

Program Updates

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Leon Ashford

Environmental Programs Specialist IV

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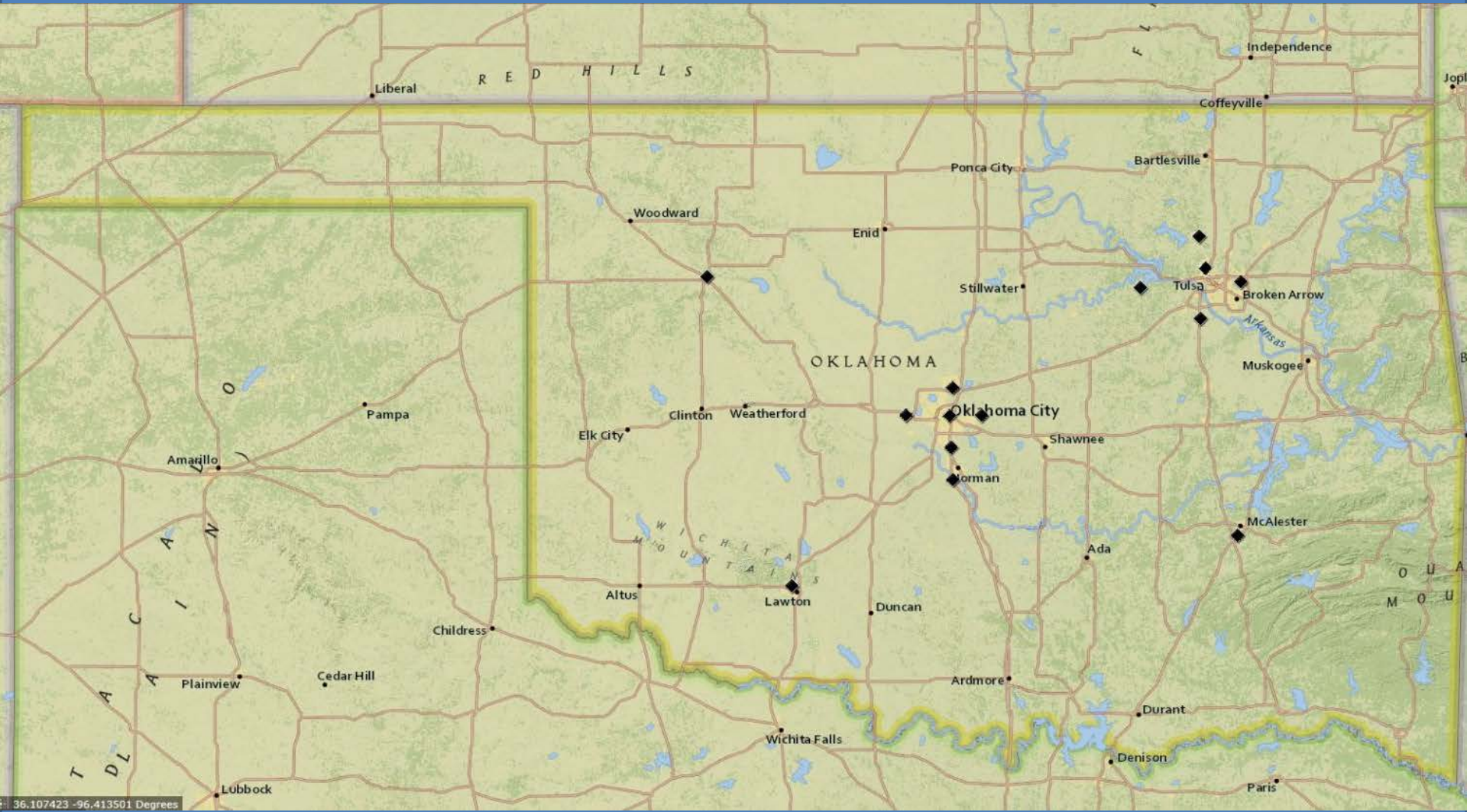
A bright blue sky with scattered white clouds. The clouds are fluffy and vary in size, some appearing as small wisps and others as larger, more distinct shapes. The overall scene is clear and bright, suggesting a sunny day.

2015 Ozone Standard Designations

2015 Ozone Standard Designations

- New ozone standard signed by EPA
October 1, 2015
- State recommendations for 2013 – 2015
due October 1, 2016
- Our recommendation - attainment/unclassifiable
for all 77 counties
- EPA will designate by October 1, 2017
based on years 2014 – 2016

2015 Ozone Standard Designations





Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality

Oklahoma Ozone

4th Highest 8 Hour Averages (ppm)

Site	2013 4th Highs	2014 4th Highs	2015 4th Highs	2013-15 Design Value	2016 4th Highs*	2014-16 Design Value*
Tulsa West (144)	0.068	0.066	0.063	0.065	0.063	0.064
Tulsa East (178)	0.068	0.063	0.065	0.065	0.063	0.063
Tulsa Central (1127)	0.072	0.065	0.068	0.068	0.062	0.065
Tulsa South (174)	0.069	0.062	0.061	0.064	0.064	0.062
Tulsa North** (137)	0.071	0.065	0.066	0.067	—	—
OKC North (1037)	0.072	0.070	0.068	0.070	0.068	0.068
OKC Central (033)	0.073	0.069	0.068	0.070	0.065	0.067
OKC Moore (049)	0.069	0.068	0.065	0.067	0.065	0.066
OKC Goldsby (1073)	0.066	0.069	0.065	0.066	0.063	0.065
OKC Choctaw (096)	0.069	0.066	0.067	0.067	0.063	0.065
OKC Yukon (101)	0.071	0.068	0.066	0.068	0.066	0.066
Lawton North (651)	0.072	0.069	0.066	0.069	0.061	0.065
McAlester (415)	0.071	0.062	0.060	0.064	0.059	0.060
Seiling (860)	0.069	0.067	0.065	0.067	0.062	0.064

* 2014-2016 Design Value calculated using preliminary (not certified) 2016 data through August 31, 2016.

** The Tulsa North site was moved in 2016.

A background image of a clear blue sky with several fluffy white clouds scattered across it. The clouds are of various sizes and shapes, some appearing as soft, rounded mounds while others are more wispy. The sky transitions from a deeper blue at the top to a lighter, cyan-like blue at the bottom.

2010 SO₂ Data Requirements Rule

2010 SO₂ Data Requirements Rule

- In 2010, EPA set a primary 1-hour SO₂ standard of 75 ppb
- Replacing a 24-hour 0.14 and annual 0.03 ppm standards established in 1971
- Due to developments after the standard was announced, **designations will be made in four rounds**

Governor's Recommendation

- In May 2011, Oklahoma recommended that Tulsa and Muskogee Counties be designated unclassifiable, and all other 75 counties designated attainment
- Monitored 1-hour exceedances in Tulsa and Muskogee Counties indicated a possibility of violating the standard
- The recommendation was based on 2000 to 2010 data with emphasis on 2008-2010 for the state's existing SO₂ regulatory monitors

Round One Designations

- **No monitors with violations** of the 2010 primary SO₂ NAAQS were identified in Oklahoma

Round Two Designations

- Consent decree ordered by the U.S. District Court on March 3, 2015. Settlement established deadlines for EPA to complete **designations in several rounds**
- Areas with newly monitored violations or large emissions sources were to be designed in **round two** by July 2, 2016
- No monitors with violations of the 2010 primary SO₂ NAAQS were identified in Oklahoma
 - March 20, 2015 letter, **EPA identified 3 power plants with emissions meeting criteria for designation by July 2016** in Muskogee, Noble, and Choctaw counties

2010 SO₂ Data Requirements Rule

Rounds Three and Four Designations and the Data Requirements Rule

- EPA's Data Requirements Rule provides three options for states to characterize and assess SO₂ air quality near sources that emit greater than 2,000 TPY:
 - (a) modeling
 - (b) monitoring
 - (c) enforceable emissions limit below 2,000 TPY
- The DRR required states to submit a list to EPA of all applicable sources by January 15, 2016, and identify the characterization approach for each source by July 1, 2016.
- DEQ identified 10 sources
- Areas to be modeled and areas without monitors will be designated by EPA in **round three by December 31, 2017**
- Areas to be monitored and any remaining undesignated areas will be designated in **round four by December 31, 2020**

2010 SO₂ Data Requirements Rule

Round Two

- Our **two sources designated attainment** under the Consent Decree:
 1. OGE Sooner
 2. Western Farmers Hugo

Round Three

- Modeling analysis must be submitted to EPA by January 13, 2017
Sources to be modeled:
 1. PSO Northeastern
 2. Continental Carbon
 3. AES Shady Point
- Enforceable emissions limits must be effective by January 13, 2017
One source is accepting a limit:
 1. Holcim

Round Four

- Monitors must be operating by January 1, 2017. Our sources to be monitored:
 1. OGE Muskogee & Georgia Pacific
 2. GRDA
 3. Oxbow Calcining

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EPA's Disapproval of Portions of SIP

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SIP Disapprovals

- January 11, 2016 -- disapproved portions of February 6, 2012 SIP submittal, specifically GHG tailoring (removed in today's proposed rulemaking)
- January 11, 2016 -- disapproved portions of January 8, 2013 SIP submittal, specifically biomass deferral (expired and removed in today's proposed rulemaking)
- August 11, 2016 -- disapproved portions of February 6, 2012 SIP submittal, specifically adoption of PM_{2.5} SILs and SMCs (removed in today's proposed rulemaking)

SIP Approvals

- September 28, 2016 -- EPA published approval of the Oklahoma PSD/NSR SIP



Ozone Transport Modeling and Rules (ERTAC/CSAPR)

Eastern Regional Technical Advisory Committee (ERTAC)

- Eastern and Midwest states developed an alternative model for electric generation

Characteristics of IPM Model

- IPM uses forecast economics, fuel availability, and electric demand
- IPM costs more than \$20,000 and requires a lot of training
- IPM model is a black box
- Proprietary model

Characteristics of ERTAC Model

- ERTAC is a free model and requires less training
- ERTAC shuts-down plants only when told to
- Modeling is plant by plant, it is unable to model a trading program like CSAPR
- Open-source model

Eastern Regional Technical Advisory Committee (ERTAC)

- DEQ supports the continued development of ERTAC for several reasons:
 - We can supply updates to the model
 - We can better predict and understand the modeling results
 - We could run the model ourselves
- Late July information request
- Continued periodic updates to ERTAC
- Thank you to all who provided updates

Cross State Air Pollution Rule Update (CSAPR-update)

- Final rule published September 7, 2016
- Addresses transport for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, and begins in the 2017 ozone season
- Oklahoma CSAPR Budget for 2016 was 22,695 allowances (tons of NO_x). CSAPR-update budget proposal was 16,215, and final was tightened to 11,641
- EPA plans a one-time conversion of CSAPR allowances to CSAPR-update allowances
- Oklahoma generators may have more than 30,000 allowances to convert, but due to the EPA conversion method, Oklahoma generators will receive a maximum of 3,668 CSAPR-update allowances (1.5 times the Oklahoma assurance level)
- If the summer of 2017 is as hot as 2011 or 2012, the Oklahoma generators may find it difficult to comply with the CSAPR-update budget, even after using banked allowances