

Chapter 2

Glossary

Terms as they are defined in THSC 386 and TCEQ rules (30 TAC 114.620) apply to this program, as well as terms further defined below.

advanced clean energy. Any project for which an application for a permit or for an authorization to use a standard permit, under chapter 382 of the Texas Health and Safety Code, is received by the commission on or after January 1, 2008, and before January 1, 2020, and meets all requirements of THSC 382.003 (1-a) (A–C).

best available control technology (BACT). An emission limitation based on the maximum degree of reduction of each pollutant subject to regulation, emitted from or which results from any major emitting facility, which the permitting authority, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such facility through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning, clean fuels, or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of each such pollutant. Industry-specific BACTs are available online at <www.tceq.state.tx.us/goto/bact> or by contacting the APD at 512-239-1250. [42 USC 7479 (3)]

implementation plan. Plan for the installation and operation of emissions-reduction technologies.

cost-effectiveness. Money spent (in dollars) divided by the total reduced emissions (in tons) attributable to that expenditure. In calculating cost-effectiveness, one-time grants of money are annualized using a time value of public funds or discount rate determined for each project by the TCEQ, taking into account the interest rate on bonds, interest earned by state funds, and other factors the TCEQ considers appropriate. The current discount rate used to determine cost-effectiveness is 3 percent per year.

emission factor. A representative value that relates the quantity of a pollutant released to the atmosphere to an activity associated with the release of that pollutant.

EPA. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

facility. A discrete or identifiable structure, device, item, equipment, or enclosure that constitutes or contains a stationary source, including appurtenances other than emission control equipment. A mine, quarry, well test, or road is not considered to be a facility. [THSC 382.003(6)]

incremental cost. The cost of a project less a baseline cost that would otherwise be incurred by the applicant in the normal course of business. It may include added lease or fuel costs, as well as additional capital costs.

new technology. Emissions control technology that results in emissions reductions that exceed state or federal requirements in effect at the time of submission of an NTIG application. [THSC 391.001(5)]

notice to proceed. A written notice from the TCEQ to a grant recipient confirming that adequate funding is available to support the grant agreement.

person. Not only an individual, but also a corporation, organization, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, partnership, association, or any other legal entity.

public financial assistance. Tax credits or deductions, financial funding, or other financial incentives to a person by government, whether county, city, state, or federal, such as a property-tax reduction or a grant.

regulated pollutant. A pollutant subject to federal regulation under new source review, including any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated and any constituents or precursors for such a pollutant identified by the EPA, or others based on standards of the federal Clean Air Act, sections 108, 111, and 112, and Title VI.

renewable energy. Energy generated from resources that are naturally replenished (such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, and geothermal heat).

stationary source. Generally, any source of an air pollutant except those emissions resulting directly from an internal combustion engine used for transportation purposes or from a nonroad engine or nonroad vehicle as defined in section 7550 of title 42 of the U.S. Code (Clean Air Act, Title II, Section 216).

testing protocol. A written document detailing how, when and where testing of new technologies will be conducted. Potential applicants should review the EPA's criteria for testing new technologies.