

EPA's Proposed Transport Rule



Metropolitan Washington Air Quality Committee

Technical Advisory Committee

July 13, 2010

Outline

- Need for Multipollutant Controls
- Program History
- Key Elements of the Rule
- Emission Reductions
- Areas Covered
- Comment Period





Need for Federal Multipollutant Controls



- Large portions of the eastern US designated non-attainment for 8hour ozone and fine particulate standards
- For many regions, transport of NOx and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) plays a large role in non-attainment
- Under CAA Section 110, States must include plans to address their contribution to downwind states
- EPA has role in providing states with a remedy to their Section 110 requirements

Program History

- OTC Budget Trading Program (1999-2002)
- EPA NOx SIP Call (2003-2008)
- EPA Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) (2005)
 - Replaced the NOx SIP Call
 - Was Vacated, Reconsidered, and then Remanded without Vacatur (2008)
- EPA Transport Rule (2010) (announced July 6)
 - New Rule to Replace CAIR and Respond to Court Directives





Key Elements of Transport Rule

EPA Modeling Used to
Determine Emission
Reduction Needed to
Remedy the
Requirement that
States Address
Contribution to
Downwind Areas

EPA to Implement FIPs by 2012, States have option to develop SIPs

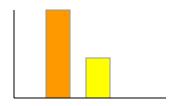
2-step regulatory approach reduces NOx and SO₂ in 2012/2014

State-level Emission Budgets Established

Intra- and Inter-state Trading Limited

Only Addresses 1997
Ozone/annual PM
NAAQS and 2006
daily PM NAAQS.
Does not Address the
2008 Ozone NAAQS
currently under
Reconsideration

Emission Benefits



Size of Reductions



Timing of Reductions



Geographic Scope and Facilities Covered

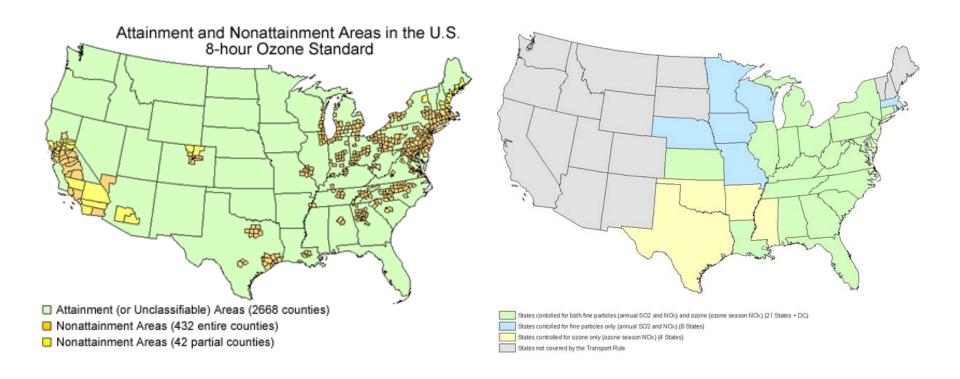
By 2014:

- -- NOx 52% below 2005 levels
- -- SO₂ 71% below 2005 levels

31 States and the District of Columbia

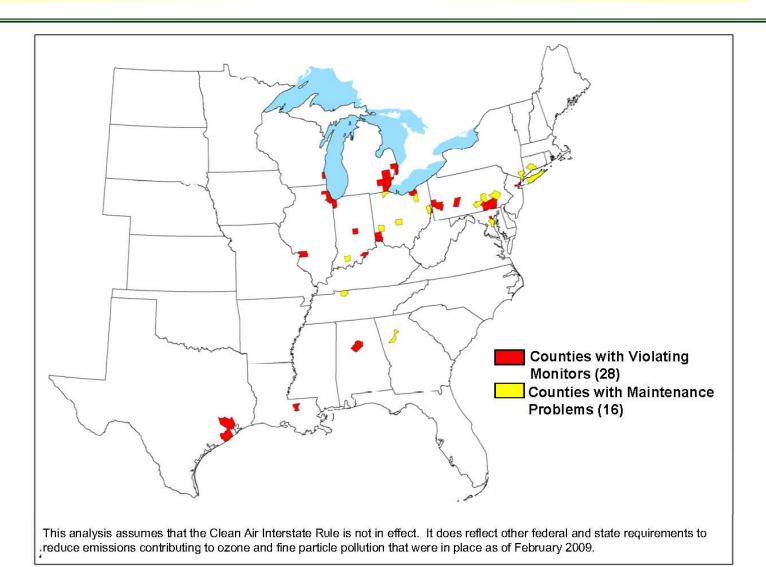
Only Covers Electric Power Plants

States Covered by the Transport Rule

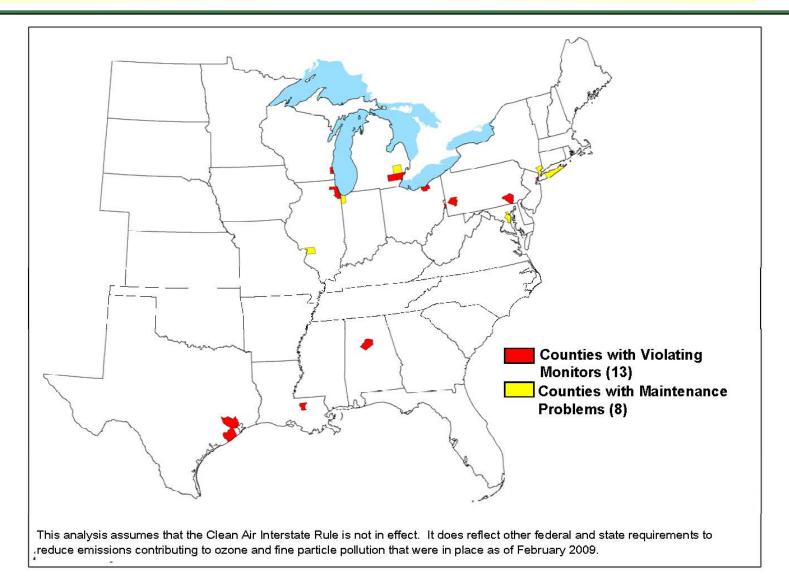


Source: U.S. EPA

Counties with Monitors Projected to Have Ozone and/or PM2.5 Air Quality Problems in 2014 Without the Proposed Transport Rule



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Will the Transport Rule Help the Region Meet Existing NAAQS?

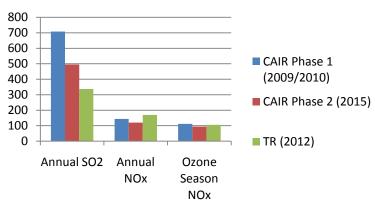
- The District is the only jurisdiction in the region which is expected to have problems maintaining the 2006 PM_{2.5} (35 ug/m3) standard in 2014 without the Transport rule
- The District is not projected to have problems maintaining the 1997 ozone and PM_{2.5} standards
- Other than the District, none of the other jurisdictions in the region are projected to have problems maintaining either the 1997 ozone or 1997/2006 PM_{2.5} standards in 2014 without the Transport rule.

New Transport Rule Actions will Be Required

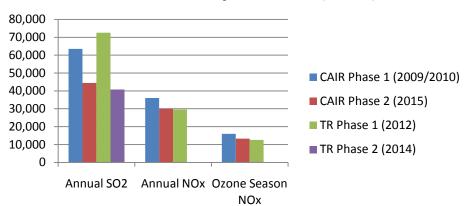
- Proposed Transport Rule Was Not Developed to Address New Lower Ozone or PM NAAQS
 - More stringent Ozone and PM NAAQS are expected
 - O3 in Aug 2010
 - PM in Oct 2011
 - Additional Reductions will be Required
 - Subsequent EPA Rulemakings are Planned

What is the Impact on State Emission Budgets?*

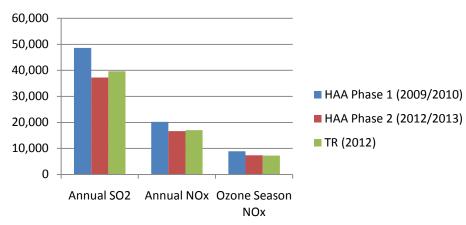
Washington DC SO₂ and NO_x Budgets CAIR vs Transport Rule (tons)



Virginia SO₂ and NO_x Budgets CAIR vs Transport Rule (tons)



Maryland SO₂ and NO_x Budgets CAIR vs Transport Rule (tons)



MWAQC Comments

- Public Comment Period for 60

 Days after published in Federal
 Register
- 3 Public Hearings Planned Potential MWAQC Comment Letter in September

For more information

Transport Rule:

http://epa.gov/airquality/transport/actions.html

Clean Air Interstate Rule:

http://www.epa.gov/cair/

NOx SIP Call:

http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/progsregs/nox/sip.html

OTC NOx Budget Program:

http://www.epa.gov/airmarkt/progsregs/nox/otc.html