BEFORE THE ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD 1 2 3 IN THE MATTER OF: ) 4 ) PROPOSED NEW 35 ILL. ADM. CODE ) R01-17 217, SUBPART U, NOx CONTROL AND ) (Rulemaking-Air) 5 TRADING PROGRAM FOR SPECIFIED ) 6 NOX GENERATING UNITS, SUBPART ) X, VOLUNTARY NOx EMISSIONS ) 7 REDUCTION PROGRAM, AND ) AMENDMENTS TO 35 ILL. ADM. ) CODE 211 8 ) 9 10 11 The following proceedings were held before MR. BOBB BEAUCHAMP, Hearing Officer for 12 the Illinois Pollution Control Board, taken 13 stenographically before GEANNA M. IAQUINTA, CSR, 14 a notary public within and for the County of Cook 15 and State of Illinois, at the James R. Thompson 16 Center, Room 9-040, 100 West Randolph Street, 17 Chicago, Illinois, on the 29th day of November, 18 A.D., 2000, commencing at 9:30 a.m. 19 20 21 22 23 24

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   APPEARANCES:
2
            ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD,
3
                 100 West Randolph Street
                       Suite 9-040
                 Chicago, Illinois 60601
 4
         BY: MR. BOBB BEAUCHAMP, Hearing Officer
5
 6
    MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
7
    PRESENT:
    Mr. Joel Sternstein
8
    Mr. Nicholas Melas
9
10
    Ms. Alisa Liu
    Ms. Marili McFawn
11
    Mr. Ronald Flemal
12
13
    Ms. Kathy Glenn
14
    MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
15
    AGENCY PRESENT:
    Mr. Richard Forbes
16
    Mr. Dennis Lawler
17
    Mr. Robert Sharpe
18
19
    Ms. Laurel Kroack
20
    Mr. Christopher Romaine
    Mr. Yoginder Mahajan
21
    Mr. Berkley Moore
22
23
    OTHER AUDIENCE MEMBERS WERE PRESENT AT THIS
    HEARING, BUT NOT NOTED ON THIS APPEARANCE PAGE.
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INDEX PAGES GREETING BY HEARING OFFICER..... 4 PRESENTATION BY MS. KROACK..... 18 QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION..... 14 CLOSING BY HEARING OFFICER..... 107 EXHIBITS Marked for Identification Exhibit Nos. 1, 2, and 3..... 11 Exhibit No. 3A..... 12 

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1 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Good morning. My name is Bobb Beauchamp, and I'm the hearing 2 3 officer in this proceeding. I would like to welcome you to this hearing being held by the 4 5 Illinois Pollution Control Board in the matter of Proposed New 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217, Subpart U, 6 NOx Control and Trading Program for Specified NOx 7 Generating Units, Subpart X, Voluntary NOx 8 Emissions Reduction Program, and Amendments to 35 9 Ill. Adm. Code 211. 10 Today's hearing is the first day of 11 12 the first of three scheduled hearings in this rulemaking. Present today on behalf of the 13 Illinois Pollution Control Board and seated to my 14 right is Marili McFawn, the board member 15 coordinating rulemaking. We expect various other 16 board members to be joining us as they come in 17 18 during the break. 19 Also present today are several members of the Board's staff. To Marili McFawn's 20 right is Alisu Liu of the Board's technical 21 staff. Seated at the end of the table on her 22

23	right is	s Joel Ste	ernstein, a	ttorney a	assistant	to
24	Board Me	ember Nick	Melas, an	d seated	two seats	to

5

my left is Kathy Glenn, attorney assistant to
 Board Member Dr. Ronald Flemal. It's Flemal. I
 apologize.

I have placed copies of the notice 4 and service list sign-up sheets over on the table 5 by the entrance. Please note that if your name 6 is on the notice list, you will only receive 7 8 copies of the Board's opinions and orders and all hearing officer orders. If your name is on the 9 service list, not only will you receive copies of 10 the Board's opinions and orders and all hearing 11 officer orders, but you will also receive copies 12 of all documents filed by all persons in this 13 proceeding. 14

However, also keep in mind that if your name is on the service list, you are also required to serve all persons on the service list with all documents you file with the Board. Copies of the Board's October 19th, 2000, opinion and order containing the proposed rule and the October 27th, 2000, hearing officer order are

22	also located on that table. You can also find
23	copies of the current notice's service list and
24	the Agency's prefiled testimony as well.

1	On October 16th, 2000, the Illinois
2	Environmental Protection Agency filed this
3	proposal for a rulemaking to add 35 Ill. Adm.
4	Code 217, Subpart U, NOx Control and Trading
5	Program for Specified NOx Generating Units and
6	Subpart X, Voluntary NOx Emissions Reduction
7	Program and various amendments to 35 Ill.
8	Administrative Code 211.
9	On October 19th of 2000, the Board
10	adopted for first notice the Agency's proposal.
11	This proposal was published in the Illinois
12	Register on November 13th of 2000 at pages 16,452
13	and 16,467. This proposal was filed pursuant to
14	Section 28.5 of the Environmental Protection Act
15	entitled Clean Air Act Rules, Fast Track.
16	Pursuant to Subsection (g) of that
17	section, the Board is required to proceed within
18	set time frames toward the adoption of the
19	regulation. As stated in the Board's October
20	19th, 2000, opinion, the Board has no discretion

21 to adjust these time frames under any

22 circumstances. Pursuant to Section 28.5 of the

23 Act, the Board scheduled three hearings. As

24 announced in the October 27th, 2000, hearing

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1	officer order, today's hearing is confined to
2	testimony by the Agency witnesses concerning the
3	scope, applicability, and basis of the rule.
4	Pursuant to Section 28.5, this
5	hearing will begin today and continue on the
6	record from day to day, if necessary, until
7	completed. The second hearing is currently
8	scheduled for Wednesday, December 20th, 2000, at
9	9:30 a.m. in room 2-025 of the James R. Thompson
10	Center in Chicago. It will be devoted to
11	economic impact considerations and presentation
12	of testimony, documents, and comments by affected
13	entities and all other interested parties.
14	Prefiling deadlines for the second hearing may be
15	found in the October 27th, 2000, hearing officer
16	order.
17	The third hearing is currently
18	scheduled for Wednesday, January 3rd, 2001, at
19	9:30 a.m. in room 9-040 of the James R. Thompson

20 center. It will be devoted solely to any Agency response to the materials submitted at the second 21 hearing. 22

The third hearing will be cancelled 23 if the Agency indicates to the Board that it does 24

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1	not intend to introduce any additional material.						
2	If the third hearing is cancelled, all persons						
3	listed on the notice list will be so advised						
4	through a hearing officer order.						
5	As stated in the October 19th, 2000,						
6	opinion, the Board is holding today's hearing						
7	consecutively with the hearings in docket number						
8	R01-16 in the matter of Proposed Amendments to 35						
9	Ill. Adm. Code 217, Subpart B, Electrical Power						
10	Generation. The first hearing in R01-16						
11	concluded yesterday evening and the second						
12	hearing is scheduled to begin on December 19th,						
13	2000.						
14	Today's hearing will be governed by						
1 -							
15	the Board's procedural rules for regulatory						
16							
	the Board's procedural rules for regulatory						

19 subject to cross-questioning. Once again, the 20 purpose of today's hearing is to allow the Agency 21 to present testimony in support of its proposal 22 and to allow questioning of the Agency. 23 The Agency will present any testimony 24 it may have regarding this proposal. At the

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conclusion of the Agency's testimony, we will
 allow for questioning of the Agency regarding its
 testimony.

I prefer that during the question 4 5 period, all persons with questions please raise their hand and wait for me to acknowledge you. 6 7 Once I have, please state your name and the 8 organization you represent, if any. Are there any questions regarding the 9 procedure we will follow this afternoon -- I'm 10 sorry, this morning? At this time then, I'd like 11 12 to ask Board Member McFawn if she has anything else she would like to add to my comments? 13 MS. McFAWN: No. I just want to welcome 14 those of you that returned from yesterday and 15 those of you who are joining us today for the 16 R01-17 rulemaking. We hope to proceed 17

18 expeditiously, but to be most thorough, and with 19 the Agency's help, I'm sure we're going to 20 accomplish that task so that we fully come to 21 understand their proposal. Thank you. 22 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you. 23 Mr. Sharpe, do you have any opening 24 statements?

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MR. SHARPE: Just a brief one. Let me 1 introduce myself. My name is Robert Sharpe. I'm 2 deputy counsel with the Agency and will be 3 4 serving as the Agency attorney in this proceeding. 5 6 Since you've already summarized the 7 proceeding, I don't want to go into any more of that. I would like to take time on behalf of the 8 Agency to thank the hearing officer and the board 9 members for setting an expeditious hearing 10 11 schedule and coordinating with the other hearings 12 to help us minimize our travel and inconvenience. It's been helpful to us. 13 I'd just like to introduce the other 14 15 Agency people that are here. To my left is

Laurel Kroack, who's deputy chief of the bureau

of air. To my right is Dennis Lawler, who's
manager of the division of air pollution
control. To his right is Dick Forbes, who is
manager of the ozone regulatory unit and air
quality planning section.
Out on the left here is Chris
Romaine, who's manager of the utilities unit and

24 permit section, and behind me are Berkley Moore,

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in the middle, Yoginder Mahajan, and Bob Hutton. 1 2 Bob Hutton is with the source monitoring unit and 3 Berkley and Yoginder are with the air quality 4 planning section of the Agency. 5 With that said, we have three sets of prefiled testimony that we have -- that we have 6 submitted to the Board already and is available 7 back over on the table. I'd like to move at this 8 time that that be -- all three of those be 9 accepted as exhibits. I've already given them to 10 the hearing officer. 11 12 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: I have them here. We will then mark the testimony of 13 14 Mr. Forbes as Exhibit 1, the testimony of Dennis Lawler as Exhibit 2, and the testimony of Laurel 15

16 Kroack as Exhibit 3.

17	(Exhibit Nos. 1, 2, and 3
18	marked for identification,
19	11-29-00.)

20 MR. SHARPE: In addition to that, we do 21 have an overhead presentation that Ms. Kroack is 22 going to present, and I believe I've given you a 23 copy of that as well. I think you probably want 24 that in as an exhibit as well. So we move that

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you accept that as one as well. 1 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: It will be 2 accepted. We'll mark that as Exhibit 3A then. 3 (Exhibit No. 3A marked 4 for identification, 5 11-29-00.) 6 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: The copy of 7 the slides are admitted as Exhibit 3A. 8 MR. SHARPE: Our intention at this point 9 10 then was just to proceed with the presentation of Ms. Kroack, which will summarize the proceeding 11 and hit on an explanation of the rulemaking. 12 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Very good. 13 Before we do that, we will need to swear in all 14

the witnesses. I know that you've got a fairly 15 large panel. So if we could have the court 16 17 reporter swear all of them in at once. (Witnesses sworn.) 18 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Mr. Sharpe, 19 20 the Agency may proceed with its testimony. 21 MS. KROACK: Good morning. I apologize 22 for the state of my voice, but I'll do my best to 23 speak as loudly and as clearly as I can. 24 The presentation today is just going

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1	to cover the differences of Subparts U and X that
2	weren't present in Subpart W, which has already
3	been before this Board and most of you are
4	familiar with. If you have any particular
5	questions on that, we'll be happy to answer them,
6	but we don't intend to go into detail on the
7	elements between U and W that are similar.
8	Subpart U provides for the
9	non-electrical generating units or non-EGUs to
10	participate in the same federal NOx Trading
11	Program as Subpart W sources, but they have a
12	separate budget, and that budget is allocated
13	differently. Subpart X is a voluntary program.

14 It provides for voluntary reductions of NOx or units not subject to the trading program and was 15 required by Section 9.9(d)(3) of the Illinois 16 Environmental Protection Act. 17 These are the Subpart U provisions 18 19 that were common to Subpart W. It has the same 20 provisions -- yes, Mr. Rieser. 21 MR. RIESER: Ms. Kroack, I had a 22 suggestion yesterday. I'd like to do it again. Just so the transcript is clear, can you indicate 23 at least that you're changing slides or when 24

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you're onto the next slide what the heading of 1 the next slide is? It's easier for people to 2 3 follow along for those who read the transcript to see where you are. 4 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you, 5 Mr. Rieser. I was just about to make that 6 7 suggestion. 8 MS. KROACK: This is the next slide, and it's called Subpart U provisions common to 9 Subpart W. It provides as Subparts U and W both 10

11 provide for small units to opt-in to the trading

12 program. It has provisions for allowing low

13 emitters, those who emit less than 25 tons per season, to opt-out of the program. It has 14 permitting requirements, monitoring, and 15 recordkeeping requirements, reporting 16 17 requirements, reconciliation requirements, 18 trading and banking requirements, and 19 incorporations by reference. 20 In our rule, we intended to 21 incorporate by reference those provisions which did not necessarily need to be within the text of 22 the rule to make the requirements clear, and we 23 have a whole list of those if anyone has any 24

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1 questions on them.

The next slide. This slide, the next 2 slide, is entitled Subpart U applicability. The 3 units subject to Subpart U are fossil fuel-fired 4 stationary boilers, combustion turbines, and 5 6 combined cycle systems that have the maximum design heat input of greater than 250 million btu 7 per hour, and this is a complicated applicability 8 provision. 9

10 The next slide, please. Subpart U
11 applicability, continued. That's listed on

Appendix E, and Appendix E represents those 12 13 existing units subject to this rule that we've identified or if a unit isn't listed on 14 Appendix E, it at no time serves a generator 15 16 producing electricity for sale or has the 17 potential to use less than or equal to 50 percent 18 of the unit's potential electrical output 19 capacity or is part of any source as defined in 20 Section 211.6135 listed on Appendix E. 21 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Ms. Kroack, if 22 I could just interrupt for a moment. MS. KROACK: Sure. 23 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: The copies 24

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1	that we have on your second bullet point under is
2	not listed on Appendix E, we have a greater than
3	or equal to mark rather than a less than mark.
4	MS. KROACK: Oh. This should be less than
5	or equal to. I don't know what happened.
6	Subpart W had a similar provision. It should
7	have been greater than, but not greater than or
8	equal to. So I'm not sure where the confusion is
9	there.
0	Going through these for a minute,

11 there are some units that are listed on 12 Appendix E that do produce electricity for sale, but in the development of our rule, we decided or 13 14 determined that those units really weren't what we would call electrical generating units. Their 15 16 primary purpose tended to be to produce processed 17 steam for the plant internal operations, and 18 those units we listed on Appendix E, but they 19 also -- some of them also sell electricity to the grid, any excess capacity. The PEOC definition 20 was added to pick up units whose primary purpose 21 22 appeared to be to generate electricity, but the 23 small units were less than 250 million btu, but used enough capacity of that combustion turbine 24

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stationary boiler combined cycle system such that 1 they were pulled into the rule, and we modified 2 the definition of source or added the definition 3 4 of source because we were concerned -- actually, the concern was expressed by the traditional 5 electrical generating units that new units who 6 were subject to Subpart U would also be covered 7 8 under Subpart W and would come into their trading 9 budget. They were very concerned. The concern

of the EGUs was very that their budget was 10 separate because the allocation methodology is so 11 different, which is the next slide, I believe. 12 13 Not quite. 14 This slide is entitled 15 implementation. This rule, like Subpart W, 16 begins May 31st, 2004, and it goes through the 17 end of that control period, September 30th, 2004, 18 and thereafter is May 1st through September 30th of each year. The reason for the change from May 19 1st to May 31st, again, was the decision of the 20 District -- United States Court of Appeals for 21 the D.C. Circuit. 22 Shannon, the next slide. Low 23 24 emitters is the title of the slide. These units

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1	may opt-out of Subpart U requirements. To
2	qualify, they're restricted to burning natural
3	gas and/or fuel oil. They have to restrict their
4	mass NOx emissions in the control period via
5	FESOP or Federally Enforceable State Operating
6	Permit to 25 tons or less during the control
7	period, and they're required to demonstrate
8	compliance with that mass NOx emission limits

9 through Part 75 monitoring.

10	Part 75 monitoring is shorthand for
11	describing Continuous Emissions Monitoring
12	Systems set forth in 40 CFR Part 75 or through
13	default emission rates, which allows them not to
14	use a CEMS, but to actually take a default
15	emission rate table and apply the maximum default
16	emission rate to their operating hours to
17	determine their mass NOx emissions.
18	The next slide is called
19	low-emitters, continued. What's the effect on
20	the non-EGU budget? That should actually say
21	non-EGU budget, effect on the budget. If the
22	Agency is ever allocated allowances to the unit
23	who is in the program and that unit opts-out, the
24	budget would be reduced by the mass NOx emission

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1 limit included in that unit's FESOP.
2 If allowances were never allocated to
3 the unit, USEPA has indicated the budget wouldn't
4 be reduced and the unit is treated as a small
5 EGU, and those allowances would be available for
6 allocation under the Subpart U trading budget.
7 Next slide. This slide is the

allowance allocation methodology. This is the 8 crux of most of the differences between Subpart U 9 and Subpart W. The non-electrical generating 10 11 units who are primarily in business to create a product and not to generate electricity were 12 13 concerned that they didn't want to be in an 14 updating allocation system. They needed to be 15 able to rely on having allowances because they 16 weren't going to be in the business of trading in the market revising the boilers to use low NOx 17 burners or whatever the control technology. 18 19 They really wanted to know what their 20 allowances were going to be so they could plan for the future, and after negotiation with the 21 non-EGUs and the traditional EGUs, the 22 traditional EGUs basically indicated consent to 23 24 that arrangement as long as the non-electrical

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1 generating units never came into their pool of 2 allowances for allocation. Essentially, didn't 3 play both sides of that fence. 4 So what we've provided are the fixed, 5 permanent allocations to those units that we 6 identified as non-electrical generating units

7 listed in Appendix E. I know, Ms. McFawn, that you had a question yesterday about why we didn't 8 define electrical generating unit in the rule, 9 10 and while it would be helpful, it became difficult, if not an impossible process, to 11 12 define what the primary purpose was. 13 Some units might have boilers that 14 were using a small portion of the processed steam 15 and were actually selling a lot of electricity on the grid, but actually needed that unit for 16 whatever reason for their plant's purposes, and 17 they were really -- the non-EGUs were really 18 concerned that they knew what their allocations 19 were and here's how they treated it. 20 So we tried a number of definitions 21 and none of them seemed to quite cover all of the 22 variations for the listed Appendix E units. So 23 we chose not to define the difference between EGU 24

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and non-EGU, and, in fact, that's consistent with what USEPA indicated in the Federal Register, that it was very difficult to separately define EGU from non-EGU, and that's why they treated them similarly under the NOx SIP call.

6 The other thing about the allowance 7 allocation methodology is the amount of allowances that each unit will be allocated per 8 season is listed in column five of Appendix E. 9 Column four of Appendix E is the maximum number 10 11 of allowances they'll ever be entitled to receive 12 from the budget during a control season. It is 13 higher than column five because column five 14 includes a deduction for the New Source Set-Aside for new units. If that New Source Set-Aside is 15 not used in a particular control season, those 16 allowances then would be allocated to the 17 18 Appendix E units. Again, that's indicated in the third 19 bullet point where it says, the total number of 20 allowances that could be allocated may be 21 adjusted upward by unused allowances from the New 22 Sorce Set-Aside, and the reason we use the term 23

24 may rather than shall is there may be a situation

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where we have a new unit and we have a handful of allowances left, ten allowances, and it would be impossible to allocate those allowances and list the Appendix E units on a whole allowance

5 pro-rata basis, and in that situation, we determined it was fairest to retain the 6 allowances in the budget for use in the next 7 control period or until the budget grew large 8 9 enough to make a pro-rata allocation back to the 10 non-EGUs listed in Appendix E, and it makes it 11 very clear that Subpart U units may not 12 participate in the Subpart W trading budget. 13 Next slide, Shannon. Allowance allocation methodology, continued is the title of 14 this particular slide. This is how new units 15 must obtain allowances. They can average amongst 16 the source or transfer units -- allowances 17 amongst units at the source. They can negotiate 18 for a permanent transfer from another Subpart U 19 20 unit, which we will recognize. They can make a purchase within the Federal NOx Trading Program. 21 To the extent that credible 22 reductions are created under Subpart X, they can 23 use those to demonstrate compliance, and for new 24

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units, those constructed after January 1st, 2000,
 for three years they're entitled to purchase
 allowances from the New Source Set-Aside.

This slide is entitled New Source 4 Set-Aside, NSSA. Again, units that are 5 constructed after January 1st, 2000, are 6 7 eligible. There's an annual three percent New Source Set-Aside which is 146 allowances. 8 9 Allowance must be purchased at the market rate 10 from the Agency, and we must receive that request 11 to purchase allowances by November 1st. The next slide. New Source 12 Set-Aside, continued is the title of this 13 particular slide. We will inform eligible units 14 of the number of allowances they may purchase by 15 April 1st. If a New Source Set-Aside is 16 oversubscribed in that there are more requests 17 for allowances than there are allowances 18 available, we will allocate allowances on a 19 pro-rata whole allowance basis. Any allowances, 20 again, remaining in the New Source Set-Aside may 21 be returned to the quote, Appendix E units, 22 again, only if they can be returned on a whole 23 24 allowance pro-rata basis.

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That really concludes our
 presentation on Subpart U, and those are the

material ways in which it differs from Subpart
W. Subpart X is different, substantially
different. Again, it was required by Section
9.9(d)(3) of the Act. This slide is entitled
Subpart X.

8 Again, it was required by Section 9 9.9(d)(3). It required the Agency to propose and 10 the Board to adopt a voluntary NOx reduction 11 system that would create additional allowances. The intent of this subpart is to transfer NOx 12 reductions from the non-trading portion of the 13 state budtet to the trading portion. In the NOx 14 15 SIP Call, USEPA set a statewide NOx budget for each state that was subject to the SIP Call. 16 17 That included mobile on-road and off-road sources, area sources, the categories we just 18 listed, and a number of other, what they call, 19 small sources that weren't covered by the 20 applicability requirements. 21 The state of Illinois and the Agency 22

23 as its representative in this matter has to make 24 a showing under the NOx SIP Call to USEPA

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1 triennially that we are meeting that state

budget. We have proposed Subpart X and we are 2 going to be submitting it to USEPA as a SIP 3 revision with the intent that if we can 4 5 demonstrate that we have obtained NOx reductions from the non-trading portion, we should be 6 7 allowed to remove those reductions or those 8 allowances, in effect, into the trading portion 9 of the budget to help sources meet their 10 requirements under these rules. 9.9(d)(3) provided that any 11 reductions must be verifiable, quantifiable, and 12 federally enforceable. So this rule attempts to 13 14 address all of those requirements. Next slide, Shannon. Eligible NOx 15 16 emission reduction units is the title of this slide. The unit from which reductions are 17 obtained must emit NOx, they must be fossil-fuel 18 fired, and they must discharge through the 19 stack. They cannot be subject to Subparts T, 20 which is the rule for cement kilns; U, the 21 proposal before you today for non-EGUs; V, which 22 is the rate-based rule for electrical generating 23 24 units; or W, which is the NOx SIP Call rule for

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electrical generating units of Part 217. They
 cannot be what is called a retired unit under 40
 CFR 96.5. They cannot be an opt-in unit under
 Subparts U or W.

5 So it's whatever other type of small 6 unit that emits through a stack that may be out 7 there that isn't taking advantage or isn't 8 subject to one of these requirements.

9 Next slide, Shannon. This slide is 10 NOx emission reduction proposal. The way Subpart 11 X has been drafted is it requires whoever wants 12 to participate in a Subpart X reduction to submit 13 a proposal to the Agency for review and 14 approval. We have elements that must be 15 contained in that proposal.

16 First of all, the proposal must obviously identify the reduction unit, unit from 17 which NOx reductions will be obtained. It has to 18 identify how that reduction will be obtained, 19 whether it's through shutdown of that unit, 20 application of a control technology that reduces 21 emissions out of the stack, or whether the 22 23 unit -- unit or operators of the unit accepts a 24 permit reducing NOx by taking a limit on the

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1 hours of operation or emission rate.

2	This title is NOx emission reduction
3	proposal, continued. The reduction proposal
4	requires that the owner/operator request a cap on
5	NOx emissions from similar emission units similar
6	to the reduction unit, and the theory in this was
7	we wanted to have a measure that prohibited
8	reduction shifting so that if an owner/operator
9	came in that had two boilers, they simply just
10	didn't shut down one and ratchet up the
11	production of a boiler right next to it, which
12	really wouldn't reduce NOx emissions in the air
13	shed.
14	During negotiations, a number of
15	industry who intended to or hoped to take
16	advantage of this proposal raised some concerns
17	about that. They said we initially, the
18	proposal said all NOx emitting units, and they
19	really made the point that it should be limited
20	to similar emission units when what we were
21	concerned about was production shifting, and we
22	
	agreed with that.

24 are already subject to Subparts U or W on the

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theory that they're already covered by another proposal. So whatever their production limits are, they're within one portion of the federal cap, and an example that I gave, if the unit is a boiler, include all other boilers, turbines, or combined cycle systems, turbine or combined cycle system.

The next element of the NOx emission 8 reduction proposal is they have to identify 9 baseline emissions for both the reduction unit 10 and each of the capped units, and then they have 11 to demonstrate how they're going to show 12 13 compliance via emissions monitoring or testing. Next slide. They have to obtain a 14 FESOP to address the elements of the proposal. 15 This, again, is a new slide, NOx emission 16 reduction proposal, continued. It would be the 17 third one with this same title. The 18 owner/operator also has to annually certify that 19 reductions were obtained. The way the proposal 20 21 is drafted, reduction would be obtained in one 22 control period, but would not be eligible to be used following the control period, and they would 23 be eligible once that owner/operator actually 24

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certified that those reductions were, in fact,
 obtained. Again, this provides an element of
 certainty to this process and hopefully will make
 this Subpart X approvable, that is, in USEPA's
 review.

6 Next slide, limit on NOx reductions. There are -- we went through the proposal. We 7 made a determination that units had to meet 8 certain criteria to qualify other than the ones 9 10 we previously stated. One is that they had to have been operated before January 1st, 1995, and 11 12 the reason for that is when USEPA set the statewide budget for the NOx SIP Call, they used 13 1995 as the base year. They identified all 14 emission units that were out there in 1995. 15 16 They allowed for some growth, and they also took into account that some units would 17 actually be shut down and would reduce emission 18 and would go out of service. So, again, that's 19 20 an element of hopefully making this proposal 21 acceptable to USEPA. We felt that if we could tie it to an emission unit they actually 22 identified in that inventory, we would have a 23 greater likelihood that this proposal would be 24

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accepted and, in fact, it's consistent with its
 purposes of a budget shift.

3 The unit, going forward, if it 4 decided that it no longer wanted to keep that 5 limit on operating hours or its NOx emission 6 rate, if for some reason it found the control technology was not meeting the reduction 7 requirements or was interfering with its 8 9 operations for whatever reason, they can elect to withdraw the proposal in their permit, but 10 there's a procedure for that. Since those 11 12 allowances have been moved into the trading portion of the budget, there need to be some 13 mechanisms for reviewing the withdrawal of the 14 15 proposal as well.

Another element of limiting the use 16 of those NOx reductions is that 80 percent of the 17 NOx reductions are deemed credible under this 18 19 proposal and 20 percent are retired for air 20 quality. The reason for this is simply that Subparts U and W already provide for small units 21 to opt-in, but they provide that they opt-in and 22 they use Part 75 monitoring which USEPA believes 23 24 is a very good surrogate for comparing NOx

1 emissions from one unit to another, and we are 2 not requiring this in the proposal. 3 Part 75 monitoring is expensive, 4 especially if you're intending to shut down a unit. It makes no sense to apply it for a year 5 and have the unit operate when you have a number 6 7 for that unit in the 1995 inventory, but we retired 20 percent of those reductions for air 8 quality or we propose to do that because we 9 10 believe that that adds a measure of certainty to this proposal for USEPA as well. Even though 11 Part 75 monitoring is not being used, they can 12 have some assurance that the NOx reductions that 13 we believe were being obtained are, in fact, 14 being obtained from these units. 15 The next slide is limit on NOx 16 reductions, continued. Again, this is just the 17 18 purpose of the 20 percent NOx reduction unit. 19 The units aren't required to conduct Part 75 monitoring. An additional element is that 20 shut-down units are not limited under Subpart X. 21 Opt-in units under Subparts W really envision the 22 23 NOx SIP Call. These units would continue operating because they would get an allocation 24

1 based on heat input or USEPA said you could do an 2 output based allocation methodology if you 3 developed one, although they didn't develop one in their proposal, and in this situation, they 4 really envisioned that shut-down units would just 5 no longer be eligible to receive allowances. It 6 7 would be out of the system, and, in fact, they accounted for that and said they were statewide 8 9 budgets. 10 So this Subpart X is significantly different in that regard in that shut-down 11 reductions can be used into the future as long as 12 that source maintains compliance with its cap on 13 similar emission units. 14 Next slide, Shannon. As I spoke 15 before -- this is titled baseline emissions 16 17 determination. The owner/operator has to submit 18 a baseline emissions determination for each of the units subject to the cap in the reduction 19 unit. We determined that based on the use of a 20 1995 inventory in setting the budget that that's 21 where we should begin. We should look at 22 emissions during 1995, and we determined that we 23

24 would -- the best source of information for that

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would be as reported by the owner/operator in the 1 2 annual emission report, and we would take the seasonal component of that or 5/12ths. 3 The next slide. This is baseline 4 emissions determination, continued, next slide. 5 There would be some sources, though -- we lost 6 it. There would be some sources, though, that 7 might not have an annual emission report in 1995 8 9 for one reason or another for whom that report wouldn't have been representative and those would 10 be the capped emission units that aren't the 11 reduction unit. So we allowed for a procedure of 12 looking at what may have been included for that 13 source in the 1995 budget or what may have 14 been -- may be able to be determined by 15 16 subsequent annual emission reports. 17 If there were no emissions in 1995, there was capped units that aren't the reduction 18 unit, and there was no inventory amount, we would 19 look at the average emission rate times the 20 21 average number of hours of operation for two of the three previous control periods prior to the 22

23 proposal submittal, and that would be the most
24 recent data that we would have we would be able

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to justify that to USEPA and we would be able to
 then hopefully move that unit into the trading
 portion of the budget.

I have a couple of more housekeeping 4 matters. We have been in discussions with 5 industry groups on a couple of provisions in 6 7 Subpart X, and they requested some changes after 8 the proposal was filed. We have agreed to make 9 two of the three. The third one we are still negotiating. We do not have that language in 10 final form today to submit, but I wanted to 11 briefly state what the two elements are for the 12 13 record.

In Section 217.805(g), we have a 14 15 provision that says a NOx reduction unit can't be 16 one that generated offsets under the New Source 17 Review Program or 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 203. The theory was we didn't want reductions to be 18 19 double-counted, both for the purposes of the SIP 20 Call and for the purposes of new source review. However, we took a closer look at the NOx SIP 21

22	Call,	and	USEPA	indicates,	but	does	not	formally
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23 state, that they believe reductions could

24 probably be used for both purposes and that they

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intended to issue guidance a third day. 1 2 They, of course, have not done that, but based on that statement in the SIP Call, we 3 felt it was appropriate to go ahead and allow 4 those reductions to be double-counted to the 5 6 extent that that was applicable. 7 However, the A(20) provision would still apply. So we're proposing to delete 8 Section 217.805(g). Also, industry raised a 9 10 point that they felt there might be units who are subject to Subpart W who might want to be subject 11 to Subpart U instead, and the Agency has no 12 objection to that as long as the budget for 13 14 Subpart W is not decreased. We obviously provide 15 for permanent allocations under Subpart U. If we allowed every source that was subject to W to 16 move, they would obviously do that and they'd 17 take their allocations with them if they felt 18 19 they could.

Obviously, that's not consistent with

Subpart W and its allocation methodology. So
we've said to the extent a unit may want to move,
it may do so as long as it realizes it's not
taking any allocation from Subpart W or Subpart

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1	U. Small chance that that provision might be
2	used, but industry was concerned that it might
3	actually occur. So we have agreed to add the
4	language, and that would appear in Section
5	217.654, and we'll have that later.
6	We have another concern that industry
7	has raised that we have not quite worked out and
8	we hope to do that in the next week or so and
9	submit that to the Board. It's the revised
10	language in the motion to amend. We also will
11	have a rather lengthy errata sheet which are
12	basically because we finished these rules in a
13	very big hurry based on time constraints and it
14	wasn't quite as neat as it needed to be. So we
15	have a number of minor, minor revisions that
16	don't change the substance of the rule, but are
17	necessary to make consistent formatting and
18	consistent language throughout. That will be
19	following later in the week as well.

20 We have one last item. We submitted 21 an economic and budgetary analysis for Subparts U 22 and X to the Board, and I'd like to provide some 23 supplemental information on that matter. We 24 typically state in those that there are no

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additional costs to the Agency because we find
 costs for administering each of these regulatory
 obligations difficult to assess in that they
 cover so many areas. They cover the development
 of the proposal. They cover computer support.
 They cover permitting. They cover compliance.
 They cover enforcement.

8 Typically, we say that it provides there are no additional costs to the Agency, but 9 in that regard, this program is different in that 10 it's administratively complex and it will require 11 12 significant resources. We will have to set up a 13 system for tracking how we make allowance 14 allocations and reporting those to USEPA. Subpart X will require a whole provision of 15 monitoring budget shifts and whether those are, 16 17 in fact, occurring that require permitting -permits to be issued covering all of these 18

19 requirements for both U and X. It will require 20 greater accuracy and more detailed reporting by 21 the Agency to USEPA, and also the fact that this 22 Section 9.9, unlike other statutory authority for 23 the Agency, actually allows us to recoup those 24 costs, and most of the rest of the Environmental

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1	Protection Act does not allow us to recoup costs
2	for any particular regulatory program.
3	So we have gone through and done a
4	preliminary estimate of the cost of what we call
5	a full-time equivalent personnel time and an
6	estimation of administrative costs, and we
7	believe that these costs will be approximately
8	\$700,000 for the program, and we will be
9	including that and some supporting information in
10	a document later in the proceeding.
11	HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you,
12	Ms. Kroack.
13	Is there anything further from the
14	Agency?
15	MR. SHARPE: Can we have a moment?
16	HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Why don't we
17	go off the record?

18	(Discussion had
19	off the record.)
20	(Brief pause.)
21	HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Before we
22	continue, I'd like to note that at the beginning
23	of Ms. Kroack's testimony, we were joined by
24	Board Member Melas, and we have just been joined

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by Board Member Flemal. 1 2 Does the Agency have anything 3 further? MS. KROACK: We do have two things. I 4 misspoke when I was describing potential 5 electrical output capacity. I tied it to the 6 size of the boiler. It's actually tied to the 7 size of the generator. It applies if the 8 generator is less than 25 megawatts, and we note 9 that there's some ambiguity in the rule on 10 whether Subpart X can be used for reductions for 11 internal combustion engines and with respect to 12 opt-in units that we may be clarifying in the 13 14 future. As you may be aware, the NOx SIP Call 15

16 had provisions addressing reductions for internal

17 combustion engines, but the Court remanded that portion of the rule to USEPA for some 18 19 clarification. We actually expected that rule to have been issued by now. We believe it's going 20 21 to be forthcoming shortly. However, internal 22 combustion engines will be one of those 23 categories that we don't believe could 24 participate in Subpart X because they will

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eventually be subject to the SIP Call if they're 1 2 not currently listed in those exclusions for reduction units at this point in time. So we'll 3 be addressing something on that in our motion to 4 amend next week. 5 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you. 6 7 Ms. Kroack, there were several slides in the packet that you submitted to the Board as an 8 9 exhibit that you did not touch on in your 10 testimony. 11 Are those going to be addressed later? 12 MS. KROACK: Well, we submitted them as a 13 14 package because we felt if there were questions

on those particular aspects in U that are the

same as W, we have slides that I will be speaking 16 from to answer questions that aren't just clear 17 18 through a verbal transcript. So we included them in the package, but we didn't present them, and 19 20 they're similar to the slides that we presented 21 in our hearings on Subpart W. 22 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you. 23 Mr. Sharpe, would the Agency like to 24 offer anything further in support of its

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1 proposal?

2 MR. SHARPE: No. Our presentation is 3 complete. We're available to answer questions on 4 Ms. Kroack's presentation or any of the prefiled 5 testimony.

6 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you. We 7 will then now proceed with questions for the 8 Agency witnesses. As I previously mentioned, if 9 you do have a question for the Agency witnesses, please raise your hand and wait for me to 10 acknowledge you, and when I do, please state your 11 name and the organization you represent, if any. 12 13 This is kind of a large room. So it also might be helpful if you were to come to the front and 14

take one of the front seats so that it will be 15 16 easier for the board members, the Agency witnesses, and the court reporter to hear you. 17 18 Are there any questions for the 19 Agency witnesses? 20 MS. HIRNER: Thank you. My name is 21 Deirdre Hirner, and I'm the executive director of 22 the Illinois Environmental Regulatory Group, 23 IERG, and, of course, as you know, IERG represents 68 companies in the state of Illinois 24

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1	in mostly negotiations, and we represent their
2	interests before the Agency and before the Board,
3	and I have a very few questions today that I
4	would like to ask of the Agency that will, for
5	us, clarify a little bit of the background and
6	the intent of the Agency on some of the
7	provisions that have been included.
8	I, fortunately, have very, very few
9	questions because we have had a very good
10	cooperative working relationship with the Agency
11	throughout this regulatory proceeding, and most
12	of my questions, again, very few, I would like to
13	direct probably at Ms. Kroack.

14	HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Please.
15	MS. HIRNER: My first question is in
16	regard to proposed Part 217.805, emission unit
17	eligibility, and in your testimony at page 17,
18	you indicated that the Agency's concern was that
19	post-1995 units are not included in the 1995
20	baseline and, thus, are not eligible for shifting
21	into the trading budget.
22	Is that a correct understanding of
23	that?
24	MS. KROACK: Yes.

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1 MS. HIRNER: Then my next question would be, would you agree, though, that post-1995 unit 2 emissions reductions can be made verifiable, 3 quantifiable, and federally enforceable or, to 4 the contrary, if not, could you explain why they 5 couldn't be verifiable, quantifiable, and 6 federally enforceable? 7 8 MS. KROACK: I guess that my response to 9 that is it depends on how you define verifiable 10 and quantifiable. What we're proposing or what Section 9.9(d)(3) required was a shift from the 11

12 trading budget or non-trading budget. Since

these units weren't included in the budget at 13 all, we believe that verifying and quantifying 14 15 reductions from those for the purposes of a shift from one budget to the other is not possible and 16 17 probably not prudent for this proposal. 18 MS. HIRNER: But could you elaborate a 19 little bit on that by explaining why the Agency 20 is treating Subpart X eligibility different than 21 Subpart U or Subpart W opt-in unit eligibility? MS. KROACK: The reason for that is that 22 Subpart U and W by requiring Part 75 monitoring 23 24 and the same set of provisions as U and W and

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USEPA and the NOX SIP Call, if you examine those, it will indicate that they have confidence that the emissions are -- that they can verify emissions and emissions from that unit -- one ton of NOX from that unit is the same as one ton of NOX from another unit. So, in essence, they're comparing

8 apples to apples rather than apples to oranges.
9 Because the monitoring provisions for Subpart X
10 are not as stringent and the whole host of the
11 Federal NOx Trading Program requirements that are

12 in the SIP Call are not applicable to Subpart X 13 units, we believe that we can't quantify mass NOx 14 emissions in the same regard, and, therefore, 15 this is sort of a safety element or a measure of 16 approvability for this proposal.

17 MS. HIRNER: I would now like to turn your 18 attention to proposed 217.810, participation 19 requirements, and in your prefiled testimony, at 20 page 18, you indicated that it was the Agency's contention that an emission cap on like units 21 22 subject to exclusions, and there are a number of exclusions laid out, is needed to assure the 23 integrity of the program. 24

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Now, proposed Part 217.835(a)(5) 1 allows for unit exclusions from the emission 2 cap. Could you please explain the problem or the 3 4 concerns regarding production shifting that the 5 Agency is attempting to address by imposing this emissions cap? 6 7 MS. KROACK: The simplest example that I can think of, and there are tons and there are 8 9 iterations upon iterations, would be simply a 10 company that has two process boilers to create

steam, running both of those at less than full 11 capacity, say one at 50 percent and one at 60 12 13 percent, and for whatever reason they elect to shut down one unit and increase the capacity of 14 15 the other unit, thereby, that the environment 16 doesn't see a net reduction in NOx emissions from 17 that source, only from one unit that has been 18 shifted to another unit and, therefore, the 19 integrity of the budget has not been preserved. MS. HIRNER: Further on in your testimony, 20 page 18, you had indicated that a primary 21 22 difference between opt-in units versus Subpart X units is Part 75 monitoring requirements for the 23 opt-in units. 24

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MS. KROACK: That's one of the major --1 2 probably the critical difference. 3 MS. HIRNER: Is monitoring something that's any type of a real issue if either a unit 4 shuts down or does not operate at all during the 5 control season? 6 MS. KROACK: The monitoring provisions --7 8 essentially, the NOx SIP Call allowed for units 9 to opt-in, but it didn't envision a structure

that those units would opt-in and then shut down 10 because they envisioned an allocation methodology 11 12 based either on heat input or output based allocations. So the unit would, in fact, have to 13 14 be operated to receive an allowance, and they 15 also have the retired unit exception that they're 16 not allowed to participate in the trading program 17 under 40 CFR. I think 96.5 is the correct 18 reference.

19 Subpart X is different in that we are 20 moving units in who want to shut down and 21 allowing them to continue to receive an 22 allocation into the future, which was not 23 envisioned by the NOx SIP Call, and USEPA makes 24 it very clear in the SIP Call and in their model

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rule that Part 75 monitoring is critical to the 1 2 trading program. 3 MS. HIRNER: Let's say a Subpart X unit that shuts down and transfers its emissions to a 4 Subpart U or a Subpart W unit, would the 5 verifiable and quantifiable reduction be the 6 7 Subpart X units baseline minus zero and, if so, how does monitoring enter into those 8

9 calculations?

MS. KROACK: The credible reduction would 10 11 be that baseline determination, 80 percent of that baseline determination, 20 percent of which 12 13 would be retired for air quality. Again, it's 14 because we haven't had Part 75 monitoring applied 15 to that unit for any period of time to verify 16 that unit's mass NOx emissions during the control 17 season. MS. HIRNER: Now, I'd like to turn your 18

19 attention to proposed 217.835 which would allow a 20 source to demonstrate that like units should not 21 be subject to the cap by ensuring that production 22 shifting would not occur.

23 Can you elaborate on how that 24 demonstration would be made?

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1 MS. KROACK: Frankly, no. I mean, maybe 2 Mr. Romaine can, but let me just make this 3 statement. We included this language because we 4 realized that in drafting a rule, we could not 5 envision every scenario that might occur in the 6 future, and we didn't want to have a blanket 7 prohibition that didn't allow us to examine 8 unique factors. So I can't come up with an 9 example, but Mr. Romaine feels he has an answer. 10 MR. ROMAINE: I think that the concept 11 would still apply, but we'd be talking about a 12 more refined examination of what is, in fact, a 13 like unit.

14 We might examine a facility that has 15 a number of boilers, as Ms. Kroack has given in 16 her example. We might simply start from our perspective and say they are all like boilers. 17 However, the source would come in and point out 18 19 to us, in fact, that there are two boiler systems, maybe a high-pressure boiler system that 20 is limited in its function and certain types of 21 activities as well as a low-pressure heating 22 boiler system, and they could point out to us 23 that because the reduction only involves the 24

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high-pressure system, it's sufficient to
 establish this cap on the high-pressure system so
 that a more refined examination of what are the
 likelihoods should be limited to focusing on the
 high-pressure boilers.
 Again, as Ms. Kroack has said, this

7 does provide room for further evaluation on a 8 case-by-case basis of the circumstances of a 9 particular project to see how broad a cap needs 10 to be to assure that we are getting real 11 reductions that were recognized through separate 12 ends.

13 MS. HIRNER: And just to, again, help me 14 think through this about the cap on the like 15 emissions, I'm going to give a very simple example. If we assume that a source adds a whole 16 new process, a whole new process plant to build 17 18 widgets, and that whole new process plant is a carbon copy of the existing plant, but it's at 19 some point in the future and its growth -- it's 20 related to growth and demand at that plant, that 21 22 new process plant requires a new boiler, the same 23 type of boiler as the old plant had, would this new boiler be exempt from the cap because it was 24

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new production or would it be bound by that cap?
 MS. KROACK: Unless the source made some
 unique demonstration, it would be bound by the
 cap, and the reason is is while there may be a
 separate plant, production shifting from that

6 process to the other process could still occur, 7 and if you made 100 widgets over here and you 8 designed this one that you could make up to 200, 9 you moved half of your production from here to 10 half of it here, and it would be still be facing 11 the same situation.

12 So growth in and of itself will not 13 remove a unit from the cap. There would have to 14 be a more refined demonstration that could occur, 15 but I don't know under what circumstances it 16 would necessarily occur.

MS. HIRNER: Now, I have some questions 17 about some different points. In your testimony 18 on page 19 in regards to proposed 217.825 that 19 requires 80 percent of the verifiable, 20 quantifiable, and federally enforceable emissions 21 reductions will be allocated in a shut-down unit 22 while 20 percent will be retired in cases of both 23 reductions and shutdowns, can you please explain 24

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your rationale behind the 80/20?
 MS. KROACK: The 80/20, again, is because
 we are making a shift from the non-trading
 portion of the state budget to the trading

5 portion, and under the Federal Trading Program, 6 because the trades are made on a regional basis 7 and not just within the state of Illinois, it is 8 not a program that the Illinois EPA administers. 9 In fact, USEPA administers all critical elements 10 of that program.

11 We felt to add an element of 12 approvability to basically encourage USEPA to 13 approve this program and the lack of Part 75 monitoring we had to have some reduction in what 14 15 emissions would be usable and credible under the 16 trading program because we weren't necessarily measuring mass NOx emissions pursuant to Part 75. 17 18 So, therefore, this was an element that we felt was appropriate and necessary to 19 20 help us in pushing this program with USEPA and hopefully as a SIP revision. 21

MS. HIRNER: Even though as we reviewed the proposal and we have the opt-in provisions for U and W which don't have an 80/20

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requirement, what is the reason behind treating
 these two types differently, the opt-ins in X and
 the opt-ins in U and W when USEPA hasn't required

4 that 80/20?

5	MR. ROMAINE: As Laurel has explained,
6	it's important to remember that acid rain
7	monitoring under Part 75, by the way, can be
8	required before the reduction and after the
9	reduction. For Subpart X, we're not requiring
10	Part 75 monitoring in either point. Under
11	Subpart U, Part 75 monitoring is required before
12	the fact to verify the amount of available
13	emissions.
14	So under Subpart X, there's no
15	subpart Part 75 monitoring to verify or
16	quantify the amount of reduction that's being
17	converted into allowances.
18	MS. HIRNER: If we're looking at this, and
19	as I understand, you said that X and W
20	anticipated there would be no shutdowns?
21	MS. KROACK: U and W, correct.
22	MS. HIRNER: U and W, but that X is a
23	shutdown. So if it could be that there will
24	be a number of shutdowns.

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So thinking about that, does the
 Agency believe that if you were to allocate 100

percent of the verifiable, quantifiable, and 3 federally enforceable reductions from the Subpart 4 5 X units rather than 80 percent, do you see that as having the potential to be in conflict with 6 7 the federal program? 8 MS. KROACK: Subpart X, as it stands, is 9 not -- is in conflict with the trading program. 10 It's not provided for by the trading program. 11 It's something different. It's something unique. It's something that we are going to have 12 to sell to USEPA and obtain their acceptance of 13 to be able to use it effectively. 14 So we were trying to build in 15 elements to sort of make up for the lack of Part 16 75 monitoring, which we understood that sources 17 who were shutting down units did not want to have 18 to do because of the cost of installing it for a 19 year and then taking it off, and they felt that 20 21 that was an unreasonable expenditure. They also didn't want to use it for 22 units that were making reductions into the future 23 through control technology or limits on rates. 24

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1 We accepted that comment, but we felt that since

2 we weren't going to require Part 75 monitoring, 3 we had to do something to sort of equalize those 4 NOx emissions so that the actual reductions that 5 we were presenting to USEPA they would treat as a 6 ton of the NOx allowance, which is one ton of NOx 7 under the trading program. We felt the 80/20 is 8 necessary for that element of the program.

9 Whether USEPA will accept it or not 10 remains to be seen, but we added it, we felt, as 11 an element to help us in getting this proposal 12 approved by them.

13 MS. HIRNER: This is my last question. In your testimony on page 14 14 regarding proposed rule 217.668, the New Source 15 Set-Aside for Subpart U, you had said that this 16 was intended to assure that approval of 17 allowances would be available for potential new 18 sources. 19 20 Is it the Agency's belief then that

these allowances may be difficult to come by and that's why the pool is needed or if the allowances will not be difficult to come by, then what is the pool needed for?

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MS. KROACK: We do not believe that once 1 the program is up and running -- the federal 2 3 program is up and running allowances will be difficult to obtain. However, we felt that as a 4 5 matter of economic growth in this state, we had 6 to reserve a small pool, it's 146 allowances, in 7 the event that for one reason or another 8 allowances were difficult to obtain in any given 9 year under any given situation, and this was just a decision because we have a New Source Set-Aside 10 provided for the Subpart W budget where we know 11 12 we have growth. Subpart U, we're not sure that we'll have growth, but we felt it was a 13 safeguard. 14 We do provide if these allowances are 15 not utilized that we will, in fact, reallocate 16 them back to the units listed on Appendix E and 17 the portions from which they were taken. 18 19 MS. HIRNER: Those are my questions, and

20 I'd like to thank you for giving me the 21 opportunity to be here today and for having these 22 proceedings.

23 MS. McFAWN: You're welcome, and your 24 questions were very interesting and helpful to

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1 the Board.

2 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you, Ms. Hirner. 3 4 Do we have any other questions for 5 the Agency witnesses? 6 MR. GRIFFITHS: Joe Griffiths and I'm representing the University of Illinois, 7 8 Champaign-Urbana campus primarily, and, again, thank you for the opportunity to come today and 9 10 ask you a couple of questions. 11 Laurel, primarily, I justed wanted to clear up on the question on the emission cap in 12 13 Subpart X. Can it be assumed that that would be 14 based on allowable emissions? 15 MS. KROACK: No. It's based on baseline 16 17 emissions, and that's as you report it in your 18 annual emission report. MR. GRIFFITHS: So all the units back in 19 1995 would have to be -- based on the cap would 20 be based on those emissions? 21 22 MS. KROACK: It's based on what you report 23 as your actual emissions, correct, not allowables. 24

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1 MR. GRIFFITHS: The other point is, and this is more just for the record, the University 2 3 of Illinois had not been party to a lot of the initial actions regarding the rule, and --4 5 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: I'm sorry. 6 Will you hold on while we swear you in if you're 7 going to be presenting testimony? Would you allow the court reporter to 8 9 swear you in first? 10 MS. McFAWN: It sounded as if you were about to testify, which is excellent, but you're 11 going to tell the conditions at the U of I; is 12 that correct? 13 MR. GRIFFITHS: I just wanted to make a 14 15 point. MS. McFAWN: Let's have you sworn in just 16 17 in case we need to. (Witness sworn.) 18 MR. GRIFFITHS: Just a point for the 19 record is that in the beginning a lot of the 20 21 development of the rule on this on the national 22 level and the development of Appendix E, a list of sources that were affected, was done in the 23 case of University of Illinois without their 24

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1 knowledge.

The source that's affected at the Champaign-Urbana campus is approximately 260 million btu. They have plans in the future to derate the unit and bring it below 250 and their hope had been at one point to try to excuse the unit out of the program.

8 In discussions with IEPA, and I must 9 say, you know, they've been very cooperative, it 10 is the position of the state that USEPA will not 11 allow sources out of the -- what was established, 12 and my point is that it's going to add an additional burden of cost to the university to 13 set up the Part 75 monitoring in the future for a 14 unit that's obviously going to be cleaner because 15 16 of the cost they're going to spend to improve the efficiency of that boiler. 17

18 So the point being that unfortunately 19 at the beginning of a lot of negotiations, some 20 of the sources that are affected here today 21 weren't necessarily party to the point where they 22 could make some initial effort to get out of the 23 program.

24 MS. KROACK: I'd like to respond to that.

1 Mr. Griffiths is right, I believe. I wasn't 2 involved in the early negotiations either. This 3 process has been going on for several years and it predated my involvement, but as far as the 4 5 limit on the size of the boiler, that's actually set by the NOx SIP Call. We were not given any 6 7 discretion in that regard. 8 However, there are low-emitter provisions that if you can establish that you 9 have less than 25 tons per season by other 10 monitoring or the application of the default 11 rate, then you can get out of the program. So 12 that's available to you if it meets your needs 13 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Do you have 14 anything further, Mr. Griffiths? 15 MR. GRIFFITHS: The university is aware of 16 that option. However, had they been involved 17 earlier, they probably would have put in for 18 19 derating of 245 and been allowed their existing emission rate of approximately 200 to 300 per 20 21 season. HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you. 22 23 You'll also have an additional opportunity to

testify at the second hearing, if you choose, in

24

1 greater depth. 2 Are there any other questions? 3 Mr. Rieser. 4 MR. RIESER: Yes. I just have a very few. The first one has to do with the first 5 definition in Section 211.4067, NOx trading 6 7 program, which looks suspiciously like a suggestion I think I made in the last Subpart W 8 rulemaking, although I do have a question about 9 the language, and this may be part of the speed 10 with which this was put together. 11 It says that the -- for purposes of 12 35 Illinois 0217, Subparts U and W, the NOx 13 trading program, shall meet, m-e-e-t, the 14 requirements of 35 Illinois Administrative Code 15 217, et cetera, and I'm wondering if that should 16 be mean, m-e-a-n? 17 MS. KROACK: It should be meet. 18 19 MR. RIESER: How is that? MS. KROACK: Well, wait a minute. Wait a 20 minute. No. Mean is the term used. It may not 21 be the most artful term, but basically we're 22 saying when we define NOx trading program, we're 23

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1 Administrative Code 217 Subparts U and W and the 2 provisions of the federal trading program that we 3 incorporated by reference in Subparts U and W. MR. RIESER: So would the word be mean, 4 5 and when you use the term, it means those 6 things --MS. KROACK: My -- okay. The difference 7 is the Board's first notice, what we have. Ours 8 says mean. So that's why I was confused. It 9 10 should say mean. The first notice says meet, and our proposal says mean. So I'm sure that's just 11 12 one of those things that --MS. McFAWN: Wait a minute. I just want 13 to make sure I understand the question, and I 14 notice that it did parallel what was prompted in 15 Subpart W, and I wondered which came first. 16 17 Are you saying that the correct language is mean as in m-e-a-n? 18 MS. KROACK: Correct. 19 MS. McFAWN: Okay. Good. Thank you. 20 MR. RIESER: And just a couple of brief 21 follow-ups on Ms. Hirner's questions. 22

24 discussions with USEPA with regard to Subpart X?

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1 MS. KROACK: Yes, we have. 2 MR. RIESER: And what has -- has the USEPA expressed a position with regard to Subpart X? 3 MS. KROACK: We've had discussions with 4 5 Region 5 staff where we presented it to them briefly and described how it was going to work 6 and encouraged them to look at it in a positive 7 8 light and attempted to present it as positively 9 as possible. We got what I would say was positive 10 reaction to it from Region 5 staff. We intend to 11 12 set up another meeting with Region 5 staff to, again, go through it and answer any questions 13 they may have, but, obviously, we're not -- we 14 can't control whether USEPA accepts this in the 15 16 SIP revision or not. 17 MR. RIESER: Was the proposal that was presented the one that's here before the Board? 18 MS. KROACK: The one that's here before 19 the Board. 20 MR. RIESER: Okay. So they had never 21

22 reviewed a proposal that, for example, didn't

23 have the 80/20 split that Ms. Hirner asked

24 about?

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1	MS. KROACK: No.
2	MR. RIESER: Okay. And that 80/20 split,
3	I think to characterize the testimony, was
4	intended to capture the uncertainty, if you will,
5	of the fact that the units that you were looking
6	at had not had the rigorous type of monitoring
7	that other units would require, other units that
8	are in the trading program?
9	MS. KROACK: Major reason for it, yes.
10	MR. RIESER: There isn't, of course, any
11	objective connection between those two elements?
12	I mean, there's nothing that says that the amount
13	of the uncertainty factor for the calculation
14	of NOx emissions for those units is 20 percent
15	less than the uncertainty as a result of Part 95
16	monitoring?
17	MS. KROACK: That's correct.
18	MR. RIESER: So that's just a figure that
19	the Agency came up with sort of out of the air to
20	be 50/50? It could be 90/10.

21	MS. KROACK: I would more appropriately
22	call it a surrogate for what we felt the
23	uncertainty was. Obviously, we can't quantify
24	it. It would be different from emission unit to

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1	emission unit, but it captures a level of
2	uncertainty that we felt was appropriate and
3	would make the program more attractive.
4	MR. RIESER: If you had information with
5	regard to the if you had detailed information
6	with regard to the operation of those units
7	during that 1995 time frame, you could use that
8	information to develop a pretty accurate picture
9	of the NOx emissions even though it doesn't have
10	NOx monitoring pursuant to Part 95?
11	MR. MOORE: I don't think even if one had
12	detailed operational characteristics of an
13	emission unit, such as a boiler, because the
14	unique configuration of an individual boiler has
15	a tremendous tremendously varying impact on
16	the amount of NOx emissions that a boiler will
17	generate.
18	So what I'm really saying is that the

19 base year estimates are probably uncertain for

20 individual units, but they're pretty accurate, we
21 believe, for the overall constellation of
22 sources -- of units included in the baseline
23 year.
24 MR. RIESER: What are some examples of

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units that would be subject to Subpart X? 1 2 MS. KROACK: Basically, they would be small boilers, combustion turbines, combined 3 cycle systems, cement kilns that aren't already 4 5 subject to U, W, or T. 6 MR. RIESER: Does the Agency have any estimate as to how many units we're talking 7 about, the universe of units that would be 8 9 subject to Subpart X? MS. KROACK: Well, they're really not 10 subject to it, but who could take advantage of 11 Subpart X. I don't believe we've done any sort 12 13 of listing because it's a voluntary program. I 14 don't believe we did that sort of technical analysis. 15 16 MR. RIESER: Wouldn't these have been 17 sources that -- again, since we're talking about a 1995 base year, you would have had some 18

19 calculation in order to evaluate their

20 contributions to the emissions overall for that

21 baseline year?

22 MS. KROACK: The presumption is that the 23 unit would have been included in the 1995 24 statewide inventory and there would be some

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1 presumption of its emissions. MR. RIESER: And is that presumption 2 3 quantifiable? MS. KROACK: Dick. 4 MR. FORBES: Yeah. Yes, it is. It's 5 contained in the overall statewide budget. The 6 estimates of those emissions are included in 7 USEPA's, you know, statewide budget for the 8 state, but, again, those particular units were 9 not the focus of the NOx SIP Call, and as you 10 stated, these sources are ones that would not 11 12 have been subject to the more rigorous 13 monitoring. Since that time frame has passed, 14 it's not possible to go back in time and 15 remonitor those for those operational scenarios 16 that existed back in that time frame. So it's 17

18 kind of an impossible situation to be able to do 19 an analysis to verify what the emissions would 20 have been under Part 75 monitoring versus 21 whatever existing estimates have been used to 22 quantify those emissions. 23 MR. RIESER: But for that baseline year,

24 the IEPA developed a number that represented the

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emissions from all these -- this universe of 1 units that we're talking about; is that correct? 2 MR. FORBES: Correct. 3 MR. RIESER: Do you remember how that was 4 5 done? 6 MR. MAHAJAN: For the most part, the 7 emissions were calculated based on that unit for the factors. That's just an average factor that 8 varies from unit to unit. 9 MR. RIESER: But to do that, you would 10 11 have had to have had identification of each of the units that were included in those factors 12 that added all of those up to come up with the 13 number -- come up with the number that you used 14 15 for the baseline emissions? MR. FORBES: Yes. 16

MR. MAHAJAN: Like he said, those emissions are in the budget calculations. It's under the non-EGU portion of the budget. We have those numbers. So I don't know exactly how much, but we can find out. MR. MOORE: I think what we're saying is that we have much more confidence in the accuracy

24 of the total emissions from all of the small

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boilers, for example, than we do for the 1 2 emission, the precise magnitude of emissions from an individual boiler. 3 MR. RIESER: Thanks very much. 4 5 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you, Mr. Rieser. 6 Are there any other questions for the 7 Agency witnesses? Sir. 8 MR. HANSON: I have one question. My name 9 10 is Scott Hanson. I work for Cinergy, and I appreciate the Board and the Agency hearing my 11 questions today. 12 My question relates to Section -- I 13 believe it relates to Section 217.6629, 14 methodology for obtaining NOx allocations. In 15

16 Part B, it states that the owner/operator of budget units subject to this subpart may 17 permanently transfer all or part of the 18 19 allocations and allowances to another budget unit in Subpart U or to a budget unit subject to 20 21 Subpart W, and my question is how a budget unit 22 that is listed in Subpart -- in Appendix E would 23 be affected if sometime in the future that 24 facility chose to become an EGU subject to

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Subpart W instead of non-EGUs subject to Subpart
 U?

MS. KROACK: I want to first, before you answer that question, point out that there is a typo in 217.662(b). It says column four. It should say column five. Four is the total amount and five is the amount less the New Source Set-Aside. Units can't transfer their portion of the New Source Set-Aside.

10 Getting back to your question, the 11 theory was if you had a unit that was listed in 12 Appendix E, any new unit at your source would be 13 subject to Subpart U and would not receive an 14 allocation. You would have to find an 15 allocation.

The reason for that is simple. We 16 have been updating allocation methodology in W 17 where we have -- for some years existing units 18 get a portion of their allowances fixed and then 19 20 the rest they get it at a pro-rata basis, and 21 eventually it's all updating versus Subpart U 22 which is a permanent allowance. 23 The concern for the electrical generating units was that somebody -- a company 24

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who has process boilers who gets a permanent 1 allocation under Subpart U and then shuts them 2 down builds a cogeneration facility that meets 3 Subpart W because they serve a generator greater 4 than 25 megawatts would then go into the Subpart 5 W pool and take allowances from there as well, 6 7 double-dipping. This is designed to prevent 8 that.

9 So if you have a new unit and you 10 were listed in Appendix E, you will have to find 11 an allocation either on the market or a permanent 12 transfer from a U unit or hopefully pursuant to 13 Subpart X, and that's how the rule is structured 14 at this point in time.

MR. HANSON: But if you are an existing 15 unit -- if one of the existing units in 16 17 Appendix E chooses to sell electricity to the grid and would be classified then as an EGU, 18 19 would they still be entitled to the allowances 20 that are listed? 21 MS. KROACK: Yes. They're still subject 22 to Subpart U. They still get their allowances. They get them into the future. 23 MR. HANSON: Okay. Very good. Thank you 24

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1 very much. 2 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you, Mr. Hanson. 3 Other questions for the Agency 4 witnesses? Let's turn to the Board then to look 5 for questions. 6 7 MS. McFAWN: Well, I have some questions. I was looking at the definition of source that's 8 proposed at Part 211. Forgive me if I didn't 9 find the explanation in your prepared testimony, 10 11 but my first question is rather elementary, and that is that this title is the same as the 12

13 definition already existing in Part 211. We now have two sections called source. 14 Is that a typo or is that 15 16 intentional? 17 MS. KROACK: It was intentional. We 18 really could have included at the end of the 19 definition of source the previous definition or 20 we could have added a definition. We chose to 21 add it. We didn't know what else to call it. We could have said Part 217 source, 22 but even that wouldn't have been descriptive 23 because it isn't all Part 217. It's just these 24

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particular subparts. So we added the definition 1 and we limited it in the first clause to Subparts 2 T, U, V, W, and X. 3 MS. McFAWN: Well, I'm certainly not an 4 authority on the administrative rules, but I 5 6 cannot imagine the joint committee accepting 7 this. So if you guys could put your heads together --8 MS. KROACK: And come up with a --9 MS. McFAWN: -- and come up with a 10 different title, it would be helpful to us, and I 11

12 wouldn't want to have to compose this, I'll admit. 13 MS. KROACK: Okay. We will come up with 14 something. It may be unique because of its 15 16 placement at 6135. They're done alphabetically. 17 MS. McFAWN: Oh, that's true. I see your 18 point. 19 MS. KROACK: We'll work on something. It 20 may be more of an artifice than it is descriptive. 21 22 MS. McFAWN: We will try and think of something as well. 23 The definitions are very different. 24

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So I do think it's important that we 1 distinguish. 2 This is, I believe, a definition 3 based on the federal definition of source; is 4 that correct? 5 6 MS. KROACK: This is based on the federal definition of source that we've included in 7 Section 39.5 of the Illinois Environmental 8 Protection Act. It's inclusive of support 9 operations, support facilities of that concept. 10

MS. McFAWN: Well, in the definition, there is no criteria about what constitutes a support facility.

14 Is there such criteria anywhere else 15 in the Act or the Board's regulations? 16 MS. KROACK: There isn't in the Board 17 regulations. The Act -- we refer to this 18 definition at 39.5. There is USEPA guidance on 19 what constitutes a support facility and common control, and this -- as I said, this is the 20 21 definition that we added to 39.5 to include those 22 concepts, and it is necessary because of the 23 decision that came out and challenged the definition of source and color communications. 24

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1 MS. McFAWN: So that amendment postdates color communications? 2 MS. KROACK: Yes. 3 4 MS. McFAWN: Also, I was wondering as it reads, it says that source may mean a stationary 5 6 source that belongs to a single major industrial grouping. 7 8 Is a stationary source a series of units? I mean, when I look at that, common sense 9

10 tells me that, of course, a source belongs to the same SIC code. Am I missing something here? 11 MR. ROMAINE: Yes. 12 13 MS. McFAWN: Do you mean only if there's multiple sources? 14 15 MR. ROMAINE: No. A source commonly is 16 understood as a plant for purposes of Title 5, 17 for purposes of new source review, and for 18 purposes of this program. So it refers to the collection of individual emitting units on a 19 particular property, continued adjacent 20 properties, a campus. 21 22 As the term has developed over the years, the Clean Air Act, I guess USEPA has made 23 it clear that you can have sources within 24

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sources. So they can be a source that has 1 emission units. It could be next to another 2 source that has emission units. It can be 3 considered overall as a larger source or a group 4 of stationary sources. So it's a layered 5 definition, and I certainly agree that it is 6 7 confusing the way they've talked about a source 8 meaning a source or a group of sources, but

9 that's just the way the federal terminology has 10 evolved. MS. McFAWN: I mean, I don't suppose we 11 12 can try to clarify it; that we're probably better off using this definition as is? Would that be 13 14 the Agency's opinion? 15 MR. ROMAINE: We're definitely much better 16 off not creating another entirely different 17 definition of source. MS. McFAWN: Thank you. 18 19 I have kind of a broad question. It actually may have been answered in Subpart W, 20 21 but, if you could, enlighten me. I was reviewing Section 217.654, 22 23 applicability under Subpart U, and subparagraph 24 (c) is about low-emitter status, and it is

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actually a three-page-long subparagraph.
 Is there any reason why this was not
 segregated out as a separate section of Subpart
 U? If that -- let me just go on. I see Ms. Kroack
 shaking her head, but if we did extract this, the
 rule would work a lot - MS. KROACK: More cleanly.

8 MS. McFAWN: -- more cleanly. So could we extract it? 9 MS. KROACK: We could as long as we had a 10 section to put it in that was open. Frankly, 11 12 what happened with these rules is we followed 13 sort of the federal setup and model that are 14 outlined and in some places we incorporated by 15 reference. In some places, we put the language in whole scale. When we put it in whole scale, 16 we did it because either we needed it to be 17 descriptive or we were making a minor change like 18 we did in low emitters because we allowed them to 19 20 opt-out if they used monitoring to opt-out in addition to the default rate. So that was 21 22 something different from the SIP Call. 23 This is how USEPA set it up in their rule. This was how the rule started in the 24

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development long before I got to it, and then by
the time I got to it, well, the decision was just
to leave it look the same way that USEPA set it
up as much as possible and, frankly, these set of
rules were rules that we did not use, what we
would call, Illinois EPA drafting style. We let

7 the federal drafting style take this through, and
8 I agree probably it would be cleaner somewhere
9 else.
10 MS. McFAWN: But you don't think it's

11 doable?

MS. KROACK: Well, as you know, JCAR says that we have to have the section opened at first notice to modify it. We can modify it, but it has to be actually opened, and unless we have someplace else to put it, maybe one of the reserve sections, perhaps.

18 We could refer to low emitters in 654
19 and put the provisions in 672 or 673, which we
20 reserved as opened.

21 MS. McFAWN: Well, that might be fortunate 22 that those were reserved because JCAR usually 23 does not allow us to reserve things. So I'm sure 24 they'll want us to delete those at second

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1	notice. So maybe we can use it instead. Thank
2	you for the prompt.
3	Could the Agency consider doing
4	that? We will at our end, but it's always nicer
5	if the proponent does it because then we

understand at this point in time you're more 6 7 conversant with how this works and doesn't work, and we wouldn't want to inadvertently mess it up. 8 MS. KROACK: I will look at it and have 9 something to both you and Bobb -- Mr. Beauchamp. 10 11 MS. McFAWN: Okay. Yes. Maybe at the 12 next hearing. 13 MS. KROACK: At the next -- before the 14 next hearing. MS. McFAWN: Oh, excellent. Thank you. 15 16 I have kind of a broad question. The budget -- and you've been talking about this, the 17 trading budget. There is one -- as I understand 18 it, there's one trading budget that was defined 19 20 by USEPA, is that correct, for allowances? MS. KROACK: There was one budget defined 21 for the state of Illinois composed of so many 22 allowances, yes, and for purposes of Subparts U 23 and W, we have segregated them. 24

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MS. McFAWN: The Agency has or did USEPA?
 MS. KROACK: The Agency has. USEPA will
 at the beginning of each control period or
 actually every three years put in an Agency

5 account those allowances and allow us to divvy them up according to our rules or whatever 6 discretion we've given ourselves, and that's --7 8 but for the purposes of the rules, we've really 9 divided them to 30,701 under Subpart W and the 10 4,882 under Subpart U. 11 MS. McFAWN: Okay. Thank you. 12 And your methodology for making that 13 division is not actually reflected in these rules; is that correct? 14 MS. KROACK: It's reflected in W that the 15 16 initial Subpart W trading pool is 30,701 17 allowances subject to adjustment, and the adjustments could be for low emitters or for 18 opt-ins or there's ongoing litigation over the 19 20 size of the budgets, and if USEPA were to either increase or decrease that, then that budget for  ${\tt W}$ 21 would thereby be increased or decreased. 22 So it allows for that, and it allows 23 for division of that if those things happen. U 24

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is similar except that it's a smaller pool. It's
 4,882. The allocation methodology is different,
 but it does provide for adjustment to the extent

that there are opt-ins to the extent that there 4 are low emitters to the extent that USEPA were to 5 adjust that portion of the budget, which isn't 6 7 expected because I don't believe that those units 8 are included in the Appalachian Power 9 litigation. I think that was strictly limited to 10 the electrical generating units, but I could be 11 wrong. 12 MS. McFAWN: But just so I'm clear on this, I understand how the division of the 13 budgets, parts of it, can be changed in the 14 future, but as far as saying W gets 30,000, U 15 16 gets 4,000, was that an Agency decision? MS. KROACK: We looked at how many, what 17 18 we would call, non-EGUs were within the state and we proportioned the budget based on that data, 19 how many EGUs, how many non-EGUs, applied the 20 reductions from the base case, and Dick could go 21 through this. Mr. Forbes could go through this 22 much more carefully, and that's how we came up 23 with the division of those allowances. 24

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Mr. Forbes, do you want to explain
 that a little bit further?

MR. FORBES: I think you've done a pretty 3 good job of explaining it. The EPA is looking at 4 it as one -- as a trading program, and it's going 5 to issue allowances for those units that it has 6 7 defined to be subject to the trading program 8 requirements under the NOx SIP Call. 9 We have kind of looked in our rules 10 at that subdivision, and so we've defined it from 11 the overall budget that exists that EPA has identified in the NOx SIP Call. 12 MS. McFAWN: Thank you. 13 If we could just revisit, again, the 14 15 question of defining EGU. When you spoke about it earlier this morning, you were saying, well --16 17 what I have heard or what I would paraphrase you having said is that it would be like defining a 18 19 negative. So I think your focus was on a 20 definition of a non-EGU. What I'm curious is why 21 we don't have a definition of EGU either in W or 22 in Part 211 because isn't an EGU for the purpose 23 of W and U the same, Subpart W and Subpart U? 24

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MS. KROACK: No. We have units that are

2 combined cycle systems at what we would call non-EGU sources. They both make processed 3 steam. They both serve a generator greater than 4 5 25 megawatts, some of which is then sold to the 6 grid, okay, whatever excess capacity they have, 7 but the primary purpose of that source is not to 8 generate power for the public consumption. It's 9 to generate processed steam and as a matter of 10 efficiency, there is some additional electrical capacity that's generated. 11 12 MS. McFAWN: This would be what ADM described at Subpart W? 13 MS. KROACK: This would be ADM, correct, 14 for example. They have a cogen system. 15 16 But there are some plants we know of 17 that will be constructing large, very large, combined cycle systems where they will use a 18 portion of the processed steam, but the majority 19 20 of those units will actually be operating to create electricity that's sold on the grid, this 21 22 area of deregulation, but those units wouldn't exist if they didn't have a processed steam 23 24 purpose, okay, but they wanted to be included

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under the Subpart U budget. They wanted a
 permanent fixed allocation.

They agreed not to participate in the 3 4 Subpart W pool of allowances. The traditional EGUs had no objection to that as long as they 5 6 didn't get allowances from both sides, and 7 basically the Agency acquiesced because it's 8 really just a matter of divvying up those 9 allowances in a way that they felt made sense for 10 their company. MS. McFAWN: Thank you. That helped. 11 12 I still am concerned that when you 13 use the term EGU, non-EGUs, budget units, all these terms, and they're not defined anywhere. 14 15 MS. KROACK: I think we defined budget 16 unit in both Subparts W and U in the text of some of the sections as opposed to 211, again, because 17 we knew we'd have two definitions of budget unit, 18 one for W and one for U. 19 So we kept those definitions in total 20 21 to those sections, and we -- you know, we don't define electrical generating unit. We could say 22 23 an electrical generation is any unit subject to 24 Subpart W or Subpart V. We didn't say that.

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I mean, at the time when we were 1 proposing definitions, again, we knew what shape 2 U was going to have generally, but we didn't know 3 the specifics, and it was one of those issues 4 5 where we're drafting under real deadlines, real 6 pressures, and it's an interactive process, and 7 there are going to be a number of cleanups, we've 8 already identified, that are going to have to be done to make all of these mesh completely. 9 10 MS. McFAWN: All right. I am sympathetic. I raise these points to keep you 11 12 thinking about simplifying what I understand is a very complex concept to describe in words and in 13 14 rules, I should say. 15 Well, I have other questions that go to the finer points of the rule and the language 16 I won't belabor those. I, instead, will 17 used. hold them off until the next hearing and see if 18 anything comes to mind at those or in your errata 19 sheet, and I would -- I will pause now and see if 20 anyone else has any questions. 21 22 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Are there any 23 other questions for the Agency witnesses?

24 Mr. Rieser.

MR. RIESER: I have one more, if that's 1 2 all right. 3 Following up on Board Member McFawn's 4 questions regarding 211.6135, the definition of 5 source, what's the Agency's understanding of what 6 contiguous means? 7 MS. KROACK: Contiguous means adjacent or lying near. It does not necessarily have to 8 touch. How far apart it has to be is obviously a 9 case-by-case decision, but it does not 10 11 necessarily -- contiguous does not mean it has to touch. It doesn't mean that it's merely 12 separated by a roadway. It can mean -- adjacent 13 would be touching. Contiguous would mean lying 14 15 near. MR. RIESER: What factors are used in 16 17 those case-by-case decisions? MS. KROACK: Chris. 18 19 MR. ROMAINE: Case-by-case factors. That's something that is much easier to address 20 21 with a specific situation than to address in generalities, and, obviously, the Board has gone 22 through the decision for telecommunications, 23 which is one of the Seminole cases in Illinois 24

on. We would have some other examples of
 circumstances where plants are considered that
 are adjacent.

4 One of the examples is Acme Steel 5 which has two parts of an integrated steel mill 6 that are located seven miles away or something, 7 but because they operate in an integrated fashion 8 shipping hot metal from one facility to the other 9 and having other relationships, they have been 10 considered a single source.

We have sources that are much closer 11 12 together, but because they don't have that functional relationship, they have been 13 considered separate sources. We have a 14 representative from the University of Illinois 15 present. Clearly, we have sort of a working 16 understanding that the University of Illinois is 17 18 a campus and notwithstanding particular streets, the overall entity in Champaign is, in fact, a 19 20 single source.

21 MR. RIESER: Following up on the question 22 about allowances, is it accurate that there are 23 other groups of allowances, other than just the U 24 and W allowances, allowances that have been

segregated out for U and W? 1 2 MS. KROACK: There are not. 3 MR. RIESER: You talked about trading and 4 non-trading allowances. 5 MS. KROACK: I talked about a trading --6 what I refer to as the trading budget and the non-trading budget. No allowances are issued 7 for, quote, the non-trading budget. It is 8 assigned a number of tons of NOx per season. 9 MR. RIESER: So there are allocations in 10 11 the non-trading budget? 12 MS. KROACK: There are no -- it's not -- I wouldn't determine it -- I would use the word 13 allocation and allowance to denote what happens 14 in the trading portion of the budget. The other 15 portion is what the SIP Call recognizes as 16 statewide emissions from all units emitting NOx 17 across the state, and they've recognized it and 18 19 identified it, but they don't make an allocation 20 for it nor do they give us any allowances for that that we divvy up. Those terms are strictly 21 limited to U and W, the trading portion. 22 MR. RIESER: Thank you. 23

24 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you,

1 Mr. Rieser. 2 MS. McFAWN: What you were just 3 describing, is that what comes into play in 4 Subpart X? 5 MS. KROACK: Yes. That's exactly what comes into play. We haven't received any 6 7 allocation for any reductions that come under Subpart X. We will have to receive an allocation 8 for USEPA to effectuate that process. 9 10 MS. McFAWN: And after you received it is 11 when you can then transfer it or assign it elsewhere? 12 MS. KROACK: Correct. 13 MS. McFAWN: And just so I can kind of 14 close the loop --15 16 MS. KROACK: Pardon? MS. McFAWN: Just so I can kind of close 17 18 the loop, does that deduct from any of the 19 allowances that the recipient has assigned under W or U? 20 MS. KROACK: That is a point of 21 negotiation that we're engaged in right now with 22 23 industry groups on X, and we haven't quite resolved that language or how that's going to 24

work yet, but essentially we can only allocate
 what we are given, and we hope to be given more
 based on Subpart X.

If we are not, then the question is 4 what happens to those X reductions? Are they 5 effectuated by a reduction from our whole pool or 6 7 does something else happen? That's an element that we're still negotiating with industry on 8 9 and, frankly, because of the Thanksgiving holiday 10 and how these were scheduled, we were not quite able to get that resolved before today, but we 11 will be addressing that before the second 12 hearing. 13

MS. McFAWN: Is your negotiation only with 14 industry on that or is it also with USEPA? 15 MS. KROACK: Well, the next step is with 16 17 USEPA. Obviously, our intent, I believe, is when 18 we meet with USEPA to present a unified front on 19 this issue and full support for Subpart X because actually we do believe it can work. You know, we 20 do believe it can work, and we hope to convince 21 22 them of that. So we're working very hard on 23 achieving that.

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1 the outcome of your negotiations. 2 MS. KROACK: So will I. MS. McFAWN: Perhaps, you can put it on 3 the record for us at the next hearing. 4 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Again, Mr. Rieser. 5 6 MR. RIESER: I think this is follow up on Ms. Kroack's last statement. I think there was a 7 discussion that was contained in the prefiled 8 9 testimony, on the last page of her prefiled testimony, and I believe it was page 21, and the 10 last sentence of what the testimony says is, 11 12 quote, since allowance allocations, except for the New Source Set-Aside in both Subparts U and W 13 14 are made three years in advance, if USEPA did not recognize the reductions, allocations by the 15 16 Agency for Subpart X reductions would be taken 17 from the state's unadjusted trading budget, in effect, coming from the amount reserved for the 18 NSSA, New Source Set-Aside, and opt-in units. 19 Could you explain that a little bit 20 21 and expand on that? 22 MS. KROACK: The details of how USEPA are

23 going to make -- the mechanics, actually, of the 24 trading program are not all worked out, but it's

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1	our understanding that USEPA will give the state
2	our pool of allowances to divide, which is 30,701
3	and 4,882, what is that, 35-something? Let's say
4	36,000 allowances for purposes of this
5	discussion. We are then allowed to direct how
6	those are to be allocated to the unit subject to
7	the rule, and we could have done it literally
8	anyway that we wanted to.
9	We had wide discretion in this
10	regard, but we do have to make them for the,
11	quote, existing units three years in advance. So
11 12	quote, existing units three years in advance. So we will be telling USEPA allocate for 2004, 2005,
12	we will be telling USEPA allocate for 2004, 2005,
12 13	we will be telling USEPA allocate for 2004, 2005, and 2006 X number of allowances for '04, '05,
12 13 14	we will be telling USEPA allocate for 2004, 2005, and 2006 X number of allowances for '04, '05, and '06 to this unit, to that unit, identifying
12 13 14 15	we will be telling USEPA allocate for 2004, 2005, and 2006 X number of allowances for '04, '05, and '06 to this unit, to that unit, identifying specific units reserving a portion for the New
12 13 14 15 16	we will be telling USEPA allocate for 2004, 2005, and 2006 X number of allowances for '04, '05, and '06 to this unit, to that unit, identifying specific units reserving a portion for the New Source Set-Aside because it's done annually as
12 13 14 15 16 17	we will be telling USEPA allocate for 2004, 2005, and 2006 X number of allowances for '04, '05, and '06 to this unit, to that unit, identifying specific units reserving a portion for the New Source Set-Aside because it's done annually as new sources roll into the program, and those will

21 was that, and we haven't quite resolved it, is

22	that	if	USEPA	fails	to	make	an	allocation of	
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23 allowances for Subpart X reduction, but we

24 authorize an allocation and there's something in

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1	our bank to give, it would come from allowances
2	that have already been under Subparts W and U, if
3	not promised, at least referred to as what we
4	were making available for that purpose, and we
5	could be caught, in essence, with nothing else to
6	give and having made a commitment under W and U,
7	whether enforceable or not, to generate
8	allowances for the New Source Set-Aside.
9	MR. RIESER: How does it follow that it
10	comes from U and W and not from the New Source
11	Set-Aside?
12	MS. KROACK: I'm sorry. I don't
13	understand, Mr. Rieser.
14	MR. RIESER: I'm trying to understand how
15	it follows that if you have to give allocations
16	it comes out of the U and W budgets and not the
17	New Source Set-Aside for U and W.
18	MS. KROACK: It would be the mechanics
19	of this aren't exactly worked out with USEPA.
20	They didn't address it in this fine of detail,

but if we direct USEPA to move an X number of allowances from our allocation, the trading budget allocation, to an X source or to whomever the X source gives it to, we don't believe, but

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we don't know this for this sure, that they're
 going to inquire from what pool those allowances
 should come from.

They don't really care. For them, a 4 5 ton of NOx is a ton of NOx, an allowance is an 6 allowance, and the way I would describe it is 7 USEPA is the company that issues the stock, but once the stock is in the trading, it is on the 8 NASDAQ, and it gets traded freely, but you only 9 get what the company gave you, and to the extent 10 11 that we've retained anything and we say, give X number of allowances or shares to such and such a 12 13 company, to the extent they've created them and they recognize them, they don't really care where 14 15 they're going to. They don't care whether they are being made for Subpart W, Subpart U, Subpart 16 X. They're not going to engage in that level of 17 18 inquiry.

19 MR. RIESER: But under the Subpart U

20 regulations, which were second notice by the Board under the Subpart W and under the U 21 22 regulations which are being discussed here, in certain -- in the appendices to those two 23 24 regulations, a certain number of shares of stock,

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if you will, or allocations have been very 1 2 specifically assigned to specific companies by regulation. By regulation, they've been assigned 3 to those companies. 4 5 A certain additional number, five percent for each rule, regulation, have been set 6 aside and left in the pool for the Agency to 7 8 assign to new sources. 9 I guess my question is, in the situation where the USEPA doesn't provide 10 additional allocations to match up with the 11 12 Subpart X generated allocations, if I could call 13 them that, why would that come from the designated -- from the allocations that have 14 already been designated under Appendix F and 15 Appendix E and not from the New Source 16 17 Set-Aside? MS. KROACK: What we have -- what I'm

19 concerned that we have, but I don't know that we 20 have, is a disconnect between what we've agreed 21 to do in rules versus the mechanics of the 22 trading program which we neither administer nor 23 direct. We merely authorize USEPA to make an 24 allocation. They don't engage in this level of

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1 inquiry.

2 MR. RIESER: But the mechanics of the 3 trading program wouldn't modify what the Board 4 assigns in its regulations other than as the 5 Board has laid out? In other words, the Appendix F and E allocations are established 6 7 except for that one condition that says essentially if the Appalachian Power is more or 8 9 less, then you adjust that pro-rata. Those are 10 assigned at least for the first three years. 11 So I'm still unclear as to how 12 anything dealing with X would change the assignment of those allocations that have already 13 been made or are about to be? 14 MS. KROACK: Again, I'm not sure that it 15 16 would. I'm not sure that it would. The problem 17 is you would have U, W, and X which could be

18 inconsistent or could be read consistently to 19 have X modify the allocations or the allowances 20 that we committed or agreed or whatever level of 21 commitment are made in those rules have said that 22 we were going to distribute. I don't know that 23 that's going to happen. I just believe that we 24 have a bit of a disconnect between U, W, and X on

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1 this point.

2	MR. RIESER: Is there specific language
3	under X that would cause this thing that you're
4	concerned about happening? Is there specific
5	language you're looking to that would tell
6	USEPA I'm sorry, that would tell the IEPA that
7	they had to assign allocations in a certain way
8	that is inconsistent with U and W?
9	MS. KROACK: The way the proposal is
10	currently drafted, we tried to avoid that
11	situation. However, those provisions are still
12	under discussion. I don't know what the final
13	language is going to look like. So I can't
14	answer that question with confidence.
15	MR. RIESER: Okay. Thank you.
16	HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you,

17 Mr. Rieser. Further questions for the Agency18 witnesses?

MS. LIU: I had a question. Good morning. To follow up on what Member McFawn and Mr. Rieser had asked earlier and kind of provide the bigger perspective, how many total number of NOx allowances or allotments were given to Illinois, including the trading and the

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non-trading portion? 1 2 MR. LAWLER: 35,583. 3 MR. ROMAINE: That's the number of allowances for the trading program 4 5 MR. LAWLER: For the trading program. MS. LIU: How about the non-trading? 6 MR. ROMAINE: That's the only allowances. 7 The other is simply the budget. Do you want to 8 9 know now the overall state budget of NOx? MS. LIU: Yes. 10 MS. KROACK: It's a big number. 11 MR. FORBES: The statewide budget is 12 270,560 tons per season. That's USEPA's 2007 13 14 budget for the state of Illinois. 15 MS. LIU: So the non-trading portion would 16 be that number minus the 30,701 minus the 4,882?

17 MR. ROMAINE: That's correct.

18 MR. FORBES: Yes.

MS. LIU: What types of sources would be included in the non-trading budget?

21 MR. FORBES: Well, the total statewide 22 budget includes emissions from all sectors, that 23 is, area sources, the mobile source on-road and 24 off-road emission sectors, as well as the point

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1	source sector, which includes EGUs and non-EGUs.
2	MS. LIU: Would some practical examples of
3	those be cars, airplanes, lawnmowers?
4	MR. FORBES: Area sources would be such
5	things as household painting, use of various
6	kinds of volatile organic materials by
7	households. For mobile sources, on-road
8	emissions would be cars, buses, trucks. Off-road
9	sources would be things like airplanes, trains,
10	and other equipment, construction equipment,
10 11	and other equipment, construction equipment, things that would not be driven on the highway.
11	things that would not be driven on the highway.

15 anticipate addressing those kinds of sources through the NOx SIP Call or is that what the 16 17 provision under Subpart X is trying to do? MR. FORBES: We're not anticipating doing 18 19 specific control measures for those other 20 categories. USEPA, when it did the NOx SIP Call, 21 it reviewed all of those emission categories and 22 focused on the stationary sources as being the 23 primary sources of NOx that it felt it needed to 24 control.

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Mobile sources are controlled under a 1 whole federal motor vehicle control program. 2 Generally, we talk about it in terms of VOC, but 3 NOx emissions are also part of that control 4 5 program, cleaner vehicles, cleaner emissions 6 through cars and buses and trucks. There's a lot 7 of -- just multiple numbers of federal 8 regulations that are on the books and are currently coming onto the books to control diesel 9 emissions and other things that will affect NOx. 10 So at this point in time, Illinois is 11 12 following the federal lead in looking at those categories that it identified as being the 13

14 primary sources that needed to be controlled for 15 this particular program.

16 MS. LIU: Thank you.

What procedures would a non-source 17 18 have to follow in order to purchase their 19 allowances? 20 MS. KROACK: There are -- a non-source 21 doesn't have to purchase allowances. If they're 22 not subject to the trading program, they're not required to hold allowances, but environmental 23 groups, for example, could open an account. 24

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They'd have to get an account representative. 1 2 They'd have to make certain certifications. They could buy allowances in the trading program and 3 retire them for the benefit of air quality if 4 they so elected and a private citizen could do it 5 6 as well. It's not envisioned that that's 7 probably going to happen, but it's certainly 8 appropriate in the program. 9 MS. McFAWN: Could they do that under the rules as drafted? 10

MS. KROACK: They wouldn't need to under
 our rules. Our rules don't require them to hold

13	an allowance. So their decision to purchase
14	allowances would not be subject to any
15	regulation, but they could certainly do it under
16	the federal trading program.
17	MR. ROMAINE: And that would be the point
18	is that the purchase and the transfer of
19	allowances is addressed by the federal trading
20	program, not by the individual states.
21	MS. McFAWN: And that's in Part 96?
22	MS. KROACK: Correct.
23	MR. ROMAINE: Yes.
24	MS. McFAWN: Thank you.

1	MS. LIU: That's all I have.
2	HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you, Ms. Liu.
3	Are there any further questions for
4	the Agency witnesses? Again, Mr. Rieser.
5	MR. RIESER: I'm sorry. I hate to keep
6	coming back to this, but going back to the
7	discussion that Ms. Kroack and I had about
8	Subpart X, is there a language in is there
9	language or a section in Subpart X as it's
10	currently drafted that talks about
11	how the mechanism by which the reductions that

occur, voluntary reductions that a Subpart X 12 source has, how they get translated into 13 14 allocations? MS. KROACK: Yeah. There are a couple of 15 16 provisions actually, and I'm trying to find my 17 cheat sheet on that. If I have to look through 18 it, I will. I just had this slip of paper. HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Would you like 19 20 a few moments to find it, Ms. Kroack? MS. KROACK: Yeah. If you give me one 21 minute, I'll be able to locate it. 22 23 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Let's go off the record while she looks briefly. 24

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(Brief pause.) 1 2 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: We can go back on the record then. Ms. Kroack. 3 4 MS. KROACK: I believe the last question 5 was where in Subpart X we attempt to address the issue of USEPA being necessary -- a precondition 6 for USEPA to give us allowances before we can 7 allocate them. 8 9 We address it in four separate sections. In 217.800, we say verifiable, 10

quantifiable, and federally enforceable emission 11 12 reductions, meaning the requirements of the subpart and for which allowances are allocated 13 will be transferred by the Agency from a 14 15 non-trading portion of the statewide budget as 16 established in the so-called NOx SIP Call site to 17 either the EGU or non-EGU portion of the NOx 18 trading budget as applicable. We say it there. 19 We say it in section 805 in the introduction. We don't say it in 805. I think 20 that's a misstatement. I'm sorry. We say it in 21 Section 815 in the introduction. Again, 22 quantifiable, verifiable, and enforceable NOx 23 emission reductions for which allowances are 24

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1	issued will be shifted from the non-trading
2	portion of the statewide NOx budget to the NOx
3	trading budget only for those NOx emission
4	reductions that meet one or more of the following
5	criteria. So we say it there as well.
6	We say it, again, in Section
7	217.840(c). If the Agency approves the proposal,
8	and that's referring to the NOx emission
9	reduction proposal, and such provisions of

10 Subsection (b) of the section, the Agency shall allocate any allowances issued by USEPA in 11 accordance with either Subpart W or Subpart U of 12 this part in the following. So we say it in 13 14 three places for which you are given allowances. 15 We will make these allocations, and those are the 16 provisions, Mr. Rieser, that address your point. 17 MR. RIESER: Okay. Thank you very much. 18 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you, Mr. Rieser. 19 20 I'm looking for any more questions 21 for the Agency witnesses. MS. McFAWN: I have a couple clean-up 22 questions, if you'll bear with me. 23 At Section 217.672, I believe it is, 24

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early reduction credits for budget -- yes. 1 2 That's 670. I'm sorry. The very last paragraph, 3 subparagraph (j), you talk about banked allowances. 4 5 MS. KROACK: Yes. MS. McFAWN: Now, it's very likely that I 6 didn't find it, but this is the first time I ran 7 8 into this term and wondered if we need a

9 definition or an explanation or maybe not?

10 You can defer that until a later
11 time, if you like.

MS. KROACK: We didn't define it because we were referring to the section of the Code of Federal Regulations that addresses this, and so we didn't define, quote, what a banked allowance was.

MS. McFAWN: All right. I suspected thatwas why.

19 Right under that in Section 217.674, 20 opt-in unit, you use the term stationary internal 21 combustion engine, and we've been told today that 22 that has been deferred due to judicial decision, 23 but do we need a definition of that? Is there 24 one?

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MS. KROACK: There may be one.
 MS. McFAWN: I didn't check.
 MS. KROACK: We will check on that and get
 back to you.
 MS. McFAWN: All right.
 MS. KROACK: But I can say that we didn't
 define it for purposes of the NOx SIP Call

because of the whole discussions that I see 8 mentioned and how to define it for purposes of 9 10 applicability. So that's the reason we didn't go into a more expansive definition. 11 12 MS. McFAWN: Okay. Under Subpart X, there 13 are provisions for the Agency to deny or 14 withdraw. 15 Under what conditions would you deny 16 or withdraw one of these alternatives? MS. KROACK: We had initially had language 17 in there that was a lot simpler, but industry 18 19 presented us with provisions if they wanted to withdraw orderly and subject to some requirements 20 because those allowances may, in fact, be relied 21 upon by a source for compliance with their 22 23 Subpart U or W obligations.

24 So while we'll let a source withdraw,

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we want to make sure that that source who has been relying on those reductions has some notice of it, has some -- knows that the withdrawal is going to take place so that they can account for those reductions, and that the permit was withdrawn and all the provisions affecting the

source to which they may have been transferred to 7 is also on the same page as the source that was 8 9 making the reductions. MS. McFAWN: Okay. So this was really to 10 11 anticipate the disagreement between the entity 12 making the reduction and the entity -- a 13 different entity receiving the benefits of that 14 reduction? 15 MS. KROACK: Correct. MS. McFAWN: And my last question is, I'm 16 most curious to see your errata sheet, and I 17 18 wondered if you knew if that would be provided shortly? 19 MS. KROACK: I would say before Friday. 20 MS. McFAWN: Oh, excellent, because I 21 22 found some typos and things that I think might be 23 in error. MS. KROACK: There are a number of them. 24

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MS. McFAWN: And then rather than belabor those here, I would like to cross-check it against your errata sheet, and then would you --I know that the purpose of our next hearing is to take questions and testimony from participants or 6 the affected entities.

7 Are you going to be available to 8 answer further questions from the Board, not the entire panel here, but some of you? 9 MS. KROACK: If that's necessary, I'll be 10 11 available and Mr. Lawler will be available. I'm 12 not sure how many members of the panel, but at 13 least the two of us. 14 MS. McFAWN: That would be nice if you were just to tie up some loose ends since we're 15 on such a tight time frame on this. 16 17 MS. KROACK: Sure. MS. McFAWN: That was all I had. 18 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you, 19 Member McFawn. Are there any other questions for 20 the Board -- I'm sorry, for the Agency today? 21 Seeing none, I guess we'll move to 22 conclude the proceedings. Please note that the 23 24 second hearing for this rulemaking is scheduled

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for Wednesday, December 20th, 2000, beginning at
 9:30 a.m. in room 2-025 in the James R. Thompson
 Center. The address is 100 West Randolph Street
 in Chicago.

5 The third hearing is scheduled for Wednesday, January 3rd, 2001, at 9:30 a.m. in 6 room 9-040 of the James R. Thompson Center. The 7 hearing officer order contains the prefiling 8 9 deadlines for both of those hearings. 10 Just note that for the second 11 hearing, prefiled testimony is required to be 12 filed with the Board at least ten days before the 13 hearing. That would make it the 10th, which is a Sunday. So prefiled testimony for the second 14 hearing will be required to be filed with the 15 16 Board on December 8th. If the Agency does not request a 17 third hearing, the Board will cancel the third 18 hearing. We have requested an expedited 19 20 transcript for today's hearing. That will be available on Monday. You can get a copy from the 21 court reporter or you may request a hard copy 22 23 from the Board. The Board charges 75 cents per 24 page.

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Additionally, the Board will post the
 transcript to our web site located at
 www.ipcb.state.il.us. We expect to have the

4 transcript posted to the web site next Tuesday or5 Wednesday of next week.

6 I'd like to take a moment to remind 7 the Agency that any issues which the Agency has 8 agreed to address at some of the parties shall 9 be -- or at the request of some of the parties 10 shall be answered at the beginning of the second 11 hearing on December 20th. I hope to see you all 12 again on that date in Chicago.

Are there any matters that need to be 13 14 addressed at this time? Seeing none, this matter is hereby adjourned. Thank you for your 15 attendance and participation at this hearing. 16 17 (Whereupon, these were all the proceedings held in the 18 above-entitled matter.) 19 20 21 22 23 24

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4	I, GEANNA M. IAQUINTA, CSR, do
5	hereby state that I am a court reporter doing
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7	and State of Illinois; that I reported by means
8	of machine shorthand the proceedings held in the
9	foregoing cause, and that the foregoing is a true
10	and correct transcript of my shorthand notes so
11	taken as aforesaid.
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14	GEANNA M. IAQUINTA, CSR Notary Public, Cook County, IL
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16	
17	SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
18	before me thisday of, A.D., 2000.
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