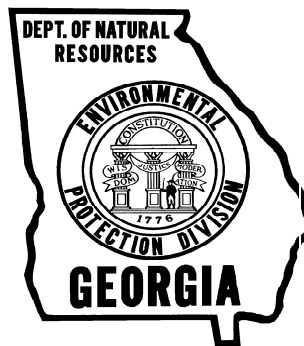

**Revision to
Georgia's State Implementation Plan
To Incorporate The Requirements of
Clean Air Act Section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)
For 8-hour Ozone and PM2.5
National Ambient Air Quality Standards**



**State of Georgia
Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division
Air Protection Branch**

January 2007 Revision

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In July 1997, EPA promulgated a new 8-hour ozone standard to protect against longer exposure periods to ground level ozone. EPA also promulgated new particulate matter standards and established both an annual and a 24-hour standard for fine particles – those 2.5 micrometers in diameter or smaller (PM_{2.5}). Section 110(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) requires States to make a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submission for a new or revised NAAQS within 3 years of promulgation of such new or revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Section 110(a)(2) lists the elements those SIPs must contain such as requirements for provisions pertaining to modeling, monitoring, and emissions inventories that are designed to assure attainment and maintenance of the standards. An important SIP element listed in section 110(a)(2) is the requirement that States address emissions that impact other States through interstate transport of the pollutants or precursors of the pollutants. With this in mind, Georgia was required to submit a Section 110(a)(2) SIP on or before July 2000 for both new NAAQS.

On April 25, 2005, EPA notified States (including Georgia) of their failure to make the required SIP submission addressing the interstate transport of pollutants related to ozone and PM_{2.5} in downwind States. Pursuant to CAA section 110(c), EPA's April 25, 2005 finding of failure to submit started a 24-month clock for EPA to issue a final Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) to address the requirements of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i), unless a State makes the required submission and EPA approves such submission within a 24-month period. The 24-month FIP clock began on May 25, 2005. EPA promulgated the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) FIP on March 15, 2006 for the CAIR region, including Georgia, and Georgia is now covered under both the April 25, 2005 finding and the CAIR FIP requirements under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 52.584 (NO_x) and 52.585 (SO₂). EPA is the implementing authority under the CAIR FIP, and there are no regulatory consequences for Georgia to rely on the CAIR FIP in place of a CAIR State Implementation Plan (SIP). EPA determined that Georgia does not *contribute significantly* to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance of the 8-hour ozone NAAQS. EPA did determine that Georgia does *contribute significantly* to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance of the PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

Under 51.123(a)(1) (NO_x) and 51.124(a)(1)(SO₂), Georgia can submit a SIP revision to comply with the requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i) through the adoption of adequate provisions prohibiting sources and other activities from emitting NO_x and SO₂ in amounts that will *contribute significantly* to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance by, the PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

Georgia is requesting approval to implement provisions prohibiting sources and other activities from emitting NO_x and SO₂ in amounts that will *contribute significantly* to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance with the new NAAQS by submittal of this SIP revision. By submittal of this SIP revision, Georgia is requesting Full CAIR SIP approval to become the implementing authority for the applicable regulatory provisions.

As Georgia has missed the Full CAIR SIP submittal date which was September 12, 2006, Georgia requests authority to implement certain portions of EPA's CAIR FIP via an abbreviated CAIR SIP submission. Georgia requests that EPA treat the new regulatory provisions in Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(12)(f) as an Abbreviated SIP revision under 40 CFR 51.123(p).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Following a lengthy scientific review process, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) revised the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone and particle pollution or particulate matter. Specifically, in July of 1997, EPA promulgated a new 8-hour ozone standard to protect against longer exposure periods. EPA also promulgated new particulate matter standards and established both an annual and a 24-hour standard for fine particles – those 2.5 micrometers in diameter or smaller (PM_{2.5}).

Ground-level ozone and fine particulate matter is a problem over broad regional areas, particularly in the eastern United States, where it is transported by the wind. When emitted, NO_x reacts in the atmosphere to form compounds that contribute to the formation of ozone and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). In addition, when emitted, SO₂ reacts in the atmosphere to form compounds that contribute to the formation of PM_{2.5}. These compounds, as well as ozone and PM_{2.5} themselves, can travel hundreds of miles across State boundaries to affect public health in areas far from the source of the pollution. Thus, various cities or areas - both those that meet and those that do not meet - the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ozone and/or PM_{2.5}, may be contributing to a downwind city's ozone and/or PM_{2.5} problem because of transport.

1.1 Clean Air Act Section 110 Requirements:

Section 110(a)(1) requires States to make a SIP submission for a new or revised NAAQS within 3 years of promulgation of such new or revised NAAQS. Section 110(a)(2) lists the elements those SIPs must contain. For example, this section lists certain SIP infrastructure elements related to the new or revised standards such as requirements for provisions pertaining to modeling, monitoring, and emissions inventories that are designed to assure attainment and maintenance of the standards. An important SIP element listed in section 110(a)(2) is the requirement that States address emissions that impact other States through interstate transport.

The “**good neighbor**” provisions in section 110(a)(2)(D)(i) require each State to submit a SIP that prohibits emissions that adversely affect another State in the ways contemplated in the statute. Section 110(a)(2)(D)(i) contains distinct requirements related to the impacts of interstate transport. Each State must submit a SIP which contains adequate provisions:

- prohibiting ... any source or other type of emissions activity within the State from emitting any air pollutant in amounts which will:
 - (I) contribute significantly to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance by, any other State with respect to any ... national primary or secondary air quality standard; or

- (II) interfere with measures required to be included in the applicable implementation plan for any other State ... to prevent significant deterioration of air quality or to protect visibility.

1.2 Interstate Air Quality Rule/Clean Air Interstate Rule:

EPA addressed the Section 110(a)(2)(D) requirements by proposing the *Interstate Air Quality Rule* (IAQR) (January 30, 2004) which identified the upwind states that *contributed significantly* to downwind states 8-hour ozone and PM2.5 nonattainment areas and/or which interfered with maintenance of these new NAAQS. In this proposal, EPA identified Georgia as one of the states which *contributed significantly* to nonattainment in, or interfered with maintenance of both the 8-hour ozone and PM2.5 NAAQSs. EPA proposed a solution to eliminate the *significant contribution* and/or interference by imposing a regional NOx emission limit on electric generating units (EGUs).

EPA promulgated a final version of this rule, now known as the *Clean Air Interstate Rule* (CAIR) in May 2005 and in this version EPA revised its earlier proposal as it pertained to Georgia. EPA found that Georgia **does not contribute significantly** to downwind 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas and/or interfere with 8-hour ozone maintenance. However, EPA did determine that Georgia *contributes significantly* to downwind PM2.5 nonattainment areas and/or interferes with maintenance of this NAAQS (70 FR 25246-25250).

As part of the final version of CAIR, EPA imposed Phase I region-wide annual NOx and SO₂ budgets to take effect beginning January 1, 2009 (NOx), and January 1, 2010 (SO₂), respectively, to address *significant contribution* to the PM2.5 nonattainment areas and/or interference with PM2.5 maintenance areas. Phase II of the region-wide budgets are lower than Phase I budgets and become effective January 1, 2015, for both NOx and SO₂. The region-wide annual NOx emissions budget is based, in part, on a NOx limit of 0.15 lb/MMBtu (for 2009) and 0.125 lb/MMBtu (for 2015). The region-wide annual SO₂ emissions budget is based on a 50% (in 2010) and 65% (in 2015) reduction in the Title IV SO₂ allowances.

EPA allocated the region-wide annual NOx budget to the applicable states based on that states fuel adjusted fossil fuel heat input averaged over 1999-2002. EPA allocated the region-wide annual SO₂ budget to the applicable states based on Title IV SO₂ allowances and an allowance retirement ratio. The following tables illustrate the region-wide and state-wide NOx and SO₂ budgets under the CAIR program:

Annual NO_x			
	Without CAIR	With CAIR in 2009	With CAIR in 2015
Region-Wide Emissions Caps (million tons per year)	2.7	1.5	1.3
Georgia's Budget (tons per year)	143,140	66,321	55,268

Annual SO₂			
	2010 Title IV Allocation	2010 CAIR Allocation	2015 CAIR Allocation
Region-Wide Emissions Caps (million tons per year)	7,238,385 (Note 1)	3,619,196	2,533,434
Georgia's Budget (tons per year)	426,114 (Note 2)	213,057	149,140

Note 1: Includes 6,986,195 tons per year 1998 final allocation, 50,000 tons per year additional allowances for Phase I units, and 202,190 tons per year special allowance reserve.

Note 2: Includes 407,677 tons per year 1998 final allocation, 6,532 tons per year additional allowances for Phase I units, and 11,9903 tons per year special allowance reserve.

Imposition of these state-wide annual budgets is codified in 40 CFR 51.123 (NO_x) and 40 CFR 51.124 (SO₂). EPA promulgated a market-based cap-and-trade program as an approved control measure to comply with the requirement to eliminate *significant contribution* and/or interference with maintenance as required by 40 CFR Parts 51.123(a) and 51.124(a). The EPA approved control measures are found in Model Rules specified in 40 CFR Part 96 for annual NO_x and SO₂ emissions.

1.3 Federal Implementation Plan to Address Interstate Transport:

On April 25, 2005, EPA notified States (including Georgia) of their failure to make the required SIP submission addressing interstate transport of pollutants related to ozone and PM_{2.5} in downwind States¹. The EPA's finding of failure to submit SIPs that address section 110(a)(2)(D)(i) is the first action required under a Consent Decree.² Under the

1 See, "Finding of Failure to Submit Section 110 State Implementation Plans for Interstate Transport for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for 8-Hour Ozone and PM_{2.5}," 70 FR 21,147 (April 25, 2005).

2 The Consent Decree is between Environmental Defense and American Lung Association, as plaintiffs, and EPA, as defendant, signed March 10, 2005. The Consent Decree resolved the case entitled

Consent Decree, EPA is also obligated to make later determinations as to whether States have made the required SIP submissions to meet the remaining applicable requirements of section 110(a)(1) and (2). The EPA is obligated to make these later determinations by December 15, 2007, for SIP submissions for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS, and by October 5, 2008, for SIP submissions pertaining to the PM2.5 NAAQS.

Pursuant to section 110(c), EPA's April 25, 2005 finding of failure to submit started a 24-month clock for EPA to issue a final Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) to address the requirements of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i), unless a State makes the required submission and EPA approves such submission within that 24-month period. The 24-month FIP clock began on May 25, 2005, the effective date of the finding of failure to submit, and will end on May 25, 2007. EPA promulgated the CAIR FIP on March 15, 2006, for the CAIR region, including Georgia, and Georgia is now covered under both the April 25, 2005 finding and the CAIR FIP requirements under 40 CFR Parts 52.284 (NO_x) and 52.285 (SO₂).

EPA is the implementing authority under the CAIR FIP.

1.4 North Carolina's Section 126 Petition to Address Interstate Transport:

Georgia was specified as *contributing significantly* to 8-hour ozone and PM2.5 NAAQS violations in North Carolina in their Section 126 petition to EPA dated March 17, 2004. North Carolina requested that EPA require EGUs, in part, in Georgia to further control emissions of NO_x and SO₂ as soon as practicable to address interstate transport from Georgia to North Carolina. Much of North Carolina's analysis was based on the proposed *IAQR* noted above. EPA denied North Carolina's Section 126 petition instead addressing interstate transport SIP deficiencies under Section 110(a)(2)(D).

1.5 What are Georgia's Obligations?

EPA requires that Georgia submit a CAA Section 110(a)(2)(D)(i) [referred to as "interstate transport"] SIP revision to address its need to *eliminate significant contribution* to North Carolina and other applicable downwind states [and/or its need to eliminate interference] as it relates to the new PM2.5 NAAQS.

EPA provides for two types of interstate transport SIP submittals, namely a Full CAIR SIP revision and an Abbreviated CAIR SIP revision. A Full CAIR SIP revision includes a state rule that incorporates by reference the applicable EPA Model Rules found in 40 CFR Part 96, except for the provisions for which the model rules allow flexibility. This type of SIP revision is labeled a "Full CAIR SIP" revision because such a state rule adopts an entire CAIR program. The EPA Model Rules found in 40 CFR Part 96 constitute the SIP portion that covers control measures to meet the state-wide budgets.

An Abbreviated CAIR SIP revision includes a state rule that modifies the application of certain provisions of the CAIR FIP trading program found in 40 CFR Part 97. The final

"Environmental Defense, et al. v. Johnson," No. 1:05CV00493(D.D.C.). EPA gave notice of, and took comment on, the proposed consent decree in accordance with CAA section 113(g). See, 70 FR 15,623 (March 28, 2005).

CAIR FIP (71 FR 25345-25346) provides that a State can choose to modify the application of a FIP trading program in the State through an Abbreviated SIP revision that does any or all of the following: (1) Allow units that are not otherwise CAIR units to individually opt into the FIP trading programs; (2) Allow the state (rather than EPA) to allocate NOx annual season allowances; (3) Allow the state (rather than EPA) to allocate allowances from the NOx annual compliance supplement pool; and (4) an item pertaining to NOx ozone season rule to which Georgia is not subject.

1.6 Conclusions:

Georgia is submitting a Full CAIR SIP revision with a portion designated as also being submitted for purposes of an Abbreviated SIP revision for the NOx program. Georgia is not submitting an Abbreviated CAIR SIP for the SO₂ program. The following table illustrates the Full CAIR and Abbreviated CAIR SIP contents:

FULL CAIR SIP CONTENT	
Regulatory Citation	Category
40 CFR Part 51 Appendix V	Criteria for Determining the Completeness of Plan Submissions: *Administrative Materials *Technical Support *Exceptions
40 CFR 51.123(e) 40 CFR 51.124(e)	*Budget determination for annual NOx and SO ₂ emissions. *Control measures for annual NOx and SO ₂ emissions. *Compliance supplement pool for annual NOx emissions. The annual NOx provisions of 40 CFR 51.123(e) are met by adopting by reference with allowed changes, 40 CFR Part 96 Subparts AA through HH. The annual SO ₂ provisions of 40 CFR 51.124(e) are met by adopting by reference 40 CFR Part 96 Subparts AAA through HHH.
40 CFR 51.123(f) 40 CFR 51.124(f)	Enforceable Control Measures for EGUs.
40 CFR 51.123(h) 40 CFR 51.124(h)	Data Availability Requirements of 40 CFR 51.116
40 CFR 51.123(i) 40 CFR 51.124(i)	Monitoring Requirements and Legal Enforceability including the requirements of 40 CFR 51.212.
40 CFR 51.123(j)-(k) 40 CFR 51.124(j)-(k)	Legal Authority

FULL CAIR SIP CONTENT	
Regulatory Citation	Category
40 CFR 51.123(l) 40 CFR 51.124(l)	General Plan Requirements of 40 CFR 51.240.
40 CFR 51.123(m) 40 CFR 51.124(m)	Resource Requirements of 40 CFR 51.280.
40 CFR 51.123(o) 40 CFR 51.124(o)	*EPA Administered Trading Program for Annual NO _x and SO ₂ emissions. *Allowance Allocation Methodology
40 CFR 51.125	Reporting requirements

ABBREVIATED CAIR SIP CONTENT	
Regulatory Citation	Category
40 CFR 51.123(p) Note: Only for Annual NO _x Program	*Budget determination for annual NO _x emissions. *Control measures for annual NO _x emissions. *Compliance supplement pool for annual NO _x emissions. The annual NO _x provisions of 40 CFR 51.123(p) are met by adopting by reference with allowed changes, 40 CFR Part 96 Subpart EE.

2.0 PLAN REQUIREMENTS

This plan has been prepared by the Air Protection Branch (APB) of the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) in accordance with the requirements outlined in the Final Clean Air Interstate Rule (70 FR 25162-25405 and 71 FR 25328-25469) and the State Implementation Plan requirements established by 40 CFR Part 51. The plan contains all of the required elements and is consistent with the existing guidelines for such implementation plans. The plan contains a detailed analysis of each of the following elements:

- Interstate Transport Requirements Under CAA Section 110(a)(2)(D)(i) Regarding the 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS
- Interstate Transport Requirements Under CAA Section 110(a)(2)(D)(i) Regarding the PM_{2.5} NAAQS
- Control Strategies to Achieve Reductions in Annual NO_x and SO₂ Emissions.
- Implementation Schedule
- Reporting Requirements

3.0 Interstate Transport Requirements as they relate to the 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS

3.1 “Significant Contribution” and “Interfere with Maintenance” Requirements:

Based on EPA analyses described in detail in CAIR, EPA determined that the State of Georgia does not *significantly contribute* to nonattainment or interference with maintenance of the 8-hour ozone NAAQS in another State (70 FR 25162-25405 and 71 FR 25328-25469).

3.2 “Prevention of Significant Deterioration” Requirement:

Major sources in Georgia are currently subject to PSD (those in attainment counties) and Nonattainment New Source Review permitting programs that implement the 8-hour ozone standard.

3.3 “Protect Visibility” Requirement:

Georgia believes that it is not possible at this time to assess whether there is any interference with measures in the applicable SIP for another state designed to “protect visibility” for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS until Regional Haze SIPs are submitted and approved.

4.0 Interstate Transport Requirements as they relate to the PM2.5 NAAQS

4.1 “Significant Contribution” and “Interfere with Maintenance” Requirements:

In March 25, 2005, EPA promulgated the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR)³, which as part of this rulemaking, EPA determined SO₂ and NO_x emissions from sources in 32 States (including Georgia) and the District of Columbia contribute significantly to nonattainment and interfere with the maintenance of the PM_{2.5} standards in other downwind States. Subsequently, EPA determined that two additional States contribute to nonattainment and interfere with maintenance of the PM_{2.5} NAAQS.⁴

Georgia is subject to a finding by the Administrator that the State failed to submit a SIP to satisfy the requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i) for the PM_{2.5} NAAQS. EPA promulgated a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) on April 28, 2006 in response to this finding of failure. The CAIR FIP requirements for Georgia are established in 40 CFR Parts 52.35 (NO_x) and 52.36 (SO₂). The requirements for sources in Georgia under the FIP are established in 40 CFR Parts 52.584 (NO_x) and 52.585 (SO₂). Under the CAIR FIP, EPA is the implementing authority for CAIR affected units in Georgia.

Georgia has the option to request authorization to become the implementing authority of applicable interstate transport requirements to minimize annual NO_x and SO₂ emissions originating in Georgia. Under 40 CFR Parts 51.123(a)(1) and 51.124(a)(1), Georgia can submit a SIP revision to comply with the requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) through the adoption of adequate provisions prohibiting sources and other activities from emitting NO_x and SO₂ in amounts that will *contribute significantly* to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance by, one or more other States with respect to the PM_{2.5} NAAQS. The due date for receipt of Georgia’s request [referred to as a “Full CAIR SIP” revision] was September 11, 2006. EPA is accepting submission of “Full CAIR SIP” revisions after this date; however, they most likely will not have time to review and approve by the first EPA CAIR FIP implementation date of September 30, 2007. As Georgia has missed the September 11, 2006 deadline, EPA has provided another option for Georgia (and other States) to request implementation of certain portions of EPA’s CAIR FIP by September 30, 2007. This other option is referred to as an “Abbreviated CAIR SIP” revision, and the provisions of an “Abbreviated CAIR SIP” can be found in 40 CFR Parts 51.123(p) (NO_x) and 51.124(p) (SO₂).

This document includes specification of how Georgia intends on fulfilling the SIP content requirements for both the “Full CAIR” SIP and “Abbreviated CAIR” SIP revisions as it relates to the *elimination of significant contribution* to PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas and/or interference with PM_{2.5} maintenance areas.

³ See, “Rule to Reduce Interstate Transport of Fine Particulate Matter and Ozone (Clean Air Interstate Rule); Revisions to Acid Rain Program; Revisions to the NO_x SIP Call; Final Rule,” 70 FR 25,162-25,263 (May 12, 2005).

⁴ See, Inclusion of Delaware and New Jersey in Clean Air Interstate Rule, 71 FR 25,288 (April 28, 2006).

Chapters 5 through 8 of this document provide a further description of Georgia's Section 110(a)(2)(D)(i) plan for the elimination of *significant contribution* to PM2.5 nonattainment areas and/or interference with PM2.5 maintenance areas.

4.2 “Prevention of Significant Deterioration” Requirement:

Major sources in Georgia are currently subject to PSD (those in attainment counties) and Nonattainment New Source Review permitting programs. Additionally, those programs subject to the new PM 2.5 non-attainment designations will be implemented in accordance with EPA's interim guidance calling for use of PM10 surrogate for PM2.5 in the PSD and Nonattainment NSR programs.

4.3 “Protect Visibility” Requirement:

Georgia believes that it is not possible at this time to assess whether there is any interference with measures in the applicable SIP for another state designed to “protect visibility” for the PM2.5 NAAQS. That analysis and planning is required by the Regional Haze Rule and Georgia will submit its required Regional Haze SIP for EPA approval by the December 17, 2007 deadline.

5.0 Interstate Transport Requirements as they relate to the PM2.5 NAAQS – Control Strategies

5.1 Control Strategy – Background:

EPA developed a control strategy whose purpose was to eliminate the *significant transport contribution* to PM2.5 nonattainment areas and/or interference with PM2.5 maintenance areas. As part of this development EPA focused their research on the types of stationary sources regulated under the NOx SIP Call. The NOx SIP Call regulates electric generating units (EGUs) and large non-EGUs (i.e., industrial boilers). EPA built upon the evaluation conducted for the NOx SIP Call by undertaking an extensive evaluation of the different sectors that generate NOx and SO₂ emissions. EPA concluded that EGUs were still a viable sector for which highly cost effective controls were possible beyond that required by the NOx SIP Call. With that in mind, EPA concluded that region-wide reductions in EGU NOx and SO₂ emissions were very beneficial in the elimination of the *significant transport contribution component* for downwind PM2.5 nonattainment and/or interference with PM2.5 maintenance areas. EPA's control strategy was proposed in January 2004 under the label *Interstate Air Quality Rule*. EPA promulgated their control strategy in March 2005 under the label *Clean Air Interstate Rule* (CAIR).

The CAIR rule does not directly regulate emission sources. Instead, it requires States to revise their SIPs to include control measures to reduce emissions of NOx and SO₂. The emissions reduction requirements that are assigned to the States are based on controls that are known to be highly cost-effective for EGUs. EPA modeled cap-and-trade programs phased in over time beginning with NOx and SO₂ caps in 2010 and lowering these emission caps in 2015. The timing of emission caps was decided on the basis of when control actions would be needed to help the states in the NAAQS attainment efforts, feasibility of installing emission controls, and other factors. Although States have the flexibility to control pollution from sources other than EGUs, EPA's analysis assumed controls for EGUs only.

As part of their control strategy, EPA finalized a market-based system (rather than a "command-and-control" approach) that employs a fixed, enforceable tonnage limitation (or cap) on a large number of EGUs primarily located east of the Mississippi River. EPA's market-based system is specific in 40 CFR Part 96 Subparts AA through II [Annual NOx] and Subparts AAA through III [Annual SO₂]. According to EPA [69 FR 4628], the capping of total emissions of pollutants over a region and through time ensures achievement of the environmental goal while allowing economic growth through the development of new sources or increased use of existing sources. The following table illustrates EPA's findings:

CAIR Region	EGU Emissions Without CAIR (million tons)	Region-Wide Emission Caps on EGUs (million tons)	
		2009/2010	2015
Annual SO ₂ (2010)	7.3	3.6	2.5
Annual NO _x (2009)	2.7	1.5	1.3

Georgia	Georgia EGU Emissions Without CAIR (tons)	Georgia's Portion of Regional Emissions from EGUs (tons) State Budget	
		2009/2010	2015
Annual SO ₂ (2010)	426,114	213,057	149,140
Annual NO _x (2009)	143,140	66,321	55,268

As part of the CAIR rule preamble, EPA notes that States have flexibility in choosing which sources to control to achieve the NO_x and SO₂ emissions reductions necessary to *eliminate the significant transport contribution* to PM_{2.5} nonattainment and/or interference with PM_{2.5} maintenance areas. While EPA finalized an approvable solution to the problem, Georgia can take a different route in solving the problem at hand. Georgia EPD invited stakeholder involvement to aid in the analysis of the problem and in the design of a solution to the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 51.123(a) and 51.124(a). The chosen solution was to adopt by reference EPA's control measures for NO_x (with allowed changes) and for SO₂ emissions as found in their Model Rules.

5.2 NO_x Budget Trading Rule:

An interstate NO_x budget trading program (i.e., cap-and-trade program) will be implemented in Georgia that applies to all fossil-fueled fired stationary boilers, combustion turbines, combined cycle units, and non-exempt cogeneration units that serve an electric generator of a capacity greater than 25 MWe. This core group in the cap-and-trade program will be the same as in EPA's control strategy Model Rule for CAIR Annual NO_x Emissions in 40 CFR Part 96 Subparts AA through II.

Georgia EPD is working with its stakeholder community in determining if any biomass cogeneration units are subject to this trading rule. On January 9, 2007, EPA extended the period for submission of objections concerning the Notice of Data Availability (NODA) for EGU NO_x Annual and NO_x Ozone Season Allocations for the CAIR FIP published on August 4, 2006 to February 20, 2007 for objections concerning biomass cogeneration

units. Georgia EPD hopes to make the required applicability determination for such facilities by April 30, 2007.

The cap-and-trade program is a market-based approach to achieving NOx emission reductions that provides sources with more flexibility and lower costs (in achieving their budget) than a command and control approach. Under this program, a cap on NOx emissions is established on all affected sources in the state and allowances are allocated to each affected unit. An allowance is an authorization to emit one ton of NOx. As the primary purpose of the cap-and-trade program is to achieve annual NOx reductions, allowances are issued for the period January 1 through December 31 of each year beginning January 1, 2009.

An affected source can comply with its allowance allocation by reducing its NOx emissions and/or buying allowances from other sources such that it holds sufficient allowances to cover its emissions for each calendar year. NOx control technologies that may be utilized by affected sources include: selective catalytic reduction (SCR), gas co-firing, gas reburn, low NOx burners, and combustion modifications.

The cap-and-trade program will be implemented through proposed new Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(12) “*Clean Air Interstate Rule NOx Annual Trading Program*,” which will adopt by reference, in large part, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 96 Subparts AA through HH. Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(12) specifies a control strategy to minimize Georgia’s annual NOx emissions as follows:

Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(12)				
40 CFR Part 96 Subpart	Subpart Title	Adopt by Reference or Change	Adopted Change	SIP Revision Type
AA	General Provisions	Adopt by Reference <u>except</u> for 96.105(b)(2) for retired units.	Do not allocate allowances to EGUs that have retired prior to January 1, 2006.	Full CAIR
BB	CAIR Designated Representative	Adopt by Reference	No Change	Full CAIR
CC	Permits	Adopt by Reference	No Change	Full CAIR
DD	Reserved	Adopt by Reference	No Change	Full CAIR
EE	CAIR NOx Allowance Allocations	Adopt by Reference <u>except</u> for 96.141, 96.142	See Discussion that follows	Full CAIR & Abbreviated CAIR

Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(12)				
40 CFR Part 96 Subpart	Subpart Title	Adopt by Reference or Change	Adopted Change	SIP Revision Type
FF	CAIR NO _x Allowance Tracking System	Adopt by Reference <u>except</u> for 96.153	See Chapter 6	Full CAIR & Abbreviated CAIR
GG	CAIR Allowance Transfers	Adopt by Reference	No Change	Full CAIR
HH	CAIR Monitoring and Reporting	Adopt by Reference	No Change	Full CAIR
II	Opt-Ins	Not Adopted by Reference	Not Adopted By Reference	Not Included in SIP

Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(12)(f)(2)-(4) specifies the allocation methodology of the statewide NO_x budget to applicable existing and new Georgia EGUs. Under the cap-and-trade program, allowances will be allocated to the group of affected EGUs in an amount not greater than the final NO_x budget established by EPA for EGUs in 40 CFR 51.123(e)(2). Georgia will apportion the statewide CAIR EGU NO_x budget to the applicable existing and new EGUs in a manner very similar to that found in EPA's Model Rule of 40 CFR Part 96.142. Georgia requests that EPA treat the provisions of Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(12)(f)(2) through (4) as an Abbreviated SIP revision under 40 CFR 51.123(o). The following table illustrates the features of Georgia's CAIR NO_x allowance allocation methodology:

Parameter	EPA Model Rule 96.142	GA EPD Rule
Definition of Existing Source	Commences Operation Prior to January 1, 2001	Commences Operation Prior to January 1, 2006
Baseline Years for Initial Allocation	2000-2004	2001-2005
Initial Allocation Based on	Fuel-Adjusted Heat Input	Same as found in EPA Model Rule
Initial Allocation Based on	3-year average of highest annual heat input	Highest annual heat input
Does Baseline Years for Subsequent Allocations Change?	No: 2000-2004	Yes: Baseline is updated annually

Parameter	EPA Model Rule 96.142	GA EPD Rule
Percentage of Budget to Existing vs. New Sources	<u>2010-2014:</u> Existing: 95% New: 5% <u>2015 and thereafter:</u> Existing: 97% New: 3%	<u>2010 and thereafter:</u> Existing: 97% New: 3%

Heat input data for applicable acid rain sources is taken from data maintained on the EPA Clean Air Markets Division website. Heat input data for non-acid rain sources was obtained directly from the affected facilities using data from records required by permit conditions and/or regulatory requirements. In addition, Georgia has a share of the Compliance Supplement Pool (CSP) that is comprised of 12,397 CAIR annual NOx allowances of vintage year 2009. Georgia will distribute the CSP allowances based on the criteria found in 40 CFR 96.143.

CAIR affected units are required to monitor and report their emissions using 40 CFR Part 75. CAIR affected unit information management, emissions data reporting, and allowance trading is done through on-line systems similar to those currently used for the Acid Rain SO₂ Program.

5.3 SO₂ Budget Trading Rule

An interstate SO₂ budget trading program (i.e., cap-and-trade program) will be implemented in Georgia that applies to all fossil-fueled fired stationary boilers, combustion turbines, combined cycle units, and non-exempt cogeneration units that serve an electric generator of a capacity greater than 25 MWe. This core group in the cap-and-trade program will be the same as in EPA's control strategy Model Rule for CAIR Annual SO₂ Emissions in 40 CFR Part 96 Subparts AAA through III.

Georgia EPD is working with its stakeholder community in determining if any biomass cogeneration units are subject to this trading rule. Georgia EPD hopes to make the required applicability determination for such facilities by April 30, 2007.

The CAIR cap-and-trade program is a market-based approach to achieving SO₂ emission reductions that provides sources with more flexibility and lower costs (in achieving their budget) than a command and control approach. EPA's control strategy Model Rule for the CAIR SO₂ Annual Program allocates SO₂ allowances to CAIR affected units through the CAA Title IV Acid Rain program. An allowance is an authorization to emit one ton of SO₂. As the primary purpose of the cap-and-trade program is to achieve annual SO₂ reductions, allowances are issued for the period January 1 through December 31 of each year. An affected source can comply with its allowance allocation by reducing its SO₂ emissions and/or buying allowances from other sources such that it holds sufficient allowances to cover its emissions for each calendar year.

Reductions in SO₂ emissions beyond that achieved by the Acid Rain program are achieved by requiring sources to retire more than one allowance for each ton of SO₂ emissions. The emission value of an SO₂ allowance is independent of the year in which it is used, but is based upon its vintage (i.e., the year in which the allowance is issued). SO₂ allowances of vintage 2009 and earlier offset one ton of SO₂ emissions. Vintages 2010 through 2014 offset 0.5 tons of emissions. And, vintages 2015 and beyond offset 0.35 tons of emissions.

SO₂ control technologies that may be utilized by affected sources include flue gas desulfurization, low-sulfur coal, coal washing, or re-powering to a cleaner fuel (such as natural gas). Compliance with the CAA Title IV Acid Rain Program will be determined separately from CAIR compliance.

CAIR affected units are required to monitor and report their emissions using 40 CFR Part 75. CAIR affected unit information management, emissions data reporting, and allowance trading is done through on-line systems similar to those currently used for the Acid Rain SO₂ Program.

The cap-and-trade program will be implemented through proposed new Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(13) "*Clean Air Interstate Rule SO₂ Annual Trading Program*," which will adopt by reference, in large part, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 96 Subparts AAA through HHH. Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(13) specifies a control strategy to minimize Georgia's annual SO₂ emissions as follows:

Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(13)				
40 CFR Part 96 Subpart	Subpart Title	Adopt by Reference or Change?	Adopted Change?	SIP Revision Type
AAA	General Provisions	Adopt by Reference	No Change.	Full CAIR
BBB	CAIR Designated Representative	Adopt by Reference	No Change	Full CAIR
CCC	Permits	Adopt by Reference	No Change	Full CAIR
DDD	Reserved	Adopt by Reference	No Change	Full CAIR
EEE	Reserved	Adopt by Reference	No Change	Full CAIR
FFF	CAIR SO2 Allowance Tracking System	Adopt by Reference	No Change	Full CAIR
GGG	CAIR Allowance Transfers	Adopt by Reference	No Change	Full CAIR
HHH	CAIR Monitoring and Reporting	Adopt by Reference	No Change	Full CAIR
III	Opt-In	Not Adopted By Reference	Not Adopted By Reference	Not Included in SIP

5.4 Identification of CAIR Affected Units

Georgia EPD created an equipment inventory of CAIR affected units based on (1)EGUs permitted by Georgia EPD to operate in Georgia; (2)EPA's August 4, 2006 EPA Notice of Data Availability (NODA) for EGU NOx Annual and NOx Ozone Season Allocations for the CAIR FIP Trading Program; and (3) Various Technical Support Documents (TSDs) developed by EPA for the final CAIR rule. Appendix A specifies the Georgia CAIR equipment inventory.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The CAIR Annual NO_x program will be implemented in two phases with Phase I beginning January 1, 2009 and Phase II beginning January 1, 2015. The CAIR Annual SO₂ program will be implemented in two phases with Phase I beginning January 1, 2010 and Phase II beginning January 1, 2015.

6.1 Timing Requirements for CAIR Allowance Allocations

CAIR SO₂ allowances are issued under the Acid Rain Program by the U.S. EPA. Georgia does not have any timing requirements related to this action.

Under 40 CFR 51.123(o)(2)(ii)(B), Georgia's deadline for submission of NO_x allowance allocations to EPA for calendar years 2009 through 2011 is October 31, 2006 for review as a Full CAIR SIP revision. Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(12)(f)(1) specifies a deadline of April 30, 2007 rather than October 31, 2006 for the submission of NO_x allowance allocations for each CAIR affected unit in the state for calendar years 2009 through 2011, in accordance with 40 CFR 51.123(p)(1)(ii)(B). Georgia requests that EPA treat the provisions of Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(12)(f)(1) as an Abbreviated SIP revision under 40 CFR 51.123(p).

Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(12)(f)(1) specifies a deadline of October 31, 2008 and each October 31 thereafter for subsequent submittals of NO_x allowance allocations for existing affected units from Georgia to EPA. This same rule specifies a deadline of October 31, 2009 for submittal of NO_x allowance allocations for new affected units and for each October 31 thereafter.

6.2 Recordation of CAIR Allowance Allocations

Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(13)(g) adopts by reference 40 CFR Part 96 Subpart FFF. Subpart FFF includes 40 CFR 96.253 which specifies EPA's timing requirements for recordation of SO₂ allowance allocations in to compliance accounts.

Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(12)(g)1. specifies an EPA deadline of September 30, 2007 to record NO_x allowance allocations for each CAIR affected unit in the state for calendar year 2009 (if allocated under CAIR FIP) or calendar years 2009, 2010, 2011 (under Full and Abbreviated CAIR SIP). Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(12)(g)(1) also specifies an EPA deadline of December 1, 2008 and each December 1 thereafter for subsequent recordation of NO_x allowance allocations for existing affected units. This same rule specifies a deadline of December 1, 2009 and each December 1 thereafter for recordation of NO_x allowance allocations for NO_x allowance allocations for new affected units.

Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(12)(g)1. serves to revise EPA's deadlines specified in 40 CFR 96.153 for the recordation of NO_x allowance allocations. Subparagraph (g) of paragraph (12) changes the deadlines in 40 CFR 96.153 for recordation by EPA of NO_x allowance allocations and adopts instead some of the recordation deadlines in the Federal Implementation Plan CAIR NO_x annual trading program. Georgia is aware that changes

to the provisions of 40 CFR 96.153 are not part of the allowed flexibilities for State SIP revisions under 40 CFR 51.123(o)(2). EPA noted in their letter to Georgia EPD dated November 3, 2006, "... because Georgia has proposed changes to the timing of the submission of allocations in [sub]paragraph(12)(f)(1) of its rule, EPA agrees that it makes sense to align the recordation dates with the revised submission deadlines."

6.3 Submission of CAIR Permit Applications

The final CAIR rule includes permitting requirements for the CAIR affected units along with deadlines for submission of CAIR permit applications. The CAIR SIP rule permitting requirements are specified in 40 CFR 96.121(for NOx) and 40 CFR 96.221(for SO₂). The Part 96 and Part 97 permitting schedules are illustrated in the following tables:

Initial CAIR SIP Permitting Requirements – Part 96					
Air Pollutant	Initial Allocation Years	Deadline to Submit Allocations to EPA	Deadline for EPA to Record Allocations	Program Begins	Permit Application Due Date
NOx	2009 2010 2011	April 30, 2007	September 30, 2007	January 1, 2009	June 30, 2007 or later date
SO ₂	2010 and next 29 years	NA	January 1, 2010 or earlier	January 1, 2010	June 30, 2008 or later date

CAIR SIP Permitting Requirements for Subsequent Allocations– Part 96					
Air Pollutant	Allocation Year	Deadline to Submit Allocations to EPA	Deadline for EPA to Record Allocations	Program Begins	Permit Application Due Date
NOx	2012	October 31, 2008	December 1, 2008	January 1, 2009	TBD
SO ₂	2040	NA	January 1, 2011 or earlier	January 1, 2010	TBD

TBD = To Be Determined

Initial CAIR SIP Permitting Requirements – Part 97					
Air Pollutant	Initial Allocation Years	Deadline to Submit Allocations to EPA	Deadline for EPA to Record Allocations	Program Begins	Permit Application Due Date
NO _x	2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	NA	September 30, 2007 2009 September 30, 2008 for 2010	January 1, 2009	June 30, 2007 or later date
SO ₂	2010 and next 29 years	NA	January 1, 2010 or earlier	January 1, 2010	June 30, 2008 or later date

7.0 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The final version of the CAIR rule includes revisions to reporting requirements found in 40 CFR 51.122. This section is not applicable to affected units in Georgia because Georgia is not subject to the NO_x SIP Call.

The final version of the CAIR rule also includes the addition of 40 CFR 51.125 which pertains to emissions reporting requirements for SIP revisions relating to budgets for SO₂ and NO_x emissions. As CAIR affected units in Georgia will be required to report annual NO_x and SO₂ emissions data to EPA in a given year pursuant to a trading program under 40 CFR Parts 51.123(NO_x) and 51.124 (SO₂) pursuant to the monitoring and reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, Georgia is not required to provide annual reporting of NO_x and SO₂ emissions to EPA as required by 40 CFR 51.125(a)-(b)(ii).



Appendix A: Georgia CAIR Equipment Inventory



Boilers

AIRS No.	Plant/Unit	Included in CAIR Background 1999-2002	Treatment Under GA CAIR	Treatment Under Proposed CAIR FIP NODA	Fuel Type
04-13-021-00002	Georgia Power Plant Arkwright Unit 1	Yes	Retired	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-021-00002	Georgia Power Plant Arkwright Unit 2	Yes	Retired	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-021-00002	Georgia Power Plant Arkwright Unit 3	Yes	Retired	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-021-00002	Georgia Power Plant Arkwright Unit 4	Yes	Retired	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-067-00003	Georgia Power Plant Atkinson Unit 1	Yes	Retired	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-067-00003	Georgia Power Plant Atkinson Unit 2	Yes	Retired	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-067-00003	Georgia Power Plant Atkinson Unit 3	Yes	Retired	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-015-00011	Georgia Power Plant Bowen Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-015-00011	Georgia Power Plant Bowen Unit 2	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-015-00011	Georgia Power Plant Bowen Unit 3	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-015-00011	Georgia Power Plant Bowen Unit 4	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-237-00008	Georgia Power Plant Branch Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal

Boilers

AIRS No.	Plant/Unit	Included in CAIR Background 1999-2002	Treatment Under GA CAIR	Treatment Under Proposed CAIR FIP NODA	Fuel Type
04-13-237-00008	Georgia Power Plant Branch Unit 2	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-237-00008	Georgia Power Plant Branch Unit 3	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-237-00008	Georgia Power Plant Branch Unit 4	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-115-00003	Georgia Power Plant Hammond Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-115-00003	Georgia Power Plant Hammond Unit 2	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-115-00003	Georgia Power Plant Hammond Unit 3	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-115-00003	Georgia Power Plant Hammond Unit 4	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-051-00006	Georgia Power Plant Kraft Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-051-00006	Georgia Power Plant Kraft Unit 2	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-051-00006	Georgia Power Plant Kraft Unit 3	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-051-00006	Georgia Power Plant Kraft Unit 4	Yes	Existing	Existing	NG/OIL
04-13-067-00003	Georgia Power Plant McDonough Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal

Boilers

AIRS No.	Plant/Unit	Included in CAIR Background 1999-2002	Treatment Under GA CAIR	Treatment Under Proposed CAIR FIP NODA	Fuel Type
04-13-067-00003	Georgia Power Plant McDonough Unit 2	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-103-00003	Georgia Power Plant McIntosh Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-127-00004	Georgia Power Plant McManus Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	Fuel Oil
04-13-127-00004	Georgia Power Plant McManus Unit 2	Yes	Existing	Existing	Fuel Oil
04-13-095-00002	Georgia Power Plant Mitchell Unit 3	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-207-00008	Georgia Power Plant Scherer Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	Subbituminous Coal
04-13-207-00008	Georgia Power Plant Scherer Unit 2	Yes	Existing	Existing	Subbituminous Coal
04-13-207-00008	Georgia Power Plant Scherer Unit 3	Yes	Existing	Existing	Subbituminous Coal
04-13-207-00008	Georgia Power Plant Scherer Unit 4	Yes	Existing	Existing	Subbituminous Coal
04-13-149-00001	Georgia Power Plant Wansley Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-149-00001	Georgia Power Plant Wansley Unit 2	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-077-00001	Georgia Power Plant Yates Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal

Boilers

AIRS No.	Plant/Unit	Included in CAIR Background 1999-2002	Treatment Under GA CAIR	Treatment Under Proposed CAIR FIP NODA	Fuel Type
04-13-077-00001	Georgia Power Plant Yates Unit 2	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-077-00001	Georgia Power Plant Yates Unit 3	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-077-00001	Georgia Power Plant Yates Unit 4	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-077-00001	Georgia Power Plant Yates Unit 5	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-077-00001	Georgia Power Plant Yates Unit 6	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal
04-13-077-00001	Georgia Power Plant Yates Unit 7	Yes	Existing	Existing	Bituminous Coal

Combined-Cycle Units

AIRS No.	Plant/Unit	Included in CAIR Background 1999-2002	Treatment Under GA CAIR Program	Treatment Under Proposed CAIR FIP NODA	Year Operation Began	Fuel Type
04-13-149-00006	Chattahoochee Energy Facility Unit 8A	No – Not yet operational	Existing	New	2003	NG
04-13-149-00006	Chattahoochee Energy Facility Unit 8B	No – Not yet operational	Existing	New	2003	NG
04-13-213-00034	Murray Energy Facility Unit CCT1	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG
04-13-213-00034	Murray Energy Facility Unit CCT2	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG
04-13-213-00034	Murray Energy Facility Unit CCT3	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG
04-13-213-00034	Murray Energy Facility Unit CCT4	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG
04-13-153-00042	Mid-GA Cogen Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	1998	NG/OIL
04-13-153-00042	Mid-GA Cogen Unit 2	Yes	Existing	Existing	1998	NG/OIL
04-13-103-00014	Georgia Power Plant McIntosh Unit 10A	No – Not yet operational	Existing	New	2005	NG/OIL
04-13-103-00014	Georgia Power Plant McIntosh Unit 10B	No – Not yet operational	Existing	New	2005	NG/OIL
04-13-103-00014	Georgia Power Plant McIntosh Unit 11A	No – Not yet operational	Existing	New	2005	NG/OIL
04-13-103-00014	Georgia Power Plant McIntosh Unit 11B	No – Not yet operational	Existing	New	2005	NG/OIL

Combined-Cycle Units

AIRS No.	Plant/Unit	Included in CAIR Background 1999-2002	Treatment Under GA CAIR Program	Treatment Under Proposed CAIR FIP NODA	Year Operation Began	Fuel Type
04-13-149-00007	MEAG Power Unit 9A	No – Not yet operational	Existing	New	2004	NG
04-13-149-00007	MEAG Power Unit 9B	No – Not yet operational	Existing	New	2004	NG
04-13-149-00001	Georgia Power Plant Wansley Unit CCCT6A	No – Not yet operational	Existing	New	2002	NG
04-13-149-00001	Georgia Power Plant Wansley Unit CCCT6B	No – Not yet operational	Existing	New	2002	NG
04-13-149-00001	Georgia Power Plant Wansley Unit CCCT7A	No – Not yet operational	Existing	New	2002	NG
04-13-149-00001	Georgia Power Plant Wansley Unit CCCT7B	No – Not yet operational	Existing	New	2002	NG

Simple Cycle Combustion Turbines

AIRS No.	Plant/Unit	Included in CAIR Background 1999-2002	Treatment Under GA CAIR Program	Treatment Under Proposed CAIR FIP NODA	Year Operation Began	Fuel Type
04-13-205-00044	Baconton Power Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG
04-13-205-00044	Baconton Power Unit 4	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG
04-13-205-00044	Baconton Power Unit 5	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG
04-13-205-00044	Baconton Power Unit 6	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG
04-13-015-00011	Georgia Power Plant Bowen Unit 6A	No	Existing	Existing	<1995	OIL
04-13-015-00011	Georgia Power Plant Bowen Unit 6B	No	Existing	Existing	<1995	OIL
04-13-051-00017	Georgia Power Plant Boulevard Unit 1	Yes	Retired	Missing	<1995	NG/OIL
04-13-051-00018	Georgia Power Plant Riverside	Yes	Retired	Existing	<1995	NG/OIL
Facility never existed	Dahlberg in Houston County/Units 1-8	Yes	Does Not Exist	Existing	NA	NA
04-13-237-00034	Georgia Power Plant Dahlberg Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-237-00034	Georgia Power Plant Dahlberg Unit 2	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-237-00034	Georgia Power Plant Dahlberg Unit 3	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-237-00034	Georgia Power Plant Dahlberg Unit 4	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-237-00034	Georgia Power Plant Dahlberg Unit 5	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL

Simple Cycle Combustion Turbines

AIRS No.	Plant/Unit	Included in CAIR Background 1999-2002	Treatment Under GA CAIR Program	Treatment Under Proposed CAIR FIP NODA	Year Operation Began	Fuel Type
04-13-237-00034	Georgia Power Plant Dahlberg Unit 6	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-237-00034	Georgia Power Plant Dahlberg Unit 7	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-237-00034	Georgia Power Plant Dahlberg Unit 8	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-237-00034	Georgia Power Plant Dahlberg Unit 9	Yes	Existing	New	2001	NG/OIL
04-13-237-00034	Georgia Power Plant Dahlberg Unit 10	Yes	Existing	New	2001	NG/OIL
04-13-297-00041	Doyle Generating Facility Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-297-00041	Doyle Generating Facility Unit 2	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-297-00041	Doyle Generating Facility Unit 3	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-297-00041	Doyle Generating Facility Unit 4	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-297-00041	Doyle Generating Facility Unit 5	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-103-00012	Effingham County Power Unit 1	No – Not yet operational	Existing	New	2003	NG/OIL
04-13-105-00012	Effingham County Power Unit 2	No – Not yet operational	Existing	New	2003	NG/OIL
04-13-147-00021	Hartwell Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	1996	NG/OIL
04-13-147-00021	Hartwell Unit 2	Yes	Existing	Existing	1996	NG/OIL

Simple Cycle Combustion Turbines

AIRS No.	Plant/Unit	Included in CAIR Background 1999-2002	Treatment Under GA CAIR Program	Treatment Under Proposed CAIR FIP NODA	Year Operation Began	Fuel Type
Facility Does Not Exist	Hartwell Energy Center Unit 1	Yes	Does Not Exist	Existing	Does Not Exist	Not Applicable
Facility Does Not Exist	Hartwell Energy Center Unit 2	Yes	Does Not Exist	Existing	Does Not Exist	Not Applicable
04-13-149-00005	Heard County Power Unit 1	Yes	Existing	New	2001	NG/OIL
04-13-149-00005	Heard County Power Unit 2	Yes	Existing	New	2001	NG/OIL
04-13-149-00005	Heard County Power Unit 3	Yes	Existing	New	2001	NG/OIL
04-13-303-00040	KGEN Sandersville Unit 1	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG/OIL
04-13-303-00040	KGEN Sandersville Unit 2	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG/OIL
04-13-303-00040	KGEN Sandersville Unit 3	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG/OIL
04-13-303-00040	KGEN Sandersville Unit 4	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG/OIL
04-13-303-00040	KGEN Sandersville Unit 5	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG/OIL
04-13-303-00040	KGEN Sandersville Unit 6	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG/OIL
04-13-303-00040	KGEN Sandersville Unit 7	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG/OIL
04-13-303-00040	KGEN Sandersville Unit 8	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG/OIL

Simple Cycle Combustion Turbines

AIRS No.	Plant/Unit	Included in CAIR Background 1999-2002	Treatment Under GA CAIR Program	Treatment Under Proposed CAIR FIP NODA	Year Operation Began	Fuel Type
04-13-067-0003	Georgia Power Plant McDonough Unit CT5M	Missing	Existing	Existing	<1995	NG/OIL
04-13-067-0003	Georgia Power Plant McDonough Unit CT6M	Missing	Existing	Existing	<1995	NG/OIL
04-13-067-0003	Georgia Power Plant McDonough Unit CT7M	Missing	Existing	Existing	<1995	NG/OIL
04-13-067-0003	Georgia Power Plant McDonough Unit CT8M	Missing	Existing	Existing	<1995	NG/OIL
04-13-127-00004	Georgia Power Plant McManus Unit 3A	Missing	Existing	Existing	<1995	OIL
04-13-127-00004	Georgia Power Plant McManus Unit 3B	Missing	Existing	Existing	<1995	OIL
04-13-127-00004	Georgia Power Plant McManus Unit 3C	Missing	Existing	Existing	<1995	OIL
04-13-127-00004	Georgia Power Plant McManus Unit 4A	Missing	Existing	Existing	<1995	OIL
04-13-127-00004	Georgia Power Plant McManus Unit 4B	Missing	Existing	Existing	<1995	OIL
04-13-127-00004	Georgia Power Plant McManus Unit 4C	Missing	Existing	Existing	<1995	OIL
04-13-127-00004	Georgia Power Plant McManus Unit 4D	Missing	Existing	Existing	<1995	OIL

Simple Cycle Combustion Turbines

AIRS No.	Plant/Unit	Included in CAIR Background 1999-2002	Treatment Under GA CAIR Program	Treatment Under Proposed CAIR FIP NODA	Year Operation Began	Fuel Type
04-13-127-00004	Georgia Power Plant McManus Unit 4E	Missing	Existing	Existing	<1995	OIL
04-13-127-00004	Georgia Power Plant McManus Unit 4F	Missing	Existing	Existing	<1995	OIL
04-13-103-00003	Georgia Power Plant McIntosh Unit CT1	Yes	Existing	Existing	<1995	NG/OIL
04-13-103-00003	Georgia Power Plant McIntosh Unit CT2	Yes	Existing	Existing	<1995	NG/OIL
04-13-103-00003	Georgia Power Plant McIntosh Unit CT3	Yes	Existing	Existing	<1995	NG/OIL
04-13-103-00003	Georgia Power Plant McIntosh Unit CT4	Yes	Existing	Existing	<1995	NG/OIL
04-13-103-00003	Georgia Power Plant McIntosh Unit CT5	Yes	Existing	Existing	<1995	NG/OIL
04-13-103-00003	Georgia Power Plant McIntosh Unit CT6	Yes	Existing	Existing	<1995	NG/OIL
04-13-103-00003	Georgia Power Plant McIntosh Unit CT7	Yes	Existing	Existing	<1995	NG/OIL
04-13-103-00003	Georgia Power Plant McIntosh Unit CT8	Yes	Existing	Existing	<1995	NG/OIL
04-13-293-00027	West GA Generating Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-293-00027	West GA Generating Unit 2	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-293-00027	West GA Generating Unit 3	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL

Simple Cycle Combustion Turbines


AIRS No.	Plant/Unit	Included in CAIR Background 1999-2002	Treatment Under GA CAIR Program	Treatment Under Proposed CAIR FIP NODA	Year Operation Began	Fuel Type
04-13-293-00027	West GA Generating Unit 4	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-297-00040	MPC Generating Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing		NG/OIL
04-13-297-00040	MPC Generating Unit 2	Yes	Existing	New	2001	NG/OIL
04-13-153-00040	Georgia Power Plant Robins Unit CT1	Yes	Existing	Existing	<1995	NG/OIL
04-13-153-00040	Georgia Power Plant Robins Unit CT2	Yes	Existing	Existing	<1995	NG/OIL
04-13-233-00042	Sewell Creek Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-233-00042	Sewell Creek Unit 2	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-233-00042	Sewell Creek Energy Facility Unit 3	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-233-00042	Sewell Creek Energy Facility Unit 4	Yes	Existing	Existing	2000	NG/OIL
04-13-207-00030	Smarr Energy Facility Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	1999	NG/OIL
04-13-207-00030	Smarr Energy Facility Unit 2	Yes	Existing	Existing	1999	NG/OIL
04-13-205-00043	Sowega Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	1999	NG/OIL
04-13-205-00043	Sowega Unit 2	Yes	Existing	Existing	1999	NG/OIL
04-13-263-00013	Talbot Energy Facility Unit 1	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG/OIL
04-13-263-00013	Talbot Energy Facility Unit 2	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG/OIL

Simple Cycle Combustion Turbines


AIRS No.	Plant/Unit	Included in CAIR Background 1999-2002	Treatment Under GA CAIR Program	Treatment Under Proposed CAIR FIP NODA	Year Operation Began	Fuel Type
04-13-263-00013	Talbot Energy Facility Unit 3	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG/OIL
04-13-263-00013	Talbot Energy Facility Unit 4	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG/OIL
04-13-263-00013	Talbot Energy Facility Unit 5	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG/OIL
04-13-263-00013	Talbot Energy Facility Unit 6	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG/OIL
04-13-149-00004	Tenaska Unit 1	Yes	Existing	New	2001	NG/OIL
04-13-149-00004	Tenaska Unit 2	Yes	Existing	New	2001	NG/OIL
04-13-149-00004	Tenaska Unit 3	Yes	Existing	New	2001	NG/OIL
04-13-149-00004	Tenaska Unit 4	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG/OIL
04-13-149-00004	Tenaska Unit 5	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG/OIL
04-13-149-00004	Tenaska Unit 6	Yes	Existing	New	2002	NG/OIL
04-13-297-00042	Walton County Power Unit 1	Yes	Existing	New	2001	NG/OIL
04-13-297-00042	Walton County Power Unit 2	Yes	Existing	New	2001	NG/OIL
04-13-297-00042	Walton County Power Unit 3	Yes	Existing	New	2001	NG/OIL
04-13-149-00001	Georgia Power Plant Wansley Unit CT5A	Missing	Existing	Existing	<1995	NG/OIL
04-13-303-00039	Washington County Power Unit 1	No – Not yet operational	Existing	New	2003	NG/OIL

Simple Cycle Combustion Turbines


AIRS No.	Plant/Unit	Included in CAIR Background 1999-2002	Treatment Under GA CAIR Program	Treatment Under Proposed CAIR FIP NODA	Year Operation Began	Fuel Type
04-13-303-00039	Washington County Power Unit 2	No – Not yet operational	Existing	New	2003	NG/OIL
04-13-303-00039	Washington County Power Unit 3	No – Not yet operational	Existing	New	2003	NG/OIL
04-13-303-00039	Washington County Power Unit 4	No – Not yet operational	Existing	New	2003	NG/OIL
04-13-033-00008	Wilson Unit 1	Yes	Existing	Existing	<1995	OIL
04-13-033-00008	Wilson Unit 2	Yes	Existing	Existing	<1995	OIL
04-13-033-00008	Wilson Unit 3	Yes	Existing	Existing	<1995	OIL
04-13-033-00008	Wilson Unit 4	Yes	Existing	Existing	<1995	OIL
04-13-033-00008	Wilson Unit 5	Yes	Existing	Existing	<1995	OIL
04-13-033-00008	Wilson Unit 6	Yes	Existing	Existing	<1995	OIL




Appendix B
Georgia Rules for Air Quality Control
391-3-1-.02(12)
Clean Air Interstate Rule



Georgia Air Quality Control Rule 391-3-1-.02(12), “Clean Air Interstate Rule NOx Annual Trading Program,” has been proposed under a separate action. For more information see <http://environet.dnr.state.ga.us/1>. The final rule will be included in the final SIP revision.



Appendix C
Georgia Rules for Air Quality Control
391-3-1-.02(13)
Clean Air Interstate Rule



Georgia Air Quality Control Rule 391-3-1-.02(13), “Clean Air Interstate Rule SO₂ Annual Trading Program,” has been proposed under a separate action. For more information see <http://environet.dnr.state.ga.us/1>. The final rule will be included in the final SIP revision.