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Overview

- PM_{2.5} Policy updates
 - PM_{2.5} NAAQS Implementation Rule
 - PM_{2.5} Significant Impact Levels (SILs) Rule
 - Significant Monitoring Concentration (SMC) Rule
- Additional NSR Rules & Guidance updates
 - Final 2008 Ozone Implementation Rule
 - Final Tribal Minor NSR Rule Amendments
 - PSD Permit Extension Guidance
 - Interim PM_{2.5} Condensibles Guidance
 - 1-hr NO₂/SO₂ NAAQS implementation
- Future actions under consideration
 - 2015 Ozone NAAQS Review
 - Ambient Air and PSD offsets



PM_{2.5} Policy Updates



2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS Implementation Rule

- Revised NAAQS took effect on March 18, 2013
 - No new secondary visibility index standard as proposed
 - Grandfathered certain sources from requirements (2-pronged test)
- Addressed primary and precursor emissions for PSD
 - Increments now in effect (Trigger date Oct, 2011) and must be addressed
- 2013 Court decisions -subpart 4 implementation and PM_{2.5} SILs/SMC
 - Affect the way NSR/PSD analyses are carried out (esp. precursors)
 - PM_{2.5} Monitoring data now required for all PSD applications.

PM_{2.5} NAAQS Implementation Rule (Subpart 4 vs Subpart 1)

- January 4, 2013 D.C. Circuit Court Case
 - Remand to EPA to re-promulgate the 2007 SIP Rule and 2008 NSR Rule pursuant to Subpart 4
 - Court decision affects 2008 PM_{2.5} NSR Implementation Rule with regard to nonattainment NSR, not PSD
 - Probable amendments:
 - New lower PM_{2.5} major source threshold for direct and precursor emissions in Serious areas;
 - Nonattainment applicability of four precursors (i.e. NOx, SO₂, VOCs and Ammonia)



PM_{2.5} NAAQS implementation Rule (Subpart 4 vs Subpart 1) (Con't)

- Court ruled that PM_{2.5} must be treated as PM₁₀ for nonattainment implementation purposes
- We do not interpret the Court decision to directly affect PSD
- Subpart 4 provision includes an exemption opportunity
 - Applicable to control requirements for major sources of precursors
- Potential Ammonia SER development for nonattainment areas (SIL Reconsideration Rule)



PM_{2.5} Significant Impact Levels (SILs)

- January 22, 2013 Court case
 - EPA requested vacatur and remand for PM_{2.5} SILs provision in CFR 52.21(k)(2) and 51.166 (k)(2)
 - Court agreed to vacate and remand, thus did not address the EPA's legal authority to adopt SILs or whether the PM2.5 SILs represent <u>de</u> <u>minimis</u> thresholds
 - NOTE: Court did not vacate SILs at 40 CFR 51.165(b)(2)
 - EPA released PM_{2.5} Q&A's March 4, 2013 to provide guidance for interim SIL use
 - Permits should not rely on PM_{2.5} SILs alone to demonstrate "cause or contribute"
 - Additional "care" should be taken so permitting record supports conclusion of no "cause or contribute" to a violation
 - Difference between background values and NAAQS > SILs



PM_{2.5} Significant Impact Levels (SILs) (Con't)

- PM_{2.5} SILs Reconsideration Rule
 - Rule will focus on legal and technical basis for the SILs and their use in the PSD air quality analysis
 - Rule will address "air quality modeling level requirements" for SO₂, NOx and VOCs as PM_{2.5} precursors
 - Rule will likely create a new ammonia SER for Nonattainment areas.
 - Rule will also remove mandatory newspaper notice requirements and allow additional methods (media neutral) for public notice of draft permits for major NSR and title V
 - Proposal anticipated in early 2015



PM_{2.5} Significant Monitoring Concentration (SMC) "Vacatur" Rule

- January 22, 2013 DC Circuit Court decision in Sierra Club v. EPA vacated the PM_{2.5} SMC
 - Effectively stated that the CAA does not allow exemptions from preconstruction monitoring
 - Rule removed the PM_{2.5} SMC from 40 CFR 51.166 and 52.21
 - Quality assured state/local agency monitors can be used in lieu of preconstruction monitors
- Direct final "Good Cause" rule published at 78 FR 73698, December 9, 2013.