


**AMWA Midwest Section
Environmental Conference**
Ward Burns

EPA Region 7
Air and Radiation Division

May 6, 2024

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FY 24 Grant Program Overview

- **State & Tribal Clean Air Act (CAA) 105/103:** funding for State and Tribal air and air monitoring programs
- **Radon:** funding for State and Tribal radon programs
- **Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA):** funding for programs to replace old diesel vehicles, engines, and equipment with new cleaner vehicles, engines, equipment, or technologies and fuels
- **Inflation Reduction Act (IRA):** various grant programs under IRA including air monitoring and Climate Change Pollution Reduction (CPRG)
- **Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL):** various grant programs under BIL primarily the Clean School Bus program to replace legacy buses with lower/zero emission buses

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PM2.5 NAAQS Designations

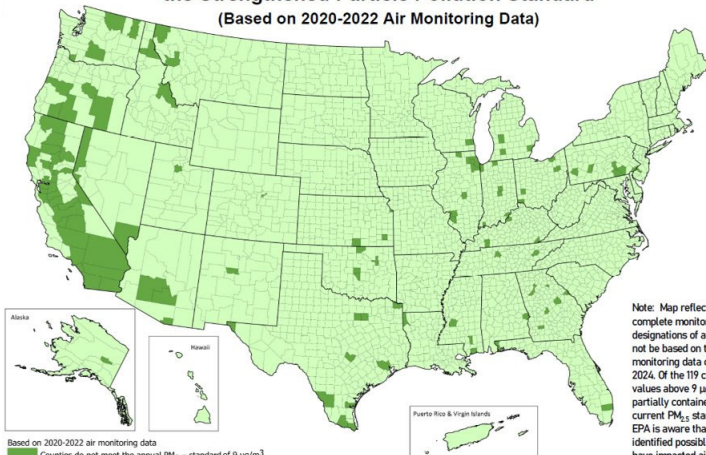
- **February 2024** –Final Rule signed – effective May 6, 2024
- Designations timeline triggered by final NAAQS promulgation
 - **Feb. 2025** – State recommendations on area designations and boundaries due within one year (likely based on 2021-2023 monitoring data)
 - **Feb. 2026** – EPA final area designations are due within two years (likely based on 2022-2024 monitoring data)
- Implementation and attainment deadlines triggered by effective date of designations (dates assume mid-2026 effective date of final designations)
 - **Feb. 2027**– Infrastructure SIP due 3 years from final NAAQS
 - **Late 2027** – Moderate area attainment SIPs due (18 months after designation)
 - **2032** – Moderate area outermost attainment date (End of 6th calendar year after designations)

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Most Counties with Monitors Already Meet the Strengthened Particle Pollution Standard (Based on 2020-2022 Air Monitoring Data)



Based on 2020-2022 air monitoring data
 Counties do not meet the annual PM_{2.5} standard of 9 ug/m³
 This information is provided for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to predict the outcome of any forthcoming designations process.

Note: Map reflects monitored counties with complete monitoring data. Future final designations of attainment/nonattainment will not be based on these data, but likely on monitoring data collected between 2022 and 2024. Of the 119 counties with 2020-2022 design values above 9 ug/m³, 59 counties are totally or partially contained in nonattainment areas for current PM_{2.5} standards. In years 2021 and 2022, EPA is aware that some states have already identified possible exceptional events that may have impacted air quality in the US and may be relevant to designations decisions.

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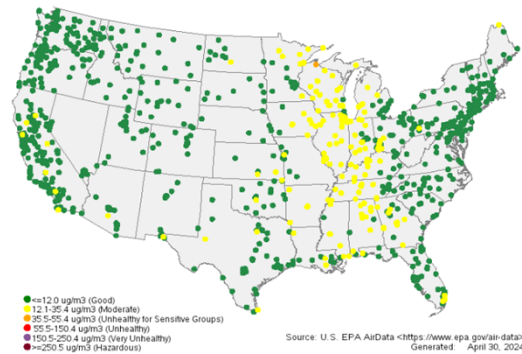


Exceptional Events Tools

Newly released tools:

- PM2.5 Wildland Fire Exceptional Events Tiering Document
- Data Visualization Tools
- Prescribed Fire Demonstration

PM2.5 AQI Values by site on 06/24/2023



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Regional Haze third Planning Period Rule Revision Early Engagement

- Accepting Comments through June 28, 2024.
- Please comment to the non-regulatory docket, [EPA-HQ-OAR-2023-0262](https://www.epa.gov/dockets/eprp-2023-0262).
- Our roll out PowerPoint is at <https://www.epa.gov/visibility/regional-haze-rule-revisions-early-engagement-public-webinar>.
- EPA is not seeking collective viewpoints across participants.

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Good Neighbor Plan (GNP) for 2015 Ozone NAAQS

- On October 1, 2015, EPA promulgated a new 8-hour ozone NAAQS of 70 parts per billion (ppb).
- 2015 ozone transport SIPs were due to EPA within 3 years. (October 1, 2018).
 - EPA has fully approved 25, fully disapproved 19, and partially approved and partially disapproved 2.
- On March 15, 2023, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued its final GNP, which secures significant reductions in ozone-forming emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOX) from power plants and industrial facilities.
- In response to judicial orders for certain states, EPA has stayed the GNP for those states. At present, the GNP requirements are in effect as to facilities in California, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

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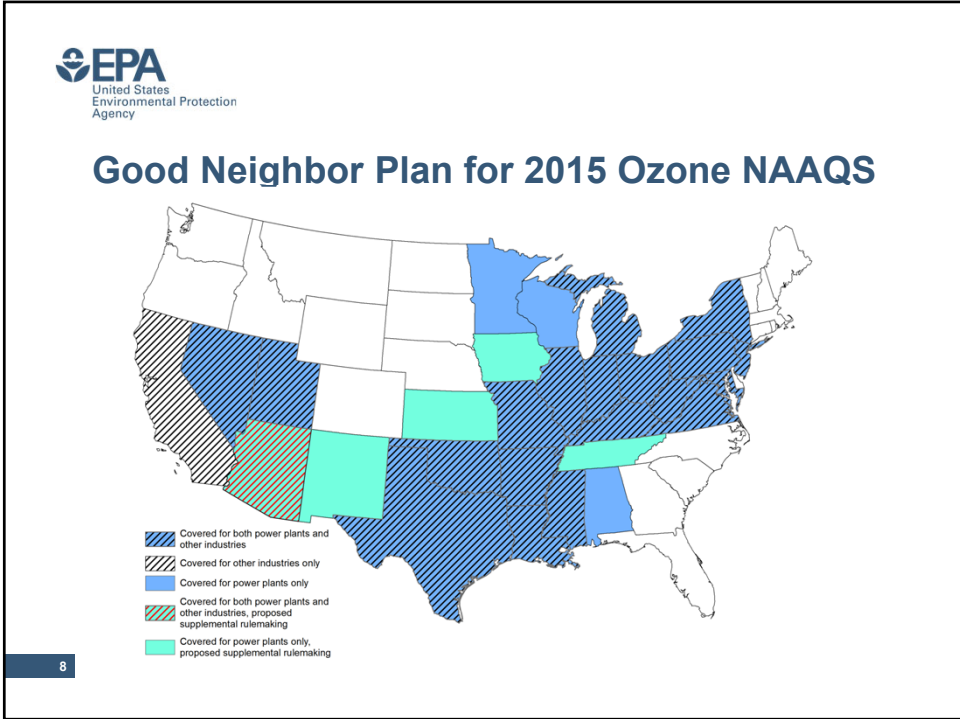


Good Neighbor Plan for 2015 Ozone NAAQS – Proposed Supplement

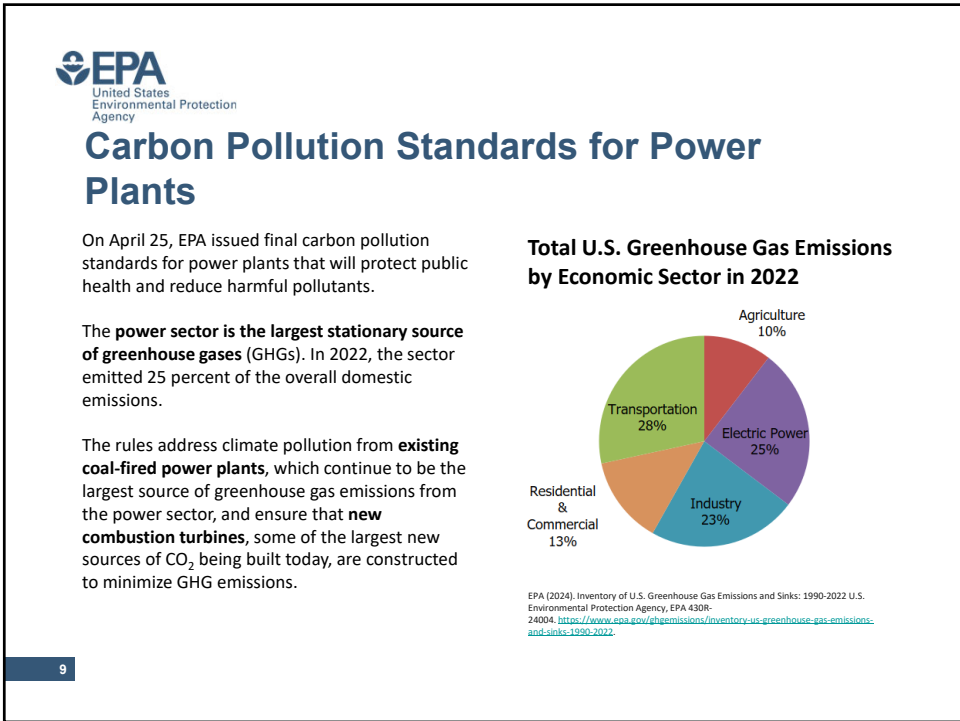
- On January 16, 2024, EPA proposed to partially approve and partially disapprove ozone transport SIP submissions from Arizona, Iowa, Kansas, New Mexico, and Tennessee.
- In addition, EPA is proposing Federal Implementation Plans (FIPs) which would include these states in the GNP. The FIPs would require fossil fuel-fired power plants in these five states to participate in a NOX emissions trading program beginning in 2025.
- Final disapproval of these SIP submissions establishes a 2-year deadline for EPA to promulgate FIPs for the affected states to address interstate transport of ozone, unless a state first submits and EPA approves a Good Neighbor SIP.
- States may choose to submit a revised state implementation plan at any time for EPA review, even after a FIP has been established for the state.

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Overview

Types of fossil fuel-fired power plants covered by this final rule

- New, modified, and reconstructed sources – Covered under 111(b)
 - New and reconstructed gas-fired combustion turbines
 - Modified coal-fired steam generating units
- Existing sources – Covered under 111(d)
 - Coal-, oil-, and gas-fired steam generating units

Technology-based standards

- Consistent with EPA’s traditional approach to establishing pollution standards under the Clean Air Act, the final limits and emission guidelines are based on proven control technology.
- Emission guidelines for the longest-running existing coal units and standards for heavily-utilized new gas units are based on carbon capture and sequestration/storage (CCS) – an available and cost-effective control technology that can be applied directly to power plants to significantly limit carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.

Reduces climate and other health-harming pollution

- The climate and health benefits of this rule significantly outweigh the compliance costs.
- Between 2024 and 2047, the regulatory impact analysis projects net climate and health benefits systemwide of \$370 billion, which is an annualized net benefit of \$20 billion.
- Expected to avoid up to 1.38 billion metric tons of CO₂ systemwide through 2047

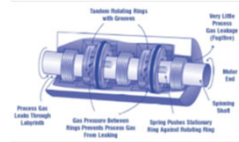


NSPS 0000b and EG 0000c Overview

- Ensure all well sites, centralized production facilities, and compression stations are routinely monitored for leaks.
- Provides industry with the time and flexibility needed to cost-effectively meet requirements.
- Regulates process controllers and pumps (pneumatic)
- Ensures all wells are monitored for leaks, with more options for using advanced leak technology.
 - Must ensure that control devices are operating properly on a continuous basis
- Sets emissions standards for dry seal compressors – previously not regulated.



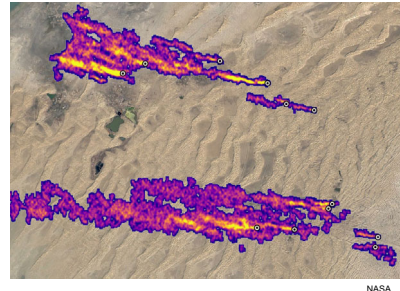
Dry Seal Compressor





NSPS OOOOb and EG OOOOc Overview, continued

- Requires owners/operators to use best management practices to minimize or eliminate venting of emissions from gas well liquids unloading.
- Creates Super-Emitter Program, which will help detect large emissions events by leveraging third-party expertise.
 - Strong EPA oversight
 - Only approved remote-sensing technologies (satellites and aerial monitoring) will be allowed



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Project Emissions Accounting Rule Reconsideration (PEAR)

- October 2020 PEA Rule (85 FR 74890) interpreted the existing EPA major NSR regulations to allow for accounting of both increases and decreases in emissions at Step 1 of the NSR applicability process (i.e., the project emissions increase).
- Proposed rule 89 FR 36870.
- Key elements
 - Definition of the term “project” in the NSR regulations.
 - Discrete change or group of changes that are “substantially related” to each other.
 - Changes are substantially related if they are dependent on each other to be economically or technically viable.
 - Consistent with the 2018 final action on project aggregation.
 - Requirement that emissions decreases accounted for at Step 1 be enforceable.
 - Citing to requirement that already applies to Step 2 emissions decreases.
 - Revisions to Reasonable Possibility (RP) recordkeeping and reporting provisions.
 - Requirements apply to projects for which the owner/operator accounts for one or more decreases at Step 1, regardless of the projected emissions increase.
 - Expanded project description criteria for pre-project records.
 - Expanded reporting requirements.
 - Clarification of certain existing requirements.

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Permitting

- Applicable Requirement Rule finished public comment period.
- SILs for PM_{2.5}
 - <https://www.epa.gov/nsr/significant-impact-levels-ozone-and-fine-particles>
- MM2A

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MATS Technology Review

- Signed April 25th, 2024.
 - <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/final-rule-national-emission-standards-hazardous-air-pollutants-0>
- Lowered PM limit.
- Tightened the emission standard for mercury for existing lignite-fired power plants.
- Revised startup requirements and strengthens emissions monitoring and compliance.

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