# **Release of Draft MOVES2009**

#### Mobile Source Technical Review Subcommittee May 13, 2009

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- EPA's new mobile source emission model
- New approach driven by NAS recommendations
- New data
  - Assessed millions of LDVs
  - Landmark Gas PM study (Kansas City)
  - Real-world heavy-duty emissions
- Designed for analysis at multiple scales
  - National level using default database
  - County level using local inputs
  - Project level using detailed link-based inputs



## Draft MOVES2009

- Released Draft MOVES2009 last month
  - On-road criteria, toxic and GHG pollutants
- For review and comment only
  - No official use requiring Draft MOVES2009
  - Encouraging comments to be submitted by
- Working with FHWA to provide significant training opportunities
- Final model to be released at end of year
  - Hard deadline needed for next round of O<sub>3</sub> and PM SIPs



## **Planned Review of Draft MOVES2009**

#### Public Review

- Likely focus on usability & policy questions
- Formal Peer Review
  - Under EPA peer review guidelines
  - Focus on science underlying the model
- FACA MOVES Review Workgroup
  - Briefed on 4/28, requested workgroup review of model
  - July meeting to focus on workgroup comments
- Independent Model Validation
- Coordinating Research Council (CRC E-68a)

## MOVES MOVES expands ability to quantify driving pattern impacts

- MOBILE6 was "driving cycle" based
  - Emissions by speed characterized by set cycles
  - Lacked flexibility to analyze different driving patterns
- MOVES is "modal" based
  - Emissions averaged by operating mode "bin"
  - Operating mode bins defined by Vehicle Specific Power (VSP) and instantaneous vehicle speed
  - Allows estimation of emissions from any driving pattern
    - Driving patterns can be defined as the distribution of time spent in each operating mode bin ("operating mode distribution")



# CO<sub>2</sub> impact of traffic smoothing



# How does MOVES change our understanding of on-road emissions?

- Results presented comparing MOVES and MOBILE6 in Chicago, Atlanta, Salt Lake City
  - O<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas
- Comparing the cities:

MOVES

- Chicago has younger car/light truck fleet faster turnover to lower emission vehicles
- Chicago and Atlanta have high share of heavy-duty traffic; Salt Lake dominated by light duty





- I/M program data shows MOBILE6 underestimated NOx emissions from light trucks
- On-road data on heavy trucks shows higher emissions than MOBILE6 estimated from cert data
- Extended idle emissions become significant share of heavy-duty inventory in future







- I/M program data shows MOBILE6 overestimated HC emissions from newer technology cars
- Evaporative emissions on newer technology vehicles very low; reevaluating leak emissions for final model







- Kansas City program found high gas PM emissions esp. at cold temps
- New data on heavy trucks shows higher deterioration than MOBILE6
- MOVES accounts for impact of vehicle speed – MOBILE did not



![](_page_9_Figure_5.jpeg)

## What It Means

- Higher NOx and PM emissions mean mobile sources have bigger role in attainment
- Percent reduction from base year is key to attainment analysis
  - PM2.5 shows higher overall emissions and higher % reductions
    - Effect on attainment demonstrations could be positive
  - NOx shows higher overall emissions but lower % reduction
    - Harder to show attainment
    - Future NOx control measures will have a bigger impact
- States may need to redo some motor vehicle emissions budgets to meet conformity requirements with MOVES

![](_page_10_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_0.jpeg)

## For More Info...

- MOVES Website: http://www.epa.gov/otaq/models/moves/index.htm
- Email: mobile@epa.gov

![](_page_11_Picture_4.jpeg)