

IMPROVE and Protocol Network

- I. History,
- II. Current Funding,
- III. Process to Shape the Future
- IV. Example Process Methods

By Marc Pitchford

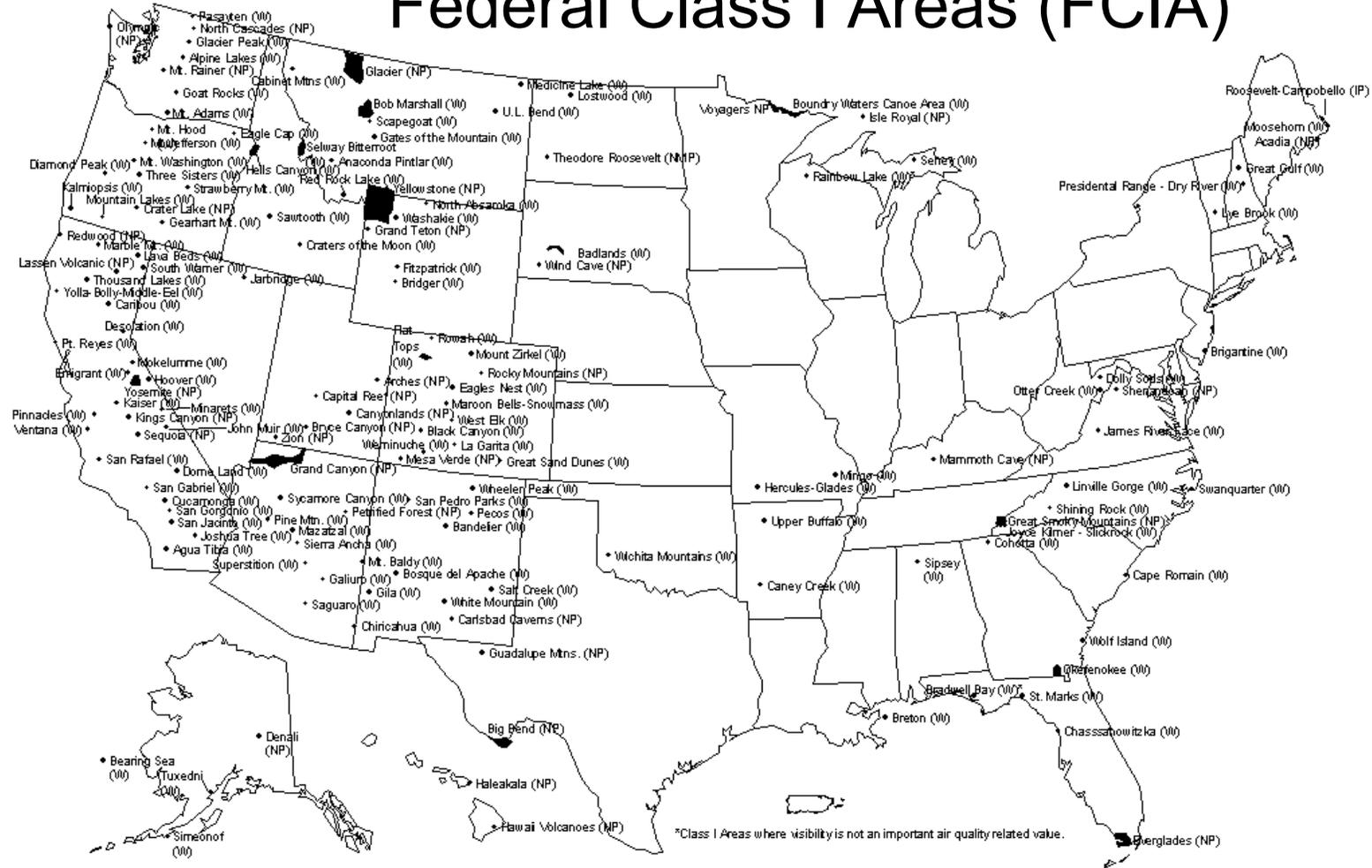
May 5

IMPROVE and Protocol Monitoring Network History

Federal Visibility Protection & IMPROVE Monitoring

- 1977: Clean Air Act Amendments established the national goal to reduce existing and prevent future man-made visibility impairment in Federal Class I Areas (FCIA)
- 1980: EPA issues Phase I Visibility Rule that called for monitoring of FCIA visibility (among other things)
- 1984: Environmental Defense Fund sued EPA for not implementing rules in states without visibility SIPs
- 1985: EPA initiated IMPROVE to monitor FCIA visibility at 20 locations as part of the settlement agreement

Federal Class I Areas (FCIA)



Map of 156 National Park and Wilderness Areas Protected by EPA's Regional Haze Rule

Legend:
 NP= National Park
 W= Wilderness
 IP = International Park

IMPROVE Objectives

- Establish current visibility and aerosol conditions in FCIA;
- Identify chemical species and emission sources responsible for existing man-made visibility impairment in FCIA; and
- Document long-term trends for assessing progress towards the national visibility goal for FCIA (& as required by the Regional Haze Rule)¹.

1. Added in 1999

IMPROVE Management

- Steering Committee with representatives from EPA, NPS, FWS, BLM, FS, STAPPA/ALAPCO, WESTAR, NESCAUM, MIRAMA, NOAA & AZ-DEQ
- NPS administers all contracts (aerosol, optical, data processing, etc.)
- EPA resources used to supply aerosol monitoring at each site plus associated QA, data processing, etc.
- Each land-management agency is responsible for providing field support (operators, power, security, etc.) and any optical &/or scene monitoring at their sites

IMPROVE Network History

- 20 site network started in 1987 contained aerosol monitoring at all sites & optical and scene monitoring at most
- 10 additional sites in 1991/92 with aerosol and some optical monitoring added to track expected Eastern sulfate changes
- Aerosol monitoring added to expand the network to 110 sites in support of the Regional Haze Rule - 1999 to 2001

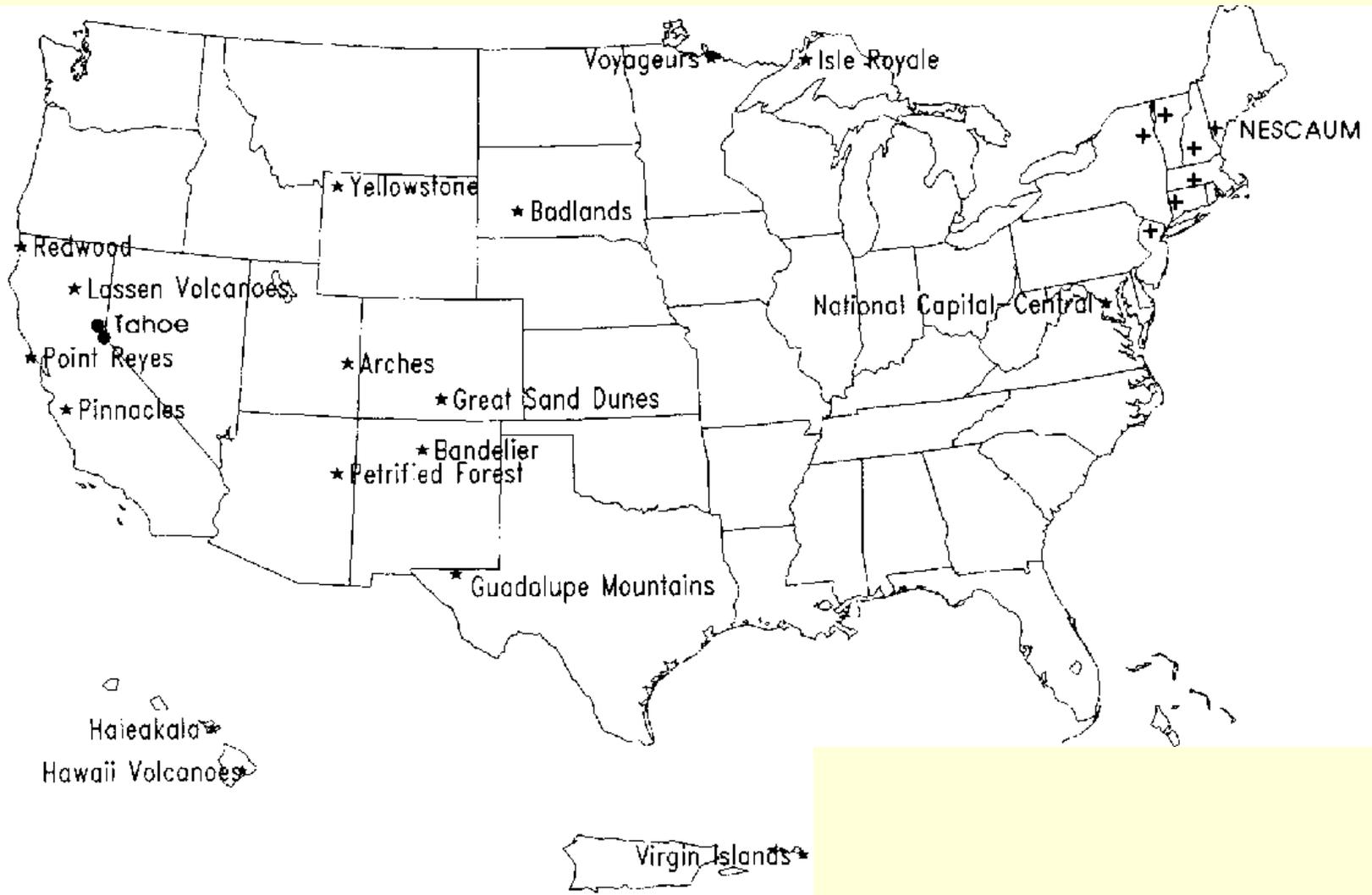
IMPROVE Network 1992-1999



IMPROVE Protocol Sites

- Same as IMPROVE with respect to
 - Equipment & supplies
 - Field & laboratory protocols & support contractors
 - Data processing & distribution
- Different from IMPROVE with respect to
 - Monitoring sites need not represent FCIA
 - EPA, NPS, & UCD need to agree to the sites
 - Steering Committee does not manage them

IMPROVE Protocol Sites in 1992



Regional Haze Rule Monitoring Requirements

- Aerosol speciation monitoring patterned on the IMPROVE sampling/analysis protocol
- Representative of all 156 FCIsAs, where possible
- Beginning in 2000, the 1st year of a five-year baseline
- Aerosol data converted to the deciview index used to track worst 20% and best 20% haze conditions

Regional Haze Representative Monitoring Considerations

- Wilderness Act forbids monitoring within most FCIAs boundaries
- Regional haze is defined by EPA as being caused by multiple sources & activities, and having a broad geographic extent
- Remote area particle concentration and composition monitoring data show regional scale distributions

Regional Haze FCIA

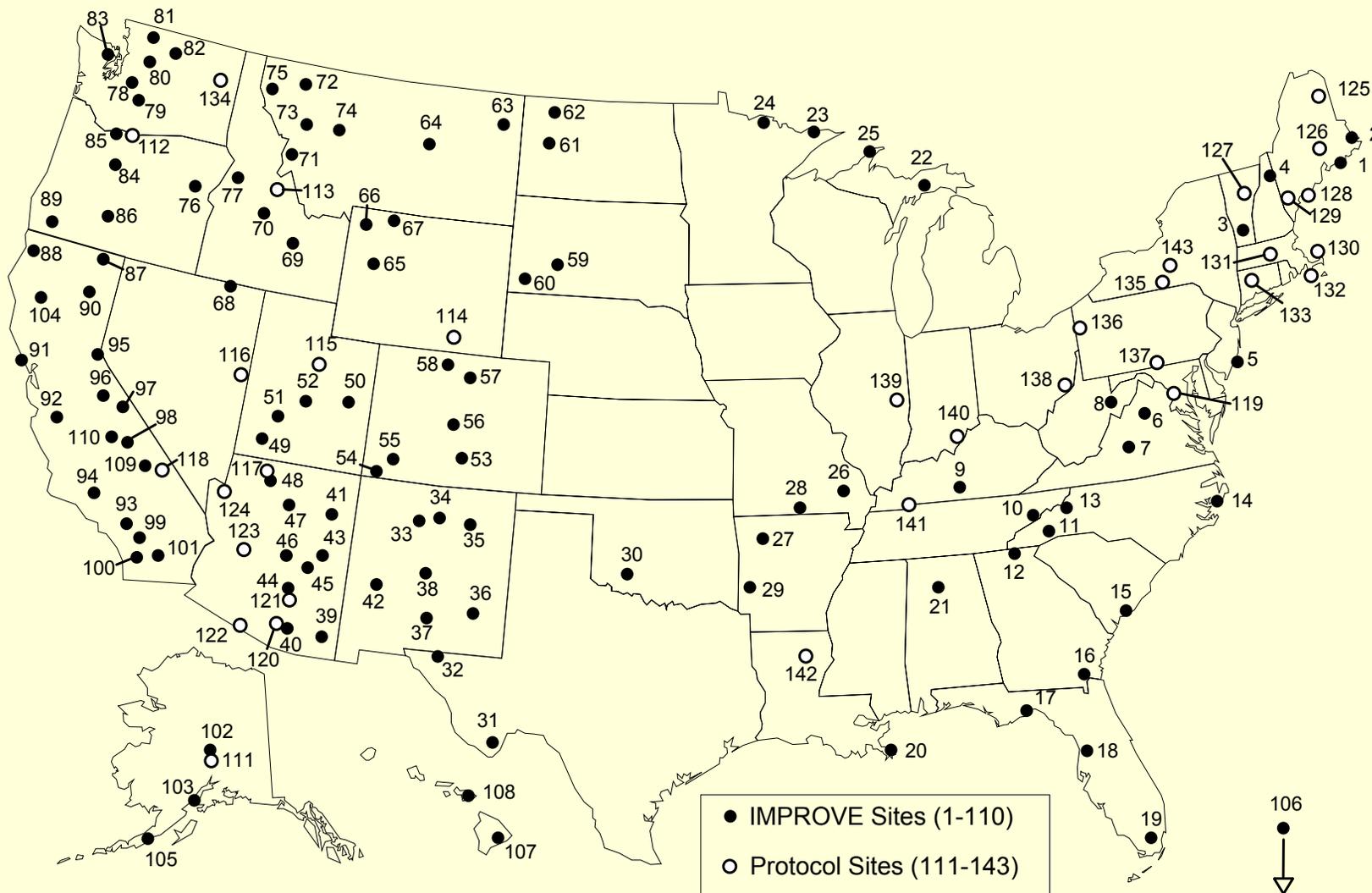
Representative Monitoring

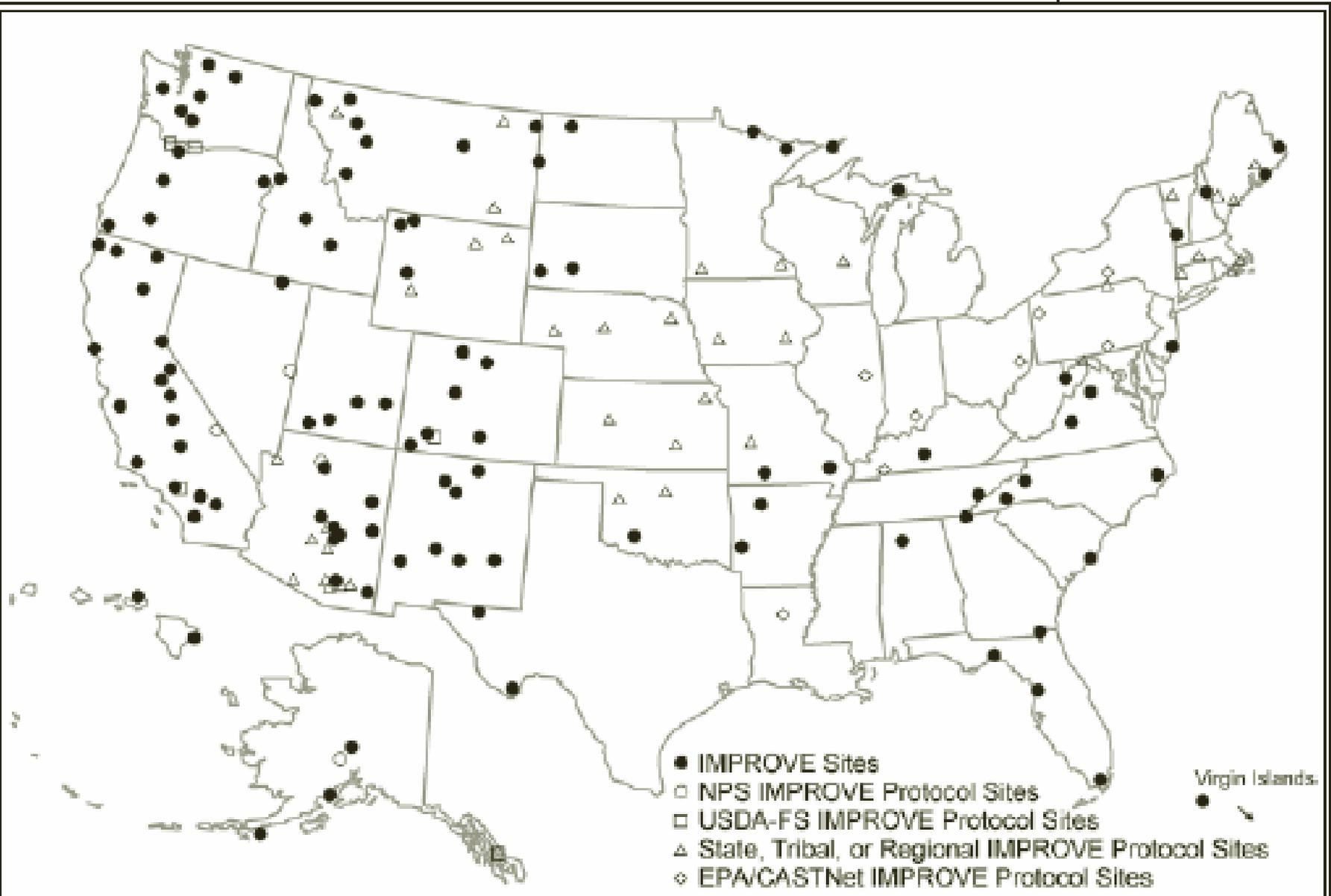
- A representative site should be influenced by the same regionally important sources that impact the FCIA
- It should be isolated as much as possible from solely local impacts
- Consequently regional haze monitoring can be done at a distance from a FCIA & may be able to represent multiple FCIA's in a region

Regional Haze Network Expansion Design Objectives

- Minimize number of sites needed to represent all FCIAAs
- Continue current IMPROVE sites
- Ensure input to all interested state and federal land management organizations (STAPPA forwarded the siting criteria and list of proposed sites to all state. Received comments from 17 states & incorporated all recommendations in final network design)

IMPROVE & Protocol Sites -2001





IMPROVE and IMPROVE Protocol Sites
4th Quarter 2005

IMPROVE and Protocol Monitoring Network 2006 Funding Estimates

Type	#	Sect 103	Sect 105	FLM ¹	Total
IMPROVE	110	\$2,340k	\$1,232k	~\$800k	\$4,371k
State	28	\$966k	\$0	\$0	\$966k
CASTNET ²	7	\$241k	\$0	\$0	\$241k
Urban Collocated ²	5	\$172	\$0	\$0	\$172k
Tribal ²	9	?	?	\$0	\$315k
FLM	9	\$0	\$0	~\$382k	\$382k
Total	168	\$3,719k	\$1,232k	\$1,182k	\$6,447k

1. FLMs pay site operators at all IMPROVE sites, and both the operators and their sites' contractor costs for all FLM Protocol sites.
2. CASTNET, Urban Collocated, and Tribal costs don't include site operators' costs.

Budget Assessment

- IMPROVE network budget consists of
 - Site-specific cost ~\$2,200/site/year
 - Sample-specific cost ~\$13,300/site/year (~\$9,800 is for sample composition analysis)
 - Network-wide cost ~\$18,500/site/year for the current network (175 sites). For the purpose of this assessment these cost will be held constant. [Network-wide cost cover quality assurance, data processing, methods and procedures evaluation and refinement, communications, etc.]

Summary/comparison of cost savings and cost per site are shown using three IMPROVE Network budget reduction approaches.

# Sites Affected	Site Reductions		Gravimetric Screening ¹	Mothball	
	Savings	Cost/Site	Savings	Savings	Cost/site ²
0	\$0	\$34,000	\$0	\$0	\$34,000
5	\$77,600	\$34,544	\$24,500	\$15,500	\$34,106
10	\$155,200	\$35,120	\$49,000	\$31,000	\$34,214
15	\$232,800	\$35,733	\$73,500	\$46,500	\$34,323
20	\$310,400	\$36,385	\$98,000	\$62,000	\$34,433
25	\$388,000	\$37,080	\$122,500	\$77,500	\$34,544
30	\$465,600	\$37,823	\$147,000	\$93,000	\$34,657
35	\$543,200	\$38,620	\$171,500	\$108,500	\$34,771
40	\$620,800	\$39,476	\$196,000	\$124,000	\$34,886
100			\$490,000	\$310,000	\$36,387
150			\$735,000	\$465,000	\$37,828

¹ Cost/site for sites employing Gravimetric Screening is ~\$29,100, other sites are ~\$34,000

² Cost/site shown for sites employing the Mothball approach is for the four years that they operate, every fifth year their cost are \$0/site

Proposed Process for Rating IMPROVE and Protocol Sites

- Process Purpose
 - Anticipated FY2007 EPA budget cuts will reduce the funds available for the IMPROVE and Protocol monitoring programs
 - Some of the ~170 monitoring sites will likely be discontinued to cope with any funding cuts
 - Multiple organizations have a stake in the continuation of these sites
 - Consequences of potential funding changes need to be known prior to making final decisions

Proposed Process for Rating IMPROVE and Protocol Sites

- Process Approach
 - Invite participation of all organizations with a stake in the monitoring (states, FLMs, RPOs, tribes, EPA, etc.)
 - Gather and organize pertinent technical, regulatory and programmatic site-specific information
 - Develop and implement methods to assess the consequences associated with discontinuing each individual site
 - Organize sites into groups based on judged importance (e.g. legally required, critical, important, etc.)
 - Marc Pitchford is willing to lead this assessment but will need assistance from others

Preliminary breakdown of IMPROVE/Protocol network sites by sponsor and primary purpose

Category	Type	Sponsor	Primary Purpose	Number
IMPROVE	RHR Compliant	EPA	Represent 155 class I areas for the Regional Haze Rule trends tracking	110
IMPROVE Protocol	RHR Supplemental	States via EPA-grants	Supplement the IMPROVE sites in representing class I areas	~7
	Geo-Gap Fillers	States/RPOs via EPA-grants	Fill geographic gaps to monitor PM & haze regional patterns	~20
	Background & transport	States via EPA-grants	Some state use Protocol sites for PM background and transport monitoring	~8
	Local Issues	State/Tribes via EPA-grants	Assess local PM air quality with a regional context	~7
	Special Studies	EPA & others	Short-term (6 to 24 months) support of special studies	~2
	Urban	EPA	Assess comparability between STN and IMPROVE	~4
	Land-Manager Support	FLM	Service FLM needs for PM speciation data in non-class I areas	9

- Cuts will affect budgets of yellow and blue shaded sites and perhaps some unshaded site, but red sites are not EPA funded.
- Approximate numbers show uncertainty in the primary purpose of some protocol sites, plus some changes to status for special studies.
- Additional site-specific information needs to be gathered and organized.

Joint Benefits and Utility of the IMPROVE/Protocol Network

- Uniform methodology applied nationwide for over 18 years with multiple sponsors
 - Cost-effective sampling/analyses due to volume procurement and cost-sharing with FLMs (at all 110 sites plus some others)
 - NPS contract management and negotiated low contract overhead rates (e.g. <28% for UCD)
 - Site-to-site and temporal data comparability are optimized
- Applications
 - National, regional, & local trends analyses
 - Identification of episodes of long-range transport (e.g. smoke, dust, sulfates, nitrates, etc from distant sources)
 - Regional backdrop for special studies
 - Regional modeling validation data set
 - Supports the development and implementation of PM_{2.5} & PM_{coarse} NAAQS by characterizing the non-urban regional background levels

Proposed Approach for Organizing Pertinent Site-Specific Information

- Prepare a site information spreadsheet
 - Each site is a row
 - Columns for: name, location (lat., long., elevation, state), years of operation, sponsor, primary purpose, other purposes, collocated equipment, data recovery last year, other comments
- Solicit input from sponsors and other organizations to populate the spreadsheet

Methods to Assess Consequences of Discontinuing Any Site

- Develop distinct methods to assess the relative importance of each site in meeting its primary purpose (e.g. representing class I areas, filling geographic gaps, etc.)
- Identify the point where further site reductions fail to meet the primary purpose, if possible.
- Document the technical, regulatory and programmatic consequences of
 - reduced ability to meet the various primary purposes
 - Failure to meet the various primary purposes

Examples Elements of the Proposed Process

- Site Information Spreadsheet
- Method to estimate the relative importance of each site to generating spatial patterns
- Method to assess how to reassign class I area monitoring to fewer IMPROVE sites
- Thoughts on additional methods to assess the importance of other sites

Site Information Spreadsheet

- Information available (in several spreadsheets)
 - Name, site code, state, map coordinates, elevation, start date, type, sponsor, last year's data recovery, class I areas represented (IMPROVE)
- Information needed
 - Principal purpose (protocol), other purposes, collocated equipment, candidate alternate site that would meet the primary purpose, other comments

Approach for Identifying Data Redundancy and Regions of Over-Monitoring

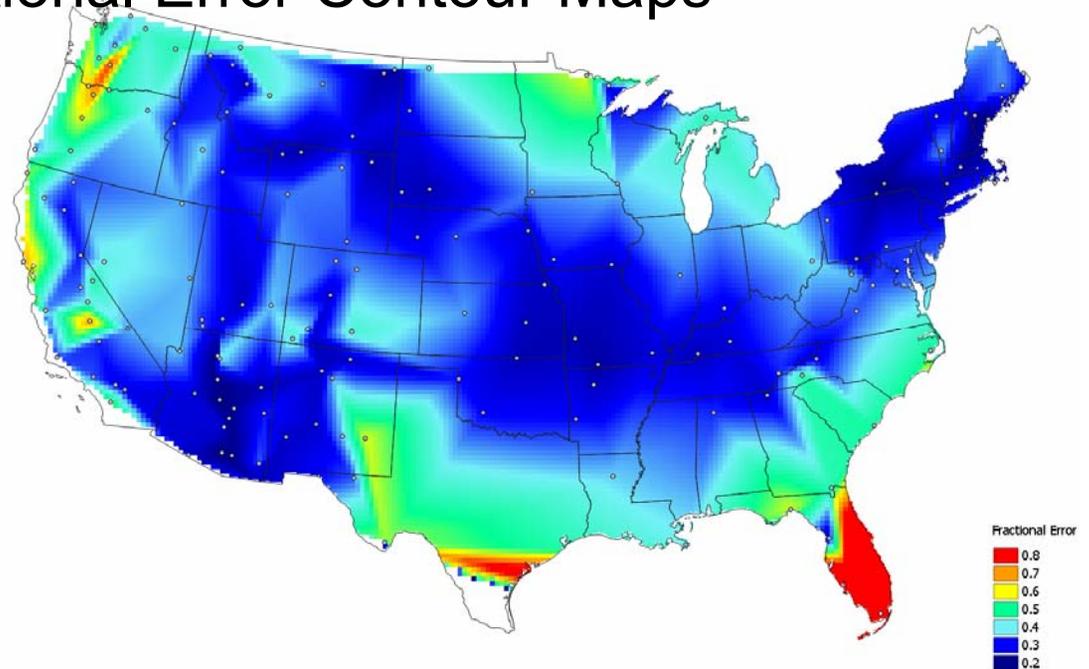
- Predict concentrations of each sites' major components using distance weighted (1/r) spatial interpolation (2003 & 2004)

- Calculate the fractional error $FE \equiv \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|p_i - o_i|}{(p_i - o_i)}$ between predicted and observed
 - Low fractional error → redundant data
 - High fractional error → unique data
- Map fractional errors to show spatial patterns

Component Fractional Error Contour Maps

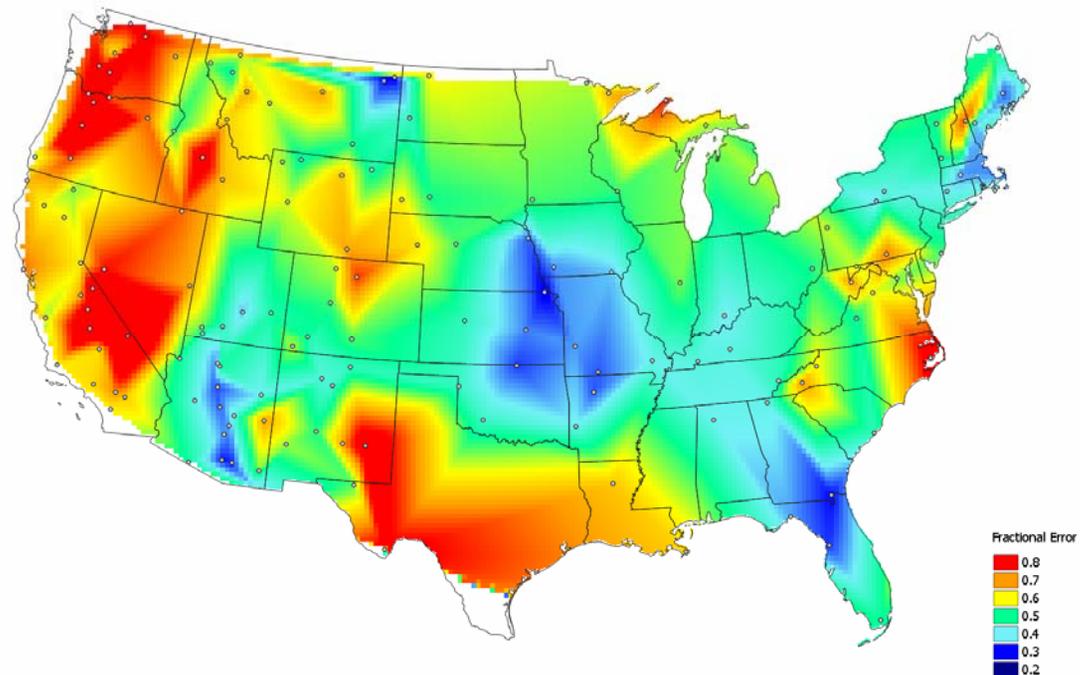
Sulfate fractional error map

- Low fractional errors ($FE < 0.4$) over most of the country
- Many sites are redundant if sulfate is the only concern



Nitrate fractional error map

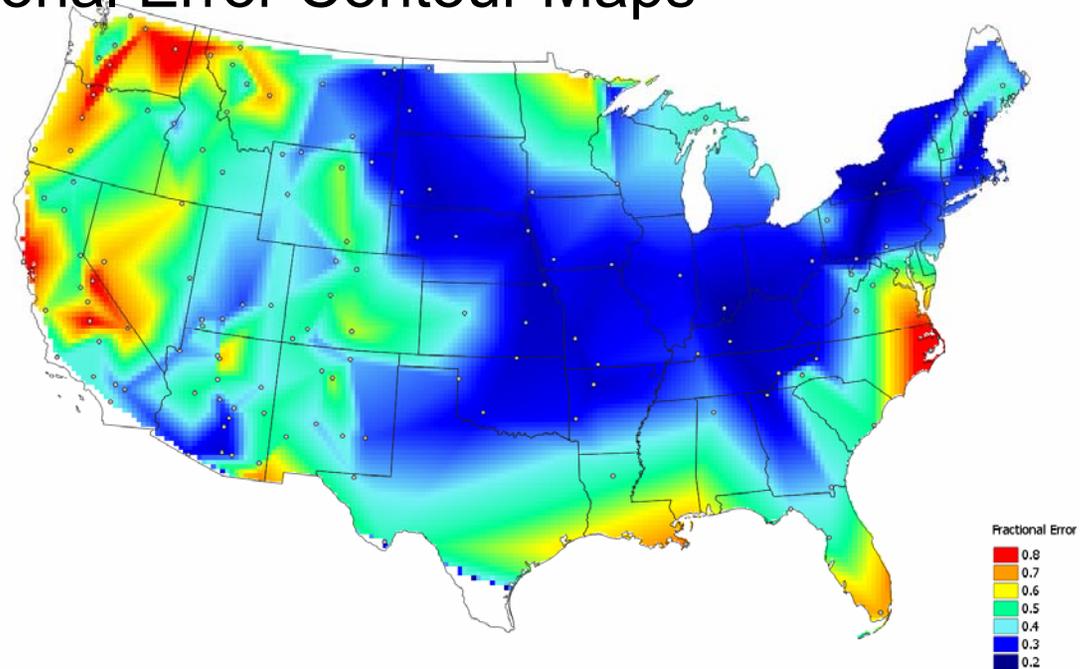
- Low fractional errors ($FE < 0.4$) in several small regions and in the center of the country
- Most regions have sites that are more unique with respect to nitrates



Component Fractional Error Contour Maps

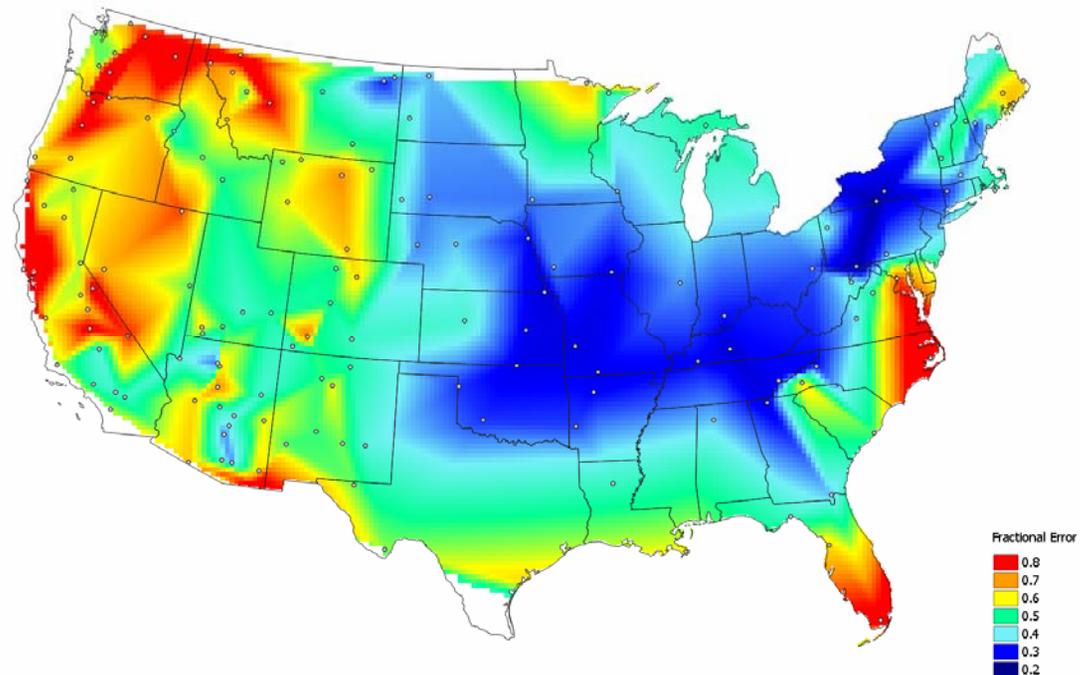
Organic fractional error map

- Low fractional errors ($FE < 0.4$) over much of the center and eastern U.S. and in southern AZ
- Some regions in the west are highly unique (smoke impact areas?), while other regions are less unique (secondary biogenic impacts?)



Elemental Carbon fractional error map

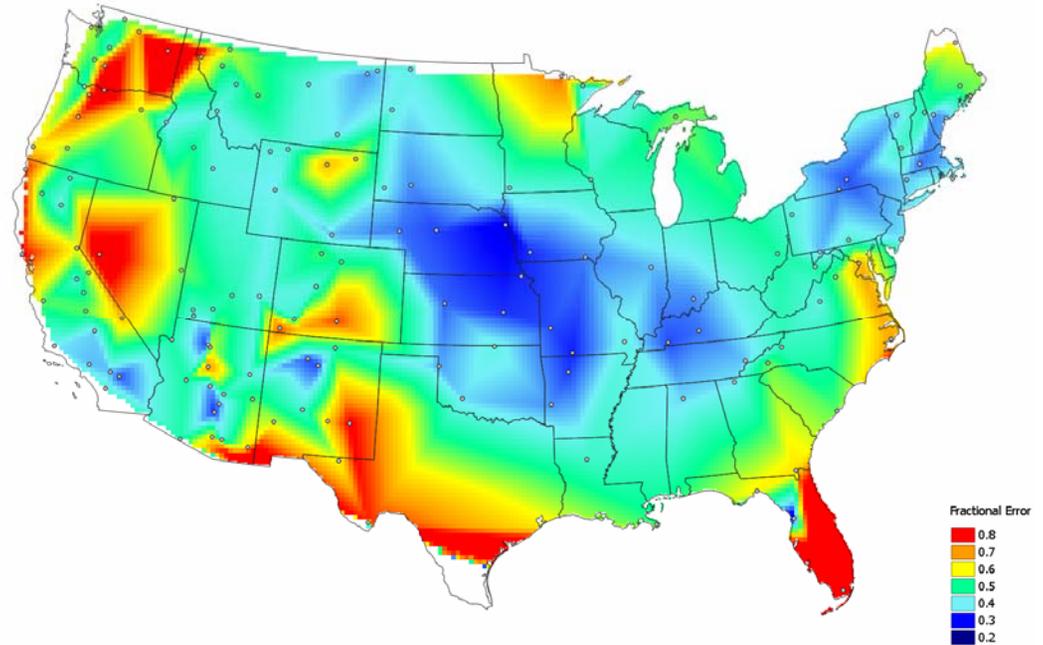
- Low fractional errors ($FE < 0.4$) over much of the center and eastern U.S.
- Compared to the organic map, the west has larger regions of uniqueness (maybe because there is no secondary elemental carbon)



Component Fractional Error Contour Maps

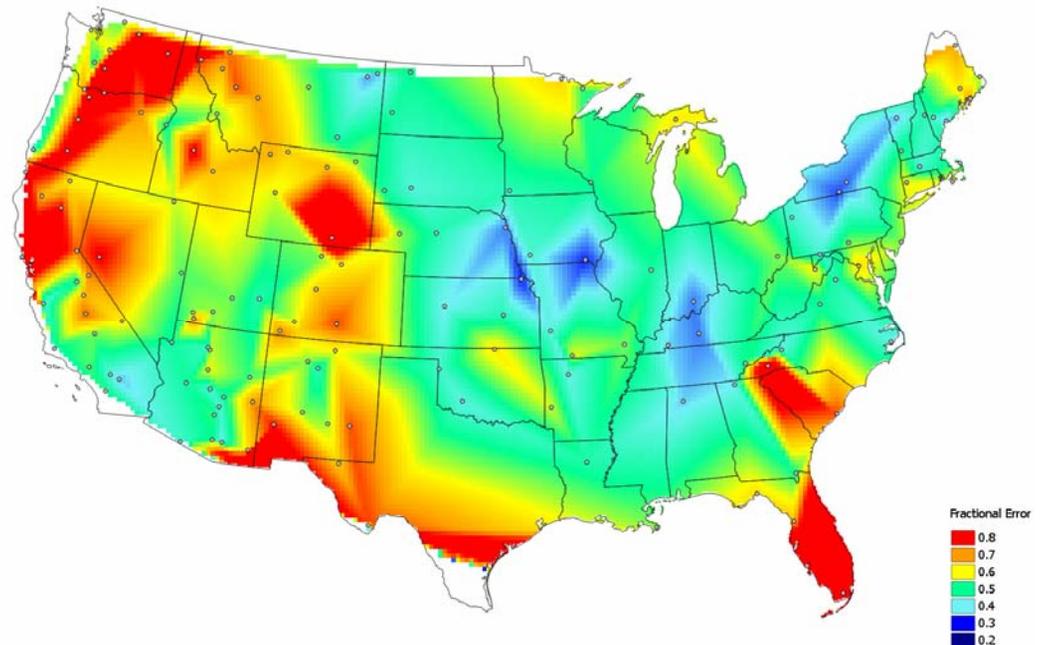
Fine Soil fractional error map

- Low fractional errors ($FE < 0.4$) over the center of the country and a few small regions



Coarse Mass fractional error map

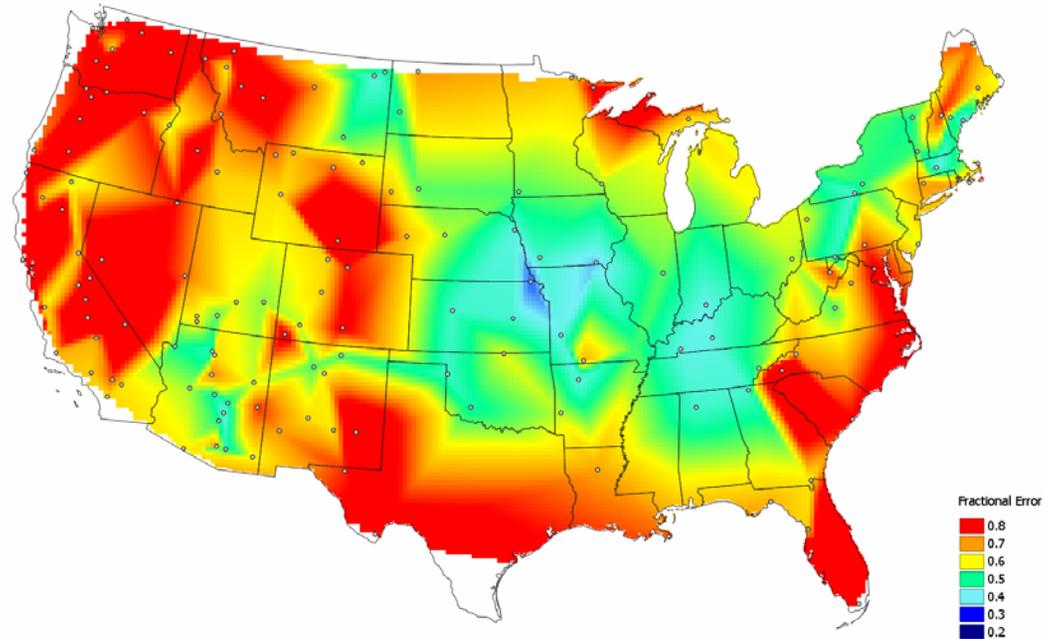
- Low fractional errors ($FE < 0.4$) in a few small regions in the center of the country and northeast
- As would be expected with coarse mass, many of the site's data are unique



Composite Parameter Fractional Error Contour Maps

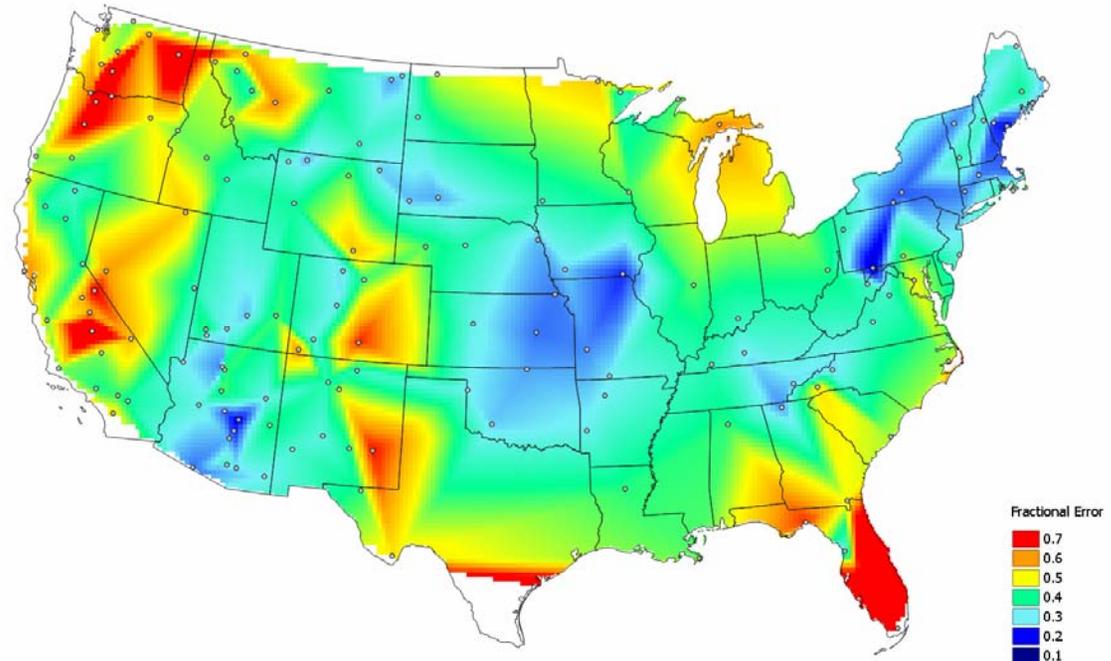
Site-maximum component fractional error map

- This map treats each component equally by displaying the components largest fractional error
- Shows the center of the country, regions in the northeast, AZ and MT as having redundant sites



Aerosol extinction fractional error map (note the different scale)

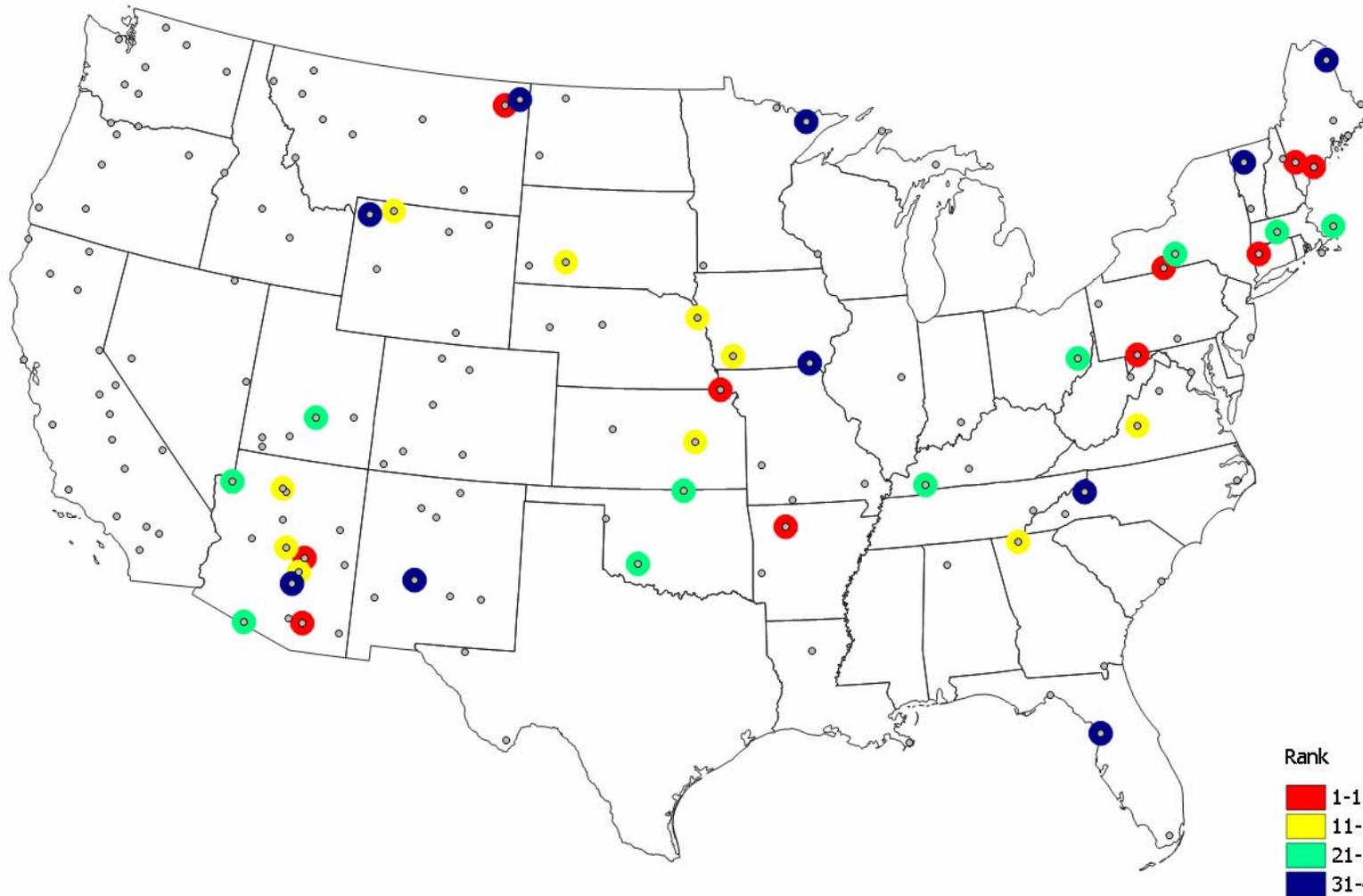
- This map weights the components by their contribution to light extinction
- Because haze is dominated in the east by sulfate, which is the most spatially uniform component, more of the eastern sites are redundant
- Also show parts of AZ & MT as having redundant sites



Approach to priority listing of redundant sites

- Select the site with the lowest fractional error
- Remove its data and recalculate fractional errors for neighboring sites
- Select the new lowest fractional error non-protected site
- Remove its data and recalculate fraction errors for neighboring sites
- Repeat for as many non-protected sites as often as desired

Example Application to Entire Network – In Practice Some Sites Would be Protected



Map shows the locations of the 40 most redundant sites selected using aerosol light extinction with fraction error recalculation after removal of data for each site selected and no protection by consideration of other factors. Also shown are the locations of all IMPROVE/Protocol sites.

Regional Haze Rule

Requirements for Monitoring

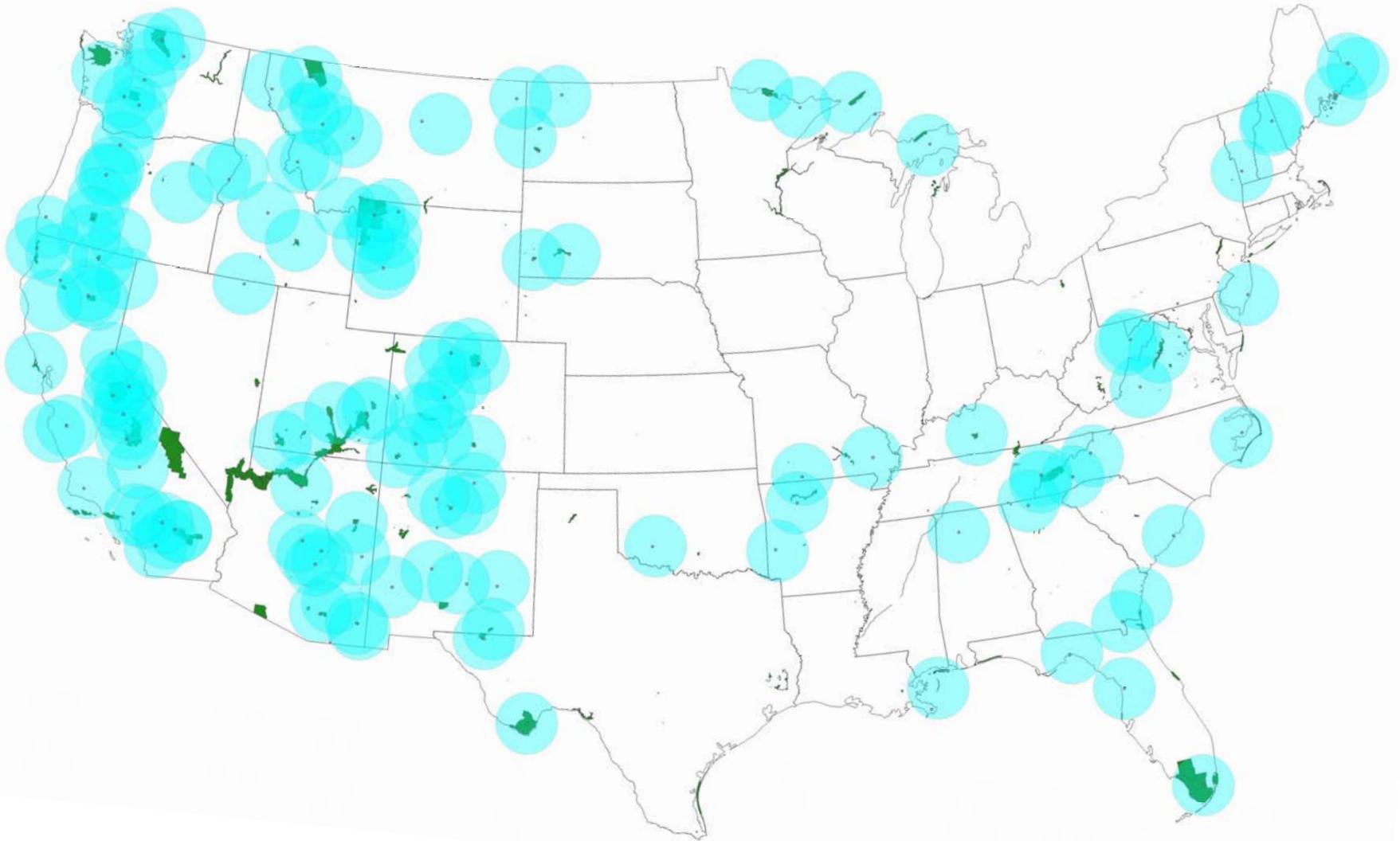
- Regional Haze Rule requires each of the 155 visibility class I areas have representative monitoring
- Original process(1998 & 1999) used two criteria and professional judgment to select the 110 IMPROVE sites
 - Sites should be within 100km of class I area
 - Site elevation should be within the class I area elevation range ± 100 ft. or 10%
 - State air agencies and FLMs asked to apply local air quality knowledge and verify that the sites represent the class I areas

Example Approach for Reducing the Numbers of IMPROVE Monitoring Sites

- Identify all class I areas that could be reassigned to another monitoring site within various distances (e.g. 100km, 200km and 300km)
- Develop alternate reconfigured class I area monitoring networks using each of these distance criteria with all class I area assigned to a monitoring site
- Document changes to the distance and elevation criteria (tables and maps) associated with each of the new configurations
- Seek comments from each state air agency and FLM concerning the adequacy of representative monitoring for their areas using the three distances criteria
- Some regions have more uniform haze conditions than other regions so the final configuration will likely be a composite of the results from the different distances

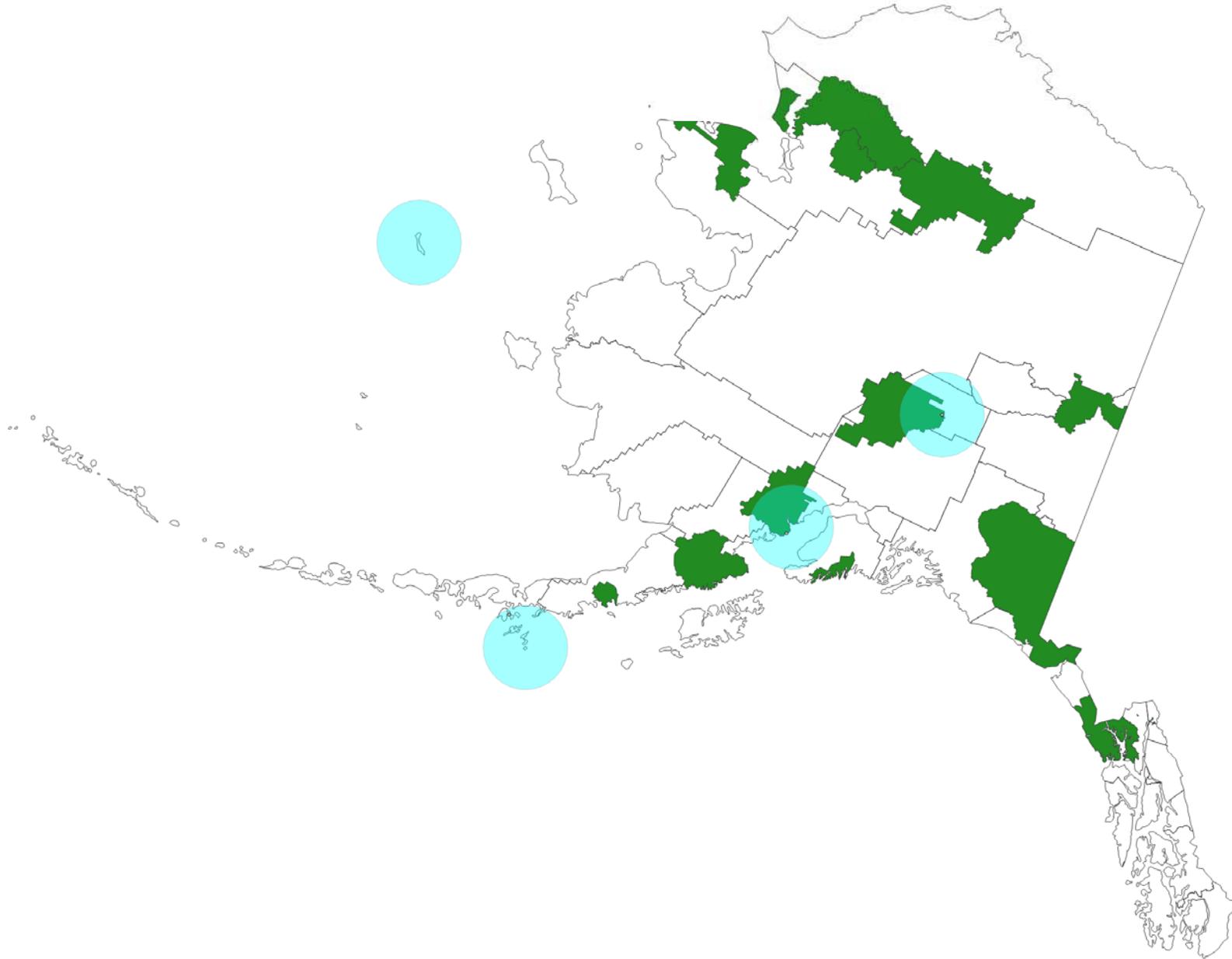
Example method for the IMPROVE 110 sites

100km Radius Circles Centered on Each Class I Area in 48 States



Example method for the IMPROVE 110 sites

100km Radius Circles Centered on Class I Areas in Alaska

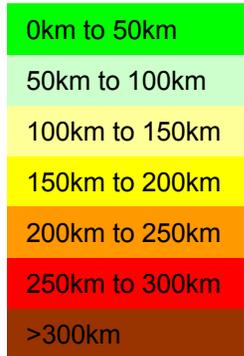


Example method for the IMPROVE 110 sites

Example use of distance from class I areas (rows) to monitoring sites (columns) to identify monitoring sites that might be decommissioned

If distance to 200km is allowed, four class I areas could be represented by one monitoring site (James River Face, Shenandoah or Dolly Sods) permitting two sites to be removed

Color key



Group A	Virgin Islands	Cape Romain	Swan quarter	Linville Gorge	James River Face	Shenan doah	Dolly Sods	Briga ntine	Lye Brook	Great Gulf	Acadia	Moose horn
Virgin Islands	0	2,204	2,215	2,589	2,583	2,608	2,711	2,532	2,876	2,960	2,930	3,006
Cape Romain	2,203	0	423	397	521	630	685	862	1,269	1,459	1,609	1,724
Swanquarter	2,205	408	17	518	387	405	506	489	911	1,088	1,218	1,332
James River Face	2,580	520	379	286	3	137	166	484	817	1,017	1,205	1,318
Shenandoah	2,608	630	394	421	137	0	108	361	681	881	1,070	1,182
Otter Creek	2,712	673	499	393	153	118	23	452	716	916	1,120	1,229
Dolly Sods	2,710	685	496	413	165	108	0	431	694	894	1,097	1,207
Brigantine	2,532	862	472	766	486	361	431	0	424	601	749	864
Lye Brook	2,875	1,269	894	1,099	818	681	694	423	0	201	415	518
Pres. Range-Dry River	2,952	1,444	1,057	1,284	1,003	866	879	586	186	15	248	340
Great Gulf	2,960	1,459	1,071	1,299	1,018	881	894	601	201	0	236	327
Acadia	2,929	1,608	1,201	1,490	1,206	1,069	1,097	749	415	236	0	115
Roosevelt Campobello	2,977	1,721	1,310	1,608	1,324	1,188	1,216	864	532	346	119	37
Moosehorn	3,005	1,723	1,315	1,602	1,319	1,181	1,206	864	518	327	115	1

Group A class I areas are east of -80 degrees longitude. Larger font used for currently representative sites.

Assess the Regulatory Consequences of Reducing the IMPROVE Network

- Regional Haze Rule requires each class I area to have representative monitoring
 - State are responsible conducting representative monitoring as documented in their RHR SIPs
 - EPA must approve each SIP, or issue a FIP
 - FLMs are responsible for protecting air resources including visibility of class I areas under the Clean Air Act
 - NGO's can challenge the adequacy of RHR SIP monitoring plans in court

Alternative Approaches to Reduce IMPROVE Network Cost

- Only perform chemical analyses on samples that are likely to be among the 20% best & worst haze periods
 - Gravimetric fine and coarse mass to identify the 25% most likely to include the best 20% haze samples, and the same for worst haze periods (i.e. gravimetric screening approach)
 - Based on historic data at 7 sites
 - Almost 90% of correct days are selected
 - Fractional error in the annual mean of the best and worst haze days is about 2%
 - Disadvantages include
 - Compositional analyses will be delayed until after the year is completed
 - Composition data unavailable for the central 50% of the time, prevents or complicate many uses of the data

Alternative Approaches to Reduce IMPROVE Network Cost

- Sample only 4 years out of every 5 year-Regional Haze Regulation trend period
 - Each year mothball a different 20% of the sites selected to maintain geographic coverage
 - Disadvantages include
 - Disruption of trends, episode, source-attribution, etc. analyses for all participating sites
 - Unlike the gravimetric-screening approach, there are no after-the-fact opportunities to fill in missing data.

Summary/Conclusions/Recommendations

- Each IMPROVE and Protocol sites serve a number of purposes and the consequences of change need to be understood prior to proposing network downsizing or other changes
- A multi-participatory, transparent process to gather information, develop/apply assessment methods, propose and approve changes needs to be conducted
- Marc Pitchford can lead this endeavor, but requires the assistance of all of the stakeholders including STAPPA, IMPROVE, RPOs states, tribes, EPA, etc.

Proposed Next Steps – Completion Dates

- Identify groups that want to be involved – May 2006
- Collect, organize and disseminate site-specific information – June 2006
- Develop methods to assess all IMPROVE and Protocol sites for their importance in meeting the primary purposes they serve – August 2006
- Assess consequence of changes – August 2006
- Propose a reduced network consistent with available funds – Fall 2006 (whenever FY07 budget is final)

Appendix

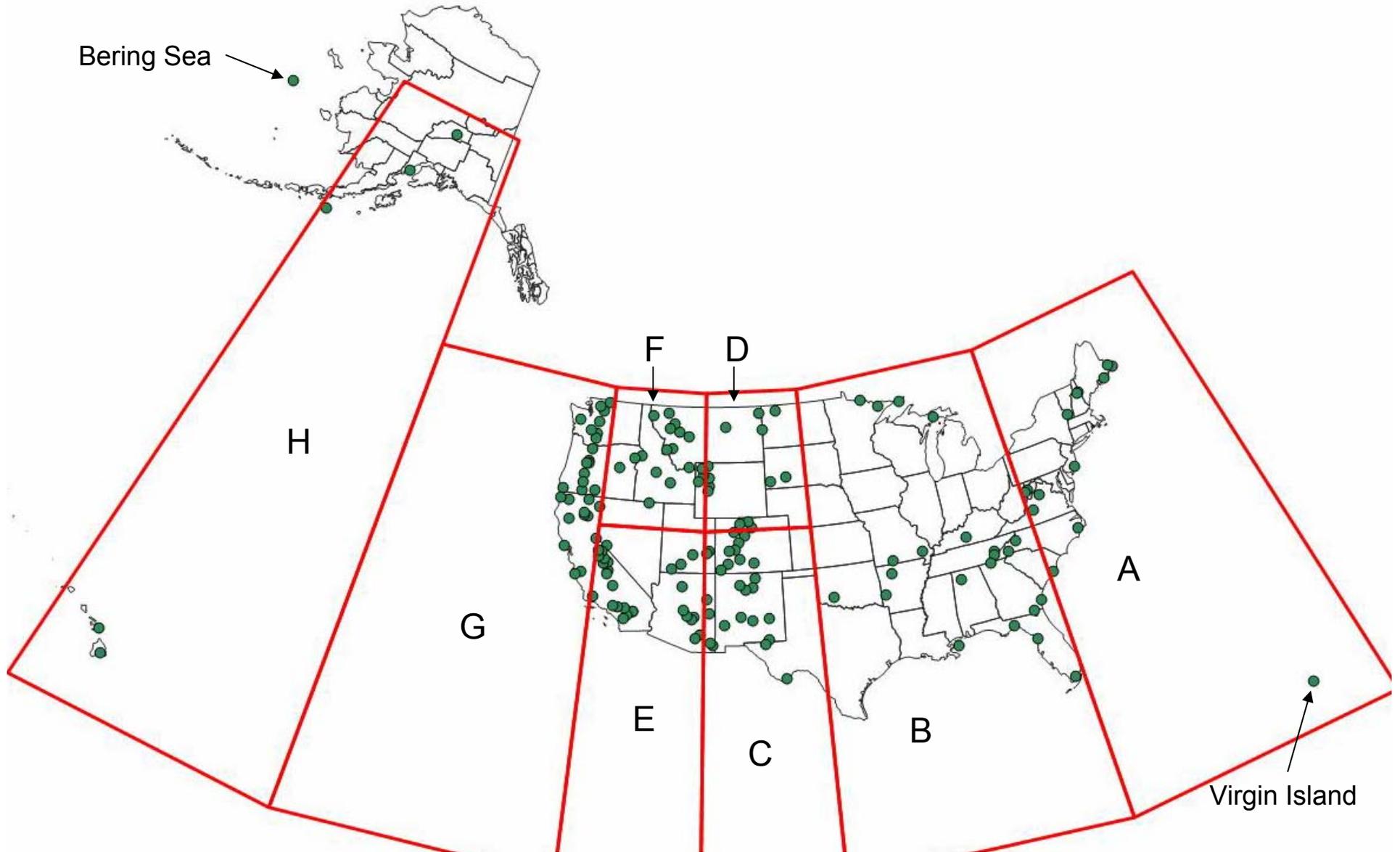
Additional Class I Areas Site Distance Tables

Groups are defined by Longitude and Latitude

Sites are initially chosen to be in areas with 5 degree buffers around the regions with the class I areas, then trimmed to remove sites where all distances exceed 300km

Group	<-----Site----->				<-----Area----->			
	min long	max long	min lat	max lat	min long	max long	min lat	max lat
A	55	85	10	55	60	80	15	50
B	75	105	10	55	80	100	15	50
C	95	115	10	45	100	110	15	40
D	95	115	35	55	100	110	40	50
E	105	125	10	45	110	120	15	40
F	105	125	35	55	110	120	40	50
G	115	145	10	55	120	140	15	50
H	135	165	10	70	140	160	15	65

Class I Area Groups A through H – Refers to Distance Tables



Group A	Virgin Islands	Cape Romain	Swan quarter	Linville Gorge	James River Face	Shenan doah	Dolly Sods	Briga ntine	Lye Brook	Great Gulf	Acadia	Moose horn
Virgin Islands	0	2,204	2,215	2,589	2,583	2,608	2,711	2,532	2,876	2,960	2,930	3,006
Cape Romain	2,203	0	423	397	521	630	685	862	1,269	1,459	1,609	1,724
Swanquarter	2,205	408	17	518	387	405	506	489	911	1,088	1,218	1,332
James River Face	2,580	520	379	286	3	137	166	484	817	1,017	1,205	1,318
Shenandoah	2,608	630	394	421	137	0	108	361	681	881	1,070	1,182
Otter Creek	2,712	673	499	393	153	118	23	452	716	916	1,120	1,229
Dolly Sods	2,710	685	496	413	165	108	0	431	694	894	1,097	1,207
Brigantine	2,532	862	472	766	486	361	431	0	424	601	749	864
Lye Brook	2,875	1,269	894	1,099	818	681	694	423	0	201	415	518
Pres. Range-Dry River	2,952	1,444	1,057	1,284	1,003	866	879	586	186	15	248	340
Great Gulf	2,960	1,459	1,071	1,299	1,018	881	894	601	201	0	236	327
Acadia	2,929	1,608	1,201	1,490	1,206	1,069	1,097	749	415	236	0	115
Roosevelt Campobello	2,977	1,721	1,310	1,608	1,324	1,188	1,216	864	532	346	119	37
Moosehorn	3,005	1,723	1,315	1,602	1,319	1,181	1,206	864	518	327	115	1

Color key

0km to 50km
50km to 100km
100km to 150km
150km to 200km
200km to 250km
250km to 300km
>300km

Group B (1)

	Ever glades	Breton	Chassah owitzka	St. Marks	Okefen okee	Cape Romain	Wichita Mountain	Caney Creek	Upper Buffalo	Hercules -Glades	Mingo
Everglades	0	940	417	625	612	847	2,025	1,642	1,666	1,706	1,569
Chassahowitzka	417	650	0	216	225	543	1,671	1,269	1,273	1,305	1,155
Breton Is	942	75	624	457	660	948	1,085	723	789	852	812
St Marks	623	509	212	8	200	525	1,471	1,063	1,062	1,093	945
Okefenokee	612	707	225	208	0	339	1,619	1,201	1,175	1,194	1,013
Wolf Island	661	799	309	306	101	239	1,673	1,252	1,213	1,224	1,029
Caney Creek	1,635	748	1,261	1,050	1,194	1,348	430	8	177	267	457
Wichita Mountain	2,015	1,089	1,661	1,455	1,608	1,767	11	413	509	558	806
Upper Buffalo	1,667	835	1,273	1,058	1,176	1,287	520	175	0	91	303
Linville Gorge	1,174	1,018	796	678	573	388	1,538	1,128	1,022	995	750
Hercules-Glades	1,710	909	1,309	1,093	1,196	1,281	573	273	100	9	248
Mingo	1,572	877	1,159	947	1,018	1,062	813	455	299	247	5

Color key

0km to 50km
50km to 100km
100km to 150km
150km to 200km
200km to 250km
250km to 300km
>300km

Group B (2)

	Sipsey	Cohutta	Shining Rock	Great Smoky Mtns.	Linville Gorge	Mammoth Cave	James River Face	Seney	Boundary Waters	Isle Royale	Voya geurs
Sipsey	0	254	433	342	525	327	795	1,331	1,550	1,458	1,628
Cohutta	261	16	173	98	267	283	547	1,268	1,556	1,424	1,647
Shining Rock	433	182	0	109	100	359	385	1,240	1,570	1,413	1,667
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	328	92	111	23	197	270	471	1,217	1,522	1,380	1,615
Great Smoky Mtns	341	113	109	0	186	259	455	1,195	1,503	1,359	1,597
Linville Gorge	526	278	97	188	10	406	288	1,205	1,556	1,386	1,656
Mammoth Cave	339	300	359	260	396	12	583	1,007	1,271	1,150	1,360
Seney	1,327	1,280	1,238	1,193	1,193	1,014	1,102	7	455	209	567
Isle Royale	1,515	1,506	1,488	1,430	1,454	1,223	1,388	303	175	91	279
Boundary Waters Canoe	1,550	1,569	1,570	1,503	1,546	1,278	1,506	459	0	257	112
Voyageurs	1,655	1,688	1,697	1,626	1,677	1,395	1,646	601	144	395	32

Color key

0km to 50km
50km to 100km
100km to 150km
150km to 200km
200km to 250km
250km to 300km
>300km

Group C 1

	Big Bend	Chiricahua	Guadalupe Mountains	Saguro - East	Gila	White Mountain	Salt Creek	Tonto	Mount Baldy	Bosque del Apache	Ike's Backbone	Sierra Ancha	Sycamore Canyon	Petrified Forest
Big Bend	1	665	320	790	647	512	474	893	793	613	979	906	1,050	891
Guadalupe Mts.	321	434	1	562	357	194	184	625	499	296	701	627	761	586
Chiricahua W	648	22	422	144	182	394	491	265	247	319	358	295	445	363
Chiricahua NM	667	0	434	129	173	396	494	244	228	315	337	273	423	343
Carlsbad Caverns	338	464	46	591	372	177	146	643	510	293	715	641	771	589
Gila	649	172	358	261	1	254	359	271	145	148	342	268	405	249
White Mountain	528	372	207	482	226	28	133	491	340	104	550	479	595	403
Salt Creek	491	502	201	617	362	109	17	625	472	232	681	611	720	523
Bosque del Apache	606	311	288	407	145	125	228	397	243	9	453	382	496	306
Mount Baldy	807	235	512	242	159	380	484	152	13	252	197	127	249	108
Petrified Forest	892	343	585	335	250	429	526	201	117	300	194	154	201	0
Bandelier	775	509	458	576	337	265	309	503	347	219	520	467	523	328
Pecos	770	556	461	629	383	273	296	561	404	254	579	526	581	387
San Pedro Parks	828	514	509	568	346	315	367	479	331	249	486	439	480	292
Mesa Verde	1,006	583	685	596	443	494	557	461	360	399	430	412	389	263

Color key

0km to 50km
50km to 100km
100km to 150km
150km to 200km
200km to 250km
250km to 300km
>300km

Group C2

	San Pedro Parks	Bandelier	Grand Canyon, Hance	Wheeler Peak	Mesa Verde	Bryce Canyon	Weminuche	Great Sand Dunes	Capitol Reef	Canyonslands	White River	Rocky Mountain	Mount Zirkel
White Mountain	295	257	628	345	477	736	496	471	727	659	635	753	786
Salt Creek	350	297	745	344	546	836	546	468	813	728	653	747	795
Bosque del Apache	247	227	531	334	407	645	438	452	643	584	595	729	749
Petrified Forest	285	328	225	424	262	356	337	481	384	376	523	687	665
Bandelier	58	0	517	115	254	567	249	226	528	434	377	503	529
Pecos	109	59	573	75	291	613	272	199	568	465	373	483	519
San Pedro Parks	11	61	467	133	193	508	193	213	467	373	338	476	492
Wheeler Peak	142	116	594	3	282	612	244	128	555	442	312	412	454
Mesa Verde	198	254	342	279	1	330	79	269	276	183	261	426	402
Weminuche	201	249	418	240	79	387	1	201	316	199	188	351	335
Great Sand Dunes	224	226	609	127	269	588	201	0	512	386	195	283	328
La Garita	216	247	512	194	171	475	93	117	395	270	132	280	286
Black Canyon of Gunnison	295	336	478	297	168	407	103	213	316	186	99	264	235
West Elk	299	333	522	279	201	453	126	182	361	231	61	226	210
Arches	380	433	366	430	187	255	191	371	154	29	246	392	327
Maroon Bells	348	378	578	309	262	499	187	195	401	272	0	166	154
Eagles Nest	411	434	653	352	339	565	263	227	464	338	77	89	101
Flat Tops	441	473	609	407	326	502	261	291	396	279	98	149	80

Color key

0km to 50km

50km to 100km

100km to 150km

150km to 200km

200km to 250km

250km to 300km

>300km

Group D1	Great Sand Dunes	White River	Rocky Mtn	Mount Zirkel	Bridger	Yellowstone	North Absoraka
Rocky Mountain	283	166	0	100	462	622	588
Mount Zirkel	330	155	102	2	371	540	515
Rawah	332	187	58	65	406	564	530
Bridger	685	491	461	373	0	184	199
Fitzpatrick	705	512	472	387	36	159	165
Washakie	772	581	527	449	109	94	90
North Absoraka	860	671	608	535	200	54	32

Group D2	Wind Cave	Badlands	Gates of the Mtn.	Theodore Roosevelt	UL Bend	Medicine Lake	Lostwood
Wind Cave	1	126	742	372	606	554	572
Badlands	126	0	839	368	679	562	546
North Absoraka	521	636	274	550	323	579	709
Theodore Roosevelt	418	427	588	65	357	137	191
UL Bend	560	626	302	348	64	274	425
Medicine Lake	553	559	588	191	346	14	140
Lostwood	566	542	720	201	478	148	7

Group E1

	Saguaro - East	Chiricahua	Tonto	Gila	Ike's Backbone	Sierra Ancha	Mount Baldy	Sycamore Canyon
Saguaro - East	9	130	160	259	248	205	235	341
Galiuro	58	107	142	210	235	180	186	325
Superstition	166	242	2	272	95	53	161	186
Sierra Ancha	184	246	28	256	94	31	136	178
Sycamore Canyon	334	411	169	400	77	139	257	17
Mazatzal	205	286	42	308	52	49	186	145
Pine Mountain	258	341	97	353	11	83	220	94
Grand Canyon	438	502	270	461	184	230	315	93
Zion NP	602	672	436	626	345	398	481	252
Bryce Canyon	620	675	451	607	367	408	467	276

Group E2

	Petrified Forest	Grand Canyon,	Zion Canyon	Bryce Canyon	Capitol Reef	Canyonlands	Mesa Verde	Weminuche
Galiuro	285	410	577	588	645	659	544	614
Superstition	202	273	438	454	520	550	463	540
Sierra Ancha	174	260	429	439	500	526	435	512
Sycamore Canyon	204	110	267	293	374	433	401	482
Mazatzal	201	234	397	417	488	526	453	532
Pine Mountain	205	186	344	369	446	495	440	520
Grand Canyon	224	1	172	184	266	337	342	419
Zion NP	379	169	14	85	191	312	403	465
Bryce Canyon	356	183	98	0	109	227	330	388
Capitol Reef	383	278	226	129	22	108	261	297

Group E3	Agua Tibia	San Gabriel	San Gorgonio	Joshua Tree	San Rafael	Dome Land	Pinnacles	Sequoia	Kaiser	Hoover	Yosemite	Bliss	Point Reyes
Agua Tibia	6	138	87	91	316	278	512	381	467	556	537	678	749
San Jacinto	44	141	55	43	328	258	511	363	447	532	519	657	745
Joshua Tree	97	173	70	19	360	259	528	363	444	524	517	651	757
San Gorgonio	80	104	1	49	292	205	463	310	394	479	466	604	695
Cucamonga	103	42	61	111	230	172	409	273	359	450	430	571	645
San Gabriel	127	9	95	145	197	163	382	259	345	438	414	557	619
San Rafael	301	174	276	326	17	186	224	210	278	372	326	467	463
Dome Land	272	157	204	245	198	5	281	105	189	279	261	401	499
Sequoia	377	255	309	349	223	106	209	1	85	179	156	297	405
Kings Canyon	406	288	336	373	258	133	218	37	57	145	130	267	395
Kaiser	468	347	399	437	292	196	197	93	7	90	67	205	342
John Muir	467	351	395	430	313	195	230	100	34	83	85	208	368
Ansel Adams	506	387	435	471	332	233	217	133	48	49	45	167	331
Yosemite	532	408	464	503	332	261	188	156	73	62	0	145	286
Hoover	565	445	494	529	381	292	238	191	105	25	52	109	304
Emigrant	582	460	512	549	385	310	228	207	121	52	54	91	277
Mokelumne	597	484	522	554	436	326	299	233	151	56	113	103	343

Group F1		Jarbidge	Bridger	Craters of the Moon	Sawtooth	Yellowstone	Three Sisters	Hells Canyon	North Absoraka
Jarbidge	0	481	232	257	505	604	361	584	
Craters of the Moon	233	313	1	135	281	691	312	363	
Grand Teton	432	111	229	341	102	912	508	160	
Teton W	492	128	280	380	56	950	539	97	
Sawtooth	257	438	136	1	363	571	176	445	
Yellowstone	504	183	281	363	2	929	512	83	
Strawberry Mountain	380	739	427	305	664	266	167	745	
Red Rock Lakes	432	245	200	263	104	826	408	184	
Eagle Cap	388	648	350	214	548	389	38	626	
Hells Canyon	395	605	319	184	494	451	46	570	
Selway-Bitterroot	456	465	269	202	317	659	244	383	
Anaconda-Pintler	482	443	280	234	284	706	291	345	
Gates of the Mountains	624	462	403	386	279	850	444	302	

Color key

0km to 50km
50km to 100km
100km to 150km
150km to 200km
200km to 250km
250km to 300km
>300km

Why isn't Eagle Cap represented by Hells Canyon, instead of grouped with Strawberry Mtn?

Group F2

	Mount Hood	Starkey	Sula	Monture	Gates of the Mountains	UL Bend	Cabinet Mountains	Glacier
Craters of the Moon	688	442	268	407	400	593	526	562
Sawtooth	559	308	201	355	387	612	424	487
Yellowstone	904	646	318	357	273	361	555	519
Strawberry Mountain	267	105	411	536	616	857	471	594
Red Rock Lakes	800	542	224	295	240	397	476	462
Eagle Cap	356	97	271	391	473	715	341	455
Hells Canyon	411	153	209	330	411	652	299	404
Selway-Bitterroot	613	360	0	155	206	446	266	295
Anaconda-Pintler	659	407	47	129	162	401	279	285
Gates of the Mountains	793	551	202	106	9	247	315	245
Scapegoat	731	497	175	33	86	306	238	177
Mission Mountains	656	434	172	61	174	387	150	124
Bob Marshall	702	484	215	72	163	350	173	96
Cabinet Mountains	569	396	292	227	338	527	29	131
Glacier	695	503	295	167	254	406	139	0

Color key

0km to 50km
50km to 100km
100km to 150km
150km to 200km
200km to 250km
250km to 300km
>300km

Group G1	San Rafael	Dome Land	Pinna cles	Sequoia	Kaiser	Yosemite	Point Reyes	Hoover	Bliss	Lassen Volcanic	Trinity	Red wood
Ventana	218	316	48	249	244	236	242	298	333	479	518	631
Pinnacles	220	285	0	209	196	188	239	250	292	452	498	618
Point Reyes	456	500	238	404	345	284	1	327	262	292	296	395
Desolation	471	402	292	299	213	145	261	129	1	214	305	443
Yolla Bolly Middle Eel	651	645	432	540	461	388	221	397	276	127	76	187
Caribou	648	593	446	490	404	335	303	319	193	34	141	271
Lassen Volcanic	659	613	451	509	424	353	292	342	214	0	108	240
Thousand Lakes	677	629	469	525	440	369	308	356	229	18	104	231
South Warner	733	648	544	551	465	404	425	371	262	145	227	325
Marble Mountain	804	780	587	675	591	519	378	514	387	175	88	73
Redwood	837	828	617	723	641	568	394	569	443	239	137	1
Lava Beds	783	721	581	619	533	466	420	443	321	132	160	229
Kalmiopsis	903	883	685	778	694	621	468	616	488	275	190	80
Mountain Lakes	864	811	655	708	622	553	473	534	410	205	182	185
Gearhart Mountain	864	787	667	689	603	539	515	509	395	225	250	287
Crater Lake	925	867	717	766	679	611	534	590	468	266	241	219
Diamond Peak	993	931	786	830	744	677	604	653	533	335	310	273

Color key

0km to 50km
50km to 100km
100km to 150km
150km to 200km
200km to 250km
250km to 300km
>300km

Group G2	Lava Beds	Kalmiopsis	Crater Lake	Three Sisters	Mount Hood	Starkey	Mount Rainier	White Pass	Snoqua Imie Pass	Olympic	North Cascades	Pasayten
Yolla Bolly Middle Eel	216	286	317	470	583	675	741	735	821	877	969	951
Caribou	137	331	278	427	534	569	699	681	769	846	915	882
Lassen Volcanic	130	305	266	419	528	578	692	676	765	837	911	882
Thousand Lakes	113	291	248	401	510	562	674	658	747	819	893	864
South Warner	117	347	236	362	458	454	622	596	684	774	825	785
Marble Mountain	143	134	177	322	434	561	588	585	671	721	819	806
Redwood	215	110	218	346	454	607	598	602	685	722	831	826
Lava Beds	14	243	147	292	399	452	564	546	634	711	780	750
Kalmiopsis	210	33	163	272	377	546	519	524	605	642	752	748
Mountain Lakes	86	162	62	217	329	432	491	479	567	633	715	693
Gearhart Mountain	102	264	115	222	320	357	485	461	550	635	694	659
Crater Lake	141	162	0	155	267	389	429	418	506	572	654	634
Diamond Peak	208	193	70	85	197	342	359	348	436	502	584	565
Three Sisters	290	253	155	0	113	298	274	264	351	419	499	483
Mount Washington	289	263	157	14	110	285	274	261	349	421	496	478
Mount Jefferson	316	286	185	33	82	273	246	233	321	394	468	451
Mount Hood	408	367	278	124	13	250	157	140	228	308	376	360
Mt Adams	497	453	369	215	103	256	79	49	137	231	284	272
Goat Rocks	536	488	408	254	141	273	55	12	98	198	246	236
Mount Rainier	562	492	429	274	165	327	0	58	91	153	233	245
Olympic	640	533	501	351	256	439	112	168	145	81	231	282
Alpine Lakes	635	580	506	352	239	331	91	89	1	133	148	155
Glacier Peak	723	671	597	442	330	384	181	178	92	146	58	85
North Cascades	759	696	630	475	362	431	205	213	124	128	35	113
Pasayten	797	752	673	520	407	431	262	256	172	204	42	67

Group H1

Hawaii Volcanoes
Haleakala

Hawaii Volcanoes	Haleakala
1	186
187	0

Group H2

Simeonof
Tuxedni
Denali
Bering Sea

Simeonof	Tuxedni	Denali
89	694	1,143
716	19	436
1,140	454	0
921	1,117	1,317

Color key

0km to 50km
50km to 100km
100km to 150km
150km to 200km
200km to 250km
250km to 300km
>300km