







Policy Office

Pennsylvania's Proposed CO₂ Budget Trading Program

Citizens Advisory Council February 18, 2020

Tom Wolf, Governor

Patrick McDonnell, Secretary

Implementation Timeline



Executive Order No. 2019-1

- 26% reduction in net GHG emissions by 2025 (from 2005 levels)
- 80% reduction in net GHG emissions by 2050 (from 2005 levels)



Executive Order No. 2019-7

- Directs DEP to develop a draft regulation for delivery to EQB
- Requires Interaction w/ the Regional Transmission Organization (PJM)

RULE WRITING PROCESS



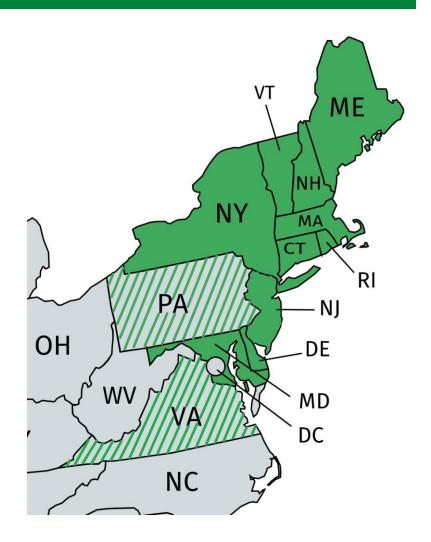
CO₂ Budget Regulation

- Establishes framework for RGGI participation
- Adapts RGGI Model Rule to fit PA specific energy landscape

RGGI MODEL RULE,

Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative

- 10 Independent State Programs
 - PA and VA not yet participating
- Cap on CO₂ emissions from power sector
- Most allowances sold at auction
- Auction proceeds fund air pollution reduction programs
- Markets are Linked through:
 - Consistent Regulations
 - Reciprocal Acceptance of Allowances
- No central RGGI Authority
 - States oversee program jointly
 - DEP & PUC on Executive Board
 - RGGI Inc. does most administrative and technical functions



Cap and Trade vs. Cap and Invest (RGGI)

Require sources to turn in allowances for CO₂ emissions.

Only issue a specific number of allowances.

Allow sources to trade allowances.

Invest proceeds from allowance auctions into air pollution reduction programs.

Cap and Trade

Cap and Invest

Draft Proposed Annex (Preliminary)

CHAPTER 145. INTERSTATE POLLUTION TRANSPORT REDUCTION

Subchapter E. CO₂ BUDGET TRADING PROGRAM

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.	
145.301.	Purpose.
145.302.	Definitions.
145.303.	Measurements, abbreviations and acronyms.
145.304.	Applicability.
145.305.	Limited exemption for CO ₂ budget units with electrical output to the electric grid restricted by permit conditions.
145.306.	Standard requirements.
145.307.	Computation of time.

(Editor's Note: Sections 145.301—145.414 are new and printed in regular type to enhance readability.)

§ 145.301. Purpose.

This subchapter establishes the Pennsylvania component of the CO₂ Budget Trading Program, which is designed to reduce anthropogenic emissions of CO₂, a greenhouse gas, from CO₂ budget sources in a manner that is protective of public health, welfare and the environment and is economically efficient.

Applicability & Covered Sources

What does the CO2 Budget Trading Program Establish?

Creates a cap-and-invest program for CO₂ emissions from the power sector.

What are the Affected Sources §145.304?

Fossil fuel-fired Electric Generating Units (power plants)

- 25 MW or more nameplate capacity AND
- Sends >10% of gross generation to the grid.

Limited Exemptions for CHP §145.305

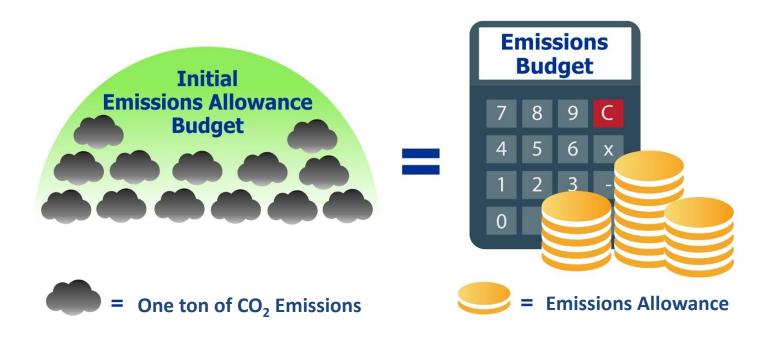
- An otherwise qualifying EGU (25 MW+) that supplies ≤ 10% of its gross generation to any entity.
- An otherwise qualifying co-generation EGU (25 MW+) that supplies ≤ 15% of its annual total useful energy to any entity- not including energy sent to an interconnected manufacturing facility.



Addition to the Model Rule

Establishing Allowance Budget

One allowance is created for each ton of emissions allowed under Pennsylvania's CO₂ emissions budget.



Distribution of Allowances



State Allowance Set-Asides

State	Set-Aside Programs/Accounts
Connecticut	Voluntary Clean Energy, Customer-side Distributed Resources Combined Heat and Power Useful Thermal Energy
Delaware	n/a
Maine	Voluntary Renewable Energy Integrated Manufacturing Facility Pre-retirement
Maryland	Limited Industrial Exemption, Long-term Contract Clean Generation
Massachusetts	Greenhouse Gas Credit Exchange, Voluntary Renewable Energy
New Hampshire	Voluntary Renewable Energy Market, Emergency
New Jersey	Fixed Price Contract, Co-generation
New York	Voluntary Renewable Energy/Eligible Biomass, Long-term Contract
Pennsylvania	Waste Coal
Rhode Island	Voluntary Renewable Energy Market
Vermont	Voluntary Renewable Energy

Benefits of Waste Coal Generation

Environmental, Health and Economic Benefits

- ✓ Removes significant health, environmental and safety hazards
- ✓ Improved Water Quality (ground and surface waters)
- ✓ Improved Air Quality (elimination of airborne silt, burning piles)
- ✓ Creates lands capable of supporting natural habitats
- ✓ Creates "new" parcels suitable for redevelopment

Accomplishments Since 1988

- √ 160.7 million tons of waste coal used for co-generation
- ✓ 200 million tons of coal ash beneficially used to reclaim mine sites.
- √ 3,700 acres reclaimed- now available for reuse and redevelopment
- √ 71 million cubic feet of waste coal removed

Waste Coal Set-Aside Account

A general account established by the Department for the allocation of CO_2 allowances for retirement in an amount sufficient to provide allowances equal to the legacy emissions from all waste coal-fired units pursuant to § 145.342(i).

Set-Aside Eligibility Criteria for Qualifying Facilities

- 1. Units must be located in PA and be subject to the CO₂ Budget Trading Program.
- 2. Must meet definition of Waste Coal-Fired Unit per §145.302.
 - a) Combustion of waste coal, or if in combination with any other fuel, waste coal comprises 75% or great of the annual heat input on a Btu basis.*
 - b) Facilities must be using at a minimum:
 - 1. A Circulating Fluidized Bed (CFB) boiler,
 - 2. Limestone injection system, and
 - 3. Fabric filter particulate removal system.
- 3. Waste coal is defined as coal disposed or abandoned prior to July 31, 1982 or disposed of thereafter in a permitted coal refuse disposal site.

^{*}Consistent with eligibility criteria for the PA Coal Refuse Energy and Reclamation Tax Credit Program (Act 84 of 2016).

Calculating the Waste Coal Set Aside

A general account established by the Department for the allocation of CO_2 allowances for retirement in an amount sufficient to provide allowances **equal to the legacy emissions** from all waste coal-fired units pursuant to § 145.342(i).

Defining Legacy Emissions

- 1. The amount of CO₂ emissions in tons equal to the highest calendar year of emissions from the 3-year period beginning January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2019 as determined by the Department. §145.302
 - a) 2017- 7.2 million tons
 - b) 2018- 7.9 million tons
 - c) 2019- 6.1 million tons*
- 2. The Department has determined that legacy emissions are equal to 7,900,000 tons of CO₂ emissions. §145.342
- 3. Includes set-aside adjustment mechanism and termination provision.

^{*}Fourth quarter 2019 CO₂ emissions extrapolated based on previous three quarters.

Options for Compliance

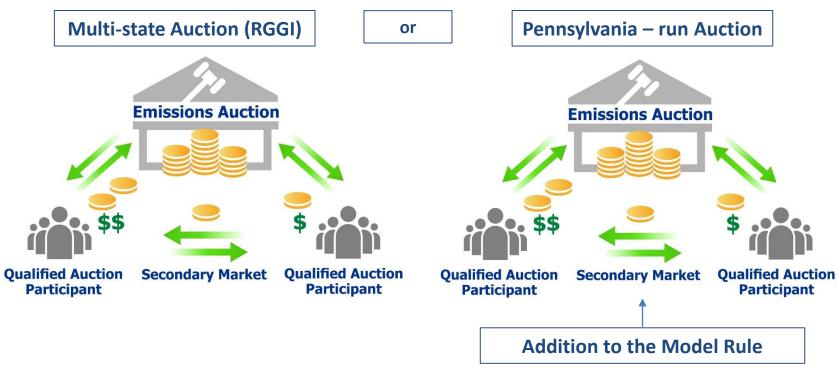
Affected Sources must attain the number of allowances – equal to the amount of CO₂ they emit –





Auction Platform Flexibility

The Department will determine whether to participate in multistate CO_2 allowance auctions in coordination with other participating states or to conduct Pennsylvaniarun auctions to sell CO_2 allowances allocated to the air pollution reduction account.



RGGI CO₂ Offset Allowances

A RGGI CO₂ offset allowance represents a project-based greenhouse gas emission reduction outside of the capped electric power generation sector.

- Project-based.
- Greenhouse gas emission reduction outside of power generation sector.
- Comparable offsets across region.
- In addition to, not in place of a regulatory requirement.

Project Categories

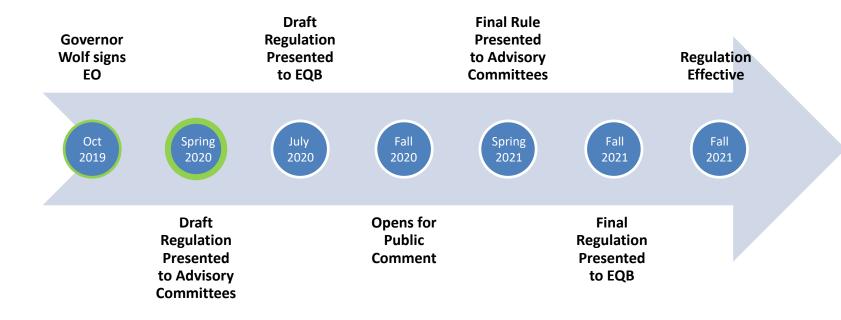
- 1. Landfill Methane
- Reforestation, Improved Forest Management, and Avoided Conversion
- 3. Agricultural Methane

Pennsylvania is proposing a fourth offset category of Abandoned Well Plugging.

Next Steps

- ➤ Continued engagement with the General Assembly, key stakeholders, residents and businesses of Pennsylvania.
- Complete Power Sector Modeling (IPM) & Identify Allowance Budget.
- April 16, 2020- present proposed draft Annex to the Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee.
- ➤ July 21, 2020- present proposed draft Annex to the Environmental Quality Board.
- Fall 2020- public comment period and hearings.

Regulatory Timeline











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