



Affordable Clean Energy and NSR “Reform”

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CIBO Annual Meeting, October 25, 2018

Affordable Clean Energy Plan

- Proposed August 21, 2018
- Replaces Clean Power Plan



Legal Background

- **Obama Administration promulgated the Clean Power Plan (CPP) in 2015**
- **Supreme Court stayed the implementation**
- **Major fight was over the EPA authority to regulate the entire energy market through requirements to the States to reduce their GHG emissions to preset caps dictated by EPA.**
- **Many challengers adopted the view that EPA could only regulate “inside the fence” under Section 111(d).**
- **The ACE proposal sticks only to “inside the fence” regulation.**

Requirements for Power Plants

- EPA determines that the Best System of Emission Reduction (BSER) is on-site “energy efficiency improvements”
- Energy efficiency Improvements include:
 - Neural network/intelligent soot blowers
 - Boiler feed pumps
 - Air heater duct leakage control
 - Variable frequency drives
 - Blade path upgrades
 - Redesign/replace economizer
 - Improve operations and maintenance practices

Selection of Improvements

- Proposed rule leaves to the States (and by extension the power plant) the specific energy improvement plan for each power unit.
- Section 111(d) requires a SIP.
- Plans due from the States in 3 years, with 2 year compliance after EPA approval.
- No requirements beyond the energy efficiency improvements.

New Source Review

- In order to ensure that the energy efficiency plans can be carried out in a timely manner, the proposed rule would nearer exempt the plans from NSR/PSD.
- The exemption mechanism is to account for changes which trigger NSR only if maximum **hourly** emissions exceed past actual maximum emissions. As opposed to using annual emissions to determine applicability.
- Four step NSR applicability process.
- Energy efficiency improvements have often been the conflict between EPA and the utilities in the past.
- Energy efficiency projects could lower the cost of coal fired power to make them used more in electricity dispatch and thus increase emissions on an annual basis.

Results and Costs

- The ~600 coal-fired power units would reduce their CO2 emissions by 30 million tons by 2025, but that is only 1.6% of the total emissions.
- EPA calculates that ACE would cost \$400 million/year less than the CPP approach to “inside the fence” rules.

Read More



- If you want to read more you can go to the Regulations website and read the comments on the proposal, some scathing, (www.regulations.gov Docket EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0355)

EPA's New Source Review and Title V Permitting Updates



Patrick Bird, US EPA Region 1
New England Section of the Air and Waste Management Association
New Source Review "Reform" Workshop
Boston, Massachusetts
October 11, 2018

NSR Improvements and Other Recent Actions

Completed Actions

- Actual-to-Projected-Actual Applicability Test Guidance Memorandum
- Project Emissions Accounting Memo
- Source Aggregation Guidance, Meadowbrook Letter, Draft Guidance on Interpreting Adjacency
- PM_{2.5} and Ozone SILs Guidance

On-Going Work

- Project Aggregation Reconsideration
- Ambient Air Guidance
- Project Emissions Accounting Rulemaking
- Rulemaking on Treatment of Biomass for Permitting



NSR Updates: Actual-to-Projected-Actual Applicability Test

Guidance Memorandum

- **Memorandum: “New Source Review Preconstruction Permitting Requirements: Enforceability and Use of the Actual-to-Projected-Actual Applicability Test in Determining Major Modification Applicability”** signed by Administrator Pruitt on December 7, 2017
 - Available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-12/documents/policy_memo.12.7.17.pdf
 - Where a source projects an insignificant emissions increase, the level of actual emissions after the project governs applicability
 - Projections may reflect the intent to actively manage post-project operations in order to prevent a significant emissions increase from occurring
 - EPA will not second guess NSR applicability analyses that comply with the procedural requirements of the regulations

Project Emissions Accounting (Project Netting) Guidance Memorandum

- **Memorandum: “Project Emissions Accounting Under the New Source Review Preconstruction Permitting Program”** was published on March 30, 2018 (83 FR 13745)
 - Available at www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2018-03-30/pdf/2018-06430.pdf
 - Communicates EPA’s interpretation that the current NSR regulations provide that emissions decreases as well as increases are to be considered at Step 1 of the NSR applicability process, i.e., determining whether a project will result in a significant emissions increase
 - Interpretation is grounded in the principle that the plain language of the CAA indicates that Congress intended to apply NSR to changes that increase actual emissions and the language in the corresponding NSR regulations is consistent with that intent
- Prior EPA guidance had indicated that the relevant provisions of the NSR regulations preclude the consideration of emissions decreases at Step 1
 - For the reasons discussed in the memo, EPA will no longer apply such interpretation

Source Aggregation

- EPA defines “*stationary source*” in the permitting programs as all of the pollutant-emitting activities that are: [40 CFR 70.2 and 52.21(b)(1) and (5)]
 - located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties *and*
 - are under common control of one person (or persons under common control), *and*
 - belong to the same major industrial grouping (2 digit SIC code)

- EPA clarified its interpretation of “common control” in an April 2018 letter to Pennsylvania DEP (the Meadowbrook Letter)
 - The Meadowbrook Letter explains EPA’s view that control means the power or authority of one entity to dictate decisions of the other that could affect the applicability of, or compliance with, relevant air pollution regulatory requirements

- EPA’s interpretation of “adjacent” has evolved through source-specific determinations
 - 2016 Rulemaking clarified “adjacent” for oil and gas operations
 - Adjacent operations are limited to those within ¼ mile with shared equipment
 - EPA posted on September 5, 2018, the “**Draft Guidance: Interpretation Adjacent for New Source Review and Title V Source Determinations in All Industries other than Oil and Gas**” and will accept public comment through October 5, 2018 at www.epa.gov/nsr/forms/interpreting-adjacent-source-determinations

Project Aggregation Reconsideration

- 2009 Rule for Project Aggregation
 - Established “substantially related” criterion for aggregating projects, and a 3-year rebuttable presumption against aggregating
 - Did not amend the CFR text (definition of “project”), considered an interpretive rule
 - Calling it a “new interpretation” of the rule text, it only applies prospectively
- Reconsideration and Stay of the 2009 Rule
 - NRDC petitioned for reconsideration and sued EPA on the 2009 Rule
 - EPA granted reconsideration and stayed the effectiveness of the 2009 Rule pending completion of the reconsideration or litigation
 - In 2010, EPA proposed reconsideration with a preference to revoke 2009 Rule
- Final Reconsideration Rule under OMB review
 - Current schedule: Fall 2018

PM_{2.5} and Ozone SILs Guidance

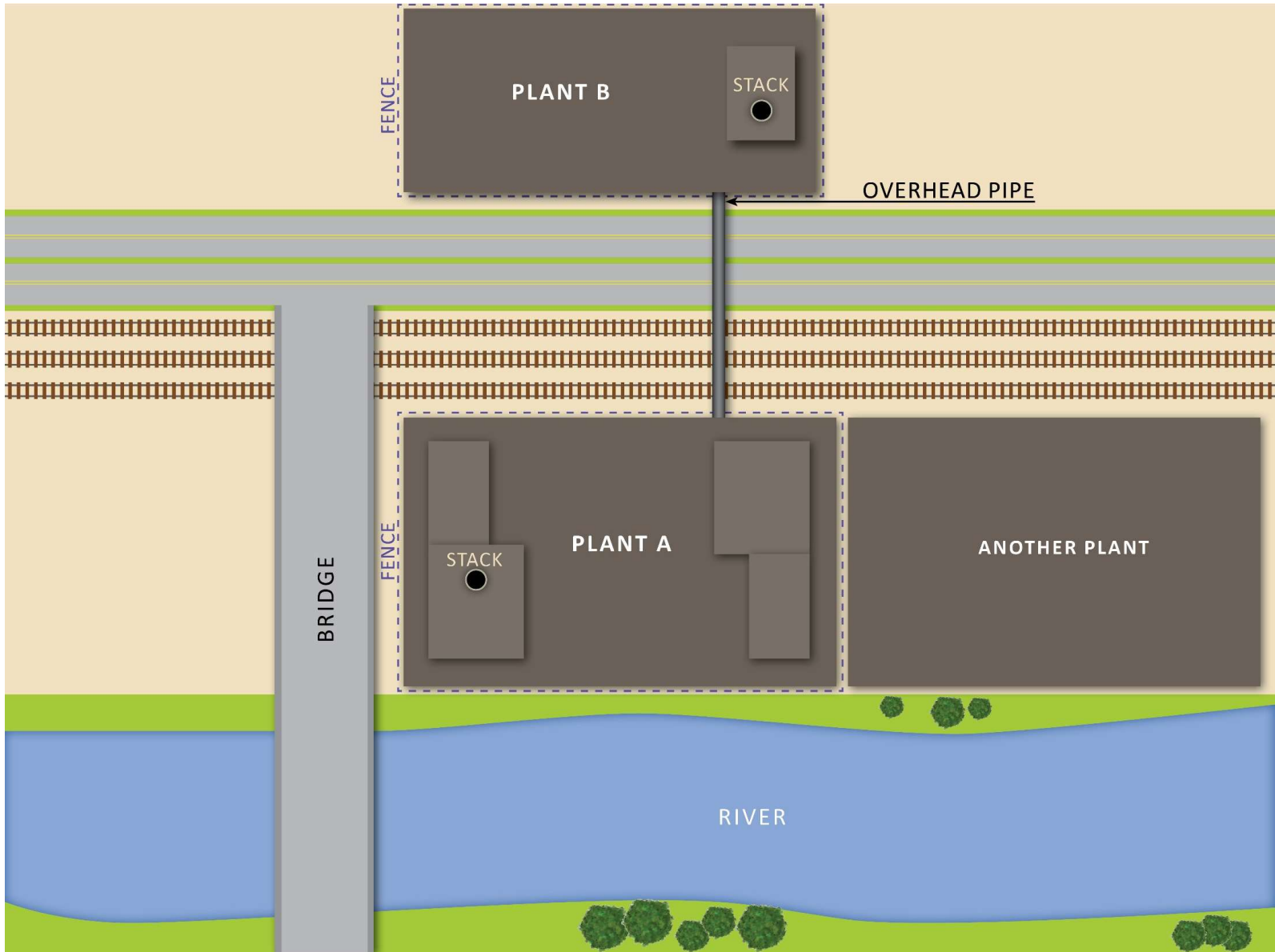
- **Guidance on Significant Impact Levels (SILs) for Ozone and Fine Particles in the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permitting Program** signed on April 17, 2018, by Peter Tsirigotis
- Includes both a revised PM_{2.5} SIL and new ozone SIL for permittees to use in streamlining the air dispersion modeling permitting process
- The guidance is comprised of a policy memorandum, a technical document and legal support document
 - All three will be referenced and included in any permit record where the recommended SILs are used by a permitting authority
 - The guidance is not a final agency action and is not binding for industry, permitting authorities, or the public
- The Sierra Club petitioned the EPA on June 18, 2018 in the US Court of Appeals for the DC circuit the April 17, 2018 guidance.
 - The Department of Justice has tentatively proposed a schedule for filing briefs for this fall.

Ambient Air Guidance

- EPA defines “*ambient air*” as “that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access” (40 CFR 50.1(e))
 - EPA’s longstanding policy for implementing ambient air for PSD purposes was stated in a 1980 Costle letter, “*the atmosphere over land that is owned or controlled by the source and to which public access is precluded by a fence or other physical barriers*”
 - Subsequent guidance provided over the years by EPA to recommend how to apply 1980 policy statement for specific situations
- We are evaluating several key terms associated with the definition including: “general public”, “access” and “building” to determine where additional flexibility may be appropriate
- EPA anticipates releasing draft guidance for comment on the internet in fall 2018

Ambient Air – Support Facilities

- Many large plants host support facilities to increase their ability to make a product. These include gas (oxygen, nitrogen, etc.) production facilities to feed a process, cogeneration facilities for steam and electricity, facilities to take the main process waste or by-products and create a separate product for sale, etc.
- These separate facilities are inside the fence line of the primary plant. Are they ambient air for which modeled concentrations must be made. Agencies have argued that the workers at the support facilities are the general public.



Project Emissions Accounting (PEA) Proposed Rule

- EPA published on March 30, 2018, the **Issuance of Guidance Memorandum, “PEA Under the New Source Review Preconstruction Permitting Program”**
- As discussed in the memo, this clarification will apply to all project categories (including existing units only, new units only, and new and existing units)
 - Memo can be found at www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2018-03-30/pdf/2018-06430.pdf
- A proposal will codify the considerations and interpretations reflected in the memorandum
 - Current schedule: Winter 2018

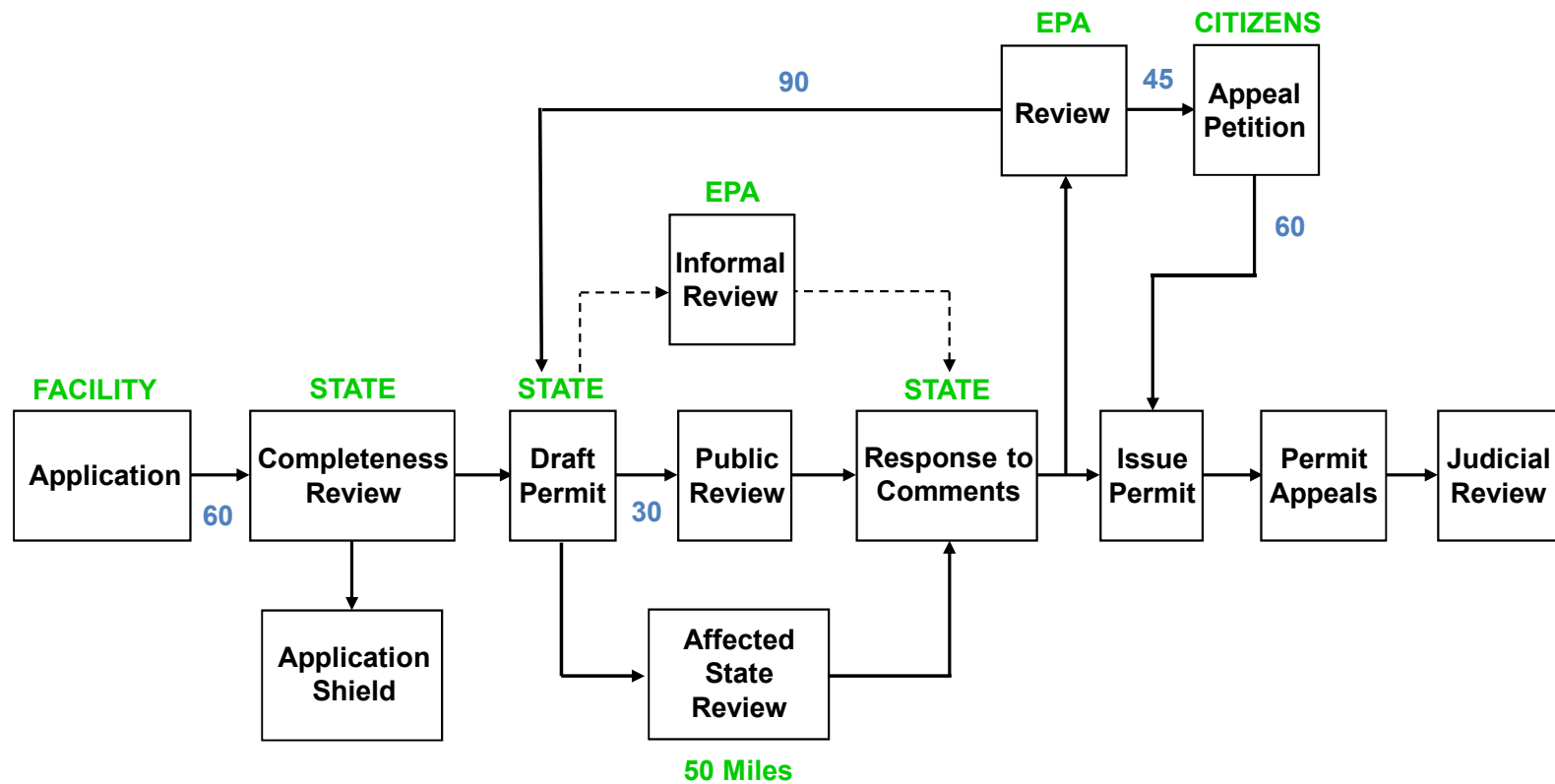
Treatment of Biogenic CO₂ Emissions in Permitting

- On April 23, 2018, the EPA Administrator issued a policy statement on the treatment of forest biomass for energy production at stationary sources
 - Recognizes the benefits of using managed forest biomass for energy production at stationary sources
 - Signals the Agency's intent to treat managed forest biomass biogenic CO₂ emissions from energy production at stationary sources as carbon neutral in future regulatory actions
 - https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/20184/documents/biomass_policy_statement_2018_04_23.pdf
- EPA considering regulatory approaches related to the treatment of biogenic CO₂ emissions from stationary sources

Title V Permitting

- Rulemakings in progress
 - **Proposed Title V Petitions Process Rulemaking** on August 15, 2016 (81 FR 57822)
- Process Improvements
 - Increased use of electronic systems
 - Central Data Exchange (CDX) for receipt of petitions
 - Beta test of permit submission system in Region 9
- Lean Kaizen Event held on March 26, 2018
 - See subsequent slide for more information

Permit Processing Flow Chart



Title V Petitions

- Title V Petitions continue to be a substantial work load
- Petitions Received FY2018 – 9
- Petitions Resolved FY2018 – 34
 - 20 Orders
 - 14 Resolved by other means (petitioners agreed to withdraw, previous responses identified)
- Pacificorp Hunter – EPA will not look back at decisions made in NSR permitting process in the context of title V
 - Provided that there was an opportunity for public comment and judicial review
 - Decision being challenged in 10th Circuit (Utah) and D.C. Circuit

NSR and Title V Lean/Kaizen Efforts and Next Steps

- As part of the Agency streamlining efforts, we are taking a look at the permitting process and timelines for EPA-issued permits under both Title V and NSR
- We are applying Lean/Kaizen concepts to the permitting process with the goal of identifying actions we could take to expedite the process and make permitting more efficient
 - These events are focused on EPA-issued permits
- Lean/Kaizen Teams are currently piloting standard visual management systems to track performance against the Agency's goal of issuing permits within 6 months of an application
 - Also developing common resources such as templates and training, and staff/resource sharing to accomplish goal

Commence Construction

- EPA policy is to insist that no site activities begin until the final permit is issued.
- Some jurisdictions allow site clearing, grading and underground work to be done once the draft permit is issued. Famous 9th Circuit case.
- Industry wants a broader policy on “commence construction”.

Application Cut-off Requirements

- Once an application is deemed “complete”, industry would like the clock to stop on newly issued requirements to be applied to the facility.
- New NAAQS, new NSPS, new MACT and new SIP requirements have often been used in the past by environmentalists to reopen ongoing permitting processes.
- These new requirements can be handled under Title V.

BACT/RACT/LEAR Clearinghouse

- An industry pet peeve is the R/B/L Clearinghouse where prior permitting decisions are supposed to be recorded.
- More pressure or more money is needed for the States to record (accurately) the decisions made during permitting.
- Even more important, but never previously tackled by EPA or the States are instances when BACT, RACT or LEAR was applied during the permit process but never worked once the facility was built.

Thank you

Questions?

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