

Permitting Policy, Program Oversight, & Other Implementation Updates

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Overview

- Permit Program Updates
- National Policy for Oversight of Permitting
- Startup, Shutdown & Malfunction
- Affordable Clean Energy Rule



Review of Completed Permit Policy Actions

Completed Guidance Documents

- Actual-to-Projected Actual Emissions Applicability Memo (12/7/2017)
- Project Emissions Accounting Under NSR Memo (83 FR 13745; 3/13/2018)
- PM_{2.5} and Ozone Significant Impact Level (SIL) Guidance (4/17/18)
- Source Determination Clarifications "Common Control" Interpretation
 - Meadowbrook 4/30/2018 memo to Pennsylvania DEP
 - Ameresco 10/16/2018 memo to Wisconsin DNR
- Source Determination Clarification (11/26/2019) Adjacent
- Ambient Air Policy (12/10/2019) Effective Measures
- Plantwide Applicability Limit (PAL) Guidance (8/4/2020)



Review of Completed Permit Policy Actions

Completed Rulemakings

- Project Aggregation Reconsideration Final Rule (83 FR 57324; 11/15/18)
- Tribal NSR Oil & Gas FIP Streamlining Amendment (85 FR 15279; 3/19/20)
- Reasonable Possibility Rule Reconsideration



Update on Ongoing Actions

Guidance Documents

Begin Actual Construction Guidance

<u>Rulemakings</u>

- Project Emissions Accounting Final Rule
- NSR Error Corrections Final Rule
- Fugitive Emissions Proposed Rule Reconsideration
- Ethanol Production Major Source Proposed Rule Reconsideration
- Treatment of Biogenic CO₂ in PSD Proposed Rule



Project Emissions Accounting Final Rule

- Proposed rule revisions (84 FR 39244, 8/9/2019) would clarify that both increases and decreases in emissions resulting from a project are to be accounted for under Step 1 of the NSR applicability process
- First discussed in a 2018 memo, which is currently in litigation, abeyance pending rule outcome
- Rule intended to eliminate any uncertainty with the rule language
- Comment period closed 10/8/2019
- Final Rule expected Fall 2020



NSR Error Corrections Final Rule

- Proposed rule (84 FR 70092, 12/20/2019) would correct NSR regulation typos and incorrect citations, and update the regulations to remove vacated elements
- Comment period closed end of January 2020
- Final Rule expected Fall 2020



2007 Ethanol Major Source Rule Reconsideration

- Final Rule raised the applicability threshold from 100 tpy to 250 tpy for major NSR and title V for certain ethanol production facilities
- EPA granted 2009 petition for reconsideration from NRDC; litigation held in abeyance
- EPA letter to NRDC issued 10/21/2019 partially denying/granting petition
- Region 7 has already approved 4 SIPs involving ethanol facilities
- Region 4 and 5 are currently taking action to approve 10 SIPs
- Currently working on a proposal to address partial grant (target proposal date is February 2021)



Treatment of Biogenic CO₂ in PSD Permitting

- Consolidated Appropriations Act (FY2017-FY2020) outlines how EPA and other agencies are to establish consistent policies regarding the use of forest biomass for energy production, including policies that reflect the carbon-neutrality of forest bioenergy
- April 2018 EPA policy statement: Forthcoming regulatory actions will treat biogenic CO₂ resulting from the combustion of biomass from managed forests at stationary sources for energy production as carbon neutral
- Draft Proposed Rule is currently at OMB for review



National Policy for Oversight of Permitting

- EPA is developing a national policy to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of our oversight of permits and permitting programs over time.
 - The policy is designed to improve management of our resources, provide strategic insight, and improve program responsiveness to changing needs.
- The policy
 - Creates a data-driven framework to inform adjustments to oversight and program priorities over time.
 - Sets expectations for regular "check-in" discussions to avoid surprises for both EPA and authorized, delegated, or approved permitting authorities.



Scope of the Policy

- The Policy will apply to EPA's oversight of EPA
 permitting as well as to EPA's oversight of permitting
 authorities delegated, authorized, or approved to
 issue permits under:
 - Clean Air Act New Source Review (NSR) and Title V
 - Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
 - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle C; and
 - Safe Drinking Water Act Underground Injection Control (UIC).



Data-driven Framework

- Starts with establishing a baseline that looks back (generally over the past year):
 - What oversight did EPA conduct?
 - How timely did EPA communicate the results of that oversight to the permitting authority?
 - What do those findings tell us about:
 - Permit quality
 - Permit timeliness, and
 - Permit program integrity?



Regular "Check-in" Discussions with Permitting Authorities

- Communication and mutual understanding of the data is crucial to ensure "no surprises" for either EPA or the permitting authority.
- The policy sets up the concept of a check-in discussion, generally annual, to discuss the data, program priorities and challenges, and whether any changes to oversight are warranted.
 - Form, timing, and frequency of that check-in is flexible to take advantage of existing processes and communication venues.
 - Both parties can agree that no meeting is necessary if the current data are mutually understood, and no issues or changes in oversight need to be discussed.



Program Specific Metrics

- Each of the programs subject to the policy is developing draft programspecific metrics for EPA oversight conducted, timeliness of EPA oversight, and oversight results in terms of permit quality, permit timeliness, and program integrity.
 - The first draft of these program-specific metrics are based largely on data available internally and under existing Information Collection Request approvals (ICRs) under the Paperwork Reduction Act.
 - As the metrics on permit quality, permit timeliness, and program integrity directly impact the permitting authorities, EPA expects to share the draft metrics and consider input on metrics currently tracked by permitting authorities or additional or alternative metrics that should be considered.
 - We anticipate that improved metrics, including those that may require new ICRs, will be developed over time.



Implementation Schedule

- EPA plans to begin implementing the policy in FY21.
- Program-specific differences may impact the ability of an individual program to fully implement the policy in that first year.
 - EPA is currently exploring program-specific phased implementation based upon factors, such as data availability and number of permitting authorities implementing the permitting program.
 - More information on draft phasing plans will be available as EPA shares program-specific metrics with permitting authorities later this summer.



Provisions Concerning Start-Up, Shutdown and Malfunction (SSM) Events in SIPs

- In 2015 EPA finalized the SSM SIP Action which included:
 - (1) a response partially granting and partially denying Sierra Club's petition for a SIP call;
 - (2) updating, restating, and consolidating SSM policy; and,
 - (3) a SIP Call applying that policy and directing several states to revise SSM-related provisions for exemptions and affirmative defenses in their SIPs.
- Litigation in the D.C. Circuit challenging that action was put in abeyance in April 2017.
- Three related actions have been taken this year:
 - EPA Region 6 announced an alternative interpretation and withdrew the SIP call for Texas with respect to affirmative defense provisions.
 - Final action published in the Federal Register on February 7, 2020; challenged by Sierra Club and others in the D.C. Circuit on April 7, 2020.
 - EPA Region 4 announced an alternative interpretation and withdrew the SIP call for North Carolina with respect to automatic and director's discretion exemptions
 - Final action published in the Federal Register on April 28, 2020; also challenged by Sierra Club and others in the D.C Circuit on June 29, 2020.
 - EPA Region 7 proposed an alternative interpretation and proposed to withdraw the SIP call for Iowa with respect to automatic exemptions.
 - Proposal published in the Federal Register on June 22, 2020 (comment period closed July 22).

Affordable Clean Energy Rule

- ACE is an emission guideline promulgated under Clean Air Act (CAA) section 111(d)
- The focus is on coal-fired electric utility steam generating units (EGUs) with nameplate capacity greater than 25 MW-net and commenced construction on or before January 8, 2014
- These emission guidelines rely on cooperative federalism to achieve emission reductions. These roles can be summarized by a three-step process:
 - EPA identifies best system of emission reductions (BSER) for coal-fired electric utility steam generating units (EGUs)
 - States develop plans to set standards of performance for designated facilities within jurisdiction
 - Standards must be consistent with emission limitation achievable by application of BSER and account for remaining useful life and other factors as appropriate
 - Affected sources comply with standards of performance (set by states) using most appropriate technologies or techniques
 - Sources do not have to apply BSER technologies to comply with standards



EPA's Current ACE Focus

- State plans due July 8, 2022
- States are actively developing plans and are talking to EPA's Regional Offices to address issues and concerns.
 - Often these questions bubble up to EPA HQ and we work on developing answers to help facilitate implementation
- Generally, EPA has chosen to focus its role on helping states develop plans rather than dictating what a federal approach might look like
 - Not intending to develop a federal plan
 - Significant state flexibility, within the bounds of the statute and the regulation
- Other focus is on addressing litigation



