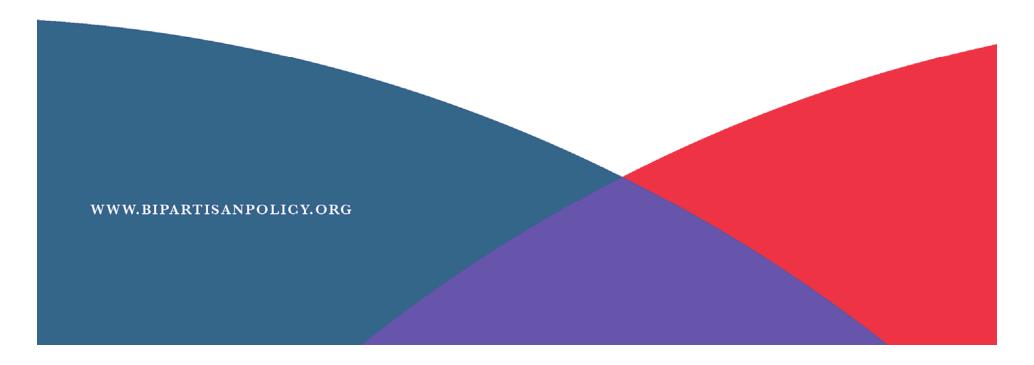


Clean Air Act Regulation of Power Plants: Greenhouse Gas Performance Standards

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Clean Air Act Regulation of GHGs

- Supreme Court decision Massachusetts v. EPA
 - Affirms EPA authority to regulate GHGs under CAA
- EPA Endangerment Finding: GHGs endanger public health and welfare
- First CAA regulation of GHGs: mobile source tailpipe standards
 - Triggered GHG pre-construction permitting requirement for stationary sources
- 3/2012 EPA proposed fuel-neutral CO₂ standard for new power plants
- 1/2014 EPA re-proposed CO₂ standards for new power plants
 - Separate standards for coal (requires partial CCS) and gas
- 6/2014: performance standards for modified and existing power plants

GHG: Greenhouse Gas CAA: Clean Air Act CO₂: Carbon Dioxide MWh: Megawatt-hour

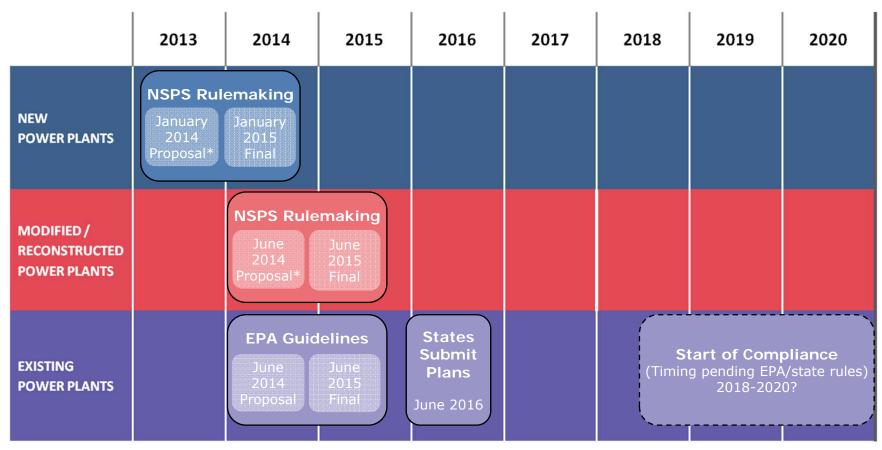
CCS: Carbon Capture and Storage



National Climate Action Plan

- Presidential Memorandum directs EPA to work expeditiously to complete GHG standards for new and existing power plants under Clean Air Act authority.
- Calls for EPA to work with states, industry, and stakeholders to develop carbon pollution standards that:
 - Build on state leadership
 - Provide flexibility
 - Take advantage of a wide range of energy sources
- Sets timetable for EPA rulemakings and state implementation plans





^{*}Proposal signed by EPA Administrator 9/2014 and published in Federal Register 1/2014. Effective upon promulgation 1/2014. NSPS: New Source Performance Standard

Source: Dates from Federal Register publication of 111(b) proposal, June 25, 2013 Presidential Memorandum; and projected from regulations under section 111 of the Clean Air Act.



Standard of performance: reflects the degree of emission limitation achievable through the application of the best system of emission reduction (taking into account cost, health & environmental impact, and energy requirements) which the Administrator determines has been adequately demonstrated.



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New

• New Source Standard

- EPA issues performance standards for new and modified sources
- For each category of sources that "causes, or contributes significantly to, air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare."

Existing units

• Existing Source Standard

- Once NSPS applies to new sources
- EPA rulemaking establishes procedure for states to submit plans to EPA on existing source performance standards
- States develop, implement, and enforce existing source standards
- If states fail to do so, EPA steps in

CAA: Clean Air Act §: section



Potential for CAA §111(d) to tap spectrum of GHG reduction options depends on design, legal interpretations, & state intentions

- GHG reduction opportunities, such as:
 - Efficiency upgrades (process & equipment) at existing electricity generating units
 - Fuel-switching/co-firing natural gas and biomass (depending on GHG treatment)
 - Carbon capture and storage; carbon capture, utilization and storage
 - Re-dispatch to shift generation to lower emitting generators (e.g., natural gas)
 - Renewable energy
 - Demand-side energy efficiency
 - Industrial generation: combined heat & power, waste heat to power
 - Transmission/distribution losses

CAA: Clean Air Act

§: section

GHG: Greenhouse gas



Existing Source Standards: "best system of emission reduction"

per unit emission standard (e.g., lbs CO₂/MWh or lbs CO₂/year)



averaging between affected units (achieve standard as a group of units)



RPS Renewables

Renewables

Nuclear

Averaging/
trading

efficiency

EERS

system-wide (including other fossil-fired EGUs,

CO₂: Carbon Dioxide MWh: Megawatt-hour

EGU: Electric Generating Units RPS: Renewable Portfolio Standards

EERS: Energy Efficiency Resource Standards



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Other Performance Standard Design Issues

- Stringency
- Timing
- Interaction with existing state programs
- State equivalency
- Regional coordination
- Early action/baseline year
- State design and implementation
- Level of detail in EPA Guidance



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