

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Ozone Transport Commission (OTC) is a multi-jurisdictional organization created under the Clean Air Act (CAA) amendments of 1990. The OTC is responsible for advising the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on ozone transport problems facing the Ozone Transport Region (OTR), and for developing and implementing regional solutions to the ground-level ozone problem across the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions. To supplement local and state-level efforts to reduce ozone precursor emissions, which are likely insufficient to attain federal standards, the OTC member states are considering control measures appropriate for adoption by all states in the region as part of their planning to attain and maintain compliance with the 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

The development of the control measures described in this document mirrors a prior effort. The OTC developed a series of model rules in 2001, 2006, and these 2009/2010 model rules for the states to consider in adopting control measures to reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), which are ozone precursors, to: (1) assist in the attainment of the old one-hour and more recent eight-hour ozone health standard, (2) address the VOC and NO_x emission reduction shortfalls identified by EPA, and (3) assist in the implementation of State Implementation Plans (SIP) commitments to EPA.

The analyses in this report provides a description of the model rules adopted by the OTC to help states attain the 8-hour ozone NAAQS. The OTC model rules for VOC will reduce emissions from:

- Stationary Above Ground Storage Tanks;
- Consumer Products/2006 CARB Amendments;
- Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Non-assembly Line Coating Operations;
- Architectural, Industrial and Maintenance Coatings.

The OTC model rules for NO_x will reduce emissions from:

- Stationary Generators;
- Natural Gas-Fired Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers, Steam Generators, Process Heaters, and Water Heaters;
- Performance Standards for High Electric Demand Day Combustion Turbines (HEDDCT);
- Oil and Gas Boilers Serving Electricity Generating Units (EGUs).

Section 3.0 describes the methods used to estimate the emission benefits of the VOC model rules. For each source category, there are subsections that: describe the existing Federal and OTC State regulations that affect the VOC emissions, summarize the major elements of the model rule, discuss how the emission benefits were quantified, and present information on anticipated costs and cost-effectiveness of controls. Section 4.0 presents similar information for the NO_x source categories. This document is intended to provide states with a guide to help in their individual state rulemaking process, and is specifically written to be applicable OTR wide. OTC understands that states can, and should, supplement these documents and sections as needed to include state specific needs and changes in their own rules.

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OTC has also welcomed stakeholder input for all eight of the model rules throughout every stage of the rule development process. Each OTC model rule workgroup, as well as the entire Stationary and Area Source Committee, received and reviewed written comments from stakeholder groups and carefully considered input from all interested stakeholders during every step of the model rule development process. The OTC is grateful to those stakeholders who participated in the process, and encourages stakeholder input on all future OTC-wide efforts.

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