REGIONAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY
Serving Clark, Darke, Greene, Miami, Montgomery & Preble Counties
117 South Main Street, Dayton, Ohio 45422-1280
937-225-4435 — Fax: 937-225-3486
www.rapca.org

October 15, 2007

Mr. John M. Mooney, Chief
Criteria Pollutant Section
Air Programs Branch (AR-18)
U.S. EPA
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Dear Mr. Mooney:

The following are comments of the Regional Air Pollution Control Agency (RAPCA) of Dayton, Ohio on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Proposed Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Ohio; Oxides of Nitrogen Budget Trading Program, as published in the *Federal Register*/Volume 72, September 13, 2007. RAPCA is a six-county local air pollution control agency serving the citizens of the Southwest Ohio counties of Clark, Darke, Greene, Miami, Montgomery, and Preble.

These comments are offered in support of EPA's proposal to approve Ohio's request to permanently retire 240 oxides of nitrogen (NOx) allowances from the State's 2005 new source set aside, which would otherwise have been distributed to existing sources that are required to participate in the State of Ohio's NOx budget. The NOx allowance retirement is one component of several to compensate for the loss of emissions reductions which occurred when the Ohio legislature suspended the Ohio E-check program (Inspection/Maintenance program) in the Dayton-Cincinnati Area.

We have read with interest the comments of the "Environmental Committee of the Ohio Electric Utility Institute" and the arguments they present in opposition to this proposal. Of specific interest is the argument that the retirement of allowance would not guarantee that the 240 tons per year (TPY) emissions decrease would occur in the Dayton-Cincinnati Area, since the NOx reduction program (NOx SIP Call) is a cap-and-trade program. However, the cap-and-trade program is one that the utility industry has very successfully promoted and is the compliance program for the NOx SIP Call, the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), and the Clean Air Mercury Rule (CAMR). None of these programs specify where emission reductions are to take place, but conformance with specified budgets is sufficient for compliance demonstrations, even to the point of

meeting the requirement for Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) demonstrations in ozone nonattainment areas. Since this is the approved program, we feel USEPA's proposal is reasonable.

Additionally, we offer our support for this proposal on the basis of real controls and emission reductions that have taken place at utility stations within the Dayton-Cincinnati Area. Attached to these comments is an analysis RAPCA staff conducted on NOx emissions from EGUs in the area. This analysis shows the NOx emissions decreased from 48,582 TPY in 2004 to 39,508 in 2006. These emission reductions are real and correspond to the installation of NOx controls, which should guarantee lower emissions into the future.

Finally, we offer our support for this proposal based upon the measured air quality in the Dayton Area. The Dayton Area was recently re-designated attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard. RAPCA staff attribute the attainment air quality to actual reductions of ozone precursor emissions, including NOx reductions from EGUs under the NOx SIP call.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on this very important health issue. If you have any questions, please contact this writer at 937-225-5948.

Sincerely,

John A. Paul

John A. Paul
Administrator

U.S. EPA
RAPCA Comments
Attachment 1

SW Ohio EGU NOx Emissions By Unit 10/09/07

PLANT	UNIT	COUNTY	NOx emissions prior to emission control install*	2004 NOx, tons	2005 NOx, tons	2006 NOx, tons	NOx controls
Miami Fort	5-1	Hamilton	810 (1999)	416	384	143	none
Miami Fort	5-2	Hamilton	810 (1999)	416	384	143	none
Miami Fort	6	Hamilton	3659 (1999)	2860	3337	1862	Low NOx Burner
Miami Fort	7	Hamilton	10487 (1999)	7642	5445	5665	SCR (mid 2000)
Miami Fort	8	Hamilton	10353 (1999)	5769	5715	4982	SCR (mid 2000)
O H Hutchings	1	Montgomery	279 (2005)	96	279	72	none
O H Hutchings	2	Montgomery	277 (2005)	94	277	71	none
O H Hutchings	3	Montgomery	566 (2005)	328	566	182	Low NOx Burner (early 2006)
O H Hutchings	4	Montgomery	516 (2005)	450	516	232	Low NOx Burner (early 2006)
O H Hutchings	5	Montgomery	610 (2005)	411	610	240	Low NOx Burner (early 2006)

O H Hutchings	6	Montgomery	541 (2005)	492	541	250	Low NOx Burner (early 2006)
W H Zimmer	1	Clermont	22560 (1999)	14693	15153	13851	SCR (mid 2000)
W C Beckjord	1	Clermont	1678 (2002)	1460	1688	1329	none
W C Beckjord	2	Clermont	1640 (2002)	1662	1766	1432	none
W C Beckjord	3	Clermont	4881 (2002)	2320	1758	1766	Low NOx Burner (2003)
W C Beckjord	4	Clermont	3294 (2002)	2293	1868	1857	Low NOx Burner (2003)
W C Beckjord	5	Clermont	3486 (1999)	2920	2275	2084	Low NOx Burner (mid 1990s)
W C Beckjord	6	Clermont	3768 (1999)	4260	3658	3347	Low NOx Burner (mid 1990s)
TOTAL	**---**	**---**	**70215**	**48582**	**46220**	**39508**	**---**

* Annual emissions in year prior to NOx control installation year, if known. Substantial NOx reductions due to control equipment installation occurred at Miami Fort 7 & 8, Zimmer 1, and Beckjord 3 & 4. For uncontrolled units, emissions for the same year as the controlled unit installation year at the same plant is shown for comparison purposes. For Beckjord 5 & 6, "uncontrolled" NOx emissions are the oldest STARS emissions data available, and may be post-installation.