

Emissions Banking and Trading Area and Mobile Source Credit Generation Potential Rulemaking

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Overview

- Background
- Timeline
- Rules affected
- Staff recommendations
- Examples
- Next Steps



- Current rules
 - Area and mobile sources can generate credits.
- Federal requirements and implementation issues
 - Surplus and Real
 - Quantifiable
 - Permanent and Enforceable
- Commission direction
- Public input to draft strategy



- Proposal: March 2017
- Public hearings: April 2017
- Adoption: August 2017



- 30 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 101, Subchapter H
 - Emission Credit Program, Division 1
 - Commonly known as Emission Reduction Credit (ERC) Program
 - Discrete Emission Credit Program, Division 4
 - Commonly known as Discrete Emission Reduction Credit (DERC) Program



Staff Recommendations

- Overview:
 - Credit generation requirements for area and mobile sources
 - Transition timing for area and mobile credit applications
 - Rule "clean-up" for credit use
 - Rule clarifications that also influence point sources



- Reduce SIP emissions available for credit by:
 - 25% for area and non-road mobile source categories
 - 15% for on-road mobile source category
 - Draft strategy discussed reductions of:
 - 20% to 30% for area and non-road mobile
 - 5% to 15% for on-road mobile
- As area and mobile emissions estimation uncertainties diminish, commission may determine that a greater proportion of SIP emissions could be creditable without risking:
 - noncompliance with requirement to be surplus to SIP; and
 - having a negative impact on the relevant air shed.



Potentially Creditable SIP Emissions: HGB

Estimates Shown are based on the HGB Proposed 2016 Attainment Demonstration SIP





Potentially Creditable SIP Emissions: DFW

Estimates Shown are based on the DFW Adopted 2016 Attainment Demonstration SIP





- At minimum, cannot generate credits from:
 - residential area sources;
 - sources without records for approved/approvable emissions estimation methods;
 - on-road mobile sources that are not part of a fleet;
 - mobile sources not primarily operated within the nonattainment area;
 - sources that did not operate in SIP emissions year;
 - reductions <0.1 ton after all adjustments;
 - shutting down inelastic area sources (e.g., restaurants, concrete batch plants, gas stations, and dry cleaners);
 - shifting activity; and
 - mobile source shutdown/replacement unless it is made permanently inoperable.



- Reduce credits for shutdown by 15%.
 - Draft strategy: 20%.
- Reduce credits based on emissions estimation data.
 - No adjustment for records required for same facility type at a point source.
 - Reduce 15% for alternative methods.
 - Draft strategy discussed:
 - Source-specific continuous monitoring: 0% to 10%;
 - Source-specific non-continuous monitoring: 5% to 15%; and
 - Alternative methods: 10% to 20%.
- Total combined adjustment of no more than 20%
 - Draft strategy: 20% to 30%



- Determine historical adjusted emissions from two of five years before reduction.
 - Can "look back" six to ten years when detailed operational records are available.
 - Draft strategy only allowed five year look back.
- Mobile SIP and historical adjusted emissions set based on actual emissions in nonattainment area.
- Mobile credits set based on remaining useful life, annualized over 25 years.
 - SIP fleet turnover assumptions



- EPA-approved/approvable protocols are required for emissions estimation.
- Generator must comply with required conditions.
 - Monitoring, testing, recordkeeping
 - Specified in Emissions Banking and Trading Emission Reduction Certification Form (Form EBT-CERT)
- EBT-CERT may contain special conditions including, but not limited to:
 - Vehicle Replacements
 - proof the vehicle is permanently inoperable
 - certified or duplicate Texas Nonrepairable Vehicle Title
 - Vehicle Repower
 - Proof the engine is permanently inoperable



- Area and mobile credit generation applications may be submitted up to three years after the emissions reduction.
 - This provision applies to reductions that occurred after 12/31/14 but before 1/1/16.
 - This provision expires 1/1/19.
- With the exception of the provisional time extension, all ERC applications must be submitted no more than two years after the reduction in the facility's actual emissions occurs.



- After 1/1/18, applications for credit generation must be submitted through State of Texas Environmental Reporting System (STEERS).
 - May request approval to apply using paper forms.
- Substitute "emission credit" for "ERC" and "discrete emission credit" for "DERC" to make requirements for use of credits from stationary and mobile sources consistent.
 - Use application deadline
 - Use date
 - Inter-pollutant use



Staff Recommendations

- Definition changes primarily clarify existing procedures.
- New definitions:
 - point source
 - primarily operated
 - projection-base year
- Revised definitions:
 - baseline emissions
 - real reduction
 - SIP emissions
 - historical adjusted emissions
 - generation period



- Area Source Project Tanker Vessel Hoteling
 - Capture/Control for one Handymax Tanker
 - Max Calls per Year: 365
 - Utilization of Port: 62.5%
 - Average NOx emissions per call (tons)
 - auxiliary engine: 0.1956 / boilers: 0.1286
 - Pre-control Potential Emissions are **73.96 tpy** of NOx
 - Max Calls * Utilization * Average NOx
 - 365 * .625 * (0.1956 + 0.1286)



- Area Source Project Tanker Vessel Hoteling
 - Advanced Maritime Emissions Control System (AMECS)
 - Capture Efficiency (CAP EFF): 90%
 - Control Efficiency (CON EFF): 90%
 - Uncertainty: 50%
 - Potential Reductions are 29.95 tpy
 - NOx * CAP EFF * CON EFF * Uncertainty
 - 73.96 * 0.9 * 0.9 * 0.5
 - Potential additional reduction of up to 15% would be based on operational records to quantify emissions



Area Source Record Examples

Source Category	Records
Solvent use and surface coating	Solvent/coating usage: quantity, type MSDS or other data on VOC content, composition, and solids content
Storage tanks	Storage start and end dates, throughput True vapor pressure at storage temperature Liquid identity and density; Gas and liquid analysis reports Tank maintenance and inspection information
Tank truck/railcar loading	Liquid throughput; VOC density and vapor pressure for each loading operation
Fugitives	Gas and liquid analysis reports; Number of components; Emissions factors Inspection and monitoring information
Gas dehydrators	Wet gas analysis; Lab analysis of enriched/lean glycol samples Glycol recirculation rate; Hours of operation; Design documents, process simulator results; Inspection and maintenance information
Oil well heaters	Fuel consumption, heat value (Btu/standard cubic foot) Operating hours; Inspection and maintenance information
Natural gas fired compressor engines	Engine make and model, rating, manufacturer's specifications Typical operating horsepower; Engine emission test report, emission factor Fuel consumption, heat value; Brake specific fuel consumption Hours of operation; Continuous emissions monitor data
Industrial fuel combustion	Fuel usage, heat value; Operating hours; Testing and monitoring data
Vapor controls	Vapor capture system/control device destruction efficiency Operating parameters, conditions; Monitoring, maintenance information



- Mobile Source Project Tug Boat Engine Repower
 - Tier 2 engine to Tier 4 engine
 - ERC only generated for Tier 3 engine to Tier 4 engine

3,000 hours

6.2 g/kWh

1.8 g/kWh

2,908 kW

- Annual Hours of Operation (AHO):
- Engine Kilowatt (EkW):
- Tier 3 NOx Standard:
- Tier 4 NOx Standard:
- TERP Default Load Factor (TERP LF): 0.43
- TxLED Correction Factor (TxLED CF): 0.93
- Baseline NOx = **23.8 tpy**
 - ekW * Tier 3 NOx * TERP LF * TxLED CF * AHO
 2,908 * 6.2 * 0.43 * 0.93 * 3,000
- Reduction Strategy NOx = 6.9 tpy
 - ekW * Tier 4 NOx * TERP LF * TxLED CF * AHO
 2,908 * 1.8 * 0.43 * 0.93 * 3,000



Mobile Source Example

- Mobile Source Project Tug Boat Engine Repower
 - Annual NOx Reduction = 16.9 tpy
 - Baseline NOx Reduction Strategy NOx

23.8 - 6.9

- Tier 2 engine to Tier 4 engine
 - Potential annual reductions of up to 6.8 tpy of NOx per vessel with consideration to useful life and amortized over 25 years
 - 100% remaining useful life and amortized: 6.8 tpy
 - 75% remaining useful life and amortized: **5.1 tpy**
 - 50% remaining useful life and amortized: **3.4 tpy**
 - 25% remaining useful life and amortized: 1.7 tpy
- Potential reduction of up to 15% would be based on operational records used to quantify emissions

Note: conversion from grams to tons (1 gram = 1.10231e-6) Air Quality Division · *EBT Area and Mobile Credit Generation Rules* · DH · December 2016 · Page 21



Mobile Source Example

- Mobile Source Project Refuse Truck Replacement
 - Old Vehicle: Model Year 2006 Diesel
 - Baseline Emissions Standard (BES): 2.375
 - Annual Fuel Consumption (AFC):
 - Energy Consumption Factor (ECF):
 - TxLED Correction Factor (TxLED CF):
 - New Vehicle: Model Year 2016 Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)
 - Baseline Emissions Standard (BES):
 - Annual Fuel Consumption (AFC):
 - Energy Consumption Factor (ECF):
 - 2006 Diesel Refuse Truck NOx Emissions = 0.23 tpy
 - BES * ECF * AFC * TxLED CF
 - 2.375 * 18.8 * 5,000 * 0.93

- 2.375 g/bhp-hr 5000 gal/yr 18.8 hp-hr/gal 0.93
- 0.2 g/bhp-hr 5000 gal/yr
- 10 3 hn-hr/ga
- 19.3 hp-hr/gal



- Mobile Source Project Refuse Truck Replacement
 - 2016 CNG Refuse Truck NOx Emissions = 0.02 tpy
 - BES * ECF * AFC
 - 0.2 * 19.5 * 5000
 - Annual NOx Reduction = 0.21 tpy
 - 2006 Refuse Truck NOx 2016 Refuse Truck

0.23 - 0.02

- Potential annual reductions is reduced to 0.1 tpy of NOx per refuse truck with consideration to useful life of 2006 refuse truck and NOx reduction amortized over 25 years
- Replacing a 2007 and newer diesel vehicle with a CNG vehicle would not qualify for an ERC as the NOx emissions factors are the same
- Potential reduction of up to 15% would be based on operational records used to quantify emissions

Note: conversion from grams to tons (1 gram = 1.10231e-6) Air Quality Division · *EBT Area and Mobile Credit Generation Rules* · DH · December 2016 · Page 23



Mobile Source Record Examples

Source Category	Records
Repowering Technologies Replacing Older Vehicles Marine Vessel Repowering	Vehicle category, description, make, model, model year; Vehicle Identification Number (VIN); Engine identification number, make, model, manufacture year; Gross Vehicle Weight Rating; Fuel type; Usage range; Engine family or test group name/code; fuel usage; mileage; hours; load factors; route data
On-road or Off-road Fuel Switching	Vehicle category, description, make, model, model year; Fuel type; Engine family or test group name/code; Fuel capacity in gallons equivalent; Certified NOx emissions (grams per brake horsepower- hour or grams per mile); fuel usage; mileage; hours; load factors; route data
Marine Vessel Clean Fuels	Engine make, model, manufacture year; Fuel type; Engine family or test group name/code; Fuel capacity in gallons equivalent; Certified NOx emissions; fuel usage; hours; load factors
Upgrade/Retro-fit Auxiliary Motors/Units	Engine make, model, manufacture year; Engine Horse Power/AMP; Engine family or test group name/code; Certified NOx emissions; fuel usage; mileage; hours; load factors; route data
Idling Reduction – Auxiliary Power Units	Engine make, model, manufacture year; Engine Horse Power/AMP; Engine family or test group name/code; Certified NOx emissions; fuel usage; hours; load factors



- Continue to seek input on types of credit generation projects anticipated.
- Rule is undergoing management review.
- Rule language will be public when the Commission's Agenda Back-up is filed.
 - Late February
- We encourage comment submission early in the public comment period.



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