

Air Quality Issues

North Carolina Division of Air Quality

Environmental Review Commission November 12, 2009



Topics

- EPA's Reconsideration of the Ozone Standard and the Impact on NC
- Ozone Control Strategy Options
- NC's Idle Reduction Rule
- NC's Mobile Source Grant Program
- DAQ's Climate Initiatives



The NC Ozone Picture Now and After Reconsideration

North Carolina Division of Air Quality

Keith Overcash
Director
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November 12, 2009



History of the Ozone Standards

- One hour standard of 0.08 parts per million (ppm) set in 1971
- One hour standard of 0.12 ppm set in 1979
- Eight-hour standard of 0.08 ppm set in 1997
- Eight-hour standard of 0.075 ppm set in 2008
- Primary standard = Secondary Standard



EPA's Reconsideration of the Ozone Standards

- Sept. 16, 2009 EPA announced it would reconsider the 2008 ozone standards (primary and secondary) of 0.075 ppm
- 2008 ozone standards were not as protective as recommended by EPA's panel of science advisors, the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC)



EPA's Reconsideration of the Ozone Standards

- CASAC recommended a range of 0.060-0.070 ppm for the primary (public health) standard, and a separate vegetation exposure type level for the secondary or welfare based standard
- Note, 0.075 ppm = 75 parts per billion (ppb)



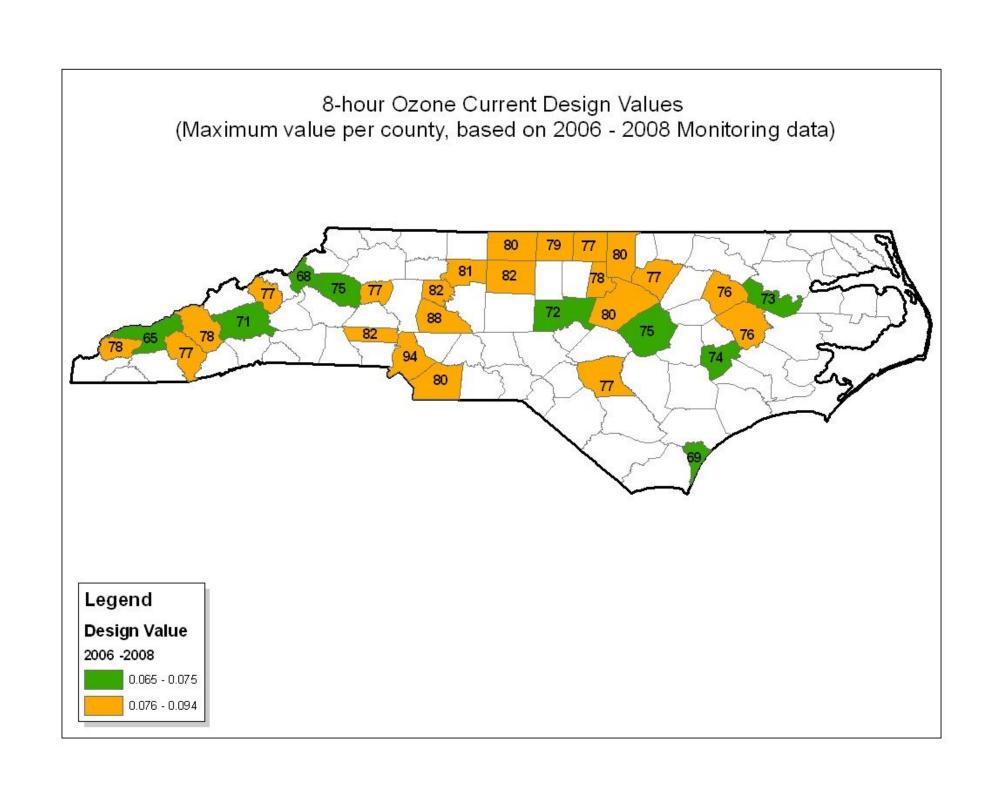
Schedule

- December 2009 Proposed Reconsidered Ozone Standards
- August 2010 Final Reconsidered Ozone Standards
- August 2011- Final Boundary Designations
- December 2013 State Implementation Plans (SIPs) Due



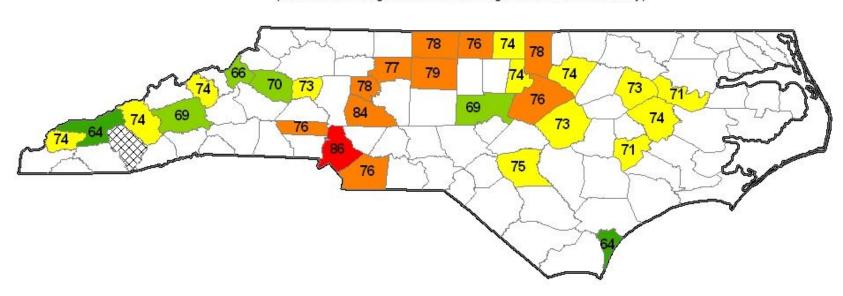
What Does Nonattainment Mean?

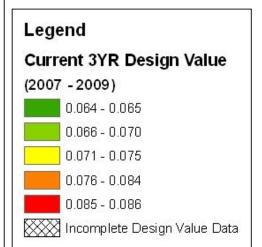
- EPA label declaring that air quality does not meet the National standards
- Requires State to develop a plan demonstrating what control measures are needed to meet & maintain the standard
- Requires transportation conformity
- Requires new source review on new major industrial sources & major modification on existing sources



Current 3-Year Design Values as of 10/09/2009

(Labeled with Highest Current Design Value for the County)

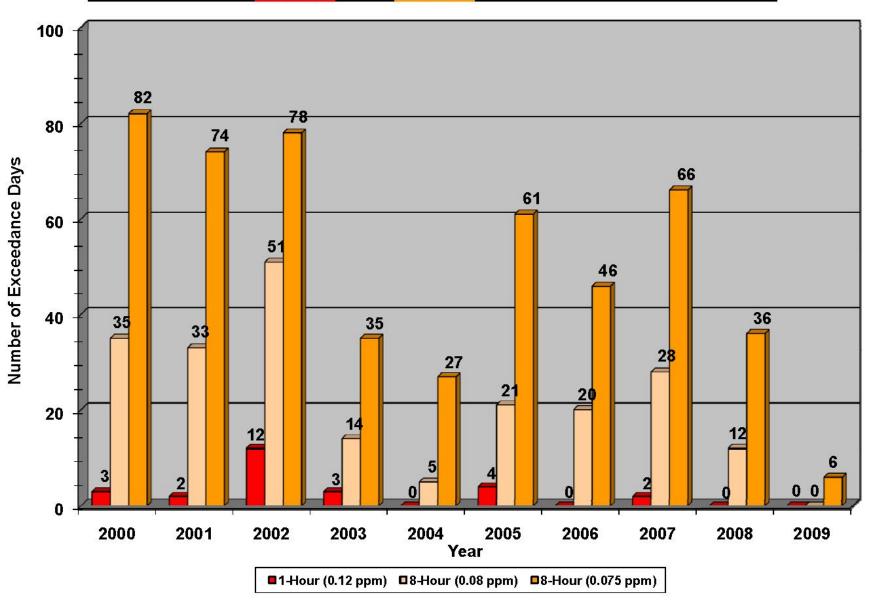




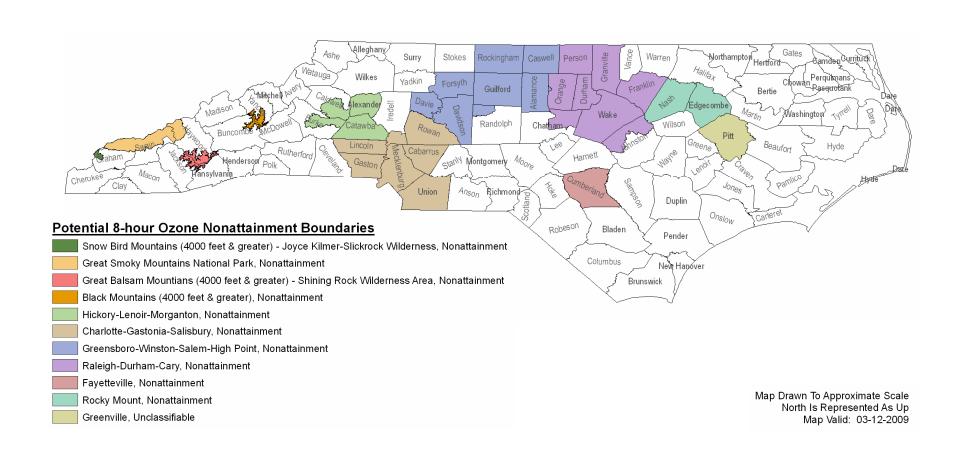
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NCDENR - DAQ Attainment Planning Map Created 10/12/2009 (BD)

NC Statewide 1-Hour and 8-Hour Ozone Exceedance Days

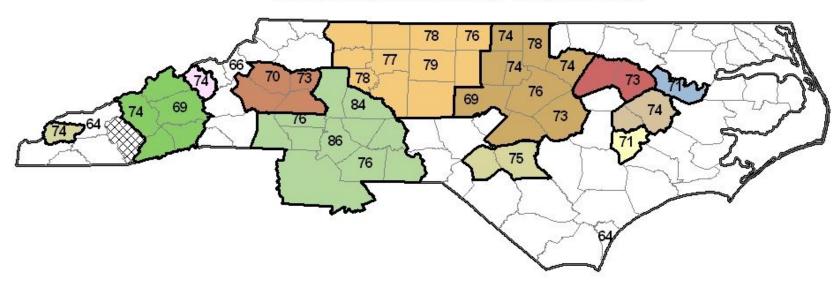


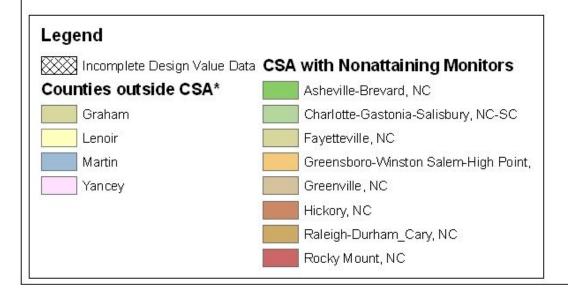
North Carolina Nonattainment Boundary Recommendations



Areas USEPA would likely propose to be designated as nonattainment under a 70 ppb standard.

(Labeled with Highest Current Design Value for the County)





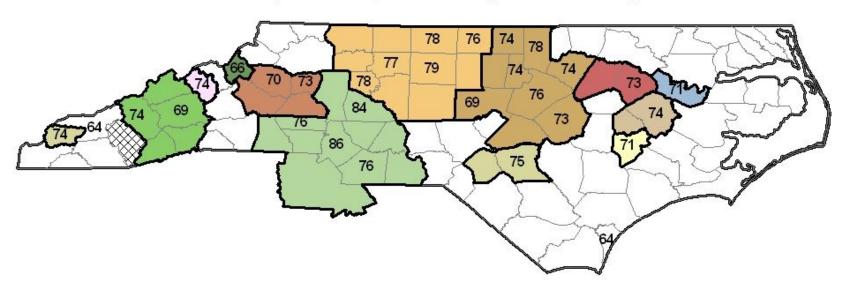
* Includes counties with nonattaining monitors and counites included in previously designated Ozone nonattainment areas

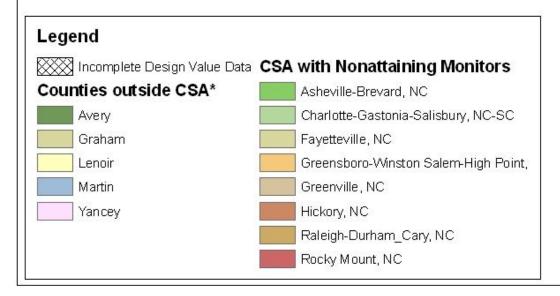
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NCDENR - DAQ Attainment Planning Map Created 09/21/2009 (BD)

Areas USEPA would likely propose to be designated as nonattainment under a 65 ppb standard.

(Labeled with Highest Current Design Value for the County)





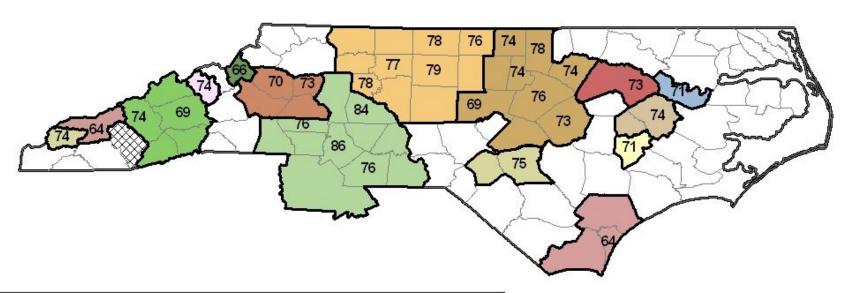
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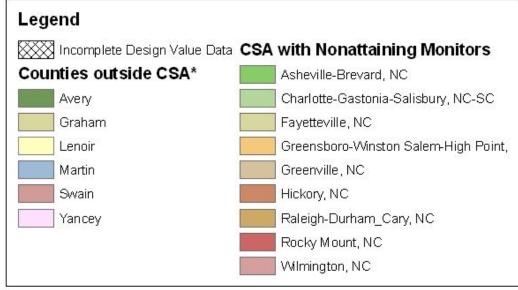
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NCDENR - DAQ Attainment Planning Map Created 09/21/2009 (BD)

Areas USEPA would likely propose to be designated as nonattainment under a 60 ppb standard.

(Labeled with Highest Current Design Value for the County)

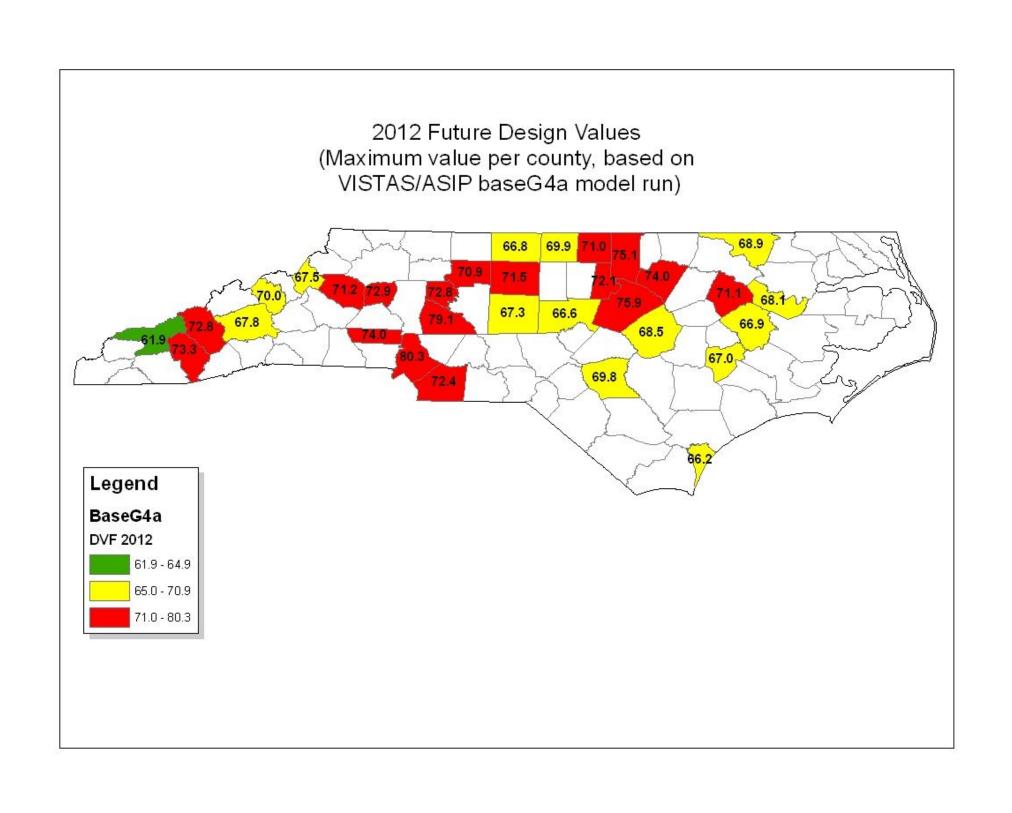


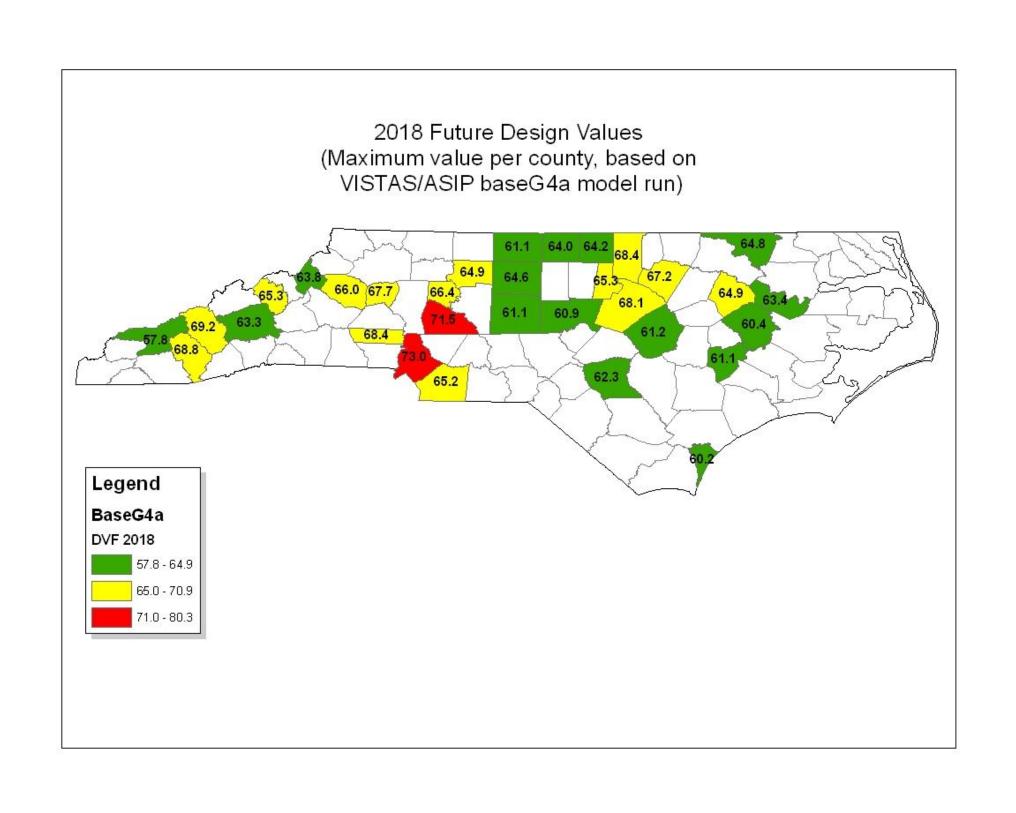


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NCDENR - DAQ Attainment Planning Map Created 09/21/2009 (BD)







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Ozone Control Strategy Options

North Carolina Division of Air Quality

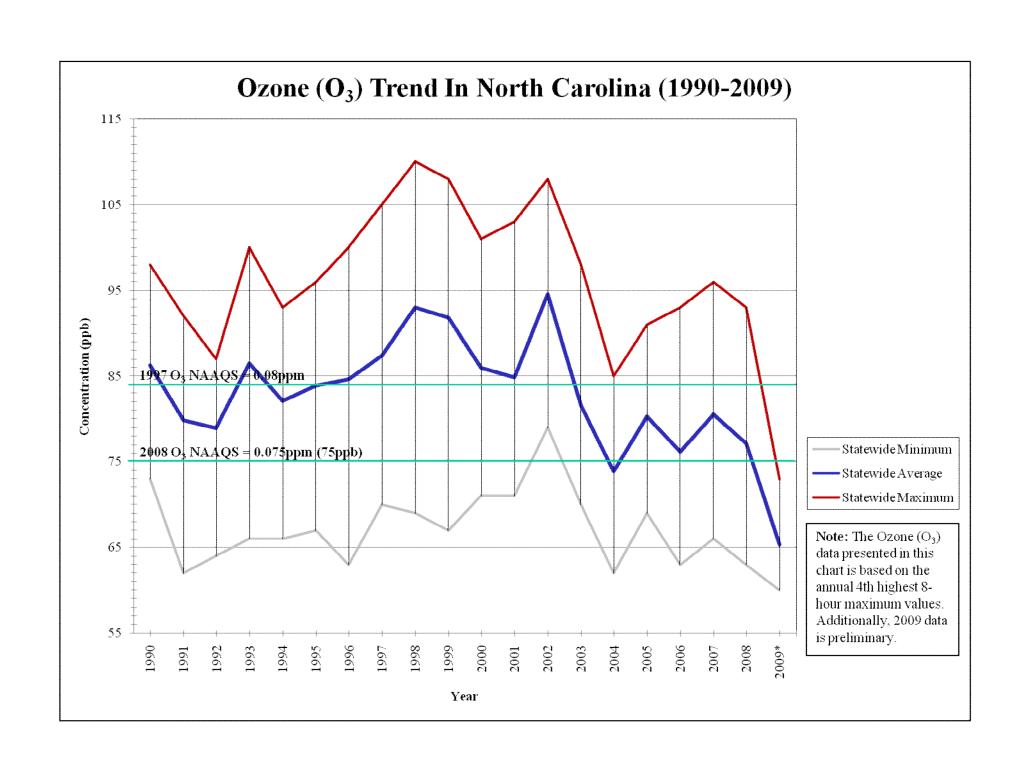
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November 12, 2009



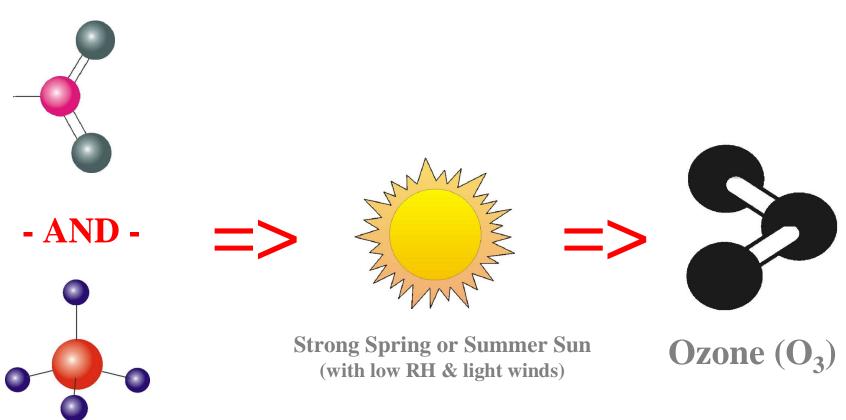
Ozone Control Strategy Implementation

- Significant progress has been made in this decade to reduce emissions and lower ozone levels
- Reductions have been realized
 - utility sector (Clean Smokestacks Act),
 - industrial boilers (NOx SIP Call rule),
 - mobile (Federal engine and fuel standards,
 State vehicle inspection program)
 - nonroad (Federal engine standards)



Formation of Ground-level Ozone

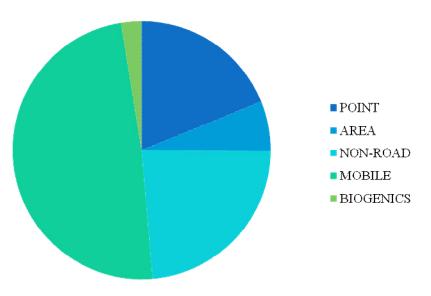
Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx)



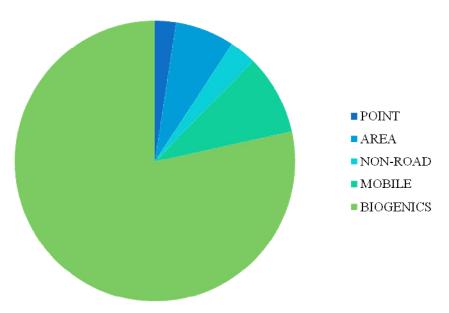
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

2009 Episode Emission Summaries for Metrolina Counties (tons/summer day)

Total Metrolina NOx Emissions



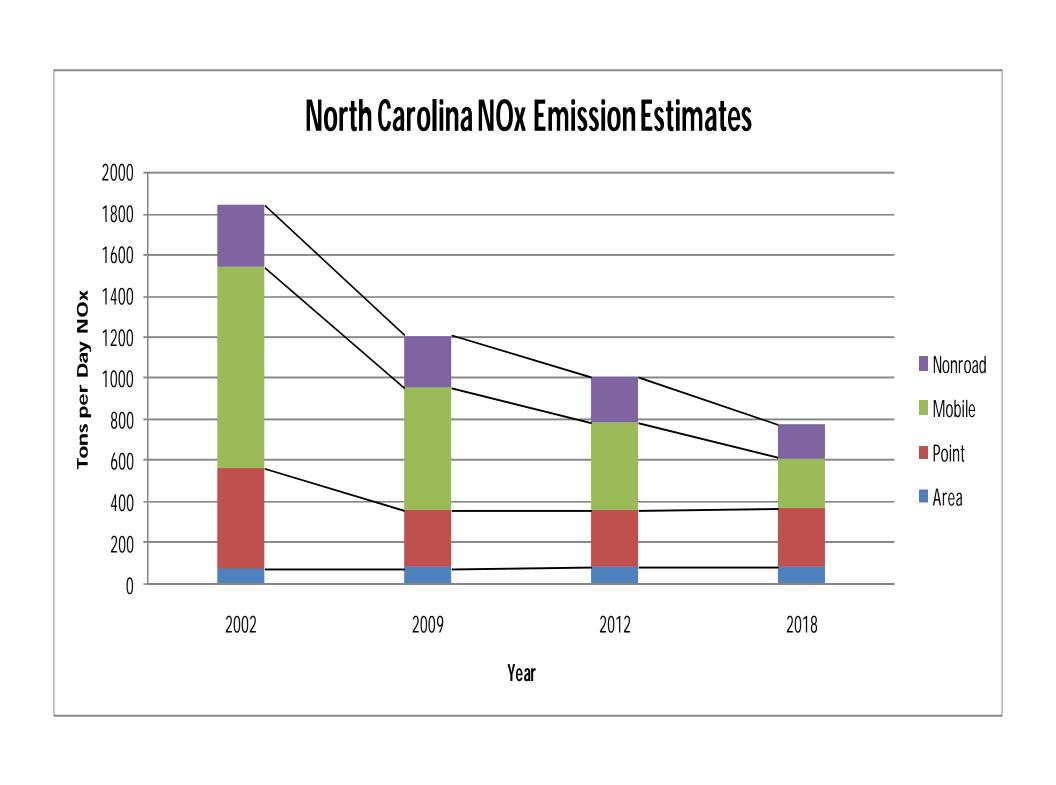
Total Metrolina VOC Emissions



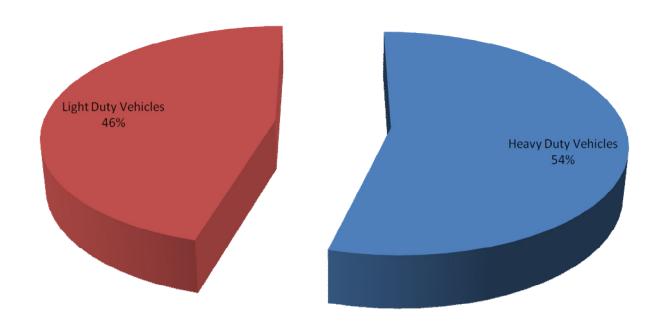


Federal Emission Reductions On the Way

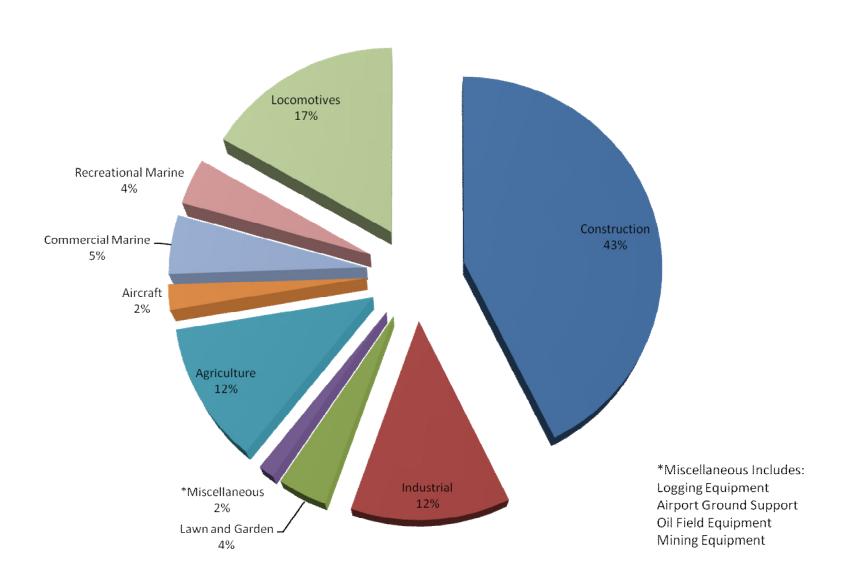
- Onroad Vehicle Standards
 - Light duty gasoline trucks & cars (2007+)
 - Heavy duty vehicles (2007+)
- Nonroad Vehicle Standards
 - Large nonroad diesel engine standards (2008-2014+)
 - Locomotive engine standards (2015+)
 - Commercial marine diesel engine standards (2014+)
- Large Stationary Sources
 - Clean Air Interstate Rule replacement (2011)



2009 North Carolina Onroad Mobile NOx Emissions from Heavy Duty and Light Duty Vehicles



2009 North Carolina Nonroad NOx Emission Estimates





Control Strategies for New Ozone Standards

- Focus will need to continue to be on stationary sources, mobile and nonroad sectors
- What are cost effective control options for the stationary sources?
- What are control options to address the heavy duty portion of the mobile fleet?
- What are control options to address the construction, locomotive, industrial and agricultural sectors?



Control Strategies for New Ozone Standards

- Attaining the new standards will require effective partnerships by Federal, State and local governments, as well as business and industry
- Innovative ideas to find funding for engine replacement



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Eliminating Unnecessary Idling of On-road Heavy Duty Vehicles

North Carolina Division of Air Quality

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November 12, 2009



Goal of the rule

 Eliminate unnecessary idling from onroad heavy-duty vehicles

Why?

- Comply with Federal air quality standards
- Reduce localized risks associated with fine particles (PM2.5) and toxics from idling vehicles
- Reduce carbon footprint



Rule Requirements

 Limits idling of on-road heavy-duty vehicles to 5 consecutive minutes in any 60 minute period.



Rule Exemptions

- Safety
- Health
- Commerce
- Military
- Farm vehicles
- Sleeper-berth cabs until May 1, 2011





Idle Reduction - Projected Benefits

DAQ estimated:

- Up to 9 million gallons of fuel per year can be saved
- Up to 1,300 tons per year of Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) can be reduced



Idle Reduction for Sleeper-Berths

Options:

 Primary alternative to idling the main engine is installing an Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

Assume \$10,000 investment in an APU:

- Payback period is:
 - 1.1 years when diesel is \$2/gallon
 - 0.7 years when diesel is \$3/gallon
 - 0.5 years when diesel is \$4/gallon





The Rule-Making Process

- DAQ held 2 stakeholder meetings before starting the official rule-making process
- Original concepts of the rule were amended to incorporate feedback
 - Including the sun-setting of the sleeperberth exemption



The Rule-Making Process

 Only 5 written comments were received during the official 60-day comment period.

 The Environmental Management Commission unanimously approved the rule.



The Rule-Making Process

- 18 letters of objection
- Requested legislative review
- Stated concern in some of the letters was the sun-setting of the sleeper-berth exemption in May of 2011.



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Diesel Grants/ Funding

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November 12, 2009



Diesel Grants/ Funding

- Fuel Tax
 - Mobile Source Emissions Reduction Grants (MSERG)
 - Targets all mobile sectors with emphasis on diesel projects in most recent years.
- Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA)
 - Rolled 2008 & 2009 State Allocation into 2009 MSERG call for projects
 - All selected projects must reduce emissions from diesel engines.



Diesel Grants/ Funding Cont.

- DERA Competitive Award
 - NC Leading to Early Adoption of Diesel Emission Reductions (NC LEADER) Grant
 - Targeted Diesel Construction Equipment
 - Grants to Replace Aging Diesel Engines (GRADE)
 - Mecklenburg County Air Quality (MCAQ) received DERA funding to continue their GRADE program.



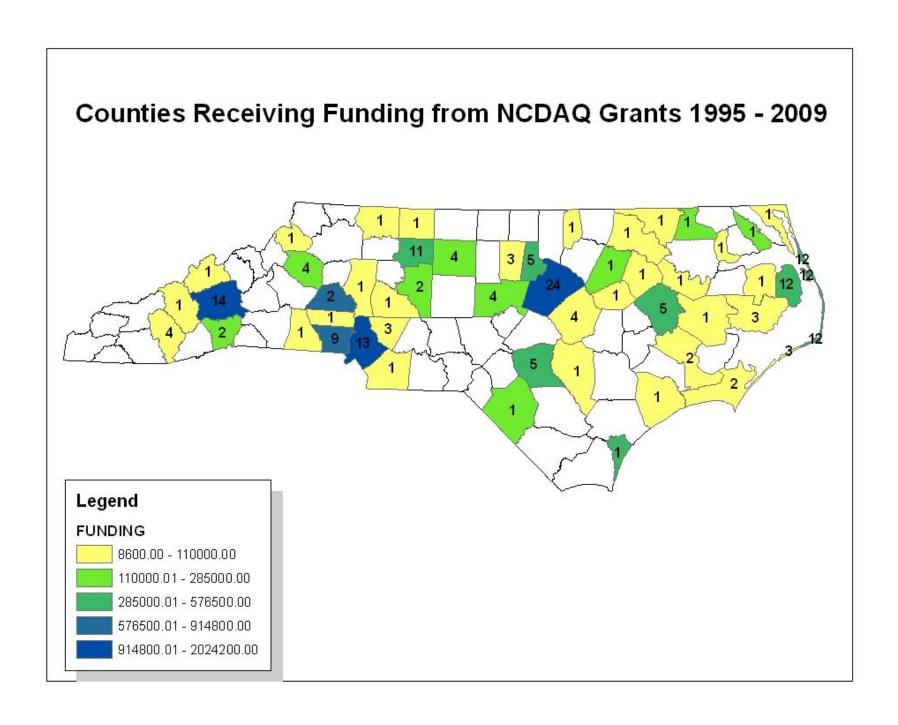
Diesel Grants/ Funding Cont.

- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act DERA
 - NC Diesel Emissions-Economic Recovery Grant
 - Targeted all mobile diesel sectors
 - NC Auxiliary Power Unit Rebate
 - Wilson, Edgecombe, Pitt, and Nash (WEPN)
 Retrofit Program
 - Provides funding for school bus retrofits and early replacements.
 - GRADE +
 - Expands MCAQ GRADE Program to more diesel sectors and more counties (including a few in South Carolina).



Diesel Grants/ Funding Cont.

- School Bus Retrofit Law (HB 1912, Session Law 2007-465)
- Provides \$2.5 Million to retrofit school buses with priority given to level 3 emission control devices.
 - All eligible counties have been contacted and preferred technologies identified.
 - Addressed technological issues with other states, Department of Instruction, and vendors to ensure best use of funds.





Other NC Efforts

- Clean Fuel Advanced Technology Grant
 - Congestion Mitigation Air Quality money funded to NC Solar Center.
- DOE Clean Energy Award
 - Awarded to Triangle J Council of Governments.



Potential Future Funding

- Combined 2009/2010 Competitive DERA Awards
 - NC LEADER 2
 - Will expand NC LEADER Grant to all non-road mobile diesel engines and stationary diesel pumps and generators.
 - NC Clean Ferries
 - NC Clean Ports



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Climate Change Initiatives

North Carolina Division of Air Quality

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November 12, 2009



Implement Regulations

- Proposed Greenhouse Gas (GHG)
 Tailoring Rule
 - Title V Facilities & New Sources
- Senate Climate Bill (introduced 9/30/09)
 - EPA can regulate large sources and administer emission reduction program
 - Cap & trade program implemented through
 Title V permit program



Implement NC Climate Action Plan Advisory Group Recommendations

- Restrictions on Heavy Duty Vehicle Idling
- Member of The Climate Registry (TCR)



GHG Emissions Inventory For NC

- Encourage Voluntary Reporting For NC Facilities
 - Provide Technical Assistance
- Develop State Inventory Model
 - Annual estimates
 - Track impacts of future policy actions



DENR's Unified Approach to Address Climate Change

- DENR Strategic Plan (August 2009)
- Climate Change Steering Committee
 - Coordinate strategies across programs
 - Partner with other state, federal, and nongovernmental orgs.
- Reduce DENR's Energy and Water Usage (Session Law 2007-546, SB 668)
- Education and Outreach



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