TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
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PART 225
CONTROL OF EMISSIONS FROM LARGE COMBUSTION SOURCES

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AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R06-25 at 31 Ill. Reg. 129, effective December 21, 2006; amended in R06-26 at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007; amended in R09-10 at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 225.120 Abbreviations and Acronyms

Unless otherwise specified within this Part, the abbreviations used in this Part must be the same as those found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211. The following abbreviations and acronyms are used in this Part:

Act	Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5]
ACI	activated carbon injection
Agency	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Btu	British thermal unit
CAA	Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.)
CAAPP	Clean Air Act Permit Program
CAIR	Clean Air Interstate Rule
CASA	Clean Air Set-Aside
CEMS	continuous emission monitoring system
CO2	carbon dioxide
CPS	Combined Pollutant Standard
CGO	converted gross electrical output
CUTE	converted useful thermal energy
EGU	electric generating unit
ESP	electrostatic precipitator
FGD	flue gas desulfurization
GO	gross electrical output
GWh	gigawatt hour
HI	heat input
hr	hour
kg	kilogram
lb	pound
MPS	Multi-Pollutant Standard
MW	megawatt
MWe	megawatt electrical

MWh	megawatt hour
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NOx	nitrogen oxides
NUSA	New Unit Set-Aside
ORIS	Office of Regulatory Information Systems
O2	oxygen
PM2.5	particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter
RATA	relative accuracy test audit
SO2	sulfur dioxide
SNCR	selective noncatalytic reduction
TTBS	Temporary Technology Based Standard
TCGO	total converted useful thermal energy
UTE	useful thermal energy
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
yr	year

(Source: Amended at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.130 Definitions

The following definitions apply for the purposes of this Part. Unless otherwise defined in this Section or a different meaning for a term is clear from its context, the terms used in this Part have the meanings specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.

"Agency " means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. [415 ILCS 5/3.105]

"Averaging demonstration" means, with regard to Subpart B of this Part, a demonstration of compliance that is based on the combined performance of EGUs at two or more sources.

"Base Emission Rate" means, for a group of EGUs subject to emission standards for NOx and SO_2 pursuant to Section 225.233, the average emission rate of NO_x or SO_2 from the EGUs, in pounds per million Btu heat input, for calendar years 2003 through 2005 (or, for seasonal NO_x, the 2003 through 2005 ozone seasons), as determined from the data

collected and quality assured by the USEPA, pursuant to the 40 CFR 72 and 96 federal Acid Rain and NOx Budget Trading Programs, for the emissions and heat input of that group of EGUs

"Board" means the Illinois Pollution Control Board. [415 ILCS 5/3.130]

"Boiler" means an enclosed fossil or other fuel- fired combustion device used to produce heat and to transfer heat to recirculating water, steam, or other medium.

"Bottoming-cycle cogeneration unit" means a cogeneration unit in which the energy input to the unit is first used to produce useful thermal energy and at least some of the reject heat from the useful thermal energy application or process is then used for electricity production.

"CAIR authorized account representative " means, for the purpose of general accounts, a responsible natural person who is authorized, in accordance with 40

CFR 96, subparts BB, FF, BBB, FFF, BBBB, and FFFF to transfer and otherwise

dispose of CAIR NO_x, SO2, and NO_x Ozone Season allowances, as applicable, held in the CAIR NO_x, SO2, and NO_x Ozone Season general account, and for the purpose of a CAIR NO_x compliance account, a CAIR SO_2 compliance account, or a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season compliance account, the CAIR designated representative of the source.

"CAIR designated representative " means, for a CAIR NO_x source, a CAIR SO_2 source, and a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO_2 unit and CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source, the natural person who is authorized by the owners and operators of the source and all such units at the source, in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subparts BB, FF, BBB, FFF, BBBB, and FFFF as applicable, to represent and legally bind each owner and operator in matters pertaining to the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program, CAIR SO_2 Trading Program, and CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program, as applicable. For any unit that is subject to one or more of the following programs: CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program, CAIR SO_2 Trading Program, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program, or the federal Acid Rain Program, the designated representative for the unit must be the same natural person for all programs applicable to the unit.

"Coal" means any solid fuel classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank D388-77, 90, 91, 95, 98a, or 99 (Reapproved 2004).

"Coal-derived fuel" means any fuel (whether in a solid, liquid or gaseous state) produced by the mechanical, thermal, or chemical processing of coal.

"Coal- fired" means :

> For purposes of Subparts B and F, or for purposes of allocating allowances under Sections 225.435, 225.445, 225.535, and 225.545, combusting any amount of coal

or coal-derived fuel, alone or in combination with any amount of any other fuel, during a specified year;.

Except as provided above , combusting any amount of coal or coal-derived fuel, alone or in combination with any amount of any other fuel.

"Cogenetion unit" means, for the purposes of Subparts C, D, and E, a stationary, fossil fuel- fired boiler or a stationary, fossil fuel- fired combustion turbine of which both of the following conditions are true :

It uses equipment to produce electricity and useful thermal energy for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes through the sequential use of energy; and

It produces either of the following during the 12-month period beginning on the date the unit first produces electricity and during any subsequent calendar year after that in which the unit first produces electricity:

For a topping-cycle cogeneration unit, both of the following: Useful thermal energy not less than five percent of total energy output; and

Useful power that, when added to one-half of useful thermal energy produced, is not less than 42.5 percent of total energy input, if useful thermal energy produced is 15 percent or more of total energy output, or not less than 45 percent of total energy input if useful thermal energy produced is less than 15 percent of total energy output ; or

For a bottoming- cycle cogeneration unit, useful power not less than 45 percent of total energy input.

“Combined cycle system" means a system comprised of one or more combustion turbines, heat recovery steam generators, and steam turbines configured to improve overall efficiency of electricity generation or steam production.

“Combustion turbine" means:

An enclosed device comprising a compressor, a combustor, and a turbine and in which the flue gas resulting from the combustion of fuel in the combustor passes through the turbine, rotating the turbine; and

If the enclosed device described in the above paragraph of this definition is combined cycle, any associated duct burner, heat recovery steam generator and steam turbine.

“Commence commercial operation" means, for the purposes of Subparts B and F of this Part, with regard to an EGU that serves a generator, to have begun to produce steam, gas, or other heated medium used to generate electricity for sale or use, including test generation. Such date must remain the unit's date of commencement of operation even if

the EGU is subsequently modified, reconstructed or repowered. For the purposes of Subparts C, D and E, "commence commercial operation" is as defined in Section 225.150.

“Commence construction" means, for the purposes of Section 225.460(f), 225.470, 225.560(f), and 225.570, that the owner or owner's designee has obtained all necessary preconstruction approvals (e.g., zoning) or permits and either has:

Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or

Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the sour ce to be completed within a reasonable time.

For purposes of this definition:

“Construction" shall be determined as any physical change or change in the method of operation, including but not limited to fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of projects eligible for CASA allowances, as set forth in Sections 225.460 and 225.560.

“A reasonable time " shall be determined considering but not limited to the following factors: the nature and size of the project, the extent of design engineering, the amount of off- site preparation, whether equipment can be fabricated or can be purchased, when the project begins (considering both the seasonal nature of the construction activity and the existence of other projects competing for construc tion labor at the same time, the place of the environmental permit in the sequence of corporate and overall governmental approval), and the nature of the project sponsor (e.g., private, public, regulated).

“Commence operation", for purposes of Subparts C, D and E, means:

To have begun any mechanical, chemical, or electronic process, including, for the purpose of a unit, start-up of a unit's combustion chamber, except as provided in 40 CFR 96.105, 96.205, or 96.305, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

For a unit that undergoes a physical change (other than replacement of the unit by a unit at the same source) after the date the unit commences operation as set forth in the first paragraph of this definition, such date will remain the date of commencement of operation of the unit, which will continue to be treated as the same unit.

For a unit that is replaced by a unit at the same source (e.g., repowered), after the date the unit commences operation as set forth in the first paragraph of this definition, such date will remain the replaced unit's date of commencement of

operation, and the replacement unit will be treated as a separate unit with a separate date for commencement of operation as set forth in this definition as appropriate.

"Common stack " means a single flue through which emissions from two or more units are exhausted.

"Compliance account " means :

For the purposes of Subparts D and E, a CAIR NO_x Allowance Tracking System account, established by the USEPA for a CAIR NO_x source or CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source pursuant to 40 CFR 96, subparts FF and FFFF in which any CAIR NO_x allowance or CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocations for the CAIR NO_x units or CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units at the source are initially recorded and in which are held any CAIR NO_x or CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances available for use for a control period in order to meet the source's CAIR NO_x or CAIR NO_x Ozone Season emissions limitations in accordance with Sections 225.410 and 225.510, and 40 CFR 96.154 and 96.354, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140. CAIR NO_x allowances may not be used for compliance with the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program and CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances may not be used for compliance with the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program; or

For the purposes of Subpart C, a "compliance account" means a CAIR SO_2 compliance account, established by the USEPA for a CAIR SO_2 source pursuant to 40 CFR 96, subpart FFF, in which any SO_2 units at the source are initially recorded and in which are held any SO_2 allowances available for use for a control period in order to meet the source's CAIR SO_2 emissions limitations in accordance with Section 225.310 and 40 CFR 96.254, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

"Control period " means:

For the CAIR SO_2 and NO_x Annual Trading Programs in Subparts C and D, the period beginning January 1 of a calendar year, except as provided in Sections 225.310(d)(3) and 225.410(d)(3), and ending on December 31 of the same year, inclusive; or

For the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program in Subpart E, the period beginning May 1 of a calendar year, except as provided in Section 225.510(d)(3), and ending on September 30 of the same year, inclusive.

"Designated representative" means, for the purposes of Subpart B of this Part, the natural person same as defined in 40 CFR 60.4102, and is the same natural person as the person who is the designated representative for the CAIR trading and Acid Rain programs.

"Electric generating unit" or "EGU " means a fossil fuel- fired stationary boiler, combustion turbine or combined cycle system that serves a generator that has a nameplate capacity greater than 25 MWe and produces electricity for sale.

“Flue" means a conduit or duct through which gases or other matter is exhausted to the atmosphere.

“Fossil fuel" means natural gas, petroleum, coal, or any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such material.

“Fossil fuel- fired" means the combusting of any amount of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel in any calendar year.

“Generator" means a device that produces electricity.

“Gross electrical output" means the total electrical output from an EGU before making any deductions for energy output used in any way related to the production of energy. For an EGU generating only electricity, the gross electrical output is the output from the turbine/generator set.

“Heat input " means, for the purposes of Subparts C, D, and E, a specified period of time, the product (in mmBtu/hr) of the gross calorific value of the fuel (in Btu/lb) divided by 1,000,000 Btu/mmBtu and multiplied by the fuel feed rate into a combustion device (in lb of fuel/time), as measured, recorded and reported to USEPA by the CAIR designated representative and determined by USEPA in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart HH, HHH, or HHHH, if applicable, and excluding the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust from other sources.

“Higher heating value" or "HHV" means the total heat liberated per mass of fuel burned (Btu/lb), when fuel and dry air at standard conditions undergo complete combustion and all resultant products are brought to their standard states at standard conditions.

“Input mercury" means the mass of mercury that is contained in the coal combusted within an EGU.

“Integrated gasification combined cycle" or "IGCC " means a coal- fired electric utility steam generating unit that burns a synthetic gas derived from coal in a combined-cycle gas turbine. No coal is directly burned in t he unit during operation.

“Nameplate capacity" means, starting from the initial installation of a generator, the maximum electrical generating output (in MWe) that the generator is capable of producing on a steady-state basis and during continuous operation (when not restricted by seasonal or other deratings) as of such installation as specified by the manufacturer of the generator or, starting from the completion of any subsequent physical change in the generator resulting in an increase in the maximum electrical generating output (in MWe) that the generator is capable of producing on a steady-state basis and during continuous operation (when not restricted by seasonal or other deratings), such increased maximum amount as of completion as specified by the person conducting the physical change.

“Oil- fired unit " means a unit combusting fuel oil for more than 15.0 percent of the annual heat input in a specified year and not qualifying as coal- fired.

"Output-based emission standard" means, for the purposes of Subpart B of this Part, a maximum allowable rate of emissions of mercury per unit of gross electrical output from an EGU.

"Potential electrical output capacity" means 33 percent of a unit's maximum design heat input, expressed in mmBtu/hr divided by 3.413 mmBtu/MWh, and multiplied by 8,760 hr/yr.

"Project sponsor" means a person or an entity, including but not limited to the owner or operator of an EGU or a not- for-profit group, that provides the majority of funding for an energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy, or clean technology project as listed in Sections 225.460 and 225.560, unless another person or entity is designated by a written agreement as the project sponsor for the purpose of applying for NO_x allowances or NO_x Ozone Season allowances from the CASA.

"Rated-energy efficiency" means the percentage of thermal energy input that is recovered as useable energy in the form of gross electrical output, useful thermal energy, or both that is used for heating, cooling, industrial proces ses, or other beneficial uses as follows:

For electric generators, rated-energy efficiency is calculated as one kilowatt hour (3,413 Btu) of electricity divided by the unit' s design heat rate using the higher heating value of the fuel, and expressed as a percentage.

For combined heat and power projects, rated-energy efficiency is calculated using the following formula:

REE = ((GO + UTE)/HI) 100

Where:

REE	=	Rated-energy efficiency, expressed as percentage.
GO	=	Gross electrical output of the system expressed in Btu/hr.
UTE	=	Useful thermal output from the system that is used for heating, cooling, industrial processes or other beneficial uses, expressed in Btu/hr.
HI	=	Heat input, based upon the higher heating value of fuel, in Btu/hr.

"Repowered" means, for the purposes of an EGU, replacement of a coal-fired boiler with one of the following coal-fired technologies at the same source as the coal-fired boiler:

Atmospheric or pressurized fluidized bed combustion;

Integrated gasification combined cycle;

Magnetohydrodynamics;

Direct and indirect coal-fired turbines;

Integrated gasification fuel cells; or

As determined by the USEPA in consultation with the United States Department of Energy, a derivative of one or more of the technologies under this definition and any other coal-fired technology capable of controlling multiple combustion emissions simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with significantly greater waste reduction relative to the performance of technology in widespread commercial use as of January 1, 2005.

"Rolling 12-month basis" means, for the purposes of Subparts B and F of this Part, a determination made on a monthly basis from the relevant data for a particular calendar month and the preceding 11 calendar months (total of 12 months of data), with two exceptions. For determinations involving one EGU, calendar months in which the EGU does not operate (zero EGU operating hours) must not be included in the determination, and must be replaced by a preceding month or months in which the EGU does operate, so that the determination is still based on 12 months of data. For determinations involving two or more EGUs, calendar months in which none of the EGUs covered by the determination operates (zero EGU operating hours) must not be included in the determination, and must be replaced by preceding months in which at least one of the EGUs covered by the determination does operate, so that the determination is still based on 12 months of data.

"Total energy output" means, with respect to a cogeneration unit, the sum of useful power and useful thermal energy produced by the cogeneration unit.

"Useful thermal energy" means, for the purpose of a cogeneration unit, the thermal energy that is made available to an industrial or commercial process, excluding any heat contained in condensate return or makeup water:

Used in a heating application (e.g., space heating or domestic hot water heating); or

Used in a space cooling application (e.g., thermal energy used by an absorption chiller).

(Source: Amended at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.140 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference. These incorporations do not include any later amendments or editions.

a) 40 CFR 60, 60.17, 60.45a, 60.49a(k)(1) and (p), 60.50a(h), and 60.4170 through 60.4176 (2005).

b) 40 CFR 75 (2006).

c) 40 CFR 78 (2006).

d) 40 CFR 96, CAIR SO_2 Trading Program, subparts AAA (excluding 40 CFR 96.204 and 96.206), BBB, FFF, GGG, and HHH (2006).

e) 40 CFR 96, CAIR NO_X Annual Trading Program, subparts AA (excluding 40 CFR 96.104, 96.105(b)(2), and 96.106), BB, FF, GG, and HH (2006).

f) 40 CFR 96, CAIR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program, subparts AAAA (excluding 40 CFR 96.304, 96.305(b)(2), and 96.306), BBBB, FFFF, GGGG, and HHHH (2006).

g) ASTM. The following methods from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken PA 19428-2959, (610) 832-9585:

1) ASTM D388-77 (approved February 25, 1977), D388-90 (approved March 30, 1990), D388-91a (approved April 15, 1991), D388-95 (approved January 15, 1995), D388-98a (approved September 10, 1998), or D388-99 (approved September 10, 1999, reapproved in 2004), Classification of Coals by Rank.

2) ASTM D3173-03, Standard Test Method for Moisture in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke (Approved April 10, 2003).

3) ASTM D3684-01, Standard Test Method for Total Mercury in Coal by the Oxygen Bomb Combustion/Atomic Absorption Method (Approved October 10, 2001).

4) ASTM D5865-04, Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke (Approved April 1, 2004).

5) ASTM D6414-01, Standard Test Method for Total Mercury in Coal and Coal Combustion Residues by Acid Extraction or Wet Oxidation/Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption (Approved October 10, 2001).

6) ASTM D6784-02, Standard Test Method for Elemental, Oxidized, Particle-Bound and Total Mercury in Flue Gas Generated from Coal-Fired Stationary Sources (Ontario Hydro Method) (Approved April 10, 2002).

h) Federal Energy Management Program, M&V Guidelines: Measurement and Verification for Federal Energy Projects, US Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Version 2.2, DOE/GO-102000-0960 (September 2000).

(Source: Amended at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.150 Commence Commercial Operation

Commence commercial operation means, for the purposes of Subparts C, D and E, with regard to a unit:

a) To have begun to produce steam, gas, or other heated medium used to generate electricity for sale or use, including test generation, except as provided in 40 CFR 96.105, 96.205, or 96.305, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

1) For a unit that is a CAIR SO_2 unit, CAIR NO_x unit, or a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit pursuant to Sections 225.305, 225.405, and 225.505, respectively, on the date the unit commences commercial operation on the later of November 15, 1990 or the date the unit commences commercial operation as defined in subsection (a) of this Section and that subsequently undergoes a physical change (other than replacement of the unit by a unit at the same source), such date will remain the unit's date of commencement of commercial operation, which will continue to be treated as the same unit.

2) For a unit that is a CAIR SO2 unit, CAIR NOx unit, or a CAIR NOx Ozone Season unit pursuant to Sections 225.305, 225.405, and 225.505, respectively, on the later of November 15, 1990 or the date the unit commences commercial operation as defined in subsection (a) of this Section and that is subsequently replaced by a unit at the same source (e.g., repowered), such date will remain the replaced unit's date of commencement of commercial operation, and the replacement unit will be treated as a separate unit with a separate date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in subsection (a) or (b) of this Section as appropriate.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this Section and except as provided in 40 CFR 96.105, 96.205, or 96.305 for a unit that is not a CAIR SO_2 unit, CAIR NO_x unit, or a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit pursuant to Section 225.305, 225.405, or 225.505, respectively, on the later of November 15, 1990 or the date the unit commences commercial operation as defined in subsection (a) of this Section, the unit's date for commencement of commercial operation will be the date on which the unit becomes a CAIR SO_2 unit, CAIR NO_x unit, or CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit pursuant to Section 225.305, 225.405, or 225.505, respectively.

1) For a unit with a date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in subsection (b) of this Section and that subsequently undergoes a physical change (other than replacement of the unit by a unit at the same source), such date will remain the unit's date of commencement of commercial operation, which shall continue to be treated as the same unit.

2) For a unit with a date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in subsection (b) of this Section and that is subsequently replaced by a unit at the same source (e.g., repowered), such date will remain the replaced unit's date of commencement of commercial operation, and the replacement unit will be treated as a separate unit with a separate date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in subsection (a) or (b) of this Section as appropriate.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

SUBPART B: CONTROL OF MERCURY EMISSIONS FROM COAL-FIRED ELECTRIC GENERATING UNITS

Section 225.233 Multi-Pollutant Standards (MPS)

a) General.

1) As an alternative to compliance with the emissions standards of Section 225.230 (a), the owner of eligible EGUs may elect for those EGUs to demonstrate compliance pursuant to this Section, which establishes control requirements and standards for emissions of NO_x and SO_2, as well as for emissions of mercury.

2) For the purpose of this Section, the following requirements apply:

A) An eligible EGU is an EGU that is located in Illinois and which commenced commercial operation on or before December 31, 2004; and

B) Ownership of an eligible EGU is determined based on direct ownership, by the holding of a majority interest in a company that owns the EGU or EGUs, or by the common ownership of the company that owns the EGU, whether through a parent-subsidiary relationship, as a sister corporation, or as an affiliated corporation with the same parent corporation, provided that the owner has the right or authority to submit a CAAPP application on behalf of the EGU.

3) The owner of one or more EGUs electing to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart B pursuant to this Section must submit an application for a CAAPP permit modification to the Agency, as provided in Section 225.220, that includes the information specified in subsection (b) of this Section and which clearly states the owner's election to demonstrate compliance pursuant to this Section 225.233.

A) If the owner of one or more EGUs elects to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart pursuant to this Section, then all EGUs it owns in Illinois as of July 1, 2006, as defined in subsection (a)(2)(B) of this Section, must be thereafter subject to the standards and control requirements of this Section, except as provided in subsection (a)(3)(B). Such EGUs must be referred to as a Multi-Pollutant Standard (MPS) Group.

B) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the owner may exclude from an MPS Group any EGU scheduled for permanent shutdown that the owner so designates in its CAAPP application required to be submitted pursuant to subsection (a)(3) of this Section, with

compliance for such units to be achieved by means of Section 225.235.

4) When an EGU is subject to the requirements of this Section, the requirements apply to all owners or operators of the EGU.

b) Notice of Intent.

The owner of one or more EGUs that intends to comply with this Subpart B by means of this Section must notify the Agency of its intention by December 31, 2007. The following information must accompany the notification:

1) The identification of each EGU that will be complying with this Subpart B by means of the multi-pollutant standards contained in this Section, with evidence that the owner has identified all EGUs that it owned in Illinois as of July 1, 2006 and which commenced commercial operation on or before December 31, 2004;

2) If an EGU identified in subsection (b)(1) of this Section is also owned or operated by a person different than the owner submitting the notice of intent, a demonstration that the submitter has the right to commit the EGU or authorization from the responsible official for the EGU accepting the application;

3) The Base Emission Rates for the EGUs, with copies of supporting data and calculations;

4) A summary of the current control devices installed and operating on each EGU and identification of the additional control devices that will likely be needed for the each EGU to comply with emission control requirements of this Section, including identification of each EGU in the MPS group that will be addressed by subsection (c)(1)(B) of this Section, with information showing that the eligibility criteria for this subsection (b) are satisfied; and

5) Identification of each EGU that is scheduled for permanent shut down, as provided by Section 225.235, which will not be part of the MPS Group and which will not be demonstrating compliance with this Subpart B pursuant to this Section.

e) Emission Standards for NO_x and SO_2.

1) NO_x Emission Standards.

A) Beginning in calendar year 2012 and continuing in each calendar thereafter, for the EGUs in each MPS Group, the owner and operator of the EGUs must comply with an overall NOx annual emission rate of no more than 0.11 lb/million Btu or an emission rate equivalent to 52 percent of the Base Annual Rate of NO_x emissions, whichever is more stringent.

B) Beginning in the 2012 ozone season and continuing in each ozone season thereafter, for the EGUs in each MPS Group, the owner and operator of the EGUs must comply with an overall NO_x seasonal emission rate of no more than 0.11 lb/million Btu or an emission rate equivalent to 80 percent of the Base Seasonal Rate of NO_x emissions, whichever is more stringent.

2) SO_2 Emission Standards.

A) Beginning in calendar year 2013 and continuing in calendar year 2014, for the EGUs in each MPS Group, the owner and operator of the EGUs must comply with an overall SO_2 annual emission rate of 0.33 lb/million Btu or a rate equivalent to 44 percent of the Base Rate of SO_2 emissions, whichever is more stringent.

B) Beginning in calendar year 2015 and continuing in each calendar year thereafter, for the EGUs in each MPS Grouping, the owner and operator of the EGUs must comply with an overall annual emission rate for SO_2 of 0.25 lbs/million Btu or a rate equivalent to 35 percent of the Base Rate of SO_2 emissions, whichever is more stringent.

3) Ameren MPS Group Multi-Pollutant Standard

A) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (e)(1) and (2) of this Section, this subsection (e)(3) applies to the Ameren MPS Group as described in the notice of intent submitted by Ameren Energy Resources in accordance with subsection (b) of this Section.

B) NO_x Emission Standards.

i) Beginning in the 2010 ozone season and continuing in each ozone season thereafter, for the EGUs in the Ameren MPS Group, the owner and operator of the EGUs must comply with an overall NO_x seasonal emission rate of no more than 0.11 lb/million Btu.

ii) Beginning in calendar year 2010 and continuing in calendar year 2011, for the EGUs in the Ameren MPS Group, the owner and operator of the EGUs must comply with an overall NO_x annual emission rate of no more than 0.14 lb/million Btu.

iii) Beginning in calendar year 2012 and continuing in each calendar year thereafter, for the EGUs in the Ameren MPS Group, the owner and operator of the EGUs must comply with an overall NO_x annual emission rate of no more than 0.11 lb/million Btu.

C) SO_2 Emission Standards

i) Beginning in calendar year 2010 and continuing in each calendar year through 2013, for the EGUs in the Ameren MPS Group, the owner and operator of the EGUs must comply with an overall SO_2 annual emission rate of 0.50 lb/million Btu.

ii) In calendar year 2014, for the EGUs in the Ameren MPS Group, the owner and operator of the EGUs must comply with an overall SO_2 annual emission rate of 0.43 lb/million Btu.

iii) Beginning in calendar year 2015 and continuing in calendar year 2016, for the EGUs in the Ameren MPS Group, the owner and operator of the EGUs must comply with an overall SO_2 annual emission rate of 0.25 lb/million Btu.

iv) Beginning in calendar year 2017 and continuing in each calendar year thereafter, for the EGUs in the Ameren MPS Group, the owner and operator of the EGUs must comply with an overall SO_2 annual emission rate of 0.23 lb /million Btu.

4) Compliance with the NO_x and SO_2 emission standards must be demonstrated in accordance with Sections 225.310, 225.410, and 225.510. The owner or operator of EGUs must complete the demonstration of compliance before March 1 of the following year for annual standards and before November 1 for seasonal standards, by which date a compliance report must be submitted to the Agency.

g) Notwithstanding 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.146(hhh), until an EGU has complied with the applicable emission standards of subsections (d) and (e) of this Section for 12 months, the owner or operator of the EGU must obtain a construction permit for any new or modified air pollution control equipment that it proposes to construct for control of emissions of mercury, NO_x, or SO_2.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009)

Section 225.291 Combined Pollutant Standard: Purpose

The purpose of Sections 225.291 through 225.299 (hereinafter referred to as the Combined Pollutant Standard ("CPS")) is to allow an alternate means of compliance with the emissions standards for mercury in Section 225.230(a) for specified EGUs through permanent shut-down, installation of ACI, and the application of pollution control technology for NO_x, PM, and SO_2 emissions that also reduce mercury emissions as a co-benefit and to establish permanent emissions standards for those specified EGUs. Unless otherwise provided for in the CPS, owners and operators of those specified EGUs are not excused from compliance with other applicable requirements of Subparts B, C, D, and E.

(Source: Added at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009)

Section 225.292 Applicability of the Combined Pollutant Standard

a) As an alternative to compliance with the emissions standards of Section 225.230(a), the owner or operator of specified EGUs in the CPS located at Fisk, Crawford, Joliet, Powerton, Waukegan, and Will County power plants may elect for all of those EGUs as a group to demonstrate compliance pursuant to the CPS, which establishes control requirements and emissions standards for NO_x, PM, SO_2, and mercury. For this purpose, ownership of a specified EGU is determined based on direct ownership, by holding a majority interest in a company that owns the EGU or EGUs, or by the common ownership of the company that owns the EGU, whether through a parent-subsidiary relationship, as a sister corporation, or as an affiliated corporation with the same parent corporation, provided that the owner or operator has the right or authority to submit a CAAPP application on behalf of the EGU.

b) A specified EGU is a coal-fired EGU listed in Appendix A, irrespective of any subsequent changes in ownership of the EGU or power plant, the operator, unit designation, or name of unit.

c) The owner or operator of each of the specified EGUs electing to demonstrate compliance with Section 225.230(a) pursuant to the CPS must submit an application for a CAAPP permit modification to the Agency, as provided for in Section 225.220, that includes the information specified in Section 225.293 that clearly states the owner's or operator's election to demonstrate compliance with Section 225.230(a) pursuant to the CPS.

d) If an owner or operator of one or more specified EGUs elects to demonstrate compliance with Section 225.230(a) pursuant to the CPS, then all specified EGUs owned or operated in Illinois by the owner or operator as of December 31, 2006, as defined in subsection (a) of this Section, are thereafter subject to the standards and control requirements of the CPS. Such EGUs are referred to as a Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) group.

e) If an EGU is subject to the requirements of this Section~~,~~ then the requirements apply to all owners and operators of the EGU.

(Source: Added at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009)

Section 225.293 Combined Pollutant Standard: Notice of Intent

The owner or operator of one or more specified EGUs that intends to comply with Section 225.230(a) by means of the CPS must notify the Agency of its intention on or before December 31, 2007. The following information must accompany the notification:

a) The identification of each EGU that will be complying with Section 225.230(a) pursuant to the CPS, with evidence that the owner or operator has identified all specified EGUs that it owned or operated in Illinois as of December 31, 2006, and which commenced commercial operation on or before December 31, 2004;

b) If an EGU identified in subsection (a) of this Section is also owned or operated by a person different than the owner or operator submitting the notice of intent, a demonstration that the submitter has the right to commit the EGU or authorization from the responsible official for the EGU submitting the application; and

c) A summary of the current control devices installed and operating on each EGU and identification of the additional control devices that will likely be needed for each EGU to comply with emission control requirements of the CPS.

(Source: Added at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009)

Section 225.295 Combined Pollutant Standard: Emissions Standards for NO_x and SO_2

a) Emissions Standards for NO_x and Reporting Requirements.

1) Beginning with calendar year 2012 and continuing in each calendar year thereafter, the CPS group, which includes all specified EGUs that have not been permanently shut down by December 31 before the applicable calendar year, must comply with a CPS group average annual NO_x emissions rate of no more than 0.11 lbs/mmBtu.

2) Beginning with ozone season control period 2012 and continuing in each ozone season control period (May 1 through September 30) thereafter, the CPS group, which includes all specified EGUs that have not been permanently shut down by December 31 before the applicable ozone season, must comply with a CPS group average ozone season NO_x emissions rate of no more than 0.11 lbs/mmBtu.

3) The owner or operator of the specified EGUs in the CPS group must file, not later than one year after startup of any selective SNCR on such EGU, a report with the Agency describing the NO_x emissions reductions that the SNCR has been able to achieve.

b) Emissions Standards for SO_2. Beginning in calendar year 2013 and continuing in each calendar year thereafter, the CPS group must comply with the applicable

CPS group average annual SO_2 emissions rate listed as follows:

year	lbs/mmBtu
2013	0.44
2014	0.41
2015	0.28
2016	0.195
2017	0.15
2018	0.13
2019	0.11

c) Compliance with the NO_x and SO_2 emissions standards must be demonstrated in accordance with Sections 225.310, 225.410, and 225.510. The owner or operator of the specified EGUs must complete the demonstration of compliance pursuant to Section 225.298(c) before March 1 of the following year for annual standards and before November 30 of the particular year for ozone season control periods (May 1 through September 30) standards, by which date a compliance report must be submitted to the Agency.

d) The CPS group average annual SO_2 emission rate, annual NO_x emission rate and ozone season NO_x emission rates shall be determined as follows:

$$ER_{avg} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (SO_{2i} \text{ or } NO_{xi}) l \sum_{i-1}^{n} (HI_i)$$

Where:

ER_{avg}	=	average annual or ozone season emission rate in lbs/mmBbtu of all EGUs in the CPS group.
HI_i	=	heat input for the annual or ozone control period of each EGU, in mmBtu.
SO_{2i}	=	actual annual SO_2 tons of each EGU in the CPS group.
NO_{xi}	=	actual annual or ozone season NOx tons of each EGU in the CPS group.
n	=	number of EGUs that are in the CPS group.
i	=	each EGU in the CPS group.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009)

Section 225.296 Combined Pollutant Standard: Control Technology Requirements for NO_x, SO_2, and PM Emissions

a) Control Technology Requirements for NO_x and SO_2.

1) On or before December 31, 2013, the owner or operator must either permanently shut down or install and have operational FGD equipment on Waukegan 7;

2) On or before December 31, 2014, the owner or operator must either permanently shut down or install and have operational FGD equipment on Waukegan 8;

3) On or before December 31, 2015, the owner or operator must either permanently shut down or install and have operational FGD equipment on Fisk 19;

4) If Crawford 7 will be operated after December 31, 2018, and not permanently shut down by this date, the owner or operator must:

A) On or before December 31, 2015, install and have operational SNCR or equipment capable of delivering essentially equivalent NO_x reductions on Crawford 7; and

B) On or before December 31, 2018, install and have operational FGD equipment on Crawford 7;

5) If Crawford 8 will be operated after December 31, 2017 and not permanently shut down by this date, the owner or operator must:

A) On or before December 31, 2015, install and have operational SNCR or equipment capable of delivering essentially equivalent NO_x emissions reductions on Crawford 8; and

B) On or before December 31, 2017, install and have operational FGD equipment on Crawford 8.

b) Other Control Technology Requirements for SO_2. Owners or operators of specified EGUs must either permanently shut down or install FGD equipment on each specified EGU (except Joliet 5), on or before December 31, 2018, unless an earlier date is specified in subsection (a) of this Section.

c) Control Technology Requirements for PM. The owner or operator of the two specified EGUs listed in this subsection that are equipped with a hot-side ESP must replace the hot-side ESP with a cold-side ESP, install an appropriately designed fabric filter, or permanently shut down the EGU by the dates specified. Hot-side ESP means an ESP on a coal-fired boiler that is installed before the boiler's air-preheater where the operating temperature is typically at least 550º F, as distinguished from a cold-side ESP that is installed after the air pre-heater where the operating temperature is typically no more than 350º F.

1) Waukegan 7 on or before December 31, 2013; and

2) Will County 3 on or before December 31, 2015.

e) Notwithstanding 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.146(hhh), until an EGU has complied

with the applicable requirements of subsections 225.296(a), (b), and (c), the owner or operator of the EGU must obtain a construction permit for any new or modified air pollution control equipment that it proposes to construct for control of emissions of mercury, NO_x, PM, or SO_2.

(Source: Added at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009)

SUBPART C: CLEAN AIR ACT INTERSTATE RULE (CAIR) SO_2 TRADING PROGRAM

Section 225.300 Purpose

The purpose of this Subpart C is to control the emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) from EGUs annually by implementing the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program pursuant to 40 CFR 96, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.305Applicability

a) Except as provided in subsections (b)(1), (b)(3), and (b)(4) of this Section:

1) The following units are CAIR SO_2 units, and any source that includes one or more such units is a CAIR SO_2 source subject to the requirements of this Subpart C: any stationary, fossil-fuel-fired boiler or stationary, fossil-fuel-fired combustion turbine serving at any time, since the later of November 15, 1990 or the start-up of the unit's combustion chamber, a generator with nameplate capacity of more than 25 MWe producing electricity for sale.

2) If a stationary boiler or stationary combustion turbine that, pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this Section, is not a CAIR SO_2 unit begins to combust fossil fuel or to serve a generator with nameplate capacity of more than 25 MWe producing electricity for sale, the unit will become a CAIR SO_2 unit as provided in subsection (a)(1) of this Section on the first date on which it both combusts fossil fuel and serves such generator.

b) The units that meet the requirements set forth in subsections (b)(1), (b)(3), and (b)(4) of this Section will not be CAIR SO_2 units and units that meet the requirements of subsections (b)(2) and (b)(5) of this Section are CAIR SO_2 units:

1) Any unit that would otherwise be classified as a CAIR SO_2 unit pursuant to subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section and:

A) Qualifies as a cogeneration unit during the 12-month period starting on the date the unit first produces electricity and continues to qualify as a cogeneration unit; and

B) Does not serve at any time, since the later of November 15, 1990 or the start-up of the unit's combustion chamber, a generator with nameplate capacity of more than 25 MWe supplying any calendar year more than one-third of the unit's potential electric output capacity or 219,000 MWh, whichever is greater, to any utility power distribution for sale.

2) If a unit qualifies as a cogeneration unit during the 12-month period starting on the date the unit first produces electricity and meets the requirements of subsection (b)(1) of this Section for at least one calendar year, but subsequently no longer meets all such requirements, the unit shall become a CAIR SO_2 unit starting on the earlier of January 1 after the first calendar year during which the unit no longer qualifies as a cogeneration unit or January 1 after the first calendar year during which the unit no longer meets the requirements of subsection (b)(1)(B) of this Section.

3) Any unit that would otherwise be classified as a CAIR SO_2 unit pursuant to subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section commencing operation before January 1, 1985 and:

A) Qualifies as a solid waste incineration unit; and

B) Has an average annual fuel consumption of non-fossil fuel for 1985-1987 exceeding 80 percent (on a Btu basis) and an average annual fuel consumption of non-fossil fuel for any three consecutive calendar years after 1990 exceeding 80 percent (on a Btu basis).

4) Any unit that would otherwise be classified as a CAIR SO_2 unit under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section commencing operation on or after January 1, 1985 and:

A) Qualifies as a solid waste incineration unit; and

B) Has an average annual fuel consumption of non-fossil fuel the first three years of operation exceeding 80 percent (on a Btu basis) and an average annual fuel consumption of non-fossil fuel for any three consecutive calendar years after 1990 exceeding 80 percent (on a Btu basis).

5) If a unit qualifies as a solid waste incineration unit and meets the requirements of subsection (b)(3) or (b)(4) of this Section for at least three consecutive years, but subsequently no longer meets all such requirements, the unit shall become a CAIR SO2 unit starting on the earlier of January 1 after the first three consecutive calendar years after 1990 for which the unit has an average annual fuel consumption of 20 percent or more.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.310 Compliance Requirements

a) The designated representative of a CAIR SO_2 unit must comply with the requirements of the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program for Illinois as set forth in this Subpart C and 40 CFR 96, subpart AAA (CAIR SO_2 Trading Program General Provisions, excluding 40 CFR 96.204, and 96.206); 40 CFR 96, subpart BBB (CAIR Designated Representative for CAIR SO_2 Sources); 40 CFR 96, subpart FFF (CAIR SO_2 Allowance Tracking System); 40 CFR 96, subpart GGG (CAIR SO_2 Allowance Transfers); and 40 CFR 96, subpart HHH (Monitoring and Reporting); as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

b) Permit requirements:

1) The owner or operator of each source with one or more CAIR SO_2 units at the source must apply for a permit issued by the Agency with federally enforceable conditions covering the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program ("CAIR permit") that complies with the requirements of Section 225.320 (Permit Requirements).

2) The owner or operator of each CAIR SO_2 source and each CAIR SO_2 unit at the source must operate the CAIR SO_2 unit in compliance with its CAIR permit.

c) Monitoring requirements:

1) The owner or operator of each CAIR SO_2 source and each CAIR SO_2 unit at the source must comply with the monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 96, subpart HHH. The CAIR designated representative of each CAIR SO_2 source and each CAIR SO_2 unit at the CAIR SO_2 source must comply with those sections of the monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 96, subpart HHH, applicable to the CAIR designated representative.

2) The compliance of each CAIR SO_2 source with the emissions limitation pursuant to subsection (d) of this Section will be determined by the emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart HHH and 40 CFR 75.

d) Emission requirements:

1) By the allowance transfer deadline, midnight of March 1, 2011, and by midnight of March 1 of each subsequent year if March 1 is a business day, the owner or operator of each CAIR SO_2 source and each CAIR SO_2 unit at the source must hold a tonnage equivalent in CAIR SO_2 allowances available for compliance deductions pursuant to 40 CFR 96.254(a) and (b) in the CAIR SO_2 source's CAIR SO_2 compliance account. If March 1 is not a business day, the allowance transfer deadline means by midnight of

the first business day thereafter. The number of allowances held on the allowance transfer deadline may not be less than the total tonnage equivalent of the tons of SO_2 emissions for the control period from all CAIR SO_2 units at the CAIR SO_2 source, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart HHH.

2) Each ton of excess emissions of SO_2 emitted by a CAIR SO_2 source for each day of a control period, starting in 2010 will constitute a separate violation of this Subpart C, the Clean Air Act, and the Act.

3) Each CAIR SO_2 unit will be subject to the requirements of subsection (d)(1) of this Section for the control period starting on the later of January 1, 2010 or the deadline for meeting the unit's monitoring certification requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 96.270(b)(1) or (2) and for each control period thereafter.

4) CAIR SO_2 allowances must be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among allowance accounts in accordance with this Subpart and 40 CFR 96, subparts FFF and GGG.

5) In order to comply with the requirements of subsection (d)(1) of this Section, a CAIR SO_2 allowance may not be deducted for compliance according to subsection (d)(1) of this Section for a control period in a calendar year before the year for which the allowance is allocated.

6) A CAIR SO_2 allowance is a limited authorization to emit SO_2 in accordance with the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program. No provision of the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program, the CAIR permit application, the CAIR permit, or a retired unit exemption pursuant to 40 CFR 96.205, and no provision of law, will be construed to limit the authority of the United States or the State to terminate or limit this authorization.

7) A CAIR SO_2 allowance does not constitute a property right.

8) Upon recordation by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 96 subpart FFF or subpart GGG, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR SO_2 allowance to or from a CAIR SO_2 source's compliance account is deemed to amend automatically, and become a part of, any CAIR permit of the CAIR SO_2 source. This automatic amendment of the CAIR permit will be deemed an operation of law and will not require any further review.

e) Recordkeeping and reporting requirements:

1) Unless otherwise provided, the owner or operator of the CAIR SO_2 source and each CAIR SO_2 unit at the source must keep on site at the source each of the documents listed in subsections (e)(1)(A) through (e)(1)(D) of this Section for a period of five years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of five years, in writing by the Agency or USEPA.

A) The certificate of representation for the CAIR designated representative for the source and each CAIR SO_2 unit at the source, all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, provided that the certificate and documents must be retained on site at the source beyond such five-year period until the documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation, pursuant to 40 CFR 96.213, changing the CAIR designated representative.

B) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart HHH.

C) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required pursuant to the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program or documents necessary to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program or with the requirements of this Subpart C.

D) Copies of all documents used to complete a CAIR permit application and any other submission or documents used to demonstrate compliance pursuant to the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program.

2) The CAIR designated representative of a CAIR SO_2 source and each CAIR SO_2 unit at the source must submit to the Agency and USEPA the reports and compliance certifications required pursuant to the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program, including those pursuant to 40 CFR 96, subpart HHH.

f) Liability:

1) No revision of a permit for a CAIR SO_2 unit may excuse any violation of the requirements of this Subpart C or the requirements of the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program.

2) Each CAIR SO_2 source and each CAIR SO_2 unit must meet the requirements of the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program.

3) Any provision of the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program that applies to a CAIR SO_2 source (including any provision applicable to the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR SO_2 source) will also apply to the owner and operator of the CAIR SO_2 source and to the owner and operator of each CAIR SO_2 unit at the source.

4) Any provision of the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program that applies to a CAIR SO_2 unit (including any provision applicable to the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR SO_2 unit) will also apply to the owner and operator of the CAIR SO_2 unit.

5) The CAIR designated representative of a CAIR SO_2 unit that has excess SO_2 emissions in any control period must surrender the allowances as required for deduction pursuant to 40 CFR 96.254(d)(1).

6) The owner or operator of a CAIR SO_2 unit that has excess SO_2 emissions in any control period must pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed pursuant to the Act and 40 CFR 96.254(d)(2).

g) Effect on other authorities: No provision of the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program, a CAIR permit application, a CAIR permit, or a retired unit exemption pursuant to 40 CFR 96.205 will be construed as exempting or excluding the owner and operator and, to the extent applicable, the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR SO_2 source or a CAIR SO_2 unit from compliance with any other regulation promulgated pursuant to the CAA, the Act, any State regulation or permit, or a federally enforceable permit.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.315 Appeal Procedures

The appeal procedures for decisions of USEPA pursuant to the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program are set forth in 40 CFR 78, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.320 Permit Requirements

a) Permit requirements:

1) The owner or operator of each source with a CAIR SO_2 unit is required to submit:

A) A complete permit application addressing all applicable CAIR SO_2 Trading Program requirements for a permit meeting the requirements of this Section, applicable to each CAIR SO_2 unit at the source. Each CAIR permit must contain elements required for a complete CAIR permit application pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of this Section.

B) Any supplemental information that the Agency determines is necessary in order to review a CAIR permit application and issue a CAIR permit.

2) Each CAIR permit will be issued pursuant to Section 39 or 39.5 of the Act, must contain federally enforceable conditions addressing all applicable CAIR SO_2 Trading Program requirements, and will be a complete and segregable portion of the source's entire permit pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this Section.

3) No CAIR permit may be issued until the Agency and USEPA have received a complete certificate of representation for a CAIR designated representative or alternate designated representative pursuant to 40 CFR 96, subpart BBB, for a source and the CAIR SO_2 unit at the source.

4) For all CAIR SO_2 units that commenced operation before July 1, 2008, the owner or operator of the unit must submit a CAIR permit application meeting the requirements of this Section on or before July 1, 2008.

5) For CAIR SO_2 units that commence operation on or after July 1, 2008, and that are and are not subject to Section 39.5 of the Act, the owner or operator of such units must submit applications for construction and operating permits pursuant to the requirements of Sections 39 and 39.5 of the Act, as applicable, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and the applications must specify that they are applying for CAIR permits and must address the CAIR permit application requirements of this Section.

b) Permit applications:

1) Duty to apply: The owner or operator of any source with one or more CAIR SO_2 units must submit to the Agency a CAIR permit application for the source covering each CAIR SO_2 unit pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of this Section by the applicable deadline in subsection (a)(4) or (a)(5) of this Section. The owner or operator of any source with one or more CAIR SO_2 units must reapply for a CAIR permit for the source as required by this Subpart, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, and, as applicable, Sections 39 and 39.5 of the Act.

2) Information requirements for CAIR permit applications: A complete CAIR permit application must include the following elements concerning the source for which the application is submitted:

A) Identification of the source, including plant name. The ORIS (Office of Regulatory Information Systems) or facility code assigned to the source by the Energy Information Administration must also be included, if applicable;

B) Identification of each CAIR SO_2 unit at the source; and

C) The compliance requirements applicable to each CAIR SO_2 unit as set forth in Section 225.310.

3) An application for a CAIR permit will be treated as a modification of the CAIR SO_2 source's existing federally enforceable permit, if such a permit has been issued for that CAIR SO_2 source, and will be subject to the same procedural requirements. When the Agency issues a CAIR permit pursuant to the requirements of this Section, it will be incorporated into and become part of that CAIR SO_2 source's existing federally enforceable permit.

c) Permit content: Each CAIR permit is deemed to incorporate automatically the definitions and terms specified in 225.130 and 40 CFR 96.202, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140 and, upon recordation of USEPA under 40 CFR 96, subparts FFF and GGG, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR SO_2 allowance to or from the compliance account of the CAIR SO_2 source covered by the permit.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.325 Trading Program

a) The CAIR SO_2 Trading Program is administered by USEPA. CAIR SO_2 allowances are issued as described by the definition for allocate in 40 CFR 96. 202, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140. The amount of CAIR SO_2 allowances to be credited to a CAIR SO_2 source's CAIR SO_2 Allowance Tracking System account for a CAIR SO_2 unit will be determined in accordance with 40 CFR 96.253, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

b) A CAIR SO_2 allowance is a limited authorization to emit SO_2 during the calendar year for which the allowance is allocated or any calendar year thereafter pursuant to the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program as follows:

1) For one CAIR SO_2 allowance allocated for a control period in a year before 2010, one ton of SO_2, except as provided for in the compliance deductions pursuant to 40 CFR 96.254(b);

2) For one CAIR SO_2 allowance allocated for a control period in 2010 through 2014, 0.50 ton of SO_2, except as provided for in the compliance deductions pursuant to 40 CFR 96.254(b); and

3) For one CAIR SO_2 allowance allocated for a control period in 2015 or later, 0.35 ton of SO_2, except as provided for in the compliance deductions pursuant to 40 CFR 96.254(b).

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

SUBPART D: CAIR NO_x ANNUAL TRADING PROGRAM

Section 225.400 Purpose

The purpose of this Subpart D is to control the annual emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) from EGUs by determining allocations and implementing the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.405 Applicability

a) Except as provided in subsections (b)(1), (b)(3), and (b)(4) of this Section:

1) The following units are CAIR NO_x units, and any source that includes one or more such units is a CAIR NO_x source subject to the requirements of this Subpart D: any stationary, fossil-fuel-fired boiler or stationary, fossil-fuel-fired combustion turbine serving at any time, since the later of November 15, 1990 or the start-up of the unit's combustion chamber, a generator with nameplate capacity of more than 25 MWe producing electricity for sale.

2) If a stationary boiler or stationary combustion turbine that, pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this Section, is not a CAIR NO_x unit begins to combust fossil fuel or to serve a generator with nameplate capacity of more than 25 MWe producing electricity for sale, the unit will become a CAIR NO_x unit as provided in subsection (a)(1) of this Section on the first date on which it both combusts fossil fuel and serves such generator.

b) The units that meet the requirements set forth in subsections (b)(1), (b)(3), and (b)(4) of this Section will not be CAIR NO_x units and units that meet the requirements of subsections (b)(2) and (b)(5) of this Section are CAIR NO_x units:

1) Any unit that would otherwise be classified as a CAIR NO_x unit pursuant to subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section and:

A) Qualifies as a cogeneration unit during the 12-month period starting on the date the unit first produces electricity and continues to qualify as a cogeneration unit; and

B) Does not serve at any time, since the later of November 15, 1990 or the start-up of the unit's combustion chamber, a generator with nameplate capacity of more than 25 MWe supplying any calendar year more than one-third of the unit's potential electric output capacity or 219,000 MWh, whichever is greater, to any utility power distribution for sale.

2) If a unit qualifies as a cogeneration unit during the 12-month period starting on the date the unit first produces electricity and meets the requirements of subsection (b)(1) of this Section for at least one calendar year, but subsequently no longer meets all such requirements, the unit shall become a CAIR NO_x unit starting on the earlier of January 1 after the first calendar year during which the unit no longer qualifies as a cogeneration unit or January 1 after the first calendar year during which the unit no longer meets the requirements of subsection (b)(1)(B) of this Section.

3) Any unit that would otherwise be classified as a CAIR NO_x unit pursuant to subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section commencing operation before January 1, 1985 and:

A) Qualifies as a solid waste incineration unit; and

B) Has an average annual fuel consumption of non-fossil fuel for 1985-1987 exceeding 80 percent (on a Btu basis) and an average annual fuel consumption of non-fossil fuel for any three consecutive calendar years after 1990 exceeding 80 percent (on a Btu basis).

4) Any unit that would otherwise be classified as a CAIR NO_x unit under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section commencing operation on or after January 1, 1985 and:

A) Qualifies as a solid waste incineration unit; and

B) Has an average annual fuel consumption of non-fossil fuel the first three years of operation exceeding 80 percent (on a Btu basis) and an average annual fuel consumption of non-fossil fuel for any three consecutive calendar years after 1990 exceeding 80 percent (on a Btu basis).

5) If a unit qualifies as a solid waste incineration unit and meets the requirements of subsection (b)(3) or (b)(4) of this Section for at least three consecutive years, but subsequently no longer meets all such requirements, the unit shall become a CAIR NO_x unit starting on the earlier of January 1 after the first three consecutive calendar years after 1990 for which the unit has an average annual fuel consumption of 20 percent or more.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.410 Compliance Requirements

a) The designated representative of a CAIR NO_x unit must comply with the requirements of the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program for Illinois as set forth in this Subpart D and 40 CFR 96, subpart AA (NO_x Annual Trading Program General Provisions, excluding 40 CFR 96.104, 96.105(b)(2), and 96.106); 40 CFR 96, subpart BB (CAIR Designated Representative for CAIR NO_x Sources); 40 CFR 96, subpart FF (CAIR NO_x Allowance Tracking System); 40 CFR 96, subpart GG (CAIR NO_x Allowance Transfers); and 40 CFR 96, subpart HH (Monitoring and Reporting); as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

b) Permit requirements:

1) The designated representative of each source with one or more CAIR NO_x units at the source must apply for a permit issued by the Agency with federally enforceable conditions covering the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program ("CAIR permit") that complies with the requirements of Section 225.420 (Permit Requirements).

2) The owner or operator of each CAIR NO_x source and each CAIR NO_x unit

at the source must operate the CAIR NO_x unit in compliance with its CAIR permit.

c) Monitoring requirements:

1) The owner or operator of each CAIR NO_x source and each CAIR NO_x unit at the source must comply with the monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 96, subpart HH and Section 225.450. The CAIR designated representative of each CAIR NO_x source and each CAIR NO_x unit at the CAIR NO_x source must comply with those sections of the monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 96, subpart HH, applicable to a CAIR designated representative.

2) The compliance of each CAIR NO_x source with the NO_x emissions limitation pursuant to subsection (d) of this Section will be determined by the emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart HH.

d) Emission requirements:

1) By the allowance transfer deadline, midnight of March 1, 2010, and by midnight March 1 of each subsequent year if March 1 is a business day, the owner or operator of each CAIR NO_x source and each CAIR NO_x unit at the source must hold CAIR NO_x allowances available for compliance deductions pursuant to 40 CFR 96.154(a) in the CAIR NO_x source's CAIR NO_x compliance account. If March 1 is not a business day, the allowance transfer deadline means by midnight of the first business day thereafter. The number of allowances held on the allowance transfer deadline may not be less than the tons of NO_x emissions for the control period from all CAIR NO_x units at the source, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart HH.

2) Each ton of excess emissions of a CAIR NO_x source for each day in a control period, starting in 2009, will constitute a separate violation of this Subpart D, the Act, and the CAA.

3) Each CAIR NO_x unit will be subject to the requirements of subsection (d)(1) of this Section for the control period starting on the later of January 1, 2009 or the deadline for meeting the unit's monitoring certification requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 96.170(b)(1) or (b)(2) and for each control period thereafter.

4) CAIR NO_x allowances must be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among allowance accounts in accordance with this Subpart and 40 CFR 96, subparts FF and GG.

5) In order to comply with the requirements of subsection (d)(1) of this Section, a CAIR NO_x allowance may not be deducted for compliance according to subsection (d)(1) of this Section for a control period in a year

before the calendar year for which the allowance is allocated.

6) A CAIR NO_x allowance is a limited authorization to emit one ton of NO_x in accordance with the CAIR NO_x Trading Program. No provision of the CAIR NO_x Trading Program, the CAIR NO_x permit application, the CAIR permit, or a retired unit exemption pursuant to 40 CFR 96.105, and no provision of law, will be construed to limit the authority of the United States or the State to terminate or limit this authorization.

7) A CAIR NO_x allowance does not constitute a property right.

8) Upon recordation by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 96, subpart FF or subpart GG, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR NO_x allowance to or from a CAIR NO_x source compliance account is deemed to amend automatically, and become a part of, any CAIR NO_x permit of the CAIR NO_x source. This automatic amendment of the CAIR permit will be deemed an operation of law and will not require any further review.

e) Recordkeeping and reporting requirements:

1) Unless otherwise provided, the owner or operator of the CAIR NO_x source and each CAIR NO_x unit at the source must keep on site at the source each of the documents listed in subsections (e)(1)(A) through (e)(1)(E) of this Section for a period of five years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of five years, in writing by the Agency or USEPA.

A) The certificate of representation for the CAIR designated representative for the source and each CAIR NO_x unit at the source, all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, provided that the certificate and documents must be retained on site at the source beyond such five-year period until the documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation, pursuant to 40 CFR 96.113, changing the CAIR designated representative.

B) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart HH.

C) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required pursuant to the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program or documents necessary to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program or with the requirements of this Subpart D.

D) Copies of all documents used to complete a CAIR NO_x permit application and any other submission or documents used to demonstrate compliance pursuant to the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program.

E) Copies of all records and logs for gross electrical output and useful thermal energy required by Section 225.450.

2) The CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x source and each CAIR NO_x unit at the source must submit to the Agency and USEPA the reports and compliance certifications required pursuant to the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program, including those pursuant to 40 CFR 96, subpart HH.

f) Liability:

1) No revision of a permit for a CAIR NO_x unit may excuse any violation of the requirements of this Subpart D or the requirements of the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program.

2) Each CAIR NO_x source and each CAIR NO_x unit must meet the requirements of the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program.

3) Any provision of the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program that applies to a CAIR NO_x source (including any provision applicable to the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x source) will also apply to the owner and operator of the CAIR NO_x source and to the owner and operator of each CAIR NO_x unit at the source.

4) Any provision of the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program that applies to a CAIR NO_x unit (including any provision applicable to the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x unit) will also apply to the owner and operator of the CAIR NO_x unit.

5) The CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x unit that has excess emissions in any control period must surrender the allowances as required for deduction pursuant to 40 CFR 96.154(d)(1).

6) The owner or operator of a CAIR NO_x unit that has excess NO_x emissions in any control period must pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed pursuant to the Act and 40 CFR 96.154(d)(2).

g) Effect on other authorities: No provision of the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program, a CAIR permit application, a CAIR permit, or a retired unit exemption pursuant to 40 CFR 96.105 will be construed as exempting or excluding the owner and operator and, to the extent applicable, the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x source or a CAIR NO_x unit from compliance with any other regulation promulgated pursuant to the CAA, the Act, any State regulation or permit, or a federally enforceable permit.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.415 Appeal Procedures

The appeal procedures for decisions of USEPA pursuant to the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program are set forth in 40 CFR 78, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.420 Permit Requirements

a) Permit requirements:

1) The owner or operator of each source with a CAIR NO_x unit is required to submit:

A) A complete permit application addressing all applicable CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program requirements for a permit meeting the requirements of this Section, applicable to each CAIR NO_x unit at the source. Each CAIR permit must contain elements required for a complete CAIR permit application pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of this Section.

B) Any supplemental information that the Agency determines necessary in order to review a CAIR permit application and issue any CAIR permit.

2) Each CAIR permit will be issued pursuant to Sections 39 and 39.5 of the Act, must contain federally enforceable conditions addressing all applicable CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program requirements, and will be a complete and segregable portion of the source's entire permit pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this Section.

3) No CAIR permit may be issued until the Agency and USEPA have received a complete certificate of representation for a CAIR designated representative pursuant to 40 CFR 96, subpart BB, for the CAIR NO_x source and the CAIR NO_x unit at the source.

4) For all CAIR NO_x units that commenced operation before December 31, 2007, the owner or operator of the unit must submit a CAIR permit application meeting the requirements of this Section on or before December 31, 2007.

5) For all CAIR NO_x units that commence operation on or after December 31, 2007, the owner or operator of these units must submit applications for construction and operating permits pursuant to the requirements of Sections 39 and 39.5 of the Act, as applicable, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and the applications must specify that they are applying for CAIR permits and must address the CAIR permit application requirements of this Section.

b) Permit applications:

1) Duty to apply: The owner or operator of any source with one or more CAIR NO_x units must submit to the Agency a CAIR permit application for the source covering each CAIR NO_x unit pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of this Section by the applicable deadline in subsection (a)(4) or (a)(5) of this

Section. The owner or operator of any source with one or more CAIR NO_x units must reapply for a CAIR permit for the source as required by this Subpart, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, and, as applicable, Sections 39 and 39.5 of the Act.

2) Information requirements for CAIR permit applications: A complete CAIR permit application must include the following elements concerning the source for which the application is submitted:

A) Identification of the source, including plant name. The ORIS (Office of Regulatory Information Systems) or facility code assigned to the source by the Energy Information Administration must also be included, if applicable;

B) Identification of each CAIR NO_x unit at the source; and

C) The compliance requirements applicable to each CAIR NO_x unit as set forth in Section 225.410.

3) An application for a CAIR permit will be treated as a modification of the CAIR NO_x source's existing federally enforceable permit, if such a permit has been issued for that source, and will be subject to the same procedural requirements. When the Agency issues a CAIR permit pursuant to the requirements of this Section, it will be incorporated into and become part of that source's existing federally enforceable permit.

c) Permit content: Each CAIR permit is deemed to incorporate automatically the definitions and terms specified in Section 225.130 and 40 CFR 96.102, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140 and, upon recordation of USEPA under 40 CFR 96, subparts FF and GG, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR NO_x allowance to or from the compliance account of the CAIR NO_x source covered by the permit.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.425 Annual Trading Budget

The CAIR NO_x Annual Trading budget available for allowance allocations for each control period will be determined as follows:

a) The total base CAIR NO_x Annual Trading budget is 76,230 tons per control period for the years 2009 through 2014, subject to a reduction for two set-asides, the New Unit Set-Aside (NUSA) and the Clean Air Set-Aside (CASA). Five percent of the budget will be allocated to the NUSA and 25 percent will be allocated to the CASA, resulting in a CAIR NO_x Annual Trading budget of 53,361 tons available for allocation per control period pursuant to Section 225.440. The requirements of the NUSA are set forth in Section 225.445, and the requirements of the CASA are set forth in Sections 225.455 through 225.470.

b) The total base CAIR NO_x Annual Trading budget is 63,525 tons per control period for the year 2015 and thereafter, subject to a reduction for two set-asides, the NUSA and the CASA. Five percent of the budget will be allocated to the NUSA and 25 percent will be allocated to the CASA, resulting in a CAIR NO_x Annual Trading budget of 44,468 tons available for allocation per control period pursuant to Section 225.440.

c) If USEPA adjusts the total base CAIR NO_x Annual Trading budget for any reason, the Agency will adjust the base CAIR NO_x Annual Trading budget and the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading budget available for allocation, accordingly.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.430 Timing for Annual Allocations

a) On or before September 25, 2007, the Agency will submit to USEPA the CAIR NO_x allowance allocations, in accordance with Sections 225.435 and 225.440, for the 2009, 2010, and 2011 control periods.

b) By October 31, 2008, and October 31 of each year thereafter, the Agency will submit to USEPA the CAIR NO_x allowance allocations in accordance with Sections 225.435 and 225.440, for the control period four years after the year of the applicable deadline for submission pursuant to this Section. For example, on October 31, 2008, the Agency will submit to USEPA the allocations for the 2012 control period.

c) For CAIR NO_x units that commence commercial operation on or after January 1, 2006, that have not been allocated allowances under Section 225.440 for the applicable or any preceding control period, the Agency will allocate allowances from the NUSA in accordance with Section 255.445. The Agency will report these allocations to USEPA by October 31 of the applicable control period. For example, on October 31, 2009, the Agency will submit to USEPA the allocations from the NUSA for the 2009 control period.

d) The Agency will allocate allowances from the CASA to energy efficiency, renewable energy, and clean technology projects pursuant to the criteria in Sections 225.455 through 225.470. The Agency will report these allocations to USEPA by October 1 of each year. For example, on October 1, 2009, the Agency will submit to USEPA the allocations from the CASA for the 2009 control period, based on reductions made in the 2008 control period.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.435 Methodology for Calculating Annual Allocations

The Agency will calculate converted gross electrical (CGO) output, in MWh, for each CAIR NO_x unit that has operated during at least one calendar year prior to the calendar year in which the Agency reports the allocations to USEPA as follows:

a) For control periods 2009, 2010, and 2011, the owner or operator of the unit must submit in writing to the Agency, by September 15, 2007, a statement that either gross electrical output data or heat input data is to be used to calculate the unit's converted gross electrical output. The data shall be used to calculate converted gross electrical output pursuant to either subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section:

1) Gross electrical output: If the unit has four or five control periods of data, then the gross electrical output (GO) will be the average of the unit's three highest gross electrical outputs from the 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, or 2005 control periods. If the unit has three or fewer control periods of gross electrical output data, the gross electrical output will be the average of those control periods for which data is available. If a generator is served by two or more units, the gross electrical output of the generator will be attributed to each unit in proportion to the unit's share of the total control period heat input of these units for the control period. The unit's converted gross electrical output will be calculated as follows:

A) If the unit is coal-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 1.0;

B) If the unit is oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 0.6; or

C) If the unit is neither coal-fired nor oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 0.4

2) Heat input (HI): If the unit has four or five control periods of data, the average of the unit's three highest heat inputs from the 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 or 2005 control period will be used. If the unit has three or fewer control periods of heat input data, the heat input will be the average of those control periods for which data is available. The unit's converted gross electrical output will be calculated as follows:

A) If the unit is coal-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = HI (in mmBtu) ´ 0.0967;

B) If the unit is oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = HI (in mmBtu) ´ 0.0580; or

C) If the unit is neither coal-fired nor oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = HI (in mmBtu) ´ 0.0387.

b) For control periods 2012 and 2013, the owner or operator of the unit must submit in writing to the Agency, by June 1, 2008, a statement that either gross electrical output data or heat input data will be used to calculate the unit's converted gross electrical output. The unit's converted gross electrical output shall be calculated pursuant to either subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this Section:

1) Gross electrical output: The average of the unit's two most recent years of control period gross electrical output, if available. If a unit commences commercial operation in the 2007 control period and does not have gross electrical output for the 2006 control period, then the gross electrical output from 2007 will be used. If a generator is served by two or more units, the gross electrical output of the generator shall be attributed to each unit in proportion to the unit's share of the total control period heat input of such units for the control period. The unit's converted gross electrical output shall be calculated as follows:

A) If the unit is coal-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 1.0;

B) If the unit is oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 0.6;

C) If the unit is neither coal-fired nor oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 0.4.

2) Heat input: The average of the unit's two most recent years of control period heat inputs, e.g., for the 2012 control period, the average of the unit's heat input from the 2006 and 2007 control periods. The unit's converted gross electrical output shall be calculated as follows:

A) If the unit is coal-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = HI (in mmBtu) ´ 0.0967;

B) If the unit is oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = HI (in mmBtu) ´ 0.0580; or

C) If the unit is neither coal-fired nor oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = HI (in mmBtu) ´ 0.0387.

c) For control period 2014 and thereafter, the unit's gross electrical output will be the average of the unit's two most recent control period's gross electrical output, if available. If a unit commences commercial operation in the most recent control period and does not have gross electrical output for two control periods, the gross electrical output from the most recent period, e.g., if the unit commences commercial operation in 2009 and does not have gross electrical output from 2008, gross electrical output from 2009 will be used. If a generator is served by two or more units, the gross electrical output of the generator will be attributed to each unit in proportion to the unit's share of the total control period heat input of these units for the control period. The unit's converted gross electrical output will be calculated as follows:

1) If the unit is coal-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 1.0;

2) If the unit is oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 0.6; or

3) If the unit is neither coal-fired nor oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 0.4.

d) For a unit that is a combustion turbine or boiler and has equipment used to produce electricity and useful thermal energy for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes through the sequential use of energy, the Agency will add the converted gross electrical output calculated for electricity pursuant to subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this Section to the converted useful thermal energy (CUTE) to determine the total converted gross electrical output for the unit (TCGO). The Agency will determine the converted useful thermal energy by using the average of the unit's control period useful thermal energy for the prior two control periods, if available. In the first year for which a unit is considered to be an existing unit rather than a new unit, the unit's control period useful thermal output for the prior year will be used. The converted useful thermal energy will be determined using the following equations:

1) If the unit is coal-fired:
CUTE (in MWh) = UTE (in mmBtu) ´ 0.2930;

2) If the unit is oil-fired:
CUTE (in MWh) = UTE (in mmBtu) ´ 0.1758; or

3) If the unit is neither coal-fired nor oil-fired:
CUTE (in MWh) = UTE (in mmBtu) ´ 0.1172.

e) The CAIR NO_x unit's converted gross electrical output and converted useful thermal energy in subsections (a)(1), (b)(1), (c), and (d) of this Section for each control period will be based on the best available data reported or available to the Agency for the CAIR NO_x unit pursuant to the provisions of Section 225.450.

f) The CAIR NO_x unit's heat input in subsections (a)(2) and (b)(2) of this Section for each control period will be determined in accordance with 40 CFR 75, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.440 Annual Allocations

a) For the 2009 control period, and each control period thereafter, the Agency will allocate to all CAIR NO_x units in Illinois for which the Agency has calculated the converted gross electrical output pursuant to Section 225.435(a), (b), or (c) or total converted gross electrical output pursuant to Section 225.435(d), as applicable, a total amount of CAIR NO_x allowances equal to tons of NO_x emissions in the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading budget available for allocation as determined in Section 225.425 and as adjusted to add allowances not allocated

pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section in the previous year's allocation.

b) The Agency will allocate CAIR NO_x allowances to each CAIR NO_x unit on a pro-rata basis using the unit's converted gross electrical output pursuant to Section 225.435(a), (b), or (c) or total converted gross electrical output calculated pursuant to Section 225.435(d), as applicable, to the extent whole allowances may be allocated. The Agency will retain any additional allowances beyond this allocation of whole allowances for allocation pursuant to subsection (a) of this Section in the next control period.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.445 New Unit Set-Aside (NUSA)

For the 2009 control period and each control period thereafter, the Agency will allocate CAIR NO_x allowances from the NUSA to CAIR NO_x units that commenced commercial operation on or after January 1, 2006, and do not yet have an allocation for the particular control period or any preceding control period pursuant to Section 225.440, in accordance with the following procedures:

a) Beginning with the 2009 control period and each control period thereafter, the Agency will establish a separate NUSA for each control period. Each NUSA will be allocated CAIR NO_x allowances equal to five percent of the amount of tons of NO_x emissions in the base CAIR NO_x Annual Trading budget in Section 225.425.

b) The CAIR designated representative of a new CAIR NO_x unit may submit to the Agency a request, in a format specified by the Agency, to be allocated CAIR NO_x allowances from the NUSA, starting with the first control period after the control period in which the new unit commences commercial operation and until the fifth control period after the control period in which the unit commenced commercial operation. The NUSA allowance allocation request may only be submitted after a new unit has operated during one control period, and no later than March 1 of the control period for which allowances from the NUSA are being requested.

c) In a NUSA allowance allocation request pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section, the CAIR designated representative must provide in its request information for gross electrical output and useful thermal energy, if any, for the new CAIR NO_x unit for that control period.

d) The Agency will allocate allowances from the NUSA to a new CAIR NO_x unit using the following procedures:

1) For each new CAIR NO_x unit, the unit's gross electrical output for the most recent control period will be used to calculate the unit's gross electrical output. If a generator is served by two or more units, the gross electrical output of the generator will be attributed to each unit in proportion to the unit's share of the total control period heat input of these units for the control period. The new unit's converted gross electrical output will be calculated as follows:

A) If the unit is coal-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 1.0;

B) If the unit is oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 0.6; or

C) If the unit is neither coal-fired nor oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 0.4.

2) If the unit is a combustion turbine or boiler and has equipment used to produce electricity and useful thermal energy for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes through the sequential use of energy, the Agency will add the converted gross electrical output calculated for electricity pursuant to subsection (d)(1) of this Section to the converted useful thermal energy to determine the total converted gross electrical output for the unit. The Agency will determine the converted useful thermal energy using the unit's useful thermal energy for the most recent control period. The converted useful thermal energy will be determined using the following equations:

A) If the unit is coal-fired:
CUTE (in MWh) = UTE (in mmBtu) ´ 0.2930;

B) If the unit is oil-fired:
CUTE (in MWh) = UTE (in mmBtu) ´ 0.1758; or

C) If the unit is neither coal-fired nor oil-fired:
CUTE (in MWh) = UTE (in mmBtu) ´ 0.1172.

3) The gross electrical output and useful thermal energy in subsections (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this Section for each control period will be based on the best available data reported or available to the Agency for the CAIR NO_x unit pursuant to the provisions of Section 225.450.

4) The Agency will determine a unit's unprorated allocation (UA_y) using the unit's converted gross electrical output plus the unit's converted useful thermal energy, if any, calculated in subsections (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this Section, converted to approximate NO_x tons (the unit's unprorated allocation), as follows:

$$UA_y = \frac{NCGO_y * (1.0 lbs / MWh)}{2000 lbs / ton}$$

Where:

UA_y = unprorated allocation to a new CAIR NO_x unit.
$NCGO_y$ = converted gross electrical output or total converted

gross electrical output, as applicable, for a new CAIR NO_x unit.

5) The Agency will allocate CAIR NO_x allowances from the NUSA to new CAIR NO_x units as follows:

A) If the NUSA for the control period for which CAIR NO_x allowances are requested has a number of allowances greater than or equal to the total unprorated allocations for all new units requesting allowances, the Agency will allocate the number of allowances using the unprorated allocation determined for that unit pursuant to subsection (d)(4) of this Section, to the extent that whole allowances may be allocated. For any additional allowances beyond this allocation of whole allowances, the Agency will retain the additional allowances in the NUSA for allocation pursuant to this Section in later control periods.

B) If the NUSA for the control period for which the allowances are requested has a number of CAIR NO_x allowances less than the total unprorated allocation to all new CAIR NO_x units requesting allocations, the Agency will allocate the available allowances for new CAIR NO_x units on a pro-rata basis, using the unprorated allocation determined for that unit pursuant to subsection (d)(4) of this Section, to the extent that whole allowances may be allocated. For any additional allowances beyond this allocation of whole allowances, the Agency will retain the additional allowances in the NUSA for allocation pursuant to this Section in later control periods.

e) The Agency will review each NUSA allowance allocation request pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section. The Agency will accept a NUSA allowance allocation request only if the request meets, or is adjusted by the Agency as necessary to meet, the requirements of this Section.

f) By June 1 of the applicable control period, the Agency will notify each CAIR designated representative that submitted a NUSA allowance request of the amount of CAIR NO_x allowances from the NUSA, if any, allocated for the control period to the new unit covered by the request.

g) The Agency will allocate CAIR NO_x allowances to new units from the NUSA no later than October 31 of the applicable control period.

h) After a new CAIR NO_x unit has operated in one control period, it becomes an existing unit for the purposes of calculating future allocations in Section 225.440 only, and the Agency will allocate CAIR NO_x allowances for that unit, for the control period commencing five control periods after the control period in which the unit commences commercial operation, pursuant to Section 225.440. For example, if a unit commences commercial operation in 2009, in 2010, the Agency will allocate to that unit allowances pursuant to Section 225.440 for the 2014 control period. The new CAIR NO_x unit will continue to receive CAIR NO_x

allowances from the NUSA according to this Section until the unit is eligible to use the CAIR NO_x allowances allocated to the unit pursuant to Section 225.440.

i) If, after the completion of the procedures in subsection (c) of this Section for a control period, any unallocated CAIR NO_x allowances remain in the NUSA for the control period, the Agency will, at a minimum, accrue those CAIR NO_x allowances for future control period allocations to new CAIR NO_x units. The Agency may from time to time elect to retire CAIR NO_x allowances in the NUSA that are in excess of 15,881 for the purposes of continued progress toward attainment and maintenance of National Ambient Air Quality Standards pursuant to the CAA.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.450 Monitoring, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements for Gross Electrical Output and Useful Thermal Energy

a) By January 1, 2008, or by the date of commencing commercial operation, whichever is later, the owner or operator of the CAIR NO_x unit must operate a system for accurately measuring gross electrical output that is consistent with the requirements of either 40 CFR 60 or 75; must measure gross electrical output in MWh using such a system; and must record the output of the measurement system at all times. If a generator is served by two or more units, the information to determine each unit's heat input for that control period must also be recorded, so as to allow each unit's share of the gross electrical output to be determined. If heat input data is used, the owner or operator must comply with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 75, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

b) For a CAIR NO_x unit that is a cogeneration unit, by January 1, 2008, or by the date the CAIR NO_x unit commences to produce useful thermal energy, whichever is later, the owner or operator of the unit with cogeneration capabilities must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate meters for steam flow in lbs/hr, temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, and pressure in PSI, to measure and record the useful thermal energy that is produced, in mmBtu/hr, on a continuous basis. Owners and operators of a CAIR NO_x unit that produces useful thermal energy but uses an energy transfer medium other than steam, e.g., hot water or glycol, must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate the necessary meters to measure and record the necessary data to express the useful thermal energy produced, in mmBtu/hr, on a continuous basis. If the CAIR NO_x unit ceases to produce useful thermal energy, the owner or operator may cease operation of the meters, provided that operation of these meters must be resumed if the CAIR NO_x unit resumes production of useful thermal energy.

c) The owner or operator of a CAIR NO_x unit must either report gross electrical output data to the Agency or comply with the applicable provisions for providing heat input data to USEPA as follows:

1) By September 15, 2007, the gross electrical output for control periods 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005, if available, and the unit's useful thermal energy data, if applicable. If a generator is served by two or more

units, the documentation needed to determine each unit's share of the heat input of such units for that control period must also be submitted. If heat input data is used, the owner or operator must comply with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 75, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

2) By June 1, 2008, the gross electrical output for control periods 2006 and 2007, if available, and the unit's useful thermal energy data, if applicable. If a generator is served by two or more units, the documentation needed to determine each unit's share of the heat input of such units for that control period must also be submitted. If heat input data is used, the owner or operator must comply with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 75, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

d) Beginning with 2008, the CAIR designated representative of the CAIR NO_x unit must submit to the Agency quarterly, by no later than April 30, July 31, October 31, and January 31 of each year, information for the CAIR NO_x unit's gross electrical output, on a monthly basis for the prior quarter, and, if applicable, the unit's useful thermal energy for each month.

e) The owner or operator of a CAIR NO_x unit must maintain on-site the monitoring plan detailing the monitoring system, maintenance of the monitoring system, including quality assurance activities pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 60 or 75, as applicable, including the appropriate provisions for the measurement of gross electrical output for the CAIR NO_x Trading Program and, if applicable, for new units. The monitoring plan must include, but is not limited to:

1) A description of the system to be used for the measurement of gross electrical output pursuant to Section 225.450(a), including a list of any data logging devices, solid-state kW meters, rotating kW meters, electromechanical kW meters, current transformers, transducers, potential transformers, pressure taps, flow venturi, orifice plates, flow nozzles, vortex meters, turbine meters, pressure transmitters, differential pressure transmitters, temperature transmitters, thermocouples, resistance temperature detectors, and any equipment or methods used to accurately measure gross electrical output.

2) A certification statement by the CAIR designated representative that all components of the gross electrical output system have been tested to be accurate within three percent and that the gross electrical output system is accurate to within ten percent.

f) The owner or operator of a CAIR NO_x unit must retain records for at least five years from the date the record is created or the data is collected under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section, and the reports are submitted to the Agency and USEPA in accordance with subsections (c) and (d) of this Section. The owner or operator of a CAIR NO_x unit must retain the monitoring plan required in subsection (e) of this Section for at least five years from the date that it is replaced by a new or revised monitoring plan.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.455 Clean Air Set-Aside (CASA)

a) A project sponsor may apply for allowances from the CASA for sponsoring an energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy, or clean technology project as set forth in Section 225.460 by submitting the application required by Section 225.470.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this Section, a project sponsor with a CAIR NO_x source that is out of compliance with this Subpart for a given control period may not apply for allowances from the CASA for that control period. If a source receives CAIR NO_x allowances from the CASA and then is subsequently found to have been out of compliance with this Subpart for the applicable control period or periods, the project sponsor must restore the CAIR NO_x allowances that it received pursuant to its CASA request or an equivalent number of CAIR NO_x allowances to the CASA within six months after receipt of an Agency notice that NO_x allowances must be restored. These allowances will be assigned to the fund from which they were distributed.

c) CAIR NO_x allowances from the CASA will be allocated in accordance with the procedures in Section 225.475.

d) The project sponsor may submit an application that aggregates two or more projects under a CASA project category that would individually result in less than one allowance, but that equal at a minimum one whole allowance when aggregated.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.460 Energy Efficiency and Conservation, Renewable Energy, and Clean Technology Projects

a) Energy efficiency and conservation project means any of the following projects implemented and located in Illinois:

1) Demand side management projects that reduce overall power demand by using less energy include:

A) Smart building management software that more efficiently regulates power flows.

B) The use of or replacement to high efficiency motors, pumps, compressors, or steam systems.

C) Lighting retrofits.

2) Energy efficient new building construction projects include:

A) ENERGY STAR-qualified new home projects.

B) Measures to reduce or conserve energy consumption beyond the requirements of the Illinois Energy Conservation Code for Commercial Buildings [20 ILCS 687/6-3].

C) New residential construction projects that qualify for Energy Efficient Tax Incentives pursuant to the Energy Policy Act of 2005, (42 USC 15801 (2005)).

3) Supply-side energy efficiency projects include projects implemented to improve the efficiency in electricity generation by coal-fired power plants, and the efficiency of electrical transmission and distribution systems.

4) Highly efficient power generation projects, such as, but not limited to, combined cycle projects, combined heat and power, and microturbines. To be considered a highly efficient power generation project pursuant to this subsection (a)(4), a project must meet the following applicable thresholds and criteria:

A) For combined heat and power projects generating both electricity and useful thermal energy for space, water, or industrial process heat, a rated-energy efficiency of at least 60 percent and is not a CAIR NO_x unit.

B) For combined cycle projects rated at greater than 0.50 MW, a rated-energy efficiency of at least 50 percent.

C) For microturbine projects rated at or below 0.50 MW and all other projects, a rated-energy efficiency of at least 40 percent.

b) Renewable energy project means any of the following projects implemented and located in Illinois:

1) Zero-emission electric generating projects, including wind, solar (thermal or photovoltaic), and hydropower projects. Eligible hydropower plants are restricted to new generators, that are not replacements of existing generators, that commenced operation on or after January 1, 2006, and that do not involve the significant expansion of an existing dam or the construction of a new dam.

2) Renewable energy units are those units that generate electricity using more than 50 percent of the heat input, on an annual basis, from dedicated crops grown for energy production or the capture systems for methane gas from landfills, water treatment plants or sewage treatment plants, and organic waste biomass, and other similar sources of non-fossil fuel energy. Renewable energy projects do not include energy from incineration by burning or heating of waste wood, tires, garbage, general household waste, institutional lunchroom waste, office waste, landscape waste, or construction or demolition debris.

c) Clean technology project for reducing emissions from producing electricity and useful thermal energy means any of the following projects implemented and located in Illinois:

1) Air pollution control equipment upgrades at existing coal-fired EGUs, as follows: installation of flue gas desulfurization (FGD) for control of SO_2 emissions; installation of a baghouse for control of particulate matter emissions; and installation of selective catalytic reduction (SCR), selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR), or other add-on control devices for control of NO_x emissions. For this purpose, a unit will be considered "existing" after it has been in commercial operation for at least eight years. Air pollution control upgrade projects do not include the addition of low NO_x burners, overfired air techniques or gas reburning techniques for control of NO_x emissions; projects involving flue gas conditioning techniques or upgrades, or replacement of electrostatic precipitators; or addition of an activated carbon injection or other sorbent injection system for control of mercury.

2) Clean coal technologies projects include:

A) Integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC) plants.

B) Fluidized bed coal combustion that commenced operation prior to December 31, 2006.

d) In addition to those projects excluded in subsections (a) through (c) of this Section, the following projects are also not energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy, or clean technology projects:

1) Nuclear power projects.

2) Projects required to meet emission standards or technology requirements under State or federal law or regulation, except that allowances may be allocated for:

A) The installation of a baghouse.

B) Projects undertaken pursuant to Section 225.233 or Subpart F.

3) Projects used to meet the requirements of a court order or consent decree, except that allowances may be allocated for:

A) Emission rates or limits achieved that are lower than what is required to meet the emission rates or limits for SO_2 or NO_x, or for installing a baghouse as provided for in a court order or consent decree entered into before May 30, 2006.

B) Projects used to meet the requirements of a court order or consent decree entered into on or after May 30, 2006, if the court order or

consent decree does not specifically preclude such allocations.

4) A Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP).

e) Applications for projects implemented and located in Illinois that are not specifically listed in subsections (a) through (c) of this Section, and that are not specifically excluded by definition in subsections (a) through (c) of this Section or by specific exclusion in subsection (d) of this Section, may be submitted to the Agency. The application must designate which category or categories from those listed in subsections (a)(1) through (c)(2)(B) of this Section best fit the proposed project and the applicable formula pursuant to Section 225.465(b) to calculate the number of allowances that it is requesting. The Agency will determine whether the application is approvable based on a sufficient demonstration by the project sponsor that the project is a new type of energy efficiency, renewable energy, or clean technology project, similar in its effects as the projects specifically listed in subsections (a) through (c)(2)(B) of this Section.

f) Early adopter projects include projects that meet the criteria for any energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy, or clean technology projects listed in subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of this Section and commence construction between July 1, 2006 and December 31, 2012.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.465 Clean Air Set-Aside (CASA) Allowances

a) The CAIR NO_x allowances for the CASA for each control period will be assigned to the following categories of projects:

	Phase I (2009-2014)	Phase II (2015 and thereafter)
1) Energy Efficiency and Conservation/ Renewable Energy	9149	7625
2) Air Pollution Control Equipment Upgrades	3811	3175
3) Clean Coal Technology	4573	3810
4) Early Adopters	1525	1271

b) The following formulas must be used to determine the number of CASA allowances that may be allocated to a project per control period:

1) For an energy efficiency and conservation project pursuant to Section 225.460(a)(1) through (a)(4)(A), the number of allowances must be calculated using the number of megawatt hours of electricity that was not consumed during a control period and the following formula:

$$A = (MWh_c) \times (1.5 \text{ lb/MWh}) / 2000 \text{ lb}$$

Where:

A = The number of allowances for a particular project.

MWh_c = The number of megawatt hours of electricity conserved or generated during a control period by a project.

2) For a zero emission electric generating project pursuant to Section 225.460(b)(1), the number of allowances must be calculated using the number of megawatt hours of electricity generated during a control period and the following formula:

$$A = (MWh_g) \times (2.0 \text{ lb/MWh}) / 2000 \text{ lb}$$

Where:

A = The number of allowances for a particular project

MWh_g = The number of megawatt hours of electricity generated during a control period by a project.

3) For a renewable energy emission unit pursuant to Section 225.460(b)(2), the number of allowances must be calculated using the number of MWhs of electricity generated during a control period and the following formula:

$$A = (MWh_g) \times (0.5 \text{ lb/MWh}) / 2000 \text{ lb}$$

Where:

A = The number of allowances for a particular project.

MWh_g = The number of MW hours of electricity generated during a control period by a project.

4) For an air pollution control equipment upgrade project pursuant to Section 225.460(c)(1), the number of allowances will be calculated as follows:

A) For NO_x or SO_2 control projects, by determining the difference in emitted NO_x or SO_2 per control period using the emission rate before and after replacement or improvement, and the following formula:

$$A = (MWh_g) \times K \times (ER_B \text{ lb/MWh} - ER_A \text{ lb/MWh}) / 2000 \text{ lb}$$

Where:

A = The number of allowances for a particular project.

MWh_g = The number of megawatt hours of electricity generated during a control period by a project.

K = The pollutant factor: for NO_x, K= 0.1; and for SO_2, K = 0.05.

ER_B = Average NO_x or SO_2 emission rate based on CEMS data from the most recent two control periods prior to the replacement or improvement of the control equipment in lb/MWh, unless subject to a court order or consent decree. For units subject to a court order or consent decree entered into before May 30, 2006, ER_B is limited to emission rates that

are lower than the emission rate required in the consent decree or court order. For a court order or consent decree entered into after May 30, 2006, ER_B is limited to the lesser of the emission rate specified in the court order or consent decree or the actual average emission rate during the control period. If such limit is not expressed in lb/MWh, the limit must be converted into lb/MWh using a heat rate of 10 mmBtu/1 MW.

ER_A = Annual NO_x or SO_2 average emission rate for the applicable control period data based on CEMS data in lb/MWh.

B) For a baghouse project:

$$A = (MWh_g) \times (Q \text{ lb/MWh}) / 2000 \text{ lb}$$

Where:

A = The number of allowances for a particular project.

MWh_g = The number of MWh of electricity generated during a control period or the portion of a control period that the units were controlled by the baghouse.

Q =

1) If a baghouse was not installed pursuant to a consent decree or court order, Q shall equal 0.2.

2) If a baghouse was installed pursuant to a consent decree or court order that assigns a Q factor, then Q equals the factor established in the consent decree or court order but must not exceed a factor of 0.2.

3) If a baghouse was installed pursuant to a consent decree or court order that does not assign a Q factor then Q shall equal:

$Q = 0.25 - (P \times ER_q)$

Where:

P = If the most recent control period's average PM emission rate was based on PM CEMS data, P equals 1.0; otherwise P = 1.1.

ER_q = The magnitude of most recent control period's average PM emission rate in lb/MWh exiting the baghouse, subject to the following limits:

If $P = 1.0$, then $1/10 \leq ER_q \leq 2/10$

If $P = 1.1$, then $1/11 \leq ER_q \leq 2/11$

If the ER_q is less than the lower limit, the lower limit shall be used.

If ER_q is greater than the upper limit, the upper limit shall be used.

If ER_q is not expressed in lb/MWh, the number must be converted to lb/MWh using a heat rate of 10 mmBtu/1 MW.

5) For highly efficient power generation and clean coal technology projects:

A) For projects other than fluidized coal combustion pursuant to Section 225.460(a)(4)(B), (a)(4)(C), and (c)(2), the number of allowances must be calculated using the number of MWh of electricity the project generates during a control period and the following formula:

$$A = (MWh_g) \times (1.0 \text{ lb/MWh} - ER \text{ lb/MWh}) / 2000 \text{ lb}$$

Where:

A = The number of allowances for a particular project.

MWh_g = The number of megawatt hours of electricity generated during a control period by a project.

ER = Annual average NO_x emission rate based on CEMS data in 1b/MWh.

B) For fluidized bed coal combustion projects pursuant to Section 225.460 (c)(2), the number of allowances shall be calculated using the number of gross MWh of electricity the project generates during a control period and the following formula:

$$A = (MWh_g) \text{ x } (1.4 \text{ lb/MWh} - ER \text{ lb/MWh}) / 2000 \text{ lb}$$

Where:

A = The number of allowances for a particular project.

MWh_g = The number of gross MWh of electricity generated during a control period by a project.

ER = Annual NO_x emission rate for the control period based on CEMS data in lb/MWh.

6) For a CASA project that commences construction before December 31, 2012, in addition to the allowances allocated pursuant to subsections (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this Section, a project sponsor may also request additional allowances pursuant to the early adopter project category pursuant to Section 225.460(e) based on the following formula:

$$A = 1.0 + 0.10 \times \Sigma A_i$$

Where:

A = The number of allowances for a particular project as determined in subsections (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this Section.

A_i = The number of allowances as determined in subsection (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(4) or (b)(5) of this Section for a given project.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.470 Clean Air Set-Aside (CASA) Applications

a) A project sponsor may request allowances if the project commenced construction on or after the dates listed in this subsection. The project sponsor may request and be allocated allowances from more than one CASA category for a project, if applicable.

1) Demand side management, energy efficient new construction, and supply side energy efficiency and conservation projects that commenced construction on or after January 1, 2003;

2) Fluidized bed coal combustion projects, highly efficient power generation operations projects, or renewable energy emission units, that commenced construction on or after January 1, 2001; and

3) All other projects on or after July 1, 2006.

b) Beginning with the 2009 control period and each control period thereafter, a project sponsor may request allowances from the CASA. The application must be submitted to the Agency by May 1 of the control period for which the allowances are being requested.

c) The allocation will be based on the electricity conserved or generated in the control period preceding the calendar year in which the application is submitted. To apply for a CAIR NO_x allocation from the CASA, project sponsors must provide the Agency with the following information:

1) Identification of the project sponsor, including name, address, type of organization, certification that the project sponsor has met the definition of "project sponsor" as set forth in Section 225.130,and names of the principals or corporate officials.

2) The number of the CAIR NO_x general or compliance account for the project and the name of the associated CAIR account representative.

3) A description of the project or projects, location, the role of the project sponsor in the projects, and a general explanation of how the amount of energy conserved or generated was measured, verified, and calculated, and the number of allowances requested with the supporting calculations. The number of allowances requested will be calculated using the applicable formula from Section 225.470(b).

4) Detailed information to support the request for allowances, including the following types of documentation for the measurement and verification of the NO_x emissions reductions, electricity generated, or electricity conserved using established measurement verification procedures, as applicable. The measurement and verification required will depend on the

type of project proposed.

A) As applicable, documentation of the project's base and control period conditions and resultant base and control period energy data, using the procedures and methods included in *M&V Guidelines: Measurement and Verification for Federal Energy Projects*, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, or other method approved by the Agency. Examples include:

i) Energy consumption and demand profiles;

ii) Occupancy type;

iii) Density and periods;

iv) Space conditions or plant throughput for each operating period and season. (for example, in a building this would include the light level and color, space temperature, humidity and ventilation);

v) Equipment inventory, nameplate data, location, and condition; and

vi) Equipment operating practices (schedules and set points, actual temperatures/pressures);

B) Emissions data, including, if applicable, CEMS data;

C) Information for rated-energy efficiency, including supporting documentation and calculations; and

D) Electricity, in MWh generated or conserved for the applicable control period.

5) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (c)(4) of this Section, applications for fewer than five allowances may propose other reliable and applicable methods of quantification acceptable to the Agency.

6) Any additional information requested by the Agency to determine the correctness of the requested number of allowances, including site information, project specifications, supporting calculations, operating procedures, and maintenance procedures.

7) The following certification by the responsible official for the project sponsor and the applicable CAIR account representative for the project:

"I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the project sponsor and the holder of the CAIR NO_x general account or compliance account for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I

have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this application and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information."

d) A project sponsor may request allowances from the CASA for each project for a total number of control periods not to exceed the number of control periods listed in this subsection. After a project has been allocated allowances from the CASA, subsequent requests for the project from the project sponsor must include the information required by subsections (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3) and (c)(7) of this Section, a description of any changes, or further improvements made to the project, and information specified in subsections (c)(5) and (c)(6) as specifically requested by the Agency.

1) For energy efficiency and conservation projects (except for efficient operation and renewable energy projects), for a total of eight control periods.

2) For early adopter projects, for a total of ten control periods.

3) For air pollution control equipment upgrades, for a total of 15 control periods.

4) For renewable energy projects, clean coal technology, and highly efficient power generation projects, for each year that the project is in operation.

e) A project sponsor must keep copies of all CASA applications and the documentation used to support the application for at least five years.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.475 Agency Action on Clean Air Set-Aside (CASA) Applications

a) By September 1, 2009 and each September 1 thereafter, the Agency will determine the total number of allowances that are approvable for allocation to project sponsors based upon the applications submitted pursuant to Section 225.470.

1) The Agency will determine the number of CAIR NO_x allowances that are approvable based on the formulas and the criteria for these projects. The Agency will notify a project sponsor within 90 days after receipt of an application if the project is not approvable, the number of allowances requested is not approvable, or additional information is needed by the Agency to complete its review of the application.

2) If the total number of CAIR NO_x allowances requested for approved projects is less than or equal to the number of CAIR NO_x allowances in the CASA project category, the number of allowances that are approved will be allocated to each CAIR NO_x compliance or general account.

3) If more CAIR NO_x allowances are requested than the number of CAIR NO_x allowances in a given CASA project category, allowances will be allocated on a pro-rata basis based on the number of allowances available, subject to further adjustment as provided for by subsection (b) of this Section. CAIR NO_x allowances will be allocated, transferred, or used as whole allowances. The number of whole allowances will be determined by rounding down for decimals less than 0.5 and rounding up for decimals of 0.5 or greater.

b) For control periods 2011 and thereafter:

1) If there are, after the completion of the procedures in subsection (a) of this Section for a control period, any CAIR NO_x allowances not allocated to a CASA project for the control period the remaining allowances will accrue in each CASA project category up to twice the number of allowances that are assigned to the project category each control period as set forth in Section 225.465.

2) If any allowances remain after allocations pursuant to subsection (b)(1) of this Section, the Agency will allocate these allowances pro rata to projects that received fewer allowances than requested, based on the number of allowances not allocated but approved by the Agency for the project under CASA. No project may be allocated more allowances than approved by the Agency for the applicable control period.

3) If any allowances remain after the allocation of allowances pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of this Section, the Agency will then distribute pro-rata the remaining allowances to project categories that have fewer than twice the number of allowances assigned to that project category. The pro-rata distribution will be based on the difference between two times the project category and the number of allowances that remain in the project category.

4) If allowances still remain undistributed after the allocations and distributions in the subsections (b)(1) through (b)(3) are completed, the Agency may elect to retire the CAIR NO_x allowances that have not been distributed to any CASA category to continue progress toward attainment or maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards pursuant to the CAA.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.480 Compliance Supplement Pool

In addition to the CAIR NO_x allowances allocated pursuant to Section 225.425, the USEPA has

allowed allocation of an additional 11,299 CAIR NO_x allowances in Illinois as a compliance supplement pool to Illinois for the control period in 2009. However, for the purposes of public health and air quality improvements, none of these allowances will be allocated.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

SUBPART E: CAIR NO_x OZONE SEASON TRADING PROGRAM

Section 225.500 Purpose

The purpose of this Subpart E is to control the seasonal emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) from EGUs by determining allocations and implementing the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.505 Applicability

a) Except as provided in subsections (b)(1), (b)(3), and (b)(4) of this Section:

1) The following units are CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units, and any source that includes one or more such units is a CAIR NO_x source subject to the requirements of this Subpart E: any stationary, fossil-fuel-fired boiler or stationary, fossil-fuel-fired combustion turbine serving at any time, since the later of November 15, 1990 or the start-up of the unit's combustion chamber, a generator with nameplate capacity of more than 25 MWe producing electricity for sale.

2) If a stationary boiler or stationary combustion turbine that, pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this Section, is not a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit begins to combust fossil fuel or to serve a generator with nameplate capacity of more than 25 MWe producing electricity for sale, the unit will become a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit as provided in subsection (a)(1) of this Section on the first date on which it both combusts fossil fuel and serves such generator.

b) The units that meet the requirements set forth in subsections (b)(1), (b)(3), and (b)(4) of this Section will not be CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units and units that meet the requirements of subsections (b)(2) and (b)(5) of this Section are CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units:

1) Any unit that would otherwise be classified as a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit pursuant to subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section and:

A) Qualifies as a cogeneration unit during the 12-month period starting on the date the unit first produces electricity and continues to qualify as a cogeneration unit; and

B) Does not serve at any time, since the later of November 15, 1990

or the start-up of the unit's combustion chamber, a generator with nameplate capacity of more than 25 MWe supplying any calendar year more than one-third of the unit's potential electric output capacity or 219,000 MWh, whichever is greater, to any utility power distribution for sale.

2) If a unit qualifies as a cogeneration unit during the 12-month period starting on the date the unit first produces electricity and meets the requirements of subsection (b)(1) of this Section for at least one calendar year, but subsequently no longer meets all such requirements, the unit shall become a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit starting on the earlier of January 1 after the first calendar year during which the unit no longer qualifies as a cogeneration unit or January 1 after the first calendar year during which the unit no longer meets the requirements of subsection (b)(1)(B) of this Section.

3) Any unit that would otherwise be classified as a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit pursuant to subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section commencing operation before January 1, 1985 and:

A) Qualifies as a solid waste incineration unit; and

B) Has an average annual fuel consumption of non-fossil fuel for 1985-1987 exceeding 80 percent (on a Btu basis) and an average annual fuel consumption of non-fossil fuel for any three consecutive calendar years after 1990 exceeding 80 percent (on a Btu basis).

4) Any unit that would otherwise be classified as a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section commencing operation on or after January 1, 1985 and:

A) Qualifies as a solid waste incineration unit; and

B) Has an average annual fuel consumption of non-fossil fuel the first three years of operation exceeding 80 percent (on a Btu basis) and an average annual fuel consumption of non-fossil fuel for any three consecutive calendar years after 1990 exceeding 80 percent (on a Btu basis).

5) If a unit qualifies as a solid waste incineration unit and meets the requirements of subsection (b)(3) or (b)(4) of this Section for at least three consecutive years, but subsequently no longer meets all such requirements, the unit shall become a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit starting on the earlier of January 1 after the first three consecutive calendar years after 1990 for which the unit has an average annual fuel consumption of 20 percent or more.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.510 Compliance Requirements

a) The designated representative of a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit must comply with the requirements of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program for Illinois as set forth in this Subpart E and 40 CFR 96, subpart AAAA (CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program General Provisions) (excluding 40 CFR 96.304, 96.305(b)(2), and 96.306); 40 CFR 96, subpart BBBB (CAIR Designated Representative for CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Sources); 40 CFR 96, subpart FFFF (CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System); 40 CFR 96, subpart GGGG (CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Transfers); and 40 CFR 96, subpart HHHH (Monitoring and Reporting); as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

b) Permit requirements:

1) The designated representative of each source with one or more CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units at the source must apply for a permit issued by the Agency with federally enforceable conditions covering the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program ("CAIR permit") that complies with the requirements of Section 225.520 (Permit Requirements).

2) The owner or operator of each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source must operate the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit in compliance with its CAIR permit.

c) Monitoring requirements:

1) The owner or operator of each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source must comply with the monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 96, subpart HHHH; 40 CFR 75; and Section 225.550. The CAIR designated representative of each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source must comply with those sections of the monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 96, subpart HHHH, applicable to a CAIR designated representative.

2) The compliance of each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source with the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season emissions limitation pursuant to subsection (d) of this Section will be determined by the emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart HHHH.

d) Emission requirements:

1) By the allowance transfer deadline, midnight of November 30, 2009, and by midnight of November 30 of each subsequent year if November 30 is a business day, the owner or operator of each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source must hold allowances available for compliance deductions pursuant to 40 CFR

96.354(a) in the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source's compliance account. If November 30 is not a business day, the allowance transfer deadline means by midnight of the first business day thereafter. The number of allowances held may not be less than the tons of NO_x emissions for the control period from all CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units at the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart HHHH.

2) Each ton of excess emissions of a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source for each day in a control period, starting in 2009 will constitute a separate violation of this Subpart E, the Act, and the CAA.

3) Each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit will be subject to the requirements of subsection (d)(1) of this Section for the control period starting on the later of May 1, 2009 or the deadline for meeting the unit's monitoring certification requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 96.370(b)(1), (b)(2) or (b)(3) and for each control period thereafter.

4) CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances must be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among allowance accounts in accordance with this Subpart and 40 CFR 96, subparts FFFF and GGGG.

5) In order to comply with the requirements of subsection (d)(1) of this Section, a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance may not be deducted for compliance according to subsection (d)(1) of this Section, for a control period in a calendar year before the year for which the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance is allocated.

6) A CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance is a limited authorization to emit one ton of NO_x in accordance with the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program. No provision of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program, the CAIR permit application, the CAIR permit, or a retired unit exemption pursuant to 40 CFR 96.305, and no provision of law, will be construed to limit the authority of the United States or the State to terminate or limit this authorization.

7) A CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance does not constitute a property right.

8) Upon recordation by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 96, subpart FFFF or GGGG, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance to or from a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source compliance account is deemed to amend automatically, and become a part of, any CAIR permit of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source. This automatic amendment of the CAIR permit will be deemed an operation of law and will not require any further review.

e) Recordkeeping and reporting requirements:

1) Unless otherwise provided, the owner or operator of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source must keep on site at the source each of the documents listed in subsections (e)(1)(A) through (e)(1)(E) of this Section for a period of five years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of five years, in writing by the Agency or USEPA.

A) The certificate of representation for the CAIR designated representative for the source and each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source, all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, provided that the certificate and documents must be retained on site at the source beyond such five-year period until the documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation, pursuant to 40 CFR 96.313, changing the CAIR designated representative.

B) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart HHHH.

C) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required pursuant to the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program or documents necessary to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program or with the requirements of this Subpart E.

D) Copies of all documents used to complete a CAIR permit application and any other submission or documents used to demonstrate compliance pursuant to the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program.

E) Copies of all records and logs for gross electrical output and useful thermal energy required by Section 225.550.

2) The CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source must submit to the Agency and USEPA the reports and compliance certifications required pursuant to the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program, including those pursuant to 40 CFR 96, subpart HHHH and Section 225.550.

f) Liability:

1) No revision of a permit for a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit may excuse any violation of the requirements of this Subpart E or the requirements of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program.

2) Each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season

unit must meet the requirements of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program.

3) Any provision of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program that applies to a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source (including any provision applicable to the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source) will also apply to the owner and operator of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source and to the owner and operator of each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source.

4) Any provision of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program that applies to a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit (including any provision applicable to the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit) will also apply to the owner and operator of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit.

5) The CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit that has excess emissions in any control period must surrender the allowances as required for deduction pursuant to 40 CFR 96.354(d)(1).

6) The owner or operator of a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit that has excess NO_x emissions in any control period must pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed pursuant to the Act and 40 CFR 96.354(d)(2).

g) Effect on other authorities: No provision of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program, a CAIR permit application, a CAIR permit, or a retired unit exemption pursuant to 40 CFR 96.305 will be construed as exempting or excluding the owner and operator and, to the extent applicable, the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source or a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit from compliance with any other regulation promulgated pursuant to the CAA, the Act, any State regulation or permit, or a federally enforceable permit.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.515 Appeal Procedures

The appeal procedures for decisions of USEPA pursuant to the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program are set forth in 40 CFR 78, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.520 Permit Requirements

a) Permit requirements:

1) The owner or operator of each source with a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit is required to submit:

A) A complete permit application addressing all applicable CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program requirements for a permit meeting the requirements of this Section, applicable to each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source. Each CAIR permit must contain elements required for a complete CAIR permit application pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of this Section.

B) Any supplemental information that the Agency determines necessary in order to review a CAIR permit application and issue any CAIR permit.

2) Each CAIR permit will be issued pursuant to Sections 39 and 39.5 of the Act and will contain federally enforceable conditions addressing all applicable CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program requirements and will be a complete and segregable portion of the source's entire permit pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this Section.

3) No CAIR permit may be issued until the Agency and USEPA have received a complete certificate of representation for a CAIR designated representative pursuant to 40 CFR 96, subpart BBBB, for the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source and the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source.

4) For all CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units that commenced operation before December 31, 2007, the owner or operator of the unit must submit a CAIR permit application meeting the requirements of this Section on or before December 31, 2007.

5) For all units that commence operation on or after December 31, 2007, the owner or operator of these units must submit applications for construction and operating permits pursuant to the requirements of Sections 39 and 39.5 of the Act, as applicable, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, and the applications must specify that they are applying for CAIR permits and must address the CAIR permit application requirements of this Section 225.520.

b) Permit applications:

1) Duty to apply: The owner or operator of any source with one or more CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units must submit to the Agency a CAIR permit application for the source covering each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of this Section by the applicable deadline in subsection (a)(4) or (a)(5) of this Section. The owner or operator of any source with one or more CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units must reapply for a CAIR permit for the source as required by this Subpart, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, and, as applicable, Sections 39 and 39.5 of the Act.

2) Information requirements for CAIR permit applications. A complete CAIR permit application must include the following elements concerning the source for which the application is submitted:

A) Identification of the source, including plant name. The ORIS (Office of Regulatory Information Systems) or facility code assigned to the source by the Energy Information Administration must also be included, if applicable;

B) Identification of each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source; and

C) The compliance requirements applicable to each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit as set forth in Section 225.510.

3) An application for a CAIR permit will be treated as a modification of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source's existing federally enforceable permit, if such a permit has been issued for that source, and will be subject to the same procedural requirements. When the Agency issues a CAIR permit pursuant to the requirements of this Section, it will be incorporated into and become part of that source's existing federally enforceable permit.

c) Permit content: Each CAIR permit is deemed to incorporate automatically the definitions and terms specified in Section 225.130 and 40 CFR 96.302, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, and, upon recordation of USEPA under 40 CFR 96, subparts FFFF and GGGG, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance to or from the compliance account of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source covered by the permit.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.525 Ozone Season Trading Budget

The CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading budget available for allowance allocations for each control period will be determined as follows:

a) The total base CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading budget is 30,701 tons per control period for the years 2009 through 2014, subject to a reduction for two set-asides, the NUSA and the CASA. Five percent of the budget will be allocated to the NUSA and 25 percent will be allocated to the CASA, resulting in a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading budget available for allocation of 21,491 tons per control period pursuant to Section 225.540. The requirements of the NUSA are set forth in Section 225.545, and the requirements of the CASA are set forth in Sections 225.555 through 225.570.

b) The total base CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading budget is 28,981 tons per control period for the year 2015 and thereafter, subject to a reduction for two set-asides, the NUSA and the CASA. Five percent of the budget will be allocated to the NUSA and 25 percent will be allocated to the CASA, resulting in a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading budget available for allocation of 20,287 tons per control period pursuant to Section 225.540.

c) If USEPA adjusts the total base CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading budget for any reason, the Agency will adjust the base CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading budget and the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading budget available for allocation, accordingly.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.530 Timing for Ozone Season Allocations

a) On or before September 25, 2007, the Agency will submit to USEPA the CAIR NOx Ozone Season allowance allocations, in accordance with Sections 225.535 and 225.540, for the 2009, 2010, and 2011 control periods.

b) By July, 2008 and July 31 of each year thereafter, the Agency will submit to USEPA the CAIR NOx Ozone Season allowance allocations in accordance with Sections 225.535 and 225.540, for the control period four years after the year of the applicable deadline for submission pursuant to this Section. For example, on July 31, 2008, the Agency will submit to USEPA the allocation for the 2012 control period.

c) For CAIR NOx Ozone Season units that commence commercial operation on or after May 1, 2006, that have not been allocated allowances under Section 225.440 for the applicable or any preceding control period, the Agency will allocate allowances from the NUSA in accordance with Section 225.545. The Agency will report these allocations to USEPA by July 31 of the applicable control period. For example, on July 31, 2009, the Agency will submit to USEPA the allocations from the NUSA for the 2009 control period.

d) The Agency will allocate allowances from the CASA to energy efficiency, renewable energy, and clean technology projects pursuant to the criteria in Sections 225.555 through 225.570. The Agency will report these allocations to USEPA by October 1 of each year. For example, on October 1, 2009, the Agency will submit to USEPA the allocations from the CASA for the 2009 control period, based on reductions made in the 2008 control period.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.535 Methodology for Calculating Ozone Season Allocations

The Agency will calculate converted gross electrical output (CGO), in MWh, for each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit that has operated during at least one control period prior to the calendar year in which the Agency reports the allocations to USEPA as follows:

a) For control periods 2009, 2010, and 2011, the owner or operator of the unit must submit in writing to the Agency, by September 15, 2007, a statement that either gross electrical output data or heat input data is to be used to calculate converted gross electrical output. The data shall be used to calculate converted gross electrical output pursuant to either subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section:

1) Gross electrical output: If the unit has four or five control periods of data, then the gross electrical output (GO) will be the average of the unit's three highest gross electrical outputs from the 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, or 2005 control periods. If the unit has three or fewer control periods of gross electrical outputs, the gross electrical output will be the average of those control periods for which data is available. If a generator is served by two or more units, then the gross electrical output of the generator will be attributed to each unit in proportion to the unit's share of the total control period heat input of these units for the control period. The unit's converted gross electrical output will be calculated as follows:

A) If the unit is coal-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 1.0;

B) If the unit is oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 0.6; or

C) If the unit is neither coal-fired nor oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 0.4.

2) Heat input (HI): If the unit has four or five control periods of data, the average of the unit's three highest control period heat inputs from 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, or 2005 will be used. If the unit has three or fewer control periods of heat input data, the heat input will be the average of those control periods for which data is available. The unit's converted gross electrical output will be calculated as follows:

A) If the unit is coal-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = HI (in mmBtu) ´ 0.0967;

B) If the unit is oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = HI (in mmBtu) ´ 0.0580; or

C) If the unit is neither coal-fired nor oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = HI (in mmBtu) ´ 0.0387.

b) For control periods 2012 and 2013, the owner or operator of the unit must submit in writing to the Agency, by June 1, 2008, a statement that either gross electrical output data or heat input data is to be used to calculate the unit's converted gross electrical output. The unit's converted gross electrical output shall be calculated pursuant to either subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this Section:

1) Gross electrical output: The average of the unit's two most recent years of control period gross electrical output, if available. If a unit commences commercial operation in the 2007 control period and does not have gross electrical output for the 2006 control period, the gross electrical output from the 2007 control period will be used. If a generator is served by two or more units, the gross electrical output of the generator shall be

attributed to each unit in proportion to the unit's share of the total control period heat input of such units for the control period. The unit's converted gross electrical output shall be calculated as follows:

A) If the unit is coal-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 1.0;

B) If the unit is oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 0.6;

C) If the unit is neither coal-fired nor oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 0.4.

2) Heat input: The average of the unit's two most recent years of control period heat inputs, e.g., for the 2012 control period, the average of the unit's heat input from the 2006 and 2007 control periods. The unit's converted gross electrical output shall be calculated as follows:

A) If the unit is coal-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = HI (in mmBtu) ´ 0.0967;

B) If the unit is oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = HI (in mmBtu) ´ 0.0580; or

C) If the unit is neither coal-fired nor oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = HI (in mmBtu) ´ 0.0387.

c) For control period 2014 and thereafter, the unit's gross electrical output will be the average of the unit's two most recent control period's gross electrical output, if available. If a unit commences commercial operation in the most recent control period and does not have gross electrical output from the most recent control period, e.g., if the unit commences commercial operation in the 2009 control period and does not have gross electrical output from the 2008 control period, gross electrical output from the 2009 control period will be used. If a generator is served by two or more units, the gross electrical output of the generator will be attributed to each unit in proportion to the unit's share of the total control period heat input of these units for the control period. The unit's converted gross electrical output will be calculated as follows:

1) If the unit is coal-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 1.0;

2) If the unit is oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 0.6; or

3) If the unit is neither coal-fired nor oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 0.4.

d) For a unit that is a combustion turbine or boiler and has equipment used to produce electricity and useful thermal energy for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes through the sequential use of energy, the Agency will add the converted gross electrical output calculated for electricity pursuant to subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this Section to the converted useful thermal energy (CUTE) to determine the total converted gross electrical output for the unit (TCGO). The Agency will determine the converted useful thermal energy by using the average of the unit's control period useful thermal energy for the prior two control periods, if available. In the first control period for which the unit is considered to be an existing unit rather than a new unit, the unit's control period useful thermal output for the prior year will be used. The converted useful thermal energy will be determined using the following equations:

1) If the unit is coal-fired:
CUTE (in MWh) = UTE (in mmBtu) ´ 0.2930;

2) If the unit is oil-fired:
CUTE (in MWh) = UTE (in mmBtu) ´ 0.1758; or

3) If the unit is neither coal-fired nor oil-fired:
CUTE (in MWh) = UTE (in mmBtu) ´ 0.1172.

e) The CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit's converted gross electrical output and converted useful thermal energy in subsections (a)(1), (b)(1), (c), and (d) of this Section for each control period will be based on the best available data reported or available to the Agency for the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit pursuant to the provisions of Section 225.550.

f) The CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit's heat input in subsections (a)(2) and (b)(2) of this Section for each control period will be determined in accordance with 40 CFR 75, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.540 Ozone Season Allocations

a) For the 2009 control period, and each control period thereafter, the Agency will allocate, to all CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units in Illinois for which the Agency has calculated the converted gross electrical output pursuant to Section 225.535(a), (b), or (c), or total converted gross electrical output pursuant to Section 225.535(d), as applicable, a total amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances equal to tons of NO_x emissions in the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading budget available for allocation as determined in Section 225.525 and, as adjusted to add allowances not allocated pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section in the previous year's allocation.

b) The Agency will allocate CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances to each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit on a pro-rata basis using the unit's converted gross electrical output pursuant to Section 225.535(a), (b), or (c), or total converted

gross electrical output calculated pursuant to Section 225.535(d), as applicable, to the extent whole allowances may be allocated. The Agency will retain any additional allowances beyond this allocation of whole allowances for allocation pursuant to subsection (a) of this Section in the next control period.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.545 New Unit Set-Aside (NUSA)

For the 2009 control period and each control period thereafter, the Agency will allocate CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances from the NUSA to CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units that commenced commercial operation on or after May 1, 2006, and do not yet have an allocation for the particular control period or any preceding control period pursuant to Section 225.540, in accordance with the following procedures:

a) Beginning with the 2009 control period and each control period thereafter, the Agency will establish a separate NUSA for each control period. Each NUSA will be allocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances equal to five percent of the amount of tons of NO_x emissions in the base CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading budget in Section 225.525.

b) The CAIR designated representative of a new CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit may submit to the Agency a request, in a format specified by the Agency, to be allocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances from the NUSA, starting with the first control period after the control period in which the new unit commences commercial operation and until the fifth control period after the control period in which the unit commenced commercial operation. The NUSA allowance allocation request may only be submitted after a new unit has operated during one control period, and no later than March 1 of the control period for which allowances from the NUSA are being requested.

c) In a NUSA allowance allocation request pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section, the CAIR designated representative must provide in its request information for gross electrical output and useful thermal energy, if any, for the new CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit for that control period.

d) The Agency will allocate allowances from the NUSA to a new CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit using the following procedures:

1) For each new CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit, the unit's gross electrical output for the most recent control period will be used to calculate the unit's gross electrical output. If a generator is served by two or more units, the gross electrical output of the generator will be attributed to each unit in proportion to the unit's share of the total control period heat input of these units for the control period. The new unit's converted gross electrical output will be calculated as follows:

A) If the unit is coal-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 1.0;

B) If the unit is oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 0.6; or

C) If the unit is neither coal-fired nor oil-fired:
CGO (in MWh) = GO (in MWh) ´ 0.4.

2) If the unit is a combustion turbine or boiler and has equipment used to produce electricity and useful thermal energy for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes through the sequential use of energy, the Agency will add the converted gross electrical output calculated for electricity pursuant to subsection (d)(1) of this Section to the converted useful thermal energy to determine the total converted gross electrical output for the unit. The Agency will determine the converted useful thermal energy using the unit's useful thermal energy for the most recent control period. The converted useful thermal energy will be determined using the following equations:

A) If the unit is coal-fired:
CUTE (in MWh) = UTE (in mmBtu) ´ 0.2930;

B) If the unit is oil-fired:
CUTE (in MWh) = UTE (in mmBtu) ´ 0.1758; or

C) If the unit is neither coal-fired nor oil-fired:
CUTE (in MWh) = UTE (in mmBtu) ´ 0.1172.

3) The gross electrical output and useful thermal energy in subsections (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this Section for each control period will be based on the best available data reported or available to the Agency for the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit pursuant to the provisions of Section 225.550.

4) The Agency will determine a unit's unprorated allocation (UA_y) using the unit's converted gross electrical output plus the unit's converted useful thermal energy, if any, calculated in subsections (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this Section, converted to approximate NO_x tons (the unit's unprorated allocation), as follows:

$$UA_y = \frac{NCGO_y \text{ ´ } (1.0 lbs/MWh)}{2000 lbs/ton}$$

Where:

UA_y	=	unprorated allocation to a new CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit.
$NCGO_y$	=	converted gross electrical output or total converted gross electrical output, as applicable, for a new CAIR NO_x Ozone

Season unit.

5) The Agency will allocate CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances from the NUSA to new CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units as follows:

A) If the NUSA for the control period for which CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances are requested has a number of allowances greater than or equal to the total unprorated allocations for all new units requesting allowances, the Agency will allocate the number of allowances using the unprorated allocation determined for that unit pursuant to subsection (d)(4) of this Section, to the extent that whole allowances may be allocated. For any additional allowances beyond this allocation of whole allowances, the Agency will retain the additional allowances in the NUSA for allocation pursuant to this Section in later control periods.

B) If the NUSA for the control period for which the allowances are requested has a number of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances less than the total unprorated allocation to all new CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units requesting allocations, the Agency will allocate the available allowances for new CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units on a pro-rata basis, using the unprorated allocation determined for that unit pursuant to subsection (d)(4) of this Section, to the extent that whole allowances may be allocated. For any additional allowances beyond this allocation of whole allowances, the Agency will retain the additional allowances in the NUSA for allocation pursuant to this Section in later control periods.

e) The Agency will review each NUSA allowance allocation request pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section. The Agency will accept a NUSA allowance allocation request only if the request meets, or is adjusted by the Agency as necessary to meet, the requirements of this Section.

f) By June 1 of the applicable control period, the Agency will notify each CAIR designated representative that submitted a NUSA allowance request of the amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances from the NUSA, if any, allocated for the control period to the new unit covered by the request.

g) The Agency will allocate CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances to new units from the NUSA no later than July 31 of the applicable control period.

h) After a new CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit has operated in one control period, it becomes an existing unit for the purposes of calculating future allocations in Section 225.540 only, and the Agency will allocate CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances for that unit, for the control period commencing five control periods after the control period in which the unit commenced commercial operation, pursuant to Section 225.540. The new CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit will continue to receive CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances from the NUSA

according to this Section until the unit is eligible to use the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances allocated to the unit pursuant to Section 225.540.

i) If, after the completion of the procedures in subsection (c) of this Section for a control period, any unallocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances remain in the NUSA for the control period, the Agency will, at a minimum, accrue those CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances for future control period allocations to new CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units. The Agency may from time to time elect to retire CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances in the NUSA that are in excess of 7,245 for the purposes of continued progress toward attainment and maintenance of National Ambient Air Quality Standards pursuant to the CAA.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.550 Monitoring, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements for Gross Electrical Output and Useful Thermal Energy

a) By January 1, 2008, or by the date of commencing commercial operation, whichever is later, the owner or operator of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit must operate a system for accurately measuring gross electrical output that is consistent with the requirements of either 40 CFR 60 or 75; must measure gross electrical output in MWh using such a system; and must record the output of the measurement system at all times. If a generator is served by two or more units, the information to determine each unit's heat input for that control period must also be recorded, so as to allow each unit's share of the gross electrical output to be determined. If heat input data is used, the owner or operator must comply with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 75, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

b) For a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit that is a cogeneration unit by January 1, 2008, or by the date the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit commences to produce useful thermal energy, whichever is later, the owner or operator of the unit with cogeneration capabilities must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate meters for steam flow in lbs/hr, temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, and pressure in PSI, to measure and record the useful thermal energy that is produced, in mmBtu/hr, on a continuous basis. Owners and operators of aCAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit that produces useful thermal energy but uses an energy transfer medium other than steam, e.g., hot water or glycol, must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate the necessary meters to measure and record the necessary data to express the useful thermal energy produced, in mmBtu/hr, on a continuous basis. If the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit ceases to produce useful thermal energy, the owner or operator may cease operation of these meters, provided that operation of such meters must be resumed if the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit resumes production of useful thermal energy.

c) The owner or operator of a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit must either report gross electrical output data to the Agency or comply with the applicable provisions for providing heat input data to USEPA as follows:

1) By September 15, 2007, the gross electrical output for control periods 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005, if available, and the unit's useful thermal energy data, if applicable. If a generator is served by two or more units, the documentation needed to determine each unit's share of the heat input of such units for that control period must also be submitted. If heat input data is used, the owner or operator must comply with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 75, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

2) By June 1, 2008, the gross electrical output for control periods 2006 and 2007, if available, and the unit's useful thermal energy data, if applicable. If a generator is served by two or more units, the documentation needed to determine each unit's share of the heat input of such units for that control period must also be submitted. If heat input data is used, the owner or operator must comply with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 75, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

d) Beginning with 2008, the CAIR designated representative of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit must submit to the Agency quarterly, by no later than April 30, July 31, October 31, and January 31 of each year, information for the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit's gross electrical output, on a monthly basis for the prior quarter, and, if applicable, the unit's useful thermal energy for each month.

e) The owner or operator of a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit must maintain on-site the monitoring plan detailing the monitoring system, maintenance of the monitoring system, including quality assurance activities pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 60 or 75, as applicable, including the appropriate provisions for the measurement of gross electrical output for the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program and, if applicable, for new units. The monitoring plan must include, but is not limited to:

1) A description of the system to be used for the measurement of gross electrical output pursuant to Section 225.550(a), including a list of any data logging devices, solid-state kW meters, rotating kW meters, electromechanical kW meters, current transformers, transducers, potential transformers, pressure taps, flow venturi, orifice plates, flow nozzles, vortex meters, turbine meters, pressure transmitters, differential pressure transmitters, temperature transmitters, thermocouples, resistance temperature detectors, and any equipment or methods used to accurately measure gross electrical output.

2) A certification statement by the CAIR designated representative that all components of the gross electrical output system have been tested to be accurate within three percent and that the gross electrical output system is accurate to within ten percent.

f) The owner or operator of a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit must retain records for at least five years from the date the record is created or the data is collected under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section, and the reports are submitted to the Agency and USEPA in accordance with subsections (c) and (d) of this Section.

The owner or operator of a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit must retain the monitoring plan required in subsection (e) of this Section for at least five years from the date that it is replaced by a new or revised monitoring plan.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.555 Clean Air Set-Aside (CASA)

a) A project sponsor may apply for allowances from the CASA for sponsoring an energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy, or clean technology project as set forth in Section 225.560 by submitting the application required by Section 225.570.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this Section, a project sponsor with a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source that is out of compliance with this Subpart for a given control period may not apply for allowances from the CASA for that control period. If a source receives CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances from the CASA and then is subsequently found to have been out of compliance with this Subpart for the applicable control period or periods, the project sponsor must restore the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances that it received pursuant to its CASA request or an equivalent number of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances to the CASA within six months after receipt of an Agency notice that NO_x Ozone Season allowances must be restored. These allowances will be assigned to the fund from which they were distributed.

c) CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances from the CASA will be allocated in accordance with the procedures in Section 225.575.

d) The project sponsor may submit an application that aggregates two or more projects under a CASA project category that would individually result in less than one allowance, but that equal at a minimum one whole allowance when aggregated.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.560 Energy Efficiency and Conservation, Renewable Energy, and Clean Technology Projects

a) Energy efficiency and conservation projects means any of the following projects implemented and located in Illinois:

1) Demand side management projects that reduce the overall power demand by using less energy include:

A) Smart building management software that more efficiently regulates power flows.

B) The use of or replacement to high efficiency motors, pumps, compressors, or steam systems.

C) Lighting retrofits.

2) Energy efficient new building construction projects include:

A) ENERGY STAR-qualified new home projects.

B) Measures to reduce or conserve energy consumption beyond the requirements of the Illinois Energy Conservation Code for Commercial Buildings [20 ILCS 687/6-3].

C) New residential construction projects that qualify for Energy Efficient Tax Incentives pursuant to the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 USC 15801 (2005)).

3) Supply-side energy efficiency projects include projects implemented to improve the efficiency in electricity generation by coal-fired power plants and the efficiency of electrical transmission and distribution systems.

4) Highly efficient power generation projects, such as, but not limited to, combined cycle projects, combined heat and power, and microturbines. To be considered a highly efficient power generation project pursuant to this subsection (a)(4), a project must meet the following applicable thresholds and criteria:

A) For combined heat and power projects generating both electricity and useful thermal energy for space, water, or industrial process heat, a rated-energy efficiency of at least 60 percent: the project shall not be a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit.

B) For combined cycle projects rated at greater than 0.50 MW, a rated-energy efficiency of at least 50 percent.

C) For microturbine projects rated at or below 0.50 MW and all other projects a rated-energy efficiency of at least 40 percent.

b) Renewable energy project means any of the following projects implemented and located in Illinois:

1) Zero-emission electric generating projects, including wind, solar (thermal or photovoltaic), and hydropower projects. Eligible hydropower plants are restricted to new generators that are not replacements of existing generators, that commenced operation on or after January 1, 2006, and that do not involve the significant expansion of an existing dam or the construction of a new dam.

2) Renewable energy units are those units that generate electricity using more than 50 percent of the heat input, on an annual basis, from dedicated crops grown for energy production or the capture systems for methane gas from landfills, water treatment plants or sewage treatment plants, and organic

waste biomass, and other similar sources of non-fossil fuel energy. Renewable energy projects do not include energy from incineration by burning or heating of waste wood, tires, garbage, general household waste, institutional lunchroom waste, office waste, landscape waste, or construction or demolition debris.

c) Clean technology projects for reducing emissions from producing electricity and useful thermal energy means any of the following projects implemented and located in Illinois:

1) Air pollution control equipment upgrades for control of NO_x emissions at existing coal-fired EGUs, as follows: installation of a selective catalytic reduction (SCR) or selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) system, or other emission control technologies. For this purpose, a unit will be considered "existing" after it has been in commercial operation for at least eight years. Air pollution control upgrades do not include the addition of low NO_x burners, overfired air techniques, gas reburning techniques, flue gas conditioning techniques for the control of NO_x emissions, projects involving upgrades or replacement of electrostatic precipitators, or addition of an activated carbon injection, or other sorbent injection for control of mercury.

2) Clean coal technologies projects include:

A) Integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC) plants.

B) Fluidized bed coal combustion that commenced operation prior to December 31, 2006.

d) In addition to those projects excluded in subsections (a) through (c) of this Section, the following projects are also not energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy, or clean technology projects:

1) Nuclear power projects.

2) Projects required to meet emission standards or technology requirements under State or federal law or regulation, except that allowances may be allocated for projects undertaken pursuant to Section 225.233 or Subpart F.

3) Projects used to meet the requirements of a court order or consent decree, except that allowances may be allocated for:

A) Emission rates or limits achieved that are lower than what is required to meet the emission rates or limits for SO_2 or NO_x, or for installing a baghouse as provided for in a court order or consent decree entered into before May 30, 2006.

B) Projects used to meet the requirements of a court order or consent

decree entered into on or after May 30, 2006, if the court order or consent decree does not specifically preclude such allocations.

4) A Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP).

e) Applications for projects implemented and located in Illinois that are not specifically listed in subsections (a) through (c) of this Section, and that are not specifically excluded by definition in subsections (a) through (c) of this Section or by specific exclusion in subsection (d) of this Section, may be submitted to the Agency. The application must designate which category or categories from those listed in subsections (a)(1) through (c)(2)(B) of this Section best fit the proposed project and the applicable formula pursuant to Section 225.565(b) to calculate the number of allowances that it is requesting. The Agency will determine whether the application is approvable based on a sufficient demonstration by the project sponsor that the project is a new type of energy efficiency, renewable energy, or clean technology project, similar in its effects as the projects specifically listed in subsections (a) through (c) of this Section.

f) Early adopter projects include projects that meet the criteria for any energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy, or clean technology projects listed in subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of this Section and commence construction between July 1, 2006 and December 31, 2012.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.565 Clean Air Set-Aside (CASA) Allowances

a) The CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances for the CASA for each control period will be assigned to the following categories of projects:

	Phase I (2009-2014)	Phase II (2015 and thereafter)
1) Energy Efficiency and Conservation/ Renewable Energy	3684	3479
2) Air Pollution Control Equipment Upgrades	1535	1448
3) Clean Coal Technology Projects	1842	1738
4) Early Adopters	614	580

b) The following formulas must be used to determine the number of CASA allowances that may be allocated to a project per control period:

1) For an energy efficiency and conservation project pursuant to Section 225.560(a)(1) through (a)(4)(A), the number of allowances must be calculated using the number of megawatt hours of electricity that was not consumed during a control period and the following formula:

$$A = (MWh_c) \times (1.5 \text{ lb/MWh}) / 2000 \text{ lb}$$

Where:

A = The number of allowances for a particular project.

MWh_c = The number of megawatt hours of electricity conserved or generated during a control period by a project.

2) For a zero emission electric generating project pursuant to Section 225.560(b)(1), the number of allowances must be calculated using the number of megawatt hours of electricity generated during a control period and the following formula:

$$A = (MWh_g) \times (2.0 \text{ lb/MWh}) / 2000 \text{ lb}$$

Where:

A = The number of allowances for a particular project

MWh_g = The number of megawatt hours of electricity generated during a control period by a project.

3) For a renewable energy emission unit pursuant to Section 225.560(b)(2), the number of allowances must be calculated using the number of megawatt hours of electricity generated during a control period and the following formula:

$$A = (MWh_g) \times (0.5 \text{ lb/MWh}) / 2000 \text{ lb}$$

Where:

A = The number of allowances for a particular project.

MWh_g = The number of MW hours of electricity generated during a control period by a project.

4) For an air pollution control equipment upgrade project pursuant to Section 225.560(c)(1), the number of allowances must be calculated using the emission rate before and after replacement or improvement, and the following formula:

$$A = (MWh_g) \times 0.10 \times (ER_B \text{ lb/MWh} - ER_A \text{ lb/MWh}) / 2000 \text{ lb}$$

Where:

A = The number of allowances for a particular project.

MWh_g = The number of MWhs of electricity generated during a control period by a project.

ER_B = Average NO_x emission rate based on CEMS data from the most recent two control periods prior to the replacement or improvement of the

control equipment in lb/MWh, unless subject to a consent decree or court order. For units subject to a consent decree or court order entered into before May 30, 2006, ER_B is limited to emission rates or limits that are lower than the emission rate or limit required in the consent decree or court order. On or after May 30, 2006, ER_B is limited to emission rates or limits specified in the consent decree or court order. If such limit is not expressed in lb/MWh, the limit shall be converted into lb/MWh using a heat rate of 10 mmBtu/1 MW.

ER_A = Average NO_x emission rate for the applicable control period data based on CEMS data in lb/MWh.

5) For highly efficient power generation and clean coal technology projects:

A) For projects other than fluidized coal combustion pursuant to Section 225.560(a)(4)(B), (a)(4)(C), and (c)(2), the number of allowances must be calculated using the number of MWh of electricity the project generates during a control period and the following formula:

$$A = (MWh_g) \times (1.0 \text{ lb/MWh} - ER \text{ lb/MWh}) / 2000 \text{ lb}$$

Where:

A = The number of allowances for a particular project.

MWh_g = The number of megawatt hours of electricity generated during a control period by a project.

ER = Annual average NO_x emission rate based on CEMS data in 1b/MWh.

B) For fluidized bed coal combustion projects pursuant to Section 225.560(c)(2), the number of allowances shall be calculated using the number of gross MWh of electricity the project generates during a control period and the following formula:

$$A = (MWh_g) \text{ x } (1.4 \text{ lb/MWh} - ER \text{ lb/MWh}) / 2000 \text{ lb}$$

Where:

A = The number of allowances for a particular project.

MWh_g = The number of gross MWh of electricity generated during a control period by a project.

ER = Annual NO_x emission rate for the control period based on CEMS data in lb/MWh.

6) For a CASA project that commences construction before December 31, 2012, in addition to the allowances allocated pursuant to subsections (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this Section, a project sponsor may also request additional allowances under the early adopter project category pursuant to Section 225.560(e) based on the following formula:

$$A = 1.0 + 0.10 \times \Sigma A_i$$

Where:

A = The number of allowances for a particular project as determined in subsections (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this Section.

A_i = The number of allowances as determined in subsection (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(4) or (b)(5) ofthis Section for a given project.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.570 Clean Air Set-Aside (CASA) Applications

a) A project sponsor may request allowances if the project commenced construction on or after the dates listed in this subsection. The project sponsor may request and be allocated allowances from more than one CASA category for a project, if applicable.

1) Demand side management, energy efficient new construction, and supply side energy efficiency and conservation projects that commenced construction on or after January 1, 2003;

2) Fluidized bed coal combustion projects, highly efficient power generation operations projects, or renewable energy emission units, that commenced construction on or after January 1, 2001; and

3) All other projects on or after July 1, 2006.

b) Beginning with the 2009 control period and each control period thereafter, a project sponsor may request allowances from the CASA. The application must be submitted to the Agency by May 1 of the control period for which the allowances are being requested.

c) The allocation will be based on the electricity conserved or generated in the control period preceding the calendar year in which the application is submitted. To apply for a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allocation from the CASA, project sponsors must provide the Agency with the following information:

1) Identification of the project sponsor, including name, address, type of organization, certification that the project sponsor has met the definition of "project sponsor" as set forth in Section 225.130, and names of the principals or corporate officials.

2) The number of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season general or compliance account for the project and the name of the associated CAIR account representative.

3) A description of the project or projects, location, the role of the project sponsor in the projects, and a general explanation of how the amount of energy conserved or generated was measured, verified, and calculated, and the number of allowances requested with the supporting calculations. The number of allowances requested will be calculated using the applicable formula from Section 225.570(b).

4) Detailed information to support the request for allowances, including the following types of documentation for the measurement and verification of the NO_x emissions reductions, electricity generated, or electricity conserved using established measurement verification procedures, as applicable. The measurement and verification required will depend on the type of project proposed.

A) As applicable, documentation of the project's base and control period conditions and resultant base and control period energy data, using the procedures and methods included in *M&V Guidelines: Measurement and Verification for Federal Energy Projects*, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, or other method approved by the Agency. Examples include:

i) Energy consumption and demand profiles;

ii) Occupancy type;

iii) Density and periods;

iv) Space conditions or plant throughput for each operating period and season. (for example, in a building this would include the light level and color, space temperature, humidity and ventilation);

v) Equipment inventory, nameplate data, location, and condition; and

vi) Equipment operating practices (schedules and set points, actual temperatures/pressures);

B) Emissions data, including, if applicable, CEMS data;

C) Information for rated–energy efficiency, including supporting documentation and calculations; and

D) Electricity, in MWh, generated or conserved for the applicable

control period.

5) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (c)(4) of this Section, applications for fewer than five allowances may propose other reliable and applicable methods of quantification acceptable to the Agency.

6) Any additional information requested by the Agency to determine the correctness of the requested number of allowances, including site information, project specifications, supporting calculations, operating procedures, and maintenance procedures.

7) The following certification by the responsible official for the project sponsor and the applicable CAIR account representative for the project:

"I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the project sponsor and the holder of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season general account or compliance account for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this application and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information."

d) A project sponsor may request allowances from the CASA for each project for a total number of control periods not to exceed the number of control periods listed in this subsection. After a project has been allocated allowances from the CASA, subsequent requests for the project from the project sponsor must include the information required by subsections (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3) and (c)(7) of this Section, a description of any changes or further improvements made to the project, and information specified in subsections (c)(5) and (c)(6) as specifically requested by the Agency.

1) For energy efficiency and conservation projects (except for efficient operation and renewable energy projects), for a total of eight control periods.

2) For early adopter projects, for a total of ten control periods.

3) For air pollution control equipment upgrades, for a total of 15 control periods.

4) For renewable energy projects, clean coal technology, and highly efficient power generation projects, for each year that the project is in operation.

e) A project sponsor must keep copies of all CASA applications and the documentation used to support the application for at least five years.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

Section 225.575 Agency Action on Clean Air Set-Aside (CASA) Applications

a) By September 1, 2009 and each September 1 thereafter, the Agency will determine the total number of allowances that are approvable for allocation to project sponsors based upon the applications submitted pursuant to Section 225.570.

1) The Agency will determine the number of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances that are approvable based on the formulas and the criteria for such projects. The Agency will notify a project sponsor within 90 days after receipt of an application if the project is not approvable, the number of allowances requested is not approvable, or additional information is needed by the Agency to complete its review of the application.

2) If the total number of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances requested for approved projects is less than or equal to the number of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances in the CASA project category, the number of allowances that are approved shall be allocated to each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season compliance or general account.

3) If more CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances are requested than the number of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances in a given CASA project category, allowances will be allocated on a pro-rata basis based on the number of allowances available, subject to further adjustment as provided for by subsection (b) of this Section. CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances will be allocated, transferred, or used as whole allowances. The number of whole allowances will be determined by rounding down for decimals less than 0.5 and rounding up for decimals of 0.5 or greater.

b) For control periods 2011 and thereafter:

1) If there are, after the completion of the procedures in subsection (a) of this Section for a control period, any CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances not allocated to a CASA project for the control period, the remaining allowances will accrue in each CASA project category up to twice the number of allowances that are assigned to the project category for each control period as set forth in Section 225.565.

2) If any allowances remain after allocations pursuant to subsection (a) of this Section, the Agency will allocate these allowances pro-rata to projects that received fewer allowances than requested, based on the number of allowances not allocated but approved by the Agency for the project under CASA. No project may be allocated more allowances than approved by the Agency for the applicable control period.

3) If any allowances remain after the allocation of allowances pursuant to

subsection (b)(2) of this Section, the Agency will then distribute pro-rata the remaining allowances to project categories that have fewer than twice the number of allowances assigned to the project category. The pro-rata distribution will be based on the difference between two times the project category and the number of allowances that remain in the project category.

4) If allowances still remain undistributed after the allocations and distributions in the subsections (b)(1) through (b)(3) are completed, the Agency may elect to retire any CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances that have not been distributed to any CASA category, to continue progress toward attainment or maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards pursuant to the CAA.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007)

225.APPENDIX A Specified EGUs for Purposes of the CPS (Midwest Generation's Coal-Fired Boilers as of July 1, 2006)

Plant	Permit Number	Boiler	Permit designation	CPS Designation
Crawford	031600AIN	7	Unit 7 Boiler BLR1	Crawford 7
		8	Unit 8 Boiler BLR2	Crawford 8
Fisk	031600AMI	19	Unit 19 Boiler BLR19	Fisk 19
Joliet	197809AAO	71	Unit 7 Boiler BLR71	Joliet 7
		72	Unit 7 Boiler BLR72	Joliet 7
		81	Unit 8 Boiler BLR81	Joliet 8
		82	Unit 8 Boiler BLR82	Joliet 8
		5	Unit 6 Boiler BLR5	Joliet 6
Powerton	179801AAA	51	Unit 5 Boiler BLR 51	Powerton 5
		52	Unit 5 Boiler BLR 52	Powerton 5
		61	Unit 6 Boiler BLR 61	Powerton 6
		62	Unit 6 Boiler BLR 62	Powerton 6
Waukegan	097190AAC	17	Unit 6 Boiler BLR17	Waukegan 6
		7	Unit 7 Boiler BLR7	Waukegan 7
		8	Unit 8 Boiler BLR8	Waukegan 8
Will County	197810AAK	1	Unit 1 Boiler BLR1	Will County 1
		2	Unit 2 Boiler BLR2	Will County 2
		3	Unit 3 Boiler BLR3	Will County 3
		4	Unit 4 Boiler BLR4	Will County 4

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009)