



## **Current Issues in Air Regulation**

#### **Federal Priorities**

- EPA's deregulatory push is focused on revisiting recently promulgated air rules.
- Targeted regulations include the greenhouse gas standards for power plants.
- EPA hopes to complete the majority of the deregulatory effort over the next year.

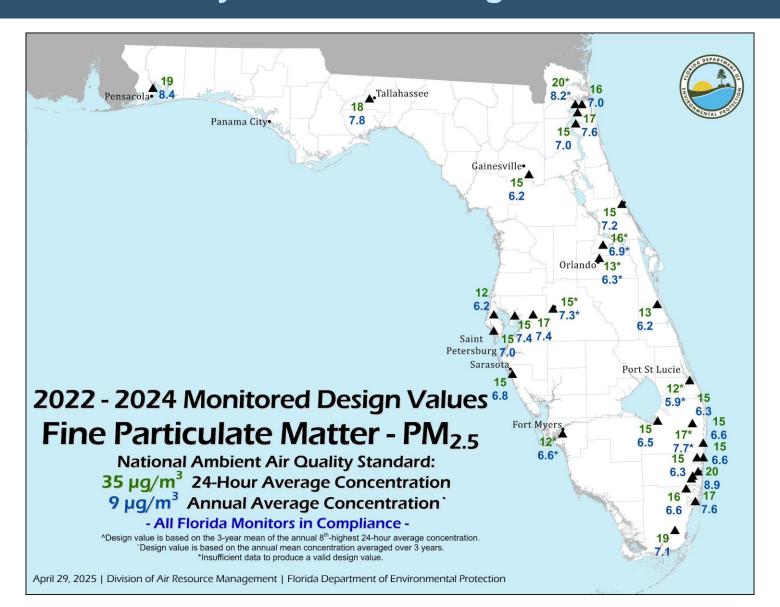
#### **State Priorities**

- Title V Permit Streamlining (Section 502(b)(10) and Off Permit Changes).
- Title V Fee Restructuring.



### Revisiting the 2024 PM 2.5 NAAQS

#### Florida Preliminary 2022-2024 Design Values





# EPA's Deregulatory Actions Office of Management and Budget Review Initaited

**Environmental Protection Agency** 

AGENCY: EPA-OAR RIN: 2060-AW55

TITLE: Carbon Pollution Standards Repeal

STAGE: Proposed Rule ECONOMICALLY SIGNIFICANT: Yes

\*\* RECEIVED DATE: 05/02/2025 LEGAL DEADLINE: None

AGENCY: EPA-OAR RIN: 2060-AW68

TITLE: Repeal of Amendments to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units

STAGE: Proposed Rule ECONOMICALLY SIGNIFICANT: Yes

\*\* RECEIVED DATE: 05/02/2025 LEGAL DEADLINE: None

Screenshot from OMB website: https://www.reginfo.gov/public/jsp/EO/eoDashboard.myjsp

EPA has told states that much of the deregulatory push will be completed in the first year of the administration. EPA expects to publish these proposed rules for public comment this summer.



### **Other Deregulatory Actions**

EPA's Stated Plans for Major Clean Air Act Rules and Programs

- Reconsideration of the regulation of methane in the oil and gas industry (40 Code of Federal Regulations 60, Subpart OOOO b/c).
- Reconsideration of the mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program.
- Reconsideration of the 2009 Endangerment Finding.
- Restructuring the Regional Haze Program.







## Florida's Title V Program

- The Federal Clean Air Act (CAA)
   requires that all "Major Sources"
   operate pursuant to a Title V
   Operating Permit.
- Florida currently has 350 Major Sources.
- All Title V Major Sources must pay annual Title V fees. The CAA requires that the fees collected must cover the direct and indirect costs of the program.



An aerial shot the Brooksville South Cement Plant. Image courtesy of CEMEX USA.



## Florida's Title V Program

#### **Program Costs Summary**

Personnel expenses (direct and fringe) associated with:

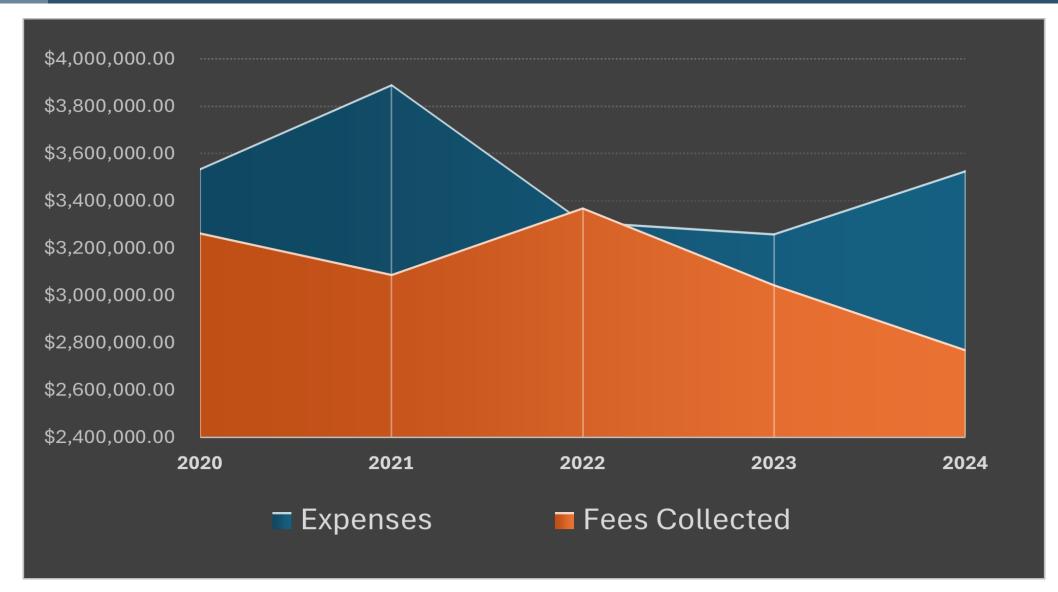
- Title V permit work;
- Air Construction (AC) permits at Title V sources;
- Title V compliance work;
- Title V fee collection review;
- Local Program contracts.

**Indirect costs** (i.e., overhead expenses)





## Fee Collection and Expenses





# Florida's Title V Program Lowering Program Costs

- Title V permitting costs (both Title V Operation Permits and Air Construction Permits) are the largest contributor to Florida's Title V expenses (approximately 37 percent).
- To reduce permitting costs, DARM has completed rulemakings intended to reduce Title V permit revision projects.
- DARM is recommending that costs to issue AC permits should not be included as Title V program costs, but this can only be done by revising Section 403.0872, Florida Statutes.
- DARM completed revisions to Chapters 62-210 and 62-213, F.A.C., to expand the use of **permit streamlining tools** allowed under EPA's Title V regulations.



## Title V Permit Streamlining

DARM has completed **rulemaking** in Chapter 62-210 and 62-213, F.A.C.:

- Super AC Permits (Enhanced New Source Review);
- Off-Permit Changes; and
- Section 502(b)(10) Changes.

DARM uses these tools to identify the most efficient permitting process depending on the project to minimize time billed to Title V.



# Off-Permit & 502(b)(10) Changes Changes Without Permit Revision (62-213.410, F.A.C.)

- Permittees are now empowered to submit Off-Permit Changes and Section 502(b)(10) Changes to DARM to amend their Title V permits without agency action.
- This notice-and-go process reduces processing time for both DEP and regulated community.
- Early outreach to DARM is key to determined the appropriate permitting tool given the specifics of the project.
- Visit DARM's website for applicable worksheets:
   <a href="https://floridadep.gov/air/permitting-compliance/content/changes-without-permit-revisions">https://floridadep.gov/air/permitting-compliance/content/changes-without-permit-revisions</a>.



## **Examples of Permit Streamlining**

- Incorporation of a new emergency engine into the Title V Operation permit (502(b)(10) Change).
- Authorization of non-routine refurbishment projects (Off-Permit Change).
- Incorporation of new applicable requirements from an AC permit (502(b)(10) Change).
- Updates to emission unit descriptions/names (502(b)(10) Change).



## **Increasing Program Revenue**

- In 2025, EPA completed an audit of Florida's Title V program.
   EPA identified fee collection as a significant issue that should be addressed as soon as possible.
- Most of Florida's Title V fees are paid by large emitters, but many Title V sources only pay \$250 per year, which is the minimum fee established by Section 403.0872, Florida Statutes
- DARM is in the process of developing options regarding Title
   V fee collections with stakeholder inputs.



## Who is Paying Title V Fees?

