Summary

Ozone:

- In mid-Atlantic and southeastern US unusually (record) low number of code orange events. Few, if any, code red events. Samples are too small for reliable statistics. Bermuda high shifted eastward bringing in clean maritime air.
- Ozone prediction tended to underpredict in the early summer, and overpredict from July on.
  - Emissions, especially biogenic, mentioned as possible cause
- Sharp turn of airmass over the gulf of Maine was not captured (model resolution?)
- Overprediction is noted in the Gulf region under high humidity.
- Geographic area of elevated ozone well captured
- Some issues inherited from the representation of meteorology
- Extend forecast length would help

Summary, continued

Particulate matter:

- PM2.5 prediction bias was reduced in summer 2013 compared to 2012 in Philadelphia area.
- Issues with observational monitor data PM2.5 may affect model evaluation.
- Smoke predictions are being used.

General:

- AQ forecasters rely on NOAA's ozone and PM2.5 predictions and encourage NOAA to continue providing them.
- Tutorial about available products would be helpful
- Evaluation of experimental ozone predictions is planned for next summer to demonstrate their readiness for operational implementation.

Display of AQ predictions

Operational AQ predictions:

- http://airquality.weather.gov/ (maps)
- http://airquality.weather.gov/sectors/conusPoint.php#tabs (point values for a location)

Experimental ozone predictions:

- http://airquality.weather.gov/expr/

Developmental PM2.5 predictions and a limited archive of prediction maps:

- http://www.emc.ncep.noaa.gov/mmb/aq/