.g., PAHs) were from MOVES.

The California onroad mobile source emissions were created through a hybrid approach of combining state-supplied annual emissions with EPA-developed SMOKE-MOVES runs. Through this approach, the

platform was able to reflect the California-developed emissions, while leveraging the more detailed SCCs and the highly resolved spatial patterns, temporal patterns, and speciation from SMOKE-MOVES. The basic steps involved in temporally allocating onroad emissions from California based on SMOKE-MOVES results were:

- 1) Run CA using EPA inputs through SMOKE-MOVES to produce hourly emissions hereafter known as “EPA estimates.” These EPA estimates for CA were run in a separate sector called “onroad_ca.”
- 2) Calculate ratios between state-supplied emissions and EPA estimates. The ratios were calculated for each county/SCC/pollutant combination based on the California onroad emissions inventory. The 2020 California data did not separate off and on-network emissions or extended idling, and also did not include information for vehicles fueled by E-85, so these differentiations were obtained using MOVES.
- 3) Create an adjustment factor file (CFPRO) that includes EPA-to-state estimate ratios.
- 4) Rerun CA through SMOKE-MOVES using EPA inputs and the new adjustment factor file.

Through this process, adjusted model-ready files were created that sum to annual totals from California, but have the temporal and spatial patterns reflecting the highly resolved meteorology and SMOKE-MOVES. After adjusting the emissions, this sector is called “onroad_ca_adj.” Note that in emission summaries, the emissions from the “onroad” and “onroad_ca_adj” sectors were summed and designated as the emissions for the onroad sector.

2.4 Nonroad Mobile sources (cmv, rail, nonroad)

The nonroad mobile source emission modeling sectors consist of nonroad equipment emissions (nonroad), locomotive (rail), and CMV emissions.

2.4.1 Category 1, Category 2 Commercial Marine Vessels (cmv_c1c2)

The cmv_c1c2 sector contains Category 1 and 2 CMV emissions. Category 1 and 2 vessels use diesel fuel. All emissions in this sector are annual and at county-SCC resolution; however, in the NEI they are provided at the sub-county level (i.e., port shape ids) and by SCC and emission type (e.g., hoteling, maneuvering). For more information on CMV sources, see Section 11 of the 2020 NEI TSD and the supplemental documentation.⁴ C1 and C2 emissions that occur outside of state waters are not assigned to states. For this modeling platform, all CMV emissions in the cmv_c1c2 sector are treated as hourly gridded point sources with stack parameters that should result in them being placed in layer 1.

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions reflect rules that reduced sulfur emissions for CMV that took effect in the year 2015. The cmv_c1c2 inventory sector contains small to medium-size engine CMV emissions. Category 1 and Category 2 (C1C2) marine diesel engines typically range in size from about 700 to 11,000 hp. These engines are used to provide propulsion power on many kinds of vessels including tugboats, towboats, supply vessels, fishing vessels, and other commercial vessels in and around ports. They are also used as stand-alone generators for auxiliary electrical power on many types of vessels. Category 1

⁴ https://gaftp.epa.gov/Air/nei/2020/doc/supporting_data/nonpoint/CMV

represents engines up to 7 liters per cylinder displacement. Category 2 includes engines from 7 to 30 liters per cylinder.

The cmv_c1c2 inventory sector contains sources that traverse state and federal waters along with emissions from surrounding areas of Canada, Mexico, and international waters. The cmv_c1c2 sources are modeled as point sources but using plume rise parameters that cause the emissions to be released in the ground layer of the air quality model.

The cmv_c1c2 sources within state waters are identified in the inventory with the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county code for the state and county in which the vessel is registered. The cmv_c1c2 sources that operate outside of state waters but within the Emissions Control Area (ECA) are encoded with a state FIPS code of 85. The ECA areas include parts of the Gulf of Mexico, and parts of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The cmv_c1c2 sources are categorized as operating either in-port or underway and as main and auxiliary engines are encoded using the SCCs listed in Table 2-15.

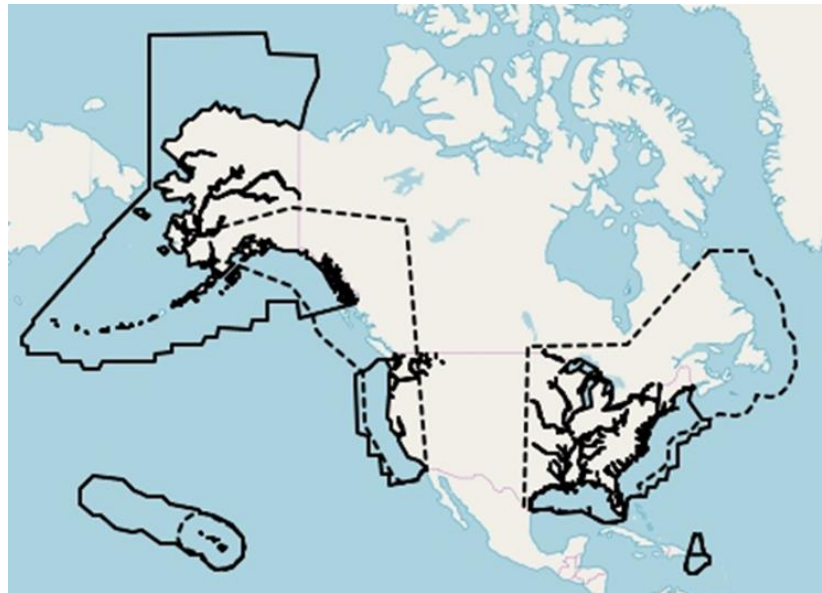
Table 2-15. SCCs for cmv_c1c2 sector

SCC	Tier 1 Description	Tier 2 Description	Tier 3 Description	Tier 4 Description
2280002101	Mobile Sources	Marine Vessels, Commercial	Diesel	C1C2 Port emissions: Main Engine
2280002102	Mobile Sources	Marine Vessels, Commercial	Diesel	C1C2 Port emissions: Auxiliary Engine
2280002201	Mobile Sources	Marine Vessels, Commercial	Diesel	C1C2 Underway emissions: Main Engine
2280002202	Mobile Sources	Marine Vessels, Commercial	Diesel	C1C2 Underway emissions: Auxiliary Engine

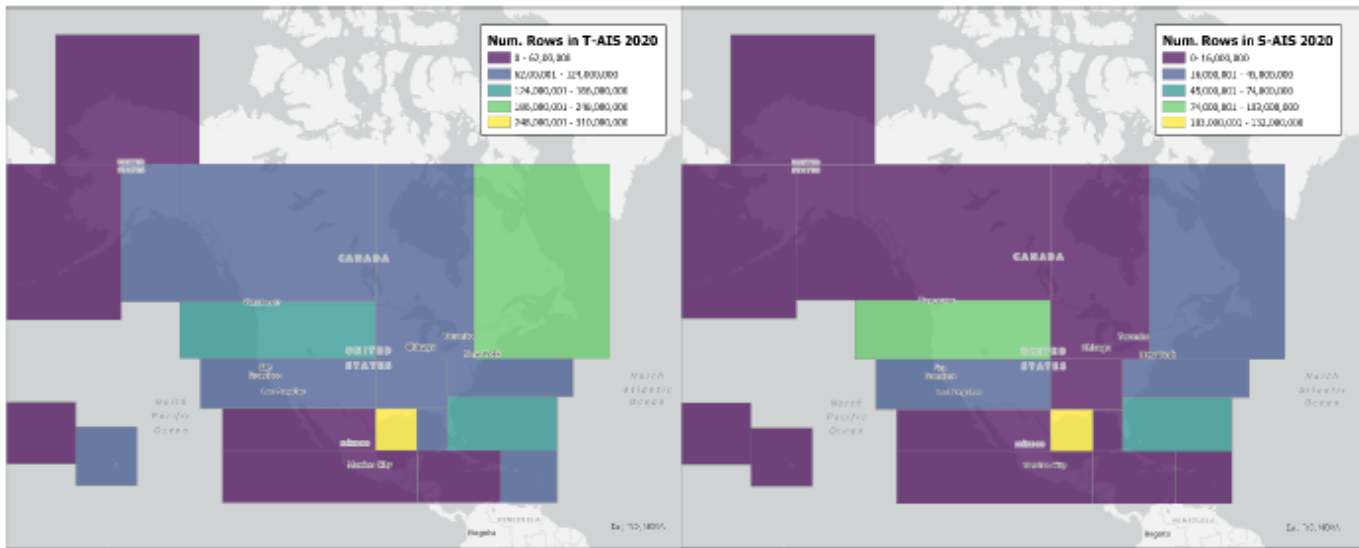
Category 1 and 2 CMV emissions were developed for the 2020 NEI. The emissions were developed based signals from Automated Identification System (AIS) transmitters. AIS is a tracking system used by vessels to enhance navigation and avoid collision with other AIS transmitting vessels. The USEPA Office of Transportation and Air Quality received AIS data from the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) to quantify all ship activity which occurred between January 1 and December 31, 2020. To ensure coverage for all of the areas needed by the NEI, the requested and provided AIS data extend beyond 200 nautical miles from the U.S. coast. The area covered by the NEI is shown in Figure 2-4 (a). This boundary is roughly equivalent to the border of the U.S Exclusive Economic Zone and the North American ECA, although some non-ECA activity are captured as well. Two types of AIS data were received: satellite (S-AIS) and terrestrial (T-AIS). The counts of data received for S-AIS and T-AIS for the 2020 NEI are shown in Figure 2-4 (b).

Figure 2-4. NEI Commercial Marine Vessel Boundaries and Automatic Identification System Request Boxes for 2020

a) NEI (solid) and ECA (dashed) geographical extent



b) Areas of AIS request boxes and amount of data received



The AIS data were compiled into five-minute intervals by the USCG, providing a reasonably refined assessment of a vessel’s movement. For example, using a five-minute average, a vessel traveling at 25 knots would be captured every two nautical miles that the vessel travels. For slower moving vessels, the distance between transmissions would be less. The ability to track vessel movements through AIS data and link them to attribute data, has allowed for the development of an inventory of very accurate emission estimates. These AIS data were used to define the locations of individual vessel movements, estimate hours of operation, and quantify propulsion engine loads. The compiled AIS data also included the vessel’s International Marine Organization (IMO) number and Maritime Mobile Service Identifier

(MMSI); which allowed each vessel to be matched to their characteristics obtained from the Clarksons ship registry (Clarksons, 2021).

The engine bore and stroke data were used to calculate cylinder volume. Any vessel that had a calculated cylinder volume greater than 30 liters was incorporated into the USEPA’s new Category 3 Commercial Marine Vessel (C3CMV) model. The remaining records were assumed to represent Category 1 and 2 (C1C2) or non-ship activity. The C1C2 AIS data were quality assured including the removal of duplicate messages, signals from pleasure craft, and signals that were not from CMV vessels (e.g., buoys, helicopters, and vessels that are not self-propelled).

The emissions were calculated for each time interval between consecutive AIS messages for each vessel and allocated to the location of the message following to the interval. Emissions were calculated according to Equation 2-1.

$$Emissions_{interval} = Time (hr)_{interval} \times Power(kW) \times EF\left(\frac{g}{kWh}\right) \times LLA F \quad \text{Equation 2-1}$$

Power was calculated for the propulsive (main), auxiliary, and auxiliary boiler engines for each interval and emission factor (EF) reflects the assigned emission factors for each engine, as described below. LLA F represents the low load adjustment factor, a unitless factor which reflects increasing propulsive emissions during low load operations. Time indicates the activity duration time between consecutive intervals.

Next, vessels were identified to determine their vessel type, and thus their vessel group, power rating, and engine tier information which are required for the emissions calculations. See the 2020 NEI documentation for more details on this process. Following the identification, 108 different vessel types were matched to the C1C2 vessels. Vessel attribute data were not available for all these vessel types, so the vessel types were aggregated into 13 different vessel groups for which surrogate data were available as shown in Table 2-16. 11,302 vessels were directly identified by their ship and cargo number. The remaining group of miscellaneous ships represent 13 percent of the AIS vessels (excluding recreational vessels) for which a specific vessel type could not be assigned.

Table 2-16. Vessel groups in the cmv_c1c2 sector

Vessel Group	NEI Area Ship Count
Bulk Carrier	37
Commercial Fishing	1,147
Container Ship	7
Ferry Excursion	441
General Cargo	1,498
Government	1,338
Miscellaneous	1,475
Offshore support	1,149

Vessel Group	NEI Area Ship Count
Reefer	13
Ro	26
Tanker	100
Tug	3,994
Work Boat	77
Total in Inventory:	11,302

As shown in Equation 2-1, power is an important component of the emissions computation. Vessel-specific installed propulsive power ratings and service speeds were pulled from Clarksons ship registry and adopted from the Global Fishing Watch (GFW) dataset when available. However, there is limited vessel specific attribute data for most of the C1C2 fleet. This necessitated the use of surrogate engine power and load factors, which were computed for each vessel group. In addition to the power required by propulsive engines, power needs for auxiliary engines were also computed for each vessel group. Emissions from main and auxiliary engines are inventoried with different SCCs as shown in Table 2-15.

The final components of the emissions computation equation are the emission factors and the low load adjustment factor. The emission factors used in this inventory take into consideration the EPA's marine vessel fuel regulations as well as exhaust standards that are based on the year that the vessel was manufactured to determine the appropriate regulatory tier. Emission factors in g/kWhr by tier for NO_x, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, CO, CO₂, SO₂ and VOC were developed using Tables 3-7 through 3-10 in USEPA's (2008) Regulatory Impact Analysis on engines less than 30 liters per cylinder. To compile these emissions factors, population-weighted average emission factors were calculated per tier based on C1C2 population distributions grouped by engine displacement. Boiler emission factors were obtained from an earlier Swedish Environmental Protection Agency study (Swedish EPA, 2004). If the year of manufacture was unknown then it was assumed that the vessel was Tier 0, such that actual emissions may be less than those estimated in this inventory. Without more specific data, the magnitude of this emissions difference cannot be estimated.

Propulsive emissions from low-load operations were adjusted to account for elevated emission rates associated with activities outside the engines' optimal operating range. The emission factor adjustments were applied by load and pollutant, based on the data compiled for the Port Everglades 2015 Emission Inventory.⁵ Hazardous air pollutants and ammonia were added to the inventory according to multiplicative factors applied either to VOC or PM_{2.5}.

The stack parameters used for cmv_c1c2 are a stack height of 1 ft, stack diameter of 1 ft, stack temperature of 70°F, and a stack velocity of 0.1 ft/s. These parameters force emissions into layer 1.

⁵ USEPA. EPA and Port Everglades Partnership: Emission Inventories and Reduction Strategies. US Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Transportation and Air Quality, June 2018.
<https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P100UKV8.pdf>

For more information on the emission computations for 2020, see the supporting documentation for the 2020 NEI C1C2 CMV emissions. The cmv_c1c2 emissions were aggregated to total hourly values in each grid cell and run through SMOKE as point sources. SMOKE requires an annual inventory file to go along with the hourly data and this file was generated for 2020.

2.4.2 Category 3 Commercial Marine Vessels (cmv_c3)

The cmv_c3 sector contains large engine CMV emissions. Category 3 (C3) marine diesel engines at or above 30 liters per cylinder. Typically these are the largest CMV engines and are rated at 3,000 to 100,000 hp. C3 engines are typically used for propulsion on ocean-going vessels including container ships, oil tankers, bulk carriers, and cruise ships. Emissions control technologies for C3 CMV sources are limited due to the nature of the residual fuel used by these vessels.⁶ The cmv_c3 sector contains sources that traverse state and federal waters; along with sources in waters not covered by the NEI in surrounding areas of Canada, Mexico, and international waters. For more information on CMV sources in the 2020 NEI, see Section 11 of the 2020 NEI TSD and the supplemental documentation for 2020 NEI CMV.

The cmv_c3 sources that operate outside of state waters but within the federal Emissions Control Area (ECA) are encoded with a FIPS state code of 85, with the “county code” digits representing broad regions such as the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific. The ECA areas include parts of the Gulf of Mexico, and parts of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. CMV C3 sources around Puerto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska, which are outside the ECA areas, are included in the inventory but are in separate files from the emissions around the continental United States (CONUS). The cmv_c3 sources in the inventory are categorized as operating either in-port or underway and are encoded using the SCCs listed in Table 2-17. and distinguish between diesel and residual fuel, in port areas versus underway, and main and auxiliary engines.

⁶ <https://www.epa.gov/regulations-emissions-vehicles-and-engines/regulations-emissions-marine-vessels>.

Table 2-17. SCCs for cmv_c3 sector

SCC	Tier 1 Description	Tier 2 Description	Tier 3 Description	Tier 4 Description
2280002103	Mobile Sources	Marine Vessels, Commercial	Diesel	C3 Port emissions: Main Engine
2280002104	Mobile Sources	Marine Vessels, Commercial	Diesel	C3 Port emissions: Auxiliary Engine
2280002203	Mobile Sources	Marine Vessels, Commercial	Diesel	C3 Underway emissions: Main Engine
2280002204	Mobile Sources	Marine Vessels, Commercial	Diesel	C3 Underway emissions: Auxiliary Engine
2280003103	Mobile Sources	Marine Vessels, Commercial	Residual	C3 Port emissions: Main Engine
2280003104	Mobile Sources	Marine Vessels, Commercial	Residual	C3 Port emissions: Auxiliary Engine
2280003203	Mobile Sources	Marine Vessels, Commercial	Residual	C3 Underway emissions: Main Engine
2280003204	Mobile Sources	Marine Vessels, Commercial	Residual	C3 Underway emissions: Auxiliary Engine

Prior to creation of the 2020 NEI, the EPA received Automated Identification System (AIS) data from United States Coast Guard (USCG) to quantify all ship activity which occurred between January 1 and December 31, 2020. The International Maritime Organization's (IMO's) International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) requires AIS to be fitted aboard all international voyaging ships with gross tonnage of 300 or more, and all passenger ships regardless of size.⁷ In addition, the USCG has mandated that all commercial marine vessels continuously transmit AIS signals while transiting U.S. navigable waters. As the vast majority of C3 vessels meet these requirements, any omitted from the inventory due to lack of AIS adoption are deemed to have a negligible impact on national C3 emissions estimates. The activity data incorporated into this inventory reflect ship operations within 200 nautical miles of the official U.S. baseline and beyond. Activity data within the border of the U.S Exclusive Economic Zone and the North American ECA are included as well as some activity data outside of the ECA.

The 2020 CMV C3 NEI data were computed based on the AIS data from the USGS for the year of 2020. The AIS data were coupled with ship registry data that contained engine parameters, vessel power parameters, and other factors such as tonnage and year of manufacture which helped to separate the C3 vessels from the C1C2 vessels. Where specific ship parameters were not available, they were gap-filled. The types of vessels that remain in the C3 data set include bulk carrier, chemical tanker, liquefied gas tanker, oil tanker, other tanker, container ship, cruise, ferry, general cargo, fishing, refrigerated vessel, roll-on/roll-off, tug, and yacht.

⁷ International Maritime Organization (IMO) Resolution MSC.99(73) adopted December 12th, 2000 and entered into force July 1st, 2002; as amended by SOLAS Resolution CONF.5/32 adopted December 13th, 2002.

Prior to use, the AIS data were reviewed - data deemed to be erroneous were removed, and data found to be at intervals greater than 5 minutes were interpolated to ensure that each ship had data every five minutes. The five-minute average data provide a reasonably refined assessment of a vessel's movement. For example, using a five-minute average, a vessel traveling at 25 knots would be captured every two nautical miles that the vessel travels. For slower moving vessels, the distance between transmissions would be less.

The emissions were calculated for each C3 vessel in the dataset for each 5-minute time range and allocated to the location of the message following to the interval. Emissions were calculated according to Equation 2-2.

$$Emissions_{interval} = Time (hr)_{interval} \times Power(kW) \times EF\left(\frac{g}{kWh}\right) \times LLAF \quad \text{Equation 2-2}$$

Power is calculated for the propulsive (main), auxiliary, and auxiliary boiler engines for each interval and emission factor (EF) reflects the assigned emission factors for each engine, as described below. LLAF represents the low load adjustment factor, a unitless factor which reflects increasing propulsive emissions during low load operations. Time indicates the activity duration time between consecutive intervals.

Emissions were computed according to a computed power need (kW) multiplied by the time (hr) and by an engine-specific emission factor (g/kWh) and finally by a low load adjustment factor that reflects increasing propulsive emissions during low load operations.

The resulting emissions were available at 5-minute intervals. Code was developed to aggregate these emissions to modeling grid cells and up to hourly levels so that the emissions data could be input to SMOKE for emissions modeling with SMOKE. Within SMOKE, the data were speciated into the pollutants needed by the air quality model,⁸ but since the data were already in the form of point sources at the center of each grid cell, and they were already hourly, no other processing was needed within SMOKE. SMOKE requires an annual inventory file to go along with the hourly data, so this file was also generated for 2020.

On January 1st, 2015, the ECA initiated a fuel sulfur standard which regulated large marine vessels to use fuel with 1,000 ppm sulfur or less. These standards are reflected in the `cmv_c3` inventories.

The resulting point emissions centered on each grid cell were converted to an annual point 2010 flat file format (FF10). A set of standard stack parameters were assigned to each release point in the `cmv_c3` inventory. The assigned stack height was 65.62 ft, the stack diameter was 2.625 ft, the stack temperature was 539.6 °F, and the velocity was 82.02 ft/s. Emissions were computed for each grid cell needed for modeling.

International Maritime Organization (IMO) Resolution MSC.99(73)

2.4.3 Railway Locomotives (rail)

The rail sector includes all locomotives in the NEI nonpoint data category including line haul locomotives on Class 1, 2, and 3 railroads along with emissions from commuter rail lines and Amtrak. The rail sector excludes railway maintenance locomotives and point source yard locomotives. Railway maintenance emissions are included in the nonroad sector. The point source yard locomotives are included in the ptnonipm sector.

The rail emissions for the 2020 platform use the 2020 NEI. The 2020 NEI is based on methods developed during the 2017 rail inventory developed for the 2017 NEI by the Lake Michigan Air Directors Consortium (LADCO) and the State of Illinois with support from various other states. Class I railroad emissions are based on confidential link-level line-haul activity GIS data layer maintained by the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA). In addition, the Association of American Railroads (AAR) provided national emission tier fleet mix information. Class II and III railroad emissions are based on a comprehensive nationwide GIS database of locations where short line and regional railroads operate. Passenger rail (Amtrak) emissions follow a similar procedure as Class II and III, except using a database of Amtrak rail lines. Yard locomotive emissions are based on a combination of yard data provided by individual rail companies, and by using Google Earth and other tools to identify rail yard locations for rail companies which did not provide yard data. Information on specific yards were combined with fuel use data and emission factors to create an emissions inventory for rail yards. Pollutant-specific factors were applied on top of the activity-based changes for the Class I rail. The inventory SCCs are shown in Table 2-18. More detailed information on the development of the 2020 NEI rail inventory for this study is available in the 2020 NEI TSD and in the [Rail 2020 National Emissions Inventory Supplementary Document](#) on the 2020 NEI supporting data FTP site.

Table 2-18. SCCs for the Rail Sector

SCC	Sector	Description: Mobile Sources prefix for all
2285002006	Rail	Railroad Equipment; Diesel; Line Haul Locomotives: Class I Operations
2285002007	Rail	Railroad Equipment; Diesel; Line Haul Locomotives: Class II / III Operations
2285002008	Rail	Railroad Equipment; Diesel; Line Haul Locomotives: Passenger Trains (Amtrak)
2285002009	Rail	Railroad Equipment; Diesel; Line Haul Locomotives: Commuter Lines
2285002010	Rail	Railroad Equipment; Diesel; Yard Locomotives (nonpoint)
28500201	Rail	Railroad Equipment; Diesel; Yard Locomotives (point)

Class I Line-haul Methodology

For the 2020 inventory, the Class I railroads granted EPA permission to use the confidential link-level line haul activity geographic information system (GIS) data layer maintained and updated annually by the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA). At the time of inventory development, 2019 million gross ton (MGT) data was the most recent and complete data available Figure 2-5. The dataset contains three columns indicating railroad ownership and nine columns indicating trackage rights for each rail segment. While most rail links have a single owner, some links have up to six different Class 1 railroad companies operating on it. To prepare the FRA data for use in the Class I line haul calculations, all segments

associated with a railroad company were extracted to identify the full network for each company. This involved iterating through each of those twelve columns to identify all segments within each railroad company's network. This process was conducted seven times, one for each Class I railroad company. This resulted in a complete inventory of rail links trafficked by each Class I railroads with a record for each link/railroad company combination.

Figure 2-5. 2017 US Railroad Traffic Density in Millions of Gross Tons per Route Mile (MGT)



EPA collected 2020 Class I line haul fuel use data from the most recent R-1 submittals from the Surface Transportation Board.⁹ Consistent with previous inventory efforts, EPA summed line haul and work train fuel usage, Table 2-19.

⁹ Surface Transportation Board. Available at <https://www.stb.gov/reports-data/economic-data/annual-report-financial-data/> Retrieved 22 June 2021.

Table 2-19. 2020 R-1 Reported Locomotive Fuel Use for Class I Railroads

Class I Railroad	Line Haul Fuel Use (gal)*
BNSF	1,137,598,007
Canadian National (CN)	96,337,392
Canadian Pacific (CPRS)	57,664,407
CSX Transportation (CSXT)	327,917,859
Kansas City Southern (KCS)	55,763,748
Norfolk Southern (NS)	342,470,779
Union Pacific (UP)	773,476,896

* Includes work train fuel usage

The Association of American Railroads (AAR) provided national Class I locomotive tier fleet mix information that reflects engine turnover in the nation. Given the impact of the pandemic in 2020, AAR provided a fleet mix that reflected active locomotives and excluded those that were held in storage. A locomotive's Tier level determines its allowable emission rates based on the year when it was built and/or re-manufactured. More accurate emission factors for each pollutant were calculated based on the percentage of the operating Class I line haul locomotives for each USEPA Tier-level category.

Class II and III Methodology

There are approximately 630 Class II and III Railroads operating in the United States, most of which are members of the American Short Line and Regional Railroad Association (ASLRRA). Data on Class II and III locomotive operations is publicly available from Bureau of Transportation Statistics' National Transportation Atlas Database (NTAD), along with related data including reporting mark, railroad name, route miles owned or operated, and total route miles of links.

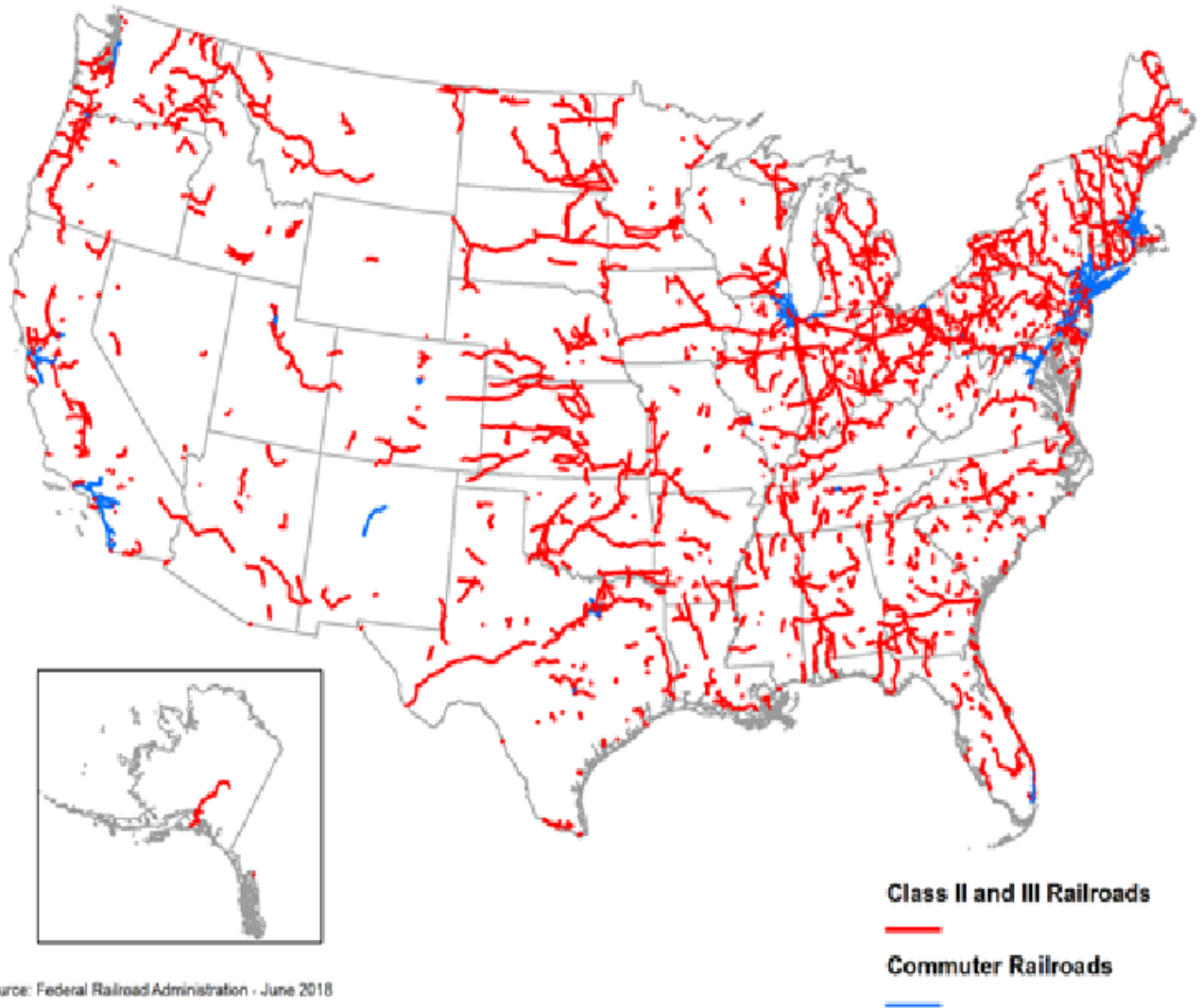
Class II and III railroads are widely dispersed across the country (see Figure 2-6), often utilizing older, higher emitting locomotives than their Class I counterparts. AAR provided a national line-haul tier fleet mix profile for 2020 which reflects the trend toward older engines in this sector as shown in Table 2-20. The national fleet mix data was then used to calculate weighted average in-use emissions factors for the locomotives operated by the Class II and III railroads. Note that to be consistent with the 2017 inventory, the unweighted emission factors were the same as the Class I line haul due to the conservative use of the EPA's large locomotive conversion factor of 20.8 bhp-hr/gal. Emission factors for PM2.5, SO2, NH3, VOC, and GHGs were calculated in the same manner as those used for Class I line-haul inventory described above.

Table 2-20. 2020 Class II/III Line Haul Fleet by Tier Level

Tier	2020 Class II/III Locomotive Count	Percent of Total Fleet
0	1,664	48%
1	31	1%
2	169	5%
3	160	5%

4	64	2%
Not Classified	1,359	39%
Total	3,447	100%

Figure 2-6. Class II and III Railroads in the United States



Commuter Rail Methodology

Commuter rail emissions were calculated in the same way as the Class II and III railroads. The primary difference is that the fuel use estimates were based on data collected by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) for the National Transit Database. These fuel use estimates were replaced with reported fuel use statistics for MBTA (Massachusetts) and Metra (Illinois). The commuter railroads were separated from the Class II and III railroads so that the appropriate SCC codes could be entered into the emissions calculation sheet.

Intercity Passenger Methodology (Amtrak)

The calculation methodology mimics that used for the Class II and III and commuter railroads with a few modifications. Since link-level activity data for Amtrak was unavailable, the default assumption was made to evenly distribute Amtrak's 2020 reported fuel use across all of its diesel-powered route-miles shown in Figure 2-7.

Figure 2-7. Amtrak National Rail Network



Other Data Sources

The 2020 NEI locomotives sector includes data from SLT agency-provided emissions data, and an EPA dataset of locomotive emissions. The following agencies also submitted emissions to locomotive SCCs: Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation; California; Connecticut; District of Columbia; Maricopa County, AZ; Minnesota; North Carolina; Texas; Virginia; Washington; and Washoe County, NV.

2.4.4 Nonroad Mobile Equipment (nonroad)

The mobile nonroad equipment sector includes all mobile source emissions that do not operate on roads, excluding commercial marine vehicles, railways, and aircraft. Types of nonroad equipment include recreational vehicles, pleasure craft, and construction, agricultural, mining, and lawn and garden equipment. Nonroad equipment emissions were computed by running MOVES3 which incorporates the NONROAD model. MOVES3 incorporated updated nonroad engine population growth rates, nonroad Tier 4 engine emission rates, and sulfur levels of nonroad diesel fuels. MOVES provides a complete set of HAPs and incorporates updated nonroad emission factors for HAPs. MOVES3 was used for all states

other than California, which uses their own model. California nonroad emissions were provided by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) for the 2020 NEI. CARB emissions were used in California for all pollutants except PAHs, which were taken from MOVES.

MOVES creates a monthly emissions inventory for criteria air pollutants (CAPs) and a full set of HAPs, plus additional pollutants such as NONHAPTOG and ETHANOL, which are not included in the NEI but are used for speciation. MOVES provides estimates of NONHAPTOG along with the speciation profile code for the NONHAPTOG emission source. This was accomplished by using NHTOG#### as the pollutant code in the Flat File 2010 (FF10) inventory file that can be read into SMOKE, where #### is a speciation profile code. For California, NHTOG####-VOC and HAP-VOC ratios from MOVES-based emissions were applied to VOC emissions so that VOC emissions can be speciated consistently with other states.

MOVES also provides estimates of PM_{2.5} by speciation profile code for the PM_{2.5} emission source, using PM25_#### as the pollutant code in the FF10 inventory file, where #### is a speciation profile code. To facilitate calculation of PMC within SMOKE, and to help create emissions summaries, an additional pollutant representing total PM_{2.5} called PM25TOTAL was added to the inventory. As with VOC, PM25_####-PM25TOTAL ratios were calculated and applied to PM_{2.5} emissions in California so that PM_{2.5} emissions in California can be speciated consistently with other states.

MOVES3 outputs emissions data in county-specific databases, and a post-processing script converts the data into FF10 format. Additional post-processing steps were performed as follows:

- County-specific FF10s were combined into a single FF10 file.
- Emissions were aggregated from the more detailed SCCs modeled in MOVES to the SCCs modeled in SMOKE. A list of the aggregated SMOKE SCCs is in Appendix A of the 2016v1 platform nonroad specification sheet (NEIC, 2019).
- To reduce the size of the inventory, HAPs not needed for air quality modeling, such as dioxins and furans, were removed from the inventory.
- To reduce the size of the inventory further, all emissions for sources (identified by county/SCC) for which CAP emissions totaling less than 1×10^{-10} were removed from the inventory. The MOVES model attributes a very tiny amount of emissions to sources that are actually zero, for example, snowmobile emissions in Florida. Removing these sources from the inventory reduces the total size of the inventory by about 7%.
- Gas and particulate components of HAPs that come out of MOVES separately, such as naphthalene, were combined.
- VOC was renamed VOC_INV so that SMOKE does not speciate both VOC and NONHAPTOG, which would result in a double count.
- PM25TOTAL, referenced above, was also created at this stage of the process.

- Emissions for airport ground support vehicles (SCCs ending in -8005), and oil field equipment (SCCs ending in -10010), were removed from the inventory at this stage, to prevent a double count with the airports and np_oilgas sectors, respectively.
- California emissions from MOVES were deleted and replaced with the CARB-supplied emissions.

National Updates: Agricultural and Construction Equipment Allocation

The modified MOVES default database for MOVES3 containing refinements to construction and agricultural sectors, (movesdb20220105_nupdates) and state-submitted inputs in CDBs were used to run MOVES-Nonroad to produce emissions for all states other than California. California-submitted emissions were used. Updated *nrsurrogate*, *nrstatesurrogate*, and *nrbaseyearequippopulation* tables, along with instructions for utilizing these tables in MOVES runs, are available for download from EPA’s ftp site: <https://gaftp.epa.gov/air/emismod/2016/v1/reports/nonroad/>). Note that these are not included in MOVES3.

Emissions Inside California

California nonroad emissions were provided by CARB for the 2020 NEI. All California nonroad inventories are annual, with monthly temporalization applied in SMOKE. Emissions for oil field equipment (SCCs ending in -10010) were removed from the California inventory in order to prevent a double count with the np_oilgas sector. VOC HAPs from California were incorporated into speciation similarly to VOC HAPs from MOVES elsewhere, e.g. model species BENZ is equal to HAP emissions for benzene as submitted by CARB. VOC and PM_{2.5} emissions were allocated to speciation profiles. Ratios of VOC (PM_{2.5}) by speciation profile to total VOC (PM_{2.5}) were calculated by county and SCC from the MOVES run in California, and then applied CARB-provided VOC (PM_{2.5}) in the inventory so that California nonroad emissions could be speciated consistently with the rest of the country.

State Submitted Data

CDBs were used to run MOVES-Nonroad to produce emissions for all states other than California. The following states submitted CDBs for the 2020 NEI: Arizona - Maricopa Co.; Connecticut; Georgia; Illinois; Indiana; Michigan; Minnesota; Ohio; Oregon; Texas; Utah; Washington; and Wisconsin.

Table 2-21 shows the selection hierarchy for the nonroad data category.

Table 2-21. Selection hierarchy for the Nonroad Mobile data category

Priority	Dataset	Notes
1	S/L/T-supplied emissions	Three tribes submitted nonroad emissions: Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, Nez Perce Tribe, and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho. California submitted emissions calculated with their own model (EMFAC).
2	S/L/T-supplied input data through 2020 NEI process	
3	2020EPA_NONROAD	All data from MOVES3

Following the completion of the MOVES runs, railway maintenance emissions were removed from specific counties / census areas in Alaska because Alaska DEC specified that this type of activity does not happen in those areas. Specifically, emissions from SCCs 2285002015, 2285004015, and 2285006015 were removed from the following counties / census areas: 02013, 02016, 02050, 02060, 02070, 02100, 02105, 02110, 02130, 02150, 02158, 02164, 02180, 02185, 02188, 02195, 02198, 02220, 02240, 02261, 02275, and 02282. Alaska DEC also specified some counties / census areas in which logging and agricultural emissions do not happen, but the emissions for the specified SCCs were already zero in the specified areas.

For more information on the nonroad sector in the 2020 NEI see [Section 4 of the 2020 NEI TSD](#).

2.5 Fires (ptfire-rx, ptfire-wild, ptagfire)

Multiple types of fires are represented in the modeling platform. These include wild and prescribed fires that are grouped into the ptfire-wild and ptfire-rx sectors, respectively, and agricultural fires that comprise the ptagfire sector. All ptfire and ptagfire fires are in the United States. Fires outside of the United States are described in the ptfire_othna sector later in this document.

2.5.1 Wild and Prescribed Fires (ptfire-rx, ptfire-wild)

Wildfire and prescribed burning emissions are contained in the ptfire-wild and ptfire-rx sectors, respectively. The ptfire sector has emissions provided at geographic coordinates (point locations) and has daily emissions values. The ptfire-rx sector excludes agricultural burning and other open burning sources that are included in the ptagfire sector. Emissions are day-specific and include satellite-derived latitude/longitude of the fire's origin and other parameters associated with the emissions such as acres burned and fuel load, which allow estimation of plume rise.

The SCCs used for the ptfire-rx and ptfire-wild sources are shown in Table 2-22. The ptfire-rx and ptfire-wild inventories include separate SCCs for the flaming and smoldering combustion phases for wildfire and prescribed burns. Note that prescribed grassland fires or Flint Hills, Kansas have their own SCC (2811021000) in the inventory. These wild grassland fires were assigned the standard wildfire SCCs shown in Table 2-22.

Table 2-22. SCCs included in the ptfire sector for the 2020 platform

SCC	Description
2810001001	Forest Wildfires; Smoldering; Residual smoldering only (includes grassland wildfires)
2810001002	Forest Wildfires; Flaming (includes grassland wildfires)
2811015001	Prescribed Forest Burning; Smoldering; Residual smoldering only
2811015002	Prescribed Forest Burning; Flaming
2811020002	Prescribed Rangeland Burning
2811021000	Prescribed Rangeland Burning - Tallgrass Prairie

Fire Information Data

Inputs to SMARTFIRE2 for 2020 include:

- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) Hazard Mapping System (HMS) fire location information
- National Incident Feature Services (NIFS) (formerly GeoMAC) wildland fire perimeter polygons
- The Incident Status Summary, also known as the "ICS-209", used for reporting specific information on fire incidents of significance
- Hazardous fuel treatment reduction polygons for prescribed burns from the Forest Service Activity Tracking System (FACTS)
- Fire activity on federal lands from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and other Department of Interior agencies
- Wildfire and prescribed date, location, and locations from S/L/T activity 2020 NEI submitters (includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Iowa, Idaho, Kansas (Flint Hills only), Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Nevada (Washoe Co.), Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming)

The Hazard Mapping System (HMS) was developed in 2001 by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Environmental Satellite and Data Information Service (NESDIS) as a tool to identify fires over North America in an operational environment. The system utilizes geostationary and polar orbiting environmental satellites. Automated fire detection algorithms are employed for each of the sensors. When possible, HMS data analysts apply quality control procedures for the automated fire detections by eliminating those that are deemed to be false and adding hotspots that the algorithms have not detected via a thorough examination of the satellite imagery.

The HMS product used for the 2020 inventory consisted of daily comma-delimited files containing fire detect information including latitude-longitude, satellite used, time detected, and other information. These detects were processed through Satellite Mapping Automated Reanalysis Tool for Fire Incident Reconciliation version 2 SmartFire2/BlueSky Pipeline (SF2/BSP).

National Incident Feature Services (NIFS) is an online wildfire mapping application designed for fire managers to access maps of current U.S. fire locations and perimeters. The wildfire perimeter data are based upon input data from incident intelligence sources from multiple agencies, GPS data, and infrared (IR) imagery from fixed wing and satellite platforms.

The Incident Status Summary, also known as the "ICS-209" is used for reporting specific information on significant fire incidents. The ICS-209 report is a critical interagency incident reporting tool giving daily 'snapshots' of the wildland fire management situation and individual incident information which include fire behavior, size, location, cost, and other information. Data from two tables in the ICS-209 database were merged and used for the 2020 ptfire inventory: the SIT209_HISTORY_INCIDENT_209_REPORTS table contained daily 209 data records for large fires, and the SIT209_HISTORY_INCIDENTS table contained summary data for additional smaller fires.

The US Forest Service (USFS) compiles a variety of fire information every year. Year 2020 data from the USFS Natural Resource Manager (NRM) Forest Activity Tracking System (FACTS) were acquired and used for emissions inventory development. This database includes information about activities related to fire/fuels, silviculture, and invasive species. The FACTS database consists of shapefiles for prescribed burns that provide acres burned and start and ending time information.

The US Fish and Wildland Service (USFWS) also compiles wildfire and prescribed burn activity on their federal lands every year. Year 2020 data were acquired from USFWS through direct communication with USFWS staff and were used for 2020 platform development. The USFWS fire information provided fire type, acres burned, latitude-longitude, and start and ending times. The Department of Interior also provided National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS) activity data that covers all other DOI agencies.

Fire Emissions Estimation Methodology

The national and S/L/T data mentioned earlier were used to estimate daily wildfire and prescribed burn emissions from flaming combustion and smoldering combustion phases for the 2020 inventory. Flaming combustion is more complete combustion than smoldering and is more prevalent with fuels that have a high surface-to-volume ratio, a low bulk density, and low moisture content. Smoldering combustion occurs without a flame, is a less complete burn, and produces some pollutants, such as PM_{2.5}, VOCs, and CO, at higher rates than flaming combustion. Smoldering combustion is more prevalent with fuels that have low surface-to-volume ratios, high bulk density, and high moisture content. Models sometimes differentiate between smoldering emissions that are lofted with a smoke plume and those that remain near the ground (residual emissions), but for the purposes of the inventory the residual smoldering emissions were allocated to the smoldering SCCs listed in Table 2-22. The lofted smoldering emissions were assigned to the flaming emissions SCCs in Table 2-22.

Figure 2-8 is a schematic of the data processing stream for the inventory of wildfire and prescribed burn sources. The ptfire-rx and ptfire-wild inventory sources were estimated using Satellite Mapping Automated Reanalysis Tool for Fire Incident Reconciliation version 2 (SMARTFIRE2) and Blue Sky Pipeline. SMARTFIRE2 is an algorithm and database system that is within a geographic information system (GIS). SMARTFIRE2 combines multiple sources of fire information and reconciles them into a unified GIS database. It reconciles fire data from space-borne sensors and ground-based reports, thus drawing on the strengths of both data types while avoiding double-counting of fire events. At its core, SMARTFIRE2 is an association engine that links reports covering the same fire in any number of multiple databases. In this process, all input information is preserved, and no attempt is made to reconcile conflicting or potentially contradictory information (for example, the existence of a fire in one database but not another).

For the 2020 platform, the national and S/L/T fire information was input into SMARTFIRE2 and then merged and associated based on user-defined weights for each fire information dataset. The output from SMARTFIRE2 was daily acres burned by fire type, and latitude-longitude coordinates for each fire. The fire type assignments were made using the fire information datasets. If the only information for a fire was a satellite detect for fire activity, then the flow described in Figure 2-8 was used to make fire type assignment by state and by month in conjunction with the default fire type assignments shown in Figure 2-9.

Figure 2-8. Processing flow for fire emission estimates in the 2020 inventory

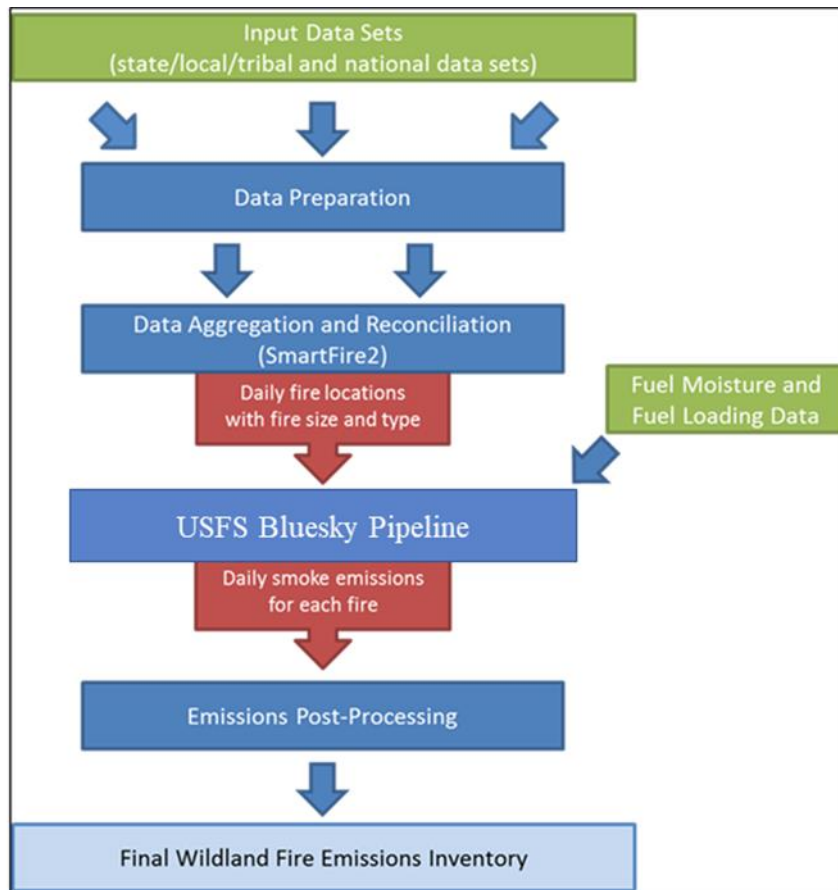


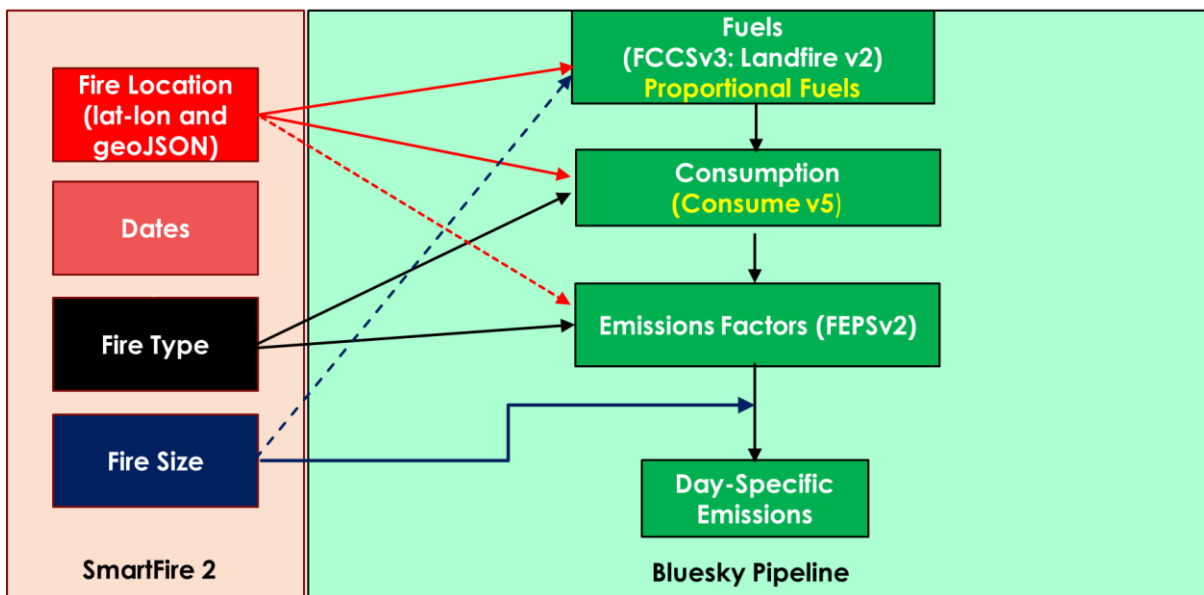
Figure 2-9. Default fire type assignment by state and month where data are only from satellites

2020 NEI HMS Default Wildfire Type Months



The second system used to estimate emissions is the BlueSky Modeling Pipeline. The framework supports the calculation of fuel loading and consumption, and emissions using various models depending on the available inputs as well as the desired results. The contiguous United States and Alaska, where Fuel Characteristic Classification System (FCCS) fuel loading data are available, were processed using the modeling chain described in Figure 2-10. The Fire Emissions Production Simulator (FEPS) in the BlueSky Pipeline generates all the CAP emission factors for wildland fires used in the 2020 study. HAP emission factors were obtained from Urbanski’s (2014) work and applied by region and by fire type.

Figure 2-10. Blue Sky Modeling Pipeline



The FCCSv3 cross-reference was implemented along with the LANDFIREv1 (at 200 meter resolution) to provide better fuel bed information for the BlueSky Pipeline (BSP). The LANDFIREv2 was aggregated from the native resolution and projection to 200 meter using a nearest-neighbor methodology. Aggregation and reprojection were required for the proper function on BSP.

The final products from this process were annual and daily FF10-formatted emissions inventories. These SMOKE-ready inventory files contain both CAPs and HAPs. The BAFM HAP emissions from the inventory were used directly in modeling and were not overwritten with VOC speciation profiles (i.e., an “integrate HAP” use case).

2.5.2 Point source Agriculture Fires (ptagfire)

In the NEI, agricultural fires are stored as county-annual emissions and are part of the nonpoint data category. For this study agricultural fires are modeled as day specific fires derived from satellite data for the year 2020 in a similar way to the emissions in ptfire.

Daily year-specific agricultural burning emissions are derived from HMS fire activity data, which contains the date and location of remote-sensed anomalies. The activity is filtered using the 2020 USDA cropland

data layer (CDL). Satellite fire detects over agricultural lands are assumed to be agricultural burns and assigned a crop type. Detects that are not over agricultural lands are output to a separate file for use in the ptfire sector. Each detect is assigned an average size of between 40 and 80 acres based on crop type. Grassland/pasture fires were moved to the ptfire sectors for this 2020 modeling platform. Depending on their origin, grassland fires are in both ptfire-rx and ptfire-wild sectors because both fire types do involve grassy fuels.

The point source agricultural fire (ptagfire) inventory sector contains daily agricultural burning emissions. Daily fire activity was derived from the NOAA Hazard Mapping System (HMS) fire activity data. The agricultural fires sector includes SCCs starting with '28015'. The first three levels of descriptions for these SCCs are: 1) Fires - Agricultural Field Burning; Miscellaneous Area Sources; 2) Agriculture Production - Crops - as nonpoint; and 3) Agricultural Field Burning - whole field set on fire. The SCC 2801500000 does not specify the crop type or burn method, while the more specific SCCs specify field or orchard crops and, in some cases, the specific crop being grown. The SCCs for this sector listed are in Table 2-23.

Table 2-23. SCCs included in the ptagfire sector

SCC	Description
2801500000	Miscellaneous Area Sources; Agriculture Production - Crops - as nonpoint; Agricultural Field Burning - whole field set on fire; Unspecified crop type and Burn Method
2801500141	Miscellaneous Area Sources; Agriculture Production - Crops - as nonpoint; Agricultural Field Burning - whole field set on fire; Field Crop is Bean (red): Headfire Burning
2801500150	Miscellaneous Area Sources; Agriculture Production - Crops - as nonpoint; Agricultural Field Burning - whole field set on fire; Field Crop is Corn: Burning Techniques Not Important
2801500160	Miscellaneous Area Sources; Agriculture Production - Crops - as nonpoint; Agricultural Field Burning - whole field set on fire; Field Crop is Cotton: Burning Techniques Not Important
2801500171	Miscellaneous Area Sources; Agriculture Production - Crops - as nonpoint; Agricultural Field Burning - whole field set on fire; Fallow
2801500220	Miscellaneous Area Sources; Agriculture Production - Crops - as nonpoint; Agricultural Field Burning - whole field set on fire; Field Crop is Rice: Burning Techniques Not Significant
2801500250	Miscellaneous Area Sources; Agriculture Production - Crops - as nonpoint; Agricultural Field Burning - whole field set on fire; Field Crop is Sugar Cane: Burning Techniques Not Significant
2801500262	Miscellaneous Area Sources; Agriculture Production - Crops - as nonpoint; Agricultural Field Burning - whole field set on fire; Field Crop is Wheat: Backfire Burning
2801500264	Miscellaneous Area Sources; Agriculture Production - Crops - as nonpoint; Agricultural Field Burning - whole field set on fire; DoubleCrop Winter Wheat and Soybeans

Another feature of the ptagfire database is that the satellite detections for 2020 were filtered out to exclude areas covered by snow during the winter months. To do this, the daily snow cover fraction per grid cell was extracted from a 2020 meteorological Weather Research Forecast (WRF) model simulation. The locations of fire detections were then compared with this daily snow cover file. For any day in which a grid cell had snow cover, the fire detections in that grid cell on that day were excluded from the inventory. Due to the inconsistent reporting of fire detections from the Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) platform, any fire detections in the HMS dataset that were flagged as VIIRS or Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership satellite were excluded. In addition, certain crop types (corn and soybeans) have been excluded from these specific midwestern states: Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Ohio. The reason for these crop types being excluded is because states have indicated that these crop types are not burned.

Heat flux for plume rise was calculated using the size and assumed fuel loading of each daily agricultural fire. This information is needed for a plume rise calculation within a chemical transport modeling system.

The daily agricultural and open burning emissions were converted from a tabular format into the SMOKE-ready daily point flat file format. The daily emissions were also aggregated into annual values by location and converted into the annual point flat file format.

For this modeling platform, a SMOKE update allows the use of HAP integration for speciation for PTDAY inventories. The 2020 agricultural fire inventories include emissions for HAPs, so HAP integration was used for this study.

2.6 Biogenic Sources (beis)

Biogenic emissions were computed based on the 2020 meteorology data used for the 2020 NEI and were developed using the Biogenic Emission Inventory System version 4 (BEIS4) within CMAQ. BEIS4 creates gridded, hourly, model-species emissions from vegetation and soils. It estimates CO, VOC (most notably isoprene, terpene, and sesquiterpene), and NO emissions for the contiguous U.S. and for portions of Mexico and Canada. In the BEIS4 two-layer canopy model, the layer structure varies with light intensity and solar zenith angle (Pouliot and Bash, 2015). Both layers include estimates of sunlit and shaded leaf area based on solar zenith angle and light intensity, direct and diffuse solar radiation, and leaf temperature (Bash et al., 2015). BEIS4 computes the seasonality of emissions using the 1-meter soil temperature (SOIT2) instead of the BIOSEASON file, and canopy temperature and radiation environments are now modeled using the driving meteorological model's (WRF) representation of leaf-area index (LAI) rather than the estimated LAI values from BELD data alone. See [these CMAQ Release Notes](https://github.com/USEPA/CMAQ/wiki/CMAQ-Release-Notes) for technical information on BEIS4: <https://github.com/USEPA/CMAQ/wiki/CMAQ-Release-Notes:-Emissions-Updates:-BEIS-Biogenic-Emissions>. The variables output from the Meteorology-Chemistry Interface Processor (MCIP) that are used to convert WRF outputs to CMAQ inputs are shown in Table 2-24.

Table 2-24. Meteorological variables required by BEIS4

Variable	Description
LAI	leaf-area index

Variable	Description
PRSFC	surface pressure
Q2	mixing ratio at 2 m
RC	convective precipitation per met TSTEP
RGRND	solar rad reaching surface
RN	nonconvective precipitation per met TSTEP
RSTOMI	inverse of bulk stomatal resistance
SLYTP	soil texture type by USDA category
SOIM1	volumetric soil moisture in top cm
SOIT1	soil temperature in top cm
TEMPG	skin temperature at ground
USTAR	cell averaged friction velocity
RADYNI	inverse of aerodynamic resistance
TEMP2	temperature at 2 m
WSAT_PX	soil saturation from (Pleim-Xiu Land Surface Model) PX-LSM

The Biogenic Emissions Landcover Database version 6 (BELD6) was used as the input gridded land use information in generating 2020 NEI estimates. BELD version 5 (BELD5) was used to generate 2017 NEI estimates. There are now two different BELD6 datasets that are input into BEIS4. The gridded landuse and the other is the gridded dry leaf biomass (grams/m²) values for various vegetation types. The BELD6 includes the following datasets:

- High resolution tree species and biomass data from Wilson et al. 2013a, and Wilson et al. 2013b for which species names were changed from non-specific common names to scientific names
- Tree species biogenic volatile organic carbon (BVOC) emission factors for tree species were taken from the NCAR Enclosure database (Wiedinmyer, 2001)
 - <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1352231001004290>
- Agricultural land use from [US Department of Agriculture \(USDA\) crop data layer](#)
- Global Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) 20 category data with enhanced lakes and Fraction of Photosynthetically Active Radiation (FPAR) for vegetation coverage from [National Center for Atmospheric Research \(NCAR\)](#)
- Canadian BELD land use, updates to Version 4 of the Biogenic Emissions Landuse Database (BELD4) for Canada and Impacts on Biogenic VOC Emissions (https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-08/documents/800am_zhang_2_0.pdf).

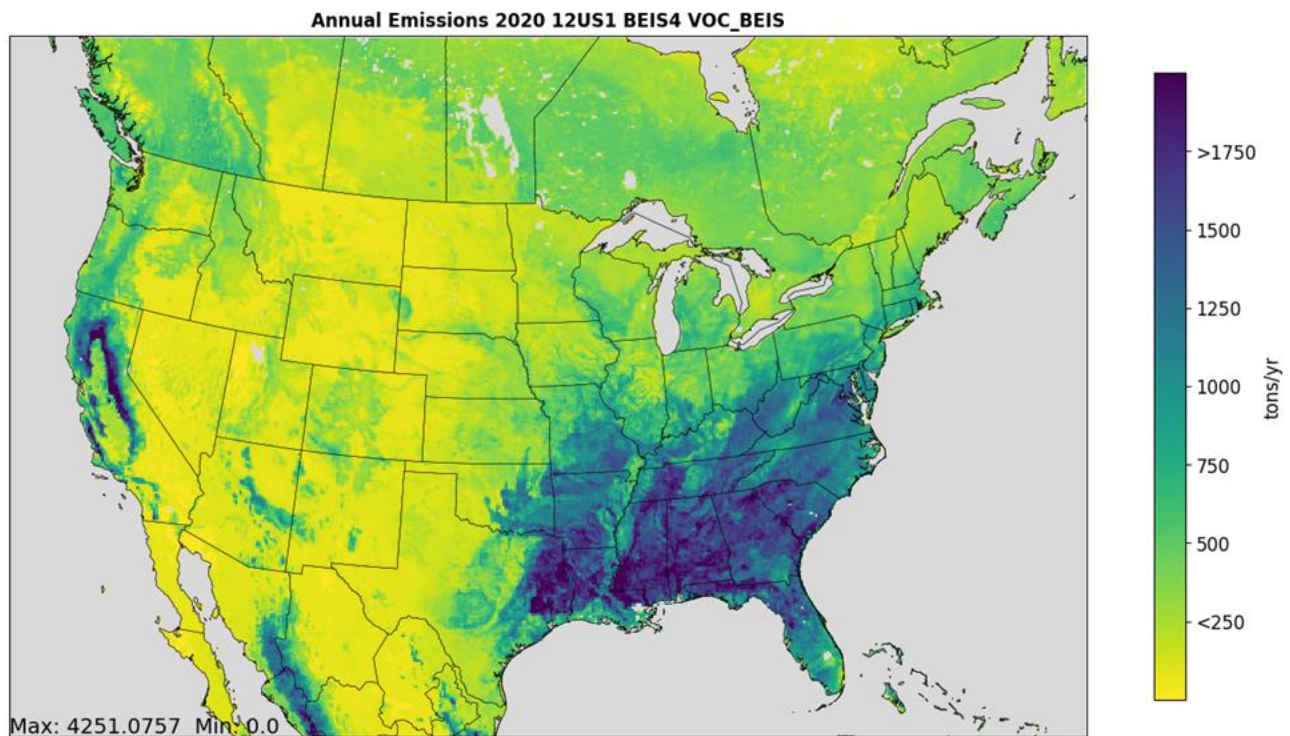
Bug fixes included in BEIS4 included the following:

- Solar radiation attenuation in the shaded portion of the canopy was using the direct beam photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) when the diffuse beam PAR attenuation coefficient should have been used.

- This update had little impact on the total emissions but did result in slightly higher emissions in the morning and evening transition periods for isoprene, methanol and Methylbutenol (MBO).
- The fraction of solar radiation in the sunlit and shaded canopy layers, SOLSUN and SOLSHADE respectively were estimated using a planar surface. These should have been estimated based on the PAR intercepted by a hemispheric surface rather than a plane.
 - This update can result in an earlier peak in leaf temperature, approximately up to an hour.
- The quantum yield for isoprene emissions (ALPHA) was updated to the mean value in [Niinemets et al. 2010a](#) and the integration coefficient (CL) was updated to yield 1 when PAR = 1000 following [Niinemets et al 2010b](#).
 - This updated resulted in a slight reduction in isoprene, methanol, and MBO emissions.

Biogenic emissions computed with BEIS were used to review and prepare summaries, but were left out of the CMAQ-ready merged emissions in favor of inline biogenics produced during the CMAQ model run itself using the same algorithm described above but with finer time steps within the air quality model. Figure 2-11 provides an annual estimate of the biogenic VOC emissions in year 2020 from BEIS4.

Figure 2-11. Annual biogenic VOC BEIS4 emissions for the 12US1 domain



2.7 Sources Outside of the United States

The emissions from Canada and Mexico are included as part of the emissions modeling sectors: canmex_point, canmex_area, canada_afdust, canada_ptdust, canada_onroad, mexico_onroad,

canmex_ag, and canada_og2D. These sector names are new to 2020 platform, but the general organization of these sectors is unchanged from the 2019 platform, except for agricultural emissions in Canada and Mexico. The canmex_ag sector is processed as a separate sector for reporting and tracking purposes, and unlike in other recent emissions platforms, the Canada ag sources are area sources in this platform rather than pre-gridded point sources. As in prior platforms, Fugitive dust emissions in Canada are represented as both area sources (canada_afdust sector, formerly “othafdust”) and point sources (canada_ptdust sector, formerly “othptdust”). Due to the large number of individual points, low-level oil and gas emissions in Canada are processed separately from the canmex_point sector to reduce the number of individual points to track within CMAQ, and also to reduce the size of the model-ready emissions files.

Emissions in these sectors were taken from the 2020 inventories. Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) provided the following inventories for use in the 2020 modeling. The sectors in which they were incorporated are listed and the inventories are described in more detail below:

- Agricultural livestock and fertilizer, area source format (canmex_ag sector)
- Surface-level oil and gas emissions in Canada (canada_og2D sector)
- Agricultural fugitive dust, point source format (canada_ptdust sector)
- Other area source dust (canada_afdust sector)
- Onroad (canada_onroad sector)
- Nonroad and rail (canmex_area sector)
- Airports (canmex_point sector)
- Other area sources (canmex_area sector)
- Other point sources (canmex_point sector)

The 2020 NEI CMV included coastal waters of Canada and Mexico with emissions derived from AIS data. These NEI emissions were used for all areas of Canada and Mexico and are included in the cmv_c1c2 and cmv_c3 sectors. Both the C1C2 and C3 emissions were developed in a point source format with point locations at the center of the 12km grid cells.

Other than the CB6 species of NBAFM present in the speciated point source data, there are no explicit HAP emissions in these Canadian inventories. In addition to emissions inventories, the ECCC 2020 dataset also included shapefiles for creating spatial surrogates. These surrogates were used for this study.

2.7.1 Point Sources in Canada and Mexico (canmex_point)

Canadian point source inventories provided by ECCC for the 2020 NEI were adjusted for the impacts of COVID. These inventories include emissions for airports and other point sources. The Canadian point source inventory is pre-speciated for the CB6 chemical mechanism. Annual emissions provided by ECCC already reflected pandemic effects, but the monthly distributions of emissions did not. To account for pandemic effects, monthly emissions in Canada were redistributed using data from the CONFORM dataset (<https://permalink.aeris-data.fr/CONFORM>), which provides country-specific adjustment factors to account for pandemic effects for each month in 2020. Monthly temporal profiles were calculated from the CONFORM dataset as ratios of monthly totals versus annual totals for several different categories (aviation, energy, industry, public and commercial, residential, and transport) and applied to

the annual emissions provided by ECCC, with each SCC mapped to a CONFORM category. Annual emissions totals in Canada were not changed as part of this process, only the distribution to months.

Point sources in Mexico were compiled based on inventories projected from the Inventario Nacional de Emisiones de Mexico, 2016 (Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT)), projected to 2019 as part of the 2019 emissions modeling platform, and then projected to 2020 to include COVID pandemic effects. The point source emissions were converted to English units and into the FF10 format that could be read by SMOKE, missing stack parameters were gapfilled using SCC-based defaults, latitude and longitude coordinates were verified and adjusted if they were not consistent with the reported municipality and were additionally adjusted for COVID. Only CAPs are covered in the Mexico point source inventory. The CONFORM dataset was used to apply pandemic adjustments to emissions in Mexico, except that unlike in Canada, annual emissions as well as monthly temporal profiles were adjusted. First, monthly emissions totals for the unadjusted 2019 inventory were calculated using existing temporal profiles. Then, a 2019-to-2020 scaling factor was calculated for each month using data from the CONFORM dataset, and for each emissions category in the CONFORM dataset (energy, industry, public and commercial, residential, and transport). These scaling factors were applied to the 2019 monthly Mexico emissions, and a new annual total for 2020 was calculated from the adjusted monthly totals.

2.7.2 Fugitive Dust Sources in Canada (canada_afdust, canada_ptdust)

Fugitive dust sources of particulate matter emissions excluding land tilling from agricultural activities, were provided by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) as part of their 2020 emission inventory. This inventory no longer contains agricultural dust. Different source categories were provided as gridded point sources and area (nonpoint) source inventories. Gridded point source emissions resulting from land tilling due to agricultural activities were provided as part of the ECCC 2020 emission inventory. The provided wind erosion emissions were removed. Both the canada_afdust and canada_ptdust emissions have a COVID-adjusted monthly resolution based on the CONFORM dataset categories of industry and transport, following a similar process as the canmex_point sector. A transport fraction adjustment that reduces dust emissions based on land cover types was applied to both point and nonpoint dust emissions, along with a meteorology-based (precipitation and snow/ice cover) zero-out of emissions when the ground is snow covered or wet.

2.7.3 Agricultural Sources in Canada and Mexico (canmex_ag)

Agricultural emissions from Canada and Mexico, excluding fugitive dust, are included in the canmex_ag sector. Canadian agricultural emissions were provided by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) as part of their 2020 emission inventory. Unlike in recent platforms, Canadian agricultural were not represented as point sources, instead they were represented as area sources and gridded using spatial surrogates. In Mexico, agricultural sources are based on the 2019ge Mexico nonpoint inventory at the municipio resolution. The 2019 inventory was based on a projection of 2016 inventories provided by SEMARNAT. COVID pandemic adjustments were not applied to the agricultural sector.

2.7.4 Surface-level Oil and Gas Sources in Canada (canada_og2D)

Canadian point source inventories provided by ECCC for the 2020 NEI included oil and gas emissions. A very large number of these oil and gas point sources are surface level emissions, appropriate to be modeled in layer 1. Reducing the size of the canmex_point sector improves air quality model run time

because plume rise calculations are needed for fewer sources, so these surface level oil and gas sources were placed into the `canada_og2D` sector for layer 1 modeling. These emissions include COVID-adjusted monthly data based on the CONFORM dataset industry sector.

2.7.5 Nonpoint and Nonroad Sources in Canada and Mexico (`canmex_area`)

ECCC provided year 2020 Canada province, and in some cases sub-province, resolution emissions from for nonpoint and nonroad sources (`canmex_area`). The nonroad sources were monthly while the nonpoint and rail emissions were annual. Annual emissions provided by ECCC already reflected pandemic effects, but monthly distributions of emissions did not. Following a similar process as the `canmex_point` sector, monthly emissions in Canada were redistributed using data from the CONFORM dataset to reflect pandemic effects. The CONFORM categories used for the Canada monthly COVID adjustments were energy, industry, public and commercial, residential, and transport.

For Mexico, 2019ge Mexico nonpoint and nonroad inventories at the municipio resolution (which were based on a projection of 2016 inventories provided by SEMARNAT) were projected to 2020 to include COVID pandemic effects using a process similar to the one described for the `canmex_point` sector. The CONFORM categories used for the projection and monthly distribution included: industry, public and commercial, residential, and transport.

2.7.6 Onroad Sources in Canada and Mexico (`canada_onroad`, `mexico_onroad`)

The onroad emissions for Canada and Mexico are in the `canada_onroad` and `mexico_onroad` sectors, respectively. Emissions for Canada are new for 2020. In Canada, COVID impacts were applied to the monthly profiles (not to the annual totals) using the CONFORM dataset emissions from the transport category.

For Mexico onroad emissions, a version of the MOVES model for Mexico was run that provided the same VOC HAPs and speciated VOCs as for the U.S. MOVES model (ERG, 2016a). This includes NBAFM plus several other VOC HAPs such as toluene, xylene, ethylbenzene and others. Except for VOC HAPs that are part of the speciation, no other HAPs are included in the Mexico onroad inventory (such as particulate HAPs nor diesel particulate matter). Emissions from MOVES-Mexico for the year 2020 did not include any COVID pandemic effects, so monthly and annual emissions were adjusted using the monthly CONFORM adjustment factors for Mexico transport.

2.7.7 Fires in Canada and Mexico (`ptfire_othna`)

Annual 2020 wildland fire emissions for Mexico, Canada, Central America, and Caribbean nations are included in the `ptfire_othna` sector. Canadian fires from May-December were provided by ECCC and are based on their Firework system (<https://weather.gc.ca/firework/>). Canadian fires for the non-summer months along with fires in Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean, were developed from the Fire Inventory from NCAR (FINN) v2.5 daily fire emissions for 2020 (Wiedenmyer, 2023). For FINN fires, listed vegetation type codes of 1 and 9 are defined as agricultural burning, all other fire detections and assumed to be wildfires. All wildland fires that are not defined as agricultural are assumed to be wildfires rather than prescribed. FINN fire detects of less than 50 square meters (0.012 acres) are removed from the inventory. The locations of FINN fires are geocoded from latitude and longitude to FIPS code.

2.7.8 Ocean Chlorine, Ocean Sea Salt, and Volcanic Mercury

The ocean chlorine gas emission estimates are based on the build-up of molecular chlorine (Cl_2) concentrations in oceanic air masses (Bullock and Brehme, 2002). Data at 36 km and 12 km resolution were available and were not modified other than the model-species name “CHLORINE” was changed to “CL2” to support CMAQ modeling.

For mercury, the volcanic mercury emissions that were used in the recent modeling platforms were not included in this study. The emissions were originally developed for a 2002 multipollutant modeling platform with coordination and data from Christian Seigneur and Jerry Lin for 2001 (Seigneur et. al, 2004 and Seigneur et. al, 2001).). The volcanic emissions from the most recent eruption were not included in the because they have diminished by the year 2019. Thus no volcanic emissions were included.

Because of mercury bidirectional flux within the latest version of CMAQ, no other natural mercury emissions are included in the emissions merge step.

3 Emissions Modeling

The CMAQ and CAMx air quality models require hourly emissions of specific gas and particle species for the horizontal and vertical grid cells contained within the modeled region (i.e., modeling domain). To provide emissions in the form and format required by the model, it is necessary to “pre-process” the “raw” emissions (i.e., emissions input to SMOKE) for the sectors described above in Section 2. In brief, the process of emissions modeling transforms the emissions inventories from their original temporal resolution, pollutant resolution, and spatial resolution into the hourly, speciated, gridded and vertical resolution required by the air quality model. Emissions modeling includes temporal allocation, spatial allocation, and pollutant speciation. Emissions modeling sometimes includes the vertical allocation (i.e., plume rise) of point sources, but many air quality models also perform this task because it greatly reduces the size of the input emissions files if the vertical layers of the sources are not included.

As seen in Section 2, the temporal resolutions of the emissions inventories input to SMOKE vary across sectors and may be hourly, daily, monthly, or annual total emissions. The spatial resolution may be individual point sources; totals by county (U.S.), province (Canada), or municipio (Mexico); or gridded emissions. This section provides some basic information about the tools and data files used for emissions modeling as part of the modeling platform.

3.1 Emissions Modeling Overview

SMOKE version 4.9 was used to process the raw emissions inventories into emissions inputs for each modeling sector into a format compatible with CMAQ. SMOKE executables and source code are available from the Community Multiscale Analysis System (CMAS) Center at <http://www.cmascenter.org>. Additional information about SMOKE is available from <http://www.smoke-model.org>. For sectors that have plume rise, the in-line plume rise capability allows for the use of emissions files that are much smaller than full three-dimensional gridded emissions files. For quality assurance of the emissions modeling steps, emissions totals by specie for the entire model domain are output as reports that are then compared to reports generated by SMOKE on the input inventories to ensure that mass is not lost or gained during the emissions modeling process.

When preparing emissions for the air quality model, emissions for each sector are processed separately through SMOKE, and then the final merge program (Mrggrid) is run to combine the model-ready, sector-specific 2-D gridded emissions across sectors. The SMOKE settings in the run scripts and the data in the SMOKE ancillary files control the approaches used by the individual SMOKE programs for each sector. Table 3-1 summarizes the major processing steps of each platform sector with the columns as follows.

The “Spatial” column shows the spatial approach used: “point” indicates that SMOKE maps the source from a point location (i.e., latitude and longitude) to a grid cell; “surrogates” indicates that some or all of the sources use spatial surrogates to allocate county emissions to grid cells; and “area-to-point” indicates that some of the sources use the SMOKE area-to-point feature to grid the emissions (further described in Section 3.4.2). The “Speciation” column indicates that all sectors use the SMOKE speciation step, though biogenics speciation is done within the Tmpbeis3 program and not as a separate SMOKE step. The “Inventory resolution” column shows the inventory temporal resolution from which SMOKE needs to calculate hourly emissions. Note that for some sectors (e.g., onroad, beis), there is no input

inventory; instead, activity data and emission factors are used in combination with meteorological data to compute hourly emissions.

Table 3-1. Key emissions modeling steps by sector.

Platform sector	Spatial	Speciation	Inventory resolution	Plume rise
afdust_adj	Surrogates	Yes	Annual	
airports	Point	Yes	Annual	None
beis	Pre-gridded land use	in BEIS4	computed hourly in CMAQ	
fertilizer	EPIC	No	computed hourly in CMAQ	
livestock	Surrogates	Yes	Annual	
cmv_c1c2	Point	Yes	hourly	in-line
cmv_c3	Point	Yes	hourly	in-line
monpt	Surrogates & area-to-point	Yes	Annual	
nonroad	Surrogates	Yes	monthly	
np_oilgas	Surrogates	Yes	Annual	
onroad	Surrogates	Yes	monthly activity, computed hourly	
onroad_ca_adj	Surrogates	Yes	monthly activity, computed hourly	
canada_onroad	Surrogates	Yes	monthly	
mexico_onroad	Surrogates	Yes	monthly	
canada_afdust	Surrogates	Yes	annual & monthly	
canmex_area	Surrogates	Yes	monthly	
canmex_point	Point	Yes	monthly	in-line
canada_ptdust	Point	Yes	annual	None
canada_og2D	Point	Yes	monthly	None
canmex_ag	Surrogates	Yes	annual	
ptagfire	Point	Yes	daily	in-line
pt_oilgas	Point	Yes	annual	in-line
ptegu	Point	Yes	daily & hourly	in-line
ptfire-rx	Point	Yes	daily	in-line
ptfire-wild	Point	Yes	daily	in-line
ptfire_othna	Point	Yes	daily	in-line
ptnonipm	Point	Yes	annual	in-line
rail	Surrogates	Yes	annual	
rwc	Surrogates	Yes	annual	
np_solvents	Surrogates	Yes	annual	

The “plume rise” column indicates the sectors for which the “in-line” approach is used. These sectors are the only ones with emissions in aloft layers based on plume rise. The term “in-line” means that the plume rise calculations are done inside of the air quality model instead of being computed by SMOKE. In all of the “in-line” sectors, all sources are output by SMOKE into point source files which are subject to plume rise calculations in the air quality model. In other words, no emissions are output to layer 1 gridded emissions files from those sectors as has been done in past platforms. The air quality model computes the plume rise using stack parameters, the Briggs algorithm, and the hourly emissions in the SMOKE output files for each emissions sector. The height of the plume rise determines the model layers into which the emissions are placed. The plume top and bottom are computed, along with the plumes’ distributions into the vertical layers that the plumes intersect. The pressure difference across each layer divided by the pressure difference across the entire plume is used as a weighting factor to assign the emissions to layers. This approach gives plume fractions by layer and source. Day-specific point fire emissions are treated differently in CMAQ. After plume rise is applied, there are emissions in every layer from the ground up to the top of the plume.

Note that SMOKE has the option of grouping sources so that they are treated as a single stack when computing plume rise. For the modeling cases discussed in this document, no grouping was performed because grouping combined with “in-line” processing will not give identical results as “offline” processing (i.e., when SMOKE creates 3-dimensional files). This occurs when stacks with different stack parameters or latitude and longitudes are grouped, thereby changing the parameters of one or more sources. The most straightforward way to get the same results between in-line and offline is to avoid the use of stack grouping.

Biogenic emissions can be modeled two different ways in the CMAQ model. The BEIS model in SMOKE can produce gridded biogenic emissions that are then included in the gridded CMAQ-ready emissions inputs, or alternatively, CMAQ can be configured to create “in-line” biogenic emissions within CMAQ itself. For this study, the in-line biogenic emissions option was used, and so biogenic emissions from BEIS were not included in the gridded CMAQ-ready emissions.

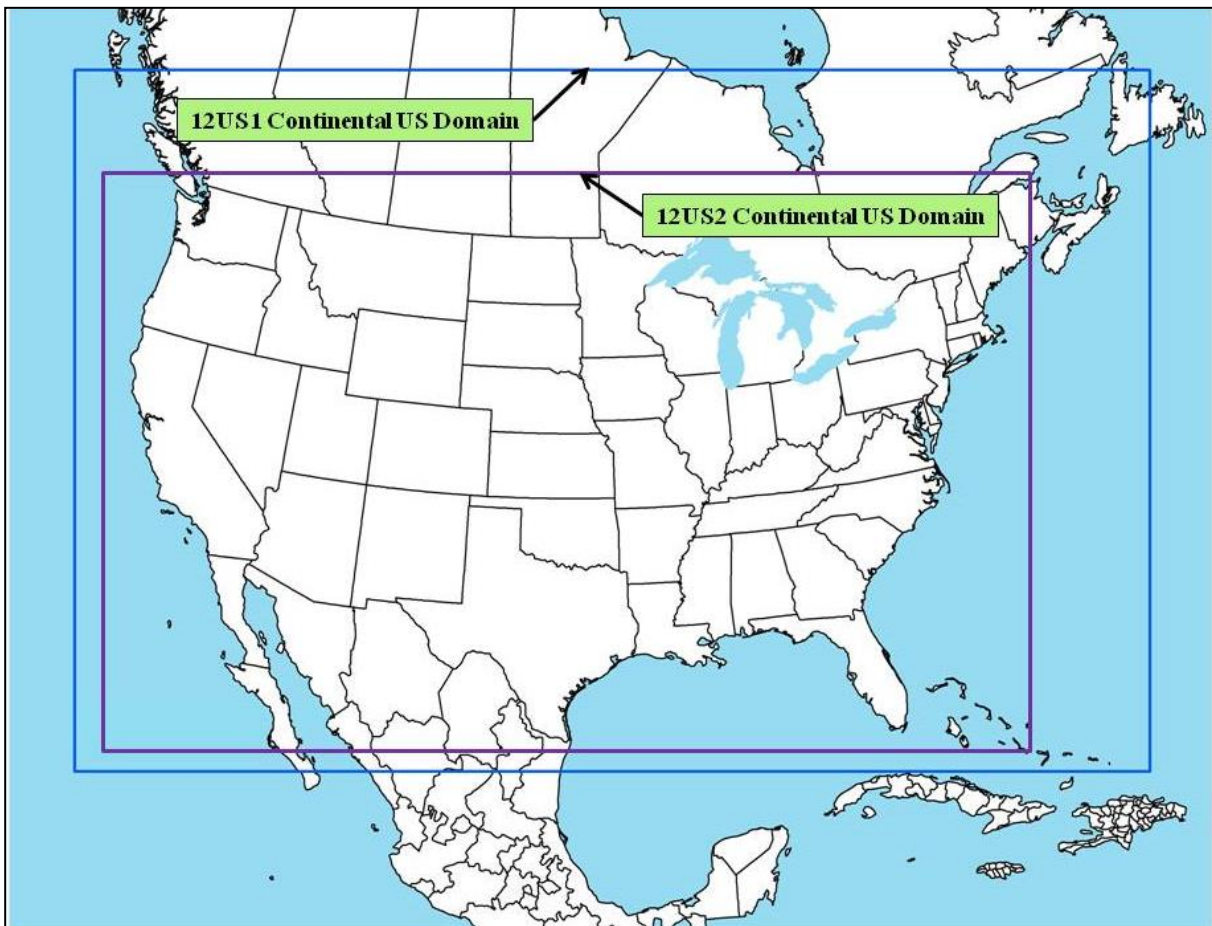
For this study, SMOKE was run for the larger 12-km Continental United States “CONUS” modeling domain (12US1) shown in Figure 3-1, but the air quality model was run on the smaller 12-km domain (12US2). More specifically, SMOKE was run on the 12US1 domain and emissions were extracted from 12US1 data files to create 12US2 emissions. The grids used a Lambert-Conformal projection, with Alpha = 33, Beta = 45 and Gamma = -97, with a center of X = -97 and Y = 40. In addition, SMOKE was run for grids over Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico plus the Virgin Islands. Later sections provide details on the spatial surrogates and area-to-point data used to accomplish spatial allocation with SMOKE. Table 3-2 describes the grids.

Table 3-2. Descriptions of the platform grids

Common Name	Grid Cell Size	Description	Grid name	Parameters listed in SMOKE grid description (GRIDDESC) file: projection name, xorig, yorig, xcell, ycell, ncols, nrows, nthik
Continental 12km grid	12 km	Entire conterminous US plus some of Mexico/Canada	12US1_459X299	'LAM_40N97W', -2556000, -1728000, 12.D3, 12.D3, 459, 299, 1
US 12 km or "smaller" CONUS-12	12 km	Smaller 12km CONUS plus some of Mexico/Canada	12US2	'LAM_40N97W', -2412000, -1620000, 12.D3, 12.D3, 396, 246, 1
Alaska 9km	9 km	Small 9 km Alaska with parts of Canada	9AK1	LAM_36N_155W', -1107000, -1134000, 9000, 9000, 312, 252, 1
Hawaii 3km	3 km	Small 3 km Hawaii	3HI1	LAM_21N_157W', -391500, -346500, 3000, 3000, 225, 201, 1
Puerto Rico & Virgin Islands 3km	3 km	Small 3 km covering Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands	3PR1	LAM_18N_66W', -274500, -202500, 3000, 3000, 150, 150, 1

Figure 3-1. Air quality modeling domains

a) 12US1 and 12US2



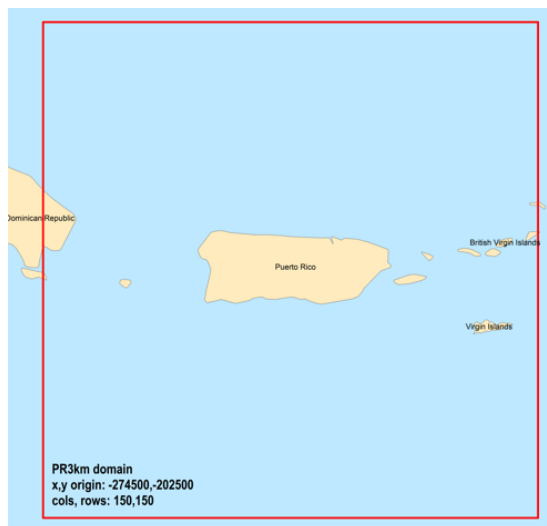
b) 9AK1



c) 3HI1



d) 3PR1



e)

3.2 Chemical Speciation

Chemical speciation involves the process of translating emissions from the inventory into the chemical mechanism-specific “model species” needed by an air quality model. Using the CB6R5_AE7 chemical mechanism as an example, which is the mechanism utilized by the 2020 NEI modeling platform, these model species either represent explicit chemical compounds (e.g., acetone, benzene, ethanol) or groups of species (i.e., “lumped species;” e.g., PAR, OLE, KET). This chemical mechanism is an updated version of the CB6R3_AE7 chemical mechanism and features new reaction rates for some chemical reactions (Yarwood et al., 2020). CMAQ’s Aerosol Module version 7 (AE7) is an updated version of the AE6 aerosol module, with alpha-pinene made an explicit emitted species. Table 3-3 lists the model species generated by SMOKE for this mechanism. Table 3-4 and Table 3-5 list additional model species that are generated when performing toxics modeling, and Table 3-6 lists the mapping between individual polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) to the PAH groups used in toxics modeling.

Table 3-3. Emission model species produced for CB6R5_AE7 for CMAQ

Inventory Pollutant	Model Species	Model species description
Cl ₂	CL2	Atomic gas-phase chlorine
HCl	HCL	Hydrogen Chloride (hydrochloric acid) gas
CO	CO	Carbon monoxide
NO _x	NO	Nitrogen oxide
NO _x	NO2	Nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	HONO	Nitrous acid
SO ₂	SO2	Sulfur dioxide
SO ₂	SULF	Sulfuric acid vapor
NH ₃	NH3	Ammonia
NH ₃	NH3_FERT	Ammonia from fertilizer
VOC	AACD	Acetic acid
VOC	ACET	Acetone
VOC	ALD2	Acetaldehyde
VOC	ALDX	Propionaldehyde and higher aldehydes
VOC	APIN	Alpha pinene
VOC	BENZ	Benzene
VOC	CAT1	Methyl-catechols
VOC	CH4	Methane
VOC	CRES	Cresols
VOC	CRON	Nitro-cresols
VOC	ETH	Ethene
VOC	ETHA	Ethane
VOC	ETHY	Ethyne
VOC	ETOH	Ethanol
VOC	FACD	Formic acid
VOC	FORM	Formaldehyde
VOC	GLY	Glyoxal
VOC	GLYD	Glycolaldehyde
VOC	IOLE	Internal olefin carbon bond (R-C=C-R)

Inventory Pollutant	Model Species	Model species description
VOC	ISOP	Isoprene
VOC	ISPD	Isoprene Product
VOC	IVOC	Intermediate volatility organic compounds
VOC	KET	Ketone Groups
VOC	MEOH	Methanol
VOC	MGLY	Methylglyoxal
VOC	NAPH	Naphthalene
VOC	NVOL	Non-volatile compounds
VOC	OLE	Terminal olefin carbon bond (R-C=C)
VOC	PACD	Peroxyacetic and higher peroxy-carboxylic acids
VOC	PAR	Paraffin carbon bond
VOC	PRPA	Propane
VOC	SESQ	Sesquiterpenes (from biogenics only)
VOC	SOAALK	Secondary Organic Aerosol (SOA) tracer
VOC	TERP	Terpenes (from biogenics only)
VOC	TOL	Toluene and other monoalkyl aromatics
VOC	UNR	Unreactive
VOC	XYLMN	Xylene and other polyalkyl aromatics, minus naphthalene
Naphthalene	NAPH	Naphthalene from inventory
Benzene	BENZ	Benzene from the inventory
Acetaldehyde	ALD2	Acetaldehyde from inventory
Formaldehyde	FORM	Formaldehyde from inventory
Methanol	MEOH	Methanol from inventory
PM ₁₀	PMC	Coarse PM > 2.5 microns and ≤ 10 microns
PM _{2.5}	PEC	Particulate elemental carbon ≤ 2.5 microns
PM _{2.5}	PNO3	Particulate nitrate ≤ 2.5 microns
PM _{2.5}	POC	Particulate organic carbon (carbon only) ≤ 2.5 microns
PM _{2.5}	PSO4	Particulate Sulfate ≤ 2.5 microns
PM _{2.5}	PAL	Aluminum
PM _{2.5}	PCA	Calcium
PM _{2.5}	PCL	Chloride
PM _{2.5}	PFE	Iron
PM _{2.5}	PK	Potassium
PM _{2.5}	PH2O	Water
PM _{2.5}	PMG	Magnesium
PM _{2.5}	PMN	Manganese
PM _{2.5}	PMOTHR	PM _{2.5} not in other AE6 species
PM _{2.5}	PNA	Sodium
PM _{2.5}	PNCOM	Non-carbon organic matter
PM _{2.5}	PNH4	Ammonium
PM _{2.5}	PSI	Silica
PM _{2.5}	PTI	Titanium

Table 3-4. Additional HAP gaseous model species generated for toxics modeling

Inventory Pollutant	Model Species
Acetaldehyde	ALD2_PRIMARY
Formaldehyde	FORM_PRIMARY
Acetonitrile	ACETONITRILE
Acrolein	ACROLEIN
Acrylic acid	ACRYLICACID
Acrylonitrile	ACRYLONITRILE
Benzo[a]Pyrene	BENZOAPYRNE
1,3-Butadiene	BUTADIENE13
Carbon tetrachloride	CARBONTET
Carbonyl Sulfide	CARBSULFIDE
Chloroform	CHCL3
Chloroprene	CHLOROPRENE
1,4-Dichlorobenzene(p)	DICHLOROBENZENE
1,3-Dichloropropene	DICHLOROPROPENE
Ethylbenzene	ETHYLBENZ
Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)	BR2_C2_12
Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	CL2_C2_12
Ethylene oxide	ETOX
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate	HEXAMETH_DIIS
Hexane	HEXANE
Hydrazine	HYDRAZINE
Maleic Anyhydride	MAL_ANYHYDRIDE
Methyl Chloride	METHCHLORIDE
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	CL2_ME
Specific PAHs assigned with URE =0	PAH_000E0
Specific PAHs assigned with URE =9.6E-06 (previously 1.76E-5)	PAH_176E5
Specific PAHs assigned with URE =4.8E-05 (previously 8.8E-5)	PAH_880E5
Specific PAHs assigned with URE =9.6E-05 (previously 1.76E-4)	PAH_176E4
Specific PAHs assigned with URE =9.6E-04 (previously 1.76E-3)	PAH_176E3
Specific PAHs assigned with URE =9.6E-03 (previously 1.76E-2)	PAH_176E2
Specific PAHs assigned with URE =0.01 (previously 1.01E-2)	PAH_101E2
Specific PAHs assigned with URE =1.14E-1	PAH_114E1
Specific PAHs assigned with URE =9.9E-04 (previously 1.92E-3)	PAH_192E3
Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	PROPDICHLORIDE
Quinoline	QUINOLINE
Styrene	STYRENE
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	CL4_ETHANE1122
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	CL4_ETHE
Toluene	TOLU
2,4-Toluene diisocyanate	TOL_DIIS
Trichloroethylene	CL3_ETHE
Triethylamine	TRIETHYLAMINE

Inventory Pollutant	Model Species
m-xylene, o-xylene, p-xylene, xylenes (mixed isomers)	XYLENES
Vinyl chloride	CL_ETHE

Table 3-5. Additional HAP particulate model species generated for toxics modeling

Inventory Pollutant	Model Species
Arsenic	ARSENIC_C, ARSENIC_F
Beryllium	BERYLLIUM_C, BERYLLIUM_F
Cadmium	CADMIUM_C, CADMIUM_F
Chromium VI, Chromic Acid (VI), Chromium Trioxide	CHROMHEX_C, CHROMHEX_F
Chromium III	CHROMTRI_C, CHROMTRI_F
Lead	LEAD_C, LEAD_F
Manganese	MANGANESE_C, MANGANESE_F
Mercury ¹	HGIIGAS, HGNRVA, PHGI
Nickel, Nickel Oxide, Nickel Refinery Dust	NICKEL_C, NICKEL_F
Diesel-PM10, Diesel-PM25	DIESEL_PMC, DIESEL_PMFINE, DIESEL_PMEC, DIESEL_PMOC, DIESEL_PMNO3, DIESEL_PMSO4

¹Mercury is multi-phase

Table 3-6. PAH/POM pollutant groups

PAH Group	NEI Pollutant Code	NEI Pollutant Description	URE 1/($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
PAH_000E0	120127	Anthracene	0
PAH_000E0	129000	Pyrene	0
PAH_000E0	85018	Phenanthrene	0
PAH_101E2	56495	3-Methylcholanthrene	0.01
PAH_114E1	57976	7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]Anthracene	0.114
PAH_176E2	189559	Dibenzo[a,i]Pyrene	9.6E-03
PAH_176E2	189640	Dibenzo[a,h]Pyrene	9.6E-03
PAH_176E2	191300	Dibenzo[a,l]Pyrene	9.6E-03
PAH_176E2	7496028	6-Nitrochrysene	9.6E-03
PAH_176E3	192654	Dibenzo[a,e]Pyrene	9.6E-04
PAH_176E3	194592	7H-Dibenzo[c,g]carbazole	9.6E-04
PAH_176E3	3697243	5-Methylchrysene	9.6E-04
PAH_176E3	41637905	Methylchrysene	9.6E-04
PAH_176E3	53703	Dibenzo[a,h]Anthracene	9.6E-04
PAH_176E4	193395	Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]Pyrene	9.6E-05
PAH_176E4	205823	Benzo[j]Fluoranthene	9.6E-05
PAH_176E4	205992	Benzo[b]Fluoranthene	9.6E-05
PAH_176E4	224420	Dibenzo[a,j]Acridine	9.6E-05
PAH_176E4	226368	Dibenz[a,h]acridine	9.6E-05
PAH_176E4	5522430	1-Nitropyrene	9.6E-05
PAH_176E4	56553	Benz[a]Anthracene	9.6E-05
PAH_176E5	207089	Benzo[k]Fluoranthene	9.6E-06
PAH_176E5	218019	Chrysene	9.6E-06

PAH Group	NEI Pollutant Code	NEI Pollutant Description	URE 1/($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
PAH_176E5	86748	Carbazole	9.6E-06
PAH_192E3	8007452	Coal Tar	9.9E-04
PAH_880E5	130498292	PAH, total	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	191242	Benzo[g,h,i,]Perylene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	192972	Benzo[e]Pyrene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	195197	Benzo(c)phenanthrene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	198550	Perylene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	203123	Benzo(g,h,i)Fluoranthene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	203338	Benzo(a)fluoranthene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	206440	Fluoranthene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	208968	Acenaphthylene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	2381217	1-Methylpyrene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	2422799	12-Methylbenz(a)Anthracene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	250	PAH/POM - Unspecified	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	2531842	2-Methylphenanthrene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	26914181	Methylanthracene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	284	Extractable Organic Matter (EOM)	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	56832736	Benzofluoranthenes	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	65357699	Methylbenzopyrene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	779022	9-Methyl Anthracene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	832699	1-Methylphenanthrene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	83329	Acenaphthene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	86737	Fluorene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	90120	1-Methylnaphthalene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	91576	2-Methylnaphthalene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	91587	2-Chloronaphthalene	4.8E-05
PAH_880E5	N590	Polycyclic aromatic compounds (includes PAH/POM)	4.8E-05

The TOG and PM_{2.5} profiles used to speciate emissions are part of the SPECIATE v5.2 database (<https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-modeling/speciate>). The SPECIATE database is developed and maintained by the EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD), Office of Transportation and Air Quality (OTAQ), and the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS), in cooperation with Environment Canada (EPA, 2016). These profiles are processed using the EPA's S2S-Tool (<https://github.com/USEPA/S2S-Tool>) to generate the GSPRO and GSCNV files needed by SMOKE. As with previous platforms, some Canadian point source inventories are provided from Environment Canada as pre-specified emissions.

Speciation profiles (GSPRO files) and cross-references (GSREF files) for this study platform are available in the SMOKE input files for the platform. Emissions of VOC and PM_{2.5} emissions by county, sector, and profile for all sectors other than onroad mobile can be found in the sector summaries. Total emissions for each model species by state and sector can be found in the state-sector totals workbook.

The following updates to profile assignments were made to this modeling platform and vary from prior years:

- For PM2.5:
 - The profile for grass fires was updated to profile 95809.
 - The profile for hydrogen boilers was updated to a gas combustion profile.
 - Assignments for new PM2.5 SCCs in the 2020 point and nonpoint inventories were included.
- For VOC:
 - The profile for wildfires and prescribed fires was updated to profile 95861.
 - Assignments for new VOC SCCs in the 2020 point and nonpoint inventories were included (e.g., agricultural silage and asphalt paving).
 - Several point and nonpoint SCCs which were previously assigned the overall average profile were reassigned to more appropriate profiles.
 - Speciation is now performed outside of MOVES

3.2.1 VOC speciation

The base emissions inventory for this modeling platform includes total VOC and individual HAP emissions. Often, individual HAPs are components of VOC (HAP-VOC), and these HAP-VOCs are included (“integrated”) in the speciation process. This HAP integration is performed in a way to ensure double counting of emitted mass does not occur and requires specific data processing by the S2S-Tool and user input in SMOKE.

To incorporate HAP emissions from the base inventory into the modeling platform, one of two methods are performed. (1) Integrate, HAP-use is a method where the mass of integrated HAP-VOCs is summed and subtracted from VOC, and the residual mass (NONHAPVOC) is speciated using a renormalized speciation profile that does not include the integrated HAP-VOCs (they are subtracted from the profile and then the profile is renormalized to 100%). (2) No-Integrate, HAP-use is a method where the mass of VOC is speciated using a speciation profile that does not include the integrated HAP-VOCs (they are subtracted from the profile and the profile is not renormalized to 100%). In this scenario, the HAP-VOC and VOC portions of the inventory are difficult to harmonize, and it is assumed that the proportions of HAPs from these sources are adequately captured in the speciation profile used to speciate the VOC emissions (which is why there is no renormalization). In addition, HAPs can be introduced into a modeling platform using speciation profiles. In this scenario, HAP-VOC emissions are “generated” through VOC speciation and are not incorporated from the base inventory. This method is called “Criteria” speciation. An illustration of these methods is shown in Figure 3-2 and the integration methods used for this platform for each sector are shown in Table 3-7.

Figure 3-2. Process of integrating HAPs and speciating VOC in a modeling platform

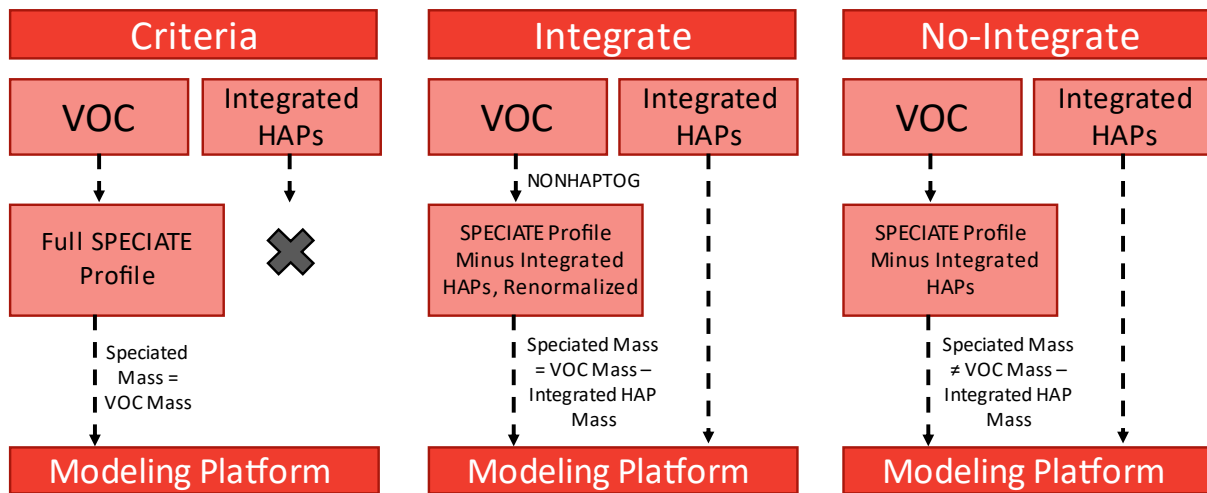


Table 3-7. Integration status for each platform sector

Platform Sector	Approach for Integrating NEI emissions of Naphthalene (N), Benzene (B), Acetaldehyde (A), Formaldehyde (F) and Methanol (M)
afdust	N/A – sector contains no VOC
airports	No integration, use NBAFM in inventory
beis	N/A – sector contains no inventory pollutant “VOC”; but rather specific VOC species
cmv_c1c2	No integration, no NBAFM in inventory, create NBAFM from VOC speciation
cmv_c3	No integration, no NBAFM in inventory, create NBAFM from VOC speciation
fertilizer	N/A – sector contains no VOC
livestock	Full integration (NBAFM)
nonpt	Partial integration (NBAFM)
nonroad	Full integration (internal to MOVES)
np_oilgas	Partial integration (NBAFM)
onroad	Full integration (internal to MOVES)
canada_onroad	No integration, no NBAFM in inventory, create NBAFM from VOC speciation
mexico_onroad	Full integration (internal to MOVES-Mexico); however, MOVES-MEXICO speciation was older CB6, so post-SMOKE emissions were converted to CB6R3AE6
canada_afdust	N/A – sector contains no VOC
canmex_area	No integration, no NBAFM in inventory, create NBAFM from VOC speciation
canmex_point	No integration, no NBAFM in inventory, create NBAFM from VOC speciation
canada_ptdust	N/A – sector contains no VOC
canada_og2D	No integration, no NBAFM in inventory, create NBAFM from VOC speciation
canmex_ag	No integration, no NBAFM in inventory, create NBAFM from VOC speciation
pt_oilgas	No integration, use NBAFM in inventory
ptagfire	Full integration (NBAFM)
ptegu	No integration, use NBAFM in inventory
ptfire-rx	Full integration (NBAFM)
ptfire-wild	Partial integration (NBAFM)
ptfire_othna	No integration, no NBAFM in inventory, create NBAFM from VOC speciation
ptnonipm	No integration, use NBAFM in inventory

Platform Sector	Approach for Integrating NEI emissions of Naphthalene (N), Benzene (B), Acetaldehyde (A), Formaldehyde (F) and Methanol (M)
rail	Full integration (NBAFM)
rwc	Full integration (NBAFM)
np_solvents	Partial integration (NBAFM)

The HAPs integrated from the base inventory into the modeling platform are sector and chemical mechanism specific. In recent years, CB6R3_AE7 has been the primary chemical mechanism used at the EPA. Within that mechanism, naphthalene (NAPH), benzene (BENZ), acetaldehyde (ALD2), formaldehyde (FORM), and methanol (MEOH) are explicit HAP-VOCs, and these compounds are collectively referred to as NBAFM. Since NBAFM are explicitly modeled in CB6R3_AE7, these species have become the default collection of integrated HAP species at the EPA. MOVES, the EPA’s mobile emissions model, features additional species that are explicitly modeled (e.g., ethanol). These species (Table 3-8) are also incorporated directly into modeling platforms if they are explicit in CB6R3_AE7. To incorporate these species, additional files from the S2S-Tool are required. For California, speciation of NONHAPTOG is performed on CARB’s VOC submissions using the county-specific speciation profile assignments generated by MOVES in California.

Table 3-8. Integrated species from MOVES sources

MOVES ID	Pollutant Name
5	Methane (CH ₄)
20	Benzene
21	Ethanol
22	MTBE
24	1,3-Butadiene
25	Formaldehyde
26	Acetaldehyde
27	Acrolein
40	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane
41	Ethyl Benzene
42	Hexane
43	Propionaldehyde
44	Styrene
45	Toluene
46	Xylene
185	Naphthalene gas

Several sectors require VOC speciation to occur at the county-level and consistent speciation profiles cannot be applied across the nation. To accomplish this, the GSREF functionality within SMOKE is leveraged that allows profiles to be “blended” at the county/SCC-level using proportions included in the input file. These variable VOC speciation methods are applied in the oil and gas sector and for various mobile emissions sources. In both the np_oilgas and pt_oilgas sector, VOC speciation profiles are weighted to reflect region-specific application of controls, differences in gas composition, and variable

sources of emissions (e.g., varying proportions of emissions from associated gas, condensate tanks, crude oil tanks, dehydrators, liquids unloading and well completions). The Nonpoint Oil and Gas Emissions Estimation Tool generates an intermediate file that provides SCC and county-specific emissions proportions, which are subsequently incorporated into the modeling platform.

For onroad and nonroad mobile sources, historically the speciation of total organic gas and particulate matter emissions has been done by MOVES. However, this is now largely done outside of MOVES as a post-processing step. This has the advantages of making MOVES simpler and faster to run, and making it easier to change or update chemical mechanisms and speciation profiles used in the emissions modeling process. Some speciation is still done inside MOVES for “integrated species” – species of gases and particulate matter which are calculated directly by MOVES. In many cases, these integrated species have effects like temperature or fuel effects which are not always well captured by external speciation profiles. For total organic gases, MOVES calculates 15 integrated species, such as methane and benzene, and the remainder is called NonHAPTOG and speciated outside MOVES. There are fewer PM integrated species, such as elemental carbon (EC), sulfate, organic carbon, and non-carbon organic matter but the concept is the same. The remaining unspciated particulate mass is called Residual PM and can also be speciated outside MOVES, although this feature was not used in this 2020 platform.

In MOVES, speciation profiles for both gaseous and PM emissions are assigned by emission process, fuel subtype, regulatory class, and model year. Each of these dimensions are available in MOVES output except for fuel subtype, which is aggregated as part of each fuel type. To apply speciation outside of MOVES and make it compatible with the needs of SMOKE, we need to determine the speciation profile mapping by SMOKE process (aggregation of MOVES emission processes) and SMOKE Source Classification Code (SCC), which are defined by fuel type, source type, and road type.

For this platform, MOVES runs were performed in inventory mode¹⁰ for each representative county and season (i.e., winter and summer) to compute NonHAPTOG output by emission process, fuel type, regulatory class, and model year. Emissions were then disaggregated by fuel subtype using the market share of each fuel blend in each county, so that speciation profiles can be accurately assigned. After this step, emissions were normalized and aggregated to calculate the percentage of total NonHAPTOG and Residual PM emissions that should be speciated by each profile for each SMOKE SCC and process. Finally, these percentages were applied in SMOKE_MOVES to all counties based on their representative county. A MOVES post-processing tool was then used to generate the needed data for preparing speciation cross-references (GSREFs) for SMOKE from the outputs of the inventory mode runs. Although they are similar in nature and outcome, the post-processing tools used for onroad and nonroad emissions output from MOVES are different.

To generate onroad emissions and to perform the subsequent speciation, SMOKE-MOVES was first run to estimate emissions and both the MEPROC and INVTABLE files were used to control which pollutants are processed and eventually integrated. From there, the NONHAPTOG emission factor tables produced by MOVES were speciated within SMOKE using the GSREF files output from the MOVES postprocessing

¹⁰ Inventory mode was run rather than rates mode because: 1) MOVES inventory mode is faster than rates mode, 2) there are several dimensions of rates mode output which are not relevant to the assigning of speciation profiles, such as speed bin and temperature profile and 3) weighting speciation profiles by their emissions inventory is both easier and more accurate than by MOVES output activity or emission rates.

and the NONHAPTOG GSPRO files generated by the S2S-Tool. Overall, this process allows speciation to occur outside of MOVES, which better supports processing of onroad emissions for multiple chemical mechanisms without having to rerun the MOVES model. For further details on speciation methods involving MOVES can be found in the [associated technical reports](#) (EPA-420-R-22-017, EPA-420-R-23-006).

In Canada, a GSPRO_COMBO file is used to generate speciated gasoline emissions that account for various ethanol mixes. In Mexico, onroad emissions are pre-speciated from the MOVES-Mexico model, thus eliminating the need for a GSPRO_COMBO file. For both Canada and Mexico, nonroad VOC emissions are not defined by mode (e.g., exhaust versus evaporative), which necessitates the need for a GSPRO_COMBO file that splits total VOC into exhaust and evaporative components. In addition, MOVES-Mexico uses an older version of MOVES that is hardcoded for an older version of the CB6 chemical mechanism (“CB6-CAMx”). This version does not generate the model species XYLMN or SOAALK, so additional post-processing is performed to generate those emissions:

- $XYLMN = XYL[1] - 0.966 * NAPHTHALENE[1]$
- $PAR = PAR[1] - 0.00001 * NAPHTHALENE[1]$
- $SOAALK = 0.108 * PAR[1]$

3.2.2 PM speciation

Unlike VOC speciation, PM_{2.5} speciation does not integrate species from the base inventory. Except for mobile sources, speciation is performed within SMOKE, using SPECIATE profiles that were post-processed using the S2S-Tool. In this modeling platform, onroad PM_{2.5} speciation is performed within MOVES, meaning that the model generates emissions factor tables that include total PM_{2.5} and each of its components (e.g., POC, PEC, PFE, etc.). Nonroad PM_{2.5} speciation is also performed within MOVES, but the output is not speciated emissions. Rather, MOVES outputs emissions of PM_{2.5} for each relevant speciation profile. Small adjustments to the methods were needed to accommodate the reporting by California. Since California does not provide speciated PM_{2.5} emissions, total PM_{2.5} emissions for onroad and nonroad sources in California were speciated using the profile proportions estimated by MOVES in California. Finally, onroad brake and tire wear PM_{2.5} emissions were speciated in the *moves2smk* postprocessor using the SPECIATE profiles 95462 and 95460, respectively.

3.2.2.1 Diesel PM

Diesel PM emissions are explicitly included in the NEI using the pollutant names DIESEL-PM10 and DIESEL-PM25 for select mobile sources whose engines burn diesel or residual-oil fuels. This includes sources in onroad, nonroad, point airport ground support equipment, point locomotives, nonpoint locomotives, and all PM from diesel or residual oil fueled nonpoint CMV. These emissions are equal to their primary PM10-PRI and PM25-PRI counterparts, are exclusively from exhaust (i.e., do not include brake/tire wear), and are exclusively used in toxics modeling. Diesel PM is then speciated in SMOKE using the same speciation profiles and methods as primary PM, except that diesel PM is mapped to model species that feature “DIESEL_PM” in their species name.

3.2.3 NO_x speciation

In the NEI, NO_x emissions are inventoried on a NO₂ weighted basis, but must be speciated into NO, NO₂, and HONO. Table 3-9 provides the NO_x speciation profiles used in EPA’s modeling platforms. The only

difference between the two profiles is the allocation of some NO₂ mass to HONO in the “HONO” profile. HONO emissions from mobile sources have been identified in tunnel studies and its inclusion in emissions inventories is important for urban chemistry. Here, a HONO to NO_x ratio of 0.008 was selected (Sarwar, 2008). In this modeling platform, all non-mobile sources use the “NHONO” profile, all non-onroad mobile sources (including nonroad, cmv, and rail) use the “HONO” profile, and all onroad NO_x speciation occurs within MOVES. For further details on NO_x speciation within MOVES, please see the [associated technical report](#).

Table 3-9. NO_x speciation profiles

Profile	Pollutant	Species	Mass Split Factor
HONO	NOX	NO2	0.092
HONO	NOX	NO	0.9
HONO	NOX	HONO	0.008
NHONO	NOX	NO2	0.1
NHONO	NOX	NO	0.9

3.2.4 Sulfuric Acid Vapor (SULF)

Sulfuric acid vapor (SULF) is added for coal and distillate oil fuel combustion sources to the emissions files using SO₂ emissions from the base inventory. This process utilizes profiles assignments in the GSREF file and the profiles were derived using data from AP-42 (EPA, 1998). The weight fraction of added sulfuric acid vapor is fuel specific, assumes that gaseous sulfate is primarily H₂SO₄, and is calculated as follows:

$$SULF\ emissions = SO_2\ emissions \times \frac{\text{fraction of S emitted as sulfate}}{\text{fraction of S emitted as SO}_2} \times \frac{MW\ H_2SO_4}{MW\ SO_2}$$

In the above, the molecular weight (MW) of sulfate and sulfur dioxide are 98 g/mol and 64 g/mol, respectively. The fractions of sulfur emissions emitted as sulfate and sulfur dioxide, as well as the resulting sulfuric acid vapor split factors, by fuel, are summarized in Table 3-10 and Table 3-11 below.

Table 3-10. Sulfate Split Factor Computation

Fuel	SCCs	Profile Code	Fraction as SO ₂	Fraction as Sulfate	Split Factor (Mass Fraction)
Bituminous	1-0X-002-YY X is 1, 2, or 3 YY is 01-19 21-0Z-002-000 Z is 2, 3, or 4	95014	0.95	0.014	.014/.95 * 98/64 = 0.0226
Subbituminous	1-0X-002-YY X is 1, 2, or 3 YY is 21-38	87514	0.875	0.014	.014/.875 * 98/64 = 0.0245

Fuel	SCCs	Profile Code	Fraction as SO2	Fraction as Sulfate	Split Factor (Mass Fraction)
Lignite	1-0X-003-YY X is 1, 2, or 3 YY is 01-18	75014	0.75	0.014	$.014/.75 * 98/64 = 0.0286$
Residual oil	1-0X-004-YY X is 1, 2, or 3 YY is 01-06 21-0Z-005-000 Z is 2, 3, or 4	99010	0.99	0.01	$.01/.99 * 98/64 = 0.0155$
Distillate oil	1-0X-005-YY X is 1, 2, or 3 YY is 01-06 21-0Z-004-000 Z is 2, 3, or 4	99010	0.99	0.01	Same as residual oil

Table 3-11. SO₂ speciation profiles

Profile	pollutant	species	split factor
95014	SO2	SULF	0.0226
95014	SO2	SO2	1
87514	SO2	SULF	0.0245
87514	SO2	SO2	1
75014	SO2	SULF	0.0286
75014	SO2	SO2	1
99010	SO2	SULF	0.0155
99010	SO2	SO2	1

3.2.5 Speciation of Metals and Mercury

Metals and mercury emissions from the base inventory require speciation for use in modeling. Non-mercury metals must be speciated into coarse and fine size ranges for use in CMAQ, and Table 3-12, summarizes the particle size profiles used for each data category.

Table 3-12. Particle Size Speciation of Metals

Source Type	Profile	Pollutant	Fine	Coarse
Onroad	OARS	Arsenic	0.95	0.05
Onroad	ONMN	Manganese	0.4375	0.5625
Onroad	ONNI	Nickel	0.83	0.17
Onroad	CRON	Chromhex	0.86	0.14
Nonroad	NOARS	Arsenic	0.83	0.17
Nonroad	NONMN	Manganese	0.67	0.33
Nonroad	NONNI	Nickel	0.49	0.51
Nonroad	CRNR	Chromhex	0.80	0.20
Stationary	STANI	Nickel	0.59	0.41

Source Type	Profile	Pollutant	Fine	Coarse
Stationary	STACD	Cadmium	0.76	0.24
Stationary	STAMN	Manganese	0.67	0.33
Stationary	STAPB	Lead	0.74	0.26
Stationary	STABE	Beryllium	0.68	0.32
Stationary	CRSTA	Chromhex	0.71	0.29
Stationary	STARS	Arsenic	0.59	0.41

Mercury is speciated into one of the three forms used by CMAQ; elemental, divalent gaseous, and divalent particulate. Table 3-13 provides the mercury speciation profiles used in the modeling platform. All relevant SCCs were mapped to these profiles within the GSREF. A caveat is the onroad and nonroad sectors, where mercury emissions are pre-speciated in MOVES, nonroad emissions from California, which use the appropriate profiles below, and onroad emissions from California, where MOVES-based speciation is applied.

Table 3-13. Mercury Speciation Profiles

Profile Code	Description	Elemental	Divalent Gas	Particulate
HGCEM	Cement kiln exhaust	0.66	0.34	0
HGCLI	Cement clinker cooler	0	0	1
HBCMB	Fuel combustion	0.5	0.4	0.1
HGCRE	Human cremation	0.8	0.15	0.05
HGELE	Elemental only (used?)	1	0	0
HGGEO	Geothermal power plants	0.87	0.13	0
HGGLD	Gold mining	0.8	0.15	0.05
HGHCL	Chlor-Alkali plants	0.972	0.028	0
HGINC	Waste incineration	0.2	0.6	0.2
HGIND	Industrial average	0.73	0.22	0.05
HGMD	Mobile diesel	0.56	0.29	0.15
HGMG	Mobile gas	0.915	0.082	0.003
HGMET	Metal production	0.8	0.15	0.005
HGMWI	Medical waste incineration	0.2	0.6	0.2
HGPETCOKE	Petroleum coke	0.6	0.3	0.1

3.3 Temporal Allocation

Temporal allocation is the process of distributing aggregated emissions to a finer temporal resolution, thereby converting annual emissions to hourly emissions as is required by CMAQ. While the total emissions are important, the timing of the occurrence of emissions is also essential for accurately simulating ozone, PM, and other pollutant concentrations in the atmosphere. Many emissions inventories are annual or monthly in nature. Temporal allocation takes these aggregated emissions and distributes the emissions to the hours of each day. This process is typically done by applying temporal profiles to the inventories in this order: monthly, day of the week, and diurnal, with monthly and day-of-week profiles applied only if the inventory is not already at that level of detail.

The temporal factors applied to the inventory were selected using some combination of country, state, county, SCC, and pollutant. Table 3-14 summarizes the temporal aspects of emissions modeling by comparing the key approaches used for temporal processing across the sectors. In the table, “Daily temporal approach” refers to the temporal approach for getting daily emissions from the inventory using the SMOKE Temporal program. The values given are the values of the SMOKE L_TYPE setting. The “Merge processing approach” refers to the days used to represent other days in the month for the merge step. If this is not “all,” then the SMOKE merge step runs only for representative days, which could include holidays as indicated by the right-most column. The values given are those used for the SMOKE M_TYPE setting (see below for more information).

Table 3-14. Temporal settings used for the platform sectors in SMOKE

Platform sector short name	Inventory resolutions	Monthly profiles used?	Daily temporal approach	Merge processing approach	Process holidays as separate days
afdust_adj	Annual	Yes	week	all	Yes
airports	Annual	Yes	week	week	Yes
beis	Hourly		n/a	all	No
cmv_c1c2	Annual & hourly		All	all	No
cmv_c3	Annual & hourly		All	all	No
fertilizer	Monthly		met-based	All	Yes
livestock	Annual	Yes	met-based	All	Yes
nonpt	Annual	Yes	week	week	Yes
nonroad	Monthly		mwdss	mwdss	Yes
np_oilgas	Annual	Yes	aveday	aveday	No
onroad	Annual & monthly ¹		all	all	Yes
onroad_ca_adj	Annual & monthly ¹		all	all	Yes
canada_afdust	Annual & monthly	Yes	week	all	No
canmex_area	Monthly		week	week	No
canada_onroad	Monthly		week	week	No
mexico_onroad	Monthly		week	week	No
canmex_point	Monthly	Yes	mwdss	mwdss	No
canada_ptdust	Annual	Yes	week	all	No
canmex_ag	Annual	Yes	mwdss	mwdss	No
canada_og2D	Monthly		mwdss	mwdss	No
pt_oilgas	Annual	Yes	mwdss	mwdss	Yes
ptegu	Annual & hourly	Yes ²	all	All	No
ptnonipm	Annual	Yes	mwdss	mwdss	Yes
ptagfire	Daily		all	all	No
ptfire-rx	Daily		all	all	No
ptfire-wild	Daily		all	all	No

Platform sector short name	Inventory resolutions	Monthly profiles used?	Daily temporal approach	Merge processing approach	Process holidays as separate days
ptfire_othna	Daily		all	all	No
rail	Annual	Yes	aveday	aveday	No
rwc	Annual	No ³	met-based ³	all	No ³
np_solvents	Annual	Yes	aveday	aveday	No

¹Note the annual and monthly “inventory” actually refers to the activity data (VMT, hoteling, and VPOP) for onroad. VMT and hoteling is monthly and VPOP is annual. The actual emissions are computed on an hourly basis.

²Only units that do not have matching hourly CEMS data use monthly temporal profiles.

³Except for 3 SCCs that do not use met-based speciation

The following values are used in the table. The value “all” means that hourly emissions were computed for every day of the year and that emissions potentially have day-of-year variation. The value “week” means that hourly emissions were computed for all days in one “representative” week, representing all weeks for each month. This means emissions have day-of-week variation, but not week-to-week variation within the month. The value “mwdss” means hourly emissions for one representative Monday, representative weekday (Tuesday through Friday), representative Saturday, and representative Sunday for each month. This means emissions have variation between Mondays, other weekdays, Saturdays and Sundays within the month, but not week-to-week variation within the month. The value “aveday” means hourly emissions computed for one representative day of each month, meaning emissions for all days within a month are the same. Special situations with respect to temporal allocation are described in the following subsections.

In addition to the resolution, temporal processing includes a ramp-up period for several days prior to January 1, 2020, which is intended to mitigate the effects of initial condition concentrations. The ramp-up period was 10 days (December 22-31, 2019). For all anthropogenic sectors, emissions from December 2020 were used to fill in surrogate emissions for the end of December 2019. For biogenic emissions, December 2019 emissions were computed using year 2019 meteorology.

3.3.1 Use of FF10 format for finer than annual emissions

The FF10 inventory format for SMOKE provides a consolidated format for monthly, daily, and hourly emissions inventories. With the FF10 format, a single inventory file can contain emissions for all 12 months and the annual emissions in a single record. This helps simplify the management of numerous inventories. Similarly, daily and hourly FF10 inventories contain individual records with data for all days in a month and all hours in a day, respectively.

SMOKE prevents the application of temporal profiles on top of the “native” resolution of the inventory. For example, a monthly inventory should not have annual-to-month temporal allocation applied to it; rather, it should only have month-to-day and diurnal temporal allocation. This becomes particularly important when specific sectors have a mix of annual, monthly, daily, and/or hourly inventories. The flags that control temporal allocation for a mixed set of inventories are discussed in the SMOKE documentation. The modeling platform sectors that make use of monthly values in the FF10 files are

nonroad, onroad (for activity data), and all Canada and Mexico inventories except for agriculture. Commercial marine vessels in cmv_c3 and cmv_c1c2 use hourly data in the FF10 files.

3.3.2 Temporal allocation for non-EGU sources (ptnonipm)

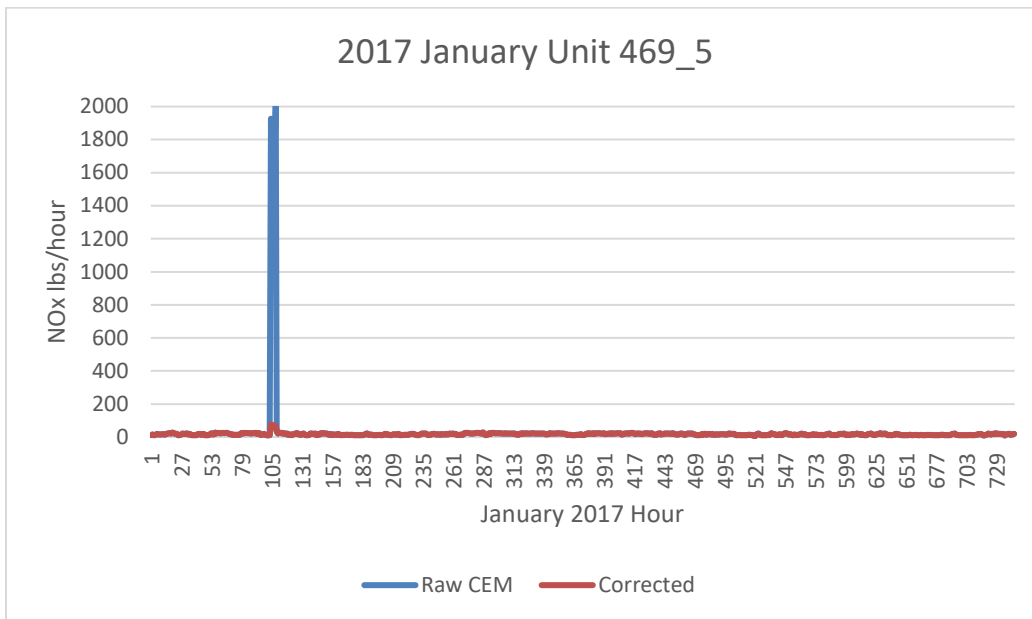
Most temporal profiles in ptnonipm result in primarily constant emissions for each day of the year, although some have lower emissions on Sundays. An update in the 2018 platform was an analysis of monthly temporal profiles for non-EGU point sources in the ptnonipm sector. A number of profiles were found to be not quite flat over the months but were so close to flat that the difference was not meaningful. These profiles were replaced in the cross reference to point instead to the flat monthly profile. The codes for the profiles that were replaced were: 202, 214, 220, 221, 222, 223, 227, 257, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 269, 271, 272, 279, 280, 295, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 309, 310, 327, 329, 332, and 333.

3.3.3 Electric Generating Utility temporal allocation (ptegu)

Electric generating unit (EGU) sources matched to ORIS units were temporally allocated to hourly emissions needed for modeling using the hourly CEMS data for units that could be matched to the CEMS emissions. Those hourly data were processed through v2.1 of the CEMCorrect tool to mitigate the impact of unmeasured values in the data.

The temporal allocation procedure for EGUs in the base year is differentiated by whether or not the unit could be directly matched to a unit with CEMS data via its ORIS facility code and boiler ID. Note that for units matched to CEMS data, annual totals of their emissions input to CMAQ may be different than the values in the annual inventory because the CEMS data replace the NO_x and SO₂ annual inventory data for the seasons in which the CEMS are operating. If a CEMS-matched unit is determined to be a partial year reporter, as can happen for sources that run CEMS only in the summer, emissions totaling the difference between the annual emissions and the total CEMS emissions are allocated to the non-summer months. Prior to use of the CEMS data in SMOKE it is processed through the CEMCorrect tool. The CEMCorrect tool identifies hours for which the data were not measured as indicated by the data quality flags in the CEMS data files. Unmeasured data can be filled in with maximum values and thereby cause erroneously high values in the CEMS data. When data were flagged as unmeasured and the values were found to be more than three times the annual mean for that unit, the data for those hours were replaced with annual mean values (Adelman et al., 2012). These adjusted CEMS data were then used for the remainder of the temporal allocation process described below (see Figure 3-3 for an example).

Figure 3-3. Eliminating unmeasured spikes in CEMS data



The region, fuel, and type (peaking or non-peaking) must be identified for each input EGU with CEMS data so the data can be used to generate profiles. The identification of peaking units was done using hourly heat input data from the 2020 base year and the two previous years (2018 and 2019). The heat input was summed for each year. Equation 1 shows how the annual heat input value is converted from heat units (BTU/year) to power units (MW) using the NEEDS v6 derived unit-level heat rate (BTU/kWh). In equation 2 a capacity factor is calculated by dividing the annual unit MW value by the NEEDS v6 unit capacity value (MW) multiplied by the hours in the year. A peaking unit was defined as any unit that had a maximum capacity factor of less than 0.2 for every year (2018, 2019, and 2020) and a 3-year average capacity factor of less than 0.1.

Equation 1. Annual unit power output

$$Annual\ Unit\ Output\ (MW) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{8760} \frac{Hourly\ HI\ (BTU)}{NEEDS\ Heat\ Rate\ (\frac{BTU}{kWh})} * 1000\ (\frac{MW}{kW})}{NEEDS\ Heat\ Rate\ (\frac{BTU}{kWh})}$$

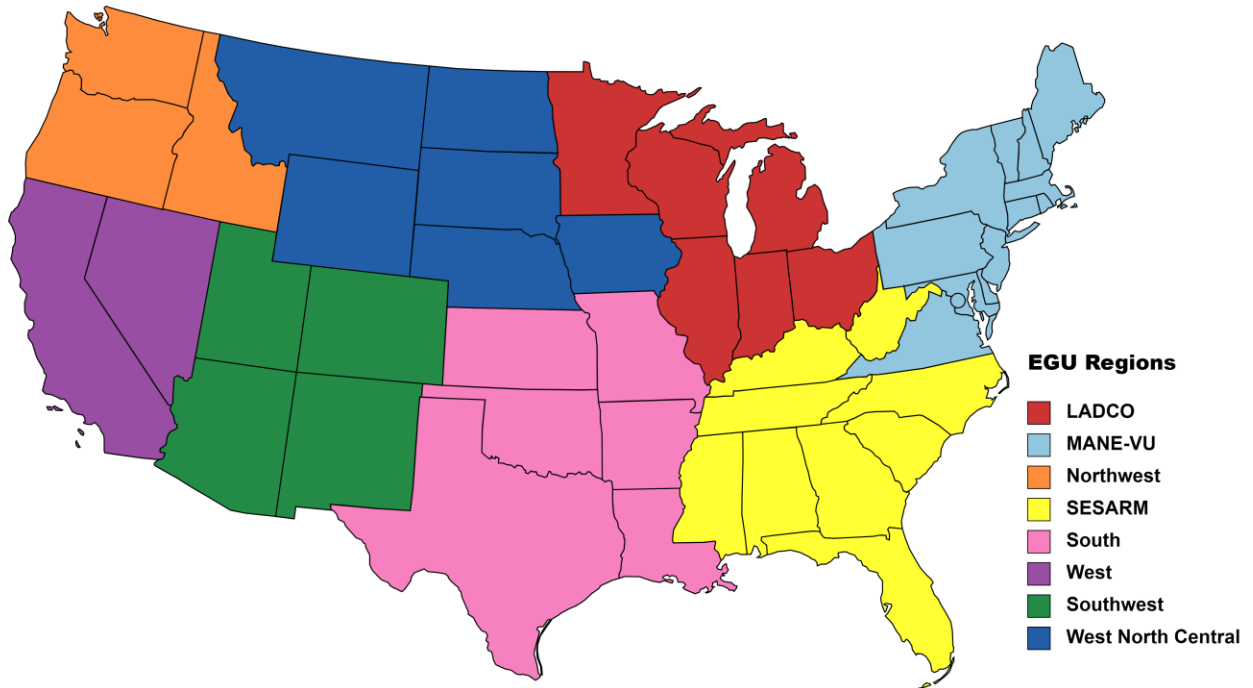
Equation 2. Unit capacity factor

$$Capacity\ Factor = \frac{Annual\ Unit\ Output\ (MW)}{NEEDS\ Unit\ Capacity\ (\frac{MW}{h}) * 8760\ (h)}$$

Input regions were determined from one of the eight EGU modeling regions based on MJO and climate regions. Regions were used to group units with similar climate-based load demands. Region assignment is made on a state level, where all units within a state were assigned to the appropriate region. Unit fuel assignments were made using the primary NEEDS v6 fuel. Units fueled by bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite were assigned to the coal fuel type. Natural gas units were assigned to the gas fuel type. Distillate and residual fuel oil were assigned to the oil fuel type. Units with any other primary fuel were assigned the “other” fuel type. Figure 3-4 shows the regions used to generate the profiles. Currently there are 64

unique profiles available based on 8 regions, 4 fuels, and 2 for peaking unit status (peaking and non-peaking).

Figure 3-4. Regions used to Compute Temporal non-CEMS EGU Temporal Profiles



The daily and diurnal profiles were calculated for each region, fuel, and peaking type group from the year 2020 CEMS heat input values. The heat input values were summed for each input group to the annual level at each level of temporal resolution: monthly, month-of-day, and diurnal. The sum by temporal resolution value was then divided by the sum of annual heat input in that group to get a set of temporalization factors. Diurnal factors were created for both the summer and winter seasons to account for the variation in hourly load demands between the seasons. For example, the sum of all hour 1 heat input values in the group was divided by the sum of all heat inputs over all hours to get the hour 1 factor. Each grouping contained 12 monthly factors, up to 31 daily factors per month, and two sets of 24 hourly factors. The profiles were weighted by unit size where the units with more heat input have more influence on the shape of the profile. Composite profiles were created for each region and type across all fuels as a way to provide profiles for a fuel type that does not have hourly CEMS data in that region. Figure 3-5 shows peaking and non-peaking daily temporal profiles for the gas fuel type in the LADCO region. Figure 3-6 shows the diurnal profiles for the coal fuel type in the Mid-Atlantic Northeast Visibility Union (MANE-VU) region.

Figure 3-5. Example Daily Temporal Profiles for the LADCO Region and the Gas Fuel Type

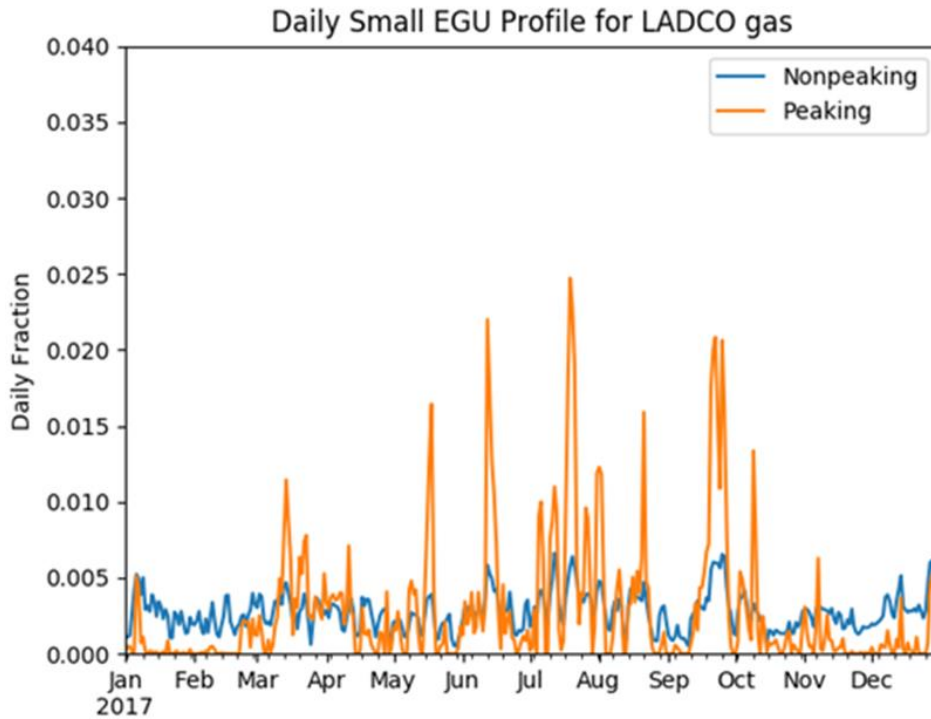
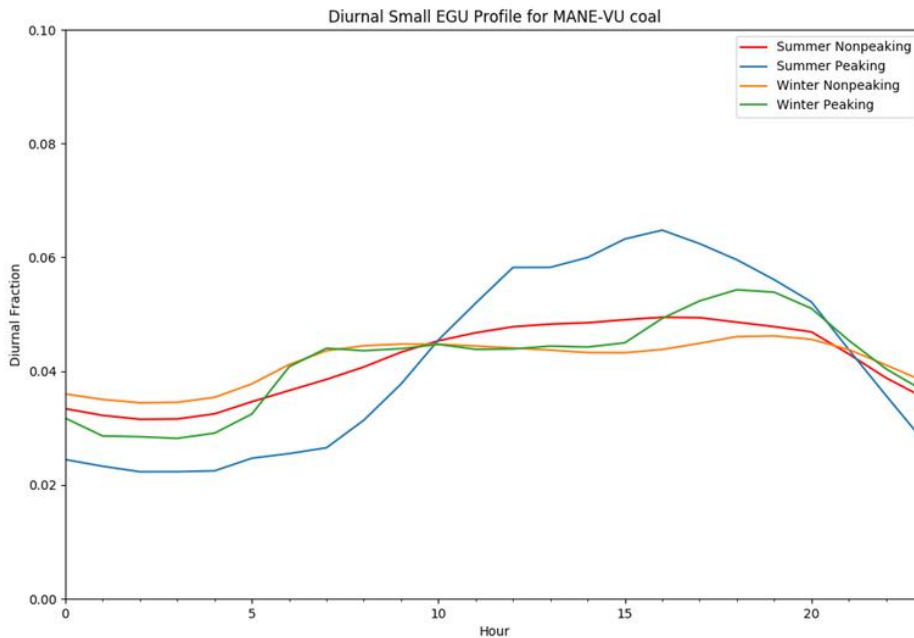


Figure 3-6. Example Diurnal Temporal Profiles for the MANE-VU Region and the Coal Fuel Type



SMOKE uses a cross-reference file to select a monthly, daily, and diurnal profile for each source. For the 2020 platform, the temporal profiles were assigned in the cross-reference at the unit level to EGU sources without hourly CEMS data. An inventory of all EGU sources without CEMS data was used to identify the region, fuel type, and type (peaking/non-peaking) of each source. The region used to select

the temporal profile is assigned based on the state from the unit FIPS. The fuel was assigned by SCC to one of the four fuel types: coal, gas, oil, and other. A fuel type unit assignment is made by summing the VOC, NOX, PM2.5, and SO2 for all SCCs in the unit. The SCC that contributed the highest total emissions to the unit for selected pollutants was used to assign the unit fuel type. Peaking units were identified as any unit with an oil, gas, or oil fuel type with a NAICS of 22111 or 221112. Some units may be assigned to a fuel type within a region that does not have an available input unit with a matching fuel type in that region. These units without an available profile for their group were assigned to use the regional composite profile. MWC and cogen units were identified using the NEEDS primary fuel type and cogeneration flag, respectively, from the NEEDS v6 database. Assignments for each unit needed a profile were made using the regions shown in Figure 3-4.

3.3.4 Airport Temporal allocation (airports)

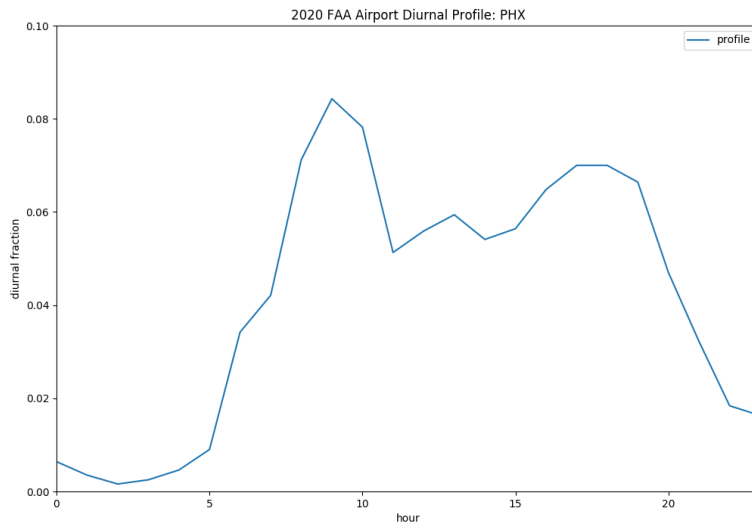
Airport temporal profiles were updated to 2020-specific temporal profiles for all airports other than Alaska seaplanes (which are not in the CMAQ modeling domain). Hourly airport operations data were obtained from the Aviation System Performance Metrics (ASPM) Airport Analysis website (<https://aspm.faa.gov/apm/sys/AnalysisAP.asp>). A report of 2020 hourly Departures and Arrivals for Metric Computation by airport was generated. An overview of the ASPM metrics is at http://aspmhelp.faa.gov/index.php/Aviation_Performance_Metrics_%28APM%29. Figure 3-7 shows examples of diurnal airport profiles for the Phoenix airport (PHX) and the default profile for Texas.

Month-to-day and Annual-to month temporal profiles were developed based on a separate query of the 2020 Aviation System Performance Metrics (ASPM) Airport Analysis (<https://aspm.faa.gov/apm/sys/AnalysisAP.asp>). A report of all airport operations (takeoffs and landings) by day for 2020 was generated. Day-of-month profiles were derived directly from the daily airport operations report and examples are shown in Figure 3-8 while Figure 3-9 shows the pre-pandemic day of week profile. The prepandemic annual-to-month profile is shown in Figure 3-10. The 2020 airport data were summed to create the example annual-to-month temporal profiles shown in Figure 3-11.

For 2020, all airport SCCs (i.e., 2275*, 2265008005, 2267008005, 2268008005 and 2270008005) were assigned to individual commercial airports where a match could be made between the inventory facility and the FAA identifier in the ASPM derived data. State average profiles were calculated as the average of the temporal fractions for all airports within a state. The state average profiles were assigned by state to all airports in the inventory that did not have an airport specific match in the ASPM data. Package processing hubs at the Memphis (MEM), Indianapolis (IND), Louisville (SDF), and Chicago Rockford (RFD) airports produced peaks in the average state profiles at times not typical for activity in smaller commercial airports. These packaging hubs were removed from the state averages. Airports that required state-defaults in states lacking ASPM data use national average profiles calculated from the average of the state temporal profiles.

Alaska seaplanes, which are outside the CONUS domain use the monthly profile in Figure 3-12. These were assigned based on the facility ID.

Figure 3-7. 2020 Airport Diurnal Profiles for PHX and state of Texas



V

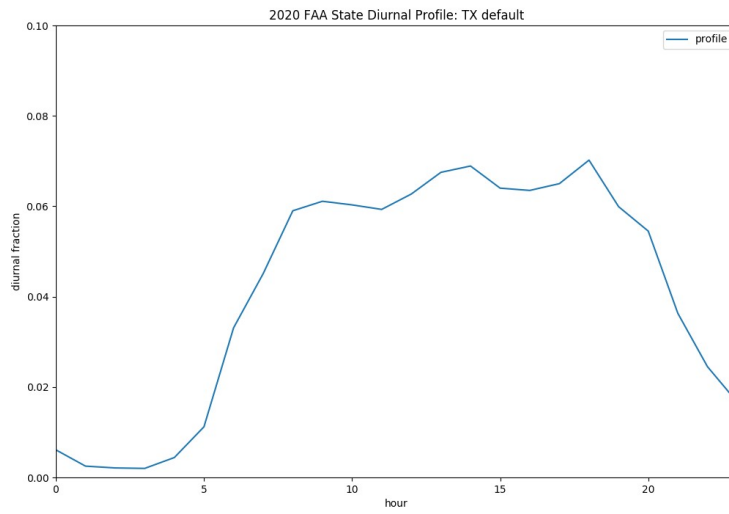


Figure 3-8. 2020 Wisconsin month-to-day profile for airport emissions

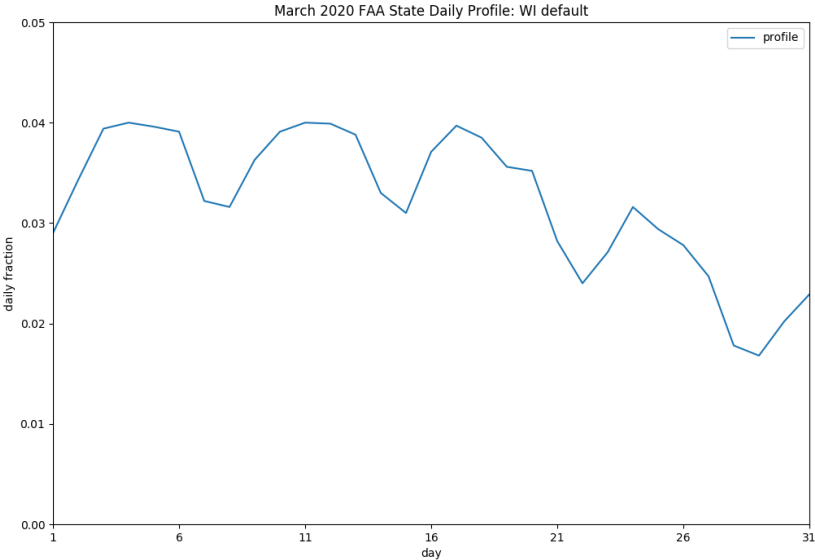


Figure 3-9. Prepandemic weekly profile for airport emissions

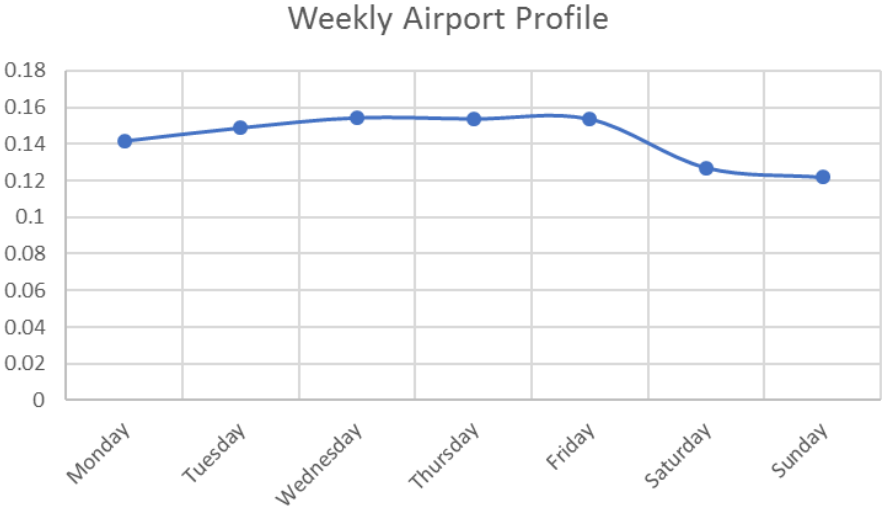


Figure 3-10. Pre-pandemic monthly profile for airport emissions

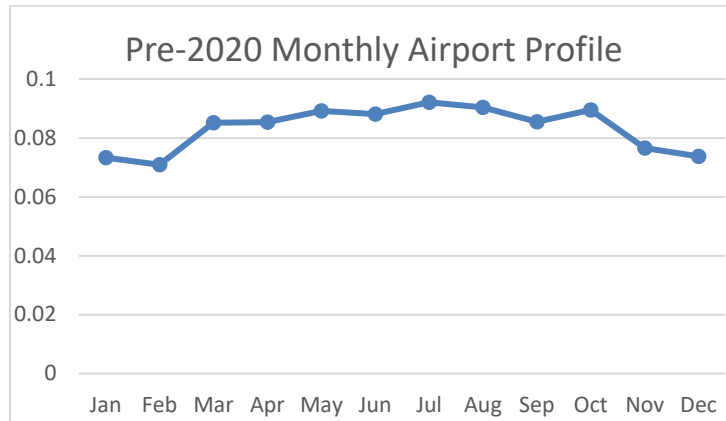


Figure 3-11. 2020 Monthly airport profiles for ATL and state of Maryland

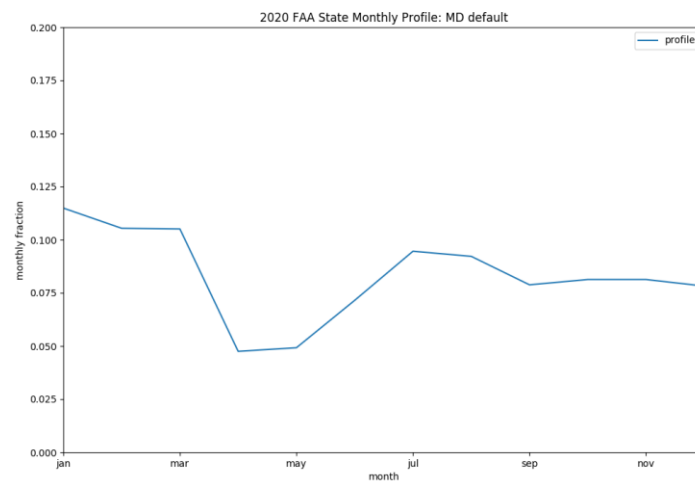
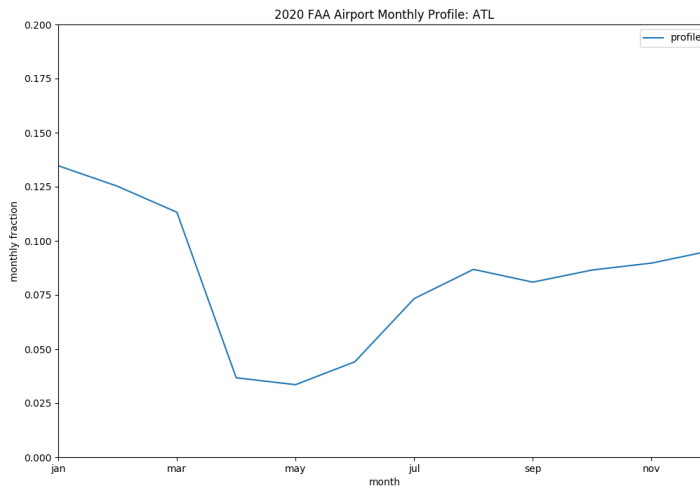
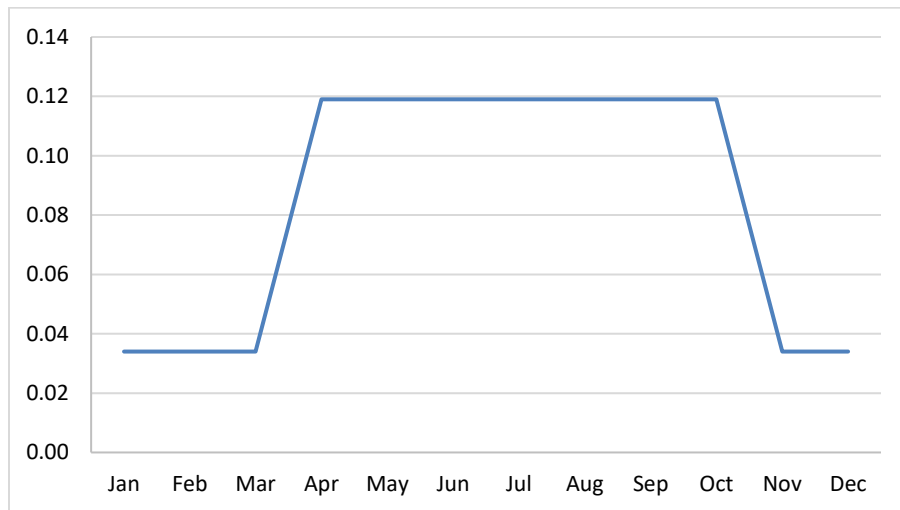


Figure 3-12. Alaska seaplane profile



3.3.5 Residential Wood Combustion Temporal allocation (rwc)

There are many factors that impact the timing of when emissions occur, and for some sectors this includes meteorology. The benefits of utilizing meteorology as a method for temporal allocation are: (1) a meteorological dataset consistent with that used by the AQ model is available (e.g., outputs from WRF); (2) the meteorological model data are highly resolved in terms of spatial resolution; and (3) the meteorological variables vary at hourly resolution and can, therefore, be translated into hour-specific temporal allocation.

The SMOKE program Gentpro provides a method for developing meteorology-based temporal allocation. Currently, the program can utilize three types of temporal algorithms: annual-to-day temporal allocation for residential wood combustion (RWC); month-to-hour temporal allocation for agricultural livestock NH₃; and a generic meteorology-based algorithm for other situations. Meteorological-based temporal allocation was used for portions of the rwc sector and for the entire ag sector.

Gentpro reads in gridded meteorological data (output from MCIP) along with spatial surrogates and uses the specified algorithm to produce a new temporal profile that can be input into SMOKE. The meteorological variables and the resolution of the generated temporal profile (hourly, daily, etc.) depend on the selected algorithm and the run parameters. For more details on the development of these algorithms and running Gentpro, see the Gentpro documentation and the SMOKE documentation at

http://www.cmascenter.org/smoke/documentation/3.1/GenTPRO_TechnicalSummary_Aug2012_Final.pdf and <https://www.cmascenter.org/smoke/documentation/4.5/html/ch05s03s05.html>, respectively.

For the RWC sector, two different algorithms for calculating temporal allocation are used. For most SCCs in the sector, in which wood burning is more prominent on colder days, Gentpro was used to compute annual to day-of-year temporal profiles based on the daily minimum temperature. These profiles distribute annual RWC emissions to the coldest days of the year. On days where the minimum temperature does not drop below a user-defined threshold, RWC emissions for most sources in the

sector are zero. Conversely, the program temporally allocates the largest percentage of emissions to the coldest days. Similar to other temporal allocation profiles, the total annual emissions do not change, only the distribution of the emissions within the year is affected. The temperature threshold for RWC emissions was 50 °F for most of the country, and 60 °F for the following states: Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas. The algorithm is as follows:

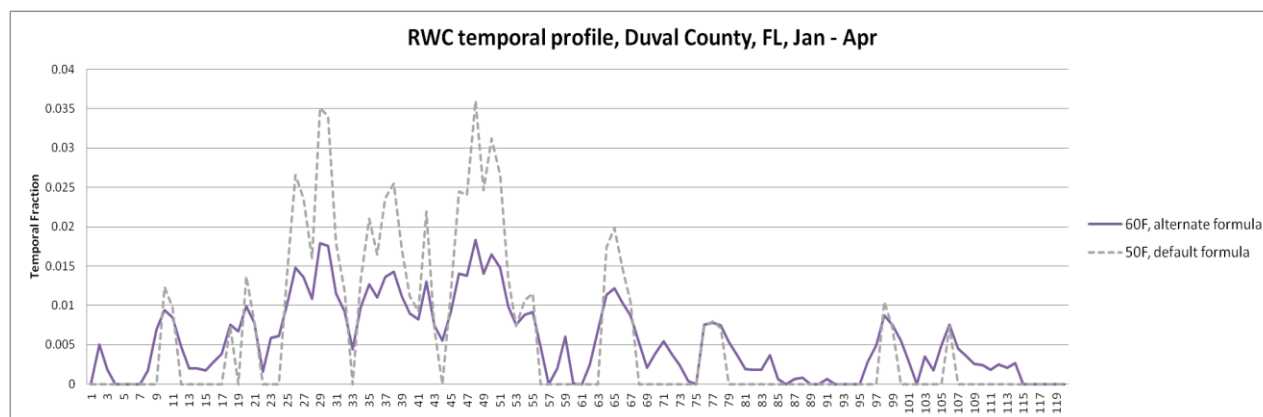
If $T_d \geq T_t$: no emissions that day
 If $T_d < T_t$: daily factor = $0.79 \cdot (T_t - T_d)$

where (T_d = minimum daily temperature; T_t = threshold temperature, which is 60 degrees F in southern states and 50 degrees F elsewhere).

Once computed, the factors were normalized to sum to 1 to ensure that the total annual emissions are unchanged (or minimally changed) during the temporal allocation process.

Figure 3-13 illustrates the impact of changing the temperature threshold for a warm climate county. The plot shows the temporal fraction by day for Duval County, Florida, for the first four months of 2007. The default 50 °F threshold creates large spikes on a few days, while the 60 °F threshold dampens these spikes and distributes a small amount of emissions to the days that have a minimum temperature between 50 and 60 °F.

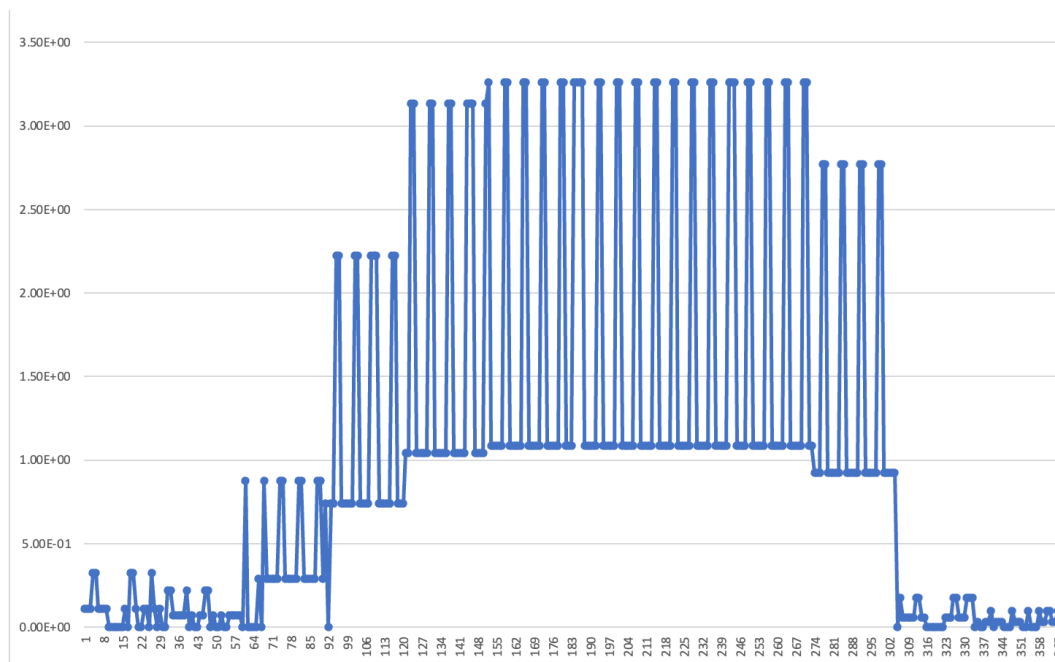
Figure 3-13. Example of RWC temporal allocation using a 50 versus 60 °F threshold



For the 2020 emissions modeling platform, a separate algorithm is used to determine temporal allocation of recreational wood burning, e.g. fire pits (SCC 2104008700) and is applied by Gentpro. Recreational wood burning depends on both minimum and maximum daily temperatures by county, and also uses a day-of-week temporal profile (61500) in which emissions are much higher on weekends than on weekdays. According to the recreational wood burning algorithm, only days in which the temperature falls within a range of 50°F and 80°F at some point during the day receive emissions. On days when the maximum temperature is less than 50°F or the minimum temperature is above 80°F, the daily temporal factor is zero. For all other days, the day-of-week profile 61500 is applied, which has 33% of the emissions on each weekend day and lower emissions on weekdays. An example is shown in Figure 3-14. As a result of applying this algorithm, northern states have more recreational wood burning in

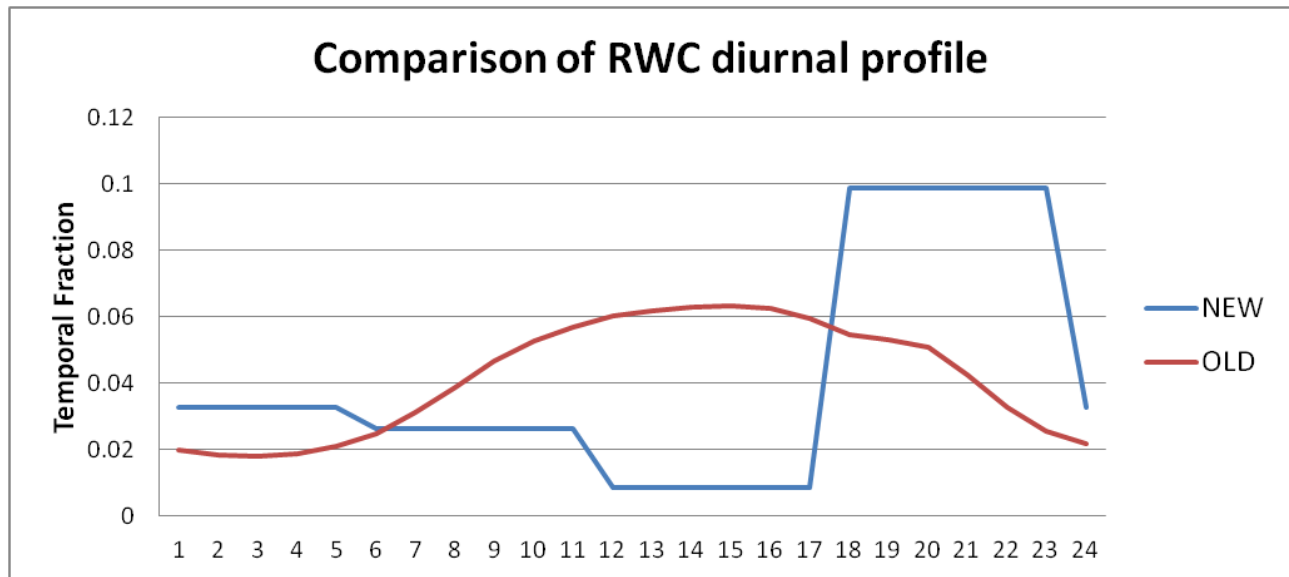
summer months while southern states show a flatter pattern with emissions distributed more evenly throughout the months.

Figure 3-14. Example of Annual-to-day temporal pattern of recreational wood burning emissions



The diurnal profile used for most RWC sources (see Figure 3-15) places more of the RWC emissions in the morning and the evening when people are typically using these sources. This profile is based on a 2004 MANE-VU survey based temporal profiles (https://s3.amazonaws.com/marama.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/04184303/Open_Burning_Residential_Areas_Emissions_Report-2004.pdf). This profile was created by averaging three indoor and three RWC outdoor temporal profiles from counties in Delaware and aggregating them into a single RWC diurnal profile. This new profile was compared to a concentration-based analysis of aethalometer measurements in Rochester, New York (Wang *et al.* 2011) for various seasons and days of the week and was found that the new RWC profile generally tracked the concentration based temporal patterns.

Figure 3-15. RWC diurnal temporal profile



The temporal profiles for hydronic heaters” (i.e., SCCs=2104008610 [outdoor], 2104008620 [indoor], and 2104008620 [pellet-fired]) are not based on temperature data, because the meteorologically based temporal allocation used for the rest of the rwc sector did not agree with observations for how these appliances are used.

For hydronic heaters, the annual-to-month, day-of-week and diurnal profiles were modified based on information in the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority’s (NYSERDA) “Environmental, Energy Market, and Health Characterization of Wood-Fired Hydronic Heater Technologies, Final Report” (NYSERDA, 2012), as well as a Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM) report “Assessment of Outdoor Wood-fired Boilers” (NESCAUM, 2006). A Minnesota 2008 Residential Fuelwood Assessment Survey of individual household responses (MDNR, 2008) provided additional annual-to-month, day-of-week, and diurnal activity information for OHH as well as recreational RWC usage.

Data used to create the diurnal profile for hydronic heaters, shown in Figure 3-16, are based on a conventional single-stage heat load unit burning red oak in Syracuse, New York.

Annual-to-month temporal allocation for OHH was computed from the MDNR 2008 survey and is illustrated in Figure 3-17. The hydronic heater emissions still exhibit strong seasonal variability, but do not drop to zero because many units operate year-round for water and pool heating.

Figure 3-16. Data used to produce a diurnal profile for hydronic heaters

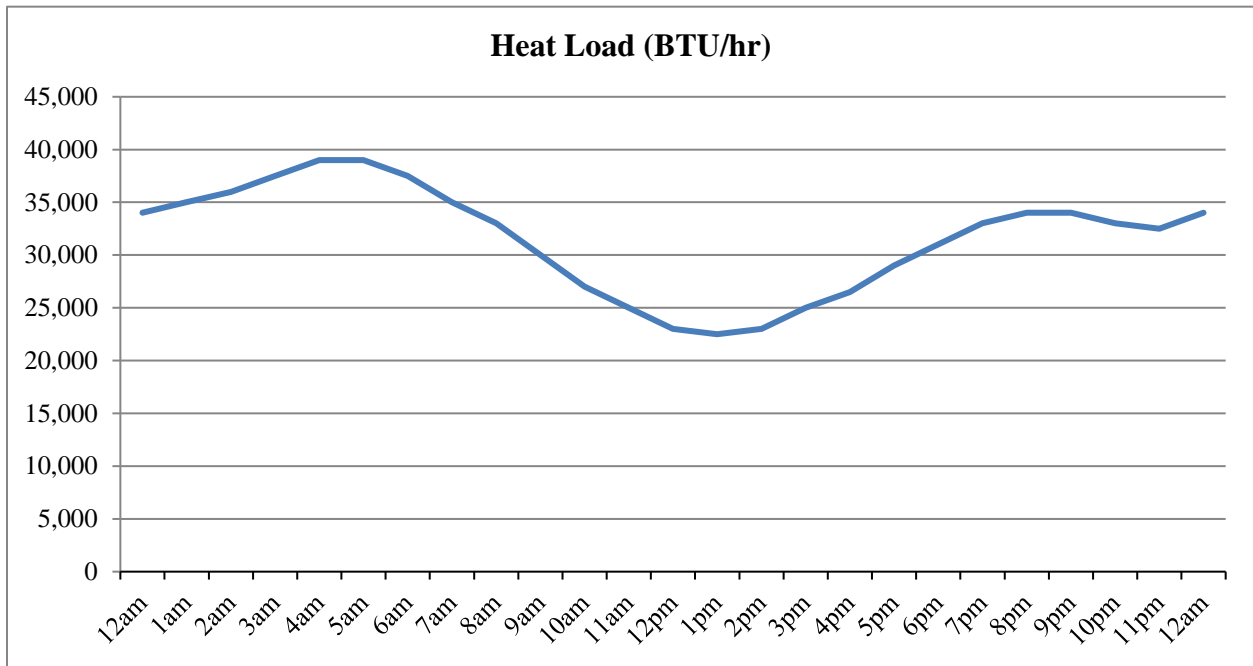
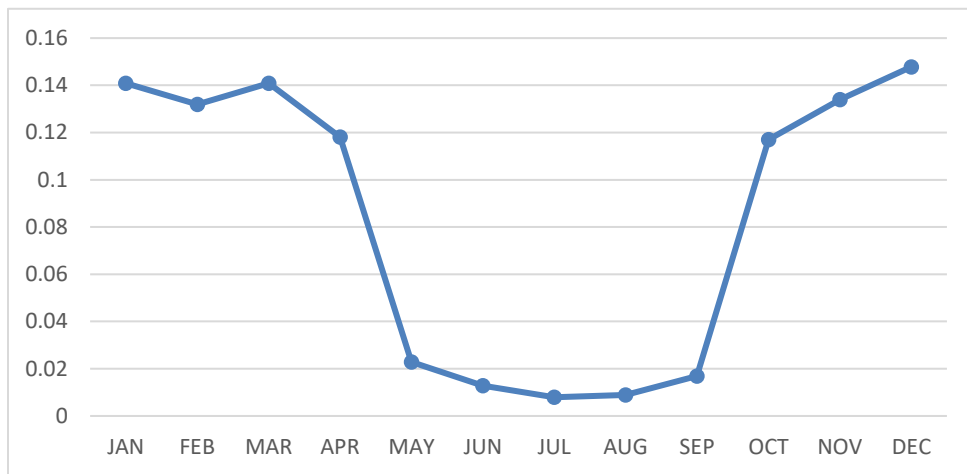


Figure 3-17. Monthly temporal profile for hydronic heaters



3.3.6 Agricultural Ammonia Temporal Profiles (livestock)

For the ag sector, agricultural GenTPRO temporal allocation was applied to livestock emissions and to all pollutants within the sector, not just NH₃. The GenTPRO algorithm is based on an equation derived by Jesse Bash of EPA ORD based on the Zhu, Henze, et al. (2014) empirical equation. This equation is based on observations from the TES satellite instrument with the GEOS-Chem model and its adjoint to estimate

diurnal NH₃ emission variations from livestock as a function of ambient temperature, aerodynamic resistance, and wind speed. The equations are:

$$E_{i,h} = [161500/T_{i,h} \times e^{(-1380/T_{i,h})}] \times AR_{i,h} \quad \text{Equation 3-1}$$

$$PE_{i,h} = E_{i,h} / \text{Sum}(E_{i,h}) \quad \text{Equation 3-2}$$

where

- PE_{*i,h*} = Percentage of emissions in county *i* on hour *h*
- E_{*i,h*} = Emission rate in county *i* on hour *h*
- T_{*i,h*} = Ambient temperature (Kelvin) in county *i* on hour *h*
- AR_{*i,h*} = Aerodynamic resistance in county *i*

Some examples plots of the profiles by animal type in different parts of the country are shown in Figure 3-18.

To develop month-to-hour temporal profiles of livestock emissions, GenTPRO was run using the “BASH_NH3” profile method to create for these sources. Because these profiles distribute to the hour based on monthly emissions, the monthly emissions were obtained from a monthly inventory, or from an annual inventory that has been temporalized to the month. Figure 3-19 compares the daily emissions for Minnesota from the “old” approach (uniform monthly profile) with the “new” approach (GenTPRO generated month-to-hour profiles) for 2014. Although the GenTPRO profiles show daily (and hourly) variability, the monthly total emissions are the same between the two approaches.

Figure 3-18. Examples of livestock temporal profiles in several parts of the country

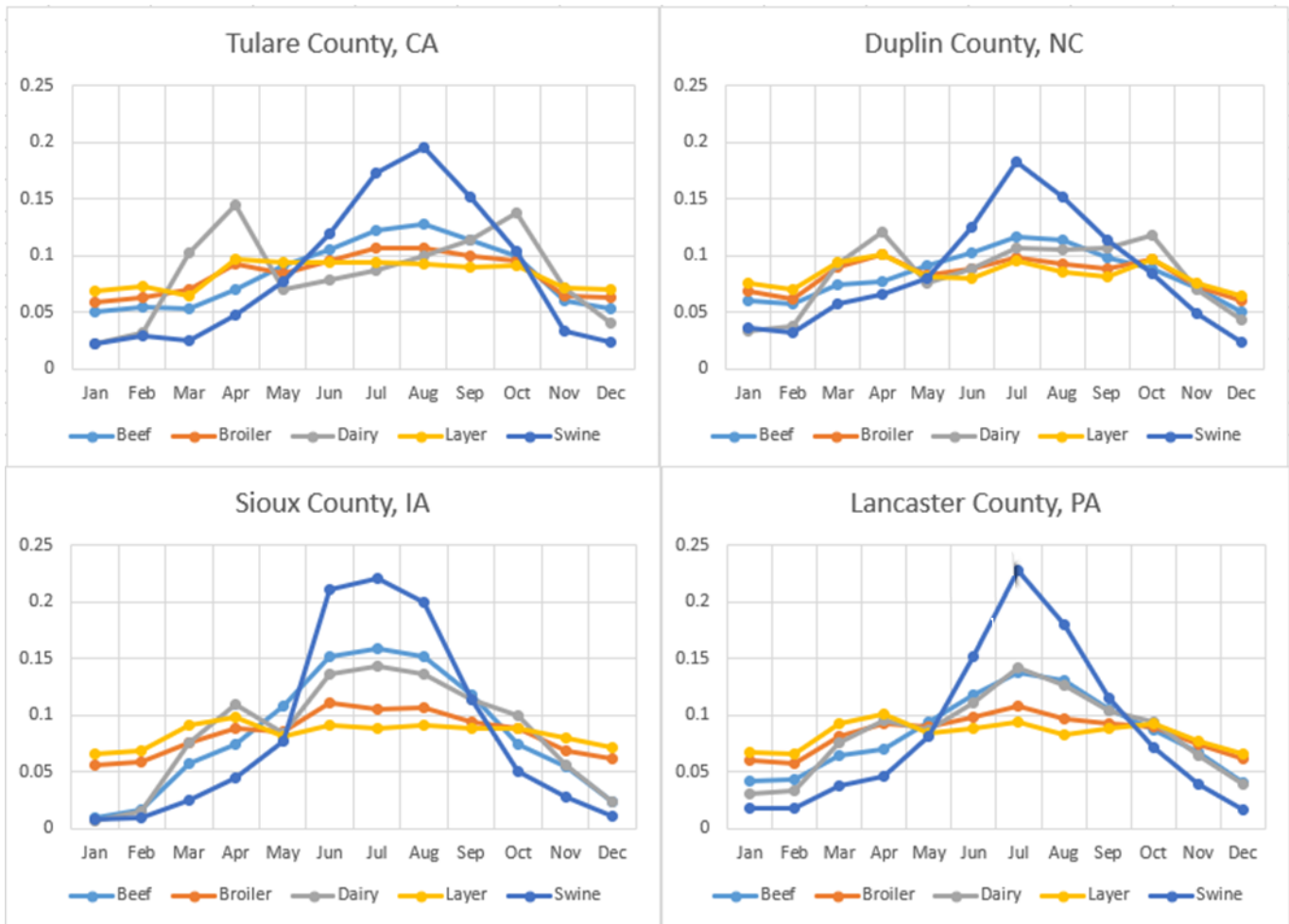
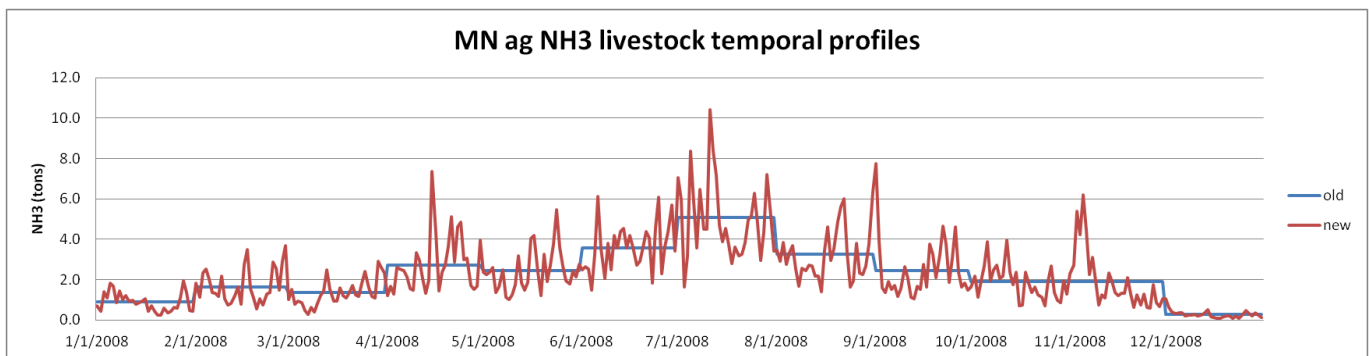


Figure 3-19. Example of animal NH₃ emissions temporal allocation approach (daily total emissions)



3.3.7 Oil and gas temporal allocation (np_oilgas)

Monthly temporalization of np_oilgas emissions is based primarily on year-specific monthly factors from the Oil and Gas Tool (OGT). Factors were specific to each county and SCC. For use in SMOKE, each unique set of factors was assigned a label (OG20M_0001 through OG20M_6306), and then a SMOKE-formatted ATPRO_MONTHLY and an ATREF were developed. This dataset of monthly temporal factors included profiles for all counties and SCCs in the Oil and Gas Tool inventory. Because we are using non-tool datasets in some states, this monthly temporalization dataset did not cover all counties and SCCs in the entire inventory used for this study. To fill in the gaps in those states, state average monthly profiles for oil, natural gas, and combination sources were calculated from Energy Information Administration (EIA) data and assigned to each county/SCC combination not already covered by the OGT monthly temporal profile dataset. Coal bed methane (CBM) and natural gas liquid sources were assigned flat monthly profiles where there was not already a profile assignment in the ERG dataset.

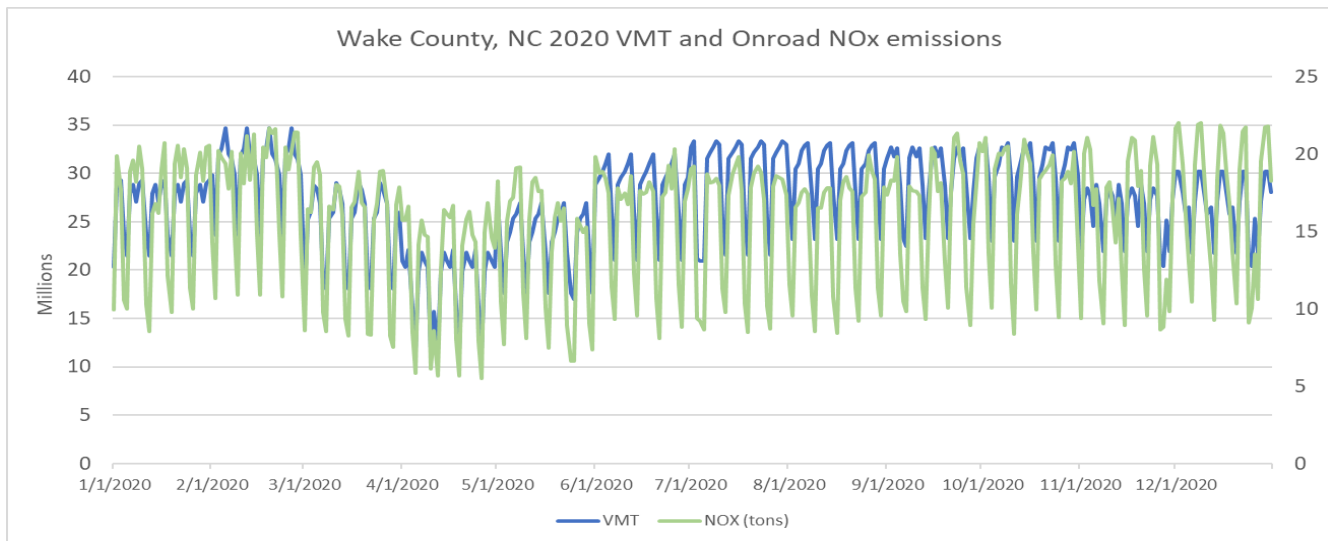
3.3.8 Onroad mobile temporal allocation (onroad)

For the onroad sector, the temporal distribution of emissions is a combination of traditional temporal profiles and the influence of meteorology. For the 2020 NEI EPA purchased county-level telematics data from StreetLight for characterization of vehicle speed profiles and VMT temporal distributions for 2020. Temporal profiles for speeds by road type were obtained by month, day of week, and hour. Vehicle types included personal, commercial medium-duty, and commercial heavy-duty. This section will discuss both the meteorological influence and the development of the temporal profiles for this platform.

The “inventories” referred to in Table 3-14 consist of activity data for the onroad sector, not emissions. VMT is the activity data used for on-network rate-per-distance (RPD) processes. For the off-network emissions from the rate-per-profile (RPP) and rate-per-vehicle (RPV) processes, the VPOP activity data are annual and do not need temporal allocation. For rate-per-hour (RPH) processes that result from hoteling of combination trucks, the HOTELING inventory is annual and was temporalized to month, day of the week, and hour of the day through temporal profiles. Day-of-week and hour-of-day temporal profiles are also used to temporalize the starts activity used for rate-per-start (RPS) processes, and the off-network idling (ONI) hours activity used for rate-per-hour-ONI (RPHO) processes. The inventories for starts and ONI activity contain monthly activity so that monthly temporal profiles are not needed.

For on-roadway RPD processes, the VMT activity data are annual for some sources and monthly for other sources, depending on the source of the data. Sources without monthly VMT were temporalized from annual to month through temporal profiles. VMT was also temporalized from month to day of the week, and then to hourly through temporal profiles. The RPD processes also use hourly speed distributions (SPDIST) as discussed in Section 2.3. For onroad, the temporal profiles and SPDIST will impact not only the distribution of emissions through time but also the total emissions. SMOKE-MOVES calculates emissions for RPD processed based on the VMT, speed and meteorology. Thus, if the VMT or speed data were shifted to different hours, it would align with different temperatures and hence different emission factors. In other words, two SMOKE-MOVES runs with identical annual VMT, meteorology, and MOVES emission factors, will have different total emissions if the temporal allocation of VMT changes. Figure 3-20 illustrates the temporal allocation of the onroad activity data (i.e., VMT) and the pattern of the emissions that result after running SMOKE-MOVES. In this figure, it can be seen that the meteorologically varying emission factors add variation on top of the temporal allocation of the activity data.

Figure 3-20. Example temporal variability of VMT compared to onroad NO_x emissions

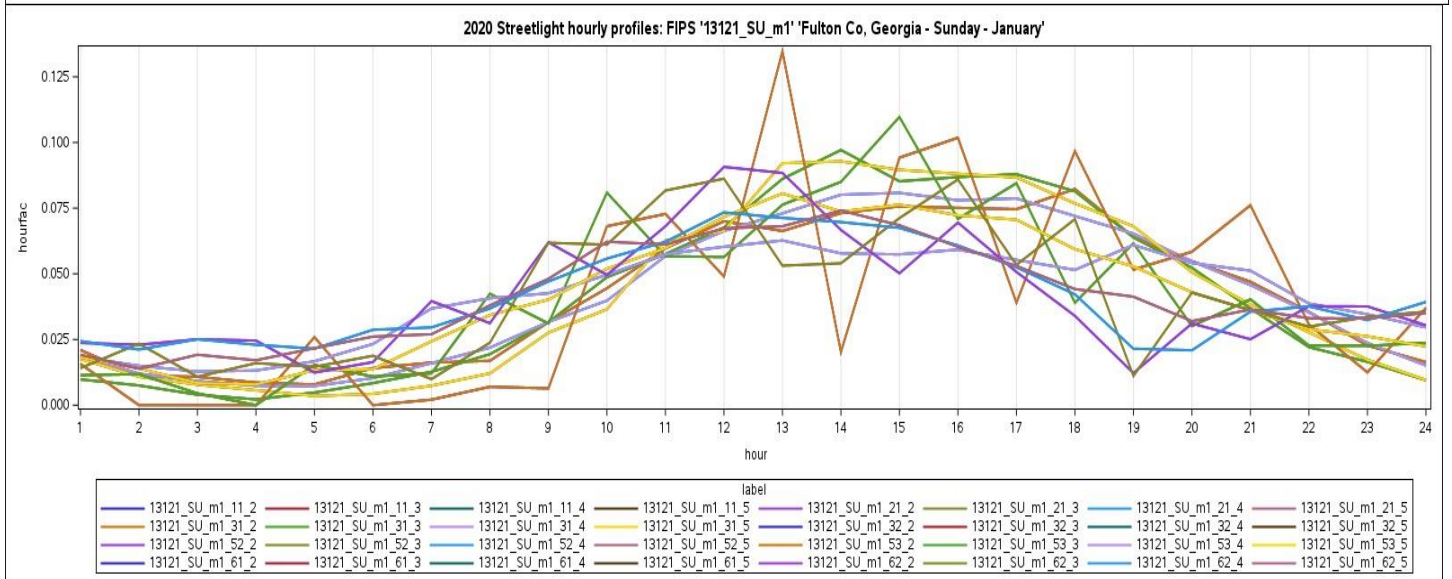
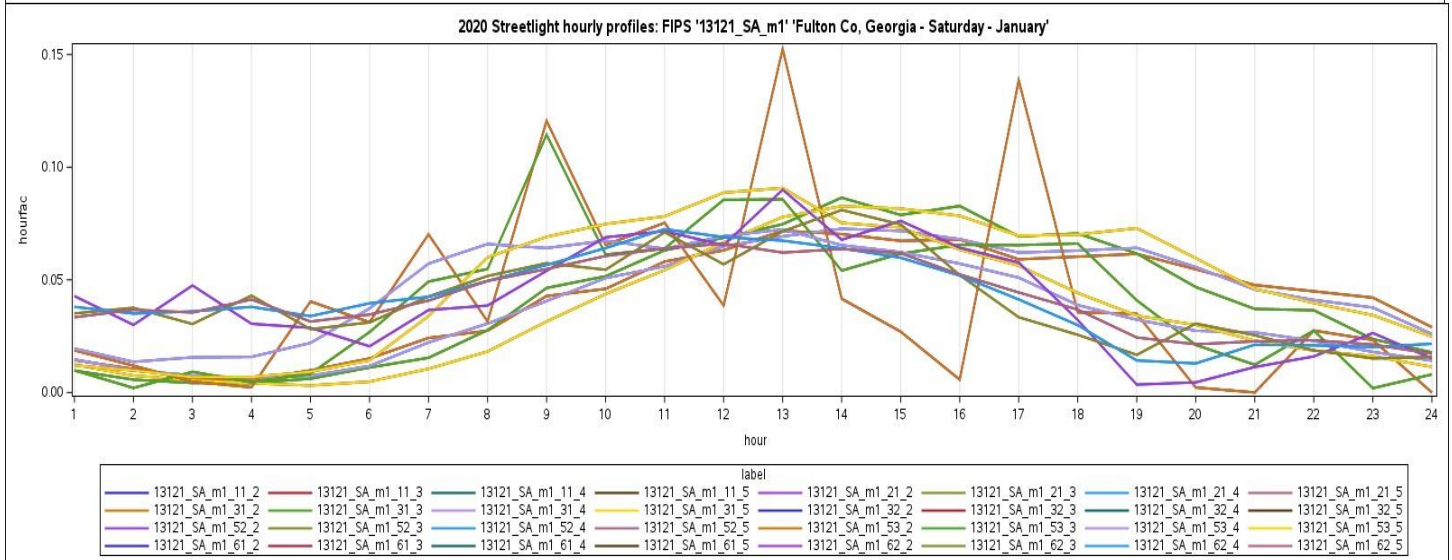
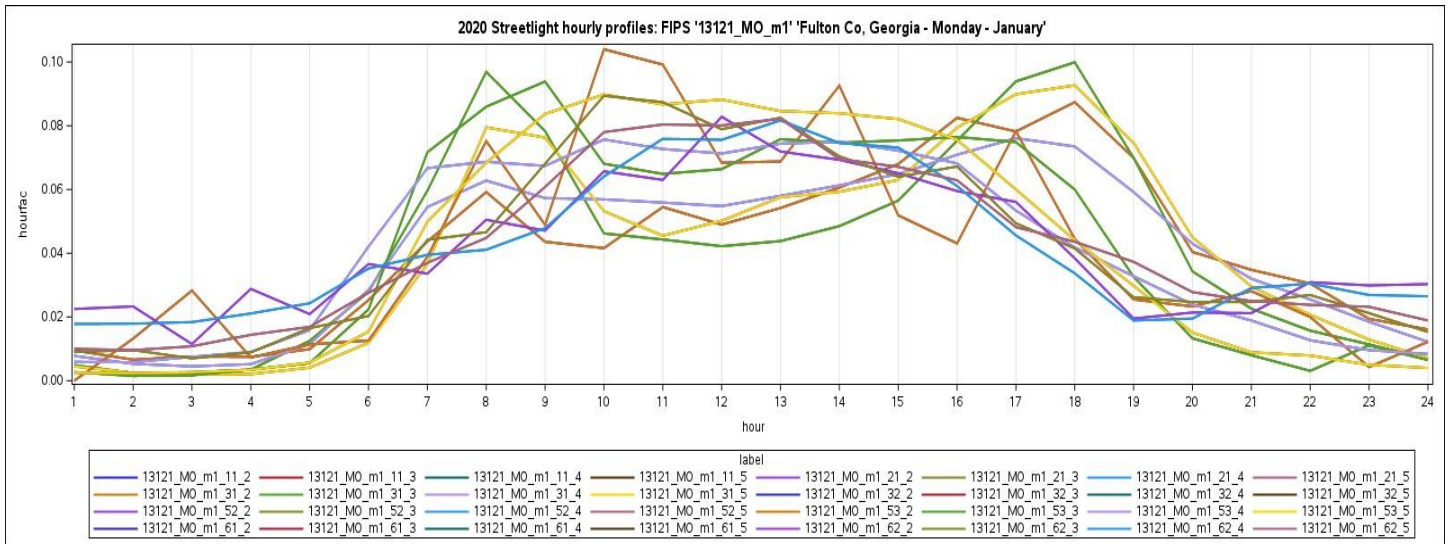


Meteorology is not used in the development of the temporal profiles, but rather it impacts the calculation of the hourly emissions through the program Movesmrg. The result is that the emissions vary at the hourly level by grid cell. More specifically, the on-network (RPD) and the off-network parked and stationary vehicle (RPV, RPH, RPHO, RPS, and RPP) processes use the gridded meteorology (MCIP) either directly or indirectly. For RPD, RPV, RPH, RPHO, and RPS, Movesmrg determines the temperature for each hour and grid cell and uses that information to select the appropriate emission factor for the specified SCC/pollutant/mode combination. For RPP, instead of reading gridded hourly meteorology, Movesmrg reads gridded daily minimum and maximum temperatures. The total of the emissions from the combination of these six processes (RPD, RPV, RPH, RPHO, RPS, and RPP) comprise the onroad sector emissions. In summary, the temporal patterns of emissions in the onroad sector are influenced by meteorology.

Day-of-week and hour-of-day temporal profiles for VMT were developed for use in the 2020 NEI using data acquired from StreetLight. Data were provided for three vehicle categories: passenger vehicles (11/21/31), commercial trucks (32/52), and combination trucks (53/61/62). StreetLight data did not cover buses, refuse trucks, or motor homes, so those vehicle types were mapped to other vehicle types as follows: 1) other/transit buses were mapped to commercial trucks; 2) Motor homes were mapped to passenger vehicles for day-of-week and commercial trucks for hour-of-day; 3) School buses and refuse trucks were mapped to commercial trucks. In addition to temporal profiles, StreetLight data were also used to develop the hourly speed distributions (SPDIST) used by SMOKE-MOVES.

The StreetLight dataset includes temporal profiles for individual counties. Temporal profiles also vary by each of the MOVES road types, and there are distinct hour-of-day profiles for each day of the week. Plots of hour-of-day profiles for all vehicles and road types in Fulton County, GA, are shown in Figure 3-21. Separate plots are shown for Monday, Saturday, and Sunday in January 2020, and each line corresponds to a particular MOVES road type (i.e., road type 2 = rural restricted, 3 = rural unrestricted, 4 = urban restricted, and 5 = urban unrestricted) and vehicle type (as described in the previous paragraph). In the pre-pandemic profiles shown in this figure, there are bimodal peaks for light-duty vehicles on Monday, but there is only a single peak on the weekend days.

Figure 3-21. Sample onroad diurnal profiles for Fulton County, GA



State/local-provided data for the 2020 NEI were accepted for use in the 2020 NEI if they were deemed to be at least as credible as the StreetLight data (i.e., reflected the effects of COVID). The 2020 NEI TSD includes more details on which data were used for which counties. In areas of the contiguous United States where state/local-provided data were not provided or deemed unacceptable, the StreetLight temporal profiles were used, including in California. The StreetLight temporal profiles were used in areas of the contiguous United States that did not submit temporal profiles of sufficient detail for the 2020 NEI. For this platform, the data selection hierarchy favored local input data over EPA-developed information, with the exception of the three MOVES tables `hourVMTFraction`, `dayVMTFraction`, and `avgSpeedDistribution` where county-level, telematics-based EPA Defaults were adopted for the NEI universally due to unique activity patterns by month during 2020.

For hoteling, day-of-week profiles are the same as non-hoteling for combination trucks, while hour-of-day non-hoteling profiles for combination trucks were inverted to create new hoteling profiles that peak overnight instead of during the day.

Temporal profiles for RPHO are based on the same temporal profiles as the on-network processes in RPD, but since the on-network profiles are road-type-specific and ONI is not road-type-specific, the RPHO profiles were assigned to use rural unrestricted profiles for counties considered "rural" and urban unrestricted profiles for counties considered "urban". RPS uses the same day-of-week profiles as on-network processes in RPD, but uses a separate set of diurnal temporal profiles specifically for starts activity. For starts, there are two hour-of-day temporal profiles for each source type, one for weekdays and one for weekends. The starts diurnal temporal profiles are applied nationally and are based on the default starts-hour-fraction tables from MOVES.

3.3.9 Nonroad mobile temporal allocation (nonroad)

For nonroad mobile sources, temporal allocation is performed differently for different SCCs. Beginning with the final 2011 platform, improvements to temporal allocation of nonroad mobile sources were made to make the temporal profiles more realistically reflect real-world practices. The specific updates were made for agricultural sources (e.g., tractors), construction, and commercial residential lawn and garden sources.

Figure 3-22 shows two previously existing temporal profiles (9 and 18) and a newer temporal profile (19) which has lower emissions on weekends. In this platform, construction and commercial lawn and garden sources use the new profile 19 which has lower emissions on weekends. Residential lawn and garden sources continue to use profile 9 and agricultural sources continue to use profile 19.

Figure 3-22. Example Nonroad Day-of-week Temporal Profiles

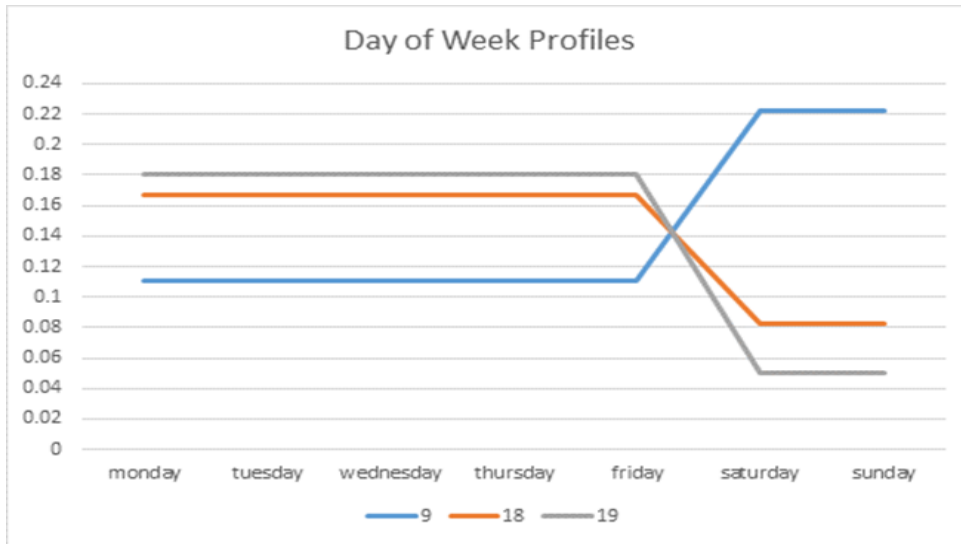
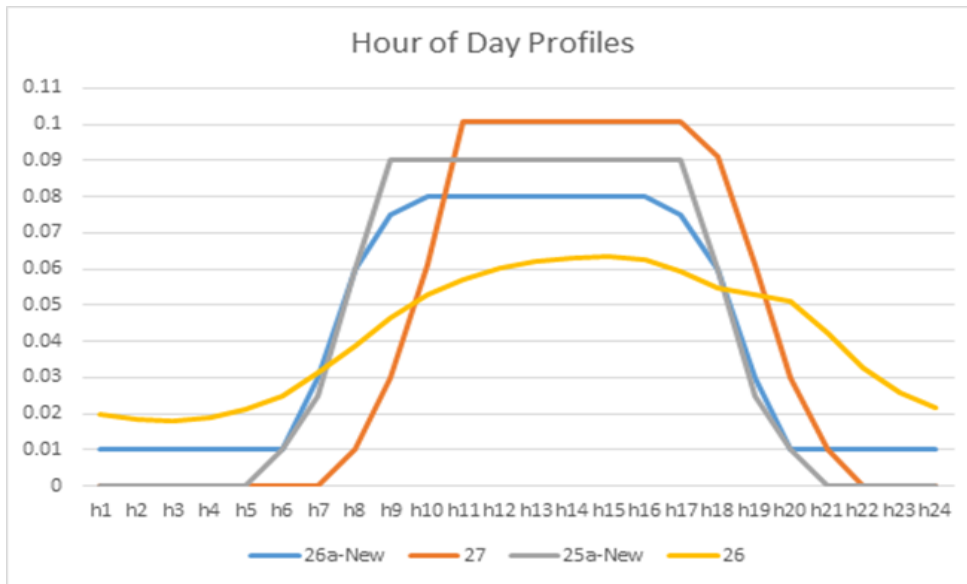


Figure 3-23 shows the previously existing temporal profiles 26 and 27 along with newer temporal profiles (25a and 26a) which have lower emissions overnight. In this platform, construction sources use profile 26a. Commercial lawn and garden and agriculture sources use the profiles 26a and 25a, respectively. Residential lawn and garden sources use profile 27.

Figure 3-23. Example Nonroad Diurnal Temporal Profiles



For the nonroad sector, while the NEI only stores the annual totals, the modeling platform uses monthly inventories from output from MOVES. For California, CARB’s annual inventory was temporalized to monthly using monthly temporal profiles applied in SMOKE by SCC.

3.3.10 Additional sector specific details (afdust, beis, cmv, rail, nonpt, ptfire-rx, ptfire-wild)

For the afdust sector, meteorology is not used in the development of the temporal profiles, but it is used to reduce the total emissions based on meteorological conditions. These adjustments are applied through sector-specific scripts, beginning with the application of land use-based gridded transport fractions and then subsequent zero-outs for hours during which precipitation occurs or there is snow cover on the ground. The land use data used to reduce the NEI emissions explain the amount of emissions that are subject to transport. This methodology is discussed in (Pouliot et al., 2010), and in “Fugitive Dust Modeling for the 2008 Emissions Modeling Platform” (Adelman, 2012). The precipitation adjustment is applied to remove all emissions for hours where measurable rain occurs, or where there is snow cover. Therefore, the afdust emissions vary day-to-day based on the precipitation and/or snow cover for each grid cell and hour. Both the transport fraction and meteorological adjustments are based on the gridded resolution of the platform; therefore, somewhat different emissions will result from different grid resolutions. Application of the transport fraction and meteorological adjustments prevents the overestimation of fugitive dust impacts in the grid modeling as compared to ambient samples.

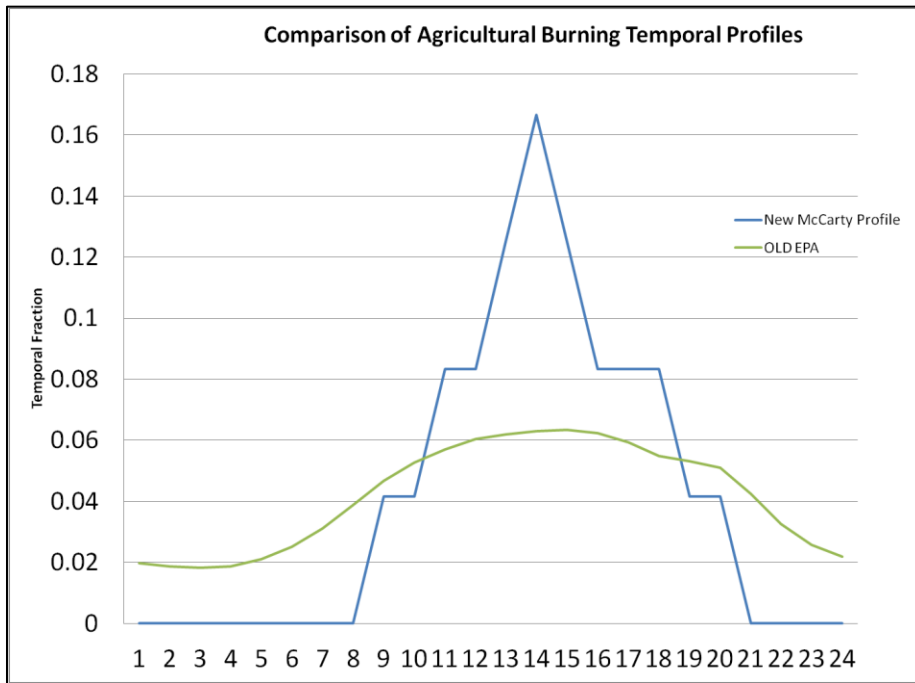
Biogenic emissions from the BEIS model vary each day of the year because they are developed using meteorological data including temperature, surface pressure, and radiation/cloud data. The emissions are computed using appropriate emission factors according to the vegetation in each model grid cell, while taking the meteorological data into account.

For the cmv sectors, most areas use hourly emission inventories derived from the 5-minute AIS data. In some areas where AIS data are not available, such as in Canada between the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes and in the southern Caribbean, the flat temporal profiles are used for hourly and day-of-week values. Most regions without AIS data also use a flat monthly profile, with some offshore areas using an average monthly profile derived from the 2008 ECA inventory monthly values. These areas without AIS data also use flat day of week and hour of day profiles.

For the rail sector, monthly profiles from the 2016 platform were used. Monthly temporal allocation for rail freight emissions is based on AAR Rail Traffic Data, Total Carloads and Intermodal, for 2016. For passenger trains, monthly temporal allocation is flat for all months. Rail passenger miles data is available by month but it is not known how closely rail emissions track with passenger activity since passenger trains run on a fixed schedule regardless of how many passengers are aboard, and so a flat profile is chosen for passenger trains. Rail emissions are allocated with flat day of week profiles, and most emissions are allocated with flat hourly profiles.

For the ptagfire sector, the inventories are in the daily point fire format FF10 PTDAY. The diurnal temporal profile for ag fires reflects the fact that burning occurs during the daylight hours - see Figure 3-24 (McCarty et al., 2009). This puts most of the emissions during the work-day and suppresses the emissions during the middle of the night.

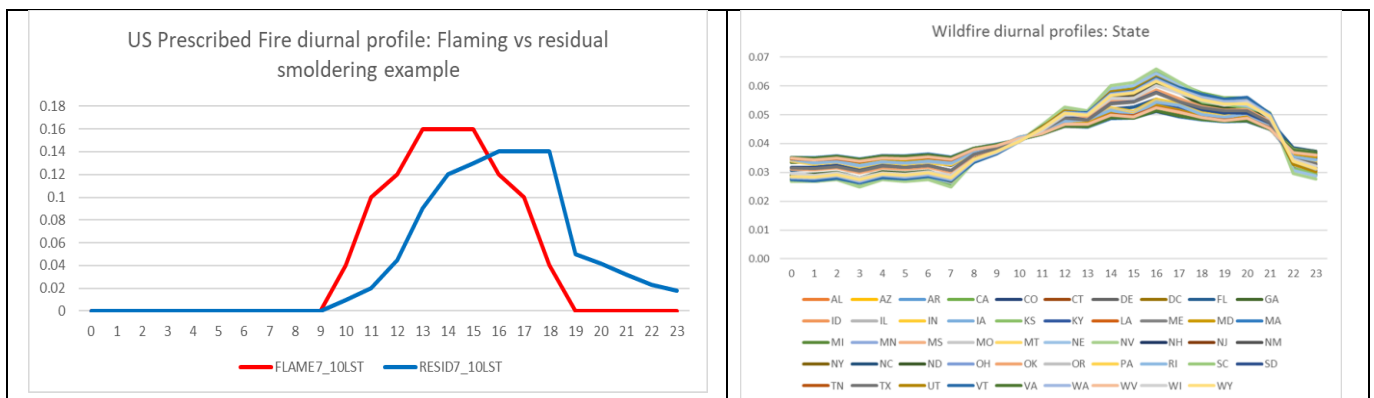
Figure 3-24. Agricultural burning diurnal temporal profile



Industrial processes that are not likely to shut down on Sundays, such as those at cement plants, use profiles that include emissions on Sundays, while those that would shut down on Sundays use profiles that reflect Sunday shutdowns.

For the ptfire sectors, the inventories are in the daily point fire format FF10 PTDAY, so temporal profiles are only used to go from day-specific to hourly emissions. Separate hourly profiles for prescribed and wildfires were used. For ptfire, state-specific hourly profiles were used, with distinct profiles for prescribed fires and wildfires. Figure 3-25 below shows the profiles used for each state for the platform. The wildfire diurnal profiles are similar but vary according to the average meteorological conditions in each state. For all agricultural burning, the diurnal temporal profile used reflected the fact that burning occurs during the daylight. This puts most of the emissions during the workday and suppresses the emissions during the middle of the night. This diurnal profile was used for each day of the week for all agricultural burning emissions in all states.

Figure 3-25. Prescribed and Wildfire diurnal temporal profiles



3.4 Spatial Allocation

The methods used to perform spatial allocation are summarized in this section. For the modeling platform, spatial factors are typically applied by county and SCC. Spatial allocation was performed for each of the modeling grids shown in Section 3.1. To accomplish this, SMOKE used national 12-km spatial surrogates and a SMOKE area-to-point data file. For the U.S., the EPA updated surrogates to use circa 2020 data. The U.S., Mexican, and Canadian 12-km surrogates cover the entire CONUS domain 12US1 shown in Figure 3-1. While highlights of information are provided below, the file *Surrogate_specifications_2020_platform_US_Can_Mex.xlsx* documents the complete configuration for generating the surrogates and can be referenced for more details.

3.4.1 Spatial Surrogates for U.S. emissions

There are more than 100 spatial surrogates available for spatially allocating U.S. county-level emissions to the 12-km grid cells used by the air quality model. As described in Section 3.4.2, an area-to-point approach overrides the use of surrogates for airport refueling sources.

Table 3-15 lists the codes and descriptions of the surrogates. Surrogate names and codes listed in *italics* are not directly assigned to any sources in the platform, but they are sometimes used to gapfill other surrogates. When the source data for a surrogate have no values for a particular county, gap filling is used to provide values for the spatial surrogate in those counties to ensure that no emissions are dropped when the spatial surrogates are applied to the emission inventories.

The surrogates for the platform are based on a variety of geospatial data sources, including the American Community Survey (ACS) for census-related data, the National Land Cover Database (NLCD) Onroad surrogates are based on average annual daily traffic counts (AADT) from the highway monitoring performance system (HPMS).

U.S. Surrogate updates for this platform include:

- County boundaries used for all surrogates were updated to use the 2020 TIGER boundaries.
- Oil and gas surrogates were updated to represent 2020.
- ACS-based surrogates were updated to use the 2020 ACS.
- Updated surrogates for residential wood combustion were developed based on ACS data.
- NLCD-based surrogates were updated to use NLCD 2019.
- Animal specific livestock waste surrogates were derived from National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) animal operation water permits and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) gridded livestock count data.
- New surrogates for fuel stations, asphalt surfaces, and unpaved roads were created using data from the OpenStreetMap database.
- Gravel and lead mines were split out to their own surrogates from the more general United States Geological Survey mining surrogate.

Surrogates for the U.S. were generated using the Surrogate Tools DB with the Java-based Surrogate tools used to perform gapfilling and normalization where needed. The tool and documentation for the

original Surrogate Tool are available at https://www.cmascenter.org/sa-tools/documentation/4.2/SurrogateToolUserGuide_4_2.pdf, and the tool and documentation for the Surrogate Tools DB is available from https://www.cmascenter.org/surrogate_tools_db/. The Shapefiles used to develop the US surrogates along with the attributes and filters used are shown in Table 3-16.

Table 3-15. U.S. Surrogates available for the 2020 modeling platforms

Code	Surrogate Description	Code	Surrogate Description
N/A	Area-to-point approach (see 3.6.2)	672	Gas production - oil wells
100	Population	674	Unconventional Well Completion Counts
110	Housing	676	Well count - all producing
135	Detached Housing	677	Well count - all exploratory
136	Single and Dual Unit Housing	678	Completions at Gas Wells
150	Residential Heating - Natural Gas	679	Completions at CBM Wells
170	Residential Heating - Distillate Oil	681	Spud Count - Oil Wells
180	Residential Heating - Coal	683	Produced Water at All Wells
190	Residential Heating - LP Gas	6831	Produced water at CBM wells
205	Extended Idle Locations	6832	Produced water at gas wells
239	Total Road AADT	6833	Produced water at oil wells
240	Total Road Miles	685	Completions at Oil Wells
242	All Restricted AADT	686	Completions - all wells
244	All Unrestricted AADT	687	Feet Drilled at All Wells
258	Intercity Bus Terminals	689	Gas Produced - Total
259	Transit Bus Terminals	691	Well Counts - CBM Wells
261	NTAD Total Railroad Density	692	Spud Count - All Wells
271	NTAD Class 1 2 3 Railroad Density	693	Well Count - All Wells
300	NLCD Low Intensity Development	694	Oil Production at Oil Wells
304	NLCD Open + Low	695	Well Count - Oil Wells
305	NLCD Low + Med	696	Gas Production at Gas Wells
306	NLCD Med + High	697	Oil production - gas wells
307	NLCD All Development	698	Well Count - Gas Wells
308	NLCD Low + Med + High	699	Gas Production at CBM Wells
309	NLCD Open + Low + Med	711	Airport Areas
310	NLCD Total Agriculture	801	Port Areas
319	NLCD Crop Land	850	Golf Courses
320	NLCD Forest Land	860	Mines
321	NLCD Recreational Land	861	Sand and Gravel Mines
340	NLCD Land	862	Lead Mines
350	NLCD Water	863	Crushed Stone Mines
401	FAO 2010 Cattle	900	OSM Fuel
402	FAO 2010 Pig	901	OSM Asphalt Surfaces
403	FAO 2010 Chicken	902	OSM Unpaved Roads
404	FAO 2010 Goat	4011	FAO 2010 Large Cattle Operations
405	FAO 2010 Horse	4012	NPDES 2020 Beef Cattle
406	FAO 2010 Sheep	4013	NPDES 2020 Dairy Cattle
508	Public Schools	4021	NPDES 2020 Swine
650	Refineries and Tank Farms	4031	NPDES 2020 Chicken
670	Spud Count - CBM Wells	4041	NPDES 2020 Goat
671	Spud Count - Gas Wells	4071	NPDES 2020 Turkey

Table 3-16. Shapefiles used to develop U.S. Surrogates

Code	Surrogate	Weight Shapefile	Weight Attribute	Filter Function
100	Population	ACS_2020_5YR_BG_pop_hu	POP2020	
110	Housing	ACS_2020_5YR_BG_pop_hu	HU2020	
135	Detached Housing	ACS_2020_5YR_BG_pop_hu	detachedh	
136	Single and Dual Unit Housing	ACS_2020_5YR_BG_pop_hu	lttriunit	
150	Residential Heating - Natural Gas	ACS_2020_5YR_BG_pop_hu	UTIL_GAS	
170	Residential Heating - Distillate Oil	ACS_2020_5YR_BG_pop_hu	FUEL_OIL	
180	Residential Heating - Coal	ACS_2020_5YR_BG_pop_hu	COAL	
190	Residential Heating - LP Gas	ACS_2020_5YR_BG_pop_hu	LP_GAS	
205	Extended Idle Locations	pil_2019_06_24	rev_truck	rev_truck>0
239	Total Road AADT	hpms2017_v3_04052020	aadt	moves2014 IN ('02','03','04','05')
240	Total Road Miles	hpms2017_v3_04052020	NONE	moves2014 IN ('02','03','04','05')
242	All Restricted AADT	hpms2017_v3_04052020	aadt	moves2014 IN ('02','04')
244	All Unrestricted AADT	hpms2017_v3_04052020	aadt	moves2014 IN ('03','05')
259	Transit Bus Terminals	ntad_2016_ipcd	NONE	bus_t=1
260	Total Railroad Miles	tiger_2014_rail	NONE	
261	NTAD Total Railroad Density	ntad_2014_rail_fixed	dens	RAILTYPE IN (1,2,3)
271	NTAD Class 1 2 3 Railroad Density	ntad_2014_rail_fixed	dens	RAILTYPE=1
300	NLCD Low Intensity Development	nlcd_2019_land_cover_l48_20210604_500m_ll	NONE	GRIDCODE=22
304	NLCD Open + Low	nlcd_2019_land_cover_l48_20210604_500m_ll	NONE	GRIDCODE IN (21,22)
305	NLCD Low + Med	nlcd_2019_land_cover_l48_20210604_500m_ll	NONE	GRIDCODE IN (22,23)
306	NLCD Med + High	nlcd_2019_land_cover_l48_20210604_500m_ll	NONE	GRIDCODE IN (23,24)
307	NLCD All Development	nlcd_2019_land_cover_l48_20210604_500m_ll	NONE	GRIDCODE IN (21,22,23,24)
308	NLCD Low + Med + High	nlcd_2019_land_cover_l48_20210604_500m_ll	NONE	GRIDCODE IN (22,23,24)
309	NLCD Open + Low + Med	nlcd_2019_land_cover_l48_20210604_500m_ll	NONE	GRIDCODE IN (21,22,23)
310	NLCD Total Agriculture	nlcd_2019_land_cover_l48_20210604_500m_ll	NONE	GRIDCODE IN (81,82)
318	NLCD Pasture Land	nlcd_2019_land_cover_l48_20210604_500m_ll	NONE	GRIDCODE=81
319	NLCD Crop Land	nlcd_2019_land_cover_l48_20210604_500m_ll	NONE	GRIDCODE=82

Code	Surrogate	Weight Shapefile	Weight Attribute	Filter Function
320	NLCD Forest Land	nlcd_2019_land_cover_l48_20210604_500m_ll	NONE	GRIDCODE IN (41,42,43)
321	NLCD Recreational Land	nlcd_2019_land_cover_l48_20210604_500m_ll	NONE	GRIDCODE IN (21,31,41,42,43,52,71)
340	NLCD Land	nlcd_2019_land_cover_l48_20210604_500m_ll	NONE	GRIDCODE != 11
350	NLCD Water	nlcd_2019_land_cover_l48_20210604_500m_ll	NONE	GRIDCODE=11
401	FAO 2010 Cattle	fao_Cattle_2010_Da_nlcdproj_masked	DN	
4011	FAO 2010 Large Cattle Operations	fao_LargeCattle_2010_Da_nlcdproj_masked	DN	
4012	NPDES 2020 Beef Cattle	livestock_npdes_state_permits_subset	Population	Animal = 'Beef'
4013	NPDES 2020 Dairy Cattle	livestock_npdes_state_permits_subset	Population	Animal = 'Dairy'
402	FAO 2010 Pig	fao_Pig_2010_Da_nlcdproj_masked	DN	
4021	NPDES 2020 Swine	livestock_npdes_state_permits_subset	Population	Animal = 'Swine'
403	FAO 2010 Chicken	fao_Chicken_2010_Da_nlcdproj_masked	DN	
4031	NPDES 2020 Chicken	livestock_npdes_state_permits_subset	Population	Animal = 'Chicken'
404	FAO 2010 Goat	fao_Goat_2010_Da_nlcdproj_masked	DN	
4041	NPDES 2020 Goat	livestock_npdes_state_permits_subset	Population	Animal = 'Goat'
405	FAO 2010 Horse	fao_Horse_2010_Da_nlcdproj_masked	DN	
406	FAO 2010 Sheep	fao_Sheep_2010_Da_nlcdproj_masked	DN	
4071	NPDES 2020 Turkey	livestock_npdes_state_permits_subset	Population	Animal = 'Turkey'
650	Refineries and Tank Farms	eia_2015_us_oil	NONE	
670	Spud Count - CBM Wells	SPUD_CBM_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
671	Spud Count - Gas Wells	SPUD_GAS_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
672	Gas Production at Oil Wells	ASSOCIATED_GAS_PRODUCTION_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
673	Oil Production at CBM Wells	CONDENSATE_CBM_PRODUCTION_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
674	Unconventional Well Completion Counts	COMPLETIONS_UNCONVENTIONAL_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
676	Well Count - All Producing	TOTAL_PROD_WELL_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
677	Well Count - All Exploratory	TOTAL_EXPL_WELL_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
678	Completions at Gas Wells	COMPLETIONS_GAS_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
679	Completions at CBM Wells	COMPLETIONS_CBM_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
681	Spud Count - Oil Wells	SPUD_OIL_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
683	Produced Water at All Wells	PRODUCED_WATER_ALL_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
6831	Produced Water at CBM Wells	PRODUCED_WATER_CBM_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
6832	Produced Water at Gas Wells	PRODUCED_WATER_GAS_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	

Code	Surrogate	Weight Shapefile	Weight Attribute	Filter Function
6833	Produced Water at Oil Wells	PRODUCED_WATER_OIL_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
685	Completions at Oil Wells	COMPLETIONS_OIL_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
686	Completions at All Wells	COMPLETIONS_ALL_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
687	Feet Drilled at All Wells	FEET_DRILLED_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
689	Gas Produced - Total	TOTAL_GAS_PRODUCTION_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
691	Well Counts - CBM Wells	CBM_WELLS_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
692	Spud Count - All Wells	SPUD_ALL_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
693	Well Count - All Wells	TOTAL_WELL_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
694	Oil Production at Oil Wells	OIL_PRODUCTION_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
695	Well Count - Oil Wells	OIL_WELLS_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
696	Gas Production at Gas Wells	GAS_PRODUCTION_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
697	Oil Production at Gas Wells	CONDENSATE_GAS_PRODUCTION_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
698	Well Count - Gas Wells	GAS_WELLS_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
699	Gas Production at CBM Wells	CBM_PRODUCTION_CONUS_2020	ACTIVITY	
711	Airport Areas	airport_area	area	
801	Port Areas	Ports_2014NEI	area_sqmi	
850	Golf Courses	usa_golf_courses_2019_10	NONE	
860	Mines	usgs_mrds_active_mines	NONE	
861	Sand and Gravel Mines	usgs_mrds_active_mines	NONE	CAT='Gravel'
862	Lead Mines	usgs_mrds_active_mines	NONE	CAT='Lead'
863	Crushed Stone Mines	usgs_mrds_active_mines	NONE	CAT='Stone'
900	OSM Fuel	osm_fuel_points_us_mar2023	NONE	
901	OSM Asphalt Surfaces	osm_asphalt_surfaces_us_mar2023	NONE	
902	OSM Unpaved Roads	osm_unpaved_roads_us_mar2023	NONE	

The 'Data Shapefile' used for all of the U.S. surrogates except for those based on HPMS data is `cb_2020_us_county_500k`, while the HPMS-based surrogates use `hpms2017_v3_04052020`. Similarly, most surrogates use the GEOID as the Data attribute while the HPMS surrogates use FIPS. The gapfilling configuration for the surrogates is shown in Table 3-17. If there are no entries for a county for the primary surrogate, the values for the county from the secondary surrogate are used. If there are also no entries for the secondary surrogate, the values for the tertiary surrogate are used, with the quarternary surrogate being the final fallback. Typically, only surrogates that should have values for all counties are selected as the quarternary surrogate. This process is used to limit any emissions that could be dropped if there are emissions in the inventory in a county for which the primary surrogate does not have values. It is important to note that once gapfilling is performed, SMOKE does not know that emissions for that county were from a secondary, tertiary or quarternary surrogate and any reports will assign the emissions in gapfilled counties to the primary surrogate.

Table 3-17. Surrogates used to gapfill U.S. Surrogates

SURROGATE CODE	SURROGATE	SECONDARY SURROGATE	TERTIARY SURROGATE	QUARTERNARY SURROGATE
100	Population			
110	Housing	Population		
135	Detached Housing	NLCD Low Intensity Development		
136	Single and Dual Unit Housing	NLCD Low Intensity Development		
150	Residential Heating - Natural Gas	Population		
170	Residential Heating - Distillate Oil	Housing		
180	Residential Heating - Coal	Housing		
190	Residential Heating - LP Gas	Housing		
205	Extended Idle Locations	Total Road Miles		
239	Total Road AADT	Total Road Miles		
240	Total Road Miles			
242	All Restricted AADT	Total Road Miles		
244	All Unrestricted AADT	Total Road Miles		
259	Transit Bus Terminals	Population	NLCD Land	
260	Total Railroad Miles	Total Road Miles	Population	
261	NTAD Total Railroad Density	Total Railroad Miles	Total Road Miles	Population
271	NTAD Class 1 2 3 Railroad Density	NTAD Total Railroad Density	Total Railroad Miles	Total Road Miles
300	NLCD Low Intensity Development	Housing	Population	NLCD Land
304	NLCD Open + Low	Housing	Population	NLCD Land
305	NLCD Low + Med	Housing	Population	NLCD Land
306	NLCD Med + High	Housing	Population	NLCD Land
307	NLCD All Development	Housing	Population	NLCD Land
308	NLCD Low + Med + High	Housing	Population	NLCD Land
309	NLCD Open + Low + Med	Housing	Population	NLCD Land
310	NLCD Total Agriculture	NLCD Open + Low	NLCD Land	
318	NLCD Pasture Land	Housing	NLCD Land	
319	NLCD Crop Land	Housing	NLCD Land	
320	NLCD Forest Land	Housing	NLCD Land	
321	NLCD Recreational Land	Housing	NLCD Land	
340	NLCD Land			
350	NLCD Water			
401	FAO 2010 Cattle	NLCD Total Agriculture	NLCD Open + Low	
4011	FAO 2010 Large Cattle Operations	FAO 2010 Cattle	NLCD Total Agriculture	NLCD Open + Low
4012	NPDES 2020 Beef Cattle	FAO 2010 Cattle	NLCD Total Agriculture	NLCD Open + Low

SURROGATE CODE	SURROGATE	SECONDARY SURROGATE	TERTIARY SURROGATE	QUARTERNARY SURROGATE
4013	NPDES 2020 Dairy Cattle	FAO 2010 Large Cattle Operations	NLCD Total Agriculture	NLCD Open + Low
402	FAO 2010 Pig	NLCD Total Agriculture	NLCD Open + Low	
4021	NPDES 2020 Swine	FAO 2010 Pig	NLCD Total Agriculture	NLCD Open + Low
403	FAO 2010 Chicken	NLCD Total Agriculture	NLCD Open + Low	
4031	NPDES 2020 Chicken	FAO 2010 Chicken	NLCD Total Agriculture	NLCD Open + Low
404	FAO 2010 Goat	NLCD Total Agriculture	NLCD Open + Low	
4041	NPDES 2020 Goat	FAO 2010 Goat	NLCD Total Agriculture	NLCD Open + Low
405	FAO 2010 Horse	NLCD Total Agriculture	NLCD Open + Low	
406	FAO 2010 Sheep	NLCD Total Agriculture	NLCD Open + Low	
4071	NPDES 2020 Turkey	NLCD Total Agriculture	NLCD Open + Low	
650	Refineries and Tank Farms	NLCD Low + Med	Population	NLCD Land
670	Spud Count - CBM Wells	Spud Count - All Wells	Well Count - All Wells	
671	Spud Count - Gas Wells	Well Count - Gas Wells	Well Count - All Wells	
672	Gas Production at Oil Wells	NLCD Open + Low	Well Count - Oil Wells	Well Count - All Wells
673	Oil Production at CBM Wells	Well Count - CBM Wells	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
674	Unconventional Well Completion Counts	Completions at All Wells	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
676	Well Count - All Producing	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low	
677	Well Count - All Exploratory	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low	
678	Completions at Gas Wells	Spud Count - All Wells	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
679	Completions at CBM Wells	Spud Count - All Wells	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
681	Spud Count - Oil Wells	Well Count - Oil Wells	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
683	Produced Water at All Wells	Completions at All Wells	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
6831	Produced Water at CBM Wells	Well Counts - CBM Wells	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
6832	Produced Water at Gas Wells	Well Count - Gas Wells	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
6833	Produced Water at Oil Wells	Well Count - Oil Wells	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
685	Completions at Oil Wells	Spud Count - All Wells	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
686	Completions at All Wells	Well Count - All Exploratory	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
687	Feet Drilled at All Wells	Well Count - All Exploratory	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
689	Gas Produced - Total	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low	

SURROGATE CODE	SURROGATE	SECONDARY SURROGATE	TERTIARY SURROGATE	QUARTERNARY SURROGATE
691	Well Counts - CBM Wells	Completions at CBM Wells	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
692	Spud Count - All Wells	Completions at All Wells	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
693	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low		
694	Oil Production at Oil Wells	Completions at Oil Wells	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
695	Well Count - Oil Wells	Completions at Oil Wells	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
696	Gas Production at Gas Wells	Completions at Gas Wells	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
697	Oil Production at Gas Wells	Well Count - Gas Wells	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
698	Well Count - Gas Wells	Completions at Gas Wells	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
699	Gas Production at CBM Wells	Well Counts - CBM Wells	Well Count - All Wells	NLCD Open + Low
711	Airport Areas	Population	NLCD Land	
801	Port Areas	NLCD Water		
850	Golf Courses	Housing	Population	NLCD Land
860	Mines	NLCD Open + Low	NLCD Land	
861	Sand and Gravel Mines	Mines	NLCD Open + Low	NLCD Land
862	Lead Mines	Mines	NLCD Open + Low	NLCD Land
863	Crushed Stone Mines	Mines	NLCD Open + Low	NLCD Land
900	OSM Fuel	Total Road AADT	Total Road Miles	
901	OSM Asphalt Surfaces	NLCD All Development		
902	OSM Unpaved Roads	NLCD Open + Low		

For the onroad sector, the on-network (RPD) emissions were spatially allocated differently from other off-network processes (i.e. RPV, RPP, RPHO, RPS, RPH). Surrogates for on-network processes are based on AADT data and off network processes (including the off-network idling included in RPHO) are based on land use surrogates as shown in Table 3-18. Emissions from the extended (i.e., overnight) idling of trucks were assigned to surrogate 205, which is based on locations of overnight truck parking spaces. The underlying data for this surrogate were updated during the development of the 2016 platforms to include additional data sources and corrections based on comments received and these updates were carried into this platform.

Table 3-18. Off-Network Mobile Source Surrogates

Source type	Source Type name	Surrogate ID	Description
11	Motorcycle	307	NLCD All Development
21	Passenger Car	307	NLCD All Development
31	Passenger Truck	307	NLCD All Development
32	Light Commercial Truck	308	NLCD Low + Med + High
41	Other Bus	306	NLCD Med + High
42	Transit Bus	259	Transit Bus Terminals

Source type	Source Type name	Surrogate ID	Description
43	School Bus	508	Public Schools
51	Refuse Truck	306	NLCD Med + High
52	Single Unit Short-haul Truck	306	NLCD Med + High
53	Single Unit Long-haul Truck	306	NLCD Med + High
54	Motor Home	304	NLCD Open + Low
61	Combination Short-haul Truck	306	NLCD Med + High
62	Combination Long-haul Truck	306	NLCD Med + High

For the oil and gas sources in the np_oilgas sector, the spatial surrogates were updated to those shown in Table 3-19 using 2020 data consistent with what was used to develop the nonpoint oil and gas emissions.

The exploration and production of oil and gas have increased in terms of quantities and locations over the last seven years, primarily through the use of new technologies, such as hydraulic fracturing. Census-tract, 2-km, and 4-km sub-county Shapefiles were developed, from which the 2020 oil and gas surrogates were generated. All spatial surrogates for np_oilgas are developed based on known locations of oil and gas activity for year 2020.

The primary activity data source used for the development of the oil and gas spatial surrogates was data from ENVERUS [formerly Drilling Info (DI) Desktop’s HPDI] database (ENVERUS, 2021). This database contains well-level location, production, and exploration statistics at the monthly level. Due to a proprietary agreement with ENVERUS, individual well locations and ancillary production cannot be made publicly available, but aggregated statistics are allowed. These data were supplemented with data from state Oil and Gas Commission (OGC) websites (Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee). In cases when the desired surrogate parameter was not available (e.g., feet drilled), data for an alternative surrogate parameter (e.g., number of spudded wells) were downloaded and used. Under that methodology, both completion date and date of first production from HPDI were used to identify wells completed during 2020.

The spatial surrogates, numbered 670 through 699 and also 6831, 6832, and 6833, were gapfilled using fallback surrogates. For each surrogate, the last two fallbacks were surrogate 693 (Well Count – All Wells) and 304 (NLCD Open + Low). Where appropriate, other surrogates were also parts of the gapfilling procedure. For example, surrogate 670 (Spud Count – CBM Wells) was first gapfilled with 692 (Spud Count – All Wells), and then 693 and finally 304. All gapfilling was performed with the Surrogate Tool.

Table 3-19. Spatial Surrogates for Oil and Gas Sources

Surrogate Code	Surrogate Description
670	Spud Count - CBM Wells
671	Spud Count - Gas Wells
672	Gas Production at Oil Wells
673	Oil Production at CBM Wells

Surrogate Code	Surrogate Description
674	Unconventional Well Completion Counts
676	Well Count - All Producing
677	Well Count - All Exploratory
678	Completions at Gas Wells
679	Completions at CBM Wells
681	Spud Count - Oil Wells
683	Produced Water at All Wells
685	Completions at Oil Wells
686	Completions at All Wells
687	Feet Drilled at All Wells
689	Gas Produced – Total
691	Well Counts - CBM Wells
692	Spud Count - All Wells
693	Well Count - All Wells
694	Oil Production at Oil Wells
695	Well Count - Oil Wells
696	Gas Production at Gas Wells
697	Oil Production at Gas Wells
698	Well Count - Gas Wells
699	Gas Production at CBM Wells
6831	Produced water at CBM wells
6832	Produced water at gas wells
6833	Produced water at oil wells

Table 3-20 shows the CAP emissions (i.e., NH₃, NO_x, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, and VOC) by sector assigned to each spatial surrogate.

Table 3-20. Selected 2020 CAP emissions by sector for U.S. Surrogates (short tons in 12US1)

Sector	ID	Description	NH3	NOX	PM2_5	SO2	VOC
afdust	240	Total Road Miles	0	0	333,425	0	0
afdust	306	NLCD Med + High	0	0	41,167	0	0
afdust	308	NLCD Low + Med + High	0	0	122,726	0	0
afdust	310	NLCD Total Agriculture	0	0	502,702	0	0
afdust	861	Sand and Gravel Mines	0	0	271	0	0
afdust	863	Crushed Stone Mines	0	0	291	0	0
afdust	902	OSM Unpaved Roads	0	0	960,028	0	0
afdust	4012	NPDES 2020 Beef Cattle	0	0	191,878	0	0
afdust	4013	NPDES 2020 Dairy Cattle	0	0	15,033	0	0
afdust	4021	NPDES 2020 Swine	0	0	658	0	0

Sector	ID	Description	NH3	NOX	PM2_5	SO2	VOC
afdust	4031	NPDES 2020 Chicken	0	0	5,069	0	0
afdust	4071	NPDES 2020 Turkey	0	0	1,959	0	0
fertilizer	310	NLCD Total Agriculture	1,832,594	0	0	0	0
livestock	405	FAO 2010 Horse	31,969	0	0	0	2,558
livestock	406	FAO 2010 Sheep	19,235	0	0	0	1,539
livestock	4012	NPDES 2020 Beef Cattle	702,119	0	0	0	56,170
livestock	4013	NPDES 2020 Dairy Cattle	572,321	0	0	0	45,786
livestock	4021	NPDES 2020 Swine	838,696	0	0	0	67,096
livestock	4031	NPDES 2020 Chicken	426,996	0	0	0	34,157
livestock	4041	NPDES 2020 Goat	19,231	0	0	0	1,538
livestock	4071	NPDES 2020 Turkey	83,001	0	0	0	6,640
nonpt	100	Population	454	0	0	0	36
nonpt	135	Detached Housing	0	16,359	81,108	2,724	18,946
nonpt	150	Residential Heating - Natural Gas	44,524	214,626	2,669	1,436	12,680
nonpt	170	Residential Heating - Distillate Oil	1,499	25,521	3,165	624	1,086
nonpt	180	Residential Heating – Coal	0	2	1	7	2
nonpt	190	Residential Heating - LP Gas	127	36,460	150	164	1,435
nonpt	239	Total Road AADT	0	0	0	0	6,536
nonpt	244	All Unrestricted AADT	0	0	0	0	90,591
nonpt	271	NTAD Class 1 2 3 Railroad Density	0	0	0	0	2,074
nonpt	300	NLCD Low Intensity Development	2,860	3,417	17,009	400	26,432
nonpt	306	NLCD Med + High	17,840	251,201	383,854	85,559	132,283
nonpt	307	NLCD All Development	76,463	28,172	126,918	10,917	81,342
nonpt	308	NLCD Low + Med + High	961	162,993	18,656	5,676	10,691
nonpt	310	NLCD Total Agriculture	517	311	504	31	440
nonpt	319	NLCD Crop Land	0	0	95	70	292
nonpt	320	NLCD Forest Land	0	11	31	0	44
nonpt	650	Refineries and Tank Farms	0	0	0	0	90,120
nonpt	711	Airport Areas	0	0	0	0	367
nonpt	801	Port Areas	0	0	0	0	2,351
nonpt	900	OSM Fuel	0	0	0	0	209,354
nonpt	4011	FAO 2010 Large Cattle Operations	0	0	0	0	295,993
nonroad	136	Single and Dual Unit Housing	99	14,706	2,913	47	91,098
nonroad	261	NTAD Total Railroad Density	3	1,664	168	1	341
nonroad	304	NLCD Open + Low	6	1,695	155	4	5,964
nonroad	305	NLCD Low + Med	5	837	1,014	2	21,724
nonroad	306	NLCD Med + High	366	160,863	9,452	257	98,364
nonroad	307	NLCD All Development	112	29,888	16,088	52	183,321
nonroad	308	NLCD Low + Med + High	585	242,493	20,187	235	45,408
nonroad	309	NLCD Open + Low + Med	133	21,682	1,301	64	50,114
nonroad	310	NLCD Total Agriculture	358	257,080	18,310	166	28,069
nonroad	320	NLCD Forest Land	15	2,439	438	7	3,532

Sector	ID	Description	NH3	NOX	PM2_5	SO2	VOC
nonroad	321	NLCD Recreational Land	80	12,898	5,082	35	185,202
nonroad	350	NLCD Water	203	115,290	4,502	112	258,398
nonroad	850	Golf Courses	13	2,108	122	6	5,875
nonroad	860	Mines	2	2,439	231	1	452
np_oilgas	670	Spud Count - CBM Wells	0	0	0	0	35
np_oilgas	671	Spud Count - Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	3,544
np_oilgas	674	Unconventional Well Completion Counts	16	23,908	540	37	1,222
np_oilgas	678	Completions at Gas Wells	0	5,343	121	2,770	10,821
np_oilgas	679	Completions at CBM Wells	0	4	0	169	489
np_oilgas	681	Spud Count - Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	22,225
np_oilgas	683	Produced Water at All Wells	0	41	0	0	807
np_oilgas	685	Completions at Oil Wells	0	217	0	651	14,055
np_oilgas	687	Feet Drilled at All Wells	0	35,527	733	48	2,426
np_oilgas	689	Gas Produced – Total	0	485	29	2	44,237
np_oilgas	691	Well Counts - CBM Wells	0	19,267	307	7	17,464
np_oilgas	692	Spud Count – All Wells	0	589	34	1	74
np_oilgas	693	Well Count – All Wells	0	0	0	0	2
np_oilgas	694	Oil Production at Oil Wells	0	3,060	4	26,019	805,474
np_oilgas	695	Well Count - Oil Wells	0	159,345	4,270	104,961	619,896
np_oilgas	696	Gas Production at Gas Wells	0	42,067	228	1,120	400,686
np_oilgas	697	Oil Production at Gas Wells	0	261	0	0	43,524
np_oilgas	698	Well Count - Gas Wells	0	281,181	4,185	212	504,727
np_oilgas	699	Gas Production at CBM Wells	0	22	2	0	5,334
np_oilgas	6831	Produced water at CBM wells	0	0	0	0	875
np_oilgas	6832	Produced water at gas wells	0	0	0	0	15,908
np_oilgas	6833	Produced water at oil wells	0	0	0	0	69,418
np_solvents	100	Population	0	0	0	0	1,405,567
np_solvents	240	Total Road Miles/	0	0	0	0	41,753
np_solvents	306	NLCD Med + High	0	0	0	0	418,876
np_solvents	307	NLCD All Development	0	0	0	0	197,955
np_solvents	308	NLCD Low + Med + High	0	0	0	0	30,003
np_solvents	310	NLCD Total Agriculture	0	0	0	0	152,587
np_solvents	901	OSM Asphalt Surfaces	0	0	0	0	339,778
onroad	205	Extended Idle Locations	290	33,058	750	14	3,717
onroad	242	All Restricted AADT	29,464	783,301	20,867	3,049	103,641
onroad	244	All Unrestricted AADT	54,906	1,215,064	45,715	6,043	303,973
onroad	259	Transit Bus Terminals	42	1,539	37	1	476
onroad	304	NLCD Open + Low		510	13	0	2,811
onroad	306	NLCD Med + High	914	91,100	2,823	67	26,456
onroad	307	NLCD All Development	3,519	182,771	7,802	578	559,726
onroad	308	NLCD Low + Med + High	179	18,151	535	32	29,126
onroad	508	Public Schools	13	1,589	72	1	440

Sector	ID	Description	NH3	NOX	PM2_5	SO2	VOC
rail	261	NTAD Total Railroad Density	13	22,177	599	16	1,015
rail	271	NTAD Class 1 2 3 Railroad Density	269	400,799	9,861	336	16,478
rwc	135	Detached Housing	7,054	13,004	132,683	3,635	124,847
rwc	136	Single and Dual Unit Housing	15,681	31,864	315,389	8,383	330,813

3.4.2 Allocation method for airport-related sources in the U.S.

There are numerous airport-related emission sources in the NEI, such as aircraft, airport ground support equipment, and jet refueling. The modeling platform includes the aircraft and airport ground support equipment emissions as point sources. For the modeling platform, the EPA used the SMOKE “area-to-point” approach for only jet refueling in the nonpt sector. The following SCCs use this approach: 2501080050 and 2501080100 (petroleum storage at airports), and 2810040000 (aircraft/rocket engine firing and testing). The ARTOPNT approach is described in detail in the 2002 platform documentation: http://www3.epa.gov/scram001/reports/Emissions%20TSD%20Vol1_02-28-08.pdf. The ARTOPNT file that lists the nonpoint sources to locate using point data was unchanged from the 2005-based platform.

3.4.3 Surrogates for Canada and Mexico emission inventories

The surrogates for Canada to spatially allocate the Canadian emissions are based on the 2020 Canadian inventories and associated data. The spatial surrogate data came from ECCC, along with cross references. The shapefiles they provided were used in the Surrogate Tool (previously referenced) to create spatial surrogates. The Canadian surrogates used for this platform are listed in Table 3-21. The Shapefiles used to compute these surrogates and some configuration information are shown in Table 3-22. Note that the name of most Data Shapefiles have been abbreviated to shorten the table. The complete names and additional details on surrogate computation for Canada and Mexico are available in the file *Surrogate_specifications_2020_platform_US_Can_Mex.xlsx* that is posted in the reports folder for this platform. Most of the surrogates for Mexico are circa 1999 and 2000 and were based on data obtained from the Sistema Municipal de Bases de Datos (SIMBAD) de INEGI and the Bases de datos del Censo Economico 1999. The population surrogate for Mexico is based on the 2015 GPW v4. The Shapefiles and some configuration information used to develop the Mexico surrogates are shown in Table 3-23. The Data Shapefile for all Mexico surrogates is REP_CRUCES and the Data Attribute is ID_MUN. Most of the CAP emissions allocated to the Mexico and Canada surrogates are shown in Table 3-24.

Table 3-21. Canadian Spatial Surrogates

Code	Canadian Surrogate Description	Code	Description
100	Population	925	Manufacturing and Assembly
101	total dwelling	926	Distribution and Retail (no petroleum)
102	<i>urban dwelling</i>	927	Commercial Services
103	<i>rural dwelling</i>	933	Rail-Passenger
104	capped total dwelling	934	Rail-Freight
105	<i>capped meat cooking dwelling</i>	935	Rail-Yard
106	ALL_INDUST	940	PAVED ROADS NEW
113	Forestry and logging	945	<i>Commercial Marine Vessels</i>
116	<i>Total Resources</i>	946	Construction and mining

Code	Canadian Surrogate Description	Code	Description
200	Urban Primary Road Miles	948	Forest
210	Rural Primary Road Miles	949	Combination of Dwelling
211	Oil and Gas Extraction	951	Wood Consumption Percentage
212	Mining except oil and gas	952	Residential Fuel Wood Combustion (PIRD)
220	Urban Secondary Road Miles	955	UNPAVED_ROADS_AND_TRAILS
221	Total Mining	960	TOTBEEF
222	Utilities	961	80110_Broilers
230	Rural Secondary Road Miles	962	80111_Cattle_dairy_and_Heifer
233	Total Land Development	963	80112_Cattle_non-Dairy
240	capped population	964	80113_Laying_hens_and_Pullets
308	Food manufacturing	965	80114_Horses
321	Wood product manufacturing	966	80115_Sheep_and_Lamb
323	Printing and related support activities	967	80116_Swine
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	968	80117_Turkeys
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	969	80118_Goat
327	Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	970	TOTPOUL
331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	971	80119_Buffalo
340	Construction - Oil and Gas	972	80120_Llama_and_Alpacas
350	Water	973	80121_Deer
412	Petroleum product wholesaler-distributors	974	80122_Elk
448	clothing and clothing accessories stores	975	80123_Wild boars
562	Waste management and remediation services	976	80124_Rabbit
601	SCL:12003 Petroleum Liquids Transportation (PIRD)	977	80125_Mink
602	SCL:12007 Oil Sands In-Situ Extraction and Processing (PIRD)	978	80126_Fox
603	SCL:12010 Light Medium Crude Oil Production (PIRD)	980	TOTSWIN
604	SCL:12011 Well Drilling (PIRD)	981	Harvest_Annual
605	SCL:12012 Well Servicing (PIRD)	982	Harvest_Perennial
606	SCL:12013 Well Testing (PIRD)	983	Synthfert_Annual
607	SCL:12014 Natural Gas Production (PIRD)	984	Synthfert_Perennial
608	SCL:12015 Natural Gas Processing (PIRD)	985	Tillage_Annual
609	SCL:12016 Heavy Crude Oil Cold Production (PIRD)	990	TOTFERT
610	SCL:12018 Disposal and Waste Treatment (PIRD)	996	urban_area
611	SCL:12019 Accidents and Equipment Failures (PIRD)	1251	OFFR_TOTFERT

Code	Canadian Surrogate Description	Code	Description
612	SCL:12020 Natural Gas Transmission and Storage (PIRD)	1252	OFFR_MINES
651	MEIT C1C2 Anchored	1253	OFFR Other Construction not Urban
652	MEIT C1C2 Underway	1254	OFFR Commercial Services
653	MEIT C1C2 Berthed	1255	OFFR Oil Sands Mines
661	MEIT C3 Anchored	1256	OFFR Wood industries CANVEC
662	MEIT C3 Underway	1257	OFFR UNPAVED ROADS RURAL
663	MEIT C3 Berthed	1258	OFFR_Utility
901	AIRPORT	1259	OFFR total dwelling
902	Military LTO	1260	OFFR_water
903	Commercial LTO	1261	OFFR_ALL_INDUST
904	General Aviation LTO	1262	OFFR Oil and Gas Extraction
905	Air Taxi LTO	1263	OFFR_ALLROADS
921	Commercial Fuel Combustion	1264	OFFR_AIRPORT
923	TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNEMNT	1265	OFFR_RAILWAY
924	Primary Industry		

Table 3-22. Shapefiles and Attributes used to Compute Canadian Spatial Surrogates

Cod e	Surrogate	Data Shapefile	Data Attribute	Weight Shapefile	Weight Attribute
100	Population	gpr_gda	pruid	da_popdwell_100m_nolakes_1nov17	Pop
101	total dwelling	gpr_gda	pruid	da_popdwell_100m_nolakes_1nov17	Urdwell
102	urban dwelling	gpr_gda	pruid	da_popdwell_100m_nolakes_1nov17	Uadwell
103	rural dwelling	gpr_gda	pruid	da_popdwell_100m_nolakes_1nov17	Radwell
104	capped total dwelling	gpr_gda	pruid	da_popdwell_100m_nolakes_1nov17	CAP_URDWEL
105	capped meat cooking dwelling	gpr	pruid	da_SimP_100m_pop_dwell_jul2014	Cap_Dwell
106	ALL_INDUST	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	ALL_INDUST
111	Farms	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	FARMS
113	Forestry and logging	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	FORLOG
116	Total Resources	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	TOTRESOURC
1251	OFFR_TOTFERT	gcd	CDID	naesi_fert	TOTFERT
1252	OFFR_MINES	gcd	CDID	mine	MINES
1253	OFFR Other Construction not Urban	gcd	CDID	construction_other	TOTAL

Code	Surrogate	Data Shapefile	Data Attribute	Weight Shapefile	Weight Attribute
1254	OFFR Commercial Services	gcd	CDID	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	COMSER
1255	OFFR Oil Sands Mines	gcd	CDID	OS_MinePit_D_v2	
1256	OFFR Wood industries CANVEC	gcd	CDID	wood_industries	WOOD
1257	OFFR UNPAVED ROADS RURAL	gcd	CDID	unpaved_ur	
1258	OFFR Utilities	gcd	CDID	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	UTILITIES
1259	OFFR total dwelling	gcd	CDID	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	DATDWELL20
1260	OFFR_water	gcd	CDID	lu100_valid	
1261	OFFR_ALL_INDUST	gcd	CDID	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	ALL_INDUST
1262	OFFR Oil and Gas Extraction	gcd	CDID	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	OILGASEXTR
1263	OFFR_ALLROADS	gcd	CDID	allroads	
1264	OFFR_AIRPORT	gcd	CDID	offroad_osm_airport_locs_spring2017	Movements
1265	OFFR_RAILWAY	gcd	CDID	shp_railway_canvec_jul17_v2	LENGTH
200	Urban Primary Road Miles	gcd_ON4	CDID	NRN_CA_Simp2_16Apr2016_sphere	Class1
210	Rural Primary Road Miles	gcd_ON4	CDID	NRN_CA_Simp2_16Apr2016_sphere	Class2
211	Oil and Gas Extraction	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	OILGASEXTR
212	Mining except oil and gas	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	MINING2
215	Oil Sands Mines	prov2006	pruid	OS_MinePit_D_v2	
216	Oil Sands Tailing Ponds	prov2006	pruid	OS_WetTailing_D_2015	
217	Oil Sands Plants	prov2006	Pruid	OS_PlantSite_D_2015	
220	Urban Secondary Road Miles	gcd_ON4	CDID	NRN_CA_Simp2_16Apr2016_sphere	Class3
221	Total Mining	prov2006	Pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	TOTALMI3
222	Utilities	prov2006	Pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	UTILITIES
230	Rural Secondary Road Miles	gcd_ON4	CDID	NRN_CA_Simp2_16Apr2016_sphere	Class4
233	Total Land Development	prov2006	Pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	TOTLND
240	capped population	gcd_ON4	CDID	da_popdwell_100m_nolakes_1nov17	CAPURPOP
308	Food manufacturing	prov2006	Pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	FOODMANU
321	Wood product manufacturing	prov2006	Pruid	da2006_SimplifyP_250m_sphere_treesa_Clip	WOODMANU
323	Printing and related support activities	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	PRINTSUPRT

Cod e	Surrogate	Data Shapefile	Data Attribute	Weight Shapefile	Weight Attribute
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	PETCOLMANU
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	PLASTCMANU
327	Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	MINERLMANU
331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	METALMANU
340	Construction - Oil and Gas	gpr_gda	pruid	loc_land_UOG2015_CO_v3_Queue_NB_NS	
350	Water	coast	pruid	CONT42_pop_water_Clip_b	pop
412	Petroleum product wholesaler-distributors	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	PETPRWSL
416	Building material and supplies wholesaler-distributors	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	BUILDPRWSL
447	Gasoline stations	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	GASSTOR
448	clothing and clothing accessories stores	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	CLOTHSTOR
482	Rail transportation	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	RAILTRANS
562	Waste management and remediation services	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	WASTEMGMT
901	AIRPORT	gcd	CDID	offroad_osm_airport_locs_spring2017	Movements
902	Military LTO	surg_2017	FAKEFIPS	aviation_runways_spring2017	Military
903	Commercial LTO	surg_2017	FAKEFIPS	aviation_runways_spring2017	Commercial
904	General Aviation LTO	surg_2017	FAKEFIPS	aviation_runways_spring2017	General_Av
905	Air Taxi LTO	prov2006	pruid	Airport_movements_2006_MultiRingBuffer	SCC2275060
921	Commercial Fuel Combustion	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	COMFUEL
923	TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNEMNT	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	TOTINSTGOV
924	Primary Industry	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	PRIM1
925	Manufacturing and Assembly	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	MANASSEM
926	Distribtution and Retail (no petroleum)	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	DISRET
927	Commercial Services	prov2006	pruid	da2006_pop_labour_SimP_MaxOff_100m_noLake	COMSER
933	Rail-Passenger	gpr_gda	pruid	shp_railway_canvec_jul17_v2	Passenger
934	Rail-Freight	gpr_gda	pruid	shp_railway_canvec_jul17_v2	Fret
935	Rail-Yard	gpr_gda	pruid	shp_railway_canvec_jul17_v2	Yard

Code	Surrogate	Data Shapefile	Data Attribute	Weight Shapefile	Weight Attribute
940	PAVED ROADS NEW	gpr	fips	NRN_CA_Simp2_16Apr2016_sphere	PAVEDRD
942	UNPAVED ROADS	prov2006	pruid	unpaved4	
945	Commercial Marine Vessels	lowmedjet_II	CLASS	marine	SO2
946	Construction and mining			MERGE: 0.5*Mining except oil and gas+0.5*Total Land Development	
947	Agriculture Construction and mining			MERGE 0.34*Total Resources + 0.66 * Construction and mining	
948	Forest	prov2006	pruid	treesa_valid	
949	Combination of Dwelling			MERGE: 0.20*urban dwelling+0.80* rural dwelling	
951	Wood Consumption Percentage	gpr	fips	da2006_Simp_100m_WoodCon_1Aug14	WoodComp
955	UNPAVED_ROADS_AND_TRAILS	prov2006	pruid	unpaved5	
960	TOTBEEF	prov2006	pruid	naesi_livestk	TOTBEEF
970	TOTPOUL	prov2006	pruid	naesi_livestk	TOTPOULT
980	TOTSWIN	prov2006	pruid	naesi_livestk	TOTSWINE
990	TOTFERT	prov2006	pruid	naesi_fert	TOTFERT
996	urban_area	prov2006	pruid	ua2001	
961	80110_Broilers	gpr_gda	pruid	animal_nh3_to_agri_slc_80110_valid	QUANTITY
962	80111_Cattle_dairy_and_Heifer	gpr_gda	pruid	animal_nh3_to_agri_slc_80111_valid	QUANTITY
963	80112_Cattle_non-Dairy	gpr_gda	pruid	animal_nh3_to_agri_slc_80112_valid	QUANTITY
964	80113_Laying_hens_and_Pullets	gpr_gda	pruid	animal_nh3_to_agri_slc_80113_valid	QUANTITY
965	80114_Horses	gpr_gda	pruid	animal_nh3_to_agri_slc_80114_valid	QUANTITY
966	80115_Sheep_and_Lamb	gpr_gda	pruid	animal_nh3_to_agri_slc_80115_valid	QUANTITY
967	80116_Swine	gpr_gda	pruid	animal_nh3_to_agri_slc_80116_valid	QUANTITY
968	80117_Turkeys	gpr_gda	pruid	animal_nh3_to_agri_slc_80117_valid	QUANTITY
969	80118_Goat	gpr_gda	pruid	animal_nh3_to_agri_slc_80118_valid	QUANTITY
971	80119_Buffalo	gpr_gda	pruid	animal_nh3_to_agri_slc_80119_valid	QUANTITY
972	80120_Llama_and_Alpacas	gpr_gda	pruid	animal_nh3_to_agri_slc_80120_valid	QUANTITY
973	80121_Deer	gpr_gda	pruid	animal_nh3_to_agri_slc_80121_valid	QUANTITY
974	80122_Elk	gpr_gda	pruid	animal_nh3_to_agri_slc_80122_valid	QUANTITY

Cod e	Surrogate	Data Shapefile	Data Attribute	Weight Shapefile	Weight Attribute
975	80123_Wild boars	gpr_gda	pruid	animal_nh3_to_agri_slc_80123_valid	QUANTITY
976	80124_Rabbit	gpr_gda	pruid	animal_nh3_to_agri_slc_80124_valid	QUANTITY
977	80125_Mink	gpr_gda	pruid	animal_nh3_to_agri_slc_80125_valid	QUANTITY
978	80126_Fox	gpr_gda	pruid	animal_nh3_to_agri_slc_80126_valid	QUANTITY
979	80127_Mules_and_Asses	gpr_gda	pruid	animal_nh3_to_agri_slc_80127_valid	QUANTITY
981	Harvest_Annual	gpr_gda	pruid	harvest_pm10_Annual_to_agri_slc_valid	QUANTITY
982	Harvest_Perennial	gpr_gda	pruid	harvest_pm10_Perennial_to_agri_slc_valid	QUANTITY
983	Synthfert_Annual	gpr_gda	pruid	synth_fert_nh3_Annual_to_agri_slc_valid	QUANTITY
984	Synthfert_Perennial	gpr_gda	pruid	synth_fert_nh3_Perennial_to_agri_slc_valid	QUANTITY
985	Tillage_Annual	gpr_gda	pruid	tillage_pm10_Annual_to_agri_slc_valid	QUANTITY
601	SCL:12003 Petroleum Liquids Transportation (PIRD)	gpr_gda	pruid	scl12003_valid	
602	SCL:12007 Oil Sands In-Situ Extraction and Processing (PIRD)	gpr_gda	pruid	scl12007_valid	NONE
603	SCL:12010 Light Medium Crude Oil Production (PIRD)	gpr_gda	pruid	scl12010_valid	NONE
604	SCL:12011 Well Drilling (PIRD)	gpr_gda	pruid	scl12011_valid	NONE
605	SCL:12012 Well Servicing (PIRD)	gpr_gda	pruid	scl12012_valid	NONE
606	SCL:12013 Well Testing (PIRD)	gpr_gda	pruid	scl12013_valid	NONE
607	SCL:12014 Natural Gas Production (PIRD)	gpr_gda	pruid	scl12014_valid	NONE
608	SCL:12015 Natural Gas Processing (PIRD)	gpr_gda	pruid	scl12015_valid	NONE
609	SCL:12016 Heavy Crude Oil Cold Production (PIRD)	gpr_gda	pruid	scl12016_valid	NONE
610	SCL:12018 Disposal and Waste Treatment (PIRD)	gpr_gda	pruid	scl12018_valid	NONE
611	SCL:12019 Accidents and Equipment Failures (PIRD)	gpr_gda	pruid	scl12019_valid	NONE
612	SCL:12020 Natural Gas Transmission and Storage (PIRD)	gpr_gda	pruid	scl12020	NONE
952	Residential Fuel Wood Combustion (PIRD)	gpr_gda	pruid	scl20401_valid	NONE
651	MEIT C1C2 Anchored	lowmedjet_II	CLASS	MEIT_2280002101_2018	fuel
652	MEIT C1C2 Underway	lowmedjet_II	CLASS	MEIT_2280002202_2018	fuel
653	MEIT C1C2 Berthed	lowmedjet_II	CLASS	MEIT_2280002301_2018	fuel
661	MEIT C3 Anchored	lowmedjet_II	CLASS	MEIT_2280003101_2018	fuel
662	MEIT C3 Underway	lowmedjet_II	CLASS	MEIT_2280003200_2018	fuel
663	MEIT C3 Berthed	lowmedjet_II	CLASS	MEIT_2280003301_2018	fuel

Table 3-23. Shapefiles and Attributes used to Compute Mexican Spatial Surrogates

Code	SURROGATE	WEIGHT SHAPEFILE	WEIGHT ATTRIBUTE
10	MEX Population	REPMEX_ES_HEAT1	P001
11	MEX 2015 Population	gpw-v4-popcount2015-mexico	GRIDCODE
12	MEX Housing	com_ind_viv	110_2000
14	MEX Residential Heating - Wood	REPMEX_ES_HEAT1	HOG_LENA
16	MEX Residential Heating - Distillate Oil	REPMEX_ES_HEAT1	HOGAR_PET
18	MEX Residential Heating - Coal	REPMEX_ES_HEAT1	HOGAR_CARB
20	MEX Residential Heating - LP Gas	REPMEX_ES_HEAT1	HOG_GAS
22	MEX Total Road Miles	carretera_ESPHE	SHAPE_len
24	MEX Total Railroads Miles	mexico_rr	LENGTH
26	MEX Total Agriculture	A_Agricola	HA
28	MEX Forest Land	BOSQUE_LAD	320_2000
30	MEX Land Area	REPMEX_ES_HEAT1	P001
32	MEX Commercial Land	com_ind_viv	500_2000
34	MEX Industrial Land	com_ind_viv	505_2000
36	MEX Commercial plus Industrial Land	com_ind_viv	510_2000
38	MEX Commercial plus Institutional Land	com_ind_viv	515_2000
40	Residential (RES1-4)+Comercial+Industrial+Institutional+Government	com_ind_viv	535_2000
42	MEX Personal Repair (COM3)	REP_CRUCES	545_1999
44	Airports Area	mexico_air	VALUE
46	MEX Marine Ports	mexico_ports	VALUE
48	Brick Kilns - Mexico	BOSQUE_LAD	LAD_2000
50	MEX Border Crossings	hwybdrx	NONE

Table 3-24. 2020 CAP Emissions Allocated to Mexican and Canadian Spatial Surrogates for 12US1 (short tons)

Code	Mexican or Canadian Surrogate Description	NH ₃	NO _x	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	VOC
11	MEX 2015 Population	0	60,516	330	133	167,796
14	MEX Residential Heating - Wood	0	2,468	6,890	201	18,559
16	MEX Residential Heating - Distillate Oil	1	31	0	0	1
22	MEX Total Road Miles	2,130	249,454	8,629	4,749	48,885
24	MEX Total Railroads Miles	0	21,516	450	204	806
26	MEX Total Agriculture	115,677	20,235	16,414	527	3,658
32	MEX Commercial Land	0	59	1,287	0	21,908
34	MEX Industrial Land	72	1,598	927	5	24,672
36	MEX Commercial plus Industrial Land	5	6,830	324	14	79,869

Code	Mexican or Canadian Surrogate Description	NH₃	NO_x	PM_{2.5}	SO₂	VOC
40	MEX Residential (RES1-4)+Comercial+Industrial+Institutional+Government	0	13	48	1	16,400
42	MEX Personal Repair (COM3)	0	0	0	0	4,049
44	MEX Airports Area	0	3,805	53	268	1,440
48	MEX Brick Kilns	0	210	4,180	371	102
50	MEX Mobile sources - Border Crossing	3	64	2	0	50
100	CAN Population	698	56	221	16	3,798
101	CAN total dwelling	0	0	0	0	105,422
104	CAN Capped Total Dwelling	321	32,970	2,486	2,030	1,688
106	CAN ALL_INDUST	0	0	543	0	0
113	CAN Forestry and logging	83	627	2,934	15	2,717
200	CAN Urban Primary Road Miles	1,527	75,221	2,659	176	7,124
210	CAN Rural Primary Road Miles	584	40,602	1,405	74	2,880
212	CAN Mining except oil and gas	0	0	1,618	0	0
220	CAN Urban Secondary Road Miles	2,866	119,406	5,355	357	18,967
221	CAN Total Mining	0	0	12,266	0	0
222	CAN Utilities	0	2,562	2,504	32	110
230	CAN Rural Secondary Road Miles	1,545	74,760	2,682	187	7,677
240	CAN Total Road Miles	330	44,970	1,181	38	79,357
308	CAN Food manufacturing	0	0	17,591	0	5,104
321	CAN Wood product manufacturing	517	1,700	578	207	8,374
323	CAN Printing and related support activities	0	0	0	0	18,212
324	CAN Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	0	920	1,285	384	5,820
326	CAN Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	0	0	0	0	21,854
327	CAN Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	0	0	6,686	0	0
331	CAN Primary Metal Manufacturing	0	112	3,880	21	45
412	CAN Petroleum product wholesaler-distributors	0	0	0	0	36,768
448	CAN clothing and clothing accessories stores	0	0	0	0	177
562	CAN Waste management and remediation services	2,656	1,259	2,401	2,119	16,006
601	CAN SCL:12003 Petroleum Liquids Transportation (PIRD)	0	0	12	163	6,141
602	CAN SCL:12007 Oil Sands In-Situ Extraction and Processing (PIRD)	0	0	0	0	108
603	CAN SCL:12010 Light Medium Crude Oil Production (PIRD)	0	0	0	0	2

Code	Mexican or Canadian Surrogate Description	NH₃	NO_x	PM_{2.5}	SO₂	VOC
604	CAN SCL:12011 Well Drilling (PIRD)	0	0	0	563	594
605	CAN SCL:12012 Well Servicing (PIRD)	0	0	0	62	65
606	CAN SCL:12013 Well Testing (PIRD)	0	0	0	0	0
607	CAN SCL:12014 Natural Gas Production (PIRD)	0	31	1	0	215
608	CAN SCL:12015 Natural Gas Processing (PIRD)	0	0	0	0	0
611	CAN SCL:12019 Accidents and Equipment Failures (PIRD)	0	0	0	0	99,936
612	CAN SCL:12020 Natural Gas Transmission and Storage (PIRD)	1	800	55	11	408
901	CAN Airport	0	99	9	0	10
921	CAN Commercial Fuel Combustion	195	22,375	2,452	449	969
923	CAN TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNEMNT	0	0	0	0	14,276
924	CAN Primary Industry	0	0	0	0	31,784
925	CAN Manufacturing and Assembly	0	0	0	0	64,541
926	CAN Distribtution and Retail (no petroleum)	0	0	0	0	6,633
927	CAN Commercial Services	0	0	0	0	30,243
933	CAN Rail-Passenger	1	3,038	60	1	121
934	CAN Rail-Freight	49	77,610	1,537	43	3,430
935	CAN Rail-Yard	1	4,587	95	1	279
940	CAN Paved Roads New			24,023		
946	CAN Construction and Mining	42	2,675	149	257	38
951	CAN Wood Consumption Percentage	1,119	12,431	75,655	1,776	105,563
955	CAN UNPAVED_ROADS_AND_TRAILS	0	0	403,589	0	00
961	CAN 80110_Broilers	12,630	0	115	0	12,787
962	CAN 80111_Cattle_dairy_and_Heifer	57,942	0	276	0	40,516
963	CAN 80112_Cattle_non-Dairy	164,849	0	884	0	42,876
964	CAN 80113_Laying_hens_and_Pullets	9,451	0	40	0	10,596
965	CAN 80114_Horses	2,937	0	19	0	1,321
966	CAN 80115_Sheep_and_Lamb	2,122	0	6	0	170
967	CAN 80116_Swine	59,569	0	824	0	9,949
968	CAN 80117_Turkeys	4,877	0	41	0	4,509
969	CAN 80118_Goat	1,680	0	2	0	135
971	CAN 80119_Buffalo	2,092	0	6	0	517
972	CAN 80120_Llama_and_Alpacas	110	0	0	0	0
973	CAN 80121_Deer	18	0	0	0	0
974	CAN 80122_Elk	18	0	0	0	0
975	CAN 80123_Wild boars	34	0	0	0	0
976	CAN 80124_Rabbit	73	0	0	0	1

Code	Mexican or Canadian Surrogate Description	NH₃	NO_x	PM_{2.5}	SO₂	VOC
977	CAN 80125_Mink	284	0	0	0	951
978	CAN 80126_Fox	4	0	0	0	3
981	CAN Harvest_Annual	0	0	24,807	0	0
983	CAN Synthfert_Annual	177,194	3,616	2,117	5,933	132
985	CAN Tillage_Annual	0	0	106,732	0	0
996	CAN urban_area	0	0	3,423	0	0
1251	CAN OFFR_TOTFERT	83	63,804	4,510	57	6,290
1252	CAN OFFR_MINES	1	585	42	1	81
1253	CAN OFFR Other Construction not Urban	66	38,916	4,649	44	10,239
1254	CAN OFFR Commercial Services	44	16,547	2,478	38	37,831
1255	CAN OFFR Oil Sands Mines	0	0	0	0	0
1256	CAN OFFR Wood industries CANVEC	9	3,343	272	6	922
1257	CAN OFFR Unpaved Roads Rural	23	10,032	626	20	26,879
1258	CAN OFFR_Uilities	7	3,988	205	6	829
1259	CAN OFFR total dwelling	17	6,202	598	14	12,332
1260	CAN OFFR_water	16	4,665	355	24	24,371
1261	CAN OFFR_ALL_INDUST	3	4,781	168	2	842
1262	CAN OFFR Oil and Gas Extraction	1	400	32	0	120
1263	CAN OFFR_ALLROADS	3	1,811	182	2	463
1265	CAN OFFR_CANRAIL	0	65	6	0	12

4 Emission Summaries

Tables 4-1 through 4-3 summarize emissions by sector for the 2020 platform. These summaries are provided at the national level by sector for the contiguous U.S. and for the portions of Canada and Mexico inside the larger 12km domain (12US1) discussed in Section 3.1. Note that totals for the 12US2 domain are not available here, but the sum of the U.S. sectors would be essentially the same and only the Canadian and Mexican emissions would change according to the extent of the grids to the north and south of the continental United States. The afdust sector emissions here represent the emissions *after* application of both the land use (transport fraction) and meteorological adjustments; therefore, this sector is called “afdust_adj” in these summaries. The onroad sector totals are post-SMOKE-MOVES totals, representing air quality model-ready emission totals, and include CARB emissions for California. The cmv sectors include U.S. emissions within state waters only; these extend to roughly 3-5 miles offshore and include CMV emissions at U.S. ports. “Offshore” represents CMV emissions that are outside of U.S. state waters. Canadian CMV emissions are included in the other sector. The total of all US sectors is listed as “Con U.S. Total.” Table 4-4 shows the emissions for key criteria pollutants by sector for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

State totals and other summaries are available in the reports area on the FTP site for the 2020 platform (<https://gaftp.epa.gov/Air/emismod/2020/>).

Table 4-1. National by-sector CAP emissions for the 2020 platform, 12US1 grid (tons/yr)

Sector	CO	NH3	NOX	PM10	PM2_5	SO2	VOC
afdust_adj				5,513,981	765,892		
airports	324,335	0	81,729	8,295	7,334	8,889	48,680
cmv_c1c2	17,242	57	113,213	3,051	2,956	571	3,973
cmv_c3	9,216	29	91,850	1,640	1,508	3,690	4,233
fertilizer		1,401,045					
livestock		2,693,568					215,483
nonpt	2,199,000	145,244	739,200	724,647	634,164	107,619	1,007,035
nonroad	11,005,619	1,980	866,081	85,040	79,961	990	977,863
np_oilgas	621,795	16	571,317	10,541	10,453	135,998	2,583,242
np_solvents							2,586,519
onroad	14,063,910	89,328	2,327,115	188,720	78,626	9,785	1,030,292
ptegu	400,900	21,491	847,682	101,118	86,781	820,839	25,466
ptagfire	664,858	140,954	28,037	102,245	66,604	11,025	107,166
ptfire-rx	7,181,506	114,977	140,674	794,163	681,777	64,751	1,654,719
ptfire-wild	18,664,856	306,009	239,530	1,885,536	1,597,986	135,617	4,399,094
ptnonipm	1,157,963	63,289	769,850	343,959	222,800	443,029	705,590
pt_oilgas	171,082	8,264	330,517	12,668	12,168	35,130	196,102
rail	92,100	282	422,975	10,819	10,459	351	17,492
rwc	2,955,189	22,735	44,869	450,864	448,073	12,019	455,660
beis	3,265,206		980,749				28,254,267
CONUS + beis	62,794,777	5,009,270	8,595,386	10,237,288	4,707,543	1,790,303	44,272,876
Canada ag		495,216		6,567	1,876		124,394
Canada oil and gas 2D		8					318,720
Canada afdust				799,628	154,654		
Canada pt dust				2,791	361		
Canada area	2,020,228	5,987	321,437	184,241	135,848	14,263	709,347
Canada onroad	1,622,797	6,848	354,849	24,288	13,272	830	115,863
Canada point	1,011,453	18,160	549,975	111,671	41,376	499,692	146,194
Canada fires	654,404	8,746	10,058	118,455	102,005	5,444	215,854
Canada cmv_c1c2	2,596	8	16,691	441	428	60	580
Canada cmv_c3	7,160	19	71,623	1,051	967	2,167	3,497
Mexico ag		115,994		66,380	14,465		0
Mexico area	115,014	81	55,083	29,228	16,992	1,586	278,327
Mexico onroad	1,241,148	2,130	311,807	11,557	8,144	4,888	110,159
Mexico point	124,965	949	144,798	39,649	27,670	293,438	29,882
Mexico fires	211,379	3,612	13,079	24,985	21,413	2,000	109,543
Mexico cmv_c1c2	118	0	766	20	19	2	32
Mexico cmv_c3	7,375	72	79,149	4,088	3,761	10,888	3,442
Offshore cmv_c1c2	3,647	11	23,290	610	591	64	885
Offshore cmv_c3	43,133	254	434,674	14,334	13,187	36,361	20,624
Offshore pt_oilgas	52,008	8	50,096	638	637	463	38,910
Can/Mex/offshore total	7,117,423	658,106	2,437,376	1,440,620	557,665	872,147	2,226,254

Table 4-2. National by-sector VOC HAP emissions for the 2020 platform, 12US1 grid (tons/yr)

Sector	Acetaldehyde	Benzene	Formaldehyde	Methanol	Naphthalene	Acrolein	1,3-Butadiene
airports	1,444	648	4,180	605	766	822	586
cmv_c1c2	39	19	170	0	11	7	4
cmv_c3	41	20	181	0	12	8	4
livestock	1,735	454	0	19,917	0	0	0
nonpt	11,615	6,987	7,496	14,587	508	172	1,040
nonroad	9,055	26,370	22,503	1,269	1,523	1,406	4,425
np_oilgas	4,185	31,140	39,324	2,836	115	2,635	598
np_solvents	61	349	3	15,498	7,820	0	0
onroad	9,481	19,700	12,107	1,671	1,506	870	2,660
ptegu	273	268	2,408	105	21	176	4
ptagfire	6,226	1,455	5,488	0	0	0	651
ptfire-rx	57,005	17,576	105,740	79,170	16,258	22,899	13,230
ptfire-wild	137,604	37,390	249,446	263,230	46,704	42,039	22,146
ptnonipm	4,985	2,740	6,140	49,097	824	825	582
pt_oilgas	2,574	2,156	11,852	1,583	81	1,861	262
rail	1,373	395	3,911	0	48	281	33
rwc	52,229	13,677	36,636	0	7,082	1,989	3,692
beis	362,170		496,628	1,930,590			
CONUS + beis	662,096	161,343	1,004,213	2,380,158	83,277	75,990	49,916
Canada ag	1,398	160	0	32,651	0	0	0
Canada oil and gas 2D	0	966	0	0	0	0	0
Canada area	15,975	13,054	13,356	3,976	2,607	0	0
Canada onroad	2,115	5,108	2,923	0	39	0	0
Canada point	1,482	2,032	5,000	10,002	23	0	0
Canada fires	7,257	3,682	14,918	9,417	1,144	0	0
Canada cmv_c1c2	6	3	25	0	2	1	1
Canada cmv_c3	34	17	149	0	10	6	4
Mexico area	3,080	4,766	2,271	1,294	402	0	0
Mexico onroad	468	2,674	1,128	480	160	80	397
Mexico point	60	682	2,527	374	11	0	0
Mexico fires	3,686	1,873	7,584	4,782	579	0	0
Mexico cmv_c1c2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mexico cmv_c3	34	16	147	0	9	6	3
Offshore cmv_c1c2	9	4	38	0	2	2	1
Offshore cmv_c3	202	98	881	0	56	38	21
Offshore pt_oilgas	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Non-U.S. Total	35,804	35,134	50,947	62,976	5,045	133	426

Table 4-3. National by-sector Diesel PM and metal emissions for the 2020 platform, 12US1 grid (tons/yr)

Sector	Diesel PM ₁₀	Diesel PM _{2.5}	Chromium Hex	Arsenic	Cadmium	Nickel	Manganese	Ethylene Oxide
airports	25	24	--	--	--	--	--	--
cmv_c1c2	3,051	2,956	0.00002	0.08	0.70	2.03	0.010	--
cmv_c3	1,639	1,508	0.00001	0.04	0.36	1.04	0.005	--
nonpt	--	--	0.39	8.43	6.07	37.69	12.57	0.99
nonroad	44,626	43,128	0.008	0.74	--	4.58	1.29	--
np_oilgas	--	--	0.00003	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.03	--
onroad	45,511	41,885	0.07	6.68	--	15.12	34.93	--
ptegu	--	--	4.09	12.64	5.54	66.45	98.93	0.0008
ptnonipm	1,054	998	19.86	27.17	9.85	151.51	505.86	89.78
pt_oilgas	--	--	0.02	0.03	0.29	7.06	2.43	--
rail	10,819	10,459	0.05	11.09	0.0003	41.59	23.82	--
rwc	--	--	--	--	0.11	0.10	0.84	--
Con. U.S. Total	106,725	100,959	24.48	66.90	22.96	327.22	680.72	90.76
Canada cmv_c1c2	441	428	0.000003	0.011	0.10	0.29	0.0014	--
Canada cmv_c3	1,051	967	0.000007	0.03	0.23	0.66	0.003	--
Mexico cmv_c1c2	20	19	0.0000001	0.0005	0.005	0.013	0.00006	--
Mexico cmv_c3	4,088	3,761	0.00003	0.10	0.89	2.58	0.012	--
Offshore cmv_c1c2	610	591	0.000004	0.02	0.14	0.41	0.002	--
Offshore cmv_c3	14,334	13,187	0.00010	0.34	3.11	9.06	0.04	--

Table 4-4. Criteria Pollutant emissions in 2020 for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (tons/yr)

Sector	Pollutant	AK 2020	HI 2020	PR 2020	VI 2020
afdust_adj	PM10	3,175	5,873	1,510	256
afdust_adj	PM2_5	350	741	224	34
airports	CO	8,616	2,994	1,846	500
airports	NOX	2,793	1,004	333	35
airports	PM10	271	75	35	7
airports	PM2_5	250	69	33	7
airports	SO2	304	118	43	6
airports	VOC	2,164	787	346	60
cmv_c1c2	CO	662	179	133	98
cmv_c1c2	NH3	2	1	0	0
cmv_c1c2	NOX	4,230	1,159	852	633

Sector	Pollutant	AK 2020	HI 2020	PR 2020	VI 2020
cmv_c1c2	PM10	109	30	23	17
cmv_c1c2	PM2_5	105	29	22	16
cmv_c1c2	SO2	12	2	4	3
cmv_c1c2	VOC	138	37	28	22
cmv_c3	CO	210	57	186	113
cmv_c3	NH3	1	0	1	0
cmv_c3	NOX	2,389	592	1,867	1,089
cmv_c3	PM10	84	11	37	21
cmv_c3	PM2_5	77	10	34	19
cmv_c3	SO2	233	26	87	46
cmv_c3	VOC	96	26	85	54
livestock	NH3	21	264		
livestock	VOC	2	21		
nonpt	CO	41,873	7,412	10,759	338
nonpt	NH3	691	479	415	14
nonpt	NOX	12,445	543	6,033	61
nonpt	PM10	8,698	2,191	3,693	112
nonpt	PM2_5	7,933	2,011	3,140	99
nonpt	SO2	854	68	445	5
nonpt	VOC	2,880	8,095	3,717	228
nonroad	CO	40,870	47,700	126,490	4,414
nonroad	NH3	6	8	16	1
nonroad	NOX	1,865	2,818	5,312	267
nonroad	PM10	302	280	704	28
nonroad	PM2_5	283	264	660	27
nonroad	SO2	2	3	7	0
nonroad	VOC	6,576	3,635	9,734	385
np_oilgas	CO	4,592			
np_oilgas	NH3	0			
np_oilgas	NOX	2,419			
np_oilgas	PM10	34			
np_oilgas	PM2_5	34			
np_oilgas	SO2	3,266			
np_oilgas	VOC	9,490			
np_solvents	VOC	10,384	10,387	22,033	768
onroad	CO	55,147	55,509	83,546	3,160
onroad	NH3	180	263	410	15
onroad	NOX	5,150	5,841	5,950	290
onroad	PM10	398	593	700	28
onroad	PM2_5	187	217	215	10
onroad	SO2	11	28	43	2

Sector	Pollutant	AK 2020	HI 2020	PR 2020	VI 2020
onroad	VOC	3,112	4,684	5,699	238
pt_oilgas	CO	8,174			
pt_oilgas	NOX	38,598			
pt_oilgas	PM10	1,227			
pt_oilgas	PM2_5	391			
pt_oilgas	SO2	1,474			
pt_oilgas	VOC	1,673			
ptegu	CO	2,150	1,198	1,784	
ptegu	NH3	38	159	0	
ptegu	NOX	6,729	15,413	19,925	
ptegu	PM10	497	1,236	1,711	
ptegu	PM2_5	286	1,096	793	
ptegu	SO2	1,054	15,959	12,099	
ptegu	VOC	180	160	227	
ptfire	CO	2,125,080	14,518	1,716	127
ptfire	NH3	34,592	242	30	1
ptfire	NOX	14,287	380	109	11
ptfire	PM10	203,046	1,623	211	14
ptfire	PM2_5	172,073	1,390	159	14
ptfire	SO2	11,472	165	13	2
ptfire	VOC	497,265	3,476	953	63
ptnonipm	CO	1,647	413	850	
ptnonipm	NH3	25	45	316	
ptnonipm	NOX	6,551	2,051	2,952	
ptnonipm	PM10	312	336	560	
ptnonipm	PM2_5	268	281	271	
ptnonipm	SO2	1,301	370	2,854	
ptnonipm	VOC	590	1,434	231	
rail	CO	124			
rail	NH3	0			
rail	NOX	347			
rail	PM10	9			
rail	PM2_5	2			
rail	SO2	0			
rail	VOC	18			
rwc	CO	201,523	517	2,248	137
rwc	NH3	168	4	26	1
rwc	NOX	4,877	15	40	3
rwc	PM10	37,637	90	357	22
rwc	PM2_5	36,600	89	356	22
rwc	SO2	672	1	6	0

Sector	Pollutant	AK 2020	HI 2020	PR 2020	VI 2020
rwc	VOC	3,680	94	294	20

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