#### COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

# PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BUREAU OF AIR QUALITY

#### **VERBATIM MINUTES**

JOINT MEETING OF THE AIR QUALITY TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE, CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCIL, AND MERCURY RULE WORKGROUP

TIME 9:00 A.M.

Rachel Carson State Office Building 400 Market Street, Room 105 Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105

August 30, 2006

REPORTED BY:

Brad Weirich Diaz Data Services

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## AGENDA TOPICS

9:00	Opening Remarks/Introductions (Thomas K. Fidler, PADEP)	Page	3
9:15	Overview of Proposed Rulemaking Process (Robert "Bo" Reiley, Esq	Page	11
9:45	Preliminary Summary of Public Comments (Craig Evans)	Page	20
10:15	Break		
10:30	Draft Concepts for Final Rulemaking (John Slade/Krish Ramamurthy)	Page	49
11:30	Discussion of Draft Concepts for Final Rulemaking	Page	118
12:15	Lunch		
2:00	Adjourn		

1	August 31, 2006
2	***
3	MR. FIDLER:
4	Good morning everyone, and welcome to the Joint
5	Meeting of the Air Quality Technical Advisory
6	Committee, Citizens Advisory Council, and Mercury
7	Rule Workgroup. And this is the Advisory Council.
8	I know most of you, but my name is Tom Fidler, I'm
9	the Deputy Secretary for the Waste Program, the Ai
10	Program and the Radiation Protection Program. And
11	it's been a long summer, we've been through
12	hearings, we've been through a fairly vigorous
13	public comment process with respect to our state-
14	specific mercury rulemaking process. And I'd like
15	to report that we've set a brand new record on
16	public comments for any rulemaking within the
17	agency. We had done that previously with
18	Pennsylvania Clean Vehicles rulemaking package,
19	where we received just under 5,000 comments. As a
20	result of the great deal of interest that this
21	issue has generated within the Commonwealth, there
22	are very close to 20,000 comments on this
23	rulemaking package, 19,934 comments, most of which
24	favor the proposed rule. What we'd like to do
25	today is provide you with a snapshot of what we

1		will be providing by way of changes to the proposed
2		rule that will become part of our final package to
3		be presented to the EQB. Before that, we have
4		as you follow along in the agenda a number of
5		presentations talking about process, talking about
6		the comments that were received, and then we get
7		into the meat of the presentation where we discuss
8		the revisions that will be made to the proposed
9		rule. Before we get started with all of that,
10		however, we are recording the proceedings of the
11		session today as we have for all of our previous
12		meetings for us, as well as for anyone who would
13		like the information in follow-up to the meeting.
14		As part of housekeeping, and for our stenographer,
15		I'd like to go around the room and have everyone
16		introduce themselves, identify their affiliation,
17		and whether they are a member of the Mercury
18		Workgroup, AQTAC, or the Citizens Advisory Council.
19		I've already introduced myself. Joyce?
20	MS. EPPS:	
21		Joyce Epps, Air Director, Pennsylvania Department
22		of Environmental Protection.

- 23 MR. RAMAMURTHY:
- 24 Krish Ramamurthy, Bureau of Air Quality.
- 25 MR. YANKOVITCH:

1 Ed Yankovitch, United Mine Workers of America. 2 MR. FIDLER: 3 Mercury Workgroup. MR. YANKOVITCH: 5 Oh yeah, Mercury Work Rule. 6 MR. FIDLER: 7 All right. 8 MR. YANKOVITCH: 9 I'm sorry. 10 MR. TRISKO: 11 Gene Trisko, Attorney. I'm here for the United 12 Mine Workers of America, and as a member of the 13 Mercury Workgroup. 14 MR. HADLEY: 15 I'm Drew Hadley, with Proctor & Gamble, and I'm 16 Chair of the Air Quality Technical Advisory 17 Committee. 18 MR. ADAMS: 19 Peter Adams, AQTAC at Carnegie Mellon University. 20 MR. WELSH:

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Workers, and Mercury Workgroup.

Mike Welsh, International Brotherhood of Electrical

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MR. BRISINI:

- 1 Vince Brisini, Reliant Energy, member of the
- 2 Mercury Workgroup and the Air Quality Technical
- 3 Advisory Committee.
- 4 MR. WESTMAN:
- 5 Roger Westman, Allegheny County Air Quality
- 6 Program, member of AQTAC.
- 7 MR. ELKIN:
- 8 Harold Elkin, Consultant, member of AQTAC.
- 9 MR. SALVAGGIO:
- Jim Salvaggio, AQTAC.
- 11 MS. PARKS:
- Nancy Parks, AQTAC, the Mercury Workgroup, and the
- 13 Sierra Club's Clean Air Committee.
- 14 MR. WILLCOX:
- Nathan Willcox, Penn Environment, panel of the
- Mercury Rule Workgroup.
- 17 MS. JARRETT:
- Jan Jarrett, Penn Future, and Mercury Workgroup.
- 19 MR. WENDELGASS:
- 20 Bob Wendelgass, Clean Water Action, member of
- 21 Mercury Workgroup.
- 22 MS. HATALA:
- 23 Good morning. I'm Joyce Hatala, I'm from the
- 24 Citizens Advisory Committee.
- 25 MR. HEINE:

1 Walter -- excuse me. Walter Heine, Chair of the 2 Citizens Advisory Council. 3 MS. ANTOUN: DeEtta Antoun, I'm the newest member of the 5 Citizens Advisory Council, and also Director of 6 Citizens for Quality Environment. 7 MR. MERRITT: 8 Gary Merritt, Inner Power and Air Quality Technical 9 Advisory Committee. 10 MS. EARLEY: 11 Amy Earley, Merck & Company, AQTAC. 12 MR. DUCKETT: 13 Joe Duckett, AQTAC and SNC-Lavalin. 14 MR. BIDEN: 15 Doug Biden, Electric Power Generation Association, 16 Mercury Workgroup. 17 MR. BURKE: 18 I'm Frank Burke, I'm with Consol Energy, and I'm 19 here on behalf of Pennsylvania Coal Association, 20 and I'm a member of the Mercury Workgroup. 21 MR. BARR:

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23

24

Workgroup.

MR. SLADE:

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Gene Barr, Pennsylvania Chamber and Mercury

- John Slade, I'm Chief, Sub-Division of Permits for
- 2 the Bureau of Air Quality.
- 3 MR. FIDLER:
- 4 Please...
- 5 MR. McNALLY:
- 6 I'm Jeff McNally, ARIPPA.
- 7 MR. OSMAN:
- 8 Fred Osman, representing ARIPPA.
- 9 MR. EVANS:
- 10 Craig Evans, Pennsylvania DEP.
- 11 MR. RHOADS:
- 12 Steve Rhoads, with the Pennsylvania Environmental
- 13 Reporter.
- 14 MR. VAN ORDEN:
- Dean Van Orden, Pennsylvania DEP.
- 16 MR. BLACK:
- 17 I'm sorry. Terry Black, Pennsylvania DEP.
- 18 MS. WILSON:
- 19 Sue Wilson, Citizens Advisory Council.
- 20 MR. ELLIS:
- 21 George Ellis, Pennsylvania Coal Association.
- 22 MS. ROTH:
- Sharon Roth, Pennsylvania Chamber.
- 24 MR. ESMURPHY:
- 25 Skip Esmurphy [ph] at Five Color.

- 1 MR. KELLER:
- 2 Tom Keller, PPL Corporation, sitting in for Reid
- 3 Clemmer, who is a member of the Workgroup.
- 4 MR. BARKANIC:
- 5 Bob Barkanic, PPL Corporation.
- 6 MR. EGAN:
- John Egan, All 4.
- 8 MR. CAIN:
- 9 Randy Cain, Allegheny Energy.
- 10 ms. hammer:
- Jeannine Hammer, Allegheny Energy.
- 12 MR. JEWETT:
- John Jewett, IRRC.
- 14 MR. HUSTED:
- Dan Husted, Pennsylvania DEP.
- 16 MR. HOCHHAUSER:
- Marty Hochhauser, Pennsylvania DEP.
- 18 MR. HENDERSON:
- 19 Patrick Henderson, Senate Department of
- 20 Pennsylvania.
- 21 MR. LEIBY:
- 22 Brent Leiby of Monteway Energy.
- 23 MS. MILLER:
- 24 Sarah Miller, IRRC.
- 25 MS. WITMER:

- 1 Pam Witmer, Pennsylvania Chemical Industry Council, 2 Mercury Workgroup. 3 MR. HASKELLS: 4 David Haskells [ph]... 5 MR. REILEY: 6 Bo Reiley, DEP Office of Chief Counsel. 7 DR. GOODMAN: 8 Cynthia Goodman, Department of Health. 9 MR. DONALD: 10 Pat Donald, Pennsylvania DEP. 11 MR. FIDLER: 12 Thank you very much everyone. For those of you who 13 are sitting along the side, and you are a member of 14 the Workgroup, AQTAC or the Citizens Advisory 15 Council, please come up to the table and join the 16 Group. Tom, George, if you care to do that, please 17 feel free to join us at the table. I would also 18 like to say that for those folks who are here as 19 Chairs of either CAC, AQTAC, or Vice Chairs, please 20 feel free to assist in facilitation of the 21 discussion today. I'd really appreciate your 22 assistance. During the process that we've been 23 about most of the summer, as I said, we've received 24 a significant number of comments, most of them in 25 support of the proposed rule, but clearly we've DIAZ DATA SERVICES
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1		taken a very close look at comments received by the
2		power- generating sector, and others. We've
3		received a number of comments from USCPA, and we
4		will be discussing some of those comments in
5		detail. And I'd just like to give you a sense of
6		some of the changes that and probably more
7		significant the changes that you will be hearing
8		more about in concept today. We will be
9		instituting a system-wide averaging process as part
10		of the final rulemaking package. The details of
11		that to some extent we'll be covering with you
12		today in our presentation. We will also be
13		providing the final rulemaking language to the
14		AQTAC, scheduled to meet on September 12 <sup>th</sup>
15	MS. EARL	EY:
16		The 11 <sup>th</sup> .
17	MS. EPPS	:
18		The 11 <sup>th</sup> .
19	MS. PARK	S:
20		The 11 <sup>th</sup> .
21	MR. FIDL	ER:
22		Sorry, September 11 <sup>th</sup> .
23	MS. PARK	S:
24		Right.
25	MR. FIDL	ER:

1		We also had received a number of comments on the
2		compliance, presumptive compliance option for
3		bituminous coals, and that provision has been
4		deleted because of a lot of the comments and
5		concerns about that particular provision within the
6		proposed rulemaking package. There are a number of
7		other changes that had been made primarily to
8		complement those changes of some significance, and
9		also to address the comments that had been received
10		by US EPA to make sure that the package that we
11		provide to EPA hopefully in November will be
12		approvable. So, without further introductory
13		remarks, I'd like to turn it over to our first
14		presenter, Bo Reiley. As there are questions and
15		comments, if in fact you could wait until the end
16		of the presentation, and for recording purposes,
17		please, please identify yourself and your
18		affiliation so that we can properly document your
19		comment. Bo?
20	MR. REILE	Y:
21		Thank you, Tom. Good morning everyone.
22	MS. EPPS:	
23		Good morning.

24

MR. REILEY:

1	Welcome to the Joint Meeting of AQTAC, CAC and the
2	Mercury Workgroup. A couple of topics that we're
3	going to cover today, I'm going to give you an
4	overview of the proposed rulemaking process, and
5	what they plan. Then, Craig Evans is going to
6	discuss the preliminary summary of public comments.
7	Then, John and Krish are going to talk about the
8	draft concepts of the final rulemaking. And then,
9	Joyce Epps is going to talk about the next steps.
10	This is just an overview of what I'm going to be
11	presenting. Mercury Workgroup meetings, meetings
12	with the Citizens Advisory Council or CAC; and
13	then, the Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee,
14	or AQTAC meetings; then, the Environmental
15	Quality's Board action on the proposed Mercury Rule
16	public participation process; and then, the
17	proposed Section 111(d) Plan. As you can see, when
18	the EQB said that we were going to develop this
19	proposed rulemaking, the EQB wanted us to have a
20	diverse and enhanced public participation process.
21	The Department is committed to this. On October of
22	2005, we convened the Workgroup from a diverse
23	public and private sector of individuals, including
24	representatives from petitioners like Penn Future,
25	representatives from industry like PPL and DIAZ DATA SERVICES

1 Reliance, and then folks from trade associations. 2 We wanted to discuss key information relative to 3 the state-specific mercury regulation. We wanted to obtain recommendations on technical aspects of the proposed rulemaking, also including control levels, testing, monitoring, recordkeeping and 7 reporting, the compliance schedules. And, also, we 8 have a number of people who came in and talked 9 about technical information related to mercury 10 emissions, deposition and control of technology, as 11 well as cost and benefits of the regulations. 12 you know, we held four meetings, two in October and 13 two in November: October 14 and 28, then November 14 18 and 30. As I said, you know, the primary 15 objective was an enhanced public participation 16 process to discuss key information relative to the 17 state-specific rule. Each meeting, we provided an 18 opportunity for technical presentations, and then 19 an open discussion for the Workgroup members. 20 as we recall, we've had a number of guest speakers 21 who talked about deposition, who talked about 22 mercury control; and then, of course, we had an 23 open discussion. We also had consultations with 24 the Advisory Committee. On March 6, we consulted 25 with AQTAC on the concepts of the proposed rule.

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1	On March 13, we consulted with AQTAC and the
2	Citizens Advisory Council concerning the proposed
3	rule. On March 21, we consulted with Clean Air
4	or Citizens Advisory Council and their subcommittee
5	concerning the proposed rulemaking. And then, on
6	March 30, AQTAC took deliberations on the proposed
7	rule. We made a presentation, and many voters have
8	recommended a draft be presented to the
9	Environmental Quality Board for consideration. The
10	Environmental Quality Board meeting was on May 17.
11	The Board heard presentation concerning the
12	proposed Mercury Rule, which Tom Fidler gave during
13	the discussions of the proposal. Walter Heine from
14	the Citizens Advisory Council requested that a
15	"Decision Document" be prepared by the Department.
16	Following the discussions, the Board approved the
17	proposed rulemaking for public comment. And then,
18	the Board requested a Decision Document to
19	complement other documentation that we
20	traditionally prepare for a final rulemaking. And
21	this Decision Document should set forth the
22	Department's justification, rationale and
23	supporting information on the final rule. The
24	requested Decision Document is going to be
25	available for AQTAC and the CAC at the respective
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meetings on September 11 <sup>th</sup> and the 19 <sup>th</sup> . And the
document is going to address the following: The
legal and regulatory history and rationale for the
proposal; a compilation and summary of the data,
models, studies and evidence considered and used to
support the decision-making; also, an evaluation of
arguments and information presented by those
opposed to the rulemaking, and an explanation of
the decision "trail," and our intent. So,
basically, what we're going to try to do is just
lay out to you our rationale for the proposed
rulemaking. And we're also going to discuss some
of the other information that the public, industry
and trade associations have given to us to
consider, and why we accepted or did not accept
their reports or their arguments. And then, of
course, the validation that the approach was well
considered, and did not alter it.
TT:
Bo, do you mean literally on September 11 <sup>th</sup> , or
Y:
No, I think it will probably be available at the
meeting. I don't think it will be available before
the meeting, Joe, because I think that we have to DIAZ DATA SERVICES

1	get a proposed regulation out to AQTAC, you know,
2	before the meeting on the $11^{\rm th}$ next week. So, I
3	don't think that we'll have that. Following the
4	EQB's approval for proposed rulemaking, we went out
5	for three public hearings. We had one on July 25
6	at the Regional Office in Pittsburgh. We had one
7	on the $22^{\text{nd}}$ here in Room 105 in Harrisburg, and
8	then we had one on July $27^{\mathrm{th}}$ at Norristown, our
9	Regional Office. Now, that finishes the rulemaking
10	process, or the regulatory process. Now, as you're
11	probably aware, we also have to develop a State
12	Plan to submit to EPA. Now, I'll be talking about
13	the State Plan requirements. And, under Section
14	111 of the Clean Air Act, EPA promulgated the
15	emission standards for new EGUs, and the emission
16	guidelines for existing EGUs to control the
17	emissions for mercury. And, as required under the
18	Code of Federal Regulations, we have to submit the
19	State Plan to EPA to implement and enforce the
20	requirements of the emission guidelines for the
21	existing EGUs no later than November 17. And,
22	also, we're required to have one or more public
23	meetings to be held prior to the adoption of the
24	plan. Just to give you a basic overview of what's
25	in the plan, being essentially the plan is going to

1	be the final regulation. These are some of the
2	elements that we have to put in for the State Plan.
3	So and this is out for public comments. So,
4	first, we have the background, and the
5	introduction. And then, we have for public
6	comment, which is the three hearings that we're
7	going to have, the implementation of the State
8	Plan. All of these things are required under 40
9	CFR, Part 60. And that kind of brings out the
10	sections for the Federal requirements: The annual
11	emission limitations, and the mercury allowances;
12	the inventory of the designated units; the
13	compliance schedule; the recordkeeping, reporting,
14	and the monitoring requirements. And then, lastly,
15	we have the legal authority to implement the State
16	Plan. The Department is going to hold three public
17	hearings all on September 6 <sup>th</sup> at our Regional
18	Offices in Harrisburg, in Elmerton Ave., in
19	Norristown and in Pittsburgh. And, so, these three
20	hearings are going to be on the proposed plan.
21	Once the plan is finalized, we are going to submit
22	it to EPA, and EPA will propose the plan for
23	approval or disapproval. Within four months after
24	submission of the State Plan, EPA will either
25	approve or disapprove the plan, or portions
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1	thereof. And then, a revision to the State Plan
2	won't be considered part of the plan unless it's
3	approved by EPA. So, for example, if EPA approved
4	everything except for, let's say, the reporting
5	requirements, everything would be part of the State
6	Plan except for the reporting requirements, and
7	then we may have to go back and do something with
8	the reporting requirements. But I don't think tha
9	anybody anticipates that, but that's just a basic
10	example of how, when we're talking about approving
11	the State Plan, what EPA can do. Now, we, of
12	course, are in the final rulemaking regulatory
13	review process. As Tom has said, we are
14	diligently, you know, going through over all of the
15	comments. There's over 19,000 comments that had
16	been submitted on the proposed regulation. We're
17	going through those comments, we're responding to
18	those comments. We will be preparing a comment and
19	response document as part of the final rulemaking
20	package. We're drafting the final form regulation
21	now, and John and Krish are going to be talking
22	about that in a little bit. And that's going to be
23	available to AQTAC and the CAC on September $11^{\rm th}$ .
24	The Environmental Quality Board will make a
25	decision on the final-form regulation, which is in
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l		October. And then, we will submit the final-form
2		regulation for a review and action to the
3		Independent Regulatory Review Commission, the
4		Standing Committees in the House and the Senate
5		that should be Committees, not Committee. And
6		then, we would submit it to the Attorney General
7		for review, and the Attorney General will look at
8		the regulation for legality and form. So,
9		basically, this is just a little chart which shows
10		you what the final rulemaking process is going to
11		be. You know, both Committees are going to look at
12		it; and, once approved, IRRC would look at it, and
13		then they will notify the Legislative Reference
14		Bureau and the Committees of DEP, and then we'll
15		proceed with the final publication once we get the
16		Attorney General's approval. And, so, that's
17		basically, you know, what will happen in a
18		snapshot. So, then, that's it. I don't know if
19		anybody has any questions or comments? Okay? I'm
20		going to turn it over to Craig Evans, who's going
21		to talk
22	MR. FIDLER	:
23		Just two things, very quickly. Thank you, Mr.
24		Blackberry Communication. I was receiving
25		information on the number of comments that were
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1 received by the Department; and, apparently, my 2 information source did not quite reach far enough 3 on the keyboard. Instead of 19,934, it looks like we're at 10,934. But we're getting some 5 clarification on that. It did seem like a tremendous jump to me, based on my last check on 7 the number of comments that had been received, but 8 that's for the record. Also, I would like to 9 revisit Joe Duckett's question, and say that we 10 will, in fact, have the Decision Document to AQTAC 11 before the AQTAC Meeting. We'd like to shoot for 12 September 8 to have that out to not only AQTAC 13 members, but members of the Mercury Workgroup, and 14 the members of the... 15 MS. EPPS: 16 CAC. 17 MR. FIDLER: 18 ...CAC as well, and that would be provided 19 electronically. 20 MR. DUCKETT: 21 Thank you. 22 MR. FIDLER: 23 Questions? Comments? 24 MR. EVANS: 25 Good morning. Okay, so it's only half of 20,000. **DIAZ DATA SERVICES** 

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1
    MR. FIDLER:
2
               Yeah.
 3
    MS. EPPS:
 4
               Yeah.
 5
    MR. EVANS:
 6
               So, I guess, maybe we can get a little break this
 7
               weekend, hopefully some break. It's Penn State
8
               Football Kickoff this weekend. Are there any Penn
 9
               State fans in the audience?
10
    MR. WENDELGASS:
11
               Not me.
12
    MS. PARKS:
13
               Not me.
14
    MR. SALVAGGIO:
15
               No.
16
    MR. EVANS:
17
               No?
18
    MS. PARKS:
19
               No.
20
    MR. EVANS:
21
               Anyway -- so, that will change to 10,934
22
               commentators on the proposed rule. And, as Bo
23
               said, we are in the process of developing a
24
               comments-and-response document, and we're well into
25
               it.
                    We're getting a lot of comments from different
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I	sectors of the society: public, sportsmen,
2	industry, trade associations, and the US EPA. And
3	it's very diverse, the level of comments are
4	diverse in terms of complexity. It runs anywhere
5	from "We support the DEP in their role," to making
6	recommendations on changes in the reg itself. Like
7	I say, we're getting a lot of support for the rule.
8	If you look at the left, as pro, and the right
9	column as con, a lot of letters of support coming
10	in from the general public, as well as medical
11	groups, medical professional groups, giving support
12	and saying that it's time to get a rule in place.
13	It's going to get reductions greater than the CAMR,
14	and in a faster timeframe than the CAMR. And,
15	opposition to trading seems to be a common theme in
16	a lot of the letters, stating that because of
17	hotspots, we need to have each unit within the
18	Commonwealth make reductions as opposed to allowing
19	trading of allowances in and out of the
20	Commonwealth. And stating that we are a leader in
21	this effort. And then, on the right side, you see
22	the con, saying that we're not our rule is going
23	to create a problem for system reliability, and
24	cause the older plants to shut down based on the
25	economics of price and control occurring, and DIAZ DATA SERVICES

1 putting it in place to reduce the mercury to meet 2 the standards. And that there's no compelling 3 reason for adopting a regulation beyond CAMR, that there's no benefits beyond that which would be achieved through CAMR. And then, the final argument would be that the trading incentives, or 7 rather early incentives to reduce emissions based 8 on over-control, and the economics of that would 9 allow the purchase of the equipment to be more, I 10 quess, doable in their view. US EPA has laid out 11 some specific comments related to the rules that 12 they'd like to see changed throughout the ladder. 13 They'd like to see additional terms be defined, 14 starting with the boiler, bottoming-cycle co-15 generation unit, combustion turbine, gross thermal 16 energy, potential electrical output capacity, total 17 energy output. They also request that we include 18 provision notifying the owners and operators of new 19 sources that they must also comply with the mercury 20 control requirements in their standards of NSPS, 21 Subpart DA standard, which is adopted by the 22 Department in Chapter 122 of our Code. 23 probably one of the biggest hitches they have is 24 this second bullet, is the exemption provisions for 25 the Integrated Gassification Combined Cycle -- that

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1 should be IGCC -- units. And they won't approve it 2 -- they're stating flat-out -- if we don't take 3 this out. They recommend that we specify in detail how we would do this facility-wide average. would recommend that we change the Phase I Budget to reflect the modification to the allocations that 7 came out, some minor changes in the allowances that 8 are allocated to each unit. They request that we 9 consider whether there might be any EGUs now or in 10 the future that may not be CFBs or PCFs, and it 11 should be allocated allowances. And they state 12 that an express prohibition against banking is 13 necessary in order to ensure that the annual cap is 14 not exceeded in any year. EPA believes that the 15 requirement to have the non-tradable allowances for 16 the mercury, covering mercury emissions will apply 17 to new, as well as existing -- and that's true, we 18 do have that setup for that -- and that failure to 19 meet this requirement would be a violation of the 20 Clean Air Act. They're saying that we need to 21 modify the 123.207(k) to state that the allowances 22 will not be set aside for an EGU that is under an 23 agreement to shut down ultimately. They would like 24 to see laid out in more detail how we're going to 25 allocate allowances to owners and operators who are

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I	proposing to construct new units in the
2	Commonwealth, and the priority in which we would
3	give those allocations. And then, they're stating
4	that new units cannot carry over allowances for a
5	given year, from the annual emission limit
6	supplemental pool to a future year, and that we
7	would not carry over unused allowances from the
8	annual emission limit pool from one year to the
9	next. They indicate that the rule must use
10	emissions data reported in accordance with their
11	Part 75 Regulation to be in compliance with our
12	rule. And then, they state that we have to they
13	stipulate that we have to include in our
14	regulations that Part 75 takes precedence over any
15	portions of our rule that would be in conflict with
16	it. And then, they state that we clarify in our
17	regs I'm sorry. EPA requires that Pennsylvania
18	clarify in the regs that EPA will not approve
19	alternative requirements unless they are consistent
20	with Part 75. Again Part 75 has primacy over
21	anything we would state. Public comments, I'll
22	take a couple of seconds and let you look at them.
23	This is, we're basically trying to summarize what
24	the public is saying. In general, we get a lot of
25	form letters in support of the rule, stating that
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	they like the fact that we're going for a 90%
2	reduction by 2015, and cite the fact that
3	Pennsylvania is the second largest emitter of
4	mercury in the United States. And that there's a
5	problem out there with fish, and all of the fish
6	advisories that are occurring due to the mercury,
7	that's precluding the ingestion of the fish due to
8	the high mercury content. The third bullet would
9	be Terry Madonna I believe he's from Franklin
10	and Marshall did a survey across the
11	Commonwealth, and found that four out of five
12	Pennsylvanians support a rule that's stronger or
13	more stringent, and going faster than the CAMR.
14	They believe that it's easier to just buy
15	allowances than to control, sort of like, the SO2
16	Program, the Acid Rain Program that's going.
17	Pennsylvania is a large importer of credits, and a
18	lot of people in the public think that the same
19	would occur with mercury, that there's going to be
20	a lot of purchasing. And in a basic catch-all in
21	power plants, the largest unregulated source of
22	mercury which contaminates waterways and ends up in
23	fish. And then, you'll see we have a lot of
24	consortium of groups, fairly diverse groups, faith-
25	based, children's, women's health clubs, groups, DIAZ DATA SERVICES

support of it, 100 medical experts in support of it, co-signing letters. So, we're getting a lot letters coming in with a lot of people in support of the rule, and signing, you know, several signatories on each of these testimonies. This	t of rt
letters coming in with a lot of people in suppo of the rule, and signing, you know, several	rt
5 of the rule, and signing, you know, several	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	is
6 signatories on each of these testimonies. This	is
7 the idea, that the Centers for Disease Control	has
8 identified 600,000 women on an annual basis wit	a
9 mercury, methyl mercury content in the umbilica	1
10 cord, blood, in excess of the 5.8 micrograms of	
11 methyl mercury per liter, and that that's havin	э
12 it's unsafe for children that are coming into t	ne
world. They point out that there's a problem w	ith
14 wildlife. It's not just humans, it's also anim	als.
You know, it works its way up through the food	
16 chain. I mean, at the very top, you have the	
17 symbol of this great country, the eagle, the ba	ld
eagle that gets mercury; starts all the way dow	n to
19 the, you know, basic minnows, and works its way	up
20 into the food chain. And it's not just us, it'	3
21 animals as well, and the environment. And the	
22 third bullet would be in reference to the	
23 Stuebenville Study, that there is evidence soon	to
24 be released, or a report that indicates that lo	cal
25 and regional sources of mercury are responsible DIAZ DATA SERVICES	for

1	something like 70 percent of the deposition of the
2	mercury in and around that area, the Stuebenville,
3	Ohio area. And then, there's industry. Industry
4	is on, pretty much on the flip side, on the
5	opposite side, however giving us battles in our
6	endeavor to work out a reasonable rule, and then
7	stating that we've given no reasonable evidence
8	that there's any reason to implement our state-
9	specific rule as opposed to the CAMR; and that
10	Executive Orders stand once they're implemented,
11	and that there's no withdrawal to this Executive
12	Order No. 1 back in 1996, and that we should not
13	promulgate the mercury rule because of that
14	Executive Order still in place. No evidence that
15	there's going to be any benefit beyond the CAMR if
16	we would implement this rule, that it's
17	unnecessary, the incremental change would not be
18	necessary would not be worth the dollars spent
19	to control the mercury beyond the CAMR. It seems
20	to be a drumbeat I've heard for probably the last
21	six to seven months. And there's this particular
22	cost and benefits analysis, there's just no reason
23	to go beyond the Federal rule. And, basically, the
24	first bullet is the idea of reliability and cost to
25	the industry to implement a standard beyond the
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1	CAMR. Again, reliability, cost benefits. Is it
2	necessary? Does the increment get us something
3	better? Does the increment is the increment
4	warranted based on the cost to install the
5	equipment? One of the high sulphur coal arguments
6	is that the activated carbon injection, the SO3,
7	would react and create a problem for the activated
8	sites for the mercury to absorb. It's an argument
9	that we hear, and that there's a lack of equipment
10	and control coming out there to control
11	Pennsylvania's fired-coal units. They argue that
12	we haven't given enough information that there are
13	citizens in this country that are, you know,
14	demonstrating blood levels of mercury, methyl
15	mercury above what's considered a safe level, and
16	that that comes from eating fish. The argument
17	that we've already done substantial reductions in
18	power plants from 1999 to 2004, based on TRI data,
19	seems to be an argument to compel us to allow the
20	industry to continue to move on the path that
21	they've already taken, and that we'll continue to
22	see further reductions. And it's unconstitutional,
23	the Commerce Clause somehow would be violated with
24	that provision we had in it, where we allowed the
25	presumptive level, the presumption that you were in
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1	compliance with the standard if you burned 100%
2	bituminous coal, where nowhere did we say
3	Pennsylvania coal, we just simply said bituminous
4	coal. And, as Tom pointed out, that provision is
5	coming out. PPL comments basically state that 1%
6	of the elemental mercury that's released from the
7	power plant stack is going to end up in and around
8	the area. And 99% of it is going to go global and
9	downwind, whereas about a quarter of the oxidized
10	or reactive gaseous mercury would end up being
11	deposited in the state. Let's see. We have
12	they argue that because the mercury production
13	technologies are not yet proven, that they don't
14	believe they can meet the requirements of the rule
15	without the trading. That should say without
16	trading for the proposed Pennsylvania rules. They
17	took PPL had NERA Economic Consulting to do the
18	analysis. And they came up or came to the
19	conclusion that under a cap-and-trade program, the
20	total emissions would be capped. The sources would
21	be given the flexibility to trade the emission
22	allowances, and that would provide incentives to
23	find and apply the lowest-cost method for reducing
24	emissions. PCA, et al, argues that 28% of the
25	state's coal-fired capacity is "at risk" of
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retirement; and, a compliance with our rule would displace 85.1 million tons over -- from the time period of 2010 to 2018. And that, in the end, we wouldn't be in compliance -- not we, but the units would not be in compliance with the CAMR cap. League of Women Voters have argued that medical research indicates that there is no threshold for methyl mercury. According to Dr. James Roberts, in Pittsburgh's Magee-Women's Research Institute, he says that there is no threshold below which mercury causes no damage to fetuses. They point to the wet deposition site in Cresson, Pennsylvania, where the wet deposition, I believe, was running about -nearly 12 micrograms per meter square per year, as compared to the site up in Tioga County that was running about 8 micrograms per meter square per year. And the argument is that those sites in Cresson are under influence of a lot of power plants out to the West, where the one in Tioga has very limited influence on it. And, but that's evidence that there's, you know, contributions being made by the power plants out to the West of that site. ARIPPA, ARIPPA asks that we change the standard for existing sources -- both in Phase I and Phase II -- from 0.0058 lbs. per GWh to 0.0096

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1		lbs. per GWh, and that we modify the proposed rule
2		such that it reads that when you show compliance
3		with the percent of reduction, that you use a
4		specified ASTM method, and that we clarify the rule
5		to ensure that low emitter provisions of the CAMR
6		could be used to satisfy the monitoring,
7		recordkeeping and reporting requirements of our
8		rule. TXU, they applaud Pennsylvania DEP for
9		taking our, you know, our efforts. Oh, TXU is the
10		Texas Utilities Corporation, that's proposing,
11		currently proposing to bring in some generation
12		into the Commonwealth. And, basically, they're
13		supporting the idea that there's a provision for
14		flexibility for new units, and that there would be
15		adequate units for new EGUs within the proposed
16		rule. And that's pretty much it. Is there any
17		questions?
18	MR. BRISI	NI:
19		Are we to the point where we can
20	MR. EVANS	:
21		Yes.
22	MR. BRISI	NI:
23		respond to those?
24	MR. EVANS	:
25		Yes.
		DIAGRAM ADDITION

1 MR. BRISINI: 2 Doug, you had your hand up first. 3 MR. BIDEN: 4 Doug Biden, Generation Association. I have -- I 5 missed the point that you made relative to EPA's comment on banking. I wasn't sure exactly. What 7 did they say about banking? I was reading your 8 other two points, and then you went to the next 9 slide, and I missed it. 10 MR. EVANS: 11 Is this the one you're talking about... 12 MR. BIDEN: 13 No. 14 MR. EVANS: 15 ...Doug? 16 MR. FIDLER: 17 No. 18 MR. BIDEN: 19 No. 20 MR. EVANS: 21 Which one in here? 22 MR. BIDEN: 23 There it is. 24 MR. EVANS:

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1 Oh, that "an express prohibition against banking is 2 necessary." Isn't there -- oh, your rule is silent 3 on it, correct? 4 MS. EPPS: 5 Our rule is silent on it. So, EPA, when they 6 submitted their comments, they asked that we 7 clarify our intent. And if it's your intent that 8 there be no banking of allowances, then you need to 9 state it explicitly in the rule. 10 MR. BIDEN: 11 But EPA is saying an expressed prohibition is 12 necessary? 13 MS. EPPS: 14 Under our rule, we are not allowing the trading or 15 banking of allowances. And it was not clearly 16 spelled out in the proposal, so EPA basically asked 17 us to clarify in the rule that that's our intent. 18 MR. BIDEN: 19 So, EPA wants you to have no banking? 20 MS. EPPS: 21 We -- the rule, as it was proposed, would not have 22 allowed banking, but it was not clearly spelled out 23 in the rule. 24 MR. BIDEN: 25 Okay.

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1 MS. EPPS: 2 EPA stated that, "If that is your intent, you need 3 to expressly state that in your final rule." MR. BIDEN: 5 Okay. 6 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 7 I, actually, I just want the argument that it's 8 basically -- I think the confusion here expressing 9 is, basically, what it is is if any State do not 10 participate in the Federal or EPA administrative 11 cap program, then basically the State budget 12 becomes a firm cap. So, there's no banking at this 13 -- the present position of EPA is the banking of 14 emissions, because it's a firm cap for EPA. 15 MR. BIDEN: 16 So, if you're not all in to the EPA Cap-and-Trade 17 Program, you cannot have a banking program? 18 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 19 That's the current... 20 MR. BIDEN: 21 Is that a correct statement? 22 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 23 That's the current EPA's position. 24 MR. BIDEN: 25 Okay, I'm with you now. **DIAZ DATA SERVICES** 

1 MR. EVANS: 2 Yes. 3 MR. BIDEN: 4 I understand. 5 MR. EVANS: 6 Vince? 7 MR. BRISINI: 8 Vince Brisini, Reliant Energy. And that was the 9 point I wanted to make. I think it's important to 10 note that EPA's comments are specific to the PA 11 Rule. And not allowing in the negative comments of 12 the EPA -- as it's made in many cases -- are simply 13 because they're not participating in CAMR, and 14 really are not issues that are opposed by EPA, 15 because they are in fact allowed under the Federal 16 And I think that's an important Program. 17 differentiation in that, to correctly represent 18 EPA's position, it's that if you don't participate 19 in CAMR, then you can't do -- you can't pick and 20 choose the provisions of CAMR that you want to 21 implement. So, it's really -- and you got to keep 22 this in context, that these are specific comments 23 to if you're going to have a State Rule, this is 24 what you have to do. And I think that gets at your 25 point, which is you can't pick and choose, so all DIAZ DATA SERVICES

1	of the other opportunities that are afforded are
2	available there by virtue of that selection. Now,
3	one of the things, and I wanted to bring this up,
4	but I feel compelled to do this because and it
5	relates to one of the comments made on the
6	depositions of the Cresson site, and they talk
7	about the impact at the Cresson site and the wet
8	deposition. And the reason I feel compelled to do
9	that is that we operate three of the four
10	facilities that are identified, and used to operate
11	the other one. But what's important to note and
12	I think this is really something that's important
13	and didn't get publicized, there wasn't a press
14	release in response to the DEP press release
15	that this demonstrated a hotspot, in that the power
16	plants that were identified during the period of
17	time, where there was really no change in
18	deposition, there was a high level of deposition in
19	the other site, there was wet deposition over a
20	period of time. Over that period of time, there
21	has been a 47% decrease in mercury emissions, which
22	did not show up as any decrease in the wet
23	deposition. And what happened was an existing
24	power plant was retired and replaced with a
25	circulating fluidized bed, and which has virtually
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1		no mercury emissions based on testing that both DEP
2		and we have done. Homer City has installed SCRs
3		which provide for effective collection with bonox
4		[ph] burner technology, and they've also installed
5		an SCR and scrubber at Homer City III, which
6		achieves in excess of 90%. And the Keystone Plant
7		has installed SCRs which, in conjunction with deep-
8		stage bonox burners, we've tested and supplied the
9		information to DEP that we're achieving during the
10		ozone season at 80% reduction of mercury. So, I
11		really feel compelled to respond to that, and to
12		make people aware that there have been significant
13		reductions. There hasn't been a corresponding
14		change in deposition at that site, so and I also
15		was on the DEP website, and saw that the complaint
16		continues to be made, and I just don't think it's
17		substantiated by the data.
18	MR. FIDLE	R:
19		Anyone else? George?
20	MR. ELLIS	:

- 21 Yeah, Tom. In its comments...
- 22 MR. FIDLER:
- 23 Please identify yourself, George.
- 24 MR. ELLIS:
- 25 Excuse me?

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1 MR. FIDLER: 2 Please identify yourself. 3 MR. ELLIS: 4 Oh, I'm sorry. George Ellis, from the Pennsylvania 5 Coal Association. In its comments, did EPA offer a 6 rationale for its decision that the IGCC exemption 7 would render the State Plan unapprovable? 8 MS. EPPS: 9 Krishnan... 10 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 11 I'll get it. 12 MR. FIDLER: 13 Yeah. 14 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 15 The genesis of that concern is EPA is concerned 16 that we have not, and we exempted the -- any 17 recalling of existing EGUs and ICCs that come from 18 the emission standard and emission limit during the 19 Phase I. We are not really down to a finite 20 percent of the total budget. So, I think that's 21 one of the reasons why they said it cannot be 22 approved. If we exempt them from standard, then 23 definitely, there can be an avalanche of requests 24 for re-powering, and that would potentially bust 25 the budget. So, the theory could possibly be **DIAZ DATA SERVICES** 331 Schuylkill Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110 (717) 233-6664

1		existing, even though there is no if there is an
2		expiration to that particular approach, we need to
3		have a binding agreement by the end of 2007,
4		otherwise they aren't eligible for exemption,
5		though we haven't gotten any response so far. So,
6		even though in reality it might not happen, but I
7		believe since there's a, clearly, a possibility
8		exists, so EPA objected to that open-ended
9		exemption.
10	MS. EPPS:	
11		George, we are having further discussions with EPA.
12		We think we have a right to address their concerns
13		by keeping the exemption, but not exempting those
14		sources from the annual emission limitation, and
15		that would ensure that we don't exceed the cap.
16		So, we'll have follow-up discussions with EPA about
17		that approach.
18	MR. FIDLE	R:
19		Gene?
20	MR. TRISK	0:
21		Hi, Gene Trisko with the United Mine Workers. I'd
22		just like to follow up for a moment on the colloquy
23		between Doug Biden and Vince Brisini regarding the
24		EPA decision on limitations and banking. It's my
25		understanding that there's another option available
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1 to States that are desirous of imposing mercury 2 restrictions more stringent than CAMR. And that 3 option has not really been discussed or debated within this process, but evidently a decision has 5 been made by DEP to reject it. And that option is the one pursued by the States in Maryland and 7 Virginia, which individually have adopted 8 regulations through legislative processes that are 9 more stringent than the EPA requirements, but also 10 have adopted the EPA CAMR rule. In the case of 11 Virginia, for example, the more stringent Virginia 12 requirements enable one of the power companies in 13 Virginia -- American Electric Power -- to bring 14 allowances in two of its small plants into Virginia 15 from the State of West Virginia, where it has much 16 larger operations. And there's similar 17 flexibilities provided in Maryland, which is 18 similar in many respects to the level of stringency 19 called for by the initial Pennsylvania proposal. 20 So, if one were to consider an alternative approach 21 in the way that Pennsylvania adopted CAMR, but then 22 impose a so-called "rule within a rule" approach of 23 going beyond CAMR, then greater degrees of 24 flexibility might be unavailable to the State if 25 that option were to be undertaken.

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1 MR. FIDLER: 2 Thank you. Vince? 3 MR. BRISINI: 4 Okay. Vince Brisini, Reliant Energy. And, first, 5 let me offer to Gene that I know that there have 6 been comments specifically making that proposal 7 made to the Department in the, during the comment 8 period. 9 MR. TRISKO: 10 Endless. 11 MR. BRISINI: 12 That was -- that did not go uncommented with that 13 it was not made; it was made. Something that, 14 though, that I think -- and could I ask that maybe 15 Craig can help me: Did you have in your industry 16 comments, did you address the potential effects of 17 not having a trading system on some coal supplies 18 in Pennsylvania, and the capability to use those 19 supplies in the future? 20 MR. EVANS: 21 Well, I mean, we're summarizing it. It's many... 22 MR. BRISINI: 23 No, but I'm saying that's a pretty important 24 component, because I know that ... 25 MR. ELLIS:

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1 Yeah, I think EPA... 2 MR. BRISINI: 3 ...that's probably... MR. ELLIS: ...made that statement, because 85 million tons would be curtailed, the production curtailed 7 between 2010 and 2018. Let me see. Yeah, where 8 was that? Right there. There's a splice of 85 9 million tons of coal. 10 MR. BRISINI: 11 All right. And now that, I believe that includes 12 both due to retirement, and also to the fact that 13 we have Pennsylvania coals, but are much higher in 14 mercury than other places in those particular 15 areas. And those suppliers would be at risk, 16 because with the annual caps, that becomes one of 17 your -- still, switching becomes one of your 18 compliance options. So, that was just a -- I know 19 that that specifically was made a couple of times. 20 MR. ELLIS: 21 Gene's shaking his head. 22 MR. TRISKO: 23 I don't think...

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24

MR. BRISINI:

1 No, I'm saying I know some comments where they were 2 made. That comment was made. 3 MR. ELLIS: But I don't think they addressed the switching. I 5 think the study was just limited to the 85 million 6 rather than... 7 MR. BRISINI: 8 The 85 million was just retirements. 9 MR. ELLIS: 10 Yes, I believe that's... 11 MR. BRISINI: 12 That means that -- because, you know, in addition 13 to retirements, you have coal supplies that are at 14 risk due to their inherent mercury content where 15 they cap, as opposed to a standards approach. 16 MR. ELLIS: 17 That 85 million... 18 MR. FIDLER: 19 Excuse me, George. Just to maintain facilitation, 20 this is a great discussion, but please identify 21 yourselves... 22 MR. ELLIS: 23 I apologize. 24 MR. FIDLER:

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...so that we can properly attribute in the record.

25

#### MR. ELLIS:

1

2 George Ellis with the Pennsylvania Coal 3 Association. My understanding, that the 85 million tons is just due to the retirements. In fact, it's probably a floor, not a ceiling. We could stand to lose much more if they're still switching at units 7 that still operate, installed controlled technology 8 that's still finding it more economical or just 9 that they gain compliance, be compliant with the 10 switched status they call it.

#### 11 MR. FIDLER:

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Let me just make a follow-up comment to, I think, Gene's remark. We have been, you know, observing very carefully what's going on in other States as we've gone through this process. And we do know that Maryland took a legislative approach very early on that was more stringent than the CAMR. But I'd just like to say that I'm not clear as to what EPA is willing to approve or accept at this point as a hybrid. And I'm not aware that Virginia's 111(d) plan, or Maryland's 111(d) plan has been submitted or approved by the EPA at this So, what we can base our proceedings on is point. what we know, and what is clear and what's in place. Joe?

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1	MR. DUCKE	TT:
2		Yeah, Joe Duckett from AQTAC and SNC-Lavalin. Just
3		a point of clarification, I guess, or a question.
4		My recollection is that one rationale by the
5		Department for having a state-specific rule is "to
6		protect" I'll use that phrase the coal
7		industry in Pennsylvania. And I'm curious whether
8		I don't remember any of the positive comments
9		coming in saying, "Yeah, this is something we want,
10		because it protects the coal industry in
11		Pennsylvania." Were there any such comments?
12	MS. EPPS:	
13		We're still in the process of collating comments.
14		What we have a team working on those comments,
15		and so one of the next steps is to go back and to
16		complete the comment and response document. We did
17		not highlight every comment that was opposed to the
18		rule, or every comment that was in support of the
19		rule. And, so, what we want to give you was a
20		sense of the type of comments that we are receiving
21		today. But, when we come before the AQTAC on
22		September the 11 <sup>th</sup> , we should be able to address
23		that question.
24	MR. FIDLE	R:
25		Comment?

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1	MR. TRISK	0:
2		Yes, Gene Trisko for the United Mine Workers. If I
3		could just follow up on your observation. It is
4		likewise our understanding that EPA has not made an
5		official determination of the approvability of the
6		Maryland or Virginia plans. But, I think it is
7		fair to say that if a State elects not to
8		participate in CAMR, then the straightjackets apply
9		very quickly. And the amount of flexibility that
10		the State is able to build into its own approach
11		will be limited accordingly. But, if the State
12		would accept CAMR, but then impose a more
13		restricted rule on top of it, that there may be
14		opportunities for greater flexibility
15	MR. FIDLE	R:
16		Okay.
17	MR. TRISK	0:
18		subject to the uncertainty that you note.
19	MR. FIDLE	R:
20		Thanks for the clarification. Any other comments
21		or questions on the very quick overview of the many
22		comments that we have received on the proposed
23		rule? If not, you know, the next major component
24		of the presentation is an overview of the changes
25		that we are proposing to make from the proposed
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1 final rule. Let's take about ten minutes, and just 2 break before we get into that. Thanks. 3 \* \* \* 4 [OFF THE RECORD] 5 6 [ON THE RECORD] 7 8 MR. FIDLER: 9 This presentation will be shared by both Krish 10 and John Slade. All right, Krish and Ramamurthy 11 John, I'm not sure what order of presentations the 12 two of you have in mind, but whoever is going to 13 begin... 14 MR. EVANS: 15 Please pick up the... 16 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 17 Thank you. 18 MR. FIDLER: 19 ...please pick up... 20 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 21 Yeah. 22 MR. EVANS: 23 Just speak loudly. 24 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 25 Good morning.

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1 MR. FIDLER: 2 Good morning. 3 MS. EPPS: 4 Good morning. 5 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 6 Krish Ramamurthy, and I'm going to be sharing the 7 discussion with, or the various slides with John 8 Slade. And, actually, I want to just say a few 9 things before we start that up. There's really a 10 lot of comments among there, that I think there are 11 a lot of technical comments. And, so, I think I 12 was focusing on a lot of the technical comments, 13 addressing some of the regulatory language. 14 think we wanted to really -- and one of the common 15 pleas, basically, to afford a lot more flexibility 16 in implementing the program. So, I think one of 17 the objectives I had, I tried to provide as much 18 flexibility as possible without compromising our 19 core... 20 MR. SLADE: 21 Krish... 22 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 23 ...objectives. 24 MR. SLADE: 25 ...this one. I don't think that's the right one. DIAZ DATA SERVICES

1 MR. EVANS: 2 No, that's just for the recorder... 3 MR. FIDLER: It's just for... 5 MR. EVANS: 6 ...and not for the loudspeaker. 7 MR. SLADE: 8 All right. 9 MR. FIDLER: 10 We can... 11 MR. SLADE: 12 Oh, there you go. 13 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 14 Okay. 15 MR. EVANS: 16 You have to speak up, Krish. 17 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 18 So, I think we wanted to maintain the, you know, 19 core objectives, and then -- but try to expand the 20 flexibilities as much as possible. Let me start 21 with the applicability. I think there is not any 22 change with the applicability, it's the same as the 23 proposed rule. It's 25 MW. And I think the EGU, I 24 think the definition of EGU, they modified it to

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1 make sure that it's consistent with the latest EPA 2 definition of EGU. 3 MR. HADLEY: 4 Krish, could you briefly just highlight what 5 significant difference that there might have been? 6 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 7 Yeah, we're going to -- I think later on, the 8 significant changes... 9 MR. FIDLER: 10 Right. 11 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 12 ...are coming up. 13 MR. HADLEY: 14 Okay. 15 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 16 I'm trying to set the stage here so you'll know, 17 because we're going to see a lot of the common 18 things, and we basically give the structure of our 19 rule, and then highlight the significance revisions 20 later. 21 MR. HADLEY: 22 Mine was very specific to the EGU definition. 23 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 24 I think the EGU definition -- one of the petitions 25 to EPA was to, really, from the municipal waste **DIAZ DATA SERVICES** 331 Schuylkill Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110 (717) 233-6664

1 combustion is to make sure that it's not covered by 2 this EGU definition. 3 MR. HADLEY: 4 Okay. 5 MR. RAMAMURTHY: So, the EGU definition was modified to address the 6 7 municipal waste combustions. 8 MR. HADLEY: 9 Okay. 10 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 11 Now, this is -- I think you already heard about the 12 EPA's comment on this issue. And I briefly 13 discussed that, the -- why EPA comment, that EPA 14 made the comment. I think what the exception is, 15 basically, is to enter into a legally binding 16 agreement with us, that the existing unit is going 17 to be replaced with IGCC before December 2007, then 18 they'll be a little focused on -- the exception is, 19 they'll be exempt, the existing unit will be 20 exempted from the emission standard and emission 21 That's what we proposed. I think the 22 emission limit has an effect on the budget. So, I 23 think since we didn't really, we couldn't really 24 quantify how large the percentage we may need or 25 anything, so that's -- so, one of the reasons we DIAZ DATA SERVICES

1 wanted, we left it more generic rather than to be 2 more specific. And I think since EPA commented on 3 that, so the change we made basically is to give the exception to the emission standard, which is the 80% or 90% of mercury-based. You know, in this particular case, the exception is limited to the 7 Phase I, so basically they'll be exempt from the 8 80% reduction demonstrations. But, since they 9 object to the emission limits, and then I'll touch 10 upon that later on, how we are going to be 11 accommodating them, so they'll be given the 12 supplemental and full preference knowledge. 13 there is no change with this particular -- the 14 deadline is still the January 1, 2010 and 2015, and 15 still we have emission standard and the emission 16 limit to be met. Here, though, I think there is no 17 change, except that when we referred to the PCF, 18 the pulverized coal-fired units, we basically said 19 out of the CFB. So, I think one of the comments 20 the EPA made was that we should really address the, 21 address the coal as well as the coal-derived fluids 22 as covered in the EGU definitions. So, basically, 23 so if there's any liquid or gaseous fuel derived 24 out of coal and somebody's combustion generating 25 unit, it will be an affected unit. So, we

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I		basically even though we don't have anything
2		other than PCF and CFB at this point, in the future
3		there's a possibility that somebody could have new
4		units and becoming an existing unit. So, we
5		evidently have a PCF, we basically said PCF, we
6		basically said other than CFB. So, the main
7		objective, intent of our rule was to really set the
8		distinction between the other units, such as the
9		pulverized coal-fired units. Yeah, here, I think
0		there's no change with the PC-fired emission
1		standard and the CFB. The second one there,
2		there's no change. And I think the existing units,
3		the CFB, I think, though we did receive comments
4		from the ARIPPA on that, the standard should be
5		revised, and we examined the issue. And I think
6		the availability of the mercury content with the
7		waste coal is much larger than the coal. So, I
8		think that we revised that from .0058 GWh to .0096.
9	MR. FIDLE	R:
20		Um-hmm.
21	MR. RAMAM	URTHY:
22		Some of this stuff is better than the PCF, and
23		that's the only change. I think IGCC, we didn't
24		get any I don't recall getting any comments on
25		that standard, and we didn't revise that standard.
		DIAZ DATA SERVICES

1		Yeah, again, I think the .0096 is very wise,
2		upgrading for that limit. Yeah, I don't think
3		there's any change in this one.
4	MR. DUCKE	TT:
5		What, the CFBs
6	MR. RAMAM	IURTHY:
7		Yeah, and then
8	MR. DUCKE	TT:
9		it's the same standard?
10	MR. RAMAM	IURTHY:
11		Yeah.
12	MR. DUCKE	TT:
13		That one that
14	MR. RAMAM	IURTHY:
15		I think our intent of that same standard is the
16		existing configuration there would include that
17		it's capable of achieving the level without any
18		additional mercury-specific control technology.
19		So, therefore, the limit would be achieved in the
20		first place itself. So, there's still no change
21		within Phase I and Phase II emission standard for
22		circulating fluidized bed.

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23

MR. DUCKETT:

1 Question: Did you change -- I'm making reference 2 to the different state. Did you change or clarify 3 the definition of "capture efficiency?" 4 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 5 I don't remember changing it, but I don't remember seeing any comments either, but I'll have to check 6 7 that. All right. Let me come back, I'll -- let me 8 look at that point later. I don't recall revising 9 the capture efficiency. But, at one point, we 10 called it "capture," and then I think we probably 11 changed it to "control efficiency." I can -- I 12 will respond to you later on. Yeah, annual 13 emission limit, I think that's really essential to 14 make sure that our mercury budget is not exceeded. 15 And I don't think we have -- there's no change 16 from the proposed to final on this one. Now, here 17 for the emission standard, there is no change for 18 the compliance options, too. You have a, we can --19 yeah, unit-by-unit demonstration, or you can 20 average all the units within that single facility. 21 And then, you, after applying the technology, and 22 if it's found it meets the standard, then you can

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need an alternate compliance schedule.

petition for an alternate emission standard, or you

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1 process is laid out in the proposed rule, and 2 there's no change in it. 3 MR. SLADE: 4 All right. But, it's important to note this 5 distinction of the emission standard, unit-by-unit 6 or facility-wide demonstrations acceptable to the 7 emission standards. System-wide would not be -- is 8 not an option, and we'll get into that. 9 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 10 Yeah. 11 MR. HADLEY: 12 Excuse me, Drew Hadley with AQTAC. Could you say a 13 little bit more about it? Just to refresh: 14 emission standard, are you talking about the mass 15 emission load take? 16 MR. SLADE: 17 80%-90% is the... 18 MR. HADLEY: 19 Right. 20 MR. SLADE: 21 ...emission standard. And when we say "standard," 22 it's the control efficiency. When we say "emission 23 limit," then it's the cap. 24 MR. HADLEY: 25 The cap of it.

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- 1 MR. SLADE: 2 The cap of it, right. 3 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 4 Yeah, Phase II emission standard is essentially the 5 same as the Phase I options. Here, the -- we set aside within the budget, which is the same as the 7 proposed 5% for the new source under Phase I. 8 And... 9 MS. EPPS: 10 Speak louder. 11 MS. RAMAMURTHY: 12 Yeah, there is no change from the proposed rule. 13 It's, basically, is when we -- the same allocation 14 for Phase I for CFB, Phase I and II. The logic is 15 they are capable of meeting the standard in the 16 first place itself, and they do not need the larger 17 allocation. And -- but they'll be listed in the 18 order of preference of the supplemental allowance. 19 The petitions are also the same. Yeah, I've been 20 monitoring -- it's similar to CAMR, but I think we 21 made some changes to the monitoring provisions, and 22 largely a clarification of perspective in some 23 instances to respond to EPA. And we assured them 24 that any alternate monitoring systems, or any 25 change to monitoring by EPA still has the argument **DIAZ DATA SERVICES** 
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1	about it. So, if you have any change to the
2	system, it cannot be approved by the Department
3	without getting approved from the EPA. Here, this
4	is the we are beginning to highlight the
5	changes. I think that one of the comments EPA made
6	was a lot of the definitions were not included in
7	the rule. And I think, in some cases, we didn't
8	think that was necessary, but I think we need to
9	have and, also, EPA has indicated in their
10	comments that when they proposed the Federal Plan,
11	they might change some of the definitions, but
12	they're not really in a position to identify which
13	ones they're likely to change. So, I think we want
14	to since our rule already, we have already
15	adopted the initial performance standard, and then
16	the emission guidelines on its entirety in Chapter
17	122, I personally think. So, we basically, here,
18	I'm highlighting the fact that the definitions
19	included in the Da Da is for the new source, and
20	then the subpart HHHH is for the existing source.
21	So, it's basically kind of identical. But, I
22	think, because the HHHH is the emission guidelines,
23	you know, we need that's precisely the reason
24	why we are proposing and finalizing a State Plan,
25	to implement the Federal guidelines. Whereas, the
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1	initial performance standards we don't have to do
2	anything, because it's incorporated in the
3	reference we implemented. And we don't really
4	revise the NSPS, because it's incorporated in the
5	reference. So, as to the emission guideline, it's
6	a guideline. So, we basically the statute
7	allows the individual states to customize it for
8	their states. Yeah, I think this is the there's
9	no change to this particular thing, but mainly we
10	are revising some of the language there to indicate
11	that. But, since we rerouted almost the entirety,
12	the whole emission guideline the emission
13	guideline control has that cap-and-trade program,
14	so basically confirming the fact that, very well,
15	our rule is more stringent. That supersedes that
16	provision, so we are not adopting the cap-and-trade
17	program, which is part of the emission guidelines.
18	Now, here is a change in response to the comments
19	we received, and this is one area we have, I think,
20	that we have covered in the earlier AQTAC
21	proceeding also. That, because what is in the
22	proposed rule, basically, is that if a percent
23	reduction is measured from the "mercury content" as
24	fire, and then what is coming out of the stack.
25	Whereas, here, if some fuel pretreatment is going
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1	to be done, sort of "cleaning," for example,
2	removing the mercury content, and I think we will
3	basically give credit for the reductions achieved,
4	percent reduction achieved through "cleaning"
5	towards the 80% and 90% reduction. I think the EPA
6	and the NSPS support DEP, and then essentially for
7	a long time they're even implementing that same
8	thing for the SO2 control efficiency. And they
9	call it "pretreatment optional requirement," but I
10	think, basically, that lays out the process. So, I
11	doubt that the cleaning is going to be a new
12	process. It basically will be following the policy
13	and all of the implementation for the SO2 control
14	efficiency. Whether the process is laid out for
15	the percent reduction of sulphur, so we'll be
16	following it for the percent reduction for mercury.
17	Yeah, I think that's we received a few comments
18	on the constitutionality of that specific
19	preference given to the bituminous coal, even
20	though we don't really give a specific preference
21	to Pennsylvania coal. But it's just that I think
22	our we laid out the vast name we had before
23	that. We have the data which supported that
24	bituminous coal, which certain control
25	configurations can achieve at certain levels. So
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1		we, basically, we have a lot of comments we
2		received on the, concerning raising concerns and
3		doubts, so we have removed the presumption off the
4		percent reduction for a bituminous coal with
5		certain control configurations.
6	MR. BRISI	NI:
7		Let me Vince Brisini, Reliant Energy. Let me
8		just have you removed the presumptive
9		technologies in their entirety, or just the
10		reference to the technologies using 100%
11		bituminous?
12	MR. RAMAM	URTHY:
13		We removed the on its entirety, mainly
14		because
15	MR. BRISI	NI:
16		Okay.
17	MR. RAMAM	URTHY:
18		you can't really that one of the reasons, the
19		same control configuration with other fuel, like
20		for example sub-bituminous coal cannot really
21		demonstrate the efficiency. That's precisely why
22		we earlier on, when we proposed it, we really
23		identified the presumption, and we limited the
24		presumptions to a bituminous coal. Since we are
25		removing the preference, so we are basically, we
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1 removed on its entirety. And I think that, 2 basically, they'll be demonstrating compliance. 3 And then, if, that for some reason they can't meet the thing, they can go through the alternate 5 limitation requirement. MR. BRISINI: 6 7 Well, like I say, I have to see what other changes 8 might've been made relative to that demonstration 9 to understand the significance... 10 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 11 So... 12 MR. BRISINI: 13 ...of that. 14 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 15 So, basically, there's no presumption. Like say, 16 for example, if sub-bituminous coal-fired unit, 17 we'll really have to do the measurement to quantify 18 and demonstrate compliance with the, say, 80%, as 19 opposed to bituminous coal with certain 20 configurations. We are presuming that they meet 21 the percent reduction requirements. Now, they are 22 already doing the demonstrations. 23 MR. BRISINI: 24 I understand what you're saying, but what I'm 25 saying is that I need to understand if there has **DIAZ DATA SERVICES** 331 Schuylkill Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110 (717) 233-6664

1 been any addressing of the fuel sampling to make 2 that demonstration, and those provisions to 3 understand how big a deal this is. MR. RAMAMURTHY: 5 Right. Well, I'm going to get to that. 6 MR. FIDLER: 7 George? 8 MR. ELLIS: 9 Krish, George Ellis with the Pennsylvania Coal 10 Association. With the deletion of the preference, 11 is there still a hierarchy or a priority listing 12 for requesting surplus credits? 13 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 14 Yeah, there is a priority, we'll get to that. 15 MR. ELLIS: 16 I understand... 17 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 18 But there is no preference to... 19 MR. ELLIS: 20 I understand. 21 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 22 But the thing is, we are still... 23 MR. ELLIS: 24 But there's still going to be a hierarchy for the 25 distribution of credits? **DIAZ DATA SERVICES** 

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1
    MR. RAMAMURTHY:
2
              Correct.
3
    MR. FIDLER:
 4
              Yes.
5
    MR. RAMAMURTHY:
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              Correct.
7
    MR. FIDLER:
8
              Yes.
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    MR. RAMAMURTHY:
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              I think the second bullet is mainly to assure EPA.
11
              I think the EPA commented that they wanted it
12
              explicitly stated in the rule that the, any
13
              alternate standard we authorize through the
14
              petition process, that that's not relieving them of
15
              their obligation to meet the annual limit. And
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              that's clearly what our rule is. We have two
17
              distinctive requirements: the emission standard
18
              requirement, which is the percent reduction, not
19
              output-based standard; then, the emission limit,
20
              which is the mass limit. And, I think -- so,
21
              basically, they're really clarifying our intent in
22
              response to the EPA comment. Here is the -- we
23
              didn't really want to do that, but in the EPA
24
              reconsideration, they tweaked our budget. Before
25
              that, they basically have -- the Phase I budget was
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1.78 tons. And the EPA, they revised the rule,
2 basically said it's 1.779 tons; and the rounding
3 out enabled us to get two additional pounds of
4 mercury, which now we lost. So, other than that,
5 the Phase II there's no change, because it's still
6 the three digit, apparently, so we basically lost
7 two pounds. Well, this is...

#### MR. SLADE:

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All right. Some of the other changes: This has to do with the annual emission limitation, where we talked about the standard, is the 80% to 90%, Phase I and Phase II. The emission limitation is the emission cap that the facility or the EGU unit will be given allowances. So, after -- and here in particular, we're talking about how we're going to treat a new EGU, and there's a conversion process. EPA has one. We have a similar process. It is -there are differences in timing between ours and But the way that a new EGU becomes an existing EGU, and then its allocation would come from the existing EGU allowance pool, is that after the new EGU has completed three complete control periods. A control period is January 1 to December So, if they start in the middle of the year, that doesn't -- that year doesn't count. They need **DIAZ DATA SERVICES** 

1 to complete three complete years worth of data, 2 then we'll have three years to average their 3 emissions from... 4 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 5 Heat input. 6 MR. SLADE: 7 ...through -- I'm sorry. Yeah, the heat input is 8 the number that we're using -- is the heat input, 9 not their emissions -- to calculate what their 10 allowances would be. And it would be -- they would 11 become, after that three-year period, they would 12 become an existing EGU, and would be given an 13 allowance. And that allowance would be no more 14 than what had been put in their permit or plan 15 approval. So, that would be the maximum allowable 16 that they would have, and very possibly less than 17 They would continue to receive from the new that. 18 source pool until they're actually operating in a 19 control period for which they'll be given 20 allowance. Their allowance will be given to them 21 two years in advance. So, following the three-year 22 period, they will be given an allowance for a 23 control period that's two years in the future. But 24 that's the time at which they would actually be 25 using allowances from the existing pool. And, of DIAZ DATA SERVICES

1		course, during that same time period, we would also
2		be letting all of the existing EGUs know what their
3		allowance, maximum allowances would be. So, there
4		would obviously have to be some adjustment to the
5		allowances that were determined for maximum
6		allowance for each EGU. And those would be
7		published in the Pennsylvania Bulletin. Yes,
8		Vince?
9	MR. BRISI	NI:
10		Vince Brisini, Reliant Energy. Will there still be
11		a provision relative to the new source set aside if
12		that remains as it is, that remains at the
13		supplement pool? So, in addition to the unit lead
14		when you put a set-aside, which those non-tradable
15		allowances stay and use for a set-aside.
16	MR. SLADE	:
17		Correct.
18	MR. BRISI	NI:
19		But, then, you move and you reduce the allocation
20		to the existing units, and you have a double-whammy
21		where that, at least the set-aside still sits out
22		there, and you're now decreasing the allocation to
23		the other existing units.

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MR. RAMAMURTHY:

1 It's not a double-whammy. It's not -- the reason 2 that that's happening, in view of the Clean Air 3 Mercury Rule, is the 3% is for the air. You can't really say that if somebody consumed the 3% in the Second Phase, and then that's all, and now there's 5 6 no new source, can they use it? Then, you can't 7 have any new source coming into the state. 8 MR. BRISINI: 9 Well, what I'm saying is completely legitimate, 10 because the unused new source set aside does not 11 return to the existing units. It stays out there -12 - even if there's no new units to supply -- it 13 stays out there as a supplement pool, as opposed to 14 returning to the existing units, similar to what we 15 do in the NOx Program ... 16 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 17 But it is returning to -- actually, this enables 18 you to supplement the petition process. 19 MR. SLADE: 20 Yes. 21 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 22 So, basically... 23 MR. SLADE: 24 Right. 25 MR. RAMAMURTHY:

#### **DIAZ DATA SERVICES**

1 ...what it means, the existing EGU, if for some 2 reason they didn't need it with -- yeah, they get 3 that from the pool. 4 MR. BRISINI: 5 The... 6 MR. SLADE: 7 Well, it will be available for use by the existing 8 sources if it's not ... 9 MR. BRISINI: 10 Those will be available, but you don't know that 11 the supplement pool will cover the subscription? 12 MR. SLADE: 13 Just like EPA, you don't know that there's enough 14 allowances out there, that's correct. Joe, do you 15 have a question? 16 MR. DUCKETT: 17 Joe Duckett, AQTAC and SNC-Lavalin. So, it's fair 18 to say, is it, that absent retirements at the 19 plants, all the EGUs would have their allowances go 20 down once new units come out of this three-year 21 initial period and enter into the existing pool? 22 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 23 Correct. I think the idea is the new units is 24 going to be retiring, so you have -- in fact, 25 because the newer units are higher efficient units **DIAZ DATA SERVICES** 331 Schuylkill Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110 (717) 233-6664

with the higher control in place, likely to meet
less emissions. That you are correct in that
thing, that if there is no real retirement
happening, then the existing sources and stuff go.

#### 5 MR. SLADE:

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Now, along the same theme: To encourage repowering, or replacing older units, the way that our rule reads now is that some of the re-powering and replacing units for their -- for the new units that's coming in, they would be given the allowances from the retiring units. So, they would retain the ability to, if they -- for whatever allowances they need to be taken from the existing sources, allowances up to the maximum. And if they took a 400 MW plant, and bought a 1,000 MW plant there, it's possible they might need more. If they need beyond the allowances that were already given for the existing unit, then that additional would come from the new source set aside, but that we would -- the facility would retain those allowances up to what they need, and then possibly even more. So, that's an encouragement for replacing older units, and then you're not at the whim -- those are there, they're guaranteed to be for you for use for the new source, and replacing your existing source.

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# MR. DUCKETT: We have provisions that are for permanently -- EGUs that will be permanently shut down no later than December 31, 2009; that the provisions of 2002

through 2015 are not applicable to an EGU that's currently shut down. But why? That they entered into an agreement with the Department, and notify the Department by December 31, 2009, and that we've

9 talked about that previously.

### 10 MR. RAMAMURTHY:

Basically, we added a lot more verbiage to the rule, very similar to what is included in the Clean Air Mercury Rule, but these are basically -- the essence is, I think one of the comments EPA made is they wanted us to make sure explicitly that the shutdown is a permanent, and they get into a legally binding agreement to a permanent process of some other means.

### 19 MR. SLADE:

Now, as Tom announced at the beginning of the program today, this is another one of the very substantive changes that we made in response to comments, and evaluating the information that was submitted to us by all the parties, is that for compliance with the cap, the emission limit, not

### DIAZ DATA SERVICES

1	the emission standard. The emission standard
2	remains for each unit or facility, if the facility
3	can make a demonstration with the 80% and 90%
4	removal. But, for the cap for an individual unit,
5	compliance could be made at the unit level. It
6	could be made at the facility level as we have
7	previously written or it can be made at the
8	system level. And the system can be based on
9	either owner or operator. And that would be a
10	given facility could only participate in one of
11	those. They could only participate in another
12	system averaging, or an operator system averaging,
13	and that would be a totally their discretion.
14	The Department doesn't dictate that in any way, but
15	the demonstration for the emission limit, all the
16	facilities owned by a company, or operated by a
17	company in the Commonwealth could participate. And
18	therefore I mean, we received substantial
19	comments about, you know, "Where is there any
20	incentive where we're doing better than the 80% and
21	90%, we're going to be giving those up, and where
22	we may be struggling in our other facilities,
23	although we're meeting the 80% and 90%?" This
24	provides incentives for those facilities that they
25	can use as long as they're meeting the 80% and DIAZ DATA SERVICES

1		90% at each facility that they can use
2		additional reductions that they have at one
3		facility to be able to average for across their
4		entire system. Yes, Drew?
5	MR. HADL	EY:
6		Drew Hadley from AQTAC. I'm curious, more
7		strategically, why the Department in their
8		rulemaking if the objective is truly to improve
9		air emission beyond the CAMR requirements, and so
10		this system-wide averaging with a cap set achieves
11		that why the Department feels that the emissions
12		standard compliance by unit is an important
13		element. I mean
14	MR. SLAD	Æ:
15		It's actually by facility or unit.
16	MR. HADL	EY:
17		Thank you, by facility or unit. I'm just it
18		
19		continues to strike me, that in the element of
		continues to strike me, that in the element of really achieving air quality, if that's the
20		
20 21		really achieving air quality, if that's the
		really achieving air quality, if that's the Department's objective in a reduction in mercury,
21		really achieving air quality, if that's the  Department's objective in a reduction in mercury,  and if this system-wide averaging provides some
21 22		really achieving air quality, if that's the  Department's objective in a reduction in mercury,  and if this system-wide averaging provides some  flexibility to address some of the significant cost
21 22 23		really achieving air quality, if that's the  Department's objective in a reduction in mercury,  and if this system-wide averaging provides some  flexibility to address some of the significant cost  concerns that a number of the affected sources have

1 standard, you know. I mean, it just -- I'm curious 2 as to the Department's perspective on that.

3 MR. SLADE:

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Well, we received a lot of comment and concern about trading, as EPA had proposed it, and a lot of concern that a given facility could, in theory, put no controls on, and therefore an area would receive a disproportionate amount of mercury, compared to what could possibly be reduced by technology. So, I mean, that certainly was a factor in that, and that there, you know -- definitely, we can argue about the issue of hotspot, and I don't think today is the day to argue about that. But the, there certainly is -- even by EPA's own modeling projections, there are obviously areas of higher concentration of mercury deposition. EPA's got those maps out there all over the place, and everybody else does, too. So, you know -- it won't say "hotspot," but there's definitely radiance of deposition. And, you know, that certainly is a concern of the Department, that we assure that there is a reasonable application of controlled technology to remove mercury from each facility as There is a petitioning process, that if an can be. individual facility has issues with that, there is

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1 a petitioning process to come to the Department for 2 an alternate standard, or an alternate schedule, 3 and, as well, for the standards, as well as for the 4 emission limitations. 5 MR. FIDLER: Let me just say that, Drew, for the averaging 6 7 process to work as it's framed for the 8 Commonwealth, though, we do need to rely on some 9 level of mercury-specific control for every 10 facility. Recognizing that, you know, we have now 11 provided an incentive for possibly doing more with 12 some facilities. But, there needs to be some level 13 of protection provided at every facility, and 14 that's the reason for maintaining the standard. 15 MR. HADLEY: 16 Um-hmm. 17 MR. FIDLER: 18 Jan? 19 MS. JARRETT: 20 I understand that the system-wide averaging is just 21 within Pennsylvania, and there are many companies 22 that own plants elsewhere. 23 MR. SLADE: 24 Correct, it is just within Pennsylvania.

### **DIAZ DATA SERVICES**

25

MS. JARRETT:

1 Okay. 2 MR. FIDLER: 3 Gene? MR. SLADE: 5 I believe the next... 6 MR. TRISKO: 7 Thank you. Gene Trisko, United Mine Workers. 8 me just clarify: In my understanding of the EGU 9 emission limitations that are stated in the 10 alternative, that each existing EGU in the two 11 phases would meet a minimum emission standard or a 12 minimum control efficiency -- or, either/or -- that 13 is the numerical limit or the 80% or 90%, one or 14 the other, and... 15 MR. SLADE: 16 Correct. 17 MR. TRISKO: 18 ...must meet, and having met... 19 MR. SLADE: 20 Correct. 21 MR. TRISKO: 22 ...one or the other of those two, and must meet the 23 annual emission limitation analysis. So, is that 24 understanding correct? 25 MR. SLADE:

### **DIAZ DATA SERVICES**

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1
             Correct.
2
    MR. TRISKO:
3
             It's then preserved.
    MR. SLADE:
5
             Right.
6
    MR. TRISKO:
7
             It's not "and, and," it's "or, and?"
8
    MR. FIDLER:
9
             For the emission standard, we have an emission
10
             rider in the pounds, or a pounds per MW.
11
    MR. SLADE:
12
             Right.
13
    MR. TRISKO:
14
            Right.
15
    MR. FIDLER:
16
      Right.
17
    MR. TRISKO:
18
             "Or?"
19
    MR. FIDLER:
20
      "Or." That's an "or."
21
    MR. SLADE:
22
             "Or."
23
    MR. TRISKO:
24
             Right.
25
    MR. FIDLER:
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# DIAZ DATA SERVICES

1		So, you get to pick which of those works for you.
2	MR. TRISK	<o:< td=""></o:<>
3		All right. Now, in the context of the concerns
4		that many parties have raised, not only about
5		Pennsylvania bituminous coal, but also the small
6		plant issue, by including the provision as
7		you've suggested on optional credits for coal
8		wash, that those changes to this rule might allow,
9		for example, a smaller unit that uses a washed
10		bituminous coal, Pennsylvania or otherwise, to
11		utilize their washing credit subject to the CFR
12		requirements.
13	MR. FIDLE	ER:
14		Um-hmm.
15	MR. TRISK	(0):
16		Say that's 30%, or whatever it might turn out to
17		be, and then meet one of the two alternative
18		emission limits through the use of activated carbon
19		injection technology which, let's say, gets 60%,
20		just hypothetically and, through that
21		combination and the use of washed coal and
22		activated carbon injection, meet the 80% limit in
23		Phase I, or the 90% limit in Phase II.
24	MR. SLADE	Z:
25		Correct.
		DIAZ DATA SEDVICES

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1	MR. TRIS	XO:
2		Okay.
3	MR. FIDL	ER:
4		Vince?
5	MR. BRIS	INI:
6		Vince Brisini, Reliant Energy. Out of curiosity,
7		how many or what do you think the request of the
8		supplement pool would be as part of the petition
9		process, say in Phase I? I mean, how many folks,
10		you know, when you're going to have the 5% set
11		aside, I'm just curious how many allowances you
12		think that people or non-tradable allowances do
13		you think people will be going after in that set-
14		aside?
15	MR. RAMAI	MURTHY:
16		I don't have the numbers in front of me. I think
17		the First Phase, obviously, the reductions are much
18		larger than the Second. The Second Phase is the
19		one which probably would need supplemental
20	MR. BRIS	INI:
21		Of course.
22	MR. RAMAI	MURTHY:
23		allocations.
24	MR. BRIS	INI:

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1
               Okay. So, basically, what you're saying is that by
 2
               virtue of the standard, you wouldn't have any
 3
               trading anyway?
 4
    MR. RAMAMURTHY:
 5
               What...
 6
    MR. BRISINI:
7
               If nobody is asking for allowances from the
8
               supplemental pool, then...
9
    MR. SLADE:
10
               Are you talking about averaging?
11
    MR. BRISINI:
12
               What I'm saying is...
13
    MR. SLADE:
14
               Uh-huh?
15
    MR. BRISINI:
16
               ...with the standard in place -- and this gets to
17
               the point. If you have the standards in place, the
18
               -- and so, the question gets to be: You have a
19
               supplement pool in the event that you don't meet
20
               the standards -- or, rather, the annual limit...
21
    MR. SLADE:
22
               Yeah.
23
    MR BRISINI:
24
               ...but, the question I'm asking is that, with the
25
               standard, I mean, what do we think people are
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1 really, people are going to be applying or 2 petitioning for non-tradable allowances? 3 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 4 First, I think you need to compare the proposed and 5 the final, after... 6 MR. BRISINI: 7 Right. 8 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 9 ...what we are proposing today. We would've had a 10 larger supplemental pool there with the proposed 11 rule. Now, what we basically did was -- you do the 12 system with averaging, so there will be less coming 13 to the fold, because you'll be using some of the, 14 what would have come to the supplemental pool in 15 the proposed rule. You'll be allocating it within 16 yourselves, within the system, so less will be 17 coming into the supplemental pool, and less demand 18 will be made on the supplemental pool. So, I think 19 it's basically... 20 MR. BRISINI: 21 So... 22 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 23 ...that partially -- the system would average, 24 would really address that issue in most instances. 25 MR. BRISINI:

### **DIAZ DATA SERVICES**

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1
               So basically, so basically, with -- now, you're
2
               saying with averaging in the system, there's not
3
              going to be anyone reaching out? I mean, with your
               facility-specific standards, since each of them --
5
               and I'm just, I'm offering a conjecture. I mean,
6
              with the facility-specific standards, what you're
7
              basically saying is that you're not seeing --
8
              you're not expecting there's going to be much
9
               trade?
10
    MR. SLADE:
11
              Well, we do expect to see some averaging...
12
    MR. BRISINI:
13
              About...
14
    MR. SLADE:
15
               ...even in Phase I, but we would see less.
16
               is saying we expected to see some activity, not as
17
              much...
18
    MR. BRISINI:
19
              With your...
20
    MR. SLADE:
21
               ...as in Phase II.
22
    MR. BRISINI:
23
              Regardless.
24
    MR. SLADE:
25
               I mean...
                           DIAZ DATA SERVICES
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1	MR.	BRISI	NI:
2			With your unit-specific standards, whatever amount
3			that would be, it would be pretty small whether
4			you go with Phase I or Phase II because you're
5			getting 80% to 90%.
6	MR.	RAMAMU	JRTHY:
7			I think, because of the alternate standard we have,
8			I think that's one of the this is a, basically,
9			a safety feature. If, for some reason, the control
10			technology in that particular
11	MR.	BRISI	vi:
12			So, basically, what you're saying is, so what
13			you're saying, then, is that even doing 80% and
14			90%, if you look at the CAMR allocation of
15			Pennsylvania, and we have to meet the standard,
16			that there's the standard is so much more
17			stringent than the 80% and 90% percent removal,
18			that the driver is the annual limit?
19	MR.	SLADE	:
20			By Phase II, the annual limit for some facilities
21			certainly would be more challenging then.
22	MR.	BRISI	vi:
23			Okay.
24	MR.	SLADE	:
25			The
			DIAZ DATA SERVICES

# DIAZ DATA SERVICES

### MR. BRISINI:

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If we look at the reduction of that CAMR allocation further by the way of new source set-aside is. So, I guess I'd kind of go to -- if we have the facility-wide standards, 80%-90% that are in place, why are we limiting and averaging within the Commonwealth, to just system-wide? Let alone why in the world wouldn't we do unrestricted trading and take advantage of that, since the amount obviously will be small? Or, if it isn't that small, it really gets to the point that Pennsylvania really didn't get enough allocations compared to others, which then those places could address through their own economic means. But why would you restrict it just to system-wide, as opposed to inter-company? I mean, if two parties reached an agreement, and they're willing to set up an averaging plan, what are you gaining with, and even if you bank -- and, really, I think it's truly just a policy statement relative to system-wide or intra-state issues only. Why wouldn't you let people reach agreements among each other to deal with the annual limit, since they're all going to have to deal with the standard on a facility-wide basis anyway?

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1	MR. SLADE	:
2		The Department, as you know, we're in litigation,
3		that the trading as under CAMR is not legal. So,
4		that certainly is a basic principle that we've
5		continued. But, in order to we heard a lot of
6		comments from the utility sector about the issues.
7		They said that there was no incentive for them to
8		do any over- control at a given facility, as
9		trading gives you. And so, and that, you know,
10		therefore, you know, that they wouldn't be there
11		would be no incentive for them to do better at a
12		given facility than another facility. We added the
13		system-wide averaging in there to provide that
14		incentive, take away that disincentive. And we
15		don't expect it to be a high percentage, as you
16		said, but it does add the flexibility that we heard
17		over and over again from the utility sector, that
18		we were we would not have in our rule that was
19		provided by CAMR. And, so, it was added to
20		specifically address that issue, and not go beyond
21		that.
22	MR. FIDLE	R:
23		Well, let me, Vince
24	MR. SLADE	:
25		I will

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1	MR.	FIDLE	R:
2			Let me be clear. It is a policy statement, no
3			question about it. You know, we had looked at
4			various options, as we looked over all the
5			comments, and intra-state trading was something
6			that was kicked around a bit. But we looked at
7			this concept of averaging, as you know during our
8			Mercury Workgroup Meetings. We had STAPPA come in
9			and talk about their model, and they were
10			advocating a concept of at least Phase I system-
11			wide
12	MR.	SLADE	:
13			Yeah.
14	MR.	FIDLE	R:
15			averaging. Given the overwhelming support for
16			the Department's position against trading, we
17			believe that the system-wide averaging approach,
18			providing additional incentive for controls in a
19			controlled fashion, short of going the trading
20			route. And it is a policy call, it's sort of a
21			compromise. Frank, you were next?
22	MR.	BURKE	:
23			Yeah, I have two fairly specific questions.
24	MR.	FIDLE	R:
25			Frank, please
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			331 Schuylkill Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110 (717) 233-6664

1 MR. SLADE: 2 Yes. 3 MR. FIDLER: 4 ...identify yourself. 5 MR. BURKE: 6 Oh, Frank Burke, with Consol Energy. 7 MR. SLADE: 8 Um-hmm. 9 MR. BURKE: 10 One is with respect to the credit given for mercury 11 reduction and coal preparation and coal cleaning, 12 how is that reduction calculated? What's the -- I 13 quess what are the units in which that reduction 14 would be denominated? 15 MR. SLADE: 16 There's a lot of detail to it. I would suggest you 17 go to the CFR that we cited. That's how EPA does 18 it for sulphur, but we're... 19 MR. BURKE: 20 The EPA... 21 MR. SLADE: 22 I mean, there really is a lot of detail that goes 23 into that today, Frank. 24 MR. BURKE: 25 That's fine.

# DIAZ DATA SERVICES

1 MR. SLADE: 2 Okay. 3 MR. BURKE: 4 Okay. But that's the source for that? 5 MR. SLADE: 6 Yes. 7 MR. BURKE: 8 So, you're relying on the CFR for your definition 9 of what would constitute a percentage reduction 10 through coal cleaning? 11 MR. SLADE: 12 Correct. 13 MR. BURKE: 14 Okay. The second question is with respect to the 15 system-wide averaging and the petitioning process. 16 Is there, I mean will the petition process still be 17 on the unit, facility-specific basis, or will there 18 be some element where the petitions can be made on 19 a system-wide basis? 20 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 21 Yes, the petitions are made on a system-wide if 22 they choose to be -- for one, it is really an 23 option, obviously -- if they choose to demonstrate 24 compliance through system-wide, and then petition 25 on that basis.

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1 MR. FIDLER: 2 Right. Nancy, then Joyce, then Vince. And then, I 3 think we'll get back to the presentation, and hold 4 some additional questions until we get through... 5 MS. PARKS: 6 All right. 7 MR. FIDLER: 8 ...the rest of the program. 9 MS. PARKS: 10 I have two questions, then. Krish and John, what 11 is the -- our loss in the emission reduction 12 benefit from the change in the emission standard 13 from .0058 to .0096? 14 MR. SLADE: 15 For the circulating fluidized bed? The one that 16 we... 17 MS. PARKS: 18 Yes. 19 MR. SLADE: 20 There won't be, there really won't be any loss. 21 It's really an issue of just -- I mean, the CFBs 22 with the back houses, I mean, they have really low 23 emissions. It's just a question of there is some 24 evidence, you know, that there is some high swing 25 in mercury content in waste coal, a lot more than **DIAZ DATA SERVICES** 331 Schuylkill Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110 (717) 233-6664

1 in regular coal even. And it just provides some 2 flexibility. We don't expect to see any real 3 difference in the emission limits. 4 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 5 The other, or one other point I wanted to make: 6 The thing is, again, I would like to -- Gene 7 mentioned, it's really, all of the requirements, 8 basically .0096 pounds per GWh, all are 95% 9 reduction. So, the 95% reduction is probably, in 10 most cases, going to be controlling, because the 11 data we have seen is, throughout, pretty much they 12 can meet 95%. 13 MR. SLADE: 14 There were only two facilities we saw that might 15 have to go to the pound per MW -- or ounces per MW, 16 sorry. But, you know, so we ... 17 MS. PARKS: 18 It's not your choice? I understood that was a 19 choice. 20 MR. SLADE: 21 It is a choice, it is a choice. But we were in the 22 numbers, and there's only two that might have to go 23 to it in our opinion. So, you know, it would be 24 very limited applicability to that, to be honest 25 with you.

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# 1 MS. PARKS: 2 My second question is on this most recent issue. 3 System-wide averaging is about something that we've been avoiding for the last 15 years that I've been 5 And you're suddenly opening this Pandora's And, I believe, if you go to system-wide 7 averaging, you're not going to be able to get the 8 site-specific, unit-specific reductions that we 9 need in the areas where we have the highest mercury 10 deposition in this state. It's going to be done on 11 an economic basis, not on a public health basis. 12 And the reason we're doing this is to protect 13 public health. And this is a really bad idea, and 14 I don't believe we should be doing this. 15 MR. SLADE: 16 Well, that's why we retained the 80%-90%, to make 17 sure that that wouldn't be an issue. 18 MS. HATALA: 19 You're saying, I just wanted to -- Joyce Hatala 20 I just wanted to comment, because I hear 21 all the comments today, that there's the other side 22 of it too. And people that I speak to, whether 23 they're physicians -- I've spoken to dentists, I've 24 spoken to people that work in hospitals, a lot of 25 them are just the average citizens. But there are **DIAZ DATA SERVICES**

concerns as Nancy Parks just stated from
residents that I talked to, dozens of people that
are concerned about the site-specific older plants
that are operating. And whether you call it
hotspots, or whether you don't call it hotspots,
but there's so many people I've spoken to that are
part of those thousands of comments, and they are
concerned about all of the plants. They are
concerned about public health. There's physicians
that I've spoken to that said that they wouldn't
advise any of their pregnant women patients to eat
any fish from Pennsylvania. It's different if it's
me, or if it's you, or if it's someone else, but
the pregnant women shouldn't eat fish that are
caught in Pennsylvania waters. These are from
physicians. So, there's, you know, like we're
hearing so much today, and so what I'm hearing
what I wanted to say today is that there's so many
people that have spoken to me that are concerned
about the public health. And they applaud the
Department for a lot of the regulations that are
being promulgated. And I feel that I have to say
that, because somebody has got to say the other
side of this, too. Thank you.

25 MR. FIDLER:

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1
               Okay. Vince?
2
    MR. BRISINI:
3
               One observation: One thing I wasn't sure is that
               rather than controlling IGCC's, what you really
               need to do is controlling units that burn synthetic
               gas. You don't know if in the future you could
7
               have a simple-cycle combustion turbine for
8
               synthetic gas from, derived from coal. So, I
9
               didn't know -- did you...
10
    MR. SLADE:
11
               Yeah, that was the...
12
    MR. BRISINI:
13
               Did you...
14
    MR. SLADE:
15
               ...that was the revision that we made...
16
    MR. BRISINI:
17
               Okay.
18
    MR. SLADE:
19
               ...that addressed that issue.
20
    MR. BRISINI:
21
               As far as the system-wide averaging and the
22
               flexibility, the reason I talked about inter-
23
               company averaging is that you have companies like
24
               First Energy and EME who have a single facility,
25
               that we want to keep them making investments
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1 enhancements in those facilities to achieve. 2 there's really no incentive for them unless they 3 have the ability to average with other people. important issue -- and I think it gets yours -- is that no one at any point has said, "Let's not control mercury." And the question really gets to 7 How do we control it? And we have the unit-8 specific provisions, and so on. The question gets 9 to be: As you reach into Pennsylvania, the budget 10 for Pennsylvania was developed with a conjecture, 11 as it related to implementation of strategy in the 12 Clean Air Interstate Rule, and the co-benefits. 13 And the circumstances for bituminous coal, this has 14 been raised -- and it's been addressed by the 15 Department -- in that allocations that otherwise 16 would've come to Pennsylvania have, in fact, gone 17 to other states, where they suspected they would 18 not be able to control effectively, which they have 19 since learned they can. So, to me, the real issue 20 is there are very specific provisions with very 21 stringent control requirements, and they certainly, 22 I believe, they certainly address health concerns, 23 or concerns relative to local deposition. 24 also have to look at it from the standpoint of what 25 this means in terms of keeping honest. We can't be DIAZ DATA SERVICES

1	blind to that as well. And we really need to
2	consider that there are some significant portions
3	of Pennsylvania coal supplies, that folks who burn
4	coal and are subject to this regulation will have
5	to consider not using those coal supplies. And I
6	know that for a fact, because I've been involved in
7	some of those decisions. So, we really do have to,
8	you know, decide what is appropriate. And the
9	reason I ask that is because once we give the 80%
10	and 90% once we get to the 80% and 90%
11	reduction, what is there that you really would gain
12	by not retaining some flexibility? And the other
13	issue that you have to consider is that in
14	Pennsylvania, we're electric full-cell generators.
15	We're no different than any other competitive
16	company. We have to go to financial institutions,
17	and we need definitive certainty compliance to
18	satisfy issues with those financial institutions.
19	Those are some of the issues that you get into.
20	And we have to, if we look at this and, quite
21	honestly, that's why the comments that you can have
22	a two-phase regulation with very stringent specific
23	controls as proposed by the Department in trading,
24	and have the best of both worlds.

# 25 MR. HEINE:

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1 Can I -- this is Walter Heine, Citizens Advisory 2 Council. I have a follow-up question to ask. 3 Economics, of course, is very important in the whole Commonwealth. If a power plant is mandated 5 to reduce its mercury emissions, and one "out" it has, if you will, is to purchase allowances -- let 6 7 me state an example. A power plant in lower 8 Pennsylvania, old power plant now has to upgrade. 9 But it can, under the Federal rule as I understand 10 it, they could go to a New Jersey power plant, or 11 they just go buy a brand new power plant that has 12 excess allowances there that they could purchase 13 those? I mean, is that the way it works? 14 could purchase those, and therefore reduce the 15 amount of actual control that would be implemented 16 at the Pennsylvania plant? Is that the way that 17 works? MR. BRISINI:

### 18

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Well, it depends. You have to get into details with specific programs. If you look at the Acid Rain Program, that's exactly how it works. But, if you control and you have an allocation from the existing source, and you implement controls, and you emit far less than your budget, you have the ability to trade some of those allowances. That's

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1 not quite how it works for nitrogen oxide, and this 2 is how we, how Reliant Energy proposed that it 3 would work under mercury, in that you would have two separate rules. In the two separate rules, you would -- in this case, with the mercury, what you would have is you would have a specific provision 7 implementing exactly what is proposed for the 8 The 80%, the 90%, the technologies, new standards. 9 source set-aside, everything is the same. Simply 10 what you would do is that you would replace the 11 annual limit in the petition process in the 12 supplement pool with the CAMR regulation such that, 13 if you were able to achieve some level beyond your 14 allocation, you would be able to trade. But, on 15 the other hand, you would be able to have certainty 16 that if you ended up with a supplier whose mercury 17 was higher, you could continue to use that coal, 18 and you could address that on a year-to-year issue 19 via trading. But, by virtue of the unit-specific 20 provisions, you would have a very limited amount of 21 trading that would be going on. In other words, 22 you would control the amount of trading by virtue 23 of your standards that you have to meet on a 24 facility basis. That's exactly the way the

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1 nitrogen oxide program works in Pennsylvania right 2 now. 3 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 4 But, still, the answer to your question is still 5 yes. I mean, the moment you have a trading, if that happens, if you purchase alone from somewhere, 7 that amount of reduction is not going to happen 8 here. So... 9 MR. BRISINI: 10 That's... 11 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 12 Rather, it is likely to happen. 13 MR. BRISINI: 14 Krish, that... 15 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 16 You can argue all about that. 17 MR. BRISINI: 18 That is... 19 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 20 But the answer to his question is yes. 21 MR. BRISINI: 22 That is a differentiation that I made between the 23 SO2 Program, and the NOx Program, and it's an 24 important differentiation. The differentiation is 25 that under the SO2 Program, that's exactly how it **DIAZ DATA SERVICES** 331 Schuylkill Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110 (717) 233-6664

1		works. It does not work that way however, under
2		any allowance provision, you are not allowed to use
3		an allowance to emit above a unit, or a site-
4		specific standard. Allowances, you just can't go
5		out and buy a bunch of allowances and use them.
6		You have a limit that's established for your plant.
7		You cannot use allowances to exceed any established
8		limit in your program.
9	MR. HEINE	<b>:</b>
10		But is that limit, though in this hypothetical
11		Pennsylvania plant that is required to reduce
12		emissions or not? I think I heard him say is that
13		they still have to have some reduction of mercury;
14		but, in order to get into "compliance," they could
15		purchase. Could they not still go somewhere else
16		and purchase allowances or credits?
17	MR. BRISI	NI:
18		Not to meet a standard, no. Not to meet the
19		standard. In other words, if you had the
20		standards, you'd have to implement an 80% to 90%,
21		exactly what's proposed in the rule, is what we're
22		proposing is that you'd have to meet a standard.
23		And you also have a limit based on the CAMR
24		allocation. Now, the issue that we have is that
25		the specified reductions under CAMR for
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1		Pennsylvania are very, very stringent. For
2		example, if you look at Page 1, you're talking,
3		with the new source set-asides, you're talking
4		about 85% reduction from the mercury in coal, that
5		I think it will be that that will be achievable.
6		But, when you get to a situation where you have a
7		new source set-aside, and you look at the
8		historical poll that was analyzed as part of the
9		EPA's information collection request, the reduction
10		requirement that's specified in the CAMR allocation
11		for Pennsylvania, it'll be somewhere in the
12		vicinity of about a 95% removal requirement. So,
13		it's going to be very difficult to have over-
14		control on a unit-specific basis, even to do
15		system-wide averaging in the second phase. And I
16		think that's an important point. There's just
17		really not going to be stuff left over. Sir?
18	MR. SLADE	:
19		Is this on this discussion?
20	MR. WENDE	LGASS:
21		No, I well, I have
22	MR. SLADE	:
23		Okay.
24	Mr. WENDE	LGASS:
25		a comment, and then I have a question about it.
		DIAZ DATA SERVICES

1	MR.	SLADE	
2			Because I wanted to add a comment in here for
3			Walter. One of our concerns, Walter, to address
4			your issue is a company could choose to and it
5			is like right now, they buy low-sulphur coal.
6			Lower-sulphur coal costs more. A company could
7			choose to buy a higher-mercury coal. It's actually
8			easier with higher-mercury coal doing, to begin
9			with, to get your percent removal. So, if you can
10			go to an allowance and buy allowances from outside,
11			that would drive you to buying cheaper, higher-
12			mercury coal, then get your percent removal, and
13			yet you may need to purchase allowances to bring
14			in. I'm just saying that's a driver
15	MR.	BRISI	1I:
16			Which happens to be Pennsylvania coal
17	MS.	PARKS:	
18			Correct.
19	MR.	BRISI	1I:
20			because Pennsylvania coal
21	MR.	SLADE	
22			Actually, Pennsylvania
23	MR.	BRISI	1I:
24			has been shown to have the highest mercury
25		conte	ent.
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1	MR.	SLADE	:
2			Well, let's not actually get into that. A lot of
3			Pennsylvania's low-mercury coal is going out of
4			state, but we won't get into that either. I don't
5			think we're
6	MR.	HEINE	:
7			Just to make sure, and again I'm sorry. Can I
8			have one more follow-up on this? I'm more confused
9			now than I was. In my hypothetical, if what you're
10			saying is that this hypothetical old power plant in
11			Pennsylvania cannot just go to a plant somewhere
12			else, to a New Jersey plant, a brand new shiny New
13			Jersey power plant that have excess credits or
14			whatever, so you're saying they can't simply go
15			there and purchase, if you will, some credits, so
16			they have to so that the Pennsylvania plant can
17			do less, invest less money in correcting the
18			pollution problems at that plant? And am I
19			understanding, well, it can do that?
20	MR.	WENDE	LGASS:
21			And under CAMR, it's my understanding that they, in
22			fact, could.
23	MR.	HEINE	:
24			And if they can under CAMR, then the cost I
25			mean, that the customers at that old power plant
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1 are still going to have to bear the cost of buying 2 credits from this New Jersey plant in my 3 hypothetical. 4 MR. WENDELGASS: 5 Well, and what... 6 MR. HEINE: 7 And so, our rates are going to go up anyway. And 8 when all is said and done, if two years from now a 9 new rule comes out that, now, the Pennsylvania 10 plant, "Now, you do have to upgrade..." 11 MR. BRISINI: 12 Well... 13 MR. HEINE: 14 ...and, now, they have to spend money again to 15 actually put in physical upgrades there. 16 MR. BRISINI: 17 Let me... 18 MR. HEINE: 19 I mean, am I... 20 MR. BRISINI: 21 Let me go back to how I qualified that in the 22 beginning. In the discussion in the beginning, 23 what I qualified was the proposal that we as 24 Reliant Energy made. The proposal that we as 25 Reliant Energy made is that you can have standards. **DIAZ DATA SERVICES** 331 Schuylkill Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110 (717) 233-6664

ļ	You can implement the standards exactly as
2	identified by DEP. And, by virtue of the
3	implementation of those standards, you will have
4	facility-specific reduction requirements, 80%, 90%.
5	They will be accelerated ahead of the Clean Air
6	Mercury Rule requirements of 2010 and 2018. They
7	will have to make reductions. Everyone will have
8	to make reductions, and that will have to be done
9	as a state-specific rule. My point and it gets
0	to the point that Gene Trisko made this is what
1	many states are doing to address those issues.
2	Instead of, and the only change that you need to
3	make with the Pennsylvania rule to do that is that
4	instead of the annual limit which is based upon
5	CAMR allocations. And the petition process for the
6	supplement pool, if you use the trading program
7	and, in this case, they're using a system-wide
8	trading program, averaging program to address those
9	issues between plants. But, from a practical
20	standpoint, I really don't see much difference if
21	you were to implement an unrestricted trading
22	program, or an inter-company program that's intra-
23	state, because the unit-specific requirements that
24	you have a specific requirement you can't exceed
25	because of allowances. Allowances would be used to DIAZ DATA SERVICES

1		address your other standard as it lives in a
2		separate program. Because, when you say "allowance
3		program," you really have two very different kinds
4		of allowance programs. You have the Acid Rain,
5		which is like the CAMR, which is unrestricted, and
6		it could happen exactly as you were envisioning.
7		But, you have also the Nitrogen Oxide Program that
8		has a component and we called it Phase I, II and
9		III which was NOx, which are unit-specific
10		requirements to reduce nitrogen oxides which were
11		implemented across the state by 1995. But, then,
12		you have on top of that the trading program that
13		reduced emissions 55% to 65% across the Northeast,
14		those that are on trading program. And, now,
15		you're in the NOx sift call, which was Phase III,
16		which was a further reduction in the trading
17		budget. And, so, you can have standards that work
18		in conjunction with the trading program. And those
19		standards, you cannot exceed the standards using
20		allowances. So, it's not as simple as the Acid
21		Rain Allowance Program.
22	MR. HEINE	:

23 Actually...

24 MR. BRISINI:

25 I hope that helps.

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1 MR. HEINE: 2 It certainly isn't simple. Thank you. 3 MR. FIDLER: 4 Okay, let's move along. Sir? 5 MR. WENDELGASS: 6 One comment, and then one question I have. The 7 question was: Is there more to your presentation? 8 Are there more objectives? MR. FIDLER: 10 There's two more slides. 11 MR. WENDELGASS: 12 Okay. Is that -- I'd like it if we could get 13 through them... 14 MR. FIDLER: 15 Yeah. 16 MR. WENDELGASS: 17 ...before lunch as well. 18 MR. FIDLER: 19 Okay. 20 MR. WENDELGASS: 21 I just... 22 MR. FIDLER: 23 Just two...

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MR. WENDELGASS:

I		have a comment. I want to just echo what Nancy
2		said about our concerns about moving to system-wide
3		trading, and that to the degrees in which you say
4		that there are that the sort of controlling
5		factor would be the annual emission limit. To the
6		degree that we incorporate a system-wide trade
7		system-wide averaging, our concern is that at the
8		end of the day we're going to be perpetuating
9		disparate deposition levels, disparate emission
10		levels and disparate deposition levels around the
11		state, with the disparate impacts on public health
12		around the state. And, so, we do have a concern
13		that it is opening that it is imposing a bubble
14		concept, and moving us down the road to sort of
15		permanent recognition of disparate depositions and
16		disparate health effects.
17	MR. FIDLE	ER:
18		Jan, did you have a question or comment?
19	MS. JARRE	TT:
20		No.
21	MR. FIDLE	ER:
22		Okay, thank you. Let's move on.
23	MR. RAMAM	IURTHY:
24		Okay. I can summarize the rest of them in a much
25		more shorter form than a lot of verbiage, unless DIAZ DATA SERVICES

I	you want an actual, or probably, we probably
2	won't really to cover all that's in this.
3	Basically, what it is is for the monitoring
4	requirement, we have from the intent we have not
5	deferred. Basically, it is similar to the Clean
6	Air Mercury Rule language. I think since the
7	format of that monitoring language, to suit our
8	own, the regulatory requirement, and also in
9	compliance with the CSM Manual and all of that.
10	So, some there was a need for clarification for
11	the purpose of EPA, I think that's what we made
12	basically. I think the essence is, we've followed
13	Part 75 for daily mass emission monitoring
14	purposes. And then, if there's any alternate
15	monitoring system, approval is needed, then EPA is
16	the ultimate authority to really approve that
17	system. And I think that's basically this is
18	really not a whole lot we can sift through. This
19	particular, basically, we only talked about that.
20	They deleted the preference to the 100% bituminous
21	coal, with certain control configurations is really
22	removed. But still, we're left with the alternate
23	preference, is the first one is still the standby
24	unit. I think we clarified that the standby unit
25	was basically capable of complying with the
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1		emission standard. In other words, there was a
2		clarification we made in response to one of the
3		comments we received, that the standby unit may not
4		have any control at all, and that they should not
5		have a place in the top of the order. And I don't
6		think that was our intent. I think that's
7		basically clarifying that it will be in compliance.
8		And that's the second one will be the IGCCs.
9		Since we removed that exemption from the emission
10		limit, then basically for the existing EGU, who is
11		going to be repowered with the IGCC, they'll be
12		getting the allocation for the unit which is
13		getting repowered from the existing EGU set-
14		aside. And then, the additional allocations
15		needed, then they'll generally come from that
16		supplemental pool. So, they'll be in the second of
17		the pool preference. And then, the third one will
18		be
19	MR. SLADE	:
20		CFB.
21	MR. RAMAM	URTHY:
22		the CFB units.
23	MR. SLADE	:
24		There's still the monitoring.

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MR. RAMAMURTHY:

1		And then, I think yeah, again, there's
2		monitoring of the recent data, which is obvious
3		since it'll be complying with the Part 75
4		requirements. Yeah, this is the coal sampling and
5		analysis. We are basically given an option to
6		really let the operator submit a proposal, and
7		where they'll do it on a case-to-case basis.
8	MR. SLADE	Z:
9		This is relative to the 80%-90% demonstration, so
10		we have control over that as opposed to EPA,
11		because they don't have such a requirement.
12	MR. FIDLE	IR:
13		What I would like to do is I know there's going
14		to be some additional discussion on some of the
15		regulatory concepts. But, in the absence of
16		time
17	MR. SLADE	g:
18		You mean, we can't leave?
19	MR. FIDLE	IR:
20		and to get through the slides, I'd like Joyce to
21		cover sort of our schedule, because it is very
22		aggressive, very compressed, and to give everybody
23		an expectation of what we're facing as we move
24		forward. And then, we'll open up for a period of
25		general discussion.
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#### MS. EPPS:

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The next slide, please. With the now-confirmed 10,934 comments, we're going to be spending the rest of the week and the weekend getting those comments processed. What has really helped us a lot is that the EQB now has an electronic process where we don't have to wait until the end of the comment period to receive those comments. have been receiving them electronically, and the staff have been working to basically deal with the comments that support, and those that are in opposition. Based on a very conservative estimate of the comments that we have received to date, the estimate is that 90% of the comments are in support of the proposed rule, and 10% in opposition. As we continue to work through the comments, we're anticipating that the number in support will likely increase. We will definitely need to get a complete comment-and-response document drafted. The intent is to have that document completed so that we can have further discussions about the type of comments and issues that we will have to address. Clearly, EPA has concerns about the approvability of the regulation as it relates to our State Plan. So, we decided to take a look at DIAZ DATA SERVICES

those issues initially, and then we would go back and take a look at where there are other changes that we need to make. The decision was made that we would not depart from the Department's longstanding position, that we would not allow the trading of mercury emissions. Although we are incorporating emissions averaging for the annual emission limitation, we made that decision with certainty that you would achieve actual emission reductions at every facility. That had to be the premise. And, so, because of the fact that you have both an emission standard and an annual emission limitation, the emission standard will ensure that we're going to get reductions at every facility. So, I'm cognizant of the concerns that are being raised by the enviros. I'm cognizant of the concerns that are raised by industry. But, the goal is to ensure that we achieve mercury reductions within our borders. During the approval of our proposed rulemaking, there was a request by the Citizens Advisory Council that we draft a decision document, so that when we go back to the EQB, we will have this document available, and it will basically lay out what factors we took into consideration after we made changes from the

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1	proposed to the final. That document is being
2	drafted. There was a question raised about whether
3	it would be available in time for the AQTAC Meeting
4	on September 11 <sup>th</sup> . I'm committed to having that
5	document available electronically by September $8^{\rm th}$ .
6	So, Joe, you should get a copy of it sometime late
7	on September the $8^{\rm th}$ . In terms of completing the
8	final form regulation, we will continue to review
9	the comments, address concerns that were made. And
10	what was interesting about the type of comments
11	that we have received, it was a very diverse group
12	of comments. We got comments from enviros. We
13	even got comments from lawyers, raising the
14	constitutionality issues. And so, clearly, we took
15	those issues into consideration when we were
16	thinking about how to go about with framing a final
17	form regulation. So, we will also need to go back.
18	And, Bo, we're going to keep him busy over the
19	weekend, too, because we'll need to have him draft
20	the preamble. We'll need to do the regulatory
21	analysis form. So, the next ten days will be,
22	really, crunch time for us. And the staff has been
23	committed to getting this project finished
24	according to the directive. Clearly, it is
25	unprecedented that we, on such, with such a short
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timeline to get a regulation done, but the staff 2 has worked diligently to make sure that this 3 happens. Let's move on to the next slide, please. So, what we're going to do on September the 6th, in support of our State Plan, which is out for public comment. Because until the State Plan is approved, 7 if EPA were to come out with a Federal Implementation Plan, those units would be subject to that Federal Implementation Plan until the State 10 regulation and the Federal Plan was approved by EPA. We're required to have at least one hearing 12 on the plan. We have decided to hold three public 13 hearings, as was stated earlier. They're all going 14 to take place on September the 6th. And we intend 15 to submit the State Plan to EPA for approval prior to the November 17<sup>th</sup> due date. The next slide, 16 17 please. We'll come back to AQTAC on September the 18 11<sup>th</sup>. That meeting will be held out at the 19 Southwest Regional Office. And we'll meet with 20 Citizens Advisory Council here on September the 19<sup>th</sup>. And we're intending to also go to the EQB on October the  $17^{th}$ , with a final form regulation. 22 23 So, that's basically where we are in terms of dealing with the issues that will have to be 25 addressed in coming weeks.

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1 MR. FIDLER: 2 Any questions at all on the schedule? 3 MR. WESTMAN: 4 Yes. 5 MR. FIDLER: 6 Yes, Roger? 7 MR. WESTMAN: 8 Those of us at AQTAC at least received a set of 9 comments from Mr. Biden that have some fine-tuning, 10 as well as actually recommendations in them. 11 Concerning my comment or question today, it is 12 specifically on the fine-tuning. You know, that 13 set of comments was dated -- we received it August 14 25<sup>th</sup>. I don't know whether they were actually in 15 your comments or not. That's outside the comment 16 period. Can they still be considered? 17 MS. EPPS: 18 We'll have discussions with the council, and get 19 back to you on that. 20 MR. WESTMAN: 21 Okay. 22 MR. FIDLER: 23 That was not outside the comment period. 24 MS. EPPS: 25 The 25<sup>th</sup>?

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1 MR. WESTMAN: 2 You accepted it. 3 MR. FIDLER: 4 Never mind, never mind. 5 MS. EPPS: We really accepted comments until August 28th, 6 7 because the 26<sup>th</sup> fell on a Saturday. 8 MR. FIDLER: 9 Right. 10 MR. WESTMAN: 11 Thank you. 12 MR. FIDLER: 13 Are there questions about procedures and timelines? 14 Okay. Then, let's -- are there other comments, 15 questions to be made with respect to proposals or 16 revisions to the proposed reg? Gene? 17 MR. TRISKO: 18 Gene Trisko, United Mine Workers. Very briefly. 19 I'm following up on Vince's comments about the 20 single-plant situation. One should note that the 21 State of Illinois did its -- separately pursuing 22 its own mercury rule, provides a mechanism whereby 23 so-called "orphaned plants," single-plant 24 situations in Illinois can group together and form 25 a system for compliance-averaging purposes. **DIAZ DATA SERVICES** 331 Schuylkill Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110 (717) 233-6664

1 such a system may be applicable and beneficial in 2 Pennsylvania since you do have these single owned 3 or orphaned plants, and that it would help to 4 address the incentive to over-control. 5 MR. FIDLER: 6 Thank you. Roger? Please identify yourself. 7 MR. WESTMAN: 8 Roger Westman. A question in the duration of the 9 preference for bituminous coal: Is it just that 10 that word is being deleted, or is -- how is it that 11 actually working? And I'm looking at the language, 12 and I'm not sure how it would work in that process. 13 MR. FIDLER: 14 John? Krish? 15 MR. SLADE: 16 No, it's all being deleted, Roger. 17 MR. FIDLER: 18 I think the answer was it was being deleted in its 19 entirety. 20 MR. SLADE: 21 Yeah. 22 MR. WESTMAN: 23 So, we're not just deleting the word "bituminous?"

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We're deleting the entire preference. So, under

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1 the deficient process, and also as it relates to 2 the standard, the presumption. 3 MR. FIDLER: 4 Joyce? 5 MS. HATALA: 6 Mine was a very similar question. Joyce Hatala, 7 CAC. Coming from the Northeast, we still have a 8 couple of counties left that are using anthracite 9 coal. So, my question was: You deleted the word 10 "bituminous," so anthracite also fits in there? 11 have, again, we have a couple of counties; and, 12 from what I understand, it is lower-sulphur coal. 13 Am I correct in thinking that... 14 MR. ELLIS: 15 Yes. 16 MS. HATALA: 17 ...it's also lower-sulphur? 18 MR. ELLIS: 19 Yes. 20 MS. HATALA: 21 Okay. So, it would probably fit more readily into 22 the new mercury emission standards, which the DEP 23 has set? It would be easier to meet those 24 standards using the small amount of anthracite coal 25 we have? This is just a question that I want to DIAZ DATA SERVICES

1 know for knowledge. It's not any -- I mean, I just 2 wondered where anthracite coal would stand? 3 MR. FIDLER: 4 My sense would be yes, but maybe one of the utility 5 reps could... 6 MS. HATALA: 7 Okay. 8 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 9 Yeah... 10 MS. HATALA: 11 I just wondered. 12 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 13 ...they do contain less mercury than bituminous. 14 MS. HATALA: 15 Right, right, and less sulphur, and... 16 MR. RAMAMURTHY: 17 Yeah. 18 MS. HATALA: 19 Sulphur content. 20 MR. REILEY: 21 Right. And I think the EPA, in its CAMR 22 rulemaking, only identified the one plant that 23 burns anthracites exclusively. 24 MS. HATALA: 25 Okay.

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- 1 MR. REILEY: 2 So, I mean, it's not going to have that much of an 3 effect. MS. HATALA: 5 Okay. I just wondered. 6 MR. REILEY: 7 Okay. 8 MS. HATALA: 9 Thank you. 10 MR. FIDLER: 11 Yeah. 12 MR. FIORENTINO: 13 Michael Fiorentino of AQTAC. I just want to 14 clarify. I have heard that the supplement 15 preference for bituminous coal has been removed, 16 but I wasn't sure if I heard whether or not the 17 presumption of compliance based on the use of 100% 18 bituminous coal and the certain suite of controls 19 established. Is that also removed, or does that 20 remain? 21 MR. REILEY: 22 Yes, those are removed as well. 23 MR. FIORENTINO: 24 Thank you. 25 MR. FIDLER:
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1	Anyone else? Okay. That's all we have to present
2	today. I certainly appreciate your attention. We
3	do have lunch. So, we will be here for some period
4	of time. If you have some additional questions
5	you'd like to ask of one of us, please feel free to
6	do so. Thank you.
7	***
8	[End of proceedings]
9	***
10	DP