

**WEST VIRGINIA  
SECRETARY OF STATE**  
Betty Ireland  
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION**  
Form #1

Do Not Mark In This Box

FILED

2007 JUN -6 PM 4:21

OFFICE WEST VIRGINIA  
SECRETARY OF STATE

**NOTICE OF A PUBLIC HEARING ON A PROPOSED RULE**

AGENCY: WV Department of Environmental Protection - Division of Air Quality TITLE NUMBER: 45

RULE TYPE: Legislative CITE AUTHORITY: WV Code §22-5-4

AMENDMENT TO AN EXISTING RULE: YES  NO

IF YES, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE BEING AMENDED: 40

TITLE OF RULE BEING AMENDED: Control of Ozone Season Nitrogen Oxide Emissions to Mitigate Interstate Transport of Ozone and Nitrogen Oxides

IF NO, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE BEING PROPOSED: \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE OF RULE BEING PROPOSED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF PUBLIC HEARING: July 9, 2007 TIME: 6:00 p.m.

LOCATION OF PUBLIC HEARING: West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection  
Dolly Sods Conference Room  
601 57th Street, SE  
Charleston, WV 25304

COMMENTS LIMITED TO: ORAL  WRITTEN  BOTH

DATE WRITTEN COMMENT PERIOD ENDS: July 9, 2007 TIME: 6:00 p.m.

WRITTEN COMMENTS MAY BE MAILED TO:

The Department requests that persons wishing to make comments at the hearing make an effort to submit written comments in order to facilitate the review of these comments.

Public Information Office  
Department of Environmental Protection  
601 57th Street, SE  
Charleston, WV 25304

The issues to be heard shall be limited to the proposed rule.

ATTACH A **BRIEF** SUMMARY OF YOUR PROPOSAL

  
Authorized Signature

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY**

**BRIEFING DOCUMENT**

**Rule Title:** 45CSR40 - "Control of Ozone Season Nitrogen Oxides Emissions"

**A. AUTHORITY:** W.Va. Code §22-5-4

**B. SUMMARY OF RULE:**

This rule establishes the general provisions and the designated representative, permitting, allowance, monitoring, and opt-in provisions for the state CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program pursuant to the federal Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) under Section 110 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), 40 CFR Part 96, Subparts AAAA through IIII, and 40 CFR §51.123 for state implementation plans as a means of mitigating interstate transport of ozone and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>).

This rule partially fulfills the State's obligations in response to the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) final rule, *Rule to Reduce Interstate Transport of Fine Particulate Matter and Ozone (Clean Air Interstate Rule); Revisions to Acid Rain Program; Revisions to the NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call* (12 May 2005, at FR 25162). The federal rule requires that large emitters of NO<sub>x</sub> reduce ozone season emissions through the constraint of set budgets. U.S. EPA is specifying that ozone season NO<sub>x</sub> emission reductions be implemented in two phases. The first phase of ozone season NO<sub>x</sub> reductions starts in 2009; the second phase starts in 2015, and continues thereafter. The NO<sub>x</sub> emission reduction requirements are based on controls that are known to be highly cost effective for electric generating units and large industrial boilers. Flexibility is built in through market-based "cap and trade" provisions which allow sources to buy or sell NO<sub>x</sub> emission allowances from or to other program participants. Reducing upwind ozone season NO<sub>x</sub> emissions will assist downwind 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas in achieving the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Because CAIR subsumes the ozone season NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call trading program, existing NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call rules 45CSR1 and 45CSR26 and their ozone season NO<sub>x</sub> reduction provisions must be "sunsetting" by January 1, 2009. Therefore, 45CSR40 contains a repeal clause which effectively "sunsets" these rules, meeting the approvability requirement for implementing CAIR.

45CSR40 applies to large fossil fuel-fired electric generating units that have greater than 25 MW<sub>e</sub> generating capacity and large fossil fuel-fired industrial boilers with a heat input greater than 250 mmBtu/hr. This rule also applies to affected cement kilns and internal

combustion engines, by retaining the NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call ozone season NO<sub>x</sub> emission reduction requirements for these sources from 45CSR1. These existing requirements do not provide for inclusion in any cap and trade program for cement kilns and internal combustion engines. The CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Annual Trading Program requirements are set forth in 45CSR39.

**C. STATEMENT OF CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH REQUIRE RULE:**

U.S. EPA continued their CAIR rulemaking in final rule signed March 15, 2006. In this final rule, U.S. EPA revises CAIR federal counterpart 40 CFR Part 96, which directly affects language in 45CSR40. U.S. EPA is requiring affected states to revise their CAIR rules include these revisions to the CAIR model rules in order to receive full approval of CAIR. Proposed deletion of program opt-in provisions will enable West Virginia to presume that CAIR equals reasonably available control technology for electric generating units under the U.S. EPA's PM<sub>2.5</sub> implementation rule. WVDAQ will submit to U.S. EPA a final CAIR SIP revision in Summer 2008.

**D. FEDERAL COUNTERPART REGULATIONS - INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE/DETERMINATION OF STRINGENCY:**

A federal counterpart to this proposed rule exists. To the extent practicable, the proposed rule emulates the model rule contained in the final CAIR rule. Because the proposed rule follows the presumptive federal rules for the source categories to which it applies, the Secretary has determined that the proposed rule is no more or less stringent than the applicable federal counterpart regulations.

**E. CONSTITUTIONAL TAKINGS DETERMINATION:**

In accordance with W.Va. Code §§22-1A-1 and 3(c), the Secretary has determined that this rule will not result in taking of private property within the meaning of the Constitutions of West Virginia and the United States of America.

**F. CONSULTATION WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ADVISORY COUNCIL:**

At its May 21, 2007, and May 30, 2007 meetings, the Environmental Protection Advisory Council reviewed and discussed this rule. (See attached minutes for Council's discussion).

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

**ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES**

Monday – May 21, 2007

1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

601 57<sup>th</sup> Street, SE, Charleston, WV

West Virginia Room – 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor

**ATTENDEES:**

**Advisory Council Members:**

Rick Roberts  
Karen Price  
Bill Raney  
Lisa Dooley  
Larry Harris  
Jackie Hallinan

**DEP:**

Randy Huffman, Deputy Cabinet Secretary/Director –Division of Mining & Reclamation  
Karen G. Watson, Assistant General Counsel  
Ken Ellison, Director - Division of Land Restoration  
Lisa McClung, Director – Division of Water and Waste Management  
John Benedict, Director – Division of Air Quality  
Lewis Halstead, DMR  
Ken Politan, DMR  
Charlie Sturey, DMR  
Jessica Greathouse, Chief Communication Officer – WVDEP – Public Information Office  
James Martin, Chief, Office of Oil & Gas  
Carroll Cather, DWWM  
Pam Nixon, Advocate  
David L. Vande Linde, Blasting  
Jim Mason, DAQ  
Mike Zeto, DWWM – EE  
Matt Sweeney, DWWM

**VISITORS:**

Ann Bradley, Spilman Thomas & Battle  
Charlie Burd, IOGA  
Don Garvin, WVEC  
Dave Yaussy, Robinson & McElwee

Randy Huffman, Deputy Cabinet Secretary - West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection called the meeting to order at 1:00 p.m.

Karen Price stated that the Council did not have enough time to review the rules, therefore was requesting to have another meeting to discuss further and the remaining of the Council agreed. The Council will meet May 30, 2007 at 10:00 a.m. – WVDEP – 601 57<sup>th</sup> Street, SE – Charleston, WV 25304 – West Virginia Room (3001).

Deputy Cabinet Secretary Huffman apologized for the short time period regarding the rules getting out to Council. Randy Huffman then introduced Karen Watson, Assistant General Counsel to discuss with the Council the DEP bills that had passed in the 2007 Regular Legislative Session:

- SB 337 – Establishing New Greenhouse Gas Inventory Program  
Approved by Governor – April 4, 2007
- SB 425 – Relating to Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund  
Approved by Governor – April 4, 2007
- SB 465 – Establishing Dam Safety Rehabilitation Revolving Fund  
Approved by Governor – March 27, 2007
- SB 490 – Relating to Underground Storage Tank Insurance Fund  
Approved by Governor – April 3, 2007
- SB 524 – Requiring Proof of Lawful Disposal of Solid Waste  
Approved by Governor – March 28, 2007
- SB 588 – Removing Tax Expiration Date on Manufacturing or Production of Synthetic Fuel From Coal  
Approved by Governor – April 4, 2007

Karen Watson then gave a brief summary of each proposed rule for the 2008 legislative session:

### Air Quality

#### **45CSR6 – Control of Air Pollution from Combustion of Refuse**

#### **SUMMARY**

Proposed Rule 6 is now a basic open burning/ incinerator rule. Revised scope includes ‘statutory air pollution,’ addition of new language for posted operating instructions and open burning or incineration of animal or poultry carcasses during a declared state of emergency. Except for temporary Air Curtain Incinerators for land clearing debris (DOH jobs) and incineration of animal or poultry remains, most Air Curtain Incinerators will now be exempted under Rule 6 and placed under Rule 18.

#### **COMMENT**

Mr. Harris: Why does it allow low-level radioactive waste?

*DEP Response: To allow crematories to dispose of bodies with chemo drugs. Does not allow high-level radioactive compounds related to research.*

Council wanted to know if the agency would accept comments in writing after the meeting (e-mail in comments)

*DEP Response: Yes*

## **45CSR8 – Ambient Air Quality Standards**

### **SUMMARY**

NAAQS rules 45CSR8, 45CSR9 & 45CSR12 have been combined for the 2008 legislative session. Rule 8 is now the complete NAAQS incorporation by reference rule, and 45CSR9 & 45CSR12 will be repealed and replaced. Revisions to SO<sub>2</sub> & PM NAAQS include correction of SO<sub>2</sub> annual primary standard from 0.003 to 0.030 ppm, addition of annual and 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> standards, and addition of measurement methods for PM<sub>2.5</sub>. Revisions to CO & Ozone NAAQS include revocation of one-hour ozone standard except for Berkeley & Jefferson counties, identification of one-hour ozone maintenance areas, and addition of 8-hour primary and secondary ozone standards. Revisions to NO<sub>2</sub> and Lead NAAQS include addition of primary and secondary standards for lead, and addition of measurement methods for lead. Revisions also include general language updates, improved citing and consistency.

### **COMMENT**

Mr. Harris: Are we sure we are protecting the public's health? We should not be lowering standards so that our energy being transmitted to other states doesn't pollute our air. Are we aware of EPA's Science Advisory Panel?

*DEP Response: CAIR aims to lower emissions at power plants. Utility controls are helping us meet targets earlier. EPA's regional approach has generally been successful and we are seeing tremendous benefits. The agency is aware of the EPA's panel, and EPA is considering more stringent regulations but has not done so yet.*

## **45CSR16 – Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources**

### **SUMMARY**

Revisions to rule incorporate annual incorporation by reference updates and exclusions.

### **COMMENT**

*No questions.*

## **45CSR18 – Control of Air Pollution from Combustion of Solid Waste**

### **SUMMARY**

CISWI Rule 18 combines and incorporates by reference all current federal Section 111/129 combustion regulation into one rule. Old Rule 24 will be repealed and replaced. New exemption section is consistent with revised Rules 6, 25 and 34. Revisions also include revised scope, extensive federal counterpart language updates, improved citing and consistency.

### **COMMENT**

*No questions.*

## **45CSR25 – Control of Air Pollution from Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities**

### **SUMMARY**

Revisions to the proposed rule include general annual incorporation by reference and revisions required to maintain consistency with the DWWM's rule 33CSR20 and federal counterpart regulation. Addition of direct incorporation by reference of new provisions published in the Federal Register. Language for pathological waste incinerators is revised for clarity.

### **COMMENT**

No questions.

## **45CSR34 – Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants**

### **SUMMARY**

Rule 34 now combines all NESHAP regulations previously adopted under both Rules 15 & 34. Old Rule 15 will be repealed and replaced. Revisions to Rule 34 incorporate annual NESHAP updates under Parts 61 & 63. Some Part 63 standards affecting non-major sources of hazardous air pollutants are being excluded from incorporation by reference: Oil and Natural Gas; Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers; Primary Copper Smelting; Secondary Copper Smelting; and Primary Nonferrous Metals.

### **COMMENT**

No questions.

## **45CSR39 – Control of Annual Nitrogen Oxides Emissions**

### **SUMMARY**

Annual CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Rule - Incorporates revisions to 40 CFR Part 96.

**COMMENT**

No questions.

**45CSR40 - Control of Ozone Season Nitrogen Oxides Emissions**

**SUMMARY**

Ozone Season CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Rule - Incorporates revisions 40 CFR to Part 96.

**COMMENT**

No questions.

**45CSR41 – Control of Annual Sulfur Dioxide Emissions**

**SUMMARY**

Annual CAIR SO<sub>2</sub> Rule - Incorporates revisions to 40 CFR Part 96.

**COMMENT**

No questions.

**45CSR42 – Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Program**

**SUMMARY**

The Greenhouse Gas Inventory Program Rule is authorized by SB337 passed in the 2007 legislative session. The rule establishes a program which requires the reporting and inventory of greenhouse gas emissions by stationary sources which emit more than a *de minimis* amount; inventories greenhouse gas emissions from stationary, area, mobile and biogenic sources, and accounts for reductions, capture and sequestration; provides for: a periodic compilation of a greenhouse gas inventory; a determination whether WV is a net sink or emitter; development of a registry for voluntary reductions; and a determination whether greenhouse gas can be developed as an asset for economic development.

**COMMENT**

Mr. Raney: Is the exclusion still there for coal preparation activities?

*DEP Response: Yes, section 3.2. (45CSR42)*

Mr. Raney: How do we quantify sequestration?

*DEP Response: Don't think we will get down to stationary source level. Agency will look at area*

*sources and biogenic activities. Once we get information, we will compile in an inventory.*

## **Division of Water and Waste Management**

### **33CSR9 – Standards for Beneficial use of Filtrate from Water Treatment Plants**

#### **SUMMARY**

This legislative rule establishes a mechanism and requirements for the permitting, siting, bonding, and use of water treatment plant sludge from water treatment plants that has beneficial properties. This rule applies to the beneficial use of water treatment plant sludge and to any person who seeks approval from the Secretary to beneficially use such sludge within the state. This rule is intended to enhance the resource recovery and recycling goals of article fifteen of chapter twenty-two of the West Virginia Code and to encourage the beneficial use of water treatment plant filtrate. Section 22-15-23 of the West Virginia Code and this rule, and not the provisions of W. Va. Code § 22-15-10 or 33 CSR 1, shall govern the beneficial use of water treatment plant sludge. This rule does not apply to sewage sludge, products derived from sewage sludge, sludges regulated under 33 CSR 8, or materials regulated as hazardous waste under W. Va. Code §§22-18-1, et seq.

#### **COMMENT**

Lisa Dooley: Public notice of permits – who bears the cost – there has to be a more efficient way of getting notices out than Class I legal ads. This is a suggestion for the future.

*DEP Response: Applicant bears cost – DEP is trying other methods of getting the information out – but not everyone has access to e-mail.*

*400 people on DEP's mailing list to receive permits by e-mail and we have between 30-40 who receive permits by US mail.*

### **33CSR20 – Hazardous Waste Management System**

#### **SUMMARY**

This amendment will adopt by reference approximately two years of changes to federal regulations by adopting the federal regulations in effect as of June 1, 2007 consisting of changes that correct errors in previously enacted Dye and Pigment rule and Manifest rule, allow more hazardous waste, allow greater flexibility in SW-846 testing and monitoring, allow more mercury containing devices to be managed as universal waste, streamline permitting process through a standardized permit, allow additional headworks and de minimus waste exemptions, reference Clean Air Act standards for hazardous waste combustors, allow a series of paperwork burden reductions for hazardous waste management facilities, corrects errors in 40 CFR (federal regulations) and excludes cathode ray tubes from the definition of solid waste under certain conditions. Language corrections, updated references and a change as the result of an EPA comment regarding annual groundwater monitoring at corrective action sites are also included in the amended rule. The rule amendment is not projected to require additional operating expenses above current levels as the amendments are generally de-regulatory in nature.

## **COMMENT**

No questions.

### **33CSR30 – Underground Storage Tanks**

#### **SUMMARY**

There are several new provisions to reflect the 2005 Federal Energy Act, including: secondary containment requirements for new or replaced tanks or piping; secondary containment requirements for new or replaced fuel dispenser systems; tank eligibility for delivery, deposit or acceptance – enables agency to prevent deposit or delivery to a tank that is not in compliance; and training requirements for individuals who operate, maintain or are responsible to address emergencies from spills or releases from underground storage tank systems.

#### **COMMENT**

No questions.

### **47CSR2 – Requirements Governing Water Quality Standards**

#### **SUMMARY**

The proposed revisions reflect updates identified during the federally-mandated triennial review of the Water Quality Standards rule. These include proposed additions to the trout water list, new criteria for nutrients, revisions to criteria in Appendix E and a use redesignation in the Guyandotte River Basin.

#### **COMMENT**

Mr. Raney: Would like to have the trout water list stay within the agency and be able to discuss the science on a case-by-base basis before the EQB, not the Legislature.

*DEP Response: The DEP believes the scientific basis for the proposed trout streams is clear and does not need to be litigated before the EQB.*

Mr. Harris: Commented on the changes in Appendix E and asked whether the formula change for copper and cadmium resulted in a more or less stringent standard.

*DEP Response: The changes in Appendix E are recommended by EPA, updating MCL's, etc. The revised hardness formulas represent EPA's latest science.*

## **47CSR10 – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)**

### **SUMMARY**

The proposed revisions to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Rule reflect updates/additions made to the various federal regulations that govern the NPDES program. The proposed changes also include specific language in section 14 of the rule relating to the Pretreatment Program to ensure that the rule is consistent with the most recent federal pretreatment regulations in 40 CFR Part 403.

### **COMMENT**

*No questions.*

## **47CSR34 – Dam Safety**

### **SUMMARY**

The proposed revisions establish requirements governing the disbursement and use of moneys in the Dam Safety Rehabilitation Revolving Fund, authorized by SB 465 in the 2007 legislative session.

### **COMMENT**

Ms. Hallinan: Any progress being made in reducing the number of deficient dams?

*DEP Response: Not very much. The fund initiative is badly needed.*

## **60CSR5 – Antidegradation Implementation Procedures**

### **SUMMARY**

Antidegradation is a requirement of the federal Clean Water Act intended to preserve the existing quality of the State's waters and to prevent and/or minimize future degradation. The rule was first adopted in 2001 and establishes four levels, or tiers, of protection for state waters, Tiers 1, 2, 2.5 and 3. Each tier provides a graduated level of protection used during the NPDES permit issuance process. The proposed revisions to the rule carry forward the agency's antidegradation implementation efforts, and move the Tier 2.5 streams that had been on the "presumptive" list in Appendix C to a final proposed list in Appendix A. The agency is proposing a total of 156 streams be included on the list. The list of 156 waters is comprised of the 37 waters that did not receive objections in the formal objection period, those waters that contain reproducing trout and are 100% on public land, those waters listed as high quality on public land based on their high biological scores, and Loop Creek.

### **COMMENT**

Mr. Harris: Suggested we file with 309 streams instead of 156 streams because Legislature will further reduce.

Mr. Raney: Suggested we start with 39.

Mr. Harris: Asked about section 2.11 in the definitions regarding “trading” and if it includes cross-pollutant trading.

*DEP Response: The definitions were unchanged from the ones the EQB first adopted in 2001. The agency does not think it allows cross-pollutant trading.*

### **Division of Mining and Reclamation**

#### **38CSR2 – Surface Mining Reclamation Rule**

##### **SUMMARY**

§38-2-3.2.g. Notice of Technical Completeness is new language and is to provide the public an opportunity to review the application once technical review is completed. §38-2-5.4.e.1 is removing language that is contrary to returning the natural drainway to its original pattern, profile, and dimensions once drainage control structure is removed. The changes in §38-2-5.6 clarify what operations may be exempt from conducting a “Surface Water Runoff Analysis”, monitoring requirements and removes phase-in compliance schedule that expired on June 19, 2006. Changes to §38-2-6 removes duplication of rules for Blasting and after this change, all the requirements for blasting will be contained in Surface Mining Blasting Rule, Title 199 Series 1. New §38-2-11.8 titled “Bond Credit for Reclamation of Bond Forfeiture Site under a No Cost Reclamation Contract” encourages qualified operators to undertake reclamation of bond forfeiture sites for the purpose of eliminating hazards to human health and safety, abating pollution of surface and ground waters and the contribution of sediment to adjacent areas, and restoring land to beneficial uses. Changes in §38-2-14.15.c.2 and 14.15.d.3 are clarifying contemporaneous reclamation rules on excess spoil disposal. The changes in 14.15.e remove a phase-in compliance schedule that expired in 2004. The changes in §38-2-23 are being made to make the mining rule consistent with the proposed changes in the State’s NPDES Mining Rules.

##### **COMMENT**

No questions.

#### **47CSR5A – Individual State Certification of Activities Requiring a Federal Permit**

##### **SUMMARY**

The proposed amendments to this rule are being made to adopt into rule requirements that have been applied through past practices for coal related activities requiring mitigation and issuance of a 401 State Certification of a 404 Permit. Ratios for monetary compensation for temporary impacts are detailed. Monetary compensation for permanent impacts to wetlands from coal related activities are made the same as non-coal related. Additional economic and stream measurement information is being requested to be added to the 401 application.

## COMMENT

Mr. Harris: How do we determine the “ordinary high water mark” under section 4.2.f.4 and how is it determined on a small stream?

*DEP Response: The US Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for determining “waters of the U.S.” under the rule.*

Mr. Harris: What are the differences between coal and non-coal impacts and how are they determined?

*DEP Response: Rule has to be consistent with statute.*

## **47CSR30 – WV/NPDES Rules for Coal Mining Facilities**

### SUMMARY

The proposed amendments to this rule are being made to allow general clean-up of sections referencing outdated names of agencies and references to the EQB governing rule making. This rule addresses the Secretary as being the person as head of all actions. References to the “Director” are changed to “Secretary” to eliminate the need to distinguish between the Director of Mining and Reclamation and the Director of Water and Waste Management when issuing a coal related WV/NPDES permit. This rule adds provision for storm-water coverage for certain minimal activities without the requirement for modification through application to the permit. This rule also provides for an advanced approval of transfer of a WV/NPDES Permit to coincide with the advanced approval of the corresponding Article 3 Permit. This rule clarifies provisions related to coal remining operations and provides a remining water quality standard variance for any parameter of concern.

### COMMENT

No questions.

## **199CSR1 - Surface Mining Blasting Rule**

### SUMMARY

The proposed amendments change the following sections: 2.27. Adds the definition of “other structure” (structures built by the permittee); 2.38 Clarifies definition of “surface mine operation”; 3.2.C. Plan for blasting should include seismic monitoring when within 1000 ft of a structure, and performance specifications for blasting seismographs; 3.4. Areas of blasting that will be regulated for shaft and slope development; 3.6.c.3. Requiring field practice guidelines for blasting seismographs; 3.7a Request for alternate limits must have written consent of the owner; 3.9. Minimum qualifications and continuing education requirements for surveyor; 4.1.b. Allows the agency to consider blasting experience of applicants that was gained prior to the last three years; 4.5.d. Requires applicants who have been suspended or revoked in other states to show cause as to why should be issued a certification; 4.9.a.2 process for issuing a temporary suspension to a blaster and appeal rights; 4.13 Clarifies blasters responsibility of training the blasting crew; 5.2.a.3&4 Clarifies

the investigations process on a claim of blasting damage; 6.1 Requiring that any arbitrators that are removed from the list must be done with cause; and 7.3 Detonators and initiation systems are not considered for calculation of fees.

## **COMMENT**

No questions.

## **Office of Oil and Gas**

### **35CSR3 – Coalbed Methane Wells Rule**

## **SUMMARY**

The WVDEP, Office of Oil and Gas is proposing to revise existing rule 35CSR3. Series 3 is a legislative rule in place to enforce the provisions in WV Code §22-21-1 et seq., Coalbed Methane Wells and Units, commonly referred to as the Coalbed Methane Act. The revisions will: Address the establishment of special field rules to promote the orderly development of coalbed methane fields; Protect the correlative rights of all owners located within the geographic area for which special field rules are established; Provide a process by which the Review Board may hold a hearing on an application for special field rules and issue such rules; Insert language (Section 17) which was inadvertently deleted from the rule during the 2006 legislative session. This language existed in the rule prior to the revisions in 2006.

## **COMMENT**

Is this the same rule that went through last year?

*DEP Response: Yes, except for two sections that had changes:*

*16.2.e – advertisement “15 days”*

*16.1.6.1 – “FOIA” issue that came out of the LRMRC.*

Mr. Raney: Is this the product of the stakeholders group?

*DEP Response: Yes.*

Ms. Hallinan: What is a field rule?

*DEP Response: Special spacing procedure for coalbed methane wells. It deals with pooling and royalty issues.*

## **Division of Land Restoration**

### **33CSR10 – Recycling Assistance Grant Program**

**SUMMARY**

This rule sets out guidelines and procedures for providing assistance grants to local governments and other interested parties for the purpose of planning, initiating, expanding, or upgrading recycling programs, provide related public education programs, and assist in recycling market procurement efforts.

**COMMENT**

No questions.

**60CSR3 – Voluntary Remediation and Redevelopment Rule****SUMMARY**

This legislative rule establishes the eligibility, procedures, standards and legal documents required for voluntary and brownfield cleanups and updates risk protocol standards, including updates to the deminimis table. It also includes changes to the land use covenant section to incorporate the components of the Uniform Covenant Act.

**COMMENT**

Ms. Dooley: Are there grant dollars for brownfields?

*DEP Response: Yes*

The next scheduled Advisory Council Meeting will be on May 30, 2007 at 10:00 a.m. Mr. Huffman asked the Council members to notify the DEP of which rules they want to discuss so the right agency person can be at the meeting. He also asked them to submit comments prior to the meeting if possible.



West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

**ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES**

Wednesday – May 30, 2007

10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

601 57<sup>th</sup> Street, SE, Charleston, WV

West Virginia Room – 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor

**ATTENDEES:**

**Advisory Council Members:**

Rick Roberts  
Karen Price  
Bill Raney  
Larry Harris - Teleconference  
Jackie Hallinan

**DEP:**

Randy Huffman, Deputy Cabinet Secretary/Director –Division of Mining & Reclamation  
Karen G. Watson, Assistant General Counsel  
Lisa McClung, Director – Division of Water and Waste Management  
John Benedict, Director – Division of Air Quality  
Jessica Greathouse, Chief Communication Officer – WVDEP – Public Information Office  
Pam Nixon, Advocate  
Jim Mason, DAQ  
Mike Zeto, DWWM – EE  
John Morgan, DWWM  
Scott Mandirola, DWWM  
Greg Adolfson, PIO

**VISITORS:**

Dave Yaussy  
Brittany Carns  
Joe Gollehon  
Gregory Hoyer  
Jeff Mauzy  
Amy Christy

Randy Huffman, Deputy Cabinet Secretary - West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. Advisory Council Member Larry Harris joined the meeting via teleconference. Deputy Cabinet Secretary Huffman then turned the meeting over to Karen Watson, Assistant General Counsel for the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection. Karen informed the Council that the agency had received comments from several Council members and those comments would be appended to the minutes. (see attached) She explained the agency

had representatives from each of the programs to answer questions for the rules identified in those comments. She also explained the agency had made several changes in the rules as a result of those comments.

## Air Quality

### **45CSR6 – Control of Air Pollution from Combustion of Refuse**

#### **SUMMARY**

Proposed Rule 6 is now a basic open burning/ incinerator rule. Revised scope includes 'statutory air pollution,' addition of new language for posted operating instructions and open burning or incineration of animal or poultry carcasses during a declared state of emergency. Except for temporary Air Curtain Incinerators for land clearing debris (DOH jobs) and incineration of animal or poultry remains, most Air Curtain Incinerators will now be exempted under Rule 6 and placed under Rule 18.

#### **COMMENT**

Larry Harris: Had raised the issue of "low-level radioactive waste" in the last meeting.

*DEP Response: DEP has removed the chemotherapeutic waste and low-level radioactive waste provisions from the proposed rule. The proposed rule does not in any way affect current medical waste incineration rules now on the books.*

### **45CSR8 – Ambient Air Quality Standards**

#### **SUMMARY**

NAAQS rules 45CSR8, 45CSR9 & 45CSR12 have been combined for the 2008 legislative session. Rule 8 is now the complete NAAQS incorporation by reference rule, and 45CSR9 & 45CSR12 will be repealed and replaced. Revisions to SO<sub>2</sub> & PM NAAQS include correction of SO<sub>2</sub> annual primary standard from 0.003 to 0.030 ppm, addition of annual and 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> standards, and addition of measurement methods for PM<sub>2.5</sub>. Revisions to CO & Ozone NAAQS include revocation of one-hour ozone standard except for Berkeley & Jefferson counties, identification of one-hour ozone maintenance areas, and addition of 8-hour primary and secondary ozone standards. Revisions to NO<sub>2</sub> and Lead NAAQS include addition of primary and secondary standards for lead, and addition of measurement methods for lead. Revisions also include general language updates, improved citing and consistency.

#### **COMMENT**

Karen Price: Section 4.2.c – PM<sub>2.5</sub> Maximum 24-Hour Average Concentration. The level for the 24-hour primary and secondary standard states 35 ug/m<sup>3</sup>. This should be 65 ug/m<sup>3</sup>, pursuant to 40 CFR 50.7.

*DEP Response: On October 17, 2006, the federal NAAQS regulation changed from 65 to 35.*

Larry Harris: Restated his concern that the standards may not be stringent enough to protect public health. He also restated his question about the antidegradation language struck from the rule.

*DEP Response: DEP cannot lower the NAAQS standards below that of federal levels unless the provisions for the stringency test in §22-1-3a are fully met. 45CSR14, in its entirety, has wholly replaced the intent of the relic anti-degradation language struck in proposed Rule 8.*

**45CSR39 – Control of Annual Nitrogen Oxides Emissions**

**45CSR40 - Control of Ozone Season Nitrogen Oxides Emissions**

Ozone Season CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Rule - Incorporates revisions 40 CFR to Part 96.

Annual CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Rule - Incorporates revisions to 40 CFR Part 96.

**45CSR41 – Control of Annual Sulfur Dioxide Emissions**

Annual CAIR SO<sub>2</sub> Rule - Incorporates revisions to 40 CFR Part 96.

**COMMENT**

Karen Price: Asked why the opt-in language was deleted from each of these rules.

*DEP Response: has removed the opt-in provisions in the three CAIR rules so that West Virginia can say that CAIR equals NO<sub>x</sub> RACT for EGUs under the PM<sub>2.5</sub> implementation rule.*

**45CSR42 – Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Program**

**SUMMARY**

The Greenhouse Gas Inventory Program Rule is authorized by SB337 passed in the 2007 legislative session. The rule establishes a program which requires the reporting and inventory of greenhouse gas emissions by stationary sources which emit more than a *de minimis* amount; inventories greenhouse gas emissions from stationary, area, mobile and biogenic sources, and accounts for reductions, capture and sequestration; provides for: a periodic compilation of a greenhouse gas inventory; a determination whether WV is a net sink or emitter; development of a registry for voluntary reductions; and a determination whether greenhouse gas can be developed as an asset for economic development.

**COMMENT**

Karen Price and Larry Harris: Both asked about the definitions of “anthropogenic” and “biogenic” in the rule and asked for examples of each.

*DEP Response: An example of an anthropogenic source is the coal extraction process and an example of a biogenic source is the erosion of soil exposing a coal seam. The agency does not plan*

*to ask sources to report biogenic activities. In order to receive credit a source must report all of its emissions.*

Karen Price: Can the reporting requirement in section 4.1 be made consistent with the emissions inventory requirements.

*DEP Response: The date in the rule is March 31<sup>st</sup> and is the same as the emissions inventory date.*

Karen Price: Does not believe fees should be required for greenhouse gas reporting.

*DEP Response: The agency will consider the issue.*

Karen Price: The last sentence in section 5.3 allowing the Secretary to request information is not authorized by statute.

*DEP Response: It is authorized by the statute.*

Karen Price: There should be a reasonable protocol for reporting emissions.

*DEP Response: D AQ purposely wrote the rule in a manner flexible to the Secretary, as greenhouse gas reduction quantification protocols are still being developed at this time.*

Karen Price: Is WV going to sign on to the climate registry or are we going to have our own?

*DEP Response: In order to trade, we have to be consistent with other programs, but we do not want to be more specific in the rule.*

Bill Raney: The exemption in section 3.2 includes language referring to sources covered by chapter 22-3 as well as sources required to report emissions. We are concerned this may take the exemption in the statute away.

*DEP Response: While the agency did not want to require mining extraction to report emissions, thermal dryers associated with coal prep plants often have huge emissions of greenhouse gases. That is the reason the statute and rule only exempt sources permitted under chapter 22-3.*

## **Division of Water and Waste Management**

### **33CSR9 – Standards for Beneficial use of Filtrate from Water Treatment Plants**

#### **SUMMARY**

This legislative rule establishes a mechanism and requirements for the permitting, siting, bonding, and use of water treatment plant sludge from water treatment plants that has beneficial properties. This rule applies to the beneficial use of water treatment plant sludge and to any person who seeks approval from the Secretary to beneficially use such sludge within the state. This rule is intended to enhance the resource recovery and recycling goals of article fifteen of chapter twenty-two of the West Virginia Code and to encourage the beneficial use of water treatment plant filtrate. Section 22-

15-23 of the West Virginia Code and this rule, and not the provisions of W. Va. Code § 22-15-10 or 33 CSR 1, shall govern the beneficial use of water treatment plant sludge. This rule does not apply to sewage sludge, products derived from sewage sludge, sludges regulated under 33 CSR 8, or materials regulated as hazardous waste under W. Va. Code §§22-18-1, et seq.

## COMMENT

Larry Harris: DEP made changes to this rule during the Interims process last year, and the rule now requires a permit for both short-term and long-term applications. This is a good change. However, we feel that most of the information required in Section 7.3. Permit Application Requirements for long-term permits should also be required for short-term permits.

*DEP Response: The requirements of section 7.3 were intended to be directed toward facilities that proposed to land apply filtrate as the beneficial use. It was intended to be applicable to both, if land application was the proposed method of reuse. Section 7.3 will be revised to more clearly reflect the applicability of the requirement for both long-term and short-term, if land application is the proposed beneficial reuse.*

Rick Roberts and Larry Harris: Regarding the environmental effects of disposal of sludge are the values in Table 1 of the rule sufficient?

*DEP Response: The Table 1 values are the same as the sewage sludge levels in DEP's other rules, and the agency believes they are supported by sound science.*

Rick Roberts and Larry Harris: Mr. Harris expressed concern with the distinction between "beneficial reuse" and "disposal." Mr. Roberts believes that his concern is satisfied by the language in section 3.1.b.1.

Rick Roberts: The rule should include general permits as proposed.

Larry Harris: Only individual permits should be allowed under the rule.

*DEP Response: There will be public notice in the general permit process.*

## **33CSR30 – Underground Storage Tanks**

### SUMMARY

There are several new provisions to reflect the 2005 Federal Energy Act, including: secondary containment requirements for new or replaced tanks or piping; secondary containment requirements for new or replaced fuel dispenser systems; tank eligibility for delivery, deposit or acceptance – enables agency to prevent deposit or delivery to a tank that is not in compliance; and training requirements for individuals who operate, maintain or are responsible to address emergencies from spills or releases from underground storage tank systems.

### COMMENT

Karen Price: Section 6.1. states "...including any person who accepts a delivery order, accepts payment, delivers or deposits product into an underground storage tank.....". The portion that states "...accepts payment..." should be removed from this section because those individuals within a company who accept payment or make payments most often do not know anything about the underground storage tank (UST), the operation of the UST, or the current regulatory status of the UST.

*DEP Response: This language will give the agency a better handle on transporters and middle-men involved in the process.*

Karen Price: Section 7.3.a.1. states "...the methodology for verifying attendance, the date, time and location of the course, the name of the offering organization, the credentials of the instructors, and a certification that the technology or methods.....".

1. The portion that states "..the date, time and location of the course,...." should be deleted. For large companies with many UST installations and locations there can be numerous individuals that need to be trained. Training will most likely occur on multiple dates, times, and locations that may not always be known until just prior to the training event. When new employees are hired training might occur on short notice and for one individual. The burden of having to report the dates, time and locations would hinder and slow down the training process and restrict a company's ability to comply.

2. The portion that states "...the credentials of the instructors..." should be removed. Credentials will vary from instructor to instructor new instructors might be utilized, and a company might not know which instructors will be used at the various training sessions until just prior to the training session. In addition, the course content is the main issue of concern and should be the main focus in obtaining State approval of a training program.

*DEP Response: Regarding dates, times and location of the training the agency will not require the information prior to the training. As far as the credentials of the instructor the agency needs this information as part of its curriculum review, in this case before the training.*

Karen Price: Section 7.3.a.2 - This section states that a nonrefundable application fee of \$280 must be submitted with the application. Larger companies may have one training program, but administer the training on multiple dates, times and locations. Having to submit an application for approval of the training program each time the program is administered would be cost prohibitive, burdensome, and would hinder the training process.

*DEP Response: The agency agrees and believes the rule only requires a one-time fee.*

Rick Roberts: Regarding the \$5.00 per ton fee, how does a source measure the tonnage? Perhaps the agency should consider using a cubic-yard approach.

*DEP Response: The agency will consider.*

## **47CSR2 – Requirements Governing Water Quality Standards**

### **SUMMARY**

The proposed revisions reflect updates identified during the federally-mandated triennial review of the Water Quality Standards rule. These include proposed additions to the trout water list, new criteria for nutrients, revisions to criteria in Appendix E and a use redesignation in the Guyandotte River Basin.

### **COMMENT**

Larry Harris: Does the use removal in section 7.2.d follow the federal Clean Water Act requirements?

*DEP Response: Yes, the agency followed all the requirements, federal and state, and required extensive information from the company. The agency also conducted two public meetings.*

Bill Raney: Mr. Raney repeated his concern with the listing of trout waters in the rule and the fact that the list has to be approved by the Legislature. Karen Price agreed with this comment. Jackie Hallinan and Larry Harris did not agree with this comment.

Karen Price: Questioned the need for Appendix D, because the Category C use applies to all state waters.

*DEP Response: Agency will consider.*

Karen Price: Will the agency consider not making use removals go through the legislative process.

*DEP Response: The agency decided not to include any language pertaining to this issue at this point in time, but will be subjecting this issue to the public participation process in the coming months.*

## **60CSR5 – Antidegradation Implementation Procedures**

### **SUMMARY**

Antidegradation is a requirement of the federal Clean Water Act intended to preserve the existing quality of the State's waters and to prevent and/or minimize future degradation. The rule was first adopted in 2001 and establishes four levels, or tiers, of protection for state waters, Tiers 1, 2, 2.5 and 3. Each tier provides a graduated level of protection used during the NPDES permit issuance process. The proposed revisions to the rule carry forward the agency's antidegradation implementation efforts, and move the Tier 2.5 streams that had been on the "presumptive" list in Appendix C to a final proposed list in Appendix A. The agency is proposing a total of 156 streams be included on the list. The list of 156 waters is comprised of the 37 waters that did not receive objections in the formal objection period, those waters that contain reproducing trout and are 100% on public land, those waters listed as high quality on public land based on their high biological scores, and Loop Creek.

## COMMENT

Larry Harris: Scientific criteria should be used to add or delete streams from the Tier 2.5 list.

Rick Roberts: Can the SRF program give priority to facilities impacted by the Tier 2.5 list?

*DEP Response: Agency will take this under advisement.*

Larry Harris: Is the nomination process adequate?

*DEP Response: The agency believes the process is generally adequate and workable. If, however a large number of streams are nominated at one time, the individual notification requirements may be difficult and costly.*

At this point in the meeting, Bill Raney submitted written comments regarding several mining rules. (see attached)

## 60CSR8 - Environmental Excellence Program

Greg Adolfson summarized the rule revisions. He said the changes would provide more flexibility for the agency to approve or disapprove of incentives in the program, as well as other flexibilities.

## SUMMARY

Changes are being proposed to the Environmental Excellence Program Rule (60CSR8) to better align with and follow the momentum of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's National Environmental Performance Track Program. Additionally, the primary purpose for the changes is to give more flexibility to the Department of Environmental Protection Cabinet Secretary in areas such as: Eligibility Criteria for Participation (section 4); Environmental Performance Record (section 5); Environmental Management System (section 6); Public Participation (section 8); Incentives (section 9); Procedures for Application (section 10); and Annual Performance Report (section 14). Language, such as "may include, but will not be limited to, the following," has been added to allow for this flexibility.

## COMMENT

Rick Roberts: Why is section 6.2 completely deleted?

*DEP Response: The section is not completely deleted, just the 1996 standards. This will allow the agency to use the most current standards.*

Bill Raney: How many companies are participating in the program?

*DEP Response: There are two in the National Program, Toyota and Dow.*

Jackie Hallinan: The program is a good idea.

Meeting was adjourned by Deputy Cabinet Secretary Randy Huffman.

Council Meeting - 5/30/07  
Comments  
Submitted  
by Bill Raney

Bill...

Here are some preliminary comments provided by the Environmental-Technical Committee on the rules that will be reviewed by the Advisory Council:

**Water Quality Standards Rule (47CSR2)**

Only concern relates to the Trout Stream List:

Inclusion of a stream in the codified list contained in the rule forever locks in unrealistic WQS on that stream regardless of existing and/or future water quality. The lower standards are very problematic for the coal industry by targeting iron and aluminum.

**WVCA believes the list is immaterial to protection of the existing use if it is indeed a trout stream.**

*WV DEP, in the NPDES permitting process, will apply appropriate trout stream effluent limitations if the agency believes a stream to have a trout population regardless of whether or not it is on the codified list contained in the water quality standards rule or not.* The only difference is that in the permitting process, the applicant has the opportunity to present data and sampling to refute the agency's assertion that a stream is a trout stream, and has a right of appeal if they continue to disagree with agency's assignment of trout stream limits. The ability to dispute the trout stream designation is very important, especially since some of the data supporting the current initiative to expand the codified list is decades old.

If a trout stream is included on the codified list approved by the legislature, the only option for removing that designation is to once again pursue a legislative fix. Under those circumstances, it is easier to just challenge the entire expansion of the trout stream list.

The massive expansion of the trout stream list as currently proposed is much more restrictive than the standards found in surrounding states, where the regulatory agencies have developed different levels and categories of trout streams. West Virginia continues to treat all trout streams the same as though they were native, naturally-reproducing, cold water streams that deserve the highest levels of protection. This is simply not true, as many streams in West Virginia are stocked trout streams where the existing, in-stream water quality is lower than the established effluent guidelines for native trout streams.

**Mining & Reclamation Rule (38 CSR 2)**

Main concern relates to 14.15 c.2, regarding contemporaneous reclamation and valley fills:

This revision will penalize operators that are constructing "bottom-up" valley fills, the agency's preferred method of fill construction by unnecessarily restricting when such fill can be counted as "reclaimed" under the state's contemporaneous reclamation rules. These rules already vastly exceed the federal requirements and those of any other surrounding state, and this change will only make them worse.

Additionally, this proposed revision was deleted during the Legislative session in 2007.

#### **401 Water Quality Certification Rule (47 CSR 5A)**

The changes to this rule are totally un-necessary, and add further detail and complication to a state mitigation rule when the Legislature has specifically instructed the agency to better align its mitigation program with that of the Corps of Engineers. Several years ago, the Legislature passed a bill directing WV DEP to provide state mitigation credit for Corps mitigation. While this has occurred, we feel the revisions to this rule will drive the two programs further apart. Additionally, we know of no state statutory revision that necessitates these changes...the state mitigation program has functioned for years without this level of detail, and we question why it's needed now.

Further, we are concerned that the rule seeks to change definitions that should only be revised in the statute with Legislative approval. For example, the revisions jettison the long-used references to stream types and insert reference to ordinary high water mark. This appears to be an effort to expand the definition of "waters of the state" to all cover every erosional feature, regardless of whether or not it actually functions as a stream.



# West Virginia Coal Association

PO Box 3923, Charleston, WV 25339 ■ (304) 342-4153 ■ Fax 342-7651 ■ www.wvcoal.com

---

July 18, 2006

Mr. Charles Sturey  
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection  
Division of Mining & Reclamation  
601 57<sup>th</sup> Street SE  
Charleston, WV 25304

Re: Comments on Proposed Revisions to 47 CSR 5A

Dear Mr. Sturey:

Pursuant to the notice filed with the Secretary of State on June 15, 2006, the West Virginia Coal Association (WVCA) offers the following comments and observations regarding the agency's proposed revisions to 47 CSR 5A, "Rules for Individual State Certification of Activities Requiring a Federal Permit".

WVCA is a non-profit state trade association representing the interests of the West Virginia coal industry on policy and regulatory issues before various state and federal agencies that regulate coal extraction, processing, transportation and consumption. WVCA's primary goal is to enhance the viability of West Virginia's coal industry by supporting efficient and environmentally responsible coal extraction and processing through reasonable, equitable and achievable state and federal policy and regulation. WVCA appreciates the opportunity to provide comments regarding the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection's (WVDEP) proposed revisions to the state's Clean Water Act ("CWA") Section 401 certification rule.

### General Comments

WVCA is very concerned about the WVDEP's proposal to add detail to its § 401 mitigation program, particularly at this time. The WVDEP has not articulated any problems with implementation of its existing mitigation program pursuant to this rule, and the WVCA sees no benefit to adding further detail and complexity now. Even more importantly, the WVCA understands the history of the WVDEP's § 401 mitigation program, and believes that the very basis for its development years ago no longer exists. The WVDEP's program has been fully replaced by the federal mitigation program which has developed into a comprehensive program and is the subject of new joint United States Army Corps of Engineers ("Corps") and the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") rules to update and conform their collective mitigation goals and requirements. The state's mitigation requirements, at least as they relate to mitigation for activities permitted by a CWA § 404 permit, have become obsolete and duplicative.

#### **History of State § 401 Mitigation Requirements.**

The state's mitigation program as maintained by the WVDEP and implemented through the § 401 rules is not a required component of the federal § 404 permitting program. The § 401 certification program is intended to insure that

issuance of a federal permit does not result in a violation of state water quality standards:

CWA section 401 provides that states certify that federal activities or activities requiring federal approvals relative to CWA section 404 would not violate applicable effluent limitations, or other limitations, or other water quality requirements.<sup>1</sup>

Instead, the state has independently required mitigation as a condition of § 401 certification. Implementation of the state's mitigation program and requirements dates from a time when the Corps imposed no federal mitigation requirement on mining operations authorized by the § 404 General Permit for coal mining operations, Nationwide Permit 21("NWP 21"):

[NWP] 21. Activities associated with surface coal mining activities provided they are authorized by the Department of the Interior, Office of Surface Mining (OSM) or by states with approved programs under Title V of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 and provided the permittee notifies the District Engineer in accordance with the "Notification" general condition. **The notification must include an OSM or state-approved mitigation plan (emphasis added).**<sup>2</sup>

Based on the requirements of the NWP 21, a state mitigation plan was required for a mining-related § 404 permit (usually a NWP 21) to be issued by the Corps:

Prior to reissuance of NWP 21 in January 2002, the COE [Corps] considered mitigation adequate with the inclusion of an OSM or state-approved SMCRA onsite mitigation plan in the permit application.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement. Corps, EPA et al. 2005. page II.C-42.

<sup>2</sup> Final Notice of Issuance, Reissuance, and Modification of Nationwide Permits. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Dec. 13, 1996. 61 Fed. Reg. 241.

<sup>3</sup> Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement. Corps, EPA et al. 2005. Page II.C-52

West Virginia implemented this program through the § 401 certification program which imposed monetary or in-lieu fee requirements on coal mining related § 404 permits.

In 2002, the Corps revised and reissued NWP 21 adding a condition that the Corps' District Engineer require federal mitigation, reviewed and approved by the Corps in accordance with its joint mitigation rules and regulations maintained with the EPA.<sup>4</sup> The revised and reissued NWP 21 allowed the Corps to consider state mitigation when determining federal mitigation, but removed the automatic acceptance of state-required mitigation as sufficient for § 404 authorization. From this point on, the state mitigation requirements as maintained in the § 401 certification process became duplicative because the Corps was requiring federal mitigation plans as part of the § 404 permitting process.

#### **Federal Mitigation Requirements are Comprehensive.**

Coal mining-related § 404 permitting and mitigation has evolved since the Corps's reissuance of NWP 21 in 2002. Most mining projects are now permitted using the Corps' Individual Permit process and mitigation plans are now developed based on the Corps's and EPA's combined preference for on-site, in-kind mitigation to restore the impacted aquatic resource.

As you know, coal mining operations are typically subject to the federal CWA § 404 program and the state § 401 certification program because of

---

<sup>4</sup> Final Notice of Issuance, Reissuance and Modification of Nationwide Permits. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jan. 15, 2002. 67 Fed Reg. 10

activities undertaken in jurisdictional waters. The steeply-sloped terrain of West Virginia is permeated by small ephemeral and intermittent streams that serve to drain natural runoff into larger perennial stream systems. Any development in these areas--coal mining or otherwise--will result in some form of impact to small streams. Unlike many other activities subject to § 404 permitting and § 401 certification, mining activities are mostly temporary in nature, with the reclamation process providing a unique opportunity for reconstruction of impacted stream segments.<sup>5</sup> The Corps has recognized this opportunity for on-site, in-kind replacement/restoration of impacted aquatic resources and issued guidance encouraging this type of mitigation:

This guidance acknowledges the uniqueness of regional and site-specific conditions, recognizes that features constructed in accordance with the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act may contribute to overall mitigation plans, and identifies several appropriate ways to accomplish appropriate mitigation projects.

Surface mining operations can result in the creation of intermittent and/or perennial streams depending on the on-site hydrologic conditions and the chosen method of dealing with groundwater and/or runoff. Applicants are encouraged to optimize these opportunities for on-site mitigation.

...Corps staff, Office of Surface Mining staff, and the mining operator should coordinate to explore options for incorporating...features required by SMCRA into compensatory mitigation plans. If successfully implemented, channels and other features will help maintain and potentially improve the physical, chemical and biological integrity of waters of the United States.<sup>6</sup>

---

<sup>5</sup> See pages \_\_\_\_ of attachment "A", comments filed by WVCA concerning the draft federal mitigation rule.

<sup>6</sup> "Mitigation for Impacts to Aquatic Resources from Surface Coal Mining." U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. May 7, 2004

In addition to the Corps's above-cited guidance for mining, on-site, in-kind mitigation remains the preferred means of performing mitigation for other authorized impacts to aquatic resources:

In the interest of achieving functional replacement, in-kind compensation of aquatic resources will often be appropriate.<sup>7</sup>

Mitigation should be required, when practicable, in areas adjacent or contiguous to the discharge site. On-site mitigation generally compensates for locally important functions, e.g., local flood control functions or unusual wildlife habitat.<sup>8</sup>

Compensatory mitigation should generally be "in-kind" and occur as close to the site of the adverse impact as practicable in order to minimize losses to the local aquatic ecosystem.<sup>9</sup>

To satisfy the Corps's preference (enunciated in previously-cited Regulatory Guidance Letters issued by the Corps) for in-kind mitigation, or a functional replacement of the impacted resources, a Functional Assessment Protocol, referred to as the "Central Appalachian Protocol", has been used for several years now by the Huntington District to assist in assessing and assigning mitigation requirements for mining-related projects.<sup>10</sup>

Unfortunately, the WVDEP has to date largely ignored the mitigation guidance and requirements developed and imposed by the Corps, as well as the functional assessment protocol. The WVDEP has continued to implement its duplicative § 401 mitigation requirements, and typically requires mitigation above

<sup>7</sup> Regulatory Guidance Letter No 01-1. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, October 31, 2001.

<sup>8</sup> Regulatory Guidance Letter No 02-2. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, December 24, 2002.

<sup>9</sup> Compensatory Mitigation Guidelines- Huntington District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington, WV District. January 30, 2004.

<sup>10</sup> See attached power point presentation---Central Appalachian Protocol.

and beyond that which is required by the Corps despite the mandate of W. Va.

Code § 22-11-7a(a)(2)(C):

The Director shall provide credit for any mitigation that is a required component of the permit issued by the United States Army Corps of Engineers pursuant to 33 U.S.C. § 1344 to the extent that it satisfies required mitigation pursuant to this section.

Because a comprehensive federal mitigation program is being implemented, the WVDEP's failure to provide credit for such mitigation *as mandated* is a serious concern to the WVCA. To the extent a state program is relevant at all, perhaps to address the limited circumstances where the state's definition of "waters of the state" is broader than the CWA definition of "waters of the United States," it should be narrowly tailored to address that need. The WVCA cannot support proposed revisions that are not so narrowly tailored.

WVCA urges WVDEP to postpone pursuit of these proposed revisions at this time and to more fully consider the need for its separate mitigation program in light of (1) the federal mitigation now required as part of a § 404 permit, (2) the possibility of creating inconsistencies with the draft federal Corps and EPA rule for mitigation, (3) the deletion of NWP 21 conditions relating to state mitigation, and (4) the mandate of W. Va. Code § 22-11-7a(a)(2)(C) to rely on and give credit for federally mandated mitigation to satisfy any state mitigation needs.

### Specific Comments

Page 4 4.2.f.2.A. Economic Information about the coal mining operations, including, without limitation, the estimated number of jobs created, the estimated proportion of employees who will be residents of West Virginia, the estimated annual payroll, the

estimated annual coal production (if applicable), the estimated life of the operation, the estimated severance tax for the operation, the estimated annual property tax, and such other economic information as may be requested by the agency.

WVCA questions why this level of information is needed for the § 401 certification process. Similar information is provided to the Corps under the § 404 permitting program and to the state through the Community Impact Statement. The justification for requiring duplicative information as part of the § 401 certification process is lacking. Further, we are puzzled as to why this information is required only for mining operations. Sections 404 and 401 of the CWA apply to all manner of filling activities, not just coal mining operations. If this information is needed by the WVDEP to properly implement the § 401 certification process, then it should be required for all dredge and fill activities. If it is not, then it should be removed from the proposed revisions. Without further explanation and justification, the WVCA does not support this proposed revision.

**4.2.f.4. A Delineation of the Stream to be Impacted.** The length, width and depth of the stream segment impacted shall be measured. Width and depth measurements shall be made at one hundred (100) foot intervals. The stream delineation shall indicate the ephemeral and intermittent/perennial segments to be impacted. The stream shall be measured from the farthest downstream disturbance, excluding stream crossings associated with haul roads for surface mining operations, upstream to the beginning of an intermittent stream, as defined in 46 CSR 1-2.9 and/or 38 CSR 2-2.71. the ordinary high water mark. The applicant shall provide a table listing the station number with the corresponding acreage, including the drainage area from the toe of the pond and the toe of the fill.

As proposed, this revision appears to extend the reach of the state's jurisdiction and expand the WVDEP's mitigation requirements under the § 401 certification program. While this change may be motivated by a desire to more closely align the state's mitigation requirements with those of the Corps, the

WVDEP's first and most needed step in that direction is compliance with W. Va. Code § 22-11-7a(a)(2)(C). Until the WVDEP revises its mitigation rules and policies to accept Corps-required mitigation, this proposed change will serve only to increase the amount of in-lieu fee mitigation provided to the state, with no resulting environmental benefit. Further, the proposed change appears to be counter to the authorizing statute which bears no mention of the "ordinary high water mark." The WVCA does not support this proposed revision.

**6.2.b.1. Compensatory mitigation shall be required for all permanent and temporary stream impacts resulting from coal related activities in watersheds greater than or equal to two hundred and fifty (250) acres and/or when the activity results in a stream loss or impact exceeding one half (1/2) acre of stream. The drainage area and ½ acre assessments shall be measured starting from the toe of the most downstream permanent or temporary impact (excluding stream crossings) in which the activity occurs.**

WVCA believes that this proposed revision extends the authority of the state beyond the authorizing, underlying statute:

1) If the applicant's surface coal mining operation will not impact waters of the state designated as national resource waters and streams where trout naturally reproduce and will not impact wetlands of the state in a manner inconsistent with all applicable state or federal standards as the case may be, as required by the federal Clean Water Act, and if the watershed above the toe of the farthest downstream permanent structure authorized pursuant to the United States Army Corps of Engineers permits issued in accordance with 33 U.S.C. §1344 and 33 C.F.R. Parts 323 or 330 is less than two hundred fifty acres, then the director may issue a water quality certification pursuant to the requirements of this section. If the watershed above the toe of the farthest downstream permanent structure impacted is equal to or greater than two hundred fifty acres, the director shall require that mitigation be undertaken. Additionally, the director may require mitigation for temporary impacts to waters of the state as specified in subdivision (2) of this subsection.

(2) If the watershed above the toe of the farthest downstream permanent structure authorized pursuant to the United States Army Corps of Engineers permits issued in accordance with 33 U.S.C. §1344 and 33 C.F.R. Parts 323 or 330 is greater than or equal to two hundred fifty acres and all other necessary requirements are met consistent with this section, the director shall further condition a water quality certification on a requirement that the applicant mitigate the expected water quality impacts under the following conditions...

The above-cited statute contains no reference to "1/2 acre" of stream.

Apparently, the agency is attempting to further extend its jurisdiction or merely implementing past policies that existed with respect to coal and non-coal mitigation. Since the statute contains no reference to 1/2 acre of stream, WVCA suggests the agency delete this proposed revision. If the agency truly believes that this change is necessary, it should seek a legislative revision to 22-11-7(a) and only then seek to modify the rule.

~~6.2.d.1. Permanent impacts for coal related monetary mitigation will be assessed at \$200,000 per acre of impacts in watersheds greater than or equal to two hundred and fifty (250) acres from the toe of the farthest downstream permanent structure, and/or exceeds a 1/2 acre of loss or impact of stream. Monetary compensation for stream impacts resulting from coal related activities shall be assessed as follows:~~

6.2.d.1.A Permanent impacts for coal related monetary mitigation will be assessed at \$200,000 per acre of impacts

6.2.d.1.B Temporary coal related stream impacts resulting from structures (excluding stream crossings) that will be removed prior to final bond release will be assessed at \$20,000 per acre of stream impact per each five-year period of impact and/or prorated for each year the impact occurs.

6.2.d.1.C Temporary coal related stream impacts resulting from stream crossings (i.e. culverting) and stream relocations where the stream impact is greater than or equal to two hundred one (201) lineal feet, but less than or equal to four hundred (400) lineal feet and is in place for five years or more, shall be assessed at \$20,000 per acre for the first five (5) year period and prorated for each additional year the impact shall occur. A temporary stream impact resulting in more than four hundred (400) linear feet shall be monetary compensated at a rate of \$20,000 per acre per each five (5) year term and/or prorated for

each year the impact occurs.

As noted in our general comments, the state § 401 certification program has functioned for several years without the level of minutia and detail presented here, and there appears to be no justification for adding these new provisions to the rule at this time. In addition, because § 404 permit mitigation plans cover both permanent and temporary impacts, there is no need for the duplicative state provision for monetary mitigation. As explained in our general comments, the Corps and EPA have continuously stressed a desire for on-site, in-kind mitigation. Using the "Central Appalachian Protocol", coal mining operations have been providing on-site, in-kind mitigation through the reclamation and stream reconstruction process. These projects have been embraced by the Corps and EPA through mining-specific regulatory guidance.

WVCA questions the need for these revisions, and urges WVDEP to re-evaluate the need for this provisions in light of the federal mitigation now required as part of a § 404 permit and the mandate of W. Va. Code § 22-11-7a(a)(2)(C) to rely on and give credit for federally mandated mitigation to satisfy any state mitigation needs.

**6.2.d.1.D Permanent wetland impacts for coal related monetary mitigation will be assessed at the rate \$30,000 per acre of wetland replaced based on the ratios in section 6.2.c.**

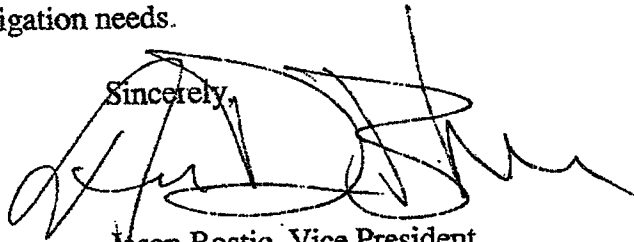
Again, as noted in our general comments, the state § 401 certification program has functioned for several years without the level of minutia and detail presented here, and there appears to be no justification for adding these new provisions to the rule at this time. In addition, § 404 permit mitigation plans cover

both permanent and temporary impacts to all impacted aquatic resources, including wetlands, and there is no need for the duplicative state provision for monetary mitigation for wetland impacts.

To the extent WVDEP nevertheless chooses to pursue this proposed revision, it has no justification for the \$30,000 replacement value proposed. In addition, by proposing this specific amount, the WVDEP has excluded any opportunity to determine a monetary mitigation amount for wetlands on a case-by-case basis, which could be either higher or lower than \$30,000 per acre.

In-lieu fee payment for wetlands impacts is a desirable option to have, but we question whether the agency will ultimately determine that wetland replacement as already specified in the rule is sufficient. The WVCA cannot support this proposed revision without additional justification and explanation, and again urges the WVDEP to re-evaluate the need for this provisions in light of the federal mitigation now required as part of a § 404 permit and the mandate of W. Va. Code § 22-11-7a(a)(2)(C) to rely on and give credit for federally mandated mitigation to satisfy any state mitigation needs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jason Bostic", written over a circular stamp or seal.

Jason Bostic, Vice President  
Regulatory & Technical Affairs



# West Virginia Coal Association

PO Box 3923, Charleston, WV 25339 ■ (304) 342-4153 ■ Fax 342-7651 ■ [www.wvcoal.com](http://www.wvcoal.com)

---

**Ms. Gloria Shaffer**

**West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection**

**Division of Water and Waste Management**

**Water Quality Standards Program**

**601 57<sup>th</sup> Street SE**

**Charleston, WV 25304**

**Via Electronic Mail: [Gjshaffer@wvdep.org](mailto:Gjshaffer@wvdep.org)**

**Re: Comments on 2007 Triennial Review of Water Quality Standards**

**Dear Ms. Shaffer:**

Pursuant to the September 22, 2005 announcement by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WV DEP), the West Virginia Coal Association (WVCA) offers the following comments and observations regarding the agency's first triennial review of water quality standards.

WVCA is a non-profit state coal trade association representing the interests of the West Virginia coal industry on policy and regulation issues before various state and federal agencies that regulate coal extraction, processing, transportation and consumption. WVCA's producing members account for 80 percent of the Mountain State's underground and surface coal production. WVCA also represents associate members that supply an array of services to the mining industry in West Virginia. WVCA's primary goal is to enhance the viability of the West Virginia coal industry by supporting efficient and environmentally

criteria. EPA is currently in the process of revising the nationally-recommended selenium criteria.<sup>6</sup> Because of the flawed nature of the current selenium criteria and its inappropriate application to flowing waters in West Virginia, WVCA is supportive of this federal initiative. However, we caution WV DEP to fully analyze the appropriateness of applying any federally-revised standard in West Virginia. Available information seems to indicate that a state-specific selenium standard for West Virginia may be warranted, as fish populations appear to be healthy and diverse in streams with identified selenium concentrations.<sup>7</sup> The pressing nature of selenium also warrants that WV DEP investigate a state-specific criteria for West Virginia since the federal revisions remains pending. The agency has recently completed draft TMDL documents that impose selenium allocations based on the existing water quality criteria, and will continue to develop and implement selenium TMDLs, adding urgency to this important issue.

### Trout Streams

In the EQB's last triennial review, it proposed adding some 400 streams to the list of Trout Waters contained in the water quality standards rule. The EQB allowed only a 30-day comment period on this major expansion of the Trout Waters list. The EQB proposal was based only on the recommendations of the

---

<sup>6</sup> See Attachment "F", October 29, 1999 Federal Register Notice published by EPA regarding revision of the selenium criteria and Attachment "G", December 17, 2004 Federal Register Notice announcing draft criteria and requesting public comments.

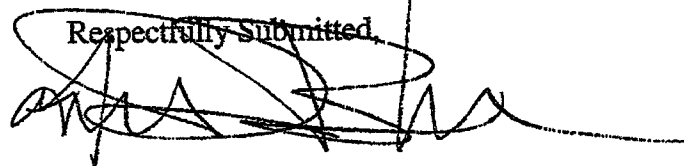
<sup>7</sup> See Attachment "H", relevant pages from comments filed by the National Mining Association and WVCA regarding the programmatic Mountaintop Mining/ Valley Fill Environmental Impact Statement and *Fish Communities and Their Responses to Environmental Factors in the Kanawha River Basin, West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina*. U.S. Geological Survey, 2001.

West Virginia Division of Natural Resources, with no accompanying data or information on whether or not the streams actually meet the requirements to be classified as trout waters. Based on the lack of information regarding the current status of the proposed trout waters and the limited opportunity for comment provided, the West Virginia Legislature rejected the revision.

The permitting ramifications of classifying streams as trout waters can be significant, as different water quality standards (uniformly more stringent) apply to trout streams. Incorrectly classifying a water as a trout stream can have serious economic impacts for property owners and NPDES dischargers along that streams and should not be taken lightly by WV DEP. Before the agency undertakes any effort as part of its 2007 triennial review to list any additional streams as trout waters, WV DEP should conduct scientific investigations of water quality and fish populations in order to ascertain if a water body meets the criteria required of a trout stream. The agency should also hold hearings in the communities where such streams are located to take comment from the persons most familiar with the conditions of these streams.

We appreciate the agency's consideration of these comments

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jason D. Bostic", is written over the phrase "Respectfully Submitted,". The signature is somewhat stylized and overlaps the text.

Jason D. Bostic  
West Virginia Coal Association



# West Virginia Coal Association

PO Box 3923, Charleston, WV 25339 ■ (304) 342-4153 ■ Fax 342-7651 ■ [www.wvcoal.com](http://www.wvcoal.com)

---

July 17, 2006

Mr. Charles Sturey  
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection  
Division of Mining & Reclamation  
601 57<sup>th</sup> Street SE  
Charleston, WV 25304

Re: Comments on Proposed Revisions to 38 CSR 2

Dear Mr. Sturey:

Pursuant to the notice filed with the Secretary of State on June 15, 2006, the West Virginia Coal Association (WVCA) offers the following comments and observations regarding the agency's proposed revisions to 38 CSR 2, the state's Mining and Reclamation rules.

WVCA is a non-profit state coal trade association representing the interests of the West Virginia coal industry on policy and regulation issues before various state and federal agencies that regulate coal extraction, processing, transportation and consumption. WVCA's membership accounts for over 80 percent of the Mountain State's underground and surface coal production. WVCA's primary goal is to enhance the viability of the West Virginia coal industry by supporting efficient and environmentally responsible coal extraction and processing through reasonable, equitable and achievable state and federal policy and regulation.

WVCA appreciates the opportunity to provide comments to the West Virginia

Department of Environmental Protection (WV DEP) regarding the proposed revisions to the state's mining and reclamation rule.

### Specific Comments

3.2.g. Notice of Technical Completeness. After the Secretary deems a Surface Mine Application technically complete, the Secretary shall cause the applicant to advertise stating such. The notice shall state that the application has been deemed technically complete by the Secretary and include a fifteen (15) day public review period. Provided, however, Notice of Technical Completeness may not be necessary if the application was technically complete prior to the end of the comment period of the original advertisement and a decision is made within ninety (90) day of the end of the comment period or informal conference.

WVCA believes this revision is unnecessary. Existing state rules provide the agency with authority to require re-advertisement:

3.2.e. Re-advertisement. After a Surface Mine Application (SMA) has been advertised once a week for four successive weeks, and is determined by the Secretary to have had a limited number of minor changes that do not significantly affect the health, safety or welfare of the public and which do not significantly affect the method of operation, the reclamation plan, and/or the original advertisement, he may require one (1) additional advertisement to be published with a ten (10) day public comment period.

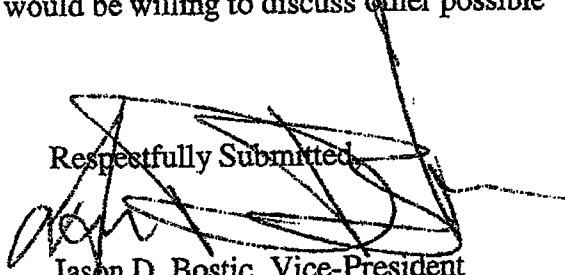
As the above-cited provision reveals, the agency has the authority to require the additional advertisement that appears to be the goal of the proposed revision. The language of 38 CSR 2.3.e restricts the applicability of the provision to "a limited number of minor changes that do not significantly affect the health, safety or welfare of the public and which do not significantly affect the method of operation, the reclamation plan, and/or the original advertisement..." for changes that are substantive WV DEP has always required re-advertisement. Additionally,

the proposed revisions exceed the corresponding federal requirements maintained by the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) at 30 CFR 773.6. Because the agency has already has the authority to require re-advertisement, WVCA suggests that WV DEP delete the proposed revision.

14.15.c.2. Areas within the confines of excess spoil disposal fills which are under construction provided the fill is being constructed in the "conventional" method, i.e., completed from the toe up, or those fills which are being constructed progressively in lifts from the toe up or are being progressively completed from the toe up by constructing benches and appropriate drainage control structures (ditches, flumes, channels, etc.) from the toe up as soon as the ~~area is available to do so~~; first two lifts are in and are seeded and certified;

WVCA is extremely concerned about this proposed revision and believes that it will unnecessarily restrict operating flexibility and thereby discourage the construction of "bottom-up" valley fills. WVCA strongly suggests the agency delete this proposed revision. This entire section of rules already exceeds the corresponding federal requirements of OSM, but members of WVCA negotiated the rules in good faith to remedy an agency-perceived problem with valley fill construction. These rules have been scrutinized and approved by the West Virginia Legislature and OSM. WVCA is concerned as to why the agency believes this change is necessary, and would be willing to discuss other possible remedies to the situation.

Respectfully Submitted,

  
Jason D. Bostic, Vice-President  
Regulatory & Technical Affairs

Surface Mining 38 CSR 2 (agreement)  
401 Certification 47 CSRSA 45CSR42  
TAOUT LISTING

2.5  
"Biogenic Sources"  
include  
COAL

TITLE 45

LEGISLATIVE RULE  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY

SERIES 42  
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY PROGRAM

3.2 turned an  
exemption into  
an inclusion  
5.3 "shall provide  
information?"

§45-42-1. General.

1.1 Scope. -- This rule establishes a greenhouse gas emissions inventory program in West Virginia which:

1.1.a. Requires the reporting and inventory of greenhouse gas emissions by stationary sources which emit more than a de minimis amount of greenhouse gases on an annual basis;

1.1.b Inventories greenhouse gas emissions from stationary, area, mobile and biogenic sources, and accounts for reductions and sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions;

1.1.c. Provides for a periodic compilation of a greenhouse gas emissions inventory and a determination whether West Virginia is a net sink or emitter of greenhouse gases;

1.1.d Provides for development of a registry to record voluntary reductions of greenhouse gas emissions; and

1.1.e. Provides for a determination whether the reduction and sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions can be developed as an asset for economic development.

1.2 Authority -- W. Va. Code §22-5-19

1.3. Filing Date --

1.4. Effective Date. -- June 1, 2008.

§45-42-2. Definitions.

2.1. "Air pollutants" means solids, liquids, or gases which, if discharged into the air, may result in statutory air pollution

2.2. "Air pollution" or "statutory air pollution" means and is limited to the discharge into the air by the act of man substances (liquid, solid, gaseous, organic or inorganic) in a locality, manner and amount as to be injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or which would interfere with the enjoyment of life or property.

2.3. "Anthropogenic" means a direct result of human activities or the result of natural processes that have been influenced by human activities.

2.4 "Area source" means, for purposes of this rule, a collection of similar sources of air pollutants within a geographic area. Area sources collectively represent individual sources that are small and numerous, and that typically have not been inventoried as a stationary or mobile source.

2.5. "Biogenic" means a naturally occurring biological source or process that is not significantly affected by human actions or activity.

Biogenic  
Sources  
include  
COAL

2.6. "Capture" means the collection of greenhouse gas emissions from a stationary source.

2.7. "De minimis" means emissions from a stationary source that are equal to or less than ten thousand tons per year for carbon dioxide, four hundred seventy-six tons per year for methane, thirty-two and six tenths tons per year for nitrous oxide, eight hundred fifty-five thousandths tons per year for hydrofluorocarbons, one and nine hundredths tons per year for perfluorocarbons and forty-two hundredths tons per year for sulfur hexafluoride.

2.8. "Emission" means the release, escape or discharge of regulated air pollutants or greenhouse gases into the air.

2.9. "Greenhouse gas" means the gaseous compounds: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>).

2.10. "Mobile source" means a variety of onroad and nonroad vehicles, engines, locomotives, marine vessels, airplanes and other equipment that generate air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions, and that move or can be moved from place to place.

2.11. "Regulated air pollutant" means, for purposes of this rule, any air pollutant regulated under rules promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to W. Va. Code §22-5-4.

2.12. "Reservoir" means a geological site where a greenhouse gas is securely stored.

2.13. "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection or such other person to whom the Secretary has delegated authority or duties pursuant to W. Va. Code §§22-1-6 or 22-1-8.

2.14. "Sequestration" means the physical process by which emissions of a greenhouse gas are directly captured for storage

in a reservoir, or the biologic process by which a greenhouse gas is indirectly removed from the atmosphere for storage in a sink.

2.15. "Sink" means any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere. Forests are considered sinks because they remove carbon dioxide through photosynthesis.

2.16. "Source" means, for purposes of this rule, any process or activity which releases a greenhouse gas into the air.

2.17. "Stationary source" means any building, structure, facility, installation, stationary process or process equipment which emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant or greenhouse gas.

2.18. "Ton" means a short ton, or 2000 pounds.

2.19. Other words and phrases used in this rule, unless otherwise indicated, shall have the meaning ascribed to them in W. Va. Code §22-5-1 et seq.

**§45-42-3. Applicability.**

3.1. Any stationary source that emits one or more greenhouse gases on an annual basis greater than the *de minimis* amounts listed in the table below, and reports emissions of regulated air pollutants pursuant to the emissions inventory requirements of the Secretary under rule or W. Va. Code §22-5-4(a)(14), shall be an affected source required to report emissions of all greenhouse gases to the Secretary under section 4:

Greenhouse Gas Compound	tons/year
carbon dioxide	10,000
methane	476
nitrous oxide	32.6

Any facility, etc.

hydrofluorocarbons	0.855
perfluorocarbons	1.09

sulfur hexafluoride	0.42
---------------------	------

Prep plants under title 11

only stationary sources

3.2. Stationary sources which are regulated by the Secretary under W.Va. Code §22-3-1 et seq. and do not report emissions of regulated air pollutants pursuant to the emissions inventory requirements under W.Va. Code §22-5-4(a)(14) are not required to, but may voluntarily report their greenhouse gas emissions under section 4.

§45-42-4. Reporting Requirements.

4.1. By March 31, 2009, and March 31 of each year thereafter, affected sources shall report to the Secretary the quantity of all greenhouse gases emitted in the previous calendar year.

4.2. Affected sources shall only be required to report annual quantities of anthropogenic non-mobile source greenhouse gas emissions at the source, and shall not be required to report biogenic emissions of greenhouse gases.

4.3. The Secretary shall determine the form and format of the information reported by affected sources under subsection 4.1 to ensure that the information is consistent as possible with developing regional, national, or international greenhouse gas emissions programs.

4.4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 4.3, to satisfy the greenhouse gas emission reporting requirements under this section, affected sources may submit greenhouse gas emissions inventory information from documented greenhouse gas inventories such as those provided to the Environmental Protection Agency's Climate Leaders Program, Chicago Climate Exchange Registry, the International Organization for Standardization and the SF<sub>6</sub>

Emissions Reduction Partnership for Electric Power Systems. Greenhouse gas emissions inventory information from other widely recognized and verified greenhouse gas emissions inventory programs may be submitted by affected sources under this subsection, but shall be subject to approval by the Secretary on a case-by-case basis.

4.5. Reports of greenhouse gas emissions submitted to the Secretary under this section shall be signed by a responsible official and shall include the following certification statement: "I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the data transmitted to the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection is true, accurate, and complete, based upon information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry."

§45-42-5. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory.

5.1. The Secretary shall periodically compile an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions to:

5.1.a. Characterize the relative contributions of greenhouse gas emissions from stationary, area, mobile and biogenic sources in West Virginia; and

5.1 b. Determine the extent to which greenhouse gas emissions are offset by the rate of sequestration, and whether West Virginia is a net sink or emitter of greenhouse gases

5.2 The greenhouse gas emissions inventory shall include the emissions from stationary sources reported under section 4, and other relevant information regarding significant emissions, reductions, and sequestration of greenhouse gases from stationary, area, mobile

entire surface Area / underground Area is a AREA SOURCE

and biogenic sources requested by the Secretary under subsections 5.3 and 5.4.

5.3. To inventory greenhouse gas emissions reductions, the Secretary shall consult with the citizenry and other entities such as industry trade groups that have information relating to greenhouse gas emissions reductions, and sequestration. Upon request of the Secretary, such entities shall provide relevant information relating to greenhouse gas emissions reductions; capture and sequestration.

5.4. The Department of Agriculture, the Division of Forestry, Marshall University, West Virginia University, West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey, and the Department of Transportation shall enter into interagency agreements with the Secretary and at the Secretary's request provide:

5.4.a. Relevant information relating to greenhouse gas emissions from area, mobile and biogenic sources;

5.4.b. Relevant information relating to greenhouse gas emissions reductions and sequestration; and

5.4.c. Any assistance the Secretary may request during the development of the greenhouse gas emissions inventory.

5.5. The Secretary shall determine the form and format of the information submitted by the entities under subsections 5.3 and 5.4 to ensure that the information is consistent as possible with developing regional, national, or international greenhouse gas emissions programs.

#### **§45-42-6. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Registry Program.**

6.1. The Secretary shall develop a registry for the recordation of voluntary reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.

6.2. The greenhouse gas emissions registry program shall be as consistent as possible with developing regional, national, or international programs designed to monitor, quantify and register reductions in greenhouse gas emissions with respect to:

6.2.a. Development of criteria, based on a set of standardized emissions accounting, reporting and verification protocols, to determine baseline emissions and quantification of voluntary reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases;

6.2.b. Public recognition of such voluntary emissions reductions;

6.2.c. Consideration of voluntary greenhouse gas emission reductions when determining baselines and reduction requirements under future federal greenhouse gas emission reduction programs; and

6.2.d. The ability of sources to participate in future greenhouse gas emission trading programs.

#### **§45-42-7. Economic Development Potential.**

7.1. Using information obtained, gathered or developed under this rule, the Secretary will determine whether the reduction and sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions can be developed as an asset for economic development in West Virginia.

#### **§45-42-8. Inconsistency Between Rules.**

8.1. In the event of any inconsistency between this rule and any other rule of the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, the inconsistency shall be resolved by the determination of the Secretary and the determination shall be based upon the application of the more stringent provision, term, condition, method or rule.



P Premium Content | Register | Log In | Help

# Biogenic

Search

Dictionary Thesaurus Encyclopedia All Reference The Web

ADVERTISEMENT

## 13 results for: *Biogenic*

Displaying 1 best match. [Browse all 13](#) results below

View results from: [Dictionary](#) | [Thesaurus](#) | [Encyclopedia](#) | [All Reference](#) | [the Web](#)

**Free download!** Get instant dictionary, thesaurus, and encyclopedia access with our Firefox [browser tools](#).

ADVERTISEMENT

Indicates premium content, which is available only to subscribers.

### Biogenic substance

*Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia - Cite This Source*

A **biogenic substance** is a substance produced by life processes. It may be either constituents, or secretions, of plants or animals.

#### Examples

Coal and oil are examples of constituents which have undergone changes over geologic time periods.

Chalk, and limestone are examples of secretions (marine animal shells) which are of geologic age.

Cotton and wood is are biogenic constituents of contemporary origin.

Pearls, silk and ambergris are examples of secretions of contemporary origin.

*Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia © 2001-2006 Wikipedia contributors (Disclaimer)  
This article is licensed under the GNU Free Documentation License.  
Last updated on Tuesday January 02, 2007 at 08:21:59 PST (GMT-0800)  
[View this article at Wikipedia.org](#) - [Edit this article at Wikipedia.org](#) - [Donate to the Wikimedia Foundation](#)*

[13 More from Wikipedia »](#)

## All 13 results for: *Biogenic*

[13 from Wikipedia](#)

[About Reference.com](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [Terms of Use](#) | [Link to Us](#) | [Contact Us](#)  
Copyright © 2007, Lexico Publishing Group, LLC. All rights reserved.

**From:** "Charles Harris" <clharris@hsc.wvu.edu>  
**To:** <jhallinan@hallinanlaw.com>, <rick@lcpd.com>, <braney@wvcoal.com>, <PWHITE@wvdep.org>, <karen@wvma.com>, <wvml@wvml.org>  
**Date:** 5/24/2007 7:54:40 PM  
**Subject:** Re: May 30, 2007 Meeting

Trish: I received some last minute comments on 33CSR8 that I would like to submit:

§33-9-2. Definitions -- Section 2.5 defines "Beneficial Use" as "the use of a non-hazardous material for a specific beneficial purpose where it is done in a manner that protects groundwater and surface water quality, soil quality, air quality, human health, and the environment." We are concerned that it has not been adequately demonstrated that this filtrate is non-hazardous, and point to the current "inter-sex" fish issue in the Potomac River drainage which illustrates that there are unanswered questions concerning unmonitored pollutants in sludge from both water and waste treatment facilities

§33-9-2. Definitions - Section 2.5 defines beneficial uses as including "use as a fertilizer substitute, soil amendment, cover material, fill material, mulch or horticultural product, or other purpose approved by the Secretary." However, Section 33-9-3, in sub-Section 3.1 b. 1 requires that "The use proposed is a reuse, and not a disposal." We suggest that the use of this filtrate as fill material is actually simply a disposal and not a "reuse." We believe this material should not be used as fill material. This would also require a change to Section 33-9-5, sub-Section 5.2.

§33-9-5. Standards for Beneficial Use of Filtrate - sub-Section 5.3 states, "The Secretary may approve the use of filtrate as fill material within fifty (50) feet of surface water upon submission of information sufficient to show that the fill material will have no significant impact on the quality of runoff reaching the surface water." Even the U.S. Forest Service has adopted stronger stream buffers for sediment runoff. DEP should develop stronger stream buffers for this rule, and there should be no discretion.

§33-9-7. -- DEP made changes to this rule during the Interims process last year, and the rule now requires a permit for both short-term and long-term applications. This is a good change. However, we feel that most of the information required in Section 7.3. Permit Application Requirements for long-term permits should also be required for short-term permits

§33-9-8. Draft Permits and Public Comment. Section 8.2 a. provides for a 30-day public comment period for long-term permits, but only a 15-day public comment period for short-term permits. We oppose the shortened public notice provisions for short-term permits. The 30-day comment period should apply in both instances.

§ 33-9-11. General permits. We oppose the development of a General Permit to cover the provisions of this rule. Specific individual permits are necessary to inform potentially affected parties of the application of this material.

Appendix A -- Frequency of Monitoring. The Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee last session accepted an amendment proposed by industry that reduced monitoring tests to once a year. While we would prefer even more frequent monitoring than proposed in this rule, we hope DEP will strongly oppose any attempts to reduce the monitoring provisions provided in this rule.

Charles L. Harris  
Professor of Biochemistry  
West Virginia University  
School of Medicine  
304-293-7749

>>> "Patricia White" <PWHITE@wvdep.org> 05/21/07 4:21 PM >>>

Please be advised of the following meeting:

## Comments on DEP Rules for 2007

Communicated by Larry Harris, Public Advisory Council Member

I would like to commend the staff of the DEP for the hard work and expertise used in preparing and reviewing the rules with Council. As promised, I include below some of the technical and other issues raised during the May 21 meeting of the Council, omitting some questions that were answered at the meeting. Members of the environmental community who reviewed the rules raised some of the questions.

Some of the issues mentioned below are related to the act of valley fills and determining compensation for this process. I have pointed out my view to Council previously that the permitting of valley fills is essentially allowing the destruction of upper tributaries of watersheds. As such the process should be outlawed, in my view.

### 47CSR2 Water Quality

We learned that the B2 list is essentially the same as submitted previously and includes the definition of trout waters cited on page 2 of the rule.

.Page 11: Why is the temperature regulation on Stony River being removed?

47CSR2 (7.2.d.9) — The removal of variances, etc. on the Blackwater seems to be a strength, but why do these rivers remain "reserved" on the list? Why not just remove them?

47CSR2 (7.2.d.34.1): Adds language for site-specific applicability of water use categories and water quality criteria: "Pats Branch from its confluence with the Guyandotte River to a point 1000 feet upstream shall not have Water Use Category A and Category D1 designation."

- \* Is this a use removal? Yes was the answer.
- \* If so, did this go through the appropriate public process and use attainability analysis to justify a use removal. Did the use and attainability

analysis follow the federal Clean Water Act provision. (i.e. how was this decision justified)? Not sure this was fully answered.

#### **47CSR2 (Appendix E):**

Are the changes in concentrations for cadmium, copper, and others in Appendix E consistent with EPA changes/recommendations? Some of the changes in hardness calculations are in response to comments from our groups last year asking DEP to be consistent—so this is good.

#### **47CSR5A**

##### 47 CSR 5A (State Certification)

**\*\*\*47CSR5A (4.2.f.4): seems to be weakening the system for determining stream miles (delineation). DEP inserts the language: "The stream shall be measured from the farthest downstream disturbance, excluding stream crossings associated with haul roads for surface mining operations, upstream to the beginning of the ordinary high water mark."**

This will result in fewer stream miles being "delineated" as actual stream miles, it seems. Why would you move upstream (where there are fewer inputs) to find a high water mark? Thus, it also seems fewer miles of headwaters will be mitigated for impacts.

**47CSR5A (6.2.b): Typo—"loses" should be "losses"**

**47CSR5A (6.2.d.1): Is there a discrepancy between how monetary compensation for coal versus non-coal impacts is assessed? It may be worth determining that coal is not getting a break, in comparison to non-coal.**

For example—why is it lineal miles for coal and acreage for non-coal? If they are going to assess from the high water mark—as discussed above—will this not result in fewer stream miles and thus fewer miles to mitigate/compensate? Also, there is no assessment for non-coal related temporary impacts—why?

#### **60 CSR5 Antidegradation**

I made the suggestion that the list of Tier 2.5 streams (156 in the current rule) should be returned to the same number as began the legislative session, which is 309 streams. A scientific process that included expertise

from the WVDNR, which manages trout waters, arrived at the list of 309 streams. The list now submitted with the bill was reduced by the political process. Politics should not determine which streams merit protection from pollution; science should.

Other issues:

2.11 Explanation of the addition of this trading section is needed. Is this similar to EPA rules and consistent with the Clean Water Act?

3.9 Which advisory committee is this phrase referring to:

5.5b is removed. Why?

Is the procedure for nomination and addition of streams to the tier 2.5 list adequate?

Comments from Adam Webster (WVRC)

60CSR5 (2.11) : It's good that DEP provides "upstream controls" and mentions "for the same parameter" in the first sentence of the "trading" definition. Overall, the definition is good, but it is important to remember that the intent of the definition is not to allow cross-pollutant trading. With this in mind, the second sentence—"More than one parameter of concern may be traded on a given stream"—needs to be worded more restrictively (i.e. despite what the first sentence says, the second sentence could be interpreted as if cross-pollutant trading is allowed).

\*\*\* 60CSR5 (5.2) : Removes (strikes) the language: "Water segments that support the minimum fishable/swimmable uses and have assimilative capacity remaining for some parameters shall generally be afforded Tier 2 protection".

Does this suggest the default is Tier 1 (if data does not suggest otherwise)? If so, why?

60CSR5 (5.6.c) : The deletion is a response to lawsuit. However, the new 5.6.c suggests they cannot assess assimilative capacity when dealing with pH,

DO, temperature, and fecal coliform. We feel that they can assess these parameters and should not treat them separately.

#### **45CSR42 Greenhouse Gases**

The fact that the DEP is beginning to deal with the process of greenhouse gases that lead to global warming is commendable. Some questions on the rule were raised by Dr. Kotcon:

The greenhouse gases emissions inventory rule (45-42-1) needs to be >strengthened considerably. The sections on emissions inventory >(section 5, pages 3-4) is so vague as to be meaningless, especially >as it deals with sequestration for area sources and sinks. I do not >see how any meaningful data can be generated with this language. How would the carbon sequestration be estimated? Has there been studies estimating the biogenic incorporation of CO<sub>2</sub> per acre of woodland, for example? The rule appears to be a vague in how it would be implemented.

#### **Air Quality and Emission Rules (see below)**

##### **45CSR8 Ambient Air Quality Standards**

Don Garvin pointed out that the the antidegradation language was removed from this rule, and it was explained that the agency feels these provisions are now covered in 45-CSR-14( "Prevention of Significant Deterioration.") However, the language that was stricken does not appear in 45-CSR-14, and the stricken language is the ONLY statement in the rules of West Virginia's antidegradation policy for air quality. The environmental community still believes the stricken language should be restored.

Here is what should be reinstated:

##### **§45-8-2. Anti-Degradation Policy.**

2.1. Pursuant to the best interests of the State of West Virginia, it is the objective of the Secretary to obtain and maintain the cleanest air possible, consistent with the best available technology.

2.2. Where the present ambient air is of better quality than the established standards, the Secretary will develop long-range plans to protect the difference between the present quality and the established standards. The plans will be based upon the best available forecasts of probable land and air uses in these areas of high air quality.

2.3. The air quality of these areas will not be lowered unless it has been clearly demonstrated to the Secretary that such a change is justifiable as a result of necessary economic or social development and will not result in statutory air pollution. This will require that any industrial, public, or private project or development which could constitute a new source of air pollutants, within an area of such high air quality, provide the best practicable control available under existing technology as part of the initial project or development.

#### **45CSR41 Control of Annual SO<sub>2</sub> emissions**

#### **45CSR6 Control of Air Pollution from Refuse Combustion**

#### **45CSR39 Nitrogen Oxides**

I raised the general concern whether the standards for air quality were consistent with the EPA guidelines or not. Further, were any recognized health authorities consulted when these levels were determined? I also raised the issue that West Virginia is increasing supplying electricity to the population east of our mountains. New transmission lines are proposed that are to be connected with coal burning power plants. Billy Jack Gregg, Consumer Advocate for the WV PSC has pointed out that the states receiving our generated power will not permit generation plants in their region. They are concerned about air pollution and its various effects. But they need power, so they turn to West Virginia. This helps the coal industry and generation plants, but puts the health of West Virginians in jeopardy. I feel that our air quality and emission limits should be even more stringent than the EPA calls for in order to protect our citizens. This should be particularly true for power plants that export electricity.

Dr. Kotcon has raised the following issues:

#### 45-CSR-8 Ambient Air Quality Standards

The standards for PM<sub>2.5</sub> and Ozone are not adequately protective. I recommend that the standards be lowered from 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to 13  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  in section 4.2.b., and from 0.08 ppm to 0.07 ppm in section 4.4.b.

The air standards (45-8-1) retains the standards for PM<sub>2.5</sub> and ozone  
>that the EPA Clean Air Scientific Advisory Council has already  
>determined to be inadequate. Keeping these old standards will kill  
>dozens or hundreds of West Virginians each year.

>The rule on refuse combustion (45-6-1) attempts to revise the  
>definition of low-level radioactive waste and revives the  
>Below-Regulatory\_Concern (BRC) issue from some years ago. It also  
>creates a large number of exemptions for "temporary" pollution  
>sources. I am not yet sure if this re-opens old battles over  
>medical waste incineration, but this was a really hot issue a few  
>years back.

Comment submitted  
by Karen Price at  
Council  
meeting  
5/30/07

Questions/Comments on DEP's 2007 Proposed Rules

- **45 CSR 8 Ambient Air Quality Standards**

Section 4.2.c – PM<sub>2.5</sub> Maximum 24-Hour Average Concentration. The level for the 24-hour primary and secondary standard states 35 ug/m<sup>3</sup>. This should be 65 ug/m<sup>3</sup>, pursuant to 40 CFR 50.7.

- **45 CSR 39, 45 CSR 40, 45 CSR 41**

The opt-in unit language is deleted from each of these rules. What is the purpose for the deletion of these provisions?

- **33 CSR 30, Underground Storage Tank Rules**

Section 6.1. states "...including any person who accepts a delivery order, accepts payment, delivers or deposits product into an underground storage tank.....". The portion that states "...accepts payment..." should be removed from this section because those individuals within a company who accept payment or make payments most often do not know anything about the underground storage tank (UST), the operation of the UST, or the current regulatory status of the UST.

Section 7.3 a.1. states "...the methodology for verifying attendance, the date, time and location of the course, the name of the offering organization, the credentials of the instructors, and a certification that the technology or methods....."

1. The portion that states "...the date, time and location of the course,...." should be deleted. For large companies with many UST installations and locations there can be numerous individuals that need to be trained. Training will most likely occur on multiple dates, times, and locations that may not always be known until just prior to the training event. When new employees are hired training might

occur on short notice and for one individual. The burden of having to report the dates, time and locations would hinder and slow down the training process and restrict a company's ability to comply.

2. The portion that states "...the credentials of the instructors..." should be removed. Credentials will vary from instructor to instructor new instructors might be utilized, and a company might not know which instructors will be used at the various training sessions until just prior to the training session. In addition, the course content is the main issue of concern and should be the main focus in obtaining State approval of a training program.

Section 7.3 a.2 - This section states that a nonrefundable application fee of \$280 must be submitted with the application. Larger companies may have one training program, but administer the training on multiple dates, times and locations. Having to submit an application for approval of the training program each time the program is administered would be cost prohibitive, burdensome, and would hinder the training process. The State should clarify or make provision for a company to submit one application for the training program that will be administered to all company USI facilities. This will make the \$280 application fee reasonable and the application process less burdensome.

FILED

2007 JUN -6 PM 4:21

INDUSTRY'S REVISIONS

45CSR42

OFFICE WEST VIRGINIA  
SECRETARY OF STATE

TITLE 45  
LEGISLATIVE RULE  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY

SERIES 42  
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY PROGRAM

§45-42-1. General.

1.1 Scope -- This rule establishes a greenhouse gas emissions inventory program in West Virginia which:

1.1.a. Requires the reporting and inventory of greenhouse gas emissions by stationary sources which emit more than a *de minimis* amount of greenhouse gases on an annual basis;

1.1.b. Inventories greenhouse gas emissions from stationary, area, mobile and biogenic sources, and accounts for reductions and sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions;

1.1.c. Provides for a periodic compilation of a greenhouse gas emissions inventory and a determination whether West Virginia is a net sink or emitter of greenhouse gases;

1.1.d. Provides for development of a registry to record voluntary reductions of greenhouse gas emissions; and

1.1.e. Provides for a determination whether the reduction and sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions can be developed as an asset for economic development.

1.2 Authority -- W Va Code §22-5-19.

1.3. Filing Date --

1.4. Effective Date -- June 1, 2008.

§45-42-2. Definitions.

2.1. "Air pollutants" means solids, liquids, or gases which, if discharged into the air, may result in statutory air pollution

2.2. "Air pollution" or "statutory air pollution" means and is limited to the discharge into the air by the act of man substances (liquid, solid, gaseous, organic or inorganic) in a locality, manner and amount as to be injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or which would interfere with the enjoyment of life or property.

2.3. "Anthropogenic" means a direct result of human activities or the result of natural processes that have been influenced significantly by human activities.

2.4. "Area source" means, for purposes of this rule, a collection of similar sources of air pollutants within a geographic area. Area sources collectively represent individual sources that are small and numerous, and that typically have not been inventoried as a stationary or mobile source.

2.5. "Biogenic" means a naturally occurring biological source or process that is not significantly affected by human actions or activity.

2.6. "Capture" means the collection of greenhouse gas emissions from a stationary source

2.7. "De minimis" means emissions from a stationary source that are equal to or less than ten thousand tons per year for carbon dioxide, four hundred seventy-six tons per year for methane, thirty-two and six tenths tons per year for nitrous oxide, eight hundred fifty-five thousandths tons per year for hydrofluorocarbons, one and nine hundredths tons per year for perfluorocarbons and forty-two hundredths tons per year for sulfur hexafluoride.

2.8. "Emission" means the release, escape or discharge of regulated air pollutants or greenhouse gases into the air.

2.9. "Greenhouse gas" means the gaseous compounds: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

2.10. "Mobile source" means a variety of onroad and nonroad vehicles, engines, locomotives, marine vessels, airplanes and other equipment that generate air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions, and that move or can be moved from place to place.

2.11. "Regulated air pollutant" means, for purposes of this rule, any air pollutant regulated under rules promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to W.Va. Code §22-5-4

2.12. "Reservoir" means a geological site where a greenhouse gas is securely stored.

2.13. "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection or such other person to whom the Secretary has delegated authority or duties pursuant to W.Va Code §§22-1-6 or 22-1-8

2.14. "Sequestration" means the physical process by which emissions of a greenhouse gas are directly captured for storage

in a reservoir, or the biologic process by which a greenhouse gas is indirectly removed from the atmosphere for storage in a sink

2.15. "Sink" means any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere. Forests are considered sinks because they remove carbon dioxide through photosynthesis.

2.16. "Source" means, for purposes of this rule, any process or activity which releases a greenhouse gas into the air.

2.17. "Stationary source" means any building, structure, facility, installation, stationary process or process equipment which emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant or greenhouse gas.

2.18. "Ton" means a short ton, or 2000 pounds.

2.19. Other words and phrases used in this rule, unless otherwise indicated, shall have the meaning ascribed to them in W.Va. Code §22-5-1 et seq

**§45-42-3. Applicability.**

3.1. Any stationary source that emits one or more greenhouse gases on an annual basis greater than the *de minimis* amounts listed in the table below, excluding biogenic emissions, and reports emissions of regulated air pollutants pursuant to the emissions inventory requirements of the Secretary under rule or W.Va. Code §22-5-4(a)(14), shall be an affected source required to report emissions of all greenhouse gases emitted above *de minimis* amounts to the Secretary under section 4:

Greenhouse Gas Compound	tons/year
carbon dioxide	10,000
methane	476

nitrous oxide	32.6
perfluorocarbons	1.09
sulfur hexafluoride	0.42

hydrofluorocarbons	0.855
--------------------	-------

3.2. Stationary sources which are regulated by the Secretary under W Va. Code §22-3-1 et seq. and do not report emissions of regulated air pollutants pursuant to the emissions inventory requirements under W Va. Code §22-5-4(a)(14) are not required to, but may voluntarily report their greenhouse gas emissions under section 4.

#### §45-42-4. Reporting Requirements.

4.1. ~~By March 31, 2009, and March 31 of each year thereafter, affected~~ Affected sources shall report to the Secretary the quantity of all greenhouse gases emitted above de minimis amounts in the previous calendar year at the same time such sources are to report emissions of regulated air pollutants pursuant to the emissions inventory requirements of the Secretary under rule or W.Va. Code §22-5-4(a)(14).

4.2. Affected sources shall only be required to report annual quantities of anthropogenic non-mobile source greenhouse gas emissions directly at the source, and shall not be required to report biogenic or mobile emissions of greenhouse gases, or indirect emissions of greenhouse gases, such as emissions occurring offsite from energy consumption.

4.3. The Secretary shall determine the form and format of the information reported by affected sources under subsection 4.1 to ensure that the information is consistent as possible with developing regional, national, or international greenhouse gas emissions programs

4.4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 4.3, to satisfy the greenhouse gas

emission reporting requirements under this section, affected sources may submit greenhouse gas emissions inventory information from documented greenhouse gas inventories such as those provided to the Environmental Protection Agency's Climate Leaders Program, Chicago Climate Exchange Registry, the International Organization for Standardization and the SF<sub>6</sub> Emissions Reduction Partnership for Electric Power Systems. Greenhouse gas emissions inventory information from other widely recognized and verified greenhouse gas emissions inventory programs may be submitted by affected sources under this subsection, but shall be subject to approval by the Secretary on a case-by-case basis

4.5. Reports of greenhouse gas emissions submitted to the Secretary under this section shall be signed by a responsible official and shall include the following certification statement: "I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the data transmitted to the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection is true, accurate, and complete, based upon information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry."

4.6. Greenhouse gases reported under this section are not subject to fees under 45 CSR 30, unless the greenhouse gases are otherwise regulated by the Secretary.

#### §45-42-5. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory.

5.1. The Secretary shall periodically compile an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions to:

5.1.a. Characterize the relative contributions of greenhouse gas emissions from stationary, area, mobile and biogenic sources in West Virginia; and

5.1 b. Determine the extent to which greenhouse gas emissions are offset by the rate of sequestration, and whether West Virginia is a net sink or emitter of greenhouse gases.

5.2. The greenhouse gas emissions inventory shall include the emissions from stationary sources reported under section 4, and other relevant information regarding significant emissions, reductions, and sequestration of greenhouse gases from stationary, area, mobile and biogenic sources requested by the Secretary under subsections 5.3 and 5.4.

5.3. To inventory greenhouse gas emissions reductions, the Secretary shall consult with the citizenry and other entities such as industry trade groups that have information relating to greenhouse gas emissions reductions, and sequestration. ~~Upon request of the Secretary, such entities shall provide relevant information relating to greenhouse gas emissions reductions, capture and sequestration.~~

5.4. The Department of Agriculture, the Division of Forestry, Marshall University, West Virginia University, West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey, and the Department of Transportation shall enter into interagency agreements with the Secretary and at the Secretary's request provide:

5.4.a. Relevant information relating to greenhouse gas emissions from area, mobile and biogenic sources;

5.4.b. Relevant information relating to greenhouse gas emissions reductions and sequestration; and

5.4.c. Any assistance the Secretary may request during the development of the greenhouse gas emissions inventory.

5.5. The Secretary shall determine the form and format of the information submitted by the entities under subsections 5.3 and 5.4 to ensure

that the information is consistent as possible with developing regional, national, or international greenhouse gas emissions programs.

#### **§45-42-6. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Registry Program.**

6.1. The Secretary shall develop a registry for the recordation of voluntary reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.

6.2. The greenhouse gas emissions registry program shall be as consistent as possible with developing regional, national, or international programs designed to monitor, quantify and register reductions in greenhouse gas emissions with respect to:

6.2.a. Development of criteria, based on a set of standardized emissions accounting, reporting and verification protocols, to determine baseline emissions and quantification of voluntary reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases;

6.2.b. Public recognition of such voluntary emissions reductions;

6.2.c. Consideration of voluntary greenhouse gas emission reductions when determining baselines and reduction requirements under future federal greenhouse gas emission reduction programs; and

6.2.d. The ability of sources to participate in future greenhouse gas emission trading programs.

#### **§45-42-7. Economic Development Potential.**

7.1. Using information obtained, gathered or developed under this rule, the Secretary will determine whether the reduction and sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions can be developed as an asset for net economic development or will result in a deterrent to net economic development in West Virginia.

**§45-42-8. Inconsistency Between Rules.**

8.1. In the event of any inconsistency between this rule and any other rule of the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, the inconsistency shall be resolved by the determination of the Secretary and the determination shall be based upon the application of the more stringent provision, term, condition, method or rule

**Summary of Industry's Suggested Changes and Comments on  
45 CSR 42, Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Program**

- Section 2.3. The definition of “anthropogenic” should be revised to state that it is the “result of natural processes that have been influenced significantly by human activities”. Adding the term “significantly” makes the definition consistent with the definition of “biogenic” which means a “naturally occurring biological source or process that is not significantly affected by human actions or activity.”
- Section 3.1. Applicability. This section should be revised to clarify that only individual greenhouse gases emitted above the *de minimis* amounts are required to be reported. Otherwise, affected sources that trigger any of the *de minimis* amounts could be required to report emissions of all of the greenhouse gases even if they are below the *de minimis* amounts. We do not believe that this is DEP’s intent. Also, this section should be revised to clarify that the *de minimis* amounts do not include biogenic emissions.
- Section 4.1. Reporting Requirements. This section should be revised to require reporting of greenhouse gases at the same time the air emissions inventory reporting is required. Sources should not be required to report their emissions at two different times. This section should also be clarified so that only greenhouse gases emitted above the *de minimis* amounts are required to be reported.
- Section 4.2 should be revised so that “mobile” emissions of greenhouse gases are not required to be reported. This section should also be revised to clarify that only direct emissions and not indirect greenhouse gas emissions (e.g., emissions occurring offsite from electricity consumption) are required to be reported. The references in section 4.3 to programs like Climate Leaders could lead sources to include indirect and direct emissions in their reporting. This would lead to double counting of electric generation greenhouse gas emissions and to higher source emissions compared to the *de minimis* amounts.
- Section 4.6 should be added so that sources will not be subject to fees for reporting greenhouse gas emissions, as the purpose of such reporting is to create an inventory, not to generate fees.
- Section 5.3. This section should be revised to delete the requirement that certain entities, including trade associations, must provide relevant information on greenhouse gas emissions, reductions, capture and sequestration to the Secretary upon request. This requirement is not found in the statute and could be interpreted to require such entities to report reductions, which is also not required under the statute.

- Section 7.1. Economic Development Potential This section should be revised to require the DEP to also determine whether reduction and sequestration will result in a deterrent to net economic development – not just whether it will be an asset.
- Additional questions/issues:
  - A reasonable protocol for reporting greenhouse gas emissions from stationary sources should be developed. Affected sources should not be required to report emissions from individual units within a stationary source if such emissions are insignificant. Affected stationary sources should have the option to report all of its greenhouse gas emissions in the aggregate.
  - Over 30 states have signed on to “The Climate Registry”. Does West Virginia intend on signing on? The rule indicates that West Virginia will have its own registry independent of “The Climate Registry”. Does DEP intend to rely upon any greenhouse gas registry programs, such as the Chicago Climate Exchange Registry, in developing the registry program?

## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Karen Price  
**FROM:** David L. Yaussy  
**DATE:** May 29, 2007  
**SUBJECT:** DEP Advisory Council Rules

---

**A. Rules for Individual State Certification of Activities Requiring a Federal Permit.**  
Title 47, Series 5A.

No comment.

**B. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program.**  
Title 47, Series 10.

We would urge the DEP to update the rule. It still contains references to the Chief, rather than the Director (See, for example, Sections 5.13.d.1, 6.2 and 9.1.a.)

Has the DEP updated this rule to reflect changes in the Code of Federal Regulations that were made since it was last comprehensively updated?

**C. Antidegradation Implementation Procedures.**  
Title 60, Series 5.

We agree that the State should do away with Section 6.2. There is no need for an initial presumptive listing procedure at this point. As for the 156 (I counted 157, but I may have miscounted) streams in Appendix A, we will disagree with all those listed except the 39 to which no objections were ever lodged.

**D. Requirements Governing Water Quality Standards.**

Title 57, Series 2.

There are a couple of minor errors – Section 2.2 has a “then” that should be “than” and Section 6.1 is missing text

We remain disappointed that the State continues to interpret its water quality standards to apply all uses in all streams at all times. Section 6.1 clearly provides that B and C are the only default, or universal, uses

Memorandum  
May 29, 2007  
Page 2

Appendix D should be eliminated. Category C, Water Contact Recreation, is a default use, and listing all streams with that use assigned to them suggests that there are streams that do not have that designation.

Appendix A. The DEP is listing a huge number of trout streams with no justification for their listing. If streams meet the requirements of trout waters, they qualify as such; if they do not, there is no reason to list them. Unless the DEP can document that each stream has year round, multi-age populations, they should not be listed.

DLY:shb

APPENDIX B

**FISCAL NOTE FOR PROPOSED RULES**

Rule Title: 45CSR40 - "Control of Ozone Season Nitrogen Oxides Emissions"

Type of Rule:  Legislative  Interpretive  Procedural

Agency: Division of Air Quality

Address: 601 57<sup>th</sup> Street SE  
Charleston, WV 25304

Phone Number: 926-0475

Email: tmowrer@wvdep.org

**Fiscal Note Summary**

Summarize in a clear and concise manner what impact this measure will have on costs and revenues of state government.

Although the rule will increase the resources required for implementation compared to current regulations, the net difference should be marginal and offset by Title V fee income.

**Fiscal Note Detail**

Show over-all effect in Item 1 and 2 and, in Item 3, give an explanation of Breakdown by fiscal year, including long-range effect.

**FISCAL YEAR**

Effect of Proposal	2008 Increase/Decrease (use "-")	2009 Increase/Decrease (use "-")	Fiscal Year (Upon Full Implementation)
<b>1. Estimated Total Cost</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
Personal Services	\$ 12,400	\$ 14,900	\$ 14,900
Current Expenses	0	0	0
Repairs & Alterations	0	0	0
Assets	0	0	0
Equipment	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
<b>2. Estimated Total Revenues</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Rule Title: 45CSR40 - "Control of Ozone Season Nitrogen Oxide Emissions to Mitigate Interstate Transport of Ozone and Nitrogen Oxides"

**3. Explanation of above estimates (including long-range effect):**

Please include any increase or decrease in fees in your estimated total revenues.

Costs anticipated to be incurred during implementation of this rule in FY 2008 are approximately 16.7% of 1 FTE plus benefits and office costs. In fiscal years 2009 and upon full implementation, personal costs increase to 20% of 1 FTE due to annual agency allocation responsibilities under the program.

**MEMORANDUM**

Please identify any areas of vagueness, technical defects, reasons the proposed rule **would not** have a fiscal impact, and/or any special issues **not** captured elsewhere on this form.

Date: June 1, 2007

Signature of Agency Head or Authorized Representative

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John A. Benedict, Director

TITLE 45  
LEGISLATIVE RULE  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
~~OFFICE~~ DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY

SERIES 40  
CONTROL OF OZONE SEASON NITROGEN ~~OXIDE~~ OXIDES EMISSIONS ~~TO MITIGATE~~  
~~INTERSTATE TRANSPORT OF OZONE AND NITROGEN OXIDES~~

**§45-40-1. General.**

1.1. Scope. -- This rule establishes:

1.1.a. General provisions and the designated representative, permitting, allowance; ~~and monitoring, and opt-in~~ provisions for the state CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program pursuant to the federal Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) under Section 110 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), 40 CFR Part 96, Subparts AAAA through ~~HH~~ HHHH, and 40 CFR §51.123 for state implementation plans as a means of mitigating interstate transport of ozone and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>). The Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection authorizes the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency to assist the Secretary in implementing the multi-state CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program in West Virginia by carrying out the functions set forth for the Administrator in this rule and 40 CFR Part 51. The CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Annual Trading Program requirements are set forth in 45CSR39;

1.1.b. General provisions and the definitions, applicability, ozone season NO<sub>x</sub> reduction, compliance plan, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements for emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> from affected stationary internal combustion engines set forth in section 90. These engines are not subject to or eligible for participation in the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program provided in sections 4 through 88; and

1.1.c. General provisions and the definitions, applicability, standard requirements, reporting, monitoring, recordkeeping and exemption requirements for emissions of NO<sub>x</sub>

from applicable cement manufacturing kilns set forth in section 100. These cement manufacturing kilns are not subject to or eligible for participation in the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program provided in sections 4 through ~~88~~ 75.

1.2. Numbering and text breakdown. -- This rule generally meets the numbering, indentation and text breakdown requirements set forth in 153CSR6. However, its numbering structure intentionally follows the numbering structure of 40 CFR Part 96, Subparts AAAA through ~~HH~~ HHHH resulting in several minor areas of nonconformity with 153CSR6.

~~1.3. Repeal of former rules. -- Effective April 30, 2009, this rule will repeal and replace 45CSR1 "Control and Reduction of Nitrogen Oxides from Non-Electric Generating Units as a Means to Mitigate Transport of Ozone Precursors" filed April 21, 2006 and effective May 1, 2006, and 45CSR26 "NO<sub>x</sub> Budget Trading Program as a Means of Control and Reduction of Nitrogen Oxides from Electric Generating Units" filed April 21, 2003 and effective June 1, 2003. This allows for the continuation of certain provisions under 45CSR1 and 45CSR26 until such time as the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program established by this rule commences. In the period between the effective date of this rule and the date 45CSR1 and 45CSR26 are repealed, certain provisions of this rule apply.~~

1.3. Repeal of provisions. -- On April 30, 2009, 45CSR1 - "Control and Reduction of Nitrogen Oxides from Non-Electric Generating Units as a Means to Mitigate Transport of Ozone Precursors" and 45CSR26 - "NO<sub>x</sub> Budget Trading Program as a Means of Control and Reduction of Nitrogen Oxides from Electric Generating Units"

will be repealed. Provisions relating to ozone season NO<sub>x</sub> reduction requirements for applicable units under 45CSR1 and 45CSR26 will continue to remain valid until April 30, 2009. The CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program established by this rule commences May 1, 2009, replacing the ozone season NO<sub>x</sub> reduction requirements under 45CSR1 and 45CSR26 for such units. In the period between the effective date of this rule and the date 45CSR1 and 45CSR26 are repealed, certain provisions of this rule are applicable to these units.

1.4. Authority. -- W.Va. Code §22-5-4.

1.5. Filing Date. -- ~~April 28, 2006.~~

1.6. Effective Date. -- ~~May 1, 2006.~~

1.7. Former Rules. -- This legislative rule amends 45CSR40 "Control of Ozone Season Nitrogen Oxide Emissions to Mitigate Interstate Transport of Ozone and Nitrogen Oxides" which was filed April 28, 2006, and which became effective May 1, 2006.

#### **§45-40-2. Definitions.**

2.1. "Account number" means the identification number given by the Administrator to each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System account.

2.2. "Acid Rain emissions limitation" means a limitation on emissions of sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides under the Acid Rain Program.

2.3. "Acid Rain Program" means a multi-state sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides air pollution control and emission reduction program established by the Administrator under Title IV of the CAA and 40 CFR Parts 72 through 78.

2.4. "Administrator" means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) or the Administrator's duly authorized representative.

2.5. "Allocate" or "allocation" means, with regard to CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances

~~issued under sections 40 through 42, the determination by the Secretary, a permitting authority or the Administrator of the amount of such CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances to be initially credited to a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit, or a new unit set-aside and, with regard to CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances issued under section 88, or 40 CFR §51.123(aa)(2)(iii)(A), the determination by the Secretary of the amount of such CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances to be initially credited to a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit or other entity.~~

2.6. "Allowance transfer deadline" means, for an ozone season, midnight of ~~March 1~~ November 30, (if it is a business day), or, ~~if March 1 is not a business day,~~ if November 30 is not a business day, midnight of the first business day thereafter (if November 30 is not a business day), immediately following the ozone season and is the deadline by which a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance transfer must be submitted for recordation in a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source's compliance account in order to be used to meet the source's CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season emissions limitation for such ozone season in accordance with section 54.

2.7. "Alternate CAIR designated representative" means, for a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source, the natural person who is authorized by the owners and operators of the source and all such units at the source, in accordance with sections 10 through ~~14 and sections 80 through 88~~ 15, to act on behalf of the CAIR designated representative in matters pertaining to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program. If the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source is also a CAIR SO<sub>2</sub> source under 45CSR41, then this natural person will be the same person as the alternate CAIR designated representative under the CAIR SO<sub>2</sub> Trading Program. If the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source is also a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Annual source under 45CSR39, then this natural person will be the same person as the alternate CAIR designated representative under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Annual Trading Program. If the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source is also subject to the Acid Rain Program, then this natural person will be the same person as the alternate designated

representative under the Acid Rain Program under 45CSR33. If the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source is also subject to the Hg Budget Trading Program, then this natural person will be the same person as the alternate Hg designated representative under the Hg Budget Trading Program under 45CSR37.

2.8. “Automated data acquisition and handling system” or “DAHS” means that component of the continuous emission monitoring system, or other emissions monitoring system approved for use under sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75, designed to interpret and convert individual output signals from pollutant concentration monitors, flow monitors, diluent gas monitors, and other component parts of the monitoring system to produce a continuous record of the measured parameters in the measurement units required by sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75.

2.9. “Boiler” means an enclosed fossil or other fuel-fired combustion device used to produce heat and to transfer heat to recirculating water, steam, or other medium.

2.10. “Bottoming-cycle cogeneration unit” means a cogeneration unit in which the energy input to the unit is first used to produce useful thermal energy and at least some of the reject heat from the useful thermal energy application or process is then used for electricity production.

2.11. “CAIR authorized account representative” means, with regard to a general account, a responsible natural person who is authorized, in accordance with sections 10 through ~~14~~ 15 and sections 51 through 57, and ~~sections 80 through 88~~, to transfer and otherwise dispose of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances held in the general account and, with regard to a compliance account, the CAIR designated representative of the source.

2.12. “CAIR designated representative” means, for a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source, the natural person who is authorized by the owners and operators of the source and all such units at the source, in accordance with sections 10 through ~~14~~ and sections ~~80 through 88~~ 15, to

represent and legally bind each owner and operator in matters pertaining to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program. If the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source is also a CAIR SO<sub>2</sub> source under 45CSR41, then this natural person will be the same person as the CAIR designated representative under the CAIR SO<sub>2</sub> Trading Program. If the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source is also a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Annual source under 45CSR39, then this natural person will be the same person as the CAIR designated representative under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Annual Trading Program. If the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source is also subject to the Acid Rain Program, then this natural person will be the same person as the designated representative under the Acid Rain Program under 45CSR33. If the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source is also subject to the Hg Budget Trading Program, then this natural person will be the same person as the alternate Hg designated representative under the Hg Budget Trading Program under 45CSR37.

2.13. “CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Annual source” means a source that ~~includes one or more CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Annual units.~~ is subject to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Annual Trading Program.

2.14. “CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Annual Trading Program” means a multi-state nitrogen oxides air pollution control and emission reduction program approved and administered by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subparts AA through II and 40 CFR §51.123(o)(1) or (2) or established by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR Part 97, Subparts AA through II and 40 CFR §§51.123(p) and 52.35, as a means of mitigating interstate transport of fine particulates and nitrogen oxides.

2.15. “CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Annual unit” ~~means a unit that is subject to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Annual Trading Program under 45CSR§39-4 or a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Annual opt-in unit under sections 80 through 88 of 45CSR39~~ Reserved.

2.16. “CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance” means a limited authorization issued by the Secretary, a permitting authority or the Administrator under ~~sections 40 through 42~~ or

~~section 88, or 40 CFR §§51.123(aa)(2)(iii)(A), (bb)(2)(iii) or (iv), or (dd)(3) or (4) provisions of a state implementation plan that are approved under 40 CFR §§51.123(aa)(1) or (2) (and (bb)(1)), (bb)(2), (dd), or (ee), or under 40 CFR Part 97, Subpart EEEE or 40 CFR §97.388 to emit one ton of nitrogen oxide oxides during an ozone season of the specified calendar year for which the authorization is allocated or of any calendar year thereafter under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program or a limited authorization issued by the Secretary or permitting authority for an ozone season during 2003 through 2008 under the NO<sub>x</sub> Budget Trading Program in accordance with 40 CFR §51.121(p) to emit one ton of nitrogen oxide oxides during an ozone season, provided that the provision in 40 CFR §51.121(b)(2)(i)(E) will §51.121(b)(2)(ii)(E) shall not be used in applying this definition and the limited authorization shall not have been used to meet the allowance-holding requirement under the NO<sub>x</sub> Budget Trading Program. An authorization to emit nitrogen oxides that is not issued under provisions of a state implementation plan approved under that meets the requirements of 40 CFR §51.121(p) or 40 CFR §§51.123(aa)(1) or (2); (and (bb)(1)), (bb)(2), or (dd), or (ee), or under 40 CFR Part 97, Subpart EEEE or 40 CFR §97.388 or under the NO<sub>x</sub> Budget Trading Program as described in the prior sentence shall will not be a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance.~~

2.17. “CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance deduction” or “deduct CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances” means the permanent withdrawal of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances by the Administrator from a compliance account, e.g., in order to account for a specified number of tons of total nitrogen oxide oxides emissions from all CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units at a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source for an ozone season, determined in accordance with sections 70 through 76 ~~75~~, or to account for excess emissions.

2.18. “CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System” means the system by which the Administrator records allocations, deductions, and transfers of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program. Such allowances will be allocated, held,

deducted, or transferred only as whole allowances.

2.19. “CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System account” means an account in the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System established by the Administrator for purposes of recording the allocation, holding, transferring, or deducting of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances.

2.20. “CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances held” or “hold CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances” means the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances recorded by the Administrator, or submitted to the Administrator for recordation, in accordance with sections ~~50~~ 51 through 57; and sections 60 through 62, and ~~sections 80 through 88~~; in a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System account.

2.21. “CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season emissions limitation” means, for a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source, the tonnage equivalent, in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in an ozone season, of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances available for deduction for the source under subsections 54.1 and 54.2 for ~~an~~ the ozone season.

2.22. “CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source” means a source that includes one or more CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units.

2.23. “CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program” means a multi-state nitrogen oxides air pollution control and emission reduction program approved and administered by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subparts AAAA through IIII and 40 CFR §51.123(aa)(1) or (2) (and (bb)(1)), (bb)(2), or (dd) or established by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR Part 97, Subparts AAAA through IIII and 40 CFR §§51.123(ee) and 52.35, as a means of mitigating interstate transport of ozone and nitrogen oxides.

2.24. “CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit” means a unit that is subject to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program under section 4 ~~or~~ and, except for purposes of section 5 and sections 40 through 42, ~~a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit under sections 80 through 88.~~

2.25. "CAIR permit" means the legally binding and federally enforceable written document, or portion of such document, issued by the Secretary under sections 20 through 24, including any permit revisions, specifying the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program requirements applicable to a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source, to each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source, and to the owners and operators and the CAIR designated representative of the source and each such unit.

2.26. "CAIR SO<sub>2</sub> source" means a source that ~~includes one or more CAIR SO<sub>2</sub> units~~ is subject to the CAIR SO<sub>2</sub> Trading Program.

2.27. "CAIR SO<sub>2</sub> Trading Program" means a multi-state sulfur dioxide air pollution control and emission reduction program approved and administered by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subparts AAA through III and 40 CFR §51.124(o)(1) or (2) or established by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR Part 97, Subparts AAA through III and 40 CFR §§51.124(r) and 52.36, as a means of mitigating interstate transport of fine particulates and sulfur dioxide.

2.28. "~~CAIR SO<sub>2</sub> unit~~" means a unit that is subject to the CAIR SO<sub>2</sub> Trading Program under ~~45CSR§41-4 or a CAIR SO<sub>2</sub> opt-in unit under sections 80 through 88 of 45CSR41~~ Reserved.

2.29. "Clean Air Act" or "CAA" means the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.

2.30. "Clinker" means the product of a Portland cement kiln from which finished cement is manufactured by milling and grinding.

2.31. "Coal" means any solid fuel classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous or lignite.

2.32. "Coal-derived fuel" means any fuel (whether in a solid, liquid, or gaseous state) produced by the mechanical, thermal, or chemical processing of coal.

2.33. "Coal-fired" means:

2.33.a. Except for purposes of sections 40 through 42, combusting any amount of coal or coal-derived fuel, alone or in combination with any amount of any other fuel, during any year; or

2.33.b. For purposes of sections 40 through 42, combusting any amount of coal or coal-derived fuel, alone or in combination with any amount of any other fuel, during a specified year.

2.34. "Cogeneration unit" means a stationary, fossil fuel-fired boiler or stationary, fossil fuel-fired combustion turbine:

2.34.a. Having equipment used to produce electricity and useful thermal energy for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes through the sequential use of energy; and

2.34.b. Producing during the 12-month period starting on the date the unit first produces electricity and during any calendar year after the calendar year in which the unit first produces electricity:

2.34.b.1. For a topping-cycle cogeneration unit,

2.34.b.1.A. Useful thermal energy not less than 5 percent of total energy output; and

2.34.b.1.B. Useful power that, when added to one-half of useful thermal energy produced, is not less than 42.5 percent of total energy input, if useful thermal energy produced is 15 percent or more of total energy output, or not less than 45 percent of total energy input, if useful thermal energy produced is less than 15 percent of total energy output; and

2.34.b.2. For a bottoming-cycle cogeneration unit, useful power not less than 45 percent of total energy input.

2.35. "Combustion turbine" means:

2.35.a. An enclosed device comprising a compressor, a combustor, and a turbine and in

which the flue gas resulting from the combustion of fuel in the combustor passes through the turbine, rotating the turbine; and

2.35.b. If the enclosed device under subdivision 2.35.a is combined cycle, any associated duct burner, heat recovery steam generator, and steam turbine.

2.36. "Commence commercial operation" means, with regard to a unit ~~servicing a generator~~:

2.36.a. To have begun to produce steam, gas, or other heated medium used to generate electricity for sale or use, including test generation, except as provided in section 5.

2.36.a.1. For a unit that is a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4 on the later of November 15, 1990 or the date the unit commences commercial operation as defined in subdivision 2.36.a and that subsequently undergoes a physical change (other than replacement of the unit by a unit at the same source), such date will remain the unit's date of commencement of commercial operation of the unit, which shall continue to be treated as the same unit.

2.36.a.2. For a unit that is a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4 on the later of November 15, 1990 or the date the unit commences commercial operation as defined in subdivision 2.36.a and that is subsequently replaced by a unit at the same source (e.g., repowered), such date shall remain the replaced unit's date of commencement of commercial operation, and the replacement unit will be treated as a separate unit with a separate date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in subdivisions 2.36.a; or 2.36.b, or 2.36.c as appropriate.

2.36.b. Notwithstanding subdivision 2.36.a and except as provided in section 5, for a unit that is not a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4 on the later of November 15, 1990 or the date the unit commences commercial operation as defined in subdivision 2.36.a and is not a unit under subdivision 2.35.c, the unit's date

for commencement of commercial operation will be the date on which the unit becomes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> ~~Annual Ozone Season~~ unit under section 4.

2.36.b.1. For a unit with a date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in subdivision 2.36.b and that subsequently undergoes a physical change (other than replacement of the unit by a unit at the same source), such date will remain the ~~unit's~~ date of commencement of commercial operation of the unit, which shall continue to be treated as the same unit.

2.36.b.2. For a unit with a date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in subdivision 2.36.b and that is subsequently replaced by a unit at the same source (e.g., repowered), such date shall remain the replaced unit's date of commencement of commercial operation, and the replacement unit will be treated as a separate unit with a separate date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in subdivisions 2.36.a; or 2.36.b, or 2.36.c as appropriate.

2.36.c. ~~Notwithstanding subdivision 2.36.a and except as provided in subsection 84.8 or subdivisions 87.2.d and 87.2.e, for a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit or a unit for which a CAIR opt-in permit application is submitted and not withdrawn and a CAIR opt-in permit is not yet issued or denied under sections 80 through 88, the unit's date for commencement of commercial operation will be the date on which the owner or operator is required to start monitoring and reporting the NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate and the heat input of the unit under subdivision 84.2.a.~~

~~2.36.c.1. For a unit with a date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in subdivision 2.36.c and that subsequently undergoes a physical change (other than replacement of the unit by a unit at the same source), such date will remain the unit's date of commencement of commercial operation.~~

~~2.36.c.2. For a unit with a date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in subdivision 2.36.c and that is~~

~~subsequently replaced by a unit at the same source (e.g., repowered), the replacement unit will be treated as a separate unit with a separate date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in subdivisions 2.36.a, 2.36.b, or 2.36.c as appropriate.~~

~~2.36.d. Notwithstanding subdivisions 2.36.a through 2.36.c and 2.36.b, for a unit not serving a generator producing electricity for sale, the unit's date of commencement of operation will shall also be the unit's date of commencement of commercial operation.~~

2.37. "Commence operation" means:

2.37.a. To have begun any mechanical, chemical, or electronic process, including, with regard to a unit, start-up of a unit's combustion chamber, ~~except as provided in section 5.~~

2.37.a.1. For a unit that is a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4 on the date the unit commences operation as defined in subdivision 2.37.a and that subsequently undergoes a physical change (other than replacement of the unit by a unit at the same source) after the date the unit commences operation as defined in subdivision 2.37.a, such date will remain the unit's date of commencement of operation of the unit, which shall continue to be treated as the same unit.

2.37.a.2. For a unit that is a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4 on the date the unit commences operation as defined in subdivision 2.37.a and that is subsequently replaced by a unit at the same source (e.g., repowered) after the date the unit commences operation as defined in subdivision 2.37.a, such date shall remain the replaced unit's date of commencement of operation, and the replacement unit will be treated as a separate unit with a separate date for commencement of operation as defined in subdivisions subdivision 2.37.a, 2.37.b paragraphs 2.37.a.1, or 2.37.c 2.37.a.2 as appropriate.

2.37.b. Notwithstanding subdivision 2.37.a and ~~except as provided in section 5 solely~~

for purposes of sections 70 through 75, for a unit that is not a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4 subsections 4.2 or 4.3 on the later of November 15, 1990 or the date the unit commences operation as defined in subdivision 2.37.a and is not a unit under subdivision 2.37.c that subsequently becomes such a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit, the unit's date for commencement of operation will shall be the date on which the unit becomes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4 subsections 4.2 or 4.3.

2.37.b.1. For a unit with a date for of commencement of operation as defined in subdivision 2.37.b and that subsequently undergoes a physical change (other than replacement of the unit by a unit at the same source), such date will remain the unit's date of commencement of operation of the unit, which shall continue to be treated as the same unit.

2.37.b.2. For a unit with a date for of commencement of operation as defined in subdivision 2.37.b and that is subsequently replaced by a unit at the same source (e.g., repowered), such date shall remain the replaced unit's date of commencement of operation, and the replacement unit will shall be treated as a separate unit with a separate date for commencement of operation as defined in subdivisions 2.37.a; or 2.37.b, or 2.37.c as appropriate.

~~2.37.c. Notwithstanding subdivision 2.37.a and except as provided in subsection 84.8 or subdivisions 87.2.d and 87.2.c, for a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit or a unit for which a CAIR opt-in permit application is submitted and not withdrawn and a CAIR opt-in permit is not yet issued or denied under sections 80 through 88, the unit's date for commencement of operation will be the date on which the owner or operator is required to start monitoring and reporting the NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate and the heat input of the unit under subdivision 84.2.a:~~

~~2.37.c.1. For a unit with a date for commencement of operation as defined in subdivision 2.37.c and that subsequently undergoes a physical change (other than~~

replacement of the unit by a unit at the same source), such date will remain the unit's date of commencement of operation:

~~2.37.c.2. For a unit with a date for commencement of operation as defined in subdivision 2.37.c and that is subsequently replaced by a unit at the source (e.g., repowered), the replacement unit will be treated as a separate unit with a separate date for commencement of operation as defined in subdivisions 2.37.a, 2.37.b, or 2.37.c as appropriate.~~

2.38. "Common stack" means a single flue through which emissions from 2 or more units are exhausted.

2.39. "Compliance account" means a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System account, established by the Administrator for a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source under sections 51 through 57 or sections 80 through 88, in which any CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocations for the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units at the source are initially recorded and in which are held any CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances available for use for an ozone season in order to meet the source's CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season emissions limitation in accordance with section 54.

2.40. "Continuous emission monitoring system" or "CEMS" means the equipment required under sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75 to sample, analyze, measure, and provide, by means of readings recorded at least once every 15 minutes (using an automated data acquisition and handling system (DAHS)), a permanent record of nitrogen ~~oxide~~ oxides emissions, stack gas volumetric flow rate, stack gas moisture content, and oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration (as applicable), in a manner consistent with 40 CFR Part 75. The following systems are the principal types of continuous emission monitoring systems required under sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75:

2.40.a. A flow monitoring system, consisting of a stack flow rate monitor and an automated data acquisition and handling system and providing a permanent, continuous record of

stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic feet per hour (scfh); ~~and~~

2.40.b. A nitrogen oxides concentration monitoring system, consisting of a NO<sub>x</sub> pollutant concentration monitor and an automated data acquisition and handling system and providing a permanent, continuous record of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, in parts per million (ppm); ~~and~~

2.40.c. A nitrogen oxides emission rate (or NO<sub>x</sub>-diluent) monitoring system, consisting of a NO<sub>x</sub> pollutant concentration monitor, a diluent gas (CO<sub>2</sub> or O<sub>2</sub>) monitor, and an automated data acquisition and handling system and providing a permanent, continuous record of NO<sub>x</sub> concentration, in parts per million (ppm), diluent gas concentration, in percent CO<sub>2</sub> or O<sub>2</sub>; and NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate, in pounds per million British thermal units (lb/mmBtu); ~~and~~

2.40.d. A moisture monitoring system, as defined in 40 CFR §75.11(b)(2) and providing a permanent, continuous record of the stack gas moisture content, in percent H<sub>2</sub>O; ~~and~~

2.40.e. A carbon dioxide monitoring system, consisting of a CO<sub>2</sub> pollutant concentration monitor (or an oxygen monitor plus suitable mathematical equations from which the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration is derived) and an automated data acquisition and handling system and providing a permanent, continuous record of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, in percent CO<sub>2</sub>; ~~or and~~

2.40.f. An oxygen monitoring system, consisting of an O<sub>2</sub> concentration monitor and an automated data acquisition and handling system and providing a permanent, continuous record of O<sub>2</sub>, in percent O<sub>2</sub>.

2.41. "Emissions" means air pollutants exhausted from a unit or source into the atmosphere, as measured, recorded, and reported to the Administrator by the CAIR designated representative and as determined by the Administrator in accordance with sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75.

2.42. "Excess emissions" means any ton of

nitrogen ~~oxide~~ oxides emitted by the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units at a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source during an ozone season that exceeds the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season emissions limitation for the source.

2.43. "Fossil fuel" means natural gas, petroleum, coal, or any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such material.

2.44. "Fossil fuel-fired" means, ~~with~~ for units under subsection 4.1:

2.44.a. With regard to a unit, combusting any amount of fossil fuel in any calendar year;

2.44.b. With regard to a unit, solely for purposes of applying the applicability provisions in subsections 4.2 and 4.3:

2.44.b.1. For units that commenced operation before January 1, 1996, the combustion of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, where fossil fuel actually combusted comprises more than 50 percent of the annual heat input on a Btu basis during 1995, or, if a unit had no heat input in 1995, during the last year of operation of the unit prior to 1995;

2.44.b.2. For units that commenced operation on or after January 1, 1996 and before January 1, 1997, the combustion of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, where fossil fuel actually combusted comprises more than 50 percent of the annual heat input on a Btu basis during 1996; or

2.44.b.3. For units that commence operation on or after January 1, 1997:

2.44.b.3.A. The combustion of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, where fossil fuel actually combusted comprises more than 50 percent of the annual heat input on a Btu basis during any year; or

2.44.b.3.B. The combustion of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, where fossil fuel is projected to comprise more than 50 percent of the annual heat input on a Btu

basis during any year, provided that the unit shall be "fossil fuel-fired" as of the date, during such year, on which the unit begins combusting fossil fuel.

2.45. "Fossil fuel-fired" means, with regard to a unit under subsections 4.2 or 4.3:

2.45.a. For units that commenced operation before January 1, 1996, the combustion of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, where fossil fuel actually combusted comprises more than 50 percent of the annual heat input on a Btu basis during 1995, or, if a unit had no heat input in 1995, during the last year of operation of the unit prior to 1995;

2.45.b. For units that commenced operation on or after January 1, 1996 and before January 1, 1997, the combustion of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, where fossil fuel actually combusted comprises more than 50 percent of the annual heat input on a Btu basis during 1996; or

2.45.c. For units that commence operation on or after January 1, 1997:

2.45.c.1. The combustion of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, where fossil fuel actually combusted comprises more than 50 percent of the annual heat input on a Btu basis during any year; or

2.45.c.2. The combustion of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, where fossil fuel is projected to comprise more than 50 percent of the annual heat input on a Btu basis during any year, provided that the unit shall be "fossil fuel-fired" as of the date, during such year, on which the unit begins combusting fossil fuel.

2.45. 2.46. "Fuel oil" means any petroleum-based fuel (including diesel fuel or petroleum derivatives such as oil tar) and any recycled or blended petroleum products or petroleum by-products used as a fuel whether in a liquid, solid, or gaseous state.

~~2.46:~~ 2.47. “General account” means a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System account, established under sections 51 through 57, that is not a compliance account.

~~2.47:~~ 2.48. “Generator” means a device that produces electricity.

~~2.48:~~ 2.49. “Gross electrical output” means, with regard to a cogeneration unit, electricity made available for use, including any such electricity used in the power production process (which process includes, but is not limited to, any on-site processing or treatment of fuel combusted at the unit and any on-site emission controls).

~~2.49:~~ 2.50. “Heat input” means, with regard to a specified period of time, the product (in mmBtu/time) of the gross calorific value of the fuel (in Btu/lb) divided by 1,000,000 Btu/mmBtu and multiplied by the fuel feed rate into a combustion device (in lb of fuel/time), as measured, recorded, and reported to the Administrator by the CAIR designated representative and determined by the Administrator in accordance with sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75 and excluding the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust from other sources.

~~2.50:~~ 2.51. “Heat input rate” means the amount of heat input (in mmBtu) divided by unit operating time (in hr) or, with regard to a specific fuel, the amount of heat input attributed to the fuel (in mmBtu) divided by the unit operating time (in hr) during which the unit combusts the fuel.

2.52. “Hg Budget Trading Program” means a multi-state Hg air pollution control and emission reduction program approved and administered by the Administrator in accordance 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart HHHH and 40 CFR §60.24(h)(6), or established by the Administrator under section 111 of the Clean Air Act, as a means of reducing national Hg emissions.

~~2.51:~~ 2.53. “Large NO<sub>x</sub> SIP call engine” means a stationary internal combustion engine identified and designated as “large” in the NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call Engine Inventory as emitting more than

one ton of NO<sub>x</sub> per average ozone season day in 1995.

~~2.52:~~ 2.54. “Life-of-the-unit, firm power contractual arrangement” means a unit participation power sales agreement under which a utility or industrial customer reserves, or is entitled to receive, a specified amount or percentage of nameplate capacity and associated energy generated by any specified unit and pays its proportional amount of such unit’s total costs, pursuant to a contract:

~~2.52-a:~~ 2.54.a. For the life of the unit;

~~2.52-b:~~ 2.54.b. For a cumulative term of no less than 30 years, including contracts that permit an election for early termination; or

~~2.52-c:~~ 2.54.c. For a period no less than 25 years or 70 percent of the economic useful life of the unit determined as of the time the unit is built, with option rights to purchase or release some portion of the nameplate capacity and associated energy generated by the unit at the end of the period.

~~2.53:~~ 2.55. “Long dry kiln” means a kiln 14 feet or larger in diameter, 400 feet or greater in length, which employs no preheating of the feed. The inlet feed to the kiln is dry.

~~2.54:~~ 2.56. “Long wet kiln” means a kiln 14 feet or larger in diameter, 400 feet or greater in length, which employs no preheating of the feed. The inlet feed to the kiln is a slurry.

~~2.55:~~ 2.57. “Low-NO<sub>x</sub> burners” means combustion equipment designed to reduce flame turbulence, delay fuel/air mixing and establish fuel-rich zones for initial combustion.

~~2.56:~~ 2.58. “Maximum design heat input” means, ~~starting from the initial installation of a unit,~~ the maximum amount of fuel per hour (in Btu/hr) that a unit is capable of combusting on a steady state basis as of the initial installation of the unit as specified by the manufacturer of the unit, ~~or, starting from the completion of any subsequent physical change in the unit resulting in~~

~~a decrease in the maximum amount of fuel per hour (in Btu/hr) that a unit is capable of combusting on a steady state basis, such decreased maximum amount as specified by the person conducting the physical change.~~

~~2.57:~~ 2.59. “Mid-kiln firing” means the secondary firing in kilns by injecting solid fuel at an intermediate point in the kiln using a specially designed feed injection mechanism for the purpose of decreasing NO<sub>x</sub> emissions through:

~~2.57a:~~ 2.59.a. Burning part of the fuel at a lower temperature; and

~~2.57b:~~ 2.59.b. Reducing conditions at the solid waste injection point that may destroy some of the NO<sub>x</sub> formed upstream in the kiln burning zone.

~~2.58:~~ 2.60. “Monitoring system” means any monitoring system that meets the requirements of sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75, including a continuous emissions monitoring system, an alternative monitoring system, or an excepted monitoring system under 40 CFR Part 75.

~~2.59:~~ 2.61. “Most stringent state or federal NO<sub>x</sub> emissions limitation” means, with regard to a unit, the lowest NO<sub>x</sub> emissions limitation (in terms of lb/mmBtu) that is applicable to the unit under state or federal law, regardless of the averaging period to which the emissions limitation applies.

~~2.60:~~ 2.62. “Nameplate capacity” means, starting from the initial installation of a generator, the maximum electrical generating output (in MW<sub>e</sub>) that the generator is capable of producing on a steady state basis and during continuous operation (when not restricted by seasonal or other deratings) as of such installation as specified by the manufacturer of the generator or, starting from the completion of any subsequent physical change in the generator resulting in an increase in the maximum electrical generating output (in MW<sub>e</sub>) that the generator is capable of producing on a steady state basis and during continuous operation (when not restricted by seasonal or other deratings), such increased maximum amount

as of such completion as specified by the person conducting the physical change.

2.63. “NO<sub>x</sub> budget emissions limitation” means, for a NO<sub>x</sub> Budget unit, the tonnage equivalent of the NO<sub>x</sub> allowances available for compliance deduction for the unit under subsections 54.1, 54.2, 54.5 and 54.6 of 45CSR1 or 45CSR26 in the 2008 ozone season, adjusted by any deductions of such NO<sub>x</sub> allowances to account for actual heat input under subdivision 42.5.a of 45CSR1 or 45CSR26 for the ozone season or to account for excess emissions for a prior ozone season under subsection 54.4 of 45CSR1 or 45CSR26.

~~2.61:~~ 2.64. “NO<sub>x</sub> Budget Trading Program” means a multi-state nitrogen oxides air pollution control and emission reduction program approved and administered by the Administrator pursuant to 40 CFR §51.121.

2.65. “NO<sub>x</sub> Budget unit”, for purposes of this rule, means a unit that is subject to the NO<sub>x</sub> Budget Trading Program under 45CSR1 or 45CSR26.

~~2.62:~~ 2.66. “NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call Engine Inventory” means the inventory of internal combustion engines compiled by U.S. EPA as part of the NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call Rule, including the Technical Amendments, announced in the March 2, 2000 FR 11222, and the adjustment of the 2007 Budget NO<sub>x</sub> Control Efficiency to 82 percent for large gas-fired engines, announced in the April 21, 2004 Federal Register notice for the Phase II NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call Rule.

~~2.63:~~ 2.67. “Oil-fired” means, for purposes of sections 40 through 42, combusting fuel oil for more than 15.0 percent of the annual heat input in a specified year and not qualifying as coal-fired.

~~2.64:~~ 2.68. “Operator” means any person who operates, controls, or supervises a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit or a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source and will include, but not be limited to, any holding company, utility system, or plant manager of such a unit or source.

~~2.65:~~ 2.69. "Owner" means any of the following persons:

~~2.65.a:~~ 2.69.a. With regard to a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source or a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at a source, respectively:

~~2.65.a.1:~~ 2.69.a.1. Any holder of any portion of the legal or equitable title in a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source or the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit;

~~2.65.a.2:~~ 2.69.a.2. Any holder of a leasehold interest in a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source or the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit; or

~~2.65.a.3:~~ 2.69.a.3. Any purchaser of power from a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source or the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under a life-of-the-unit, firm power contractual arrangement; provided that, unless expressly provided for in a leasehold agreement, owner will not include a passive lessor, or a person who has an equitable interest through such lessor, whose rental payments are not based (either directly or indirectly) on the revenues or income from such CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit; or

~~2.65.b:~~ 2.69.b. With regard to any general account, any person who has an ownership interest with respect to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances held in the general account and who is subject to the binding agreement for the CAIR authorized account representative to represent the person's ownership interest with respect to CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances.

~~2.66:~~ 2.70. "Ozone season" means the period beginning May 1 of a calendar year, except as provided in subdivision 6.3.b., and ending on September 30 of the same year, inclusive.

2.71. "Permitting authority" means the state air pollution control agency, local agency, other state agency, or other agency authorized by the Administrator to issue or revise permits to meet the requirements of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart CCCC or, if no such agency has been

so authorized, the Administrator.

~~2.67:~~ 2.71. "Portland cement" means a hydraulic cement produced by pulverizing clinker consisting essentially of hydraulic calcium silicates, usually containing one or more of the forms of calcium sulfate as an interground addition.

~~2.68:~~ 2.72. "Portland cement kiln" means a system, including any solid, gaseous or liquid fuel combustion equipment, used to calcine and fuse raw materials, including limestone and clay, to produce Portland cement clinker.

~~2.69:~~ 2.73. "Potential electrical output capacity" means 33 percent of a unit's maximum design heat input, divided by 3,413 Btu/kWh, divided by 1,000 kWh/MWh, and multiplied by 8,760 hr/yr.

~~2.70:~~ 2.74. "Preheater kiln" means a kiln where the feed to the kiln system is preheated in cyclone chambers and utilizes a second burner to calcine material in a separate vessel attached to the preheater prior to the final fusion in a kiln which forms clinker.

~~2.71:~~ 2.75. "Preheater kiln" means a kiln where the feed to the kiln system is preheated in cyclone chambers prior to the final fusion in a kiln which forms clinker.

~~2.72:~~ 2.76. "Receive" or "receipt of" means, when referring to the Secretary or the Administrator, to come into possession of a document, information, or correspondence (whether sent in hard copy or by authorized electronic transmission), as indicated in an official ~~correspondence~~ log, or by a notation made on the document, information, or correspondence, by the Secretary or the Administrator in the regular course of business.

~~2.73:~~ 2.77. "Recordation", "record", or "recorded" means, with regard to CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances, the movement of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances by the Administrator into or between CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System accounts, for

purposes of allocation, transfer, or deduction.

~~2.74:~~ 2.78. “Reference method” means any direct test method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as specified in 40 CFR §75.22.

2.79. “Replacement”, “replace”, or “replaced” means, with regard to a unit, the demolishing of a unit, or the permanent shutdown and permanent disabling of a unit, and the construction of another unit (the replacement unit) to be used instead of the demolished or shutdown unit (the replaced unit).

~~2.75:~~ 2.80. “Repowered” means, with regard to a unit, replacement of a coal-fired boiler with one of the following coal-fired technologies at the same source as the coal-fired boiler:

~~2.75.a:~~ 2.80.a. Atmospheric or pressurized fluidized bed combustion;

~~2.75.b:~~ 2.80.b. Integrated gasification combined cycle;

~~2.75.c:~~ 2.80.c. Magnetohydrodynamics;

~~2.75.d:~~ 2.80.d. Direct and indirect coal-fired turbines;

~~2.75.e:~~ 2.80.e. Integrated gasification fuel cells; or

~~2.75.f:~~ 2.80.f. As determined by the Administrator in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, a derivative of one or more of the technologies under subdivisions ~~2.75.a~~ 2.80.a through ~~2.75.e~~ 2.80.e and any other coal-fired technology capable of controlling multiple combustion emissions simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with significantly greater waste reduction relative to the performance of technology in widespread commercial use as of January 1, 2005.

~~2.76:~~ 2.81. “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection or such other person to whom the Secretary has delegated authority or duties pursuant to W.Va. Code §§22-1-6 or 22-1-8.

~~2.77:~~ 2.82. “Serial number” means, for a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance, the unique identification number assigned to each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance by the Administrator.

~~2.78:~~ 2.83. “Sequential use of energy” means:

~~2.78.a:~~ 2.83.a. For a topping-cycle cogeneration unit, the use of reject heat from electricity production in a useful thermal energy application or process; or

~~2.78.b:~~ 2.83.b. For a bottoming-cycle cogeneration unit, the use of reject heat from useful thermal energy application or process in electricity production.

~~2.79:~~ 2.84. “Shutdown”, as used in section 100, means:

~~2.79.a:~~ 2.84.a. The period of time a unit Portland cement kiln is cooled from its normal operating temperature to cold or ambient temperature; or

~~2.79.b:~~ 2.84.b. The cessation of operation of a Portland cement kiln for any purpose.

2.85. “Solid waste incineration unit” means a stationary, fossil fuel-fired boiler or stationary, fossil fuel-fired combustion turbine that is a “solid waste incineration unit” as defined in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act.

2.86. “Source” means all buildings, structures, or installations located in one or more contiguous or adjacent properties under common control of the same person or persons. For purposes of section 502 (c) of the CAA, a “source,” including a “source” with multiple units, will be considered a single “facility.”

~~2.80:~~ 2.87. “Startup”, as used in section 100, means:

~~2.80.a:~~ 2.87.a. The period of time a unit is heated from cold or ambient temperature to its normal operating temperature as specified by the manufacturer; or

~~2.80.b. 2.87.b.~~ The setting in operation of a Portland cement kiln for any purpose.

~~2.81.~~ “Stationary internal combustion engine” or “engine” means any internal combustion engine of the reciprocating type that is either attached to a foundation at a facility or is designed to be capable of being carried or moved from one location to another and remains at a single site at a building, structure, facility, or installation for more than 12 consecutive months. Any engine (or engines) that replaces an engine at a site that is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine replaced is included in calculating the consecutive time period.

~~2.82.~~ “Source” means all buildings, structures, or installations located in one or more contiguous or adjacent properties under common control of the same person or persons. For purposes of section 502 (c) of the CAA, a “source,” including a “source” with multiple units, will be considered a single “facility.”

~~2.83. 2.88.~~ “State” means one of the states or the District of Columbia that adopts the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program pursuant to 40 CFR §§51.123(aa)(1) or (2), (bb) or (dd).

2.89. “Stationary internal combustion engine” or “engine” means any internal combustion engine of the reciprocating type that is either attached to a foundation at a facility or is designed to be capable of being carried or moved from one location to another and remains at a single site at a building, structure, facility, or installation for more than 12 consecutive months. Any engine (or engines) that replaces an engine at a site that is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine replaced is included in calculating the consecutive time period.

~~2.84. 2.90.~~ “Submit” or “serve” means to send or transmit a document, information, or correspondence to the person specified in accordance with the applicable regulation:

~~2.84.a. 2.90.a.~~ In person;

~~2.84.b. 2.90.b.~~ By United States Postal

Service; or

~~2.84.c. 2.90.c.~~ By other means of dispatch or transmission and delivery. Compliance with any “submission” or “service” deadline will be determined by the date of dispatch, transmission, or mailing and not the date of receipt.

~~2.85. 2.91.~~ “Title V operating permit” means a permit issued under 45CSR30.

~~2.86. 2.92.~~ “Ton” means 2,000 pounds. For the purpose of determining compliance with the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season emissions limitation, total tons of nitrogen oxides emissions for an ozone season will be calculated as the sum of all recorded hourly emissions (or the mass equivalent of the recorded hourly emission rates) in accordance with sections 70 through 76 ~~75~~, but with any remaining fraction of a ton equal to or greater than 0.50 tons deemed to equal one ton and any remaining fraction of a ton less than 0.50 tons deemed to equal zero tons.

~~2.87. 2.93.~~ “Topping-cycle cogeneration unit” means a cogeneration unit in which the energy input to the unit is first used to produce useful power, including electricity, and at least some of the reject heat from the electricity production is then used to provide useful thermal energy.

~~2.88. 2.94.~~ “Total energy input” means, with regard to a cogeneration unit, total energy of all forms supplied to the cogeneration unit, excluding energy produced by the cogeneration unit itself.

~~2.89. 2.95.~~ “Total energy output” means, with regard to a cogeneration unit, the sum of useful power and useful thermal energy produced by the cogeneration unit.

~~2.90. 2.96.~~ “Unit” means a stationary, fossil fuel-fired boiler or combustion turbine or other stationary, fossil fuel-fired combustion device.

~~2.91. 2.97.~~ “Unit operating day” means a calendar day in which a unit combusts any fuel.

~~2.92. 2.98.~~ “Unit operating hour” or “hour of

unit operation” means an hour in which a unit combusts any fuel.

~~2.93:~~ 2.99. “Useful power” means, with regard to a cogeneration unit, electricity or mechanical energy made available for use, excluding any such energy used in the power production process (which process includes, but is not limited to, any on-site processing or treatment of fuel combusted at the unit and any onsite emission controls).

~~2.94:~~ 2.100. “Useful thermal energy” means, with regard to a cogeneration unit, thermal energy that is:

~~2.94.a:~~ 2.100.a. Made available to an industrial or commercial process (not a power production process), excluding any heat contained in condensate return or makeup water;

~~2.94.b:~~ 2.100.b. Used in a heating application (e.g., space heating or domestic hot water heating); or

~~2.94.c:~~ 2.100.c. Used in a space cooling application (i.e., thermal energy used by an absorption chiller).

~~2.95:~~ 2.101. “Utility power distribution system” means the portion of an electricity grid owned or operated by a utility and dedicated to delivering electricity to customers.

~~2.96:~~ 2.102. Other words and phrases used in this rule, unless otherwise indicated, will have the meaning ascribed to them in W.Va. Code §22-5-1 et seq. and 40 CFR §72.2.

**§45-40-3. Measurements, Abbreviations and Acronyms.** -- Measurements, abbreviations and acronyms used in this rule are defined as follows:

Btu -- British thermal unit.

CO<sub>2</sub> -- carbon dioxide.

NO<sub>x</sub> -- nitrogen oxides.

Hg -- mercury.

hr -- hour.

kW-- kilowatt electrical.

kWh -- kilowatt hour.

mmBtu -- million Btu.

MW<sub>e</sub> -- megawatt electrical.

MWh -- megawatt hour.

O<sub>2</sub> -- oxygen.

ppm -- parts per million.

lb -- pound.

scfh -- standard cubic feet per hour.

SO<sub>2</sub> -- sulfur dioxide.

H<sub>2</sub>O -- water.

yr -- year.

**§45-40-4. Applicability.** -- Except for units subject to sections 90 and or 100, and as provided in subsection 4.5, the following units in West Virginia ~~will~~ shall be CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units, and any source that includes one or more such units ~~will~~ shall be a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source, subject to the requirements of sections ~~5 1~~ through ~~76 75~~:

4.1. Electric generating units. -- ~~Except as provided in subdivision 4.1.a, a~~ Any stationary, fossil fuel-fired boiler or stationary, fossil fuel-fired combustion turbine serving at any time, since the later of November 15, 1990 or the start-up of a the unit's combustion chamber, a generator with nameplate capacity of more than 25 MW<sub>e</sub> producing electricity for sale;

~~4.1.a. For a unit that qualifies as a cogeneration unit during the 12-month period starting on the date the unit first produces electricity and continues to qualify as a cogeneration unit, a cogeneration unit serving at any time a generator with nameplate capacity of~~

more than 25 MW<sub>e</sub> and supplying in any calendar year more than one-third of the unit's potential electric output capacity or 219,000 MWh, whichever is greater, to any utility power distribution system for sale. If a unit that qualifies as a cogeneration unit during the 12-month period starting on the date the unit first produces electricity but subsequently no longer qualifies as a cogeneration unit, the unit will be subject to subsection 4.1 starting on the day on which the unit first no longer qualifies as a cogeneration unit; and

4.2. Except for units meeting the applicability provisions under subsection 4.1, the following units shall be considered non-electric generating units:

4.2.a. For units that commenced operation before January 1, 1997, a unit which served during 1995 or 1996 a generator that had a nameplate capacity greater than 25 MW<sub>e</sub> and produced electricity for sale under a firm contract to the electric grid;

4.2.b. For units that commenced operation on or after January 1, 1997 and before January 1, 1999, a unit which served during 1997 or 1998 a generator that had a nameplate capacity greater than 25 MW<sub>e</sub> and produced electricity for sale under a firm contract to the electric grid; and

4.2.c. For units that commence operation on or after January 1, 1999, a unit serving at any time a generator that has a nameplate capacity greater than 25 MW<sub>e</sub> and produces electricity for sale.

4.2.4.3. Non-electric generating units.--The following units shall also be considered non-electric generating units, and include any stationary, fossil fuel-fired stationary boilers identified as NO<sub>x</sub> Budget units under the federal NO<sub>x</sub> Budget Trading Program will be CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units on or after May 1, 2009 boiler with a maximum design heat input greater than 250 mmBtu/hr and that:

4.2.a. 4.3.a. For units that commenced ~~Commenced~~ operation before January 1, 1997; a

unit that has a maximum design heat input greater than 250 mmBtu/hr and that did not serve during 1995 or 1996 a generator producing electricity for sale under a firm contract to the electric grid;

~~4.2.b. 4.3.b. For units that commenced~~ Commenced operation on or after January 1, 1997 and before January 1, 1999; a unit that has a maximum design heat input greater than 250 mmBtu/hr and that did not serve during 1997 or 1998 a generator producing electricity for sale under a firm contract to the electric grid;

~~4.2.c. 4.3.c. For units that commence~~ Commences operation on or after January 1, 1999; a unit with a maximum design heat input greater than 250 mmBtu/hr that and:

~~4.2.c.1. 4.3.c.1.~~ At no time serves a generator producing electricity for sale; or

~~4.2.c.2. 4.3.c.2.~~ At any time serves a generator with a nameplate capacity of 25 MW<sub>e</sub> or less producing electricity for sale, and with the potential to use no more than 50 percent of the potential electrical output capacity of the unit;

~~4.2.d. 4.3.d. For units commencing~~ Commenced operation before January 1, 1997; a unit with a maximum design heat input greater than 250 mmBtu/hr and qualifying qualified as an unaffected unit under 40 CFR §72.6(b)(4) under the Acid Rain Program pursuant to 40 CFR §72.6(b)(4) for 1995 and 1996;

~~4.2.e. 4.3.e. For units commencing~~ Commenced operation in 1997 or 1998; a unit with a maximum design heat input greater than 250 mmBtu/hr and qualifying qualified as an unaffected unit under 40 CFR §72.6(b)(4) under the Acid Rain Program pursuant to 40 CFR §72.6(b)(4) for 1997 and 1998; and

~~4.2.f. 4.3.f. For units commencing~~ Commences operation on or after January 1, 1999; a unit with a maximum design heat input greater than 250 mmBtu/hr and qualifying qualifies each year as an unaffected unit under 40 CFR §72.6(b)(4) under the Acid Rain Program for each year pursuant to 40 CFR §72.6(b)(4).

4.4. PPG Natrium Plant. -- PPG Industries, Inc. Natrium Plant Unit 002, located in New Martinsville, Marshall County, a unit with a design heat input of 243 mmBtu/hr.

4.5. Exempt units. -- Except as provided in subsection 4.5, any unit in West Virginia that is a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under subsection 4.1 or subdivision 4.6.a and meets any of the following requirements shall not be a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit:

4.5.a. Any unit qualifying as a cogeneration unit during the 12-month period starting on the date the unit first produces electricity and continuing to qualify as a cogeneration unit, and, not serving at any time, since the later of November 15, 1990 or the start-up of the unit's combustion chamber, a generator with nameplate capacity of more than 25 MW, supplying in any calendar year more than one-third of the unit's potential electric output capacity or 219,000 MWh, whichever is greater, to any utility power distribution system for sale;

4.5.b. Any unit commencing operation before January 1, 1985 and qualifying as a solid waste incineration unit with an average annual fuel consumption of non-fossil fuel for 1985-1987 exceeding 80 percent (on a Btu basis) and an average annual fuel consumption of non-fossil fuel for any 3 consecutive calendar years after 1990 exceeding 80 percent (on a Btu basis); and

4.5.c. Any unit commencing operation on or after January 1, 1985 and qualifying as a solid waste incineration unit with an average annual fuel consumption of non-fossil fuel for the first 3 calendar years of operation exceeding 80 percent (on a Btu basis) and an average annual fuel consumption of non-fossil fuel for any 3 consecutive calendar years after 1990 exceeding 80 percent (on a Btu basis).

4.6. Loss of exemption. -- Any unit in West Virginia that is not a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under subsection 4.1, or which qualified for an exemption under subsection 4.5, but subsequently meets any of the following provisions, shall lose its exemption and become a

CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under subsection 4.1:

4.6.a. If a stationary boiler or stationary combustion turbine that, under subsection 4.1, is not a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit begins to combust fossil fuel or to serve a generator with nameplate capacity of more than 25 MW, producing electricity for sale, the unit shall become a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit as provided in subsection 4.1 on the first date on which it both combusts fossil fuel and serves such generator;

4.6.b. If a unit qualifies as a cogeneration unit during the 12-month period starting on the date the unit first produces electricity and meets the requirements of subdivision 4.5.a for at least one calendar year, but subsequently no longer meets all such requirements, the unit shall become a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit starting on the earlier of January 1 after the first calendar year during which the unit first no longer qualifies as a cogeneration unit or January 1 after the first calendar year during which the unit no longer meets all of the requirements under subdivision 4.5.a; and

4.6.c. If a unit qualifies as a solid waste incineration unit and meets the requirements of subdivisions 4.5.b or 4.5.c for at least 3 consecutive calendar years, but subsequently no longer meets all such requirements, the unit will become a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit starting on the earlier of January 1 after the first calendar year during which the unit first no longer qualifies as a solid waste incineration unit or January 1 after the first 3 consecutive calendar years after 1990 for which the unit has an average annual fuel consumption of fossil fuel of 20 percent or more.

#### **§45-40-5. Retired Unit Exemption.**

##### 5.1. General exemption provisions.

5.1.a. Any CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit that is permanently retired ~~and is not a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit under sections 80 through 88~~ shall be exempt from the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program, except for the

provisions of this section, ~~section 2, section 3, section 4 sections 2 through 4~~, subdivisions 6.3.d through 6.3.g, ~~section 7, and sections 7 through 15, and~~ sections 40 through 62.

5.1.b. The exemption under subdivision 5.1.a will become effective the day on which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit is permanently retired. Within 30 days of the unit's permanent retirement, the CAIR designated representative will submit a statement to the Secretary and submit a copy of the statement to the Administrator. The statement must state, in a format prescribed by the Secretary, that the unit was permanently retired on a specific date and will comply with the requirements of subsection 5.2.

5.1.c. After receipt of the statement under subdivision 5.1.b, the Secretary will amend any permit under sections 20 through 24 covering the source at which the unit is located to add the provisions and requirements of the exemption under subdivision 5.1.a and subsection 5.2.

## 5.2. Special provisions.

5.2.a. A unit exempt under ~~subdivision 5.1.a~~ subsection 5.1 must not emit any nitrogen oxides, starting on the date that the exemption takes effect.

5.2.b. The Secretary will allocate CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances under sections 40 through 42 to a unit exempt under ~~subdivision 5.1.a~~ subsection 5.1.

5.2.c. For a period of 5 years from the date the records are created, the owners and operators of a unit exempt under ~~subdivision 5.1.a~~ subsection 5.1 must retain, at the source that includes the unit, records demonstrating that the unit is permanently retired. The 5-year period for keeping records may be extended for cause, at any time before the end of the period, in writing by the Secretary or the Administrator. The owners and operators bear the burden of proof that the unit is permanently retired.

5.2.d. The owners and operators and, to the

extent applicable, the CAIR designated representative of a unit exempt under ~~subdivision 5.1.a~~ subsection 5.1 must comply with the requirements of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program concerning all periods for which the exemption is not in effect, even if such requirements arise, or must be complied with, after the exemption takes effect.

5.2.e. A unit exempt under ~~subdivision 5.1.a~~ subsection 5.1 and located at a source that is required, or but for this exemption would be required, to have a Title V operating permit must not resume operation unless the CAIR designated representative of the source submits a complete CAIR permit application under section 22 for the unit not less than 18 months (or such lesser time provided by the Secretary) before the later of January 1, 2009 or the date on which the unit resumes operation.

5.2.f. On the earlier of the following dates, a unit exempt under ~~subdivision 5.1.a~~ subsection 5.1 will lose its exemption:

5.2.f.1. The date on which the CAIR designated representative submits a CAIR permit application for the unit under subdivision 5.2.e;

5.2.f.2. The date on which the CAIR designated representative is required under subdivision 5.2.e to submit a CAIR permit application for the unit; or

5.2.f.3. The date on which the unit resumes operation, if the CAIR designated representative is not required to submit a CAIR permit application for the unit.

5.2.g. For the purpose of applying monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements under sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75, a unit that loses its exemption under ~~subdivision 5.1.a~~ subsection 5.1 will be treated as a unit that commences ~~operation and~~ commercial operation on the first date on which the unit resumes operation.

## §45-40-6. Standard Requirements.

## 6.1. Permit requirements.

6.1.a. The CAIR designated representative of each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source required to have a Title V operating permit and each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit required to have a Title V operating permit at the source will:

6.1.a.1. Submit to the Secretary a complete CAIR permit application under section 22 in accordance with the deadlines specified in ~~subsections 21.1 and 21.2~~ section 21; and

6.1.a.2. Submit in a timely manner any supplemental information that the Secretary determines is necessary in order to review a CAIR permit application and issue or deny a CAIR permit.

6.1.b. The owners and operators of each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source required to have a Title V operating permit and each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit required to have a Title V operating permit at the source will have a CAIR permit issued by the Secretary under sections 20 through 24 for the source and operate the source and the unit in compliance with such CAIR permit.

6.1.c. ~~Except as provided in sections 80 through 88, the~~ The owners and operators of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source that is not otherwise required to have a Title V operating permit and each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit that is not otherwise required to have a Title V operating permit are not required to submit a CAIR permit application, and to have a CAIR permit, under sections 20 through 24 for such CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source and such CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit.

6.2. Monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements.

6.2.a. The owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source will comply with the monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements of sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75.

6.2.b. The emission measurements recorded and reported in accordance with sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75 will be used to determine compliance by each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source with the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season emissions limitation under subsection 6.3.

6.3. Nitrogen oxides ozone season emission requirements.

6.3.a. As of the allowance transfer deadline for the 2009 ozone season and each ozone season thereafter, the owners and operators of each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source must hold, in the source's compliance account, CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances available for compliance deductions for the ozone season under subsection 54.1 in an amount not less than the tons of total nitrogen oxides emissions for the ozone season from all CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units at the source, as determined in accordance with sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75.

6.3.b. A CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit will be subject to the requirements under subdivision 6.3.a for the ozone season starting on the later of May 1, 2009 or the deadline for meeting the unit's monitor certification requirements under ~~subdivision subdivisions~~ subdivisions 70.2.a, ~~subsection~~ 70.2.b, 70.2.c, or ~~subsection 70.2.e~~ 70.2.g and for each ozone season thereafter.

6.3.c. A CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance will not be deducted, for compliance with the requirements under subdivision 6.3.a, for an ozone season in a calendar year before the year for which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance was allocated.

6.3.d. CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances will be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with sections ~~40 through 42~~ 51 through 62.

6.3.e. A CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance is a limited authorization to emit one ton of nitrogen ~~oxide~~ oxides in accordance with

the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program. No provision of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program, the CAIR permit application, the CAIR permit, or an exemption under section 5 and no provision of law will be construed to limit the authority of the state or the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.

6.3.f. A CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance does not constitute a property right.

6.3.g. Upon recordation by the Administrator under subdivision 43.3.c, sections 51 through 57, sections 60 through 62, ~~or sections 80 through 88~~, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance to or from a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season ~~unit's~~ source's compliance account is incorporated automatically in any CAIR permit of the source ~~that includes the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit.~~

#### 6.4. Excess emissions requirements. --

~~6.4.a.~~ If a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source emits nitrogen oxides during any ozone season in excess of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season emissions limitation, then:

~~6.4.a.1.~~ 6.4.a. The owners and operators of the source and each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source will surrender the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances required for deduction under subdivision 54.4.a and pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed, for the same violations, under the CAA or W.Va. Code §22-5-1 et seq; and

~~6.4.a.2.~~ 6.4.b. Each ton of such excess emissions and each day of such ozone season will constitute a separate violation of this rule, the CAA, and W.Va. Code §22-5-1 et seq.

6.4.c. If a NO<sub>x</sub> budget unit under 45CSR1 or 45CSR26 emits nitrogen oxides during the 2008 ozone season in excess of the NO<sub>x</sub> budget emissions limitation, then the owners and operators of each such NO<sub>x</sub> budget unit will surrender CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances allocated for the 2009 ozone season in an amount

required for deduction under subdivision 54.4.b and pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed, for the same violations, under the CAA or W.Va. Code §22-5-1 et seq. Each ton of such excess emissions and each day of the 2008 ozone season will constitute a separate violation of this rule, the CAA, and W.Va. Code §22-5-1 et seq.

6.5. Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

6.5.a. Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source must keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time before the end of 5 years, in writing by the Secretary or the Administrator.

6.5.a.1. The certificate of representation under section 13 for the CAIR designated representative for the source and each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation; provided that the certificate and documents will be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation under section 13 changing the CAIR designated representative;

6.5.a.2. All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75, provided that to the extent that sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75 provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period will apply;

6.5.a.3. Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program; and

6.5.a.4. Copies of all documents used to complete a CAIR permit application and any other submission under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season

Trading Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program.

6.5.b. The CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source will submit the reports required under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program, including those under sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75.

#### 6.6. Liability.

6.6.a. Each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit must meet the requirements of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program.

6.6.b. Any provision of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program that applies to a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source will also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units at the source.

6.6.c. Any provision of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program that applies to a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit will also apply to the owners and operators of such unit.

6.7. Effect on other authorities. -- No provision of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program, a CAIR permit application, a CAIR permit, or an exemption under section 5 will be construed as exempting or excluding the owners and operators, ~~or~~ and the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source or CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit from compliance with any other provision of the applicable, approved state implementation plan, a state or federally enforceable permit, order, or the CAA.

#### §45-40-7. Computation of Time.

7.1. Unless otherwise stated, any time period scheduled, under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season

Trading Program, to begin on the occurrence of an act or event will begin on the day the act or event occurs.

7.2. Unless otherwise stated, any time period scheduled, under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program, to begin before the occurrence of an act or event will be computed so that the period ends the day before the act or event occurs.

7.3. Unless otherwise stated, if the final day of any time period, under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program, falls on a weekend or a state or federal holiday, the time period will be extended to the next business day.

#### §45-40-8. Appeal Procedures.

8.1. The appeal procedures for decisions of the Administrator under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program are set forth in 40 CFR Part 78.

#### §45-40-10. Authorization and Responsibilities of the CAIR Designated Representative.

10.1. Except as provided under section 11, each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source, including all CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units at the source, will have one and only one CAIR designated representative, with regard to all matters under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program concerning the source or any CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source.

10.2. The CAIR designated representative of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source will be selected by an agreement binding on the owners and operators of the source and all CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units at the source and will act in accordance with the certification statement in paragraph 13.1.d.4.

10.3. Upon receipt by the Administrator of a complete certificate of representation under section 13, the CAIR designated representative of the source will represent and, by his or her representations, actions, inactions, or submissions, legally bind each owner and operator of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source represented and each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source in all

matters pertaining to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program, notwithstanding any agreement between the CAIR designated representative and such owners and operators. The owners and operators will be bound by any decision or order issued to the CAIR designated representative by the Secretary, the Administrator, or a court regarding the source or unit.

10.4. No CAIR permit will be issued, no emissions data reports will be accepted, and no CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System account will be established for a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at a source, until the Administrator has received a complete certificate of representation under section 13 for a CAIR designated representative of the source and the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units at the source.

10.5. Each submission under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program will be submitted, signed, and certified by the CAIR designated representative for each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source on behalf of which the submission is made. Each such submission must include the following certification statement by the CAIR designated representative: "I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the source or units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment."

10.6. The Secretary and the Administrator will accept or act on a submission made on behalf of owner or operators of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source or a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit only if the submission has been made, signed, and certified in accordance with subsection 10.5.

#### **§45-40-11. Alternate CAIR Designated Representative.**

11.1. A certificate of representation under section 13 may designate one and only one alternate CAIR designated representative, who may act on behalf of the CAIR designated representative. The agreement by which the alternate CAIR designated representative is selected will include a procedure for authorizing the alternate CAIR designated representative to act in lieu of the CAIR designated representative.

11.2. Upon receipt by the Administrator of a complete certificate of representation under section 13, any representation, action, inaction, or submission by the alternate CAIR designated representative will be deemed to be a representation, action, inaction, or submission by the CAIR designated representative.

11.3. Except in this section, section 2, subsections 10.1 and 10.4, sections 12, 13, 15 and 51 ~~and 82~~, whenever the term "CAIR designated representative" is used in sections ~~4~~ 1 through ~~88~~ 75, the term will be construed to include the CAIR designated representative or any alternate CAIR designated representative.

#### **§45-40-12. Changing the CAIR Designated Representative and Alternate CAIR Designated Representative; Changes in Owners and Operators.**

12.1. Changing CAIR designated representative. -- The CAIR designated representative may be changed at any time upon receipt by the Administrator of a superseding complete certificate of representation under section 13. Notwithstanding any such change, all representations, actions, inactions, and submissions by the previous CAIR designated representative before the time and date when the Administrator receives the superseding certificate of representation will be binding on the new CAIR designated representative and the owners and operators of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source and the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units at the source.

12.2. Changing alternate CAIR designated representative. -- The alternate CAIR designated representative may be changed at any time upon receipt by the Administrator of a superseding complete certificate of representation under section 13. Notwithstanding any such change, all representations, actions, inactions, and submissions by the previous alternate CAIR designated representative before the time and date when the Administrator receives the superseding certificate of representation will be binding on the new alternate CAIR designated representative and the owners and operators of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source and the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units at the source.

### 12.3. Changes in owners and operators.

12.3.a. In the event ~~a new~~ an owner or operator of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source or a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit is not included in the list of owners and operators in the certificate of representation under section 13, such ~~new~~ owner or operator will be deemed to be subject to and bound by the certificate of representation, the representations, actions, inactions, and submissions of the CAIR designated representative and any alternate CAIR designated representative of the source or unit, and the decisions and orders of the Secretary, the Administrator, or a court, as if the ~~new~~ owner or operator were included in such list.

12.3.b. Within 30 days following any change in the owners and operators of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source or a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit, including the addition of a new owner or operator, the CAIR designated representative or any alternate CAIR designated representative will submit a revision to the certificate of representation under section 13 amending the list of owners and operators to include the change.

### §45-40-13. Certificate of Representation.

13.1. A complete certificate of representation for a CAIR designated representative or an alternate CAIR designated representative will include the following elements in a format

prescribed by the Administrator:

13.1.a. Identification of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source, and each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source, for which the certificate of representation is submitted, including identification and nameplate capacity of each generator served by each such unit;

13.1.b. The name, address, e-mail address (if any), telephone number, and facsimile transmission number (if any) of the CAIR designated representative and any alternate CAIR designated representative;

13.1.c. A list of the owners and operators of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source and of each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source;

13.1.d. The following certification statements by the CAIR designated representative and any alternate CAIR designated representative:

13.1.d.1. "I certify that I was selected as the CAIR designated representative or alternate CAIR designated representative, as applicable, by an agreement binding on the owners and operators of the source and each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source.";

13.1.d.2. "I certify that I have all the necessary authority to carry out my duties and responsibilities under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program on behalf of the owners and operators of the source and of each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source and that each such owner and operator shall be fully bound by my representations, actions, inactions, or submissions.";

13.1.d.3. "I certify that the owners and operators of the source and of each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source shall be bound by any order issued to me by the Administrator, the Secretary, or a court regarding the source or unit.";

13.1.d.4. "Where there are multiple holders of a legal or equitable title to, or a leasehold interest in, a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season

unit, or where a utility or industrial customer purchases power from a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under a life-of-the-unit, firm power contractual arrangement, I certify that: I have given a written notice of my selection as the 'CAIR designated representative' or 'alternate CAIR designated representative', as applicable, and of the agreement by which I was selected to each owner and operator of the source and of each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source; and CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances and proceeds of transactions involving CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances will be deemed to be held or distributed in proportion to each holder's legal, equitable, leasehold, or contractual reservation or entitlement, except that, if such multiple holders have expressly provided for a different distribution of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances by contract, CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances and proceeds of transactions involving CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances will be deemed to be held or distributed in accordance with the contract." ~~and~~

13.1.e. The signature of the CAIR designated representative and any alternate CAIR designated representative and the dates signed.

13.2. Unless otherwise required by the Secretary or the Administrator, documents of agreement referred to in the certificate of representation will not be submitted to the Secretary or the Administrator. Neither the Secretary nor the Administrator will be under any obligation to review or evaluate the sufficiency of such documents, if submitted.

**§45-40-14. Objections Concerning the CAIR Designated Representative.**

14.1. Once a complete certificate of representation under section 13 has been submitted and received, the Secretary and the Administrator will rely on the certificate of representation unless and until a superseding complete certificate of representation under section 13 is received by the Administrator.

14.2. Except as provided in subsections 12.1 or 12.2, no objection or other communication

submitted to the Secretary or the Administrator concerning the authorization, or any representation, action, inaction, or submission, of the CAIR designated representative will affect any representation, action, inaction, or submission of the CAIR designated representative or the finality of any decision or order by the Secretary or the Administrator under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program.

14.3. Neither the Secretary nor the Administrator will adjudicate any private legal dispute concerning the authorization or any representation, action, inaction, or submission of any CAIR designated representative, including private legal disputes concerning the proceeds of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance transfers.

**§45-40-15. Delegation by CAIR Designated Representative and Alternate CAIR Designated Representative.**

15.1. A CAIR designated representative may delegate, to one or more natural persons, his or her authority to make an electronic submission to the Administrator provided for or required under this rule.

15.2. An alternate CAIR designated representative may delegate, to one or more natural persons, his or her authority to make an electronic submission to the Administrator provided for or required under this rule.

15.3. In order to delegate authority to make an electronic submission to the Administrator in accordance with subsections 15.1 or 15.2, the CAIR designated representative or alternate CAIR designated representative, as appropriate, must submit to the Administrator a notice of delegation, in a format prescribed by the Administrator, that includes the following elements:

15.3.a. The name, address, e-mail address, telephone number, and facsimile transmission number (if any) of such CAIR designated representative or alternate CAIR designated representative;

15.3.b. The name, address, e-mail

address, telephone number, and facsimile transmission number (if any) of each such natural person (referred to as an "agent");

15.3.c. For each such natural person, a list of the type or types of electronic submissions under subsections 15.1 or 15.2 for which authority is delegated to him or her; and

15.3.d. The following certification statements by such CAIR designated representative or alternate CAIR designated representative:

15.3.d.1. "I agree that any electronic submission to the Administrator that is by an agent identified in this notice of delegation and of a type listed for such agent in this notice of delegation and that is made when I am a CAIR designated representative or alternate CAIR designated representative, as appropriate, and before this notice of delegation is superseded by another notice of delegation under subsection 15.4 shall be deemed to be an electronic submission by me."

15.3.d.2. "Until this notice of delegation is superseded by another notice of delegation under subsection 15.4, I agree to maintain an e-mail account and to notify the Administrator immediately of any change in my e-mail address unless all delegation of authority by me under section 15 is terminated."

15.4. A notice of delegation submitted under subsection 15.3 shall be effective, with regard to the CAIR designated representative or alternate CAIR designated representative identified in such notice, upon receipt of such notice by the Administrator and until receipt by the Administrator of a superseding notice of delegation submitted by such CAIR designated representative or alternate CAIR designated representative, as appropriate. The superseding notice of delegation may replace any previously identified agent, add a new agent, or eliminate entirely any delegation of authority.

15.5. Any electronic submission covered by the certification in paragraph 15.3.d.1 and made in

accordance with a notice of delegation effective under subsection 15.4 shall be deemed to be an electronic submission by the CAIR designated representative or alternate CAIR designated representative submitting such notice of delegation.

#### **§45-40-20. General CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program Permit Requirements.**

20.1. For each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source required to have a Title V operating permit ~~or required, under sections 80 through 88, to have a Title V operating permit or other federally enforceable permit~~, such permit must include a CAIR permit administered by the Secretary for the Title V operating permit or the federally enforceable permit as applicable. The CAIR portion of the Title V operating permit or other federally enforceable permit as applicable will be administered in accordance with 45CSR30 and any other applicable rule, except as provided otherwise by section 5 and sections 20 through 24 ~~and sections 80 through 88~~.

20.2. Each CAIR permit will contain, with regard to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source and the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units at the source covered by the CAIR permit, all applicable CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program requirements, CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Annual Trading Program requirements, and CAIR SO<sub>2</sub> Trading Program requirements and will be a complete and separable portion of the Title V operating permit or other federally enforceable permit under subsection 20.1.

#### **§45-40-21. Submission of CAIR Permit Applications.**

21.1. Duty to apply. -- The CAIR designated representative of any CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source required to have a Title V operating permit will submit to the Secretary a complete CAIR permit application under section 22 for the source covering each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source at least 18 months (or such lesser time provided by the Secretary) before the later of January 1, 2009 or the date on which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit commences commercial

operation.

21.2. Duty to reapply. -- For a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source required to have a Title V operating permit, the CAIR designated representative will submit a complete CAIR permit application under section 22 for the source covering each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the source to renew the CAIR permit in accordance with 45CSR30.

**§45-40-22. Information Requirements for CAIR Permit Applications.**

22.1. A complete CAIR permit application will include the following elements concerning the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source for which the application is submitted, in a format prescribed by the Secretary:

22.1.a. Identification of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source;

22.1.b. Identification of each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit at the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source;

22.1.c. The standard requirements under section 6; and

22.1.d. A copy of the complete certificate of representation submitted to the Administrator under subsection 10.3.

**§45-40-23. CAIR Permit Contents and Term.**

23.1. Each CAIR permit will contain, in a format prescribed by the Secretary, all elements required for a complete CAIR permit application under section 22.

23.2. Each CAIR permit is deemed to incorporate automatically the definitions of terms under section 2 and, upon recordation by the Administrator under subdivision 43.3.c, sections 51 through 57, sections 60 through 62, ~~or sections 80 through 88~~; every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance to or from the compliance account of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source covered by

the permit.

23.3. The term of the CAIR permit will be set by the Secretary, as necessary to facilitate coordination of the renewal of the CAIR permit with issuance, revision, or renewal of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source's Title V operating permit or other federally enforceable permit as applicable.

**§45-40-24. CAIR Permit Revisions.**

24.1. Except as provided in subsection 23.2, the Secretary will revise the CAIR permit, as necessary, in accordance with 45CSR30 or any other applicable rule addressing permit revisions.

**§45-40-30. Reserved.**

**§45-40-40. CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Budget.**

40.1. The West Virginia CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season trading budget for allocations of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances to applicable electric generating units (EGUs) and non-electric generating units (non-EGUs) for the ozone seasons of 2009 through 2014 and 2015 and thereafter are respectively as follows:

CAIR NO <sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Budget	2009-2014	2015 and thereafter
EGUs	26,859 tons	26,525 tons
Non-EGUs	2184 tons	2184 tons
Total	29,043 tons	28,709 tons

40.2. CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units under subsection 4.1 will be subject to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season trading budget for EGUs set forth in subsection 40.1.

40.3. In accordance with 40 CFR §51.123(aa)(2)(iii)(A), CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units under ~~subsection 4.2~~ subsections 4.2 or 4.3 will be subject to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season trading budget for non-EGUs set forth in

subsection 40.1.

40.4. Notwithstanding the budget applicability set forth in subsections 40.1 through 40.3, the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under subsection 4.4 shall be allocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances pursuant to section 43.

**§45-40-41. Timing Requirements for CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Allocations.**

41.1. By October 31, 2006, the Secretary will submit to the Administrator the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocations, in a format prescribed by the Administrator and in accordance with subsections 42.1 and 42.2, for the ozone seasons in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

41.2. By October 31, 2009 and October 31 of each year thereafter, the Secretary will submit to the Administrator the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocations, in a format prescribed by the Administrator and in accordance with subsections 42.1 and 42.2, for the ozone season in the sixth year after the year of the applicable deadline for submission under this section. ~~If the Secretary fails to submit to the Administrator the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocations in accordance with this subsection, the Administrator will assume that the allocations of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances for the applicable ozone season are the same as for the ozone season that immediately precedes the applicable ozone season, except that, if the applicable ozone season is in 2015, the Administrator will assume that the allocations equal 83 percent of the allocations for the ozone season that immediately precedes the applicable ozone season.~~

41.3. By July 31, 2009 and July 31 of each year thereafter, the Secretary will submit to the Administrator the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocations, in a format prescribed by the Administrator and in accordance with subsections 42.1, 42.3 and 42.4, for the ozone season in the year of the applicable deadline for submission under this section. ~~If the Secretary fails to submit to the Administrator the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub>~~

~~Ozone Season allowance allocations in accordance with this subsection, the Administrator will assume that the allocations of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances for the applicable ozone season are the same as for the ozone season that immediately precedes the applicable ozone season, except that, if the applicable ozone season is in 2015, the Administrator will assume that the allocations equal 83 percent of the allocations for the ozone season that immediately precedes the applicable ozone season and except that any CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit that would otherwise be allocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances under subsections 42.1 and 42.2, as well as under subsections 42.1, 42.3 and 42.4, for the applicable ozone season will be assumed to be allocated no CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances under subsections 42.1, 42.3 and 42.4 for the applicable ozone season.~~

**§45-40-42. CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Allocations.**

42.1. Determination of baseline heat input. -- The baseline heat input (in mMBtu) used with respect to CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocations for established units under subsection 42.2 for each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit will be:

42.1.a. For established units commencing operation before January 1, 2001, the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit's adjusted ozone season heat input for 2000 through 2004, with the adjusted ozone season heat input for each year calculated as follows:

42.1.a.1. If the unit is coal-fired during the year, or a unit under ~~subsection 4.2~~ subsections 4.2 or 4.3, the unit's ozone season heat input for such year is multiplied by 100 percent;

42.1.a.2. If the unit is oil-fired during the year, the unit's ozone season heat input for such year is multiplied by 60 percent; and

42.1.a.3. If the unit is not subject to paragraphs 42.1.a.1 or 42.1.a.2, the unit's ozone

season heat input for such year is multiplied by 40 percent;

42.1.b. For units commencing operation on or after January 1, 2001 and operating each calendar year during a period of 5 or more consecutive calendar years:

42.1.b.1. For units under subsection 4.1, the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit's total converted ozone season heat input over the first such 5 years; and

42.1.b.2. For units under ~~subsection 4.2~~ subsections 4.2 or 4.3, the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit's ozone season heat input over the first such 5 years.

42.1.c. A unit's ozone season heat input, and a unit's status as coal-fired or oil-fired, for a calendar year under subdivision 42.1.a, and a unit's total tons of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions during an ozone season in a calendar year under subdivision 42.3.c, will be determined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75, to the extent the unit was otherwise subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 75 for the year, or will be based on the best available data reported to the Secretary for the unit, to the extent the unit was not otherwise subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 75 for the year; and

42.1.d. A unit's converted ozone season heat input for a calendar year specified under paragraph 42.1.b.1 equals:

42.1.d.1. Except as provided in paragraphs 42.1.d.2 or 42.1.d.3, the ozone season gross electrical output of the generator or generators served by the unit multiplied by 7,900 Btu/kWh, if the unit is coal-fired for the year, or 6,675 Btu/kWh, if the unit is not coal-fired for the year, and divided by 1,000,000 Btu/mmBtu, provided that if a generator is served by 2 or more units, then the gross electrical output of the generator will be attributed to each unit in proportion to the unit's share of the total ozone season heat input of such units for the year;

42.1.d.2. For a unit that is a boiler and has equipment used to produce electricity and

useful thermal energy for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes through the sequential use of energy, the total heat energy (in Btu) of the steam produced by the boiler during the ozone season, divided by 0.8 and by 1,000,000 Btu/mmBtu; or

42.1.d.3. For a unit that is a combustion turbine and has equipment used to produce electricity and useful thermal energy for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes through the sequential use of energy, the ozone season gross electrical output of the enclosed device comprising the compressor, combustor, and turbine multiplied by 3,413 Btu/kWh, plus the total heat energy (in Btu) of the steam produced by any associated heat recovery steam generator during the ozone season ~~multiplied~~ divided by 0.8, and with the sum divided by 1,000,000 Btu/mmBtu.

42.2. CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocation ~~season NO<sub>x</sub> allowance allocations for established units~~.

42.2.a. Available CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances for electric generating units. -- For each ozone season in 2009 and thereafter, the Secretary will allocate to all CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units under subsection 4.1 that have a baseline heat input (as determined under subsection 42.1) a total amount of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances equal to 95 percent for an ozone season during 2009 through 2014, and 97 percent for an ozone season during 2015 and thereafter, of the trading budget for EGUs under subsections 40.1 and 40.2 (except as provided in subsection 42.4).

42.2.b. Calculation of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance ~~allocations~~ allocation for electric generating units. -- The Secretary will allocate CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances to each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under subdivision 42.2.a in an amount determined by multiplying the total amount of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances allocated under subdivision 42.2.a by the ratio of the baseline heat input of such CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit to the total amount of baseline heat input of all such CAIR

NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units in West Virginia and rounding to the nearest whole allowance as appropriate.

42.2.c. Available CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances for non-electric generating units. -- For each ozone season in 2009 and thereafter, the Secretary will allocate to all CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units under subsection 4.2 subsections 4.2 or 4.3 that have a baseline heat input (as determined under subsection 42.1) a total amount of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances equal to 95 percent of the trading budget for non-EGUs under subsections 40.1 and 40.3 (except as provided in subsection 42.4).

42.2.d. Calculation of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocations for non-electric generating units. -- The Secretary will allocate CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances to each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under subdivision 42.2.c in an amount equaling 0.17 lb/mmBtu multiplied by the unit's baseline heat input determined under subsection 42.1, divided by 2000 lb/ton and rounded by the ratio of the baseline heat input of such CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit to the total amount of baseline heat input of all such CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units in West Virginia and rounding to the nearest whole allowance as appropriate.

~~42.2.c. If the initial total number of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances allocated to all CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units under subdivision 42.2.d does not equal 95 percent of the trading budget for non-EGUs under subsections 40.1 and 40.3, the Secretary will adjust the total number of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances allocated to all such CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units for each ozone season under subdivision 42.2.d so that the total number of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances allocated equals 95 percent of the trading budget for non-EGUs. This adjustment will be made by multiplying each unit's allocation by 95 percent of the trading budget for non-EGUs under subsections 40.1 and 40.3, dividing by the total number of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances allocated under subdivision 42.2.d for the ozone season, and rounding to the nearest whole allowance as appropriate.~~

42.3. New unit set-aside allocation. -- For each ozone season in 2009 and thereafter, the Secretary will allocate CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances to CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units in West Virginia that ~~commenced operation on or after January 1, 2001 and are not allocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances under subsection 42.2 because the units do not yet have a baseline heat input (as determined under subsection 42.1) or because the units have a baseline heat input but all CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances available under subsection 42.2 for the ozone season are already allocated,~~ in accordance with the following procedures:

42.3.a. The Secretary will establish two separate new unit set-asides for each ozone season as follows:

42.3.a.1. EGU new New unit set-aside for electric generating units. -- Each new unit set-aside for CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units under subsections 4.1 and 42.3 will be allocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances equal to 5 percent for an ozone season in 2009 through 2014, and 3 percent for an ozone season in 2015 and thereafter, of the ~~total~~ amount of tons of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season trading budget for EGUs under subsections 40.1 and 40.2; and

42.3.a.2. Non-EGU new New unit set-aside for non-electric generating units. -- Each new unit set-aside for CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units under subsections 4.2, 4.3 and 42.3 will be allocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances equal to 5 percent of the ~~total~~ amount of tons of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season trading budget for non-EGUs under subsections 40.1 and 40.3;

42.3.b. The CAIR designated representative of ~~such~~ a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under subsection 42.3 may submit to the Secretary a request, in a format specified by the Secretary, to be allocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances from a new unit set-aside under paragraph 42.3.a.1 or 42.3.a.2, starting with the later of the ozone season in 2009 or the first ozone season after the ozone season in which the

CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit commences commercial operation and until the first ozone season for which the unit is allocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances under subsection 42.2. ~~The A separate CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocation request for each ozone season for which CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances are sought~~ must be submitted on or before ~~April~~ February 1 before ~~the such~~ ozone season for ~~which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances are requested~~ and after the date on which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit commences commercial operation;

42.3.c. In a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocation request under subdivision 42.3.b, the CAIR designated representative may request for an ozone season CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances in an amount not exceeding the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit's total tons of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions during the ozone season immediately before such ozone season; and

42.3.d. The Secretary will review each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocation request under subdivision 42.3.b and will allocate CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances from each new unit set-aside under subdivision 42.3.a for each ozone season pursuant to such request as follows:

42.3.d.1. The Secretary will accept an allowance allocation request only if the request meets, or is adjusted by the Secretary as necessary to meet, the requirements of subdivisions 42.3.b and 42.3.c;

42.3.d.2. On or after ~~April~~ February 1 before the ozone season, and for each new unit set-aside under subdivision 42.3.a, the Secretary will separately determine the respective sum of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances requested ~~by units under subsection 4.1 and subsection 4.2 from the new unit set-asides under paragraphs 42.3.a.1 and 42.3.a.2~~ (as adjusted under paragraph 42.3.d.1) in all allowance allocation requests accepted under paragraph 42.3.d.1 for the ozone season;

42.3.d.3. If the amount of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub>

Ozone Season allowances in a new unit set-aside under subdivision 42.3.a for the ozone season is greater than or equal to the respective sum under paragraph 42.3.d.2, then the Secretary will allocate the amount of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances requested (as adjusted under paragraph 42.3.d.1) to each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit covered by an allowance allocation request accepted under paragraph 42.3.d.1;

42.3.d.4. If the amount of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances in a new unit set-aside under subdivision 42.3.a for the ozone season is less than the respective sum under paragraph 42.3.d.2, then the Secretary will allocate to each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit covered by an allowance allocation request accepted under paragraph 42.3.d.1 the amount of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances requested (as adjusted under paragraph 42.3.d.1), multiplied by the amount of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances in the respective new unit set-aside for the ozone season, divided by the respective sum determined under paragraph 42.3.d.2, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance as appropriate; and

42.3.d.5. The Secretary will notify each CAIR designated representative that submitted an allowance allocation request of the amount of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances (if any) allocated for the ozone season to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit covered by the request.

42.4. Unallocated new unit set-aside NO<sub>x</sub> allowances. -- If, after completion of the procedures under subdivision 42.3.d for an ozone season, any unallocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances remain in a new unit set-aside under subdivision 42.3.a for the ozone season, the Secretary will allocate to each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit an amount of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances equal to:

42.4.a. For a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit that was allocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances under ~~subdivision 42.2.b~~ subdivisions 42.2.a and 42.2.b, the total amount of such remaining unallocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances remaining in the EGU new unit set-aside under paragraph 42.3.a.1, multiplied by the

unit's allocation under subdivision 42.2.b, divided by 95 percent for an ozone season during 2009 through 2014, and 97 percent for an ozone season during 2015 and thereafter, of the total amount of tons of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season trading budget for EGUs under subsections 40.1 and 40.2, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance as appropriate; and

42.4.b. For a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit that was allocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances under ~~subdivision 42.2.d~~ subdivisions 42.2.c and 42.2.d, the total amount of such remaining unallocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances remaining in the non-EGU new unit set-aside under paragraph 42.3.a.2, multiplied by the unit's allocation under subdivision 42.2.d, divided by 95 percent of the total amount of tons of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season trading budget for non-EGUs under subsections 40.1 and 40.3, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance as appropriate.

42.4.c. If, after April 30, 2009, any unallocated NO<sub>x</sub> allowances remain in a new source set-aside established under 45CSR§26-42.4.a or 45CSR§1-42.4.a for the 2008 ozone season, the Secretary will transfer such remaining NO<sub>x</sub> allowances to the new unit set asides under paragraphs 42.3.a.1 and 42.3.a.2, respectively.

**§45-40-43. CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Allocation for PPG Unit 002.**

43.1. The CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under subsection 4.4 shall be allocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances as set forth in this section.

43.2. Baseline Heat Input and Baseline NO<sub>x</sub> Emission Rate. -- Based on the information monitored and reported for the 2002 ozone season, and for purposes of calculation of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocation under subsection 43.4, the unit's baseline heat input shall be 892,161 mmBtu, and the unit's baseline NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate shall be 1.04 lb/mmBtu.

**43.3. Timing Requirements.**

43.3.a. Notwithstanding the timing requirement provisions of section 41, by April 1, 2009, and April 1 of each year thereafter, the Secretary will determine by order the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocation for the unit in accordance with subsection 43.4 and submit the allocation to the Administrator for recordation in accordance with subdivision 43.3.c.

43.3.b. The Secretary will make available to the public each determination of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocation under subdivision 43.3.a and provide an opportunity for submission of objections to the determination. Objections shall be limited to addressing whether the determination is in accordance with subsection 43.4. Based on any such objections, the Secretary will adjust each determination to the extent necessary to ensure that it is in accordance with subsection 43.4.

43.3.c. Notwithstanding the recordation provisions of section 53, the Administrator shall record in the compliance account of the source that includes the unit, the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances allocated by the Secretary to the unit under subdivision 43.3.a by April 15, 2009, and by April 15 of each year thereafter.

43.4. CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Allocation. -- For each ozone season beginning in 2009, PPG Unit 002 will be allocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances in accordance with the following procedures:

43.4.a. The heat input (in mmBtu) used for calculating the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocation will be the lesser of:

43.4.a.1. The unit's baseline heat input as set forth in subsection 43.2; or

43.4.a.2. The unit's heat input, as determined in accordance with sections 70 through 75, for the ozone season in the year prior to the year of the ozone season for which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocation is being calculated; and

43.4.b. The Secretary will allocate CAIR

NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances to the unit in an amount equaling the heat input (in mmBtu) determined under subdivision 43.4.a multiplied by the lesser of the unit's baseline NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate (in lb/mmBtu) as set forth in subsection 43.2; or the most stringent state or federal NO<sub>x</sub> emission limitation applicable to the unit during the ozone season, divided by 2000 lb/ton and rounded to the nearest whole number of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances as appropriate.

**§45-40-50. Reserved.**

**§45-40-51. Establishment of Accounts.**

51.1. Compliance accounts. -- ~~Except as provided in subsection 84.5, upon~~ Upon receipt of a complete certificate of representation under section 13, the Administrator will establish a compliance account for the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source for which the certificate of representation was submitted, unless the source already has a compliance account.

51.2. General accounts. -- Any person may apply to open a general account for the purpose of holding and transferring CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances. An application for a general account may designate one and only one CAIR authorized account representative and one and only one alternate CAIR authorized account representative who may act on behalf of the CAIR authorized account representative. The agreement by which the alternate CAIR authorized account representative is selected will include a procedure for authorizing the alternate CAIR authorized account representative to act in lieu of the CAIR authorized account representative.

51.2.a. A complete application for a general account will be submitted to the Administrator and must include the following elements in a format prescribed by the Administrator:

51.2.a.1. Name, mailing address, e-mail address (if any), telephone number, and facsimile transmission number (if any) of the CAIR authorized account representative and any alternate CAIR authorized account representative;

51.2.a.2. Organization name and type of organization, if applicable;

51.2.a.3. A list of all persons subject to a binding agreement for the CAIR authorized account representative and any alternate CAIR authorized account representative to represent their ownership interest with respect to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances held in the general account;

51.2.a.4. The following certification statement by the CAIR authorized account representative and any alternate CAIR authorized account representative: "I certify that I was selected as the CAIR authorized account representative or the alternate CAIR authorized account representative, as applicable, by an agreement that is binding on all persons who have an ownership interest with respect to CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances held in the general account. I certify that I have all the necessary authority to carry out my duties and responsibilities under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program on behalf of such persons and that each such person will be fully bound by my representations, actions, inactions, or submissions and by any order or decision issued to me by the Administrator or a court regarding the general account."; and

51.2.a.5. The signature of the CAIR authorized account representative and any alternate CAIR authorized account representative and the dates signed.

51.2.b. Unless otherwise required by the Secretary or the Administrator, documents of agreement referred to in the application for a general account will not be submitted to the Secretary or the Administrator. Neither the Secretary nor the Administrator will be under any obligation to review or evaluate the sufficiency of such documents, if submitted.

51.3. Authorization of CAIR authorized account representative and alternate CAIR authorized account representative. -- Upon receipt by the Administrator of a complete application for a general account under subsection 51.2:

51.3.a. The Administrator will establish a general account for the person or persons for whom the application is submitted;

51.3.b. The CAIR authorized account representative and any alternate CAIR authorized account representative for the general account will represent and, by his or her representations, actions, inactions, or submissions, legally bind each person who has an ownership interest with respect to CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances held in the general account in all matters pertaining to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program, notwithstanding any agreement between the CAIR authorized account representative or any alternate CAIR authorized account representative and such person. Any such person will be bound by any order or decision issued to the CAIR authorized account representative or any alternate CAIR authorized account representative by the Administrator or a court regarding the general account; and

51.3.c. Any representation, action, inaction, or submission by any alternate CAIR authorized account representative will be deemed to be a representation, action, inaction, or submission by the CAIR authorized account representative.

51.4. Each submission concerning the general account under subsection 51.2 must be submitted, signed, and certified by the CAIR authorized account representative or any alternate CAIR authorized account representative for the persons having an ownership interest with respect to CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances held in the general account. Each such submission must include the following certification statement by the CAIR authorized account representative or any alternate CAIR authorized account representative: "I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the persons having an ownership interest with respect to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances held in the general account. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for

obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment."

51.5. The Administrator will accept or act on a submission concerning a the general account under subsection 51.2 only if the submission has been made, signed, and certified in accordance with subsection 51.4.

51.6. Changing CAIR authorized account representative and alternate CAIR authorized account representative; changes in persons with ownership interest.

51.6.a. The CAIR authorized account representative for a general account ~~under subsection 51.2~~ may be changed at any time upon receipt by the Administrator of a superseding complete application for a general account under subsection 51.2. Notwithstanding any such change, all representations, actions, inactions, and submissions by the previous CAIR authorized account representative before the time and date when the Administrator receives the superseding application for a general account will be binding on the new CAIR authorized account representative and the persons with an ownership interest with respect to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances in the general account.

51.6.b. The alternate CAIR authorized account representative for a general account may be changed at any time upon receipt by the Administrator of a superseding complete application for a general account under subsection 51.2. Notwithstanding any such change, all representations, actions, inactions, and submissions by the previous alternate CAIR authorized account representative before the time and date when the Administrator receives the superseding application for a general account will be binding on the new alternate CAIR authorized account representative and the persons with an ownership interest with respect to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub>

Ozone Season allowances in the general account.

51.6.c. In the event a new person having an ownership interest with respect to CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances in the general account is not included in the list of such persons in the application for a general account, such new person will be deemed to be subject to and bound by the application for a general account, the representation, actions, inactions and submissions of the CAIR authorized account representative and any alternate CAIR authorized account representative of the account, and the decisions and orders of the Administrator or a court, as if the new person were included in such list.

51.6.d. Within 30 days following any change in the persons having an ownership interest with respect to CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances in the general account, including the addition of persons a new person, the CAIR authorized account representative or any alternate CAIR authorized account representative will submit a revision to the application for a general account amending the list of persons having an ownership interest with respect to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances in the general account to include the change.

51.7. Objections concerning CAIR authorized account representative and alternate CAIR authorized account representative.

51.7.a. Once a complete application for a general account under subsection 51.2 has been submitted and received, the Administrator will rely on the application unless and until a superseding complete application for a general account under subsection 51.2 is received by the Administrator.

51.7.b. Except as provided in subdivision 51.6.a or 51.6.b, no objection or other communication submitted to the Administrator concerning the authorization, or any representation, action, inaction, or submission of the CAIR authorized account representative or any alternative alternate CAIR authorized account representative for a general account will affect any representation, action, inaction, or submission

of the CAIR authorized account representative or any alternative alternate CAIR authorized account representative or the finality of any decision or order by the Administrator under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program.

51.7.c. The Administrator will not adjudicate any private legal dispute concerning the authorization or any representation, action, inaction, or submission of the CAIR authorized account representative or any alternative alternate CAIR authorized account representative for a general account, including private legal disputes concerning the proceeds of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance transfers.

51.8. Delegation by CAIR authorized account representative and alternate CAIR authorized account representative.

51.8.a. A CAIR authorized account representative may delegate, to one or more natural persons, his or her authority to make an electronic submission to the Administrator provided for or required under sections 51 through 62.

51.8.b. An alternate CAIR authorized account representative may delegate, to one or more natural persons, his or her authority to make an electronic submission to the Administrator provided for or required under sections 51 through 62.

51.8.c. In order to delegate authority to make an electronic submission to the Administrator in accordance with subdivisions 51.8.a and 51.8.b, the CAIR authorized account representative or alternate CAIR authorized account representative, as appropriate, must submit to the Administrator a notice of delegation, in a format prescribed by the Administrator, that includes the following elements:

51.8.c.1. The name, address, e-mail address, telephone number, and facsimile transmission number (if any) of such CAIR authorized account representative or alternate CAIR authorized account representative;

51.8.c.2. The name, address, e-mail address, telephone number, and facsimile transmission number (if any) of each such natural person (referred to as an "agent");

51.8.c.3. For each such natural person, a list of the type or types of electronic submissions under subdivisions 51.8.a and 51.8.b for which authority is delegated to him or her;

51.8.c.4. The following certification statement by such CAIR authorized account representative or alternate CAIR authorized account representative: "I agree that any electronic submission to the Administrator that is by an agent identified in this notice of delegation and of a type listed for such agent in this notice of delegation and that is made when I am a CAIR authorized account representative or alternate CAIR authorized representative, as appropriate, and before this notice of delegation is superseded by another notice of delegation under 45CSR§40-51.8.d shall be deemed to be an electronic submission by me."; and

51.8.c.5. The following certification statement by such CAIR authorized account representative or alternate CAIR authorized account representative: "Until this notice of delegation is superseded by another notice of delegation under 45CSR§40-51.8.d, I agree to maintain an e-mail account and to notify the Administrator immediately of any change in my e-mail address unless all delegation of authority by me under 45CSR§40-51.8 is terminated.".

51.8.d. A notice of delegation submitted under subdivision 51.8.c shall be effective, with regard to the CAIR authorized account representative or alternate CAIR authorized account representative identified in such notice, upon receipt of such notice by the Administrator and until receipt by the Administrator of a superseding notice of delegation submitted by such CAIR authorized account representative or alternate CAIR authorized account representative, as appropriate. The superseding notice of delegation may replace any previously identified agent, add a new agent, or eliminate entirely any delegation of authority.

51.8.e. Any electronic submission covered by the certification in paragraph 51.8.c.4 and made in accordance with a notice of delegation effective under subdivision 51.8.d shall be deemed to be an electronic submission by the CAIR designated representative or alternate CAIR designated representative submitting such notice of delegation.

~~51.8.~~ 51.9. Account identification. -- The Administrator will assign a unique identifying number to each account established under subsections 51.1 or 51.2.

#### **§45-40-52. Responsibilities of CAIR Authorized Account Representative.**

52.1. Following the establishment of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System account, all submissions to the Administrator pertaining to the account, including, but not limited to, submissions concerning the deduction or transfer of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances in the account, will be made only by the CAIR authorized account representative for the account.

#### **§45-40-53. Recordation of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Allocations.**

53.1. ~~The~~ By September 30, 2007, the Administrator will record in the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source's compliance account the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances allocated for the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units at ~~a~~ the source, as submitted by the Secretary in accordance with subsection 41.1, for the ozone seasons in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

53.2. ~~By~~ December 1, 2009, the Administrator will record in the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source's compliance account the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances allocated for the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units at the source, as submitted by the Secretary ~~or as determined by the Administrator~~ in accordance with subsection 41.2, for the ozone season in 2015.

53.3. ~~In 2011 and~~ By December 1, 2010 and

~~December 1 of each year thereafter, after the Administrator has made all deductions (if any) from a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source's compliance account under section 54, the Administrator will record in the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source's compliance account the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances allocated for the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units at the source, as submitted by the Secretary or determined by the Administrator in accordance with subsection 41.2, for the ozone season in the sixth year after the year of the ozone season for which such deductions were or could have been made applicable deadline for recordation under this subsection.~~

53.4. By September 1, 2009 and September 1 of each year thereafter, the Administrator will record in the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source's compliance account the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances allocated for the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units at the source, as submitted by the Secretary ~~or determined by the Administrator~~ in accordance with subsection 41.3, for the ozone season in the year of the applicable deadline for recordation under this subsection.

53.5. Serial numbers for allocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances. -- When recording the allocation of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances for a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit in a compliance account, the Administrator will assign each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance a unique identification number that will include digits identifying the year of the ozone season for which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance is allocated.

**§45-40-54. Compliance with CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Emissions Limitation.**

54.1. Allowance transfer deadline. -- The CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances are available to be deducted for compliance with a source's CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season emissions limitation for an ozone season in a given calendar year only if the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances:

54.1.a. Were allocated for the ozone

season in the year or a prior year; and

54.1.b. Are held in the compliance account as of the allowance transfer deadline for the ozone season or are transferred into the compliance account by a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance transfer correctly submitted for recordation under ~~section~~ sections 60 and 61 by the allowance transfer deadline for the ozone season; ~~and~~

~~54.1.c. Are not necessary for deduction for excess emissions for a prior ozone season under subsection 54.4.~~

54.2. Deductions for compliance. -- Following the recordation, in accordance with section 61, of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance transfers submitted for recordation in a source's compliance account by the allowance transfer deadline for an ozone season, the Administrator will deduct from the compliance account CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances available under subsection 54.1 in order to determine whether the source meets the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season emissions limitation for the ozone season as follows:

54.2.a. Until the amount of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances deducted equals the number of tons of total nitrogen oxides emissions, determined in accordance with sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75, from all CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units at the source for the ozone season; or

54.2.b. If there are insufficient CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances to complete the deductions in subdivision 54.2.a, until no more CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances available under subsection 54.1 remain in the compliance account.

54.3. Identification of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances by serial number.

54.3.a. The CAIR authorized account representative for a source's compliance account may request that specific CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances, identified by serial number, in the compliance account be deducted for emissions

or excess emissions for an ozone season in accordance with subsections 54.2 or 54.4. Such request must be submitted to the Administrator by the allowance transfer deadline for the ozone season and include, in a format prescribed by the Administrator, the identification of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source and the appropriate serial numbers.

54.3.b. First-in, first-out. -- The Administrator will deduct CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances under subsections 54.2 or 54.4 from the source's compliance account, in the absence of an identification or in the case of a partial identification of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances by serial number under subdivision 54.3.a, on a first-in, first-out accounting basis in the following order:

54.3.b.1. Any CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances that were allocated to the units at the source, in the order of recordation; and then

54.3.b.2. Any CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances that were allocated to any unit entity and transferred and recorded in the compliance account pursuant to sections 60 through 62, in the order of recordation.

#### 54.4. Deductions for excess emissions.

54.4.a. After making the deductions for compliance under subsection 54.2, for an ozone season in a calendar year in which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source has excess emissions, the Administrator will deduct from the source's compliance account an amount of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances, allocated for the ozone season in the immediately following calendar year, equal to three times the number of tons of the source's excess emissions.

54.4.b. For the 2008 ozone season in which a NO<sub>x</sub> Budget unit has excess emissions, the Administrator will deduct from the source's compliance account an amount of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances, allocated for the 2009 ozone season, equal to three times the number of tons of the unit's excess emissions.

54.4.c. Any allowance deduction required under ~~subdivision subdivisions~~ 54.4.a or 54.4.b will not affect the liability of the owners and operators of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season source or the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units at the source for any fine, penalty, or assessment, or their obligation to comply with any other remedy, for the same violations, as ordered under the CAA or W.Va. Code §22-5-1 et seq.

54.5. Recordation of deductions. -- The Administrator will record in the appropriate compliance account all deductions from such an account under subsections 54.2 or and 54.4.

#### 54.6. Administrator's action on submissions.

54.6.a. The Administrator may review and conduct independent audits concerning any submission under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program and make appropriate adjustments of the information in the submissions.

54.6.b. The Administrator may deduct CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances from or transfer CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances to a source's compliance account based on the information in the submissions, as adjusted under subdivision 54.6.a, and record such deductions and transfers.

#### §45-40-55. Banking.

55.1. CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances may be banked for future use or transfer in a compliance account or a general account in accordance with subsection 55.2.

55.2. Any CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance that is held in a compliance account or a general account will remain in such account unless and until the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance is deducted or transferred under sections 54, 56, or sections 60 through 62.

#### §45-40-56. Account Error.

56.1. The Administrator may, at his or her sole discretion and on his or her own motion, correct any error in any CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season

Allowance Tracking System account. Within 10 business days of making such correction, the Administrator will notify the CAIR authorized account representative for the account.

**§45-40-57. Closing of General Accounts.**

57.1. The CAIR authorized account representative of a general account may submit to the Administrator a request to close the account, which must include a correctly submitted allowance transfer under ~~section~~ sections 60 and 61 for any CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances in the account to one or more other CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System accounts.

57.2. If a general account has no allowance transfers in or out of the account for a 12-month period or longer and does not contain any CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances, the Administrator may notify the CAIR authorized account representative for the account that the account will be closed following 20 business days after the notice is sent. The account will be closed after the 20-day period unless, before the end of the 20-day period, the Administrator receives a correctly submitted transfer of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances into the account under ~~section~~ sections 60 and 61 or a statement submitted by the CAIR authorized account representative demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Administrator good cause as to why the account should not be closed.

**§45-40-60. Submission of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Transfers.**

60.1. A CAIR authorized account representative seeking recordation of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance transfer will submit the transfer to the Administrator. To be considered correctly submitted, the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance transfer must include the following elements, in a format specified by the Administrator:

60.1.a. The account numbers ~~of~~ for both the transferor and transferee accounts;

60.1.b. The serial number of each CAIR

NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance that is in the transferor account and is to be transferred; and

60.1.c. The name and signature of the CAIR authorized account representative of the transferor ~~and transferee accounts~~ account and the ~~dates~~ date signed.

**§45-40-61. U.S. EPA Recordation.**

61.1. Within 5 business days (except as provided in subsection 61.2) of receiving a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance transfer, the Administrator will record a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance transfer by moving each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance from the transferor account to the transferee account as specified by the request, provided that:

61.1.a. The transfer is correctly submitted under section 60; and

61.1.b. The transferor account includes each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance identified by serial number in the transfer.

61.2. CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance transfer that is submitted for recordation after the allowance transfer deadline for an ozone season and that includes any CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances allocated for any ozone season before such allowance transfer deadline will not be recorded until after the Administrator completes the deductions under section 54 for the ozone season immediately before such allowance transfer deadline.

61.3. Where a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance transfer submitted for recordation fails to meet the requirements of subsection 61.1, the Administrator will not record such transfer.

**§45-40-62. Notification.**

62.1. Notification of recordation. -- Within 5 business days of recordation of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance transfer under section 61, the Administrator will notify the CAIR authorized account representatives of both the transferor and transferee accounts.

62.2. Notification of non-recording. -- Within 10 business days of receipt of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance transfer that fails to meet the requirements of subsection 61.1, the Administrator will notify the CAIR authorized account representatives of both accounts subject to the transfer of:

62.2.a. A decision not to record the transfer; and

62.2.b. The reasons for such non-recording.

62.3. Nothing in this section will preclude the submission of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance transfer for recording following notification of non-recording.

**§45-40-70. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.** -- The owners and operators, and to the extent applicable, the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit, must comply with the monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements as provided in sections 70 through 76 75 and Subpart H of 40 CFR Part 75. For purposes of complying with such requirements, the definitions in section 2 and in 40 CFR §72.2 will apply, and the terms "affected unit," "designated representative," and "continuous emission monitoring system" (or "CEMS") in 40 CFR Part 75 will be deemed to refer to the terms "CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit," "CAIR designated representative," and "continuous emission monitoring system" (or "CEMS") respectively, as defined in section 2. The owner or operator of a unit that is not a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit but that is monitored under 40 CFR §75.72(b)(2)(ii) must comply with the same monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements as a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit.

70.1. Requirements for installation, certification and data accounting. -- The owner or operator of each CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit will:

70.1.a. Install all monitoring systems required under sections 70 through 76 75 for monitoring NO<sub>x</sub> mass emissions and individual

unit heat input (including all systems required to monitor NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate, NO<sub>x</sub> concentration, stack gas moisture content, stack gas flow rate, CO<sub>2</sub> or O<sub>2</sub> concentration, and fuel flow rate, as applicable, in accordance with 40 CFR §§75.71 and 75.72);

70.1.b. Successfully complete all certification tests required under section 71 and meet all other requirements of sections 70 through 76 75 and 40 CFR Part 75 applicable to the monitoring systems under subdivision 70.1.a; and

70.1.c. Record, report and quality-assure the data from the monitoring systems under subdivision 70.1.a.

70.2. Compliance deadlines. -- ~~The~~ Except as provided in subsection 70.5, the owner or operator must meet the monitoring system certification and other requirements of subdivisions 70.1.a and 70.1.b on or before the following dates. The owner or operator will record, report, and quality-assure the data from the monitoring systems under subdivision 70.1.a on and after the following dates:

70.2.a. For the owner or operator of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit that commences commercial operation before July 1, 2007, by May 1, 2008;

70.2.b. For the owner or operator of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit that commences commercial operation on or after July 1, 2007 and that reports on an annual basis under subsection 74.4, by the later of the following dates:

70.2.b.1. 90 unit operating days or 180 calendar days, whichever occurs first, after the date on which the unit commences commercial operation; or

70.2.b.2. May 1, 2008; ~~if the compliance date under paragraph 70.2.b.1 is before May 1, 2008.~~

70.2.c. For the owner or operator of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit that commences commercial operation on or after July 1, 2007 and

that reports on an ozone season basis under paragraph 74.4.b.2, by the later of the following dates:

70.2.c.1. 90 unit operating days or 180 calendar days, whichever occurs first, after the date on which the unit commences commercial operation; or

70.2.c.2. If the compliance date under paragraph 70.2.c.1 is not during an ozone season, May 1 immediately following the compliance date under paragraph 70.2.c.1.

70.2.d. For the owner or operator of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit for which construction of a new stack or flue or installation of add-on NO<sub>x</sub> emission controls is completed after the applicable deadline under subdivisions 70.2.a, 70.2.b, 70.2.f or 70.2.g and that reports on an annual basis under subsection 74.4, by 90 unit operating days or 180 calendar days, whichever occurs first, after the date on which emissions first exit to the atmosphere through the new stack or flue or add-on NO<sub>x</sub> emissions controls;

70.2.e. For the owner or operator of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit for which construction of a new stack or flue or installation of add-on NO<sub>x</sub> emission controls is completed after the applicable deadline under paragraph subdivisions 70.2.a, 70.2.c, 70.2.f or 70.2.g and that reports on an ozone season basis under paragraph 74.4.b.2, by the later of the following dates:

70.2.e.1. 90 unit operating days or 180 calendar days, whichever occurs first, after the date on which emissions first exit to the atmosphere through the new stack or flue or add-on NO<sub>x</sub> emissions controls; or

70.2.e.2. If the compliance date under paragraph 70.2.e.1 is not during an ozone season, May 1 immediately following the compliance date under paragraph 70.2.e.1.

~~70.2.f. Notwithstanding the dates in subdivisions 70.2.a, 70.2.b, and 70.2.c for the owner or operator of a unit for which a CAIR opt-~~

~~in permit application is submitted and not withdrawn and a CAIR opt-in permit is not yet issued or denied under sections 80 through 88, by the date specified in subsection 84.2; and~~

~~70.2.g. Notwithstanding the dates in subdivisions 70.2.a, 70.2.b and 70.2.c, and solely for purposes of subdivision 6.3.b, for the owner or operator of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit, by the date on which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit enters the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program as provided in subsection 84.7.~~

### 70.3. Reporting data.

~~70.3.a. Except as provided in subdivision 70.3.b, the -- The~~ owner or operator of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit that does not meet the applicable compliance date set forth in subsection 70.2 for any monitoring system under subdivision 70.1.a will, for each such monitoring system, determine, record, and report maximum potential (or, as appropriate, minimum potential) values for NO<sub>x</sub> concentration, NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate, stack gas flow rate, stack gas moisture content, fuel flow rate, and any other parameters required to determine NO<sub>x</sub> mass emissions and heat input in accordance with 40 CFR §§75.31(b)(2) or (c)(3), section 2.4 of Appendix D to 40 CFR Part 75, or section 2.5 of Appendix E to 40 CFR Part 75, as applicable.

~~70.3.b. The owner or operator of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit that does not meet the applicable compliance date set forth in subdivision 70.2.d for any monitoring system under subdivision 70.1.a will, for each such monitoring system, determine, record, and report substitute data using the applicable missing data procedures in 40 CFR §75.74(c)(7) or Subpart D or Subpart H of, or Appendix D or Appendix E to, 40 CFR Part 75, in lieu of the maximum potential (or, as appropriate, minimum potential) values, for a parameter if the owner or operator demonstrates that there is continuity between the data streams for that parameter before and after the construction or installation under subdivision 70.2.d.~~

#### 70.4. Prohibitions.

70.4.a. No owner or operator of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit will use any alternative monitoring system, alternative reference method, or any other alternative to any requirement of sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75 without having obtained prior written approval in accordance with section 75.

70.4.b. No owner or operator of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit will operate the unit so as to discharge, or allow to be discharged, NO<sub>x</sub> emissions to the atmosphere without accounting for all such emissions in accordance with the applicable provisions of sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75 and 40 CFR Part 75.

70.4.c. No owner or operator of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit will disrupt the continuous emission monitoring system, any portion thereof, or any other approved emission monitoring method, and thereby avoid monitoring and recording NO<sub>x</sub> mass emissions discharged into the atmosphere or heat input, except for periods of recertification or periods when calibration, quality assurance testing, or maintenance is performed in accordance with the applicable provisions of sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75 and 40 CFR Part 75.

70.4.d. No owner or operator of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit will retire or permanently discontinue use of the continuous emission monitoring system, any component thereof, or any other approved monitoring system under sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75, except under any one of the following circumstances:

70.4.d.1. During the period that the unit is covered by an exemption under section 5 that is in effect;

70.4.d.2. The owner or operator is monitoring emissions from the unit with another certified monitoring system approved, in accordance with the applicable provisions of sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75 and 40 CFR Part 75, by the Secretary for use at that unit that provides emission data for the same pollutant or parameter

as the retired or discontinued monitoring system; or

70.4.d.3. The CAIR designated representative submits notification of the date of certification testing of a replacement monitoring system for the retired or discontinued monitoring system in accordance with paragraph 71.4.c.1.

70.5. Long-term cold storage. -- The owner or operator of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit is subject to the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 75 concerning units in long-term cold storage.

#### **§45-40-71. Initial Certification and Recertification Procedures.**

71.1. The owner or operator of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit will be exempt from the initial certification requirements of this section for a monitoring system under subdivision 70.1.a if the following conditions are met:

71.1.a. The monitoring system has been previously certified in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75; and

71.1.b. The applicable quality-assurance and quality-control requirements of 40 CFR §75.21 and Appendix B, Appendix D, and Appendix E to 40 CFR Part 75 are fully met for the certified monitoring system described in subdivision 71.1.a.

71.2. The recertification provisions of this section will apply to a monitoring system under subdivision 70.1.a exempt from initial certification requirements under subsection 71.1.

71.3. If the Administrator has previously approved a petition under 40 CFR §§75.17(a) or (b) for apportioning the NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate measured in a common stack or a petition under 40 CFR §75.66 for an alternative to a requirement in 40 CFR §§75.12; or 75.17, or Subpart H of 40 CFR Part 75; the CAIR designated representative will resubmit the petition to the Administrator under subsection 75.1 to determine whether the approval applies under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone

### Season Trading Program.

71.4. Except as provided in subsection 71.1, the owner or operator of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit must comply with the following initial certification and recertification procedures for a continuous monitoring system (i.e., a continuous emission monitoring system and an excepted monitoring system under Appendices D and E to 40 CFR Part 75) under subdivision 70.1.a. The owner or operator of a unit that qualifies to use the low mass emissions excepted monitoring methodology under 40 CFR §75.19 or that qualifies to use an alternative monitoring system under Subpart E of 40 CFR Part 75 must comply with the procedures in subsections 71.5 or 71.6, respectively.

71.4.a. Requirements for initial certification. -- The owner or operator will ensure that each continuous monitoring system under subdivision 70.1.a (including the automated data acquisition and handling system) successfully completes all of the initial certification testing required under 40 CFR §75.20 by the applicable deadline in subsection 70.2. In addition, whenever the owner or operator installs a monitoring system to meet the requirements of sections 70 through 76 75 in a location where no such monitoring system was previously installed, initial certification in accordance with 40 CFR §75.20 is required.

71.4.b. Requirements for recertification. -- Whenever the owner or operator makes a replacement, modification, or change in any certified continuous emission monitoring system under subdivision 70.1.a that may significantly affect the ability of the system to accurately measure or record NO<sub>x</sub> mass emissions or heat input rate or to meet the quality-assurance and quality-control requirements of 40 CFR §75.21 or Appendix B to 40 CFR Part 75, the owner or operator will recertify the monitoring system in accordance with 40 CFR §75.20(b). Furthermore, whenever the owner or operator makes a replacement, modification, or change to the flue gas handling system or the unit's operation that may significantly change the stack flow or concentration profile, the owner or operator will

recertify each continuous emission monitoring system whose accuracy is potentially affected by the change, in accordance with 40 CFR §75.20(b). Examples of changes to a continuous emission monitoring system that require recertification include replacement of the analyzer, complete replacement of an existing continuous emission monitoring system, or change in location or orientation of the sampling probe or site. Any fuel flowmeter systems, and any excepted NO<sub>x</sub> monitoring system under Appendix E to 40 CFR Part 75, under subdivision 70.1.a are subject to the recertification requirements in 40 CFR §75.20(g)(6).

71.4.c. Approval process for initial certification and recertification. -- Paragraphs 71.4.c.1 through 71.4.c.4 apply to both initial certification and recertification of a continuous monitoring system under subdivision 70.1.a. For recertifications, replace the words "certification" and "initial certification" with the word "recertification", replace the word "certified" with the word "recertified", and follow the procedures in 40 CFR §§75.20(b)(5) and (g)(7) in lieu of the procedures in paragraph 71.4.c.5.

71.4.c.1. Notification of certification. -- The CAIR designated representative will submit to the Secretary, U.S. EPA Region III, and the Administrator written notice of the dates of certification testing, in accordance with section 73.

71.4.c.2. Certification application. -- The CAIR designated representative will submit to the Secretary a certification application for each monitoring system. A complete certification application must include the information specified in 40 CFR §75.63.

71.4.c.3. Provisional certification date. -- The provisional certification date for a monitoring system will be determined in accordance with 40 CFR §75.20(a)(3). A provisionally certified monitoring system may be used under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program for a period not to exceed 120 days after receipt by the Secretary of the complete certification application for the monitoring system

under paragraph 71.4.c.2. Data measured and recorded by the provisionally certified monitoring system, in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, will be considered valid quality-assured data (retroactive to the date and time of provisional certification), provided that the Secretary does not invalidate the provisional certification by issuing a notice of disapproval within 120 days of the date of receipt of the complete certification application by the Secretary.

71.4.c.4. Certification application approval process. -- The Secretary will issue a written notice of approval or disapproval of the certification application to the owner or operator within 120 days of receipt of the complete certification application under paragraph 71.4.c.2. In the event the Secretary does not issue such a notice within such 120-day period, each monitoring system that meets the applicable performance requirements of 40 CFR Part 75 and is included in the certification application will be deemed certified for use under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program.

71.4.c.4.A. Approval notice. -- If the certification application is complete and shows that each monitoring system meets the applicable performance requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, then the Secretary will issue a written notice of approval of the certification application within 120 days of receipt.

71.4.c.4.B. Incomplete application notice. -- If the certification application is not complete, then the Secretary will issue a written notice of incompleteness that sets a reasonable date by which the CAIR designated representative must submit the additional information required to complete the certification application. If the CAIR designated representative does not comply with the notice of incompleteness by the specified date, then the Secretary may issue a notice of disapproval under subparagraph 71.4.c.4.C. The 120-day review period will not begin before receipt of a complete certification application.

71.4.c.4.C. Disapproval notice. -- If the certification application shows that any

monitoring system does not meet the performance requirements of 40 CFR Part 75 or if the certification application is incomplete and the requirement for disapproval under subparagraph 71.4.c.4.B is met, then the Secretary will issue a written notice of disapproval of the certification application. Upon issuance of such notice of disapproval, the provisional certification is invalidated by the Secretary and the data measured and recorded by each uncertified monitoring system will not be considered valid quality-assured data beginning with the date and hour of provisional certification (as defined under 40 CFR §75.20(a)(3)). The owner or operator must follow the procedures for loss of certification in paragraph 71.4.c.5 for each monitoring system that is disapproved for initial certification.

71.4.c.4.D. Audit decertification. --~~The Secretary, or for a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> opt-in unit or a unit for which a CAIR opt-in permit application is submitted and not withdrawn and a CAIR opt-in permit is not yet issued or denied under sections 80 through 88, the Administrator may issue a notice of disapproval of the certification status of a monitor in accordance with subsection 72.2.~~

71.4.c.5. Procedures for loss of certification. -- If the Secretary or the Administrator issues a notice of disapproval of a certification application under subparagraph 71.4.c.4.C or a notice of disapproval of certification status under subparagraph 71.4.c.4.D, then:

71.4.c.5.A. The owner or operator will substitute the following values, for each disapproved monitoring system, for each hour of unit operation during the period of invalid data specified under 40 CFR §§75.20(a)(4)(iii), 75.20(g)(7), or ~~40 CFR §75.21(e)~~ and continuing until the applicable date and hour specified under 40 CFR §§75.20(a)(5)(i) or 75.20(g)(7):

71.4.c.5.A.1. For a disapproved NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate (i.e., NO<sub>x</sub>-diluent) system, the maximum potential NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate, as defined in 40 CFR §72.2;

71.4.c.5.A.2. For a disapproved NO<sub>x</sub> pollutant concentration monitor and disapproved flow monitor, respectively, the maximum potential concentration of NO<sub>x</sub> and the maximum potential flow rate, as defined in sections 2.1.2.1 and 2.1.4.1 of Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 75;

71.4.c.5.A.3. For a disapproved moisture monitoring system and disapproved diluent gas monitoring system, respectively, the minimum potential moisture percentage and either the maximum potential CO<sub>2</sub> concentration or the minimum potential O<sub>2</sub> concentration (as applicable), as defined in sections 2.1.5, 2.1.3.1, and 2.1.3.2 of Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 75;

71.4.c.5.A.4. For a disapproved fuel flowmeter system, the maximum potential fuel flow rate, as defined in section 2.4.2.1 of Appendix D to 40 CFR Part 75;

71.4.c.5.A.5. For a disapproved excepted NO<sub>x</sub> monitoring system under Appendix E to 40 CFR Part 75, the fuel-specific maximum potential NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate, as defined in 40 CFR §72.2;

71.4.c.5.B. The CAIR designated representative must submit a notification of certification retest dates and a new certification application in accordance with paragraphs 71.4.c.1 and 71.4.c.2; and

71.4.c.5.C. The owner or operator will repeat all certification tests or other requirements that were failed by the monitoring system, as indicated in the Secretary's or the Administrator's notice of disapproval, no later than 30 unit operating days after the date of issuance of the notice of disapproval.

71.5. Initial certification and recertification procedures for units using the low mass emission excepted methodology under 40 CFR §75.19. -- The owner or operator of a unit qualified to use the low mass emissions (LME) excepted methodology under 40 CFR §75.19 will meet the applicable certification and recertification requirements in 40 CFR §§75.19(a)(2) and

75.20(h). If the owner or operator of such a unit elects to certify a fuel flowmeter system for heat input determination, the owner or operator will also meet the certification and recertification requirements in 40 CFR §75.20(g).

71.6. Certification and recertification procedures for alternative monitoring systems. -- The CAIR designated representative of each unit for which the owner or operator intends to use an alternative monitoring system approved by the Administrator and, if applicable, the Secretary under Subpart E of 40 CFR Part 75 must comply with the applicable notification and application procedures of 40 CFR §75.20(f).

#### §45-40-72. Out of Control Periods.

72.1. Whenever any monitoring system fails to meet the quality-assurance and quality-control requirements or data validation requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, data must be substituted using the applicable missing data procedures in Subpart D or Subpart H of, or Appendix D or Appendix E to 40 CFR Part 75.

72.2. Audit decertification. -- Whenever both an audit of a monitoring system and a review of the initial certification or recertification application reveal that any monitoring system should not have been certified or recertified because it did not meet a particular performance specification or other requirement under section 71 or the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 75, both at the time of the initial certification or recertification application submission and at the time of the audit, the Secretary, ~~or for a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> opt-in unit or a unit for which a CAIR opt-in permit application is submitted and not withdrawn and a CAIR opt-in permit is not yet issued or denied under sections 80 through 88,~~ the Administrator will issue a notice of disapproval of the certification status of such monitoring system. For the purposes of this subsection, an audit will be either a field audit or an audit of any information submitted to the Secretary or the Administrator. By issuing the notice of disapproval, the Secretary or the Administrator revokes prospectively the certification status of the monitoring system. The data measured and

recorded by the monitoring system will not be considered valid quality-assured data from the date of issuance of the notification of the revoked certification status until the date and time that the owner or operator completes subsequently approved initial certification or recertification tests for the monitoring system. The owner or operator must follow the applicable initial certification or recertification procedures in section 71 for each disapproved monitoring system.

#### **§45-40-73. Notifications.**

73.1. The CAIR designated representative for a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit will submit written notice to the Secretary and the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR §75.61; ~~except that if the unit is not subject to an Acid Rain emissions limitation, the notification is only required to be sent to the Secretary.~~

#### **§45-40-74. Recordkeeping and Reporting.**

74.1. General provisions. -- The CAIR designated representative must comply with all recordkeeping and reporting requirements under this section, the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements under 40 CFR §75.73, and the requirements of subsection 10.5.

74.2. Monitoring plans. -- The owner or operator of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR §§75.73(c) and (e) ~~and, for a unit for which a CAIR opt-in permit application is submitted and not withdrawn and a CAIR opt-in permit is not yet issued or denied under sections 80 through 88, the requirements of section 83 and subsection 84.1.~~

74.3. Certification applications. -- The CAIR designated representative must submit an application to the Secretary within 45 days after completing all initial certification or recertification tests required under section 71, including the information required under 40 CFR §75.63.

74.4. Quarterly reports. -- The CAIR designated representative must submit quarterly

reports, as follows:

74.4.a. If the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit is subject to an Acid Rain emissions limitation or a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> emissions limitation or if the owner or operator of such unit chooses to report on an annual basis under sections 70 through ~~76~~ 75, the CAIR designated representative will meet the requirements of Subpart H of 40 CFR Part 75 (concerning monitoring of NO<sub>x</sub> mass emissions) for such unit for the entire year and will report the NO<sub>x</sub> mass emissions data and heat input data for such unit, in an electronic quarterly report in a format prescribed by the Administrator, for each calendar quarter beginning with:

74.4.a.1. For a unit that commences commercial operation before July 1, 2007, the calendar quarter covering May 1, 2008 through June 30, 2008; or

74.4.a.2. For a unit that commences commercial operation on or after July 1, 2007, the calendar quarter corresponding to the earlier of the date of provisional certification or the applicable deadline for initial certification under subsection 70.2, unless that quarter is the third or fourth quarter of 2007 or the first quarter of 2008, in which case reporting will commence in the quarter covering May 1, 2008 through June 30, 2008.

74.4.b. If the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit is not subject to an Acid Rain emissions limitation or a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> emissions limitation, then the CAIR designated representative will either:

74.4.b.1. Meet the requirements of Subpart H of 40 CFR Part 75 (concerning monitoring of NO<sub>x</sub> mass emissions) for such unit for the entire year and report the NO<sub>x</sub> mass emissions data and heat input data for such unit in accordance with subdivision 74.4.a; or

74.4.b.2. Meet the requirements of Subpart H of 40 CFR Part 75 for the ozone season (including the requirements in 40 CFR §75.74(c)) and report NO<sub>x</sub> mass emissions data and heat

input data (including the data described in 40 CFR §75.74(c)(6)) for such unit only for the ozone season of each year and report, in an electronic quarterly report in a format prescribed by the Administrator, for each calendar quarter beginning with:

74.4.b.2.A. For a unit that commences commercial operation before July 1, 2007, the calendar quarter covering May 1, 2008 through June 30, 2008; or

74.4.b.2.B. For a unit that commences commercial operation on or after July 1, 2007, the calendar quarter corresponding to the earlier of the date of provisional certification or the applicable deadline for initial certification under subsection 70.2, unless that date is not during an ozone season, in which case reporting will commence in the quarter that includes May 1 through June 30 of the first year after such date; and

74.4.c. The CAIR designated representative will submit each quarterly report to the Administrator within 30 days following the end of the calendar quarter covered by the report. Quarterly reports must be submitted in the manner specified in 40 CFR §75.73(f); and

74.4.d. For CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units that are also subject to an Acid Rain emissions limitation or the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Annual Trading Program, or CAIR SO<sub>2</sub> Trading Program, or Hg Budget Trading Program, quarterly reports will include the applicable data and information required by Subparts F through H I of 40 CFR Part 75 as applicable, in addition to the NO<sub>x</sub> mass emission data, heat input data, and other information required by sections 70 through 76 75.

74.5. Compliance certification. -- The CAIR designated representative will submit to the Administrator a compliance certification (in a format prescribed by the Administrator) in support of each quarterly report based on reasonable inquiry of those persons with primary responsibility for ensuring that all of the unit's emissions are correctly and fully monitored. The certification must state that:

74.5.a. The monitoring data submitted were recorded in accordance with the applicable requirements of sections 70 through 76 75 and 40 CFR Part 75, including the quality assurance procedures and specifications;

74.5.b. For a unit with add-on NO<sub>x</sub> emission controls and for all hours where NO<sub>x</sub> data are substituted in accordance with 40 CFR §75.34(a)(1), the add-on emission controls were operating within the range of parameters listed in the quality assurance and quality control program under Appendix B to 40 CFR Part 75 and the substitute data values do not systematically underestimate NO<sub>x</sub> emissions; and

74.5.c. For a unit that is reporting on an ozone season basis under paragraph 74.4.b.2, the NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate and NO<sub>x</sub> concentration values substituted for missing data under Subpart D of 40 CFR Part 75 are calculated using only values from an ozone season and do not systematically underestimate NO<sub>x</sub> emissions.

#### **§45-40-75. Petitions.**

75.1. Except as provided in subsection 75.3, the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit that is subject to an Acid Rain emissions limitation may submit a petition under 40 CFR §75.66 to the Administrator requesting approval to apply an alternative to any requirement of sections 70 through 76 75. Application of an alternative to any requirement of sections 70 through 76 75 is in accordance with sections 70 through 76 75 only to the extent that the petition is approved in writing by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary.

75.2. The CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit that is not subject to an Acid Rain emissions limitation may submit a petition under 40 CFR §75.66 to the Secretary and the Administrator requesting approval to apply an alternative to any requirement of sections 70 through 76 75. Application of an alternative to any requirement of sections 70 through 76 75 is in accordance with sections 70 through 76 75 only to the extent that the petition is approved in writing by both the Secretary and the Administrator.

75.3. The CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit that is subject to an Acid Rain emissions limitation may submit a petition under 40 CFR §75.66 to the Secretary and the Administrator requesting approval to apply an alternative to a requirement concerning any additional continuous emission monitoring system required under 40 CFR §75.72. Application of an alternative to any such requirement is in accordance with sections 70 through 76 ~~75~~ only to the extent that the petition is approved in writing by both the Secretary and the Administrator.

**~~§45-40-76. Additional Requirements to Provide Heat Input Data:~~**

~~76.1. The owner or operator of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit that monitors and reports NO<sub>x</sub> mass emissions using a NO<sub>x</sub> concentration system and a flow monitoring system will also monitor and report heat input rate at the unit level using the procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 75 Reserved.~~

**~~§45-40-80. CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Opt-In Unit Applicability:~~**

~~80.1. A CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit must be a unit that:~~

~~80.1.a. Is located in West Virginia;~~

~~80.1.b. Is not a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4 and is not covered by a retired unit exemption under section 5 that is in effect;~~

~~80.1.c. Is not covered by a retired unit exemption under 40 CFR §72.8 that is in effect;~~

~~80.1.d. Has or is required or qualified to have a Title V operating permit or other federally enforceable permit; and~~

~~80.1.e. Vents all of its emissions to a stack and can meet the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of sections 70 through 76;~~

~~80.2. Any unit in West Virginia identified as an opt-in unit under the NO<sub>x</sub> Budget Trading~~

~~Program may be a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit. Such units will be subject to and must complete all requirements under sections 80 through 88 in order to be a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit.~~

**~~§45-40-81. Opt-in General Requirements:~~**

~~81.1. Except as otherwise provided in sections 1 through 4, sections 6 through 8, sections 10 through 14, sections 20 through 24 and sections 51 through 76, a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit will be treated as a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit for purposes of applying such sections.~~

~~81.2. Solely for purposes of applying, as provided in sections 80 through 88, the requirements of sections 70 through 76 to a unit for which a CAIR opt-in permit application is submitted and not withdrawn and a CAIR opt-in permit is not yet issued or denied under sections 80 through 88, such unit will be treated as a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit before issuance of a CAIR opt-in permit for such unit.~~

**~~§45-40-82. CAIR Designated Representative:~~**

~~82.1. Any CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit, and any unit for which a CAIR opt-in permit application is submitted and not withdrawn and a CAIR opt-in permit is not yet issued or denied under sections 80 through 88, located at the same source as one or more CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units will have the same CAIR designated representative and alternate CAIR designated representative as such CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units.~~

**~~§45-40-83. Applying for CAIR Opt-in Permit:~~**

~~83.1. Applying for initial CAIR opt-in permit: -- The CAIR designated representative of a unit meeting the requirements for a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit in section 80 may apply for an initial CAIR opt-in permit at any time, except as provided under subsections 86.6 and 86.7, and, in order to apply, must submit to the Secretary the following:~~

~~83.1.a. A complete CAIR permit~~

application under section 22;

~~83.1.b. A certification, in a format specified by the Secretary, that the unit:~~

~~83.1.b.1. Is not a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub>-Ozone Season unit under section 4 and is not covered by a retired unit exemption under section 5 that is in effect;~~

~~83.1.b.2. Is not covered by a retired unit exemption under 40 CFR §72.8 that is in effect;~~

~~83.1.b.3. Vents all of its emissions to a stack; and~~

~~83.1.b.4. Has documented heat input for more than 876 hours during the 6 months immediately preceding submission of the CAIR permit application under section 22;~~

~~83.1.c. A monitoring plan in accordance with section 70 through 76;~~

~~83.1.d. A complete certificate of representation under section 13 consistent with section 82, if no CAIR designated representative has been previously designated for the source that includes the unit; and~~

~~83.1.e. A statement, in a format specified by the Secretary, whether the CAIR designated representative requests that the unit be allocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub>-Ozone Season allowances under subsection 88.3 (subject to the conditions in subsections 84.8 and 86.7):~~

~~83.2. Duty to reapply:~~

~~83.2.a. The CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub>-Ozone Season opt-in unit must submit a complete CAIR permit application under section 22 to renew the CAIR opt-in unit permit in accordance with 45CSR30 or any other applicable rule, addressing permit renewal.~~

~~83.2.b. Unless the Secretary issues a notification of acceptance or withdrawal of the CAIR opt-in unit from the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub>-Ozone~~

~~Season Trading Program in accordance with section 86 or the unit becomes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub>-Ozone Season unit under section 4, the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub>-Ozone Season opt-in unit will remain subject to the requirements for a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub>-Ozone Season opt-in unit, even if the CAIR designated representative for the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub>-Ozone Season opt-in unit fails to submit a CAIR permit application that is required for renewal of the CAIR opt-in permit under subdivision 83.2.a:~~

~~§45-40-84. Opt-in Process. -- The Secretary will issue or deny a CAIR opt-in permit for a unit for which an initial application for a CAIR opt-in permit under section 83 is submitted in accordance with this section:~~

~~84.1. Interim review of monitoring plan. -- The Secretary and the Administrator will determine, on an interim basis, the sufficiency of the monitoring plan accompanying the initial application for a CAIR opt-in permit under section 83. A monitoring plan is sufficient, for purposes of interim review, if the plan appears to contain information demonstrating that the NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate and heat input of the unit and all other applicable parameters are monitored and reported in accordance with sections 70 through 76. A determination of sufficiency will not be construed as acceptance or approval of the monitoring plan.~~

~~84.2. Monitoring and reporting:~~

~~84.2.a. If the Secretary and the Administrator determine that the monitoring plan is sufficient under subsection 84.1, the owner or operator must monitor and report the NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate and the heat input of the unit and all other applicable parameters, in accordance with sections 70 through 76, starting on the date of certification of the appropriate monitoring systems under sections 70 through 76 and continuing until a CAIR opt-in permit is denied under subsection 84.6 or, if a CAIR opt-in permit is issued, the date and time when the unit is withdrawn from the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub>-Ozone Season Trading Program in accordance with section 86:~~

~~84.2.b. The monitoring and reporting under subdivision 84.2.a must include the entire~~

ozone season immediately before the date on which the unit enters the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program under subsection 84.7, during which period monitoring system availability must not be less than 90 percent under sections 70 through 76 and the unit must be in full compliance with any applicable state or federal emissions or emissions-related requirements.

~~84.2.c. To the extent the NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate and the heat input of the unit are monitored and reported in accordance with sections 70 through 76 for one or more ozone seasons, in addition to the ozone season under subdivision 84.2.b, during which ozone seasons monitoring system availability is not less than 90 percent under sections 70 through 76 and the unit is in full compliance with any applicable state or federal emissions or emissions-related requirements and which ozone seasons begin not more than 3 years before the unit enters the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program under subsection 84.7, such information will be used as provided in subsections 84.3 and 84.4.~~

~~84.3. Baseline heat input. -- The unit's baseline heat input will equal:~~

~~84.3.a. If the unit's NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate and heat input are monitored and reported for only one ozone season, in accordance with subdivisions 84.2.a and 84.2.b, the unit's total heat input (in mmBtu) for the ozone season; or~~

~~84.3.b. If the unit's NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate and heat input are monitored and reported for more than one ozone season, in accordance with subdivisions 84.2.a, 84.2.b and 84.2.c, the average of the amounts of the unit's total heat input (in mmBtu) for the ozone season under subdivision 84.2.b and for the ozone seasons under subdivision 84.2.c.~~

~~84.4. Baseline NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate. -- The unit's baseline NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate will equal:~~

~~84.4.a. If the unit's NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate and heat input are monitored and reported for only one ozone season, in accordance with subdivisions 84.2.a and 84.2.b, the unit's NO<sub>x</sub>~~

~~emission rate (in lb/mmBtu) for the ozone season;~~

~~84.4.b. If the unit's NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate and heat input are monitored and reported for more than one ozone season, in accordance with subdivisions 84.2.a, 84.2.b and 84.2.c, and the unit does not have add-on NO<sub>x</sub> emission controls during any such ozone seasons, the average of the amounts of the unit's NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate (in lb/mmBtu) for the ozone season under subdivision 84.2.b and the ozone seasons under subdivision 84.2.c; or~~

~~84.4.c. If the unit's NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate and heat input are monitored and reported for more than one ozone season, in accordance with subdivisions 84.2.a, 84.2.b and 84.2.c, and the unit has add-on NO<sub>x</sub> emission controls during any such ozone seasons, the average of the amounts of the unit's NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate (in lb/mmBtu) for such ozone season during which the unit has add-on NO<sub>x</sub> emission controls.~~

~~84.5. Issuance of CAIR opt-in permit. -- After calculating the baseline heat input and the baseline NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate for the unit under subsections 84.3 and 84.4, and if the Secretary determines that the CAIR designated representative shows that the unit meets the requirements for a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit in section 80 and meets the elements certified in subdivision 83.1.b, the Secretary will issue a CAIR opt-in permit. The Secretary will provide a copy of the CAIR opt-in permit to the Administrator, who will then establish a compliance account for the source that includes the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit unless the source already has a compliance account.~~

~~84.6. Issuance of denial of CAIR opt-in permit. -- Notwithstanding subsections 84.1 through 84.5, if at any time before issuance of a CAIR opt-in permit for the unit, the Secretary determines that the CAIR designated representative fails to show that the unit meets the requirements for a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit in section 80 or meets the elements certified in subdivision 83.1.b, the Secretary will issue a denial of a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in permit for the unit.~~

~~84.7. Date of entry into CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program. -- A unit for which an initial CAIR opt-in permit is issued by the Secretary will become a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit, and a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit, as of the later of May 1, 2009 or May 1 of the first year during which such CAIR opt-in permit is issued.~~

~~84.8. Repowered CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit:~~

~~84.8.a. If the CAIR designated representative requests, and the Secretary issues a CAIR opt-in permit providing for, allocation to a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances under subsection 88.3 and such unit is repowered after its date of entry into the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program under subsection 84.7, the repowered unit will be treated as a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit replacing the original CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit, as of the date of start-up of the repowered unit's combustion chamber.~~

~~84.8.b. Notwithstanding subsections 84.3 and 84.4, as of the date of start-up under subdivision 84.8.a, the repowered unit will be deemed to have the same date of commencement of operation, date of commencement of commercial operation, baseline heat input, and baseline NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate as the original CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit, and the original CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit will no longer be treated as a CAIR opt-in unit or a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit.~~

**§45-40-85. CAIR Opt-in Permit Contents.**

~~85.1. Each CAIR opt-in permit must contain:~~

~~85.1.a. All elements required for a complete CAIR permit application under section 22;~~

~~85.1.b. The certification in subdivision 83.1.b;~~

~~85.1.c. The unit's baseline heat input under subsection 84.3;~~

~~85.1.d. The unit's baseline NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate under subsection 84.4;~~

~~85.1.e. A statement whether the unit is to be allocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances under subsection 88.3 (subject to the conditions in subsections 84.8 and 86.7);~~

~~85.1.f. A statement that the unit may withdraw from the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program only in accordance with section 86; and~~

~~85.1.g. A statement that the unit is subject to, and the owners and operators of the unit must comply with, the requirements of section 87.~~

~~85.2. Each CAIR opt-in permit is deemed to incorporate automatically the definitions of terms under section 2 and, upon recordation by the Administrator under sections 51 through 57 or sections 60 through 62, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances to or from the compliance account of the source that includes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit covered by the CAIR opt-in permit.~~

~~§45-40-86. Withdrawal from CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program. -- Except as provided under subsection 86.7, a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit may withdraw from the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program, but only if the Secretary issues a notification to the CAIR designated representative of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit of the acceptance of the withdrawal of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit in accordance with subsection 86.4.~~

~~86.1. Requesting withdrawal. -- In order to withdraw a CAIR opt-in unit from the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program, the CAIR designated representative of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit must submit to the Secretary a request to withdraw effective as of midnight of September 30 of a specified calendar year, which date must be at least 4 years after September 30 of the year of entry into the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program under subsection 84.7.~~

The request must be submitted no later than 90 days before the requested effective date of withdrawal.

~~86.2. Conditions for withdrawal. -- Before a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit covered by a request under subsection 86.1 may withdraw from the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program and the CAIR opt-in permit may be terminated under subsection 86.5, the following conditions must be met:~~

~~86.2.a. For the ozone season ending on the date on which the withdrawal is to be effective, the source that includes the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit must meet the requirement to hold CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances under subsection 6.3 and cannot have any excess emissions; and~~

~~86.2.b. After the requirement for withdrawal under subdivision 86.2.a is met, the Administrator will deduct from the compliance account of the source that includes the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances equal in number to and allocated for the same or a prior ozone season as any CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances allocated to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit under section 88 for any ozone season for which the withdrawal is to be effective. If there are no remaining CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season units at the source, the Administrator will close the compliance account, and the owners and operators of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit may submit a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance transfer for any remaining CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances to another CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System account in accordance with sections 60 through 62.~~

~~86.3. Notification:~~

~~86.3.a. After the requirements for withdrawal under subsections 86.1 and 86.2 are met (including deduction of the full amount of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances required), the Secretary will issue a notification to the CAIR designated representative of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit of the acceptance of the~~

~~withdrawal of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit as of midnight on September 30 of the calendar year for which the withdrawal was requested.~~

~~86.3.b. If the requirements for withdrawal under subsections 86.1 and 86.2 are not met, the Secretary will issue a notification to the CAIR designated representative of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit that the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit's request to withdraw is denied. Such CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit will continue to be a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit.~~

~~86.4. Permit amendment. -- After the Secretary issues a notification under subdivision 86.3.a that the requirements for withdrawal have been met, the Secretary will revise the CAIR permit covering the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit to terminate the CAIR opt-in permit for such unit as of the effective date specified under subdivision 86.3.a. The unit will continue to be a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit until the effective date of the termination and will comply with all requirements under the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program concerning any ozone seasons for which the unit is a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit, even if such requirements arise or must be complied with after the withdrawal takes effect.~~

~~86.5. Reapplication upon failure to meet conditions of withdrawal. -- If the Secretary denies the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit's request to withdraw, the CAIR designated representative may submit another request to withdraw in accordance with subsections 86.1 and 86.2.~~

~~86.6. Ability to reapply to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program. -- Once a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit withdraws from the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program and its CAIR opt-in permit is terminated under subsection 86.4, the CAIR designated representative may not submit another application for a CAIR opt-in permit under section 83 for such CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit before the date that is four years after the date on which~~

the withdrawal became effective. Such new application for a CAIR opt-in permit will be treated as an initial application for a CAIR opt-in permit under section 84.

~~86.7. Inability to withdraw. -- Notwithstanding subsections 86.1 through 86.6, a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit will not be eligible to withdraw from the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program if the CAIR designated representative of the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit requests, and the Secretary issues a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in permit providing for, allocation to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances under subsection 88.3.~~

#### ~~§45-40-87. Change in Regulatory Status.~~

~~87.1. Notification. -- If a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit becomes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4, then the CAIR designated representative will provide written notification to the Secretary and the Administrator of such change in the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit's regulatory status, within 30 days of such change.~~

~~87.2. Secretary's and Administrator's actions.~~

~~87.2.a. If a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit becomes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4, the Secretary will revise the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit's CAIR opt-in permit to meet the requirements of a CAIR permit under section 23 as of the date on which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit becomes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4.~~

~~87.2.b. The Administrator will deduct from the compliance account of the source that includes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit that becomes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4, CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances equal in number to and allocated for the same or a prior ozone season as:~~

~~87.2.b.1. Any CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances allocated to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit under section 88 for any ozone~~

~~season after the date on which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit becomes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4; and~~

~~87.2.b.2. If the date on which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit becomes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4 is not September 30, the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances allocated to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit under section 88 for the ozone season that includes the date on which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit becomes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4, multiplied by the ratio of the number of days, in the ozone season, starting with the date on which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit becomes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4 divided by the total number of days in the ozone season and rounded to the nearest whole allowance as appropriate.~~

~~87.2.c. The CAIR designated representative must ensure that the compliance account of the source that includes the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit that becomes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4 contains the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances necessary for completion of the deduction under subdivision 87.2.b.~~

~~87.2.d. For every ozone season after the date on which a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit becomes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4, the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit will be treated, solely for purposes of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocations under section 42, as a unit that commences operation on the date on which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit becomes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4 and will be allocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances under section 42.~~

~~87.2.e. Notwithstanding subdivision 87.2.d, if the date on which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit becomes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4 is not May 1, the following number of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances will be allocated to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit (as a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone~~

Season unit) under section 42 for the ozone season that includes the date on which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit becomes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4:

~~87.2.c.1. The number of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances otherwise allocated to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit (as a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit) under section 42 for the ozone season multiplied by;~~

~~87.2.c.2. The ratio of the number of days, in the ozone season, starting with the date on which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit becomes a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season unit under section 4, divided by the total number of days in the ozone season; and~~

~~87.2.c.3. Rounded to the nearest whole allowance as appropriate.~~

**~~§45-40-88. CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Allowance Allocations to Opt-in Units.~~**

~~88.1. Timing requirements:~~

~~88.1.a. When the CAIR opt-in permit is issued under subsection 84.5, the Secretary will allocate CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit, and submit to the Administrator the allocation for the ozone season in which a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit enters the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program under subsection 84.7, in accordance with subsections 88.2 or 88.3.~~

~~88.1.b. By no later than July 31 of the ozone season in which a CAIR opt-in unit enters the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program under subsection 84.7, and July 31 of each year thereafter, the Secretary will allocate CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit, and submit to the Administrator the allocation for the ozone season that includes such submission deadline and in which the unit is a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit, in accordance with subsections 88.2 or 88.3.~~

~~88.2. Calculation of allocation. -- For each~~

~~ozone season for which a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit is to be allocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances, the Secretary will allocate in accordance with the following procedures:~~

~~88.2.a. The heat input (in mmbtu) used for calculating the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocation will be the lesser of:~~

~~88.2.a.1. The CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit's baseline heat input determined under subsection 84.3; or~~

~~88.2.a.2. The CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit's heat input, as determined in accordance with sections 70 through 76, for the immediately prior ozone season, except when the allocation is being calculated for the ozone season in which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit enters the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program under subsection 84.7;~~

~~88.2.b. The NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate (in lb/mmbtu) used for calculating CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocations will be the lesser of:~~

~~88.2.b.1. The CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit's baseline NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate determined under subsection 84.4 and multiplied by 70 percent; or~~

~~88.2.b.2. The most stringent state or federal NO<sub>x</sub> emissions limitation applicable to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit at any time during the ozone season for which CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances are to be allocated; and~~

~~88.2.c. The Secretary will allocate CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit in an amount equaling the heat input under subdivision 88.2.a, multiplied by the NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate under subdivision 88.2.b, divided by 2,000 lb/ton, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance as appropriate.~~

~~88.3. Notwithstanding subsection 88.2, and if the CAIR designated representative requests, and the Secretary issues a CAIR opt-in permit providing for, allocation to a CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone~~

Season opt-in unit of CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances under this subsection (subject to the conditions in subsections 84.8 and 86.7), the Secretary will allocate to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit as follows:

88.3.a. For each ozone season in 2009 through 2014 for which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit is to be allocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances, the heat input (in mmBtu) used for calculating CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocations will be determined as described in subdivision 88.2.a. The NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate (in lb/mmBtu) used for calculating CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocations will be the lesser of:

88.3.a.1. The CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit's baseline NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate determined under subsection 84.4; or

88.3.a.2. The most stringent state or federal NO<sub>x</sub> emissions limitation applicable to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit at any time during the ozone season in which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit enters the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program under subsection 84.7;

88.3.b. The Secretary will allocate CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit in an amount equaling the heat input under subdivision 88.3.a, multiplied by the NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate under subdivision 88.3.a, divided by 2,000 lb/ton, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance as appropriate;

88.3.c. For each ozone season in 2015 and thereafter for which the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit is to be allocated CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances, the heat input (in mmBtu) used for calculating the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocations will be determined as described in subdivision 88.2.a. The NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate (in lb/mmBtu) used for calculating the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowance allocation will be the lesser of:

88.3.c.1. 0.15 lb/mmBtu;

88.3.c.2. The CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit's baseline NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate determined under subsection 84.4; or

88.3.c.3. The most stringent state or federal NO<sub>x</sub> emissions limitation applicable to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit at any time during the ozone season for which CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances are to be allocated; and

88.3.d. The Secretary will allocate CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit in an amount equaling the heat input under subdivision 88.3.c, multiplied by the NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate under subdivision 88.3.c, divided by 2,000 lb/ton, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance as appropriate.

88.4. Recordation:

88.4.a. The Administrator will record, in the compliance account of the source that includes the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit, the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances allocated by the Secretary to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit under subdivision 88.1.a.

88.4.b. By September 1 of the ozone season in which a CAIR opt-in unit enters the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program under subsection 84.7, and September 1 of each year thereafter, the Administrator will record, in the compliance account of the source that includes the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit, the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season allowances allocated by the Secretary to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season opt-in unit under subdivision 88.1.b Reserved.

#### **§45-40-90. Ozone Season NO<sub>x</sub> Reduction Requirements for Stationary Internal Combustion Engines.**

90.1. Any large NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call engine or any affected engine or affected NO<sub>x</sub> emitting equipment under subsection 90.4 will not be eligible for allowances from the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season trading budget under subsection 40.1 or subject to the CAIR NO<sub>x</sub> Ozone Season Trading Program requirements under sections 4 through 88.

90.2. Applicability. -- Effective May 1, 2009, the requirements of section 90 will apply to the owner or operator of any large NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call engine.

90.3. Ozone season NO<sub>x</sub> reduction. -- Effective May 1, 2009, the following owners or operators must reduce ozone season NO<sub>x</sub> emissions by an amount equal to or greater than the applicable ozone season NO<sub>x</sub> reduction listed below. The applicable ozone season NO<sub>x</sub> reduction is binding on the listed owners or operators, their successors and assigns:

<b>Company</b>	<b>Ozone Season NO<sub>x</sub> Reduction</b>
Dominion	668 tons
Columbia Gas Transmission	235 tons
<b>Total</b>	<b>903 tons</b>

90.4. Compliance plan. -- Effective May 1, 2009, an owner or operator of a large stationary internal combustion engine under subsection 90.2 must not operate such engine in the period May 1 through September 30 of 2009 and any subsequent year unless the owner or operator demonstrates the applicable ozone season NO<sub>x</sub> reduction under subsection 90.3 through the requirements of an approved compliance plan. The compliance plan must meet the following provisions:

90.4.a. Reserved;

90.4.b. Reserved;

90.4.c. The compliance plan must demonstrate quantifiable and enforceable NO<sub>x</sub> emission reductions equal to or greater than the applicable ozone season NO<sub>x</sub> reduction set forth in subsection 90.3, taking into account any creditable reduction in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions under subdivisions 90.4.e, 90.4.f, 90.4.g, 90.4.h or 90.4.i;

90.4.d. The compliance plan may include and affect some or all stationary internal

combustion engines or other significant NO<sub>x</sub> emitting equipment at an individual facility, at several facilities, or at all facilities in West Virginia that are controlled by the same owner or operator;

90.4.e. The compliance plan may include credit for reductions in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions due to the installation and operation of NO<sub>x</sub> control equipment on large stationary internal combustion engines under subsection 90.2. The owner or operator will demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary any creditable reductions in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from the installation and operation of such NO<sub>x</sub> control equipment. The credit for reductions in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions must be quantified based on the difference between uncontrolled and controlled NO<sub>x</sub> emission rates, and ozone season operating hours;

90.4.f. The compliance plan may include credit for reductions in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions due to the installation and operation of NO<sub>x</sub> control equipment on uncontrolled stationary internal combustion engines not under subsection 90.2. The owner or operator will demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary any creditable reductions in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from the installation and operation of such NO<sub>x</sub> control equipment. Creditable reductions must be limited to reductions achieved after 1995 and from controls that were not part of the NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call engine inventory. The credit for reductions in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions must be quantified based on the difference between uncontrolled and controlled NO<sub>x</sub> emission rates, and ozone season operating hours;

90.4.g. The compliance plan may include credit for reductions in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions due to replacement of any stationary internal combustion engines or other significant NO<sub>x</sub>-emitting equipment. The owner or operator will demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the historic ozone season load capacity of any stationary internal combustion engine or other significant NO<sub>x</sub>-emitting equipment no longer in operation has been or would be replaced by one or more new stationary internal combustion engines, electric motors or turbines during each ozone

season. The credit for reductions in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions must be quantified based on the replaced engine's or other significant NO<sub>x</sub>-emitting equipment's ozone season NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate and ozone season operating hours, and the projected emission rate and ozone season operating hours of any new replacement stationary internal combustion engines, electric motors or turbines;

90.4.h. The compliance plan may include credit for reductions in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions due to reductions from shifting historic load capacity from an uncontrolled engine to a controlled engine, electric motor or turbine. The owner or operator will demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary that a quantifiable net reduction in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions has occurred or will occur due to a direct shift of ozone season load capacity from an uncontrolled engine to a controlled engine, electric motor or turbine. The credit for reductions in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions must be quantified based on the uncontrolled engine's historic ozone season load capacity, NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate (in g/bhp-hr), ozone season operating hours (in hr/ozone season), and the shifted ozone season load capacity, NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate (in g/bhp-hr) and ozone season operating hours (in hr/ozone season) of the controlled stationary internal combustion engine, electric motor or turbine;

90.4.i. The compliance plan may include credit for reductions in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions due to the installation and operation of NO<sub>x</sub> controls on significant NO<sub>x</sub> emitting equipment other than stationary internal combustion engines. The owner or operator will demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary any creditable reductions in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from such NO<sub>x</sub> emitting equipment. Creditable reductions must be limited to reductions achieved after 1995 and from controls that were not part of the NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call inventory. The credit for reductions in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions must be quantified based on the difference between NO<sub>x</sub> emission rates prior to installation of controls and controlled NO<sub>x</sub> emission rates, and ozone season operating hours;

90.4.j. The compliance plan must include the following:

90.4.j.1. A list of affected engines or affected NO<sub>x</sub> emitting equipment subject to the plan, including the manufacturer, model number, facility location and facility identification number;

90.4.j.2. The projected ozone season hours of operation for each affected engine or affected NO<sub>x</sub> emitting equipment and supporting documentation;

90.4.j.3. A description of the NO<sub>x</sub> emission controls installed, or to be installed, on each affected engine or affected NO<sub>x</sub> emitting equipment, date or proposed date of installation, and documentation to support the controlled NO<sub>x</sub> emission rates;

90.4.j.4. The uncontrolled and controlled NO<sub>x</sub> emission rates in lb/hr and tons per ozone season for each affected engine or affected NO<sub>x</sub> emitting equipment, as applicable;

90.4.j.5. A numerical demonstration that the sum of creditable NO<sub>x</sub> emission reductions (in tons) obtained from all affected engines or affected NO<sub>x</sub> emitting equipment included under a compliance plan will be equivalent to or greater than the owner or operator's applicable ozone season NO<sub>x</sub> reduction under subsection 90.3, taking into account any creditable reductions in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions under subdivisions 90.4.e, 90.4.f, 90.4.g, 90.4.h or 90.4.i; and

90.4.j.6. Performance test protocol and provisions for periodic monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping for each affected engine or affected NO<sub>x</sub> emitting equipment.

90.4.k. Any creditable reductions in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions under subdivisions 90.4.e, 90.4.f, 90.4.g, 90.4.h or 90.4.i must be quantifiable and enforceable through limitations included in a federally enforceable permit or compliance order; and

90.4.l. Any owner or operator with an approved compliance plan under subsection 90.4 may amend the plan with the written approval of the Secretary. Any NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate or

limitation included in such an amendment must be reflected in a federally enforceable permit or compliance order. The Secretary will either approve by order or disapprove by certified mail the amended compliance plan within 90 days of submission, and notify the Administrator of the compliance plan amendment approval upon issuance of order.

90.5. Monitoring requirements. -- Any owner or operator of an affected engine or affected NO<sub>x</sub> emitting equipment subject to a compliance plan under subsection 90.4 must comply with the following monitoring requirements for each affected engine or affected NO<sub>x</sub> emitting equipment:

90.5.a. The owner or operator must complete an initial performance test consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, following installation of NO<sub>x</sub> emission controls required to achieve the NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate limit specified in subdivision 90.4.k; and

90.5.b. For the ozone season beginning in 2009, and each ozone season thereafter, the owner or operator will perform periodic monitoring sufficient to yield reliable data which demonstrate compliance with the limitations specified in subdivision 90.4.k. Such periodic monitoring must include:

90.5.b.1. A continuous emission monitoring system that complies with 40 CFR Part 75 or 40 CFR Part 60 and the quality assurance procedures specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F; or

90.5.b.2. Performance tests consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, or portable monitors using ASTM D6522-00; and

90.5.b.2.A. A parametric monitoring program that specifies operating parameters, and their ranges, that will provide reasonable assurance that each affected engine or affected NO<sub>x</sub> emitting equipment's emissions are consistent with the requirements of a compliance

plan under subsection 90.4. Any such parametric monitoring program must be approved by the Secretary; or

90.5.b.2.B. A predictive emissions measurement system that relies on automated data collection from instruments. Any such predictive emissions measurement system must be approved by the Secretary.

90.6. Recordkeeping requirements. -- Any owner or operator of an affected engine or affected NO<sub>x</sub> emitting equipment subject to a compliance plan under subsection 90.4 must comply with the following recordkeeping requirements:

90.6.a. Maintain all records necessary to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the compliance plan and subsection 90.6 for a period of five calendar years at the facility where an affected engine or affected NO<sub>x</sub> emitting equipment is located. Such records will be made available to the Secretary or Administrator upon request; and

90.6.b. For each affected engine or affected NO<sub>x</sub> emitting equipment subject to a compliance plan under subsection 90.4, the owner or operator will maintain records of:

90.6.b.1. Identification and location of each affected engine or affected NO<sub>x</sub> emitting equipment;

90.6.b.2. Calendar date of record;

90.6.b.3. The number of hours the affected engine or affected NO<sub>x</sub> emitting equipment is operated during each ozone season compared to projected operating hours;

90.6.b.4. Type and quantity of fuel combusted; and

90.6.b.5. The results of all compliance tests.

90.7. Reporting requirements. -- Any owner or operator of an affected engine or affected NO<sub>x</sub>

emitting equipment subject to a compliance plan under subsection 90.4 must:

90.7.a. Notify the Secretary of any performance test under paragraph 90.5.b.2 at least 15 days in advance of such test;

90.7.b. Submit results of all performance tests to the Secretary within 30 days of completion of such tests; and

90.7.c. Submit a report which documents the total ozone season  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions and certifies compliance with the compliance plan for each affected engine or affected  $\text{NO}_x$  emitting equipment to the Secretary by October 31 of each year, beginning in 2009. The report must demonstrate and certify compliance with the applicable ozone season  $\text{NO}_x$  reduction set forth in subsection 90.3.

**§45-40-100. Ozone Season  $\text{NO}_x$  Reduction Requirements for Emissions of  $\text{NO}_x$  from Cement Manufacturing Kilns.**

100.1. Any cement manufacturing kiln (kiln) subject to this section will not be eligible for allowances from the CAIR  $\text{NO}_x$  Ozone Season trading budget under subsection 40.1 or subject to the CAIR  $\text{NO}_x$  Ozone Season Trading Program requirements under sections 4 through 88.

100.2. Applicability. -- Effective May 1, 2009, any owner or operator of the following kilns with process rates of at least the following must comply with the applicable requirements of this section:

100.2.a. Long dry kilns  $\geq$  12 TPH;

100.2.b. Long wet kilns  $\geq$  10 TPH;

100.2.c. Preheater kilns  $\geq$  16 TPH; and

100.2.d. Precalciner and preheater/precalciner kilns  $\geq$  22 TPH.

100.3. Standard requirements. -- Effective May 1, 2009, an owner or operator of any Portland cement kiln subject to this section must

not operate the kiln during May 1 through September 30 unless the kiln has installed and operates during May 1 to September 30 with low- $\text{NO}_x$  burners, mid-kiln firing or alternative control techniques, subject to approval by the Administrator, that achieve at least the same emissions decreases as low- $\text{NO}_x$  burners or mid-kiln firing.

100.4.  $\text{NO}_x$  compliance plan. -- Any owner or operator of a source subject to the standard requirements of subsection 100.3 may elect to use  $\text{NO}_x$  reductions from any non-affected kiln at a source with a Portland cement kiln under subsection 100.2. If the owner or operator so elects, he or she must submit for approval to the Administrator by May 1, 2009 a  $\text{NO}_x$  compliance plan which demonstrates the method(s) by which the operator will achieve  $\text{NO}_x$  reductions from non-affected kilns which achieve at least the same emissions decreases set forth in the standard requirements of subsection 100.3.

100.5. Reporting requirements. -- Any owner or operator subject to the standard requirements of subsection 100.3 must comply with the following reporting requirements:

100.5.a. By May 1, 2009, submit to the Secretary and Administrator the identification number and type of each kiln subject to this section, the name and address of the plant where the kiln is located and the name and telephone number of the person responsible for demonstrating compliance with this section; and

100.5.b. Submit a report documenting for that kiln the total  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions from May 1 through September 30 of each year to the Secretary and Administrator by October 31 of each year, beginning in 2009.

100.6. Monitoring requirements.

100.6.a. Any owner or operator of a kiln subject to this section must complete an initial performance test and subsequent annual testing consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 7, 7A, 7C, 7D or 7E; and

100.6.b. The operator may use the results of continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) to replace the annual testing requirements set forth in subdivision 100.6.a. Such equipment must be installed and operated consistent with ~~sections 70 through 76 and 40 CFR Part 75.~~

between this rule and any other rule of the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, ~~such the~~ inconsistency will be resolved by the determination of the Secretary and ~~such the~~ determination will be based upon the application of the more stringent provision, term, condition, method or rule.

100.7. Recordkeeping requirements. -- Any owner or operator of a kiln subject to this section must produce and maintain records which include, but are not limited to:

100.7.a. The emissions, in pounds of NO<sub>x</sub> per ton of clinker produced from each affected Portland cement kiln;

100.7.b. The type of control used for each affected Portland cement kiln;

100.7.c. The date, time and duration of any startup, shutdown or malfunction in the operation of any of the cement kilns or the emissions monitoring equipment;

100.7.d. The results of any performance testing;

100.7.e. Daily cement kiln production records; and

100.7.f. All records required to be produced or maintained will be retained on site for a minimum of 5 years and be made available to the Secretary or Administrator upon request.

100.8. Exemptions. -- The requirements of subsections 100.3, through 100.7 will not apply to the following periods of operation:

100.8.a. Start-up and shut-down periods and periods of malfunction, not to exceed 36 consecutive hours; and

100.8.b. Regularly scheduled maintenance activities.

#### **§45-40-110. Inconsistency Between Rules.**

110.1. In the event of any inconsistency