

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary
Legal Affairs Division

CAIR NO_x Annual and Ozone Season Trading Programs
(LAC 33:III.506) (AQ285)

Under the authority of the Environmental Quality Act, R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq., the secretary gives notice that rulemaking procedures have been initiated to amend the Air regulations, LAC 33:III.506 (Log #AQ285).

This proposed rule defines the state's methodology under the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x) Annual and Ozone Season Trading Programs for allocating NO_x allowances to electrical generating units (EGUs) subject to CAIR. Section 51.123 of the federal CAIR allows states some flexibility in implementation of certain rule provisions related to methods for allocating NO_x allowances. This rule substitutes for 40 CFR Part 97, Subpart EE (CAIR NO_x Allowance Allocations), §97.141 and §97.142, and for 40 CFR Part 97, Subpart EEEE (CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Allocations), §97.341 and §97.342. This rule is concurrently being proposed as a revision to the Louisiana State Implementation Plan for air quality.

The CAIR was promulgated by the U.S. EPA on May 12, 2005. The federal rule addresses ozone and fine particulate air pollution by regulating emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and NO_x from EGUs in certain states and the District of Columbia. The federal rule establishes a budget cap for each state for emissions of these pollutants and allows for emissions trading. Following promulgation of CAIR in 2005, EPA promulgated a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) for the rule on April 28, 2006. The FIP, which became effective on June 27, 2006, includes the federal methodology for allocation of NO_x allowances. The FIP provides states with an option to submit an abbreviated state implementation plan (SIP), and some limited flexibility in implementation of certain federal rule provisions related to CAIR. Louisiana will remain under the provisions of the FIP for the CAIR NO_x annual and ozone season trading programs with the exception of the provisions established in this rule. Should this rule not be promulgated, the state will remain under the allocation method as set forth in the FIP.

To determine the impact of CAIR implementation on Louisiana electricity ratepayers, DEQ requested assistance from the Louisiana Public Service Commission (LPSC). Pursuant to this request, the LPSC contracted for the service of the Louisiana State University Center of Energy Studies. Recommendations concerning the implementation of CAIR in Louisiana were provided to DEQ from the LPSC in the "Staff Report" and "Supplement to Primary Staff Recommendations." The provisions of this rule are consistent with the LPSC recommendations. Upon promulgation, this rule will be submitted to EPA as a revision to the air quality SIP for Louisiana. The submittal of an approvable abbreviated SIP revision for the CAIR NO_x annual and ozone season trading programs will satisfy Louisiana's obligations under Section

110(a)(2)(D)(i) of the Clean Air Act (CAA). The basis and rationale for this proposed rule are to improve air quality through a reduction of intrastate and interstate emissions of NO_x from EGUs subject to CAIR.

This proposed rule meets an exception listed in R.S. 30:2019(D)(2) and R.S. 49:953(G)(3); therefore, no report regarding environmental/health benefits and social/economic costs is required. This proposed rule has no known impact on family formation, stability, and autonomy as described in R.S. 49:972.

A public hearing on the proposed rule and SIP revision will be held on June 26, 2007, at 1:30 p.m. in the Galvez Building, Oliver Pollock Conference Room, 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. Interested persons are invited to attend and submit oral comments on the proposed rule and SIP revision. Should individuals with a disability need an accommodation in order to participate, contact Judith A. Schuerman, Ph.D., at the address given below or at (225) 219-3550. Parking in the Galvez Garage is free with a validated parking ticket.

All interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the proposed rule and SIP revision. Persons commenting should reference this proposed regulation by AQ285. Such comments must be received no later than July 3, 2007, at 4:30 p.m., and should be sent to Judith A. Schuerman, Ph.D., Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, Box 4302, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4302 or to FAX (225) 219-3582 or by e-mail to judith.schuerman@la.gov. Copies of this proposed regulation can be purchased by contacting the DEQ Public Records Center at (225) 219-3168. Check or money order is required in advance for each copy of AQ285. This regulation is available on the Internet at www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/1669/default.aspx.

This proposed regulation is available for inspection at the following DEQ office locations from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.: 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802; 1823 Highway 546, West Monroe, LA 71292; State Office Building, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, LA 71101; 1301 Gadwall Street, Lake Charles, LA 70615; 111 New Center Drive, Lafayette, LA 70508; 110 Barataria Street, Lockport, LA 70374; 645 N. Lotus Drive, Suite C, Mandeville, LA 70471.

Herman Robinson, CPM
Executive Counsel

Title 33
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Part III. Air

Chapter 5. Permit Procedures

§506. Clean Air Interstate Rule Requirements

A. ~~Reserved.~~ Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x) Annual Program. This Subsection is adopted in lieu of 40 CFR 97.141 and 97.142 as promulgated under the CAIR Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) NO_x Annual Trading Program on April 28, 2006, at 71 FR 25328. All provisions of 40 CFR Part 97, Subparts AA – HH, continue to apply, with the exception of §97.141 (Timing Requirements for CAIR NO_x Allowance Allocations) and §97.142 (CAIR NO_x Allowance Allocations). The provisions of this Subsection state how the CAIR NO_x annual allowances shall be allocated in accordance with this Section and 40 CFR 97.144(a).

1. Definitions. The terms used in Subsection A of this Section have the meaning given to them in the CAIR FIP (40 CFR Part 97 as promulgated on April 28, 2006), except for those terms defined herein:

Certified Unit or Contract—an electricity-generating unit or contract that has been certified by the LPSC or approved by a municipal authority but was not in operation on, or approved by, December 31, 2004.

Department—the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

LPSC—the Louisiana Public Service Commission.

LPSC or Municipal Certification—the process under which the LPSC certifies, or the relevant municipal authority approves, an electricity-generating facility and/or all of its component units, additions, and up-rated or re-powered units as being in the public convenience and necessity. This process includes the certification or approval of long-term contracts that dedicate a portion of the electrical output of any generation facility to a utility unit. Long-term contracts are those contracts of at least one year in duration, provided that the municipality or utility unit expects to receive power under the contract within one year of the contract execution.

Municipal Authority—a municipal corporation, public power authority, or other political subdivision including, but not limited to, the Louisiana Energy and Power Authority.

Non-Utility Unit—an electricity-generating unit that has not been certified by the LPSC or approved by a municipal authority. This includes, but is not limited to, units owned by independent power producers (IPPs) that are the owners or operators of electricity-generating units that produce electricity for sale, and *cogenerators* as defined in 40 CFR Part 97.

Utility Unit—a certified unit that is in operation, a previously-operational certified unit, or a non-utility unit that has an effective and active long-term contract with a utility unit. Long-term contracts are those contracts of at least one year in duration, provided that the municipality or utility unit expects to receive power under the contract within one year of the contract execution.

2. Allocation of CAIR NO_x Annual Allowances. Total NO_x allowances allocated per control period shall not be in excess of the CAIR NO_x annual budget as found in 40 CFR 97.140 (35,512 tons per control period from 2009-2014 and 29,593 tons per control period thereafter).

a. Non-Utility Units. For each CAIR non-utility unit, the NO_x allowances shall be equal to the average of the actual NO_x annual emissions of the three calendar years immediately preceding the year in which the control period allocations are submitted to the administrator. The actual NO_x annual emissions as reported in the emission inventory required by LAC 33:III.919 shall be used, except that the allowances submitted in 2007 shall use the actual NO_x emissions for calendar years 2002, 2003, and 2004. When data is not available in the emission inventory, data reported to the Federal Acid Rain Program shall be used. When actual reported NO_x annual emissions data are available for only two of the three calendar years immediately preceding the deadline for submission of the control period allocations, the average of the actual reported NO_x annual emissions data for those two years shall be used. When actual reported NO_x annual emissions data are available for only one of the three calendar years, the actual reported NO_x annual emissions data for that one year shall be used. When no actual reported NO_x annual emissions data for any of the three calendar years are available, no allocations shall be made under this Paragraph.

b. Certified Units. A certified unit subject to CAIR shall be allocated NO_x allowances for the control period in which the unit will begin operation, and for each successive control period, for which no NO_x allowances have been previously allocated until operating data are available for the three calendar years immediately preceding the deadline for submission of the control period allocations. Until a unit has three calendar years of operating data immediately preceding the allocation submittal deadline, the converted heat input as calculated in Clause A.2.b.i or ii of this Section shall be used to allocate allowances for the unit. The certified unit shall be treated as a utility unit for the purposes of this allocation, except that converted heat input shall be used instead of adjusted heat input. Converted heat input is calculated as follows.

i. For a coal-fired unit, the hourly heat input for a specified calendar year shall equal the control period gross electrical output of the generator(s) served by the unit multiplied by 7,900 BTU/KWh and divided by 1,000,000 BTU/MMBTU. The control period gross electrical output as stated in the documentation presented for the LPSC or municipal certification shall be used in this calculation. If a generator is served by two or more units, then 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 all the units for the year.

ii. For a non-coal-fired unit, the hourly heat input for a specified calendar year shall equal the control period gross electrical output of the generator(s) served by the unit multiplied by 6,675 BTU/KWh and divided by 1,000,000 BTU/MMBTU. The control period gross electrical output as stated in the documentation presented for the LPSC or municipal certification shall be used in this calculation. If a generator is served by two or more units, then 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 all the units for the year.

c. Utility Units. The department shall allocate CAIR NO_x allowances to each CAIR utility unit by multiplying the CAIR NO_x budget for Louisiana (40 CFR 97.140), minus the allowances allocated under Subparagraph A.2.a of this Section, by the ratio of the adjusted baseline heat input of the CAIR utility unit and/or converted heat input of a certified unit to the total amount of adjusted baseline heat input and converted heat input of all CAIR utility units and certified units in the state and rounding to the nearest whole allowance. The adjusted baseline heat input (in MMBTU) used with respect to the CAIR NO_x annual allowance for each CAIR utility unit shall be established as follows.

i. The average of the unit's control period adjusted heat input for the three calendar years immediately preceding the deadline for submission of allocations to the administrator shall be used (except that the allocation submitted in 2007 shall use the average of the control period adjusted heat input for calendar years 2002, 2003, and 2004), with the control period adjusted heat input for each year calculated as follows.

(a). If the unit is coal-fired during a year, the unit's control period heat input for that year shall be multiplied by 100 percent.

(b). If the unit is oil-fired during a year, the unit's control period heat input for that year shall be multiplied by 60 percent.

(c). If the unit is not subject to Subclause A.2.c.i.(a) or (b) of this Section, the unit's control period heat input for the year shall be multiplied by 40 percent.

ii. A unit's control period heat input, status as coal-fired or oil-fired, and total tons of NO_x emissions during a calendar year shall be determined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 97 and reported in accordance with LAC 33:III.919.

3. Timing Requirements for CAIR NO_x Annual Allowance Allocations

a. By April 30, 2007, the department shall submit to the administrator the CAIR NO_x annual allowance allocations, in a format prescribed by the administrator and in accordance with Paragraph A.2 of this Section, for the control periods in 2009, 2010, and 2011.

b. By October 31, 2008, for the year 2012, and by October 31 of each year thereafter, the department shall submit to the administrator CAIR NO_x annual allowance allocations, in a format prescribed by the administrator and in accordance with Paragraph A.2 of this Section, for the control period in the fourth year after the year of the applicable deadline for submission under this Section.

B. ~~Reserved.~~ Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x) Ozone Season Program. This Subsection is adopted in lieu of 40 CFR 97.341 and 97.342 as promulgated under the CAIR Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program on April 28, 2006, at 71 FR 25328. All provisions of 40 CFR Part 97, Subparts AAAA – HHHH, continue to apply, with the exception of §97.341 (Timing Requirements for CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Allocations) and §97.342 (CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Allocations). The provisions of this Subsection state how the CAIR NO_x ozone season allowances shall be allocated in accordance with this Section and 40 CFR 97.343(a).

1. Definitions. The terms used in Subsection B of this Section have the meaning given to them in the CAIR FIP (40 CFR Part 97 as promulgated on April 28, 2006), and in Paragraph A.1 of this Section.

2. Allocation of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowances. Total NO_x ozone season allowances allocated per control period shall not be in excess of the CAIR NO_x ozone season budget as found in 40 CFR 97.340 (17,085 tons per control period from 2009-2014 and 14,238 tons per control period thereafter).

a. Non-Utility Units. For each CAIR non-utility unit, the NO_x allowances shall be equal to the average of the actual NO_x ozone season emissions of the three calendar years immediately preceding the year in which the control period allocations are submitted to the administrator. The actual NO_x ozone season emissions as reported in the emission inventory required by LAC 33:III.919 shall be used, except that the allowances submitted in 2007 shall use the actual NO_x emissions for calendar years 2002, 2003, and 2004 that were reported to the Federal Acid Rain Program. When data is not available in the emission

inventory, data reported to the Federal Acid Rain Program shall be used. When actual reported NO_x ozone season emissions data are available for only two of the three calendar years immediately preceding the deadline for submission of the control period allocations, the average of the actual reported NO_x ozone season emissions data for those two years shall be used. When actual reported NO_x ozone season emissions data are available for only one of the three calendar years, the actual reported NO_x ozone season emissions data for that one year shall be used. When no actual reported NO_x ozone season emissions data for any of the three calendar years are available, no allocations shall be made under this Paragraph.

b. Certified Units. A certified unit subject to CAIR shall be allocated NO_x allowances for the ozone season of the control period in which the unit will begin operation, and for each successive ozone season in a control period, for which no NO_x allowances have been previously allocated until ozone season operating data are available for the three calendar years immediately preceding the deadline for submission of the control period allocations. Until a unit has three years of ozone season operating data preceding the allocation submittal deadline, the converted heat input as calculated in Clause B.2.b.i or ii of this Section shall be used to allocate ozone season allowances for the unit. The certified unit shall be treated as a utility unit for purposes of this allocation, except that ozone season converted heat input shall be used instead of ozone season adjusted heat input. Ozone season converted heat input is calculated as follows.

i. For a coal-fired unit, the hourly heat input for a specified calendar year shall equal the control period gross electrical output of the generator(s) served by the unit multiplied by 7,900 BTU/KWh and divided by 1,000,000 BTU/MMBTU and multiplied by 5/12. The control period gross electrical output as stated in the documentation presented for the LPSC or municipal certification shall be used in this calculation. If a generator is served by two or more units, then 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 all the units for the year.

ii. For a non-coal-fired unit, the hourly heat input for a specified calendar year shall equal the control period gross electrical output of the generator(s) served by the unit multiplied by 6,675 BTU/KWh and divided by 1,000,000 BTU/MMBTU and multiplied by 5/12. The control period gross electrical output as stated in the documentation presented for the LPSC or municipal certification shall be used in this calculation. If a generator is served by two or more units, then 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 all the units for the year.

c. Utility Units. The department shall allocate CAIR NO_x ozone season allowances to each CAIR utility unit by multiplying the CAIR NO_x ozone season budget for Louisiana (40 CFR 97.340), minus the allowances allocated under Subparagraph B.2.a of this Section, by the ratio of the ozone season adjusted baseline heat input of the CAIR utility unit and/or converted heat input of a certified unit to the total amount of ozone season adjusted baseline heat input and converted heat input of all CAIR utility units and certified units in the state and rounding to the nearest whole allowance. The ozone season adjusted baseline heat input (in MMBTU) used with respect to the CAIR NO_x ozone season allowance for each CAIR utility unit shall be established as follows.

i. The average of the unit's control period ozone season adjusted heat input for the three calendar years immediately preceding the deadline for submission of allocations to the administrator shall be used (except that the allocation submitted

in 2007 shall use the average of the control period ozone season adjusted heat input for calendar years 2002, 2003, and 2004), with the control period ozone season adjusted heat input for each year calculated as follows.

(a). If the unit is coal-fired during a year, the unit's control period ozone season heat input for that year shall be multiplied by 100 percent.

(b). If the unit is oil-fired during a year, the unit's control period ozone season heat input for that year shall be multiplied by 60 percent.

(c). If the unit is not subject to Subclause B.2.c.i.(a) or (b) of this Section, the unit's control period ozone season heat input for the year shall be multiplied by 40 percent.

ii. A unit's control period ozone season heat input, status as coal-fired or oil-fired, and total tons of NO_x ozone season emissions during a calendar year shall be determined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 97 and reported in accordance with LAC 33:III.919.

3. Timing Requirements for CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Allocations

a. By April 30, 2007, the department shall submit to the administrator the CAIR NO_x ozone season allowance allocations, in a format prescribed by the administrator and in accordance with Paragraph B.2 of this Section, for the control periods in 2009, 2010, and 2011.

b. By October 31, 2008, for the year 2012, and by October 31 of each year thereafter, the department shall submit to the administrator the CAIR NO_x ozone season allowance allocations, in a format prescribed by the administrator and in accordance with Paragraph B.2 of this Section, for the control period in the fourth year after the year of the applicable deadline for submission under this Section.

C. - E. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:1597 (September 2006), amended LR 33:**.

**FISCAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR ADMINISTRATIVE RULES**

LOG #: AQ285

Person

Preparing

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Rule Title: Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR)
NO_x Trading Programs
(LAC 33:III.506)

Date Rule

Takes Effect: Upon Promulgation

SUMMARY

(Use complete sentences)

In accordance with Section 953 of Title 49 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes, there is hereby submitted a fiscal and economic impact statement on the rule proposed for adoption, repeal or amendment. THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS SUMMARIZE ATTACHED WORKSHEETS, I THROUGH IV AND WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE LOUISIANA REGISTER WITH THE PROPOSED AGENCY RULE.

I. ESTIMATED IMPLEMENTATION COSTS (SAVINGS) TO STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL UNITS (Summary)

Implementation costs or savings are expected to be minimal from promulgation of this rule. Local governments that own municipal electrical generating units (EGUs) may incur increased costs to comply with the federal Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) from purchasing additional emission allowances if needed to operate. State and local governmental units as electrical ratepayers may incur additional minimal costs for electricity.

II. ESTIMATED EFFECT ON REVENUE COLLECTIONS OF STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL UNITS (Summary)

Impact on revenue collections is estimated to be nil for state or local governmental units that do not own EGUs subject to the federal rule. Impact on revenue collections of local governmental units owning municipal EGUs is expected to be minimal. These local governmental units may pass costs or savings to their electrical ratepayers.

III. ESTIMATED COSTS AND/OR ECONOMIC BENEFITS TO DIRECTLY AFFECTED PERSONS OR NON-GOVERNMENTAL GROUPS (Summary)

Implementation of this proposed rule is estimated to increase the average ratepayer's annual electrical cost by \$10.11, which represents a savings of \$0.69 annually when compared to the estimated increase in electrical cost under implementation of the federal CAIR rule, which would be an estimated cost to the average ratepayer of \$10.80 per year.

IV. ESTIMATED EFFECT ON COMPETITION AND EMPLOYMENT (Summary)

It is anticipated that the allowance allocation method in this proposed rule will gradually cause a change in electrical production from older, inefficient gas-fired units to newer, more efficient facilities. This may result in some minimal impact on employment for workers at gas-fired EGUs.

However, new employment opportunities may arise from the operation of new or replacement EGUs.

Signature of Agency Head or Designee

Legislative Fiscal Officer or Designee

Herman Robinson, CPM, Executive Counsel
Typed Name and Title of Agency Head or Designee

Date of Signature

Date of Signature

**FISCAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR ADMINISTRATIVE RULES**

The following information is requested in order to assist the Legislative Fiscal Office in its review of the fiscal and economic impact statement and to assist the appropriate legislative oversight subcommittee in its deliberation on the proposed rule.

- A. Provide a brief summary of the content of the rule (if proposed for adoption, or repeal) or a brief summary of the change in the rule (if proposed for amendment). Attach a copy of the notice of intent and a copy of the rule proposed for initial adoption or repeal (or, in the case of a rule change, copies of both the current and proposed rules with amended portions indicated).

This proposed rule defines the state's methodology under the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) annual and ozone season trading programs for allocating NO_x allowances to Electrical Generating Units (EGUs) subject to CAIR. Section 51.123 of the federal CAIR allows states some flexibility in implementation of certain rule provisions relating to methods for allocating NO_x allowances. The proposed rule substitutes for 40 CFR Part 97, Subpart EE–CAIR NO_x Allowance Allocations §97.141 and §97.142 and 40 CFR Part 97, Subpart EEEE–CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Allocations §97.341 and §97.342.

- B. Summarize the circumstances which require this action. If the Action is required by federal regulation, attach a copy of the applicable regulation.

The CAIR was promulgated by the U.S. EPA on May 12, 2005. This federal rule addresses ozone and fine particulate air pollution by regulating emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and NO_x from EGUs in certain states and the District of Columbia. The federal rule establishes a budget cap for each state for emissions of these pollutants and allows for emissions trading. Following promulgation of CAIR in 2005, EPA promulgated a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) for the rule on April 28, 2006. The FIP, which became effective on June 27, 2006, includes the federal methodology for allocation of NO_x allowances. Louisiana will remain under the provisions of the FIP for the CAIR NO_x annual and ozone season trading programs with the exception of the provisions established in this proposed rule. Should this proposed rule not be promulgated, the state will remain under the allocation method as set forth in the FIP.

To determine the impact of CAIR implementation on Louisiana electricity ratepayers, DEQ requested assistance from the Louisiana Public Service Commission (LPSC). Recommendations concerning the implementation of CAIR in Louisiana were provided to DEQ from the LPSC. These rule provisions are consistent with the LPSC recommendations.

This proposed rule, once promulgated, will be submitted to EPA as a revision to the air quality State Implementation Plan (SIP) for Louisiana. The submittal of an approvable abbreviated SIP revision for the CAIR NO_x annual and ozone season trading programs satisfies Louisiana's obligations under section 110(a)(2)(D)(i) of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

- C. Compliance with Act 11 of the 1986 First Extraordinary Session
(1) Will the proposed rule change result in any increase in the expenditure of funds? If so, specify amount and source of funding.

No increase in the expenditure of funds is expected.

- (2) If the answer to (1) above is yes, has the Legislature specifically appropriated the funds necessary for the associated expenditure increase?

(a) Yes. If yes, attach documentation.

(b) No. If no, provide justification as to why this rule change should be published at this time.

**FISCAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT
WORKSHEET**

I. A. COSTS OR SAVINGS TO STATE AGENCIES RESULTING FROM THE ACTION PROPOSED

1. What is the anticipated increase (decrease) in costs to implement the proposed action?

COSTS	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY08-09
PERSONAL SERVICES			
OPERATING EXPENSES			
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			
OTHER CHARGES			
EQUIPMENT			
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-
MAJOR REPAIR & CONSTR.			
POSITIONS (#)	-0-	-0-	-0-

2. Provide a narrative explanation of the costs or savings shown in "A.1.", including the increase or reduction in workload or additional paperwork (number of new forms, additional documentation, etc.) anticipated as a result of the implementation of the proposed action. Describe all data, assumptions, and methods used in calculating these costs.

There will be a small increase in workload. DEQ, using existing resources, will calculate and submit the NO_x allocations to EPA, initially in 2007 for a three year period (2009-2011), and then annually starting in 2008 for 2012, in 2009 for 2013, etc.

3. Sources of funding for implementing the proposed rule or rule change.

SOURCE	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY08-09
STATE GENERAL FUND			
AGENCY SELF-GENERATED			
DEDICATED			
FEDERAL FUNDS			
OTHER (Specify)			
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-

4. Does your agency currently have sufficient funds to implement the proposed action? If not, how and when do you anticipate obtaining such funds?

The agency has sufficient funds to implement this rule concerning calculation of NO_x allowances for units subject to CAIR and the submittal of those allowances to the Clean Air Markets Division of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for administration.

B. COST OR SAVINGS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL UNITS RESULTING FROM THE ACTION PROPOSED.

1. Provide an estimate of the anticipated impact of the proposed action on local governmental units, including adjustments in workload and paperwork requirements. Describe all data, assumptions and methods used in calculating this impact.

This proposed rule outlines the methodology for allocating Louisiana's budget cap of NO_x allowances to EGUs subject to CAIR. There are 6 municipalities in Louisiana that own 15 EGUs in the state. Under the proposed rule, these municipalities may or may not receive sufficient NO_x allocations to comply with federal CAIR requirements. Municipalities that do not receive adequate NO_x allowances under the proposed rule may realize increased costs if additional NO_x allowances are purchased to operate and comply with CAIR.

2. Indicate the sources of funding of the local governmental unit which will be affected by these costs or savings.

Local governmental units as users of electricity or electrical ratepayers will incur some increased cost from implementation of the proposed rule. The staff paper prepared for the LPSC indicates that implementation of the proposed rule will result in an approximate \$10.00 annual increase to the average electrical ratepayer.

**FISCAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT
WORKSHEET**

II. EFFECT ON REVENUE COLLECTIONS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

A. What increase (decrease) in revenues can be anticipated from the proposed action?

REVENUE INCREASE/DECREASE	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY08-09
STATE GENERAL FUND _____			
AGENCY SELF-GENERATED _____			
RESTRICTED FUNDS* _____			
FEDERAL FUNDS _____			
LOCAL FUNDS _____	minimal	minimal	minimal
TOTAL _____	minimal	minimal	minimal

*Specify the particular fund being impacted.

B. Provide a narrative explanation of each increase or decrease in revenues shown in "A." Describe all data, assumptions, and methods used in calculating these increases or decreases.

Local governmental units/municipalities owning EGUs may incur an increase in revenues from the estimated increase in cost of electricity to ratepayers (number of ratepayers X \$10.11 per year). Other state and local governmental units (as electrical ratepayers) may incur a minimal decrease in revenue due to the estimated increase in cost of electricity to ratepayers.

III. COSTS AND/OR ECONOMIC BENEFITS TO DIRECTLY AFFECTED PERSONS OR NONGOVERNMENTAL GROUPS

A. What persons or non-governmental groups would be directly affected by the proposed action? For each, provide an estimate and a narrative description of any effect on costs, including workload adjustments and additional paperwork (number of new forms, additional documentation, etc.), they may have to incur as a result of the proposed action.

According to the staff paper prepared for the LPSC, with implementation of the proposed rule, Louisiana electrical ratepayers will pay an average increase of \$10.11 per year.

B. Also provide an estimate and a narrative description of any impact on receipts and/or income resulting from this rule or rule change to these groups.

With the implementation of the proposed rule, the average electrical ratepayer will save approximately \$0.69 annually when compared to the increased cost of \$10.80 per year under implementation of the federal CAIR rule.

IV. EFFECTS ON COMPETITION AND EMPLOYMENT

Identify and provide estimates of the impact of the proposed action on competition and employment in the public and private sectors. Include a summary of any data, assumptions and methods used in making these estimates.

Under the federal CAIR allocation method and under the allocation method recommended by the LPSC and proposed in this rule, natural gas-fired EGUs receive proportionally less allowances than coal-fired EGUs. It is anticipated that the allowance allocation method in this proposed rule will gradually cause a change in electrical production from older, inefficient gas-fired units to newer, more efficient facilities. This may result in some minimal impact on employment for workers at gas-fired EGUs. The shift in employment could occur in that operation of the older, inefficient gas-fired EGUs would cease upon retirement of such unit. However, new employment opportunities may come to exist from the operation of new or replacement EGUs.