

Public Comment Period and Public Hearing THE CAPITOL POWER PLANT Draft Permit No. EPA-RE-PAL-001 5:00 to 7:00 p.m. Monday, October 1, 2012 Washington Council of Governments 777 North Capitol Street, N.E. Suite 300 Washington, D.C. OLENDER REPORTING, INC. 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW, #810, Washington, DC 20036

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Washington:

2	DIANA ESHER
3	MICHAEL GORDON
4	KATHLEEN COX
5	
6	PUBLIC SPEAKERS:
7	MARK KRESOWIK
8	IRV SHEFFEY
9	JIM DOUGHERTY
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BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:

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OLENDER REPORTING, INC. 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW, #810, Washington, DC 20036 Washington: (202) 898-1108 / Baltimore: (410) 752-3376 Toll Free: (888) 445-3376 MS. ESHER: Thank you, everyone, for attending today's hearing. My name is Diana Esher, and I am the Director of the Air Protection Division in the Region III Mid-Atlantic Offices of the Environment Protection Agency, which is located in Philadelphia.

8 We are holding this hearing because we 9 want to take comment on the proposed action 10 relating to a permit application submitted by the 11 Architect of the Capitol for a plantwide 12 applicability limit at the Capitol Power Plant.

EPA is issuing a proposed permit that 13 would grant approval in accordance with the 14 regulations, 40 CFR 52.21(aa) for establishing 15 plantwide applicability limits to address 16 emissions of particulate matter less than 10 17 micrometers (PM_{10}) , nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) , and 18 greenhouse gases. The location of the Capitol 19 Power Plant is 25 E Street, S.E., Washington, 20 D.C. 20003. 21

Joining me on the panel is Kathleen Cox,

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Associate Director in the Office of Permits and
Air Toxics in EPA's Region III Mid-Atlantic
Regional Office. To my left is Mike Gordon, who
is an environmental engineer and also works in
the Office of Permits and Air Toxics in Region
III.

7 We are here today to listen to your 8 comments on EPA's proposed permit, which 9 establishes plantwide applicability limits for 10 PM₁₀ at 42.8 tons per year, nitrogen dioxide at 11 248.1 tons per year, and greenhouse gases at 12 203,816 tons per year carbon dioxide equivalent. 13 The public comment period began on August

14 29, 2012, and will end at midnight on October 1, 15 2012.

A plantwide applicability limit is a flexible permit that reduces the permitting burden for facilities when they make changes and ensures that emissions will not increase above the significant emissions level. A facility may modify or add new emission units without triggering the requirements for a major

OLENDER REPORTING, INC. 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW, #810, Washington, DC 20036 Washington: (202) 898-1108 / Baltimore: (410) 752-3376 Toll Free: (888) 445-3376 preconstruction permit, so long as they maintain
 emissions below the plantwide applicability
 limit.

A plantwide applicability limit does not
relieve a facility from complying with any other
Federal or District regulations.

7 EPA is the permitting authority in the
8 District for all pollutants for which the EPA has
9 promulgated a National Ambient Air Quality
10 Standard and for which the District is attaining
11 that standard.

12 EPA is also the permitting authority for 13 other pollutants regulated under the Clean Air 14 Act, such as greenhouse gas.

For today, we'll accept oral comments on all aspects of our proposal. There will be a written transcript prepared for this hearing, which will then be available as part of the precord for our rule, and we'll consider them as we move forward.

There is a handout available on the table that you all passed on the way in. It gives you

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detailed information if you want to submit
 written comments in addition to or instead of
 oral comments today.

Let me just describe a little bit of detail about how the hearing will work. I am going to call speakers who have signed up outside of this conference room. I'll call them to the microphone in pairs. You may sit in the front y row that's been reserved.

When it's your turn to speak, please 10 state your name and your affiliation before you 11 start your testimony. It will help our court 12 reporter greatly if you spell your name, and it 13 will also help him greatly if you speak into the 14 microphone. In order to be fair to everyone, we 15 are limiting testimony to 5 minutes, and after 16 the testimony is finished, the panel may ask you 17 some clarifying questions. 18

19 If you would like to have a written 20 transcript of your testimony entered into the 21 record, you can do that too. Just give it to the 22 person at the registration table, and we'll be

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1 sure to put that into the record.

We do have a timekeeping system today. 2 We have a system of green, yellow, and red signs. 3 When you begin speaking, a green sign will go up, 4 and then you will have 5 minutes to speak. 5 And 6 then the yellow sign will signal when there are 2 and 1 minute left, and then when the red sign 7 goes up, the 5 minutes have passed, and I'll ask 8 you to wrap up your testimony. 9 Today's hearing is scheduled to start at 10 5 p.m., and it will continue until 7 p.m. tonight 11 or later, if necessary, depending on the number 12 of speakers. If you would like to testify, 13 please sign up at the table outside. 14 [Pause.] 15 So whenever you are ready. MS. ESHER: 16 MR. KRESOWIK: Great. I got to entertain 17 somebody here, right? 18 19 [Laughter.] MR. KRESOWIK: Thank you. 20 I am the So my name is Mark Kresowik. 21 Deputy Director for the Sierra Club's Beyond Coal 22

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Campaign in the Eastern Region of the United
 States, so I'm familiar with some of the folks up
 here. Nice to see so many wonderful faces
 turning out for this clearly invigorating and
 exciting moment.

I'm going to speak on behalf of the 6 Sierra Club here for a moment. We've also filed 7 formal legal comments with the Region III as well 8 as forwarded them over to the District Department 9 of the Environment. So everything I say here 10 should not in any way reflect on those comments, 11 but I will try to add a little color and context 12 to what we have said formally. 13

I think, as many of you know -- let me
start. Actually, many of you don't know this.
So I'll start with some personal stuff first.

I work here, just a few blocks away. I bike to work. I run in Rock Creek. I live in Adams Morgan. I play Ultimate Frisbee down on the polo fields in Anacostia Park. Needless to say, I breathe a heck of a lot of D.C. air, and I'm sure many of you do here as well. Folks down

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US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

from Pennsylvania may not breathe their air, but
 I think you know how polluted it is.

D.C. has been a nonattainment area for ozone and fine particulate matter, two devastating air quality issues for asthma and respiratory diseases in the area. We remain a nonattainment and have been for years.

8 This is clearly a major issue for many 9 D.C. residents. More than 200 have already 10 commented on this proposed planned applicability 11 limit, including more than 30 who really took the 12 time to articulate their own stories about 13 struggling with asthma and other respiratory 14 diseases.

I think because so many people suffer
from respiratory diseases and bad air quality in
this district, this is a very important issue
that needs to go through the proper process. We
need to get this one right.

20 Unfortunately, that's not what we're 21 faced with here today. The EPA cannot issue the 22 proposed limits and go through a plan

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applicability limit process without the District
Department of the Environment's approval of
limits, particularly for those pollutants that we
are nonattainment for and those pollutants that
are precursors to the nonattainment areas in the
District.

7 The District Department of the 8 Environment needs to go through their 9 nonattainment new source review process before we 10 even have this discussion about what to do with 11 the EPA's proposal in this case.

After going through that process here in 12 the District, the DDOE and the Environmental 13 Protection Agency should set limits that are 14 protective of public health, that are protective 15 of people who are struggling with asthma and 16 other respiratory diseases, when you ensure that 17 the limits set for the Capitol Power Plant are 18 consistent and sufficient to meet the National 19 Ambient Air Quality Standards. 20

21 The Capitol Power Plant has made some22 steps to reduce pollution over the last 3 years.

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We don't know exactly how much because of a lack of data in this application and other areas, but we know pollution has been reduced. So why are we proposing to set a planned applicability limit that uses data from more than 3 years ago or even in some cases nearly a decade ago when the plant was emitting far more pollution?

A, it's contrary to the law that, 8 certainly, you know, even DDOEs, proposed State 9 Implementation Plan, which doesn't include yet 10 the approved SIP, it does not yet include a 11 provision to set plan applicability limits, and 12 even if it did, it requires the use of the last 2 13 years, the last 24 months of monitoring data from 14 the plant, not from more than 3 years ago and 15 more than nearly a decade ago. 16

17 The Sierra Club is very supportive of 18 reliable and affordable power supply for our 19 iconic and critical Federal buildings and very 20 supportive of the efforts to increase energy 21 efficiency, like cogeneration that the Capitol 22 Power Plant is considering, but this cannot be at

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the expense of the health of D.C. residents, as
the EPA is proposing to do, by proposing to
increase pollution and allow, enable limits that
continue to leave D.C. residents unable to
breathe clean air.

6 No finding has been made that the 7 proposed limits are sufficient to meet the 8 National Ambient Air Quality Standards, and the 9 process has to continue with the DDOE to set 10 limits according to a nonattainment NSR 11 proceeding before considering any kind of plan 12 applicability limit.

13 Thank you very much.

MS. ESHER: Any questions from the panel?
MR. GORDON: You had referenced emissions
data from greater than 10 years ago?

MR. KRESOWIK: Sorry. Nearly a decade, I18 said.

MR. GORDON: Oh, okay.

20 MR. KRESOWIK: Yeah. So I was referring 21 to the 2004-2006 data that was considered for 22 setting at least one of the pollutants. I know

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you used 2007-2009 for some of them and some 1 older data for some of the other limits. So, you 2 know, clearly, you know, pollution has gone down 3 in the last 3 years. Why aren't we taking -- why 4 aren't we setting limits? Clearly, we can meet 5 6 those lower limits. Clearly, the Capitol Power Plant has that ability. Why aren't we being 7 sufficiently protected of public health and using 8 that data rather than outdated data from many 9 years ago, I think, would be the question. But 10 you're right, not greater than 10 years, but 11 nearly a decade. 12 MR. GORDON: Okay, thanks. 13 [Pause.] 14 MR. KRESOWIK: Just one small thing I 15 forgot, I apologize for that. 16

It actually did have a lot to do, Michael, with your question. I wanted to respond to one other thing, because we talked a little bit about using the last 24 months rather than the 2007 to 2009 data or even earlier data, and there was some discussion in the application

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about the number of heating degree days that

2 somehow made the last few years not

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representative, just a couple of points I wanted
to make on that, kind of near and dear to my own
heart.

First off, just, you know, that it also 6 didn't include any discussion of cooling days. 7 Certainly, the Capitol Power Plant is used for 8 cooling as well as heating, as I understand it, 9 and, you know, I think probably if you did that 10 same analysis for cooling days, degree days, you 11 would see, you know, quite a few more, even if 12 there are less heating degree days. I think 13 there's some very simple reasons for that, many 14 of which are probably well understood by climate 15 scientists more than some of us, which is, you 16 know, the last few years have been some of the 17 hottest years on record. 18

But that's not non-representative of the situation going forward. In fact, that is the new normal. We are certainly seeing an increase in global temperatures, and that has implications

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1 at local and regional levels.

So to say that the weather was warmer the 2 last few years and is not consistent with the 3 last 30 years may be true, but it doesn't imply 4 anything about what the weather is going to be 5 6 like going forward. And I think certainly -- so both, I think it's important to include the 7 cooling degree days in that analysis of what's 8 truly representative and consider the impacts of 9 global warming and climate change on what is 10 actually the new normal and what we can expect 11 going forward. 12

13 So just as you think about what is 14 actually representative of typical operations at 15 that plant as the world gets warmer, we will see 16 less heating degree days and more cooling days. 17 So I just want to throw that in.

18 MR. GORDON: Thank you.

19 MS. ESHER: Thank you.

20 MR. SHEFFEY: Good evening. My name is 21 Irv Sheffey. I'm a community organizer with the 22 Sierra Club working here in Washington, D.C., for

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1 the Environmental Justice and Community

2 Partnerships Program, and I felt compelled to
3 speak, even though I hadn't planned on speaking
4 this evening.

5 My colleague, Mark, spoke technically 6 about the issue concerning the power plant. I 7 want to just kind of reflect some of the comments 8 of people in the community that I've talked to 9 about the presence of that plant and other plants 10 of similar nature and their concerns that 11 probably are concerns for this plant as well.

It's a long history of coal-fired power 12 plants having impact upon the health and well-13 being of residents in the surrounding area and 14 beyond in terms of emphysema, asthma, things of 15 that nature. Even though this plant hasn't been 16 principally a coal-fired power plant and the 17 process of this permit is to convert it to 18 natural gas, which is a good thing, I am still 19 alarmed at the fact that the levels that are 20 being proposed in terms of releases and emissions 21 are going to be going back to the old emissions 22

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1 that were when it was fired by coal fire.

It is still going to impact the health of people in the surrounding area, especially Southwest and Southeast D.C., due to prevailing winds and things of that nature.

I think it's important that we be
concerned about any of these power plants,
especially in the midst of a fairly dense place
like Washington, D.C., and its impact on
community.

People have tolerated it over the years, 11 but they have been affected over the years as 12 well. And I talked to people who couldn't be 13 here tonight, and in some cases, a couple of them 14 couldn't be here because of ills. And three of 15 the people I spoke to had respiratory problems. 16 Now, that could be attributed to the fact it's 17 change of season, it's cold season, things of 18 that nature, but I'd like to also think that, you 19 know, their health might be impaired enough, 20 their immune systems might be impaired enough by 21 the fact that they are breathing in this kind of 22

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1 air consistently and having an impact on them.

I can't tie it to them scientifically, but anecdotally, there is concern about those things.

I've been involved in a couple other 5 power plant issues in the region. One is the 6 GenOn plant over in Alexandria, Virginia, which 7 is closing, which the Sierra Club was able to 8 show had a direct impact on Ward 8 in our 9 Southeast section of the city in terms of asthma 10 rates. There was definitely a plume of SO_2 and 11 asthma rates being reported. 12

Now, that's not this plant, because we 13 didn't do the study for this plant. There was a 14 similar one that we looked at over on Benning 15 Road, this plant operated by Pepco, and its 16 impact on local community. And we're doing a 17 study right now to try to discern where people 18 were at risk. Now that plant has stopped 19 operations, but the legacy still is there. 20 And I'm assured that there is still a 21

22 legacy associated with this plant as well from

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its operation when boilers went into operating on 1 coal, as they currently are apparently, and even 2 with the transfer and conversion to natural gas, 3 it's my understanding that all of those boilers 4 still will be able to burn coal. And if I'm 5 wrong, I'm wrong, but it's my understanding from 6 the reading of the materials provided that 7 ultimately those things can be converted back to 8 coal and have an impact. 9

So, as we look at the technical aspects 10 of the request, of the permit request, let's not 11 forget the fact that there's a human impact here 12 as well. It's just not just numbers. It's 13 people as well, and it's probably less objective, 14 difficult to actually codify into the law, but 15 those folks are impacted. 16

And as a protector of the people, EPA as well as the Department of the Environment, I really think people need to keep that in mind as we move forward on this particular project. I just wanted to share that.

MS. ESHER: Thank you.

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MR. DOUGHERTY: Just stand up there? MS. ESHER: Yes. When you're ready just

5 go to the mic and say your name and your6 affiliation. That would be great. Thanks.

MR. DOUGHERTY: Hi. My name is Jim
Bougherty, and my affiliation, if it's not clear
already is the D.C. Chapter of the Sierra Club.

I'm here to call for the ending of coal burning at this power plant. The very idea of burning coal to produce energy in the middle of a large city is a throwback to London in the 1880s. I mean, they realized then it was a ridiculous idea, and they outlawed it, yet we're still doing this here in Washington.

The problems with burning coal at this plant are many. Let's start with the air pollution. We know about all the conventional pollutants that EPA regulates, the sulfur dioxide, the oxides of nitrogen, particulates, lead, et cetera, but coal creates this witch's

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brew of toxic outputs, including all the other toxic heavy metals, the mercury, the cadmium, beryllium, all of that stuff. Then they've got carcinogens like arsenic, and then in addition, they've got like the hyper exotics, like all the radioactive isotopes that come out of coal.

I mean, basically, coal is dirt. You dig
it up, you filter it, and you burn it. So
everything you find in dirt, you'll find in air
pollution.

Now, most of the coal-fired power plants 11 in this country have tall stacks, 400, 500, 600 12 feet, which doesn't do a thing for greenhouse 13 gases, but in terms of localized health effects, 14 it tends to mix the pollutants in the airstream 15 and send them down range. Now, that doesn't do 16 much for us here in D.C. when all the power 17 plants are in Ohio and West Virginia, but for 18 power plants that are here, if we had tall 19 stacks, it would have the effect of sending a lot 20 of these health-risking air pollutants out to 21 So that would make sense. sea. 22

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But what we have here are stacks that are 1 -- these are the shortest smokestacks of any 2 coal-fired power plant probably in the world. 3 They are 85 feet. They are lower than the 4 Capitol Dome. So what that means is that the air 5 6 pollution that comes out of this thing is basically rolling into Capitol Hill. The 7 prevailing wind direction is to the east and the 8 north. So these pollutants are coming into the 9 Hill. They're going across the Anacostia. 10 It's basically an environmental justice problem here. 11 It's not going up into white Ward 3. It's 12 rolling over into the east side of Washington. 13

Coal these days is twice as expensive as 14 natural gas. That's over the short term. 15 Over the longer term, it's going to be a lot more 16 expensive than the renewable alternatives where 17 there's wind or solar. So there's really no 18 reason to burn coal at this plant except for 19 politics. It's Senator McConnell and the coal 20 State. Before him, it was Senator Byrd. I'm 21 sure Speaker Boehner loves the idea of burning 22

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coal in this plant. So that's what we're really
 stuck on is this sort of retrograde political
 stance that we need to overcome.

It's more than just the air pollution. 4 It's the supply chain. The coal comes in these 5 6 railcars. You may remember a month ago, the rail -- a train derailed up in Ellicott City, killing 7 two people. Perhaps you remember 5 years ago 8 when a rail -- a train carrying coal derailed on 9 the Anacostia River and dumped its load in the 10 river, resulting in substantial fines. These 11 trains roll through our neighborhoods, especially 12 on the east side. They emit basically a pound of 13 coal dust per mile, which goes into our 14 neighborhoods as air pollutants, and the noise 15 and the rest of it, it's just an assault. We 16 don't have these things when we burn gas. So 17 that's why we need to get off coal and get on to 18 19 gas.

The Sierra Club and the community in this city fought Benning Road Power Plant for a lot of years. It closed about 4 months ago. It was

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about 3 or 4 years ago that we took on the 1 campaign against the Potomac River Plant just in 2 Alexandria, and it closed yesterday. 3 marched on this plant. We'll continue to march 4 on this plant if we have to. We'll do what it 5 6 takes to stop the coal burning at this plant, and anything you folks can do to support that, we'd 7 8 appreciate. **US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT** Thank you. 9 MS. ESHER: 10 MR. GORDON: 11 [Pause.] 12 MS. ESHER: 13 hearing is now closed. Thank you all. 14 [Whereupon, at 7 p.m., the hearing 15 concluded.] 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

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Thank you.

Thanks.

It's seven o'clock, and this

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