



## TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

*Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution*

June 17, 2014

Ms. Kathryn Tronsberg Macciocca  
Director  
Duff & Phelps, LLC  
2000 Market Street, Ste 2700  
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Re: Notice of Negative Use Determination  
Midlothian Energy Limited Partnership  
Midlothian Energy Project  
Midlothian (Ellis County)  
Regulated Entity Number: RN102596400  
Customer Reference Number: CN600131379  
Application Number: 12271  
Tracking Number: 08-RC-MEL 2008

Dear Ms. Macciocca:

This letter responds to Midlothian Energy Limited Partnership's Application for Use Determination for Midlothian Energy Project, originally submitted on April 29, 2008 and remanded to the executive director (ED) on December 5, 2012 by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) commissioners. Your Tier IV partial use determination application seeks a use determination for six Heat Recovery Steam Generators (HRSGs), twelve steam turbines, and dedicated ancillary systems.

The ED has completed the review for application #07-12271 and the associated notice of deficiency (NOD) responses and has issued a Negative Use Determination for the property in accordance with Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 17. The Negative Use Determination is issued because the methods for determining the use determination percentage were not reasonable.

The Tier IV application process, in place in commission rules between February 2008 and December 2010, allowed an applicant to propose a method for calculating a partial use determination. The commission rules allow for determinations that distinguish the proportion of property that is used to control, monitor, prevent, or reduce pollution from the proportion of property that is used to produce goods or services. If the property is not used wholly for the control of air, water, or land pollution, the applicant must present information in the application for the determination of the proportion of the property that is pollution control. It is the responsibility of the applicant to propose a reasonable method for determining the use determination percentage. It is the responsibility of the ED to review the proposed method and make the final determination.

After careful review of the three methods for calculating a partial positive use determination included in the applicant's submittals, the ED has determined that all but one of the methods are unacceptable. The two methods proposed by the applicant do not reasonably distinguish the proportion of the HRSGs, steam turbines, and dedicated ancillary equipment that provides a purported pollution control benefit from the proportion of the equipment that produces steam that is used in a process or to produce electricity for use or sale. The one method that the ED does find acceptable, the Cost Analysis Procedure (CAP) adopted by the commission, produces a negative number. Therefore, the property is not eligible for a positive use determination.

The following is an explanation of the ED's review of the methodologies presented in your application:

- **Avoided Emissions Approach (44%):** This approach is not reasonable because it does not distinguish the proportion of property used to control or prevent pollution from the proportion used to produce a product. Furthermore, the avoided emission approach does not attribute any value to production. By attributing the entire avoided emissions to the HRSGs and associated equipment, this approach ignores nitrogen oxides (NOx) reductions related to other property for which a positive use determination has been issued.
- **Modified CAP Calculations (56%):** Capital Cost New (CCN) includes a steam turbine and water systems. Allowing Capital Cost Old (CCO) to be \$0 ignores that HRSGs and other equipment are alternative production equipment. CCO is the cost of comparable equipment without the pollution control. If the HRSGs produce steam, then comparable equipment that produces steam without pollution control is a boiler. The ED does not find it reasonable to attribute \$0 cost to CCO in the CAP.
- **CAP as proposed by the executive director (-3023%):** The CAP formula was adopted by the commission to provide a methodology for determinations that distinguishes the proportion of property that is used to control, monitor, prevent, or reduce pollution from the proportion of property that is used to produce goods or services. The fact that the CAP calculated results in a negative number shows that the HRSGs, steam turbines, and dedicated ancillary equipment's pollution prevention benefit is negated by its ability to produce a product.

Please be advised that a Negative Use Determination may be appealed. The appeal must be filed with the TCEQ Chief Clerk within 20 days after the receipt of this letter in accordance with 30 TAC §17.25.

If you have questions regarding this letter or need further assistance, please contact Ronald Hatlett of the Tax Relief for Pollution Control Property Program by telephone at (512) 239-6348, by e-mail at [ronald.hatlett@tceq.texas.gov](mailto:ronald.hatlett@tceq.texas.gov), or write to the Texas

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Commission on Environmental Quality, Tax Relief for Pollution Control Property  
Program, MC-110, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "David Brymer", enclosed in a thin black rectangular border.

David Brymer, Director  
Air Quality Division

DB/rh

cc: Chief Appraiser, Ellis County Appraisal District, P.O. Box 878, Waxahachie,  
Texas, 75165-0878