




Cross-State Air Pollution Rule Implementation Overview

August 16, 2011



General Overview



Final Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR)

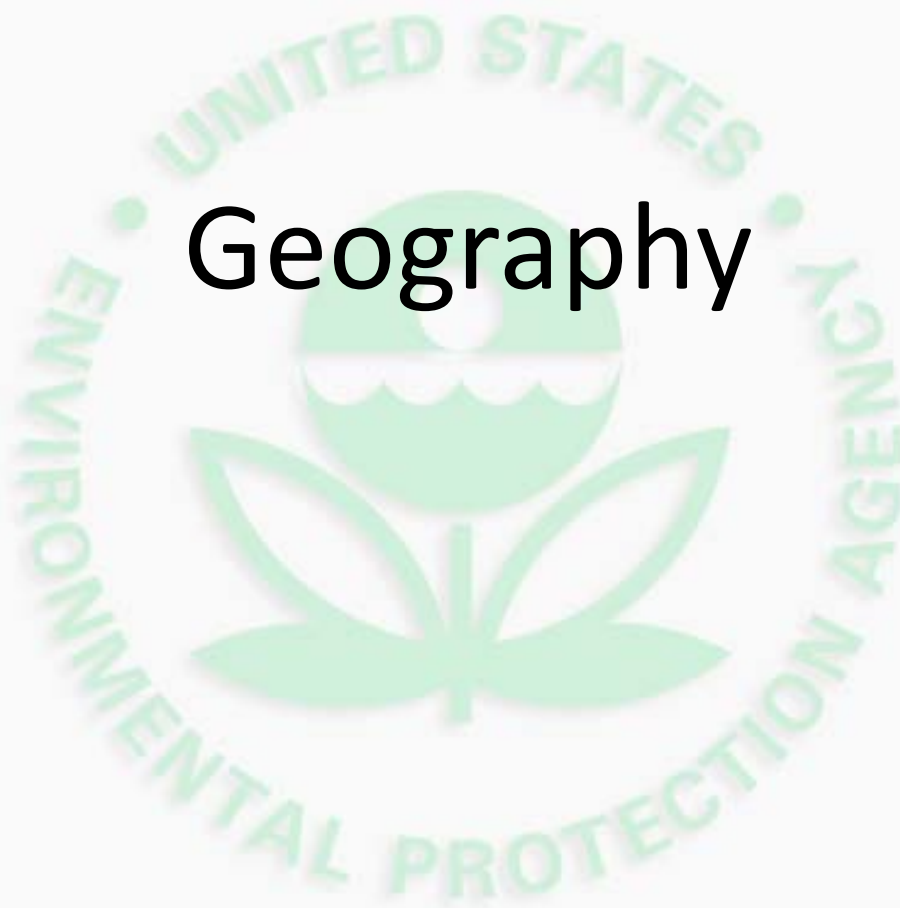


- Final CSAPR replaces CAIR in response to Court's decision in North Carolina.
 - Requires SO₂ and NO_x Annual and/or NO_x Ozone Season reductions in 27 States
 - SO₂ and NO_x Annual reductions – 23 States
 - NO_x Ozone Season reductions – 20 States
 - Signed by Administrator 7/6/11; published in FR 8/8/11
 - <http://epa.gov/airtransport/actions.html>

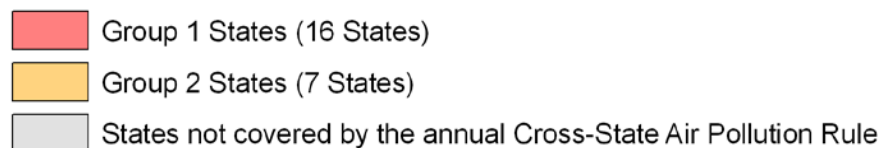
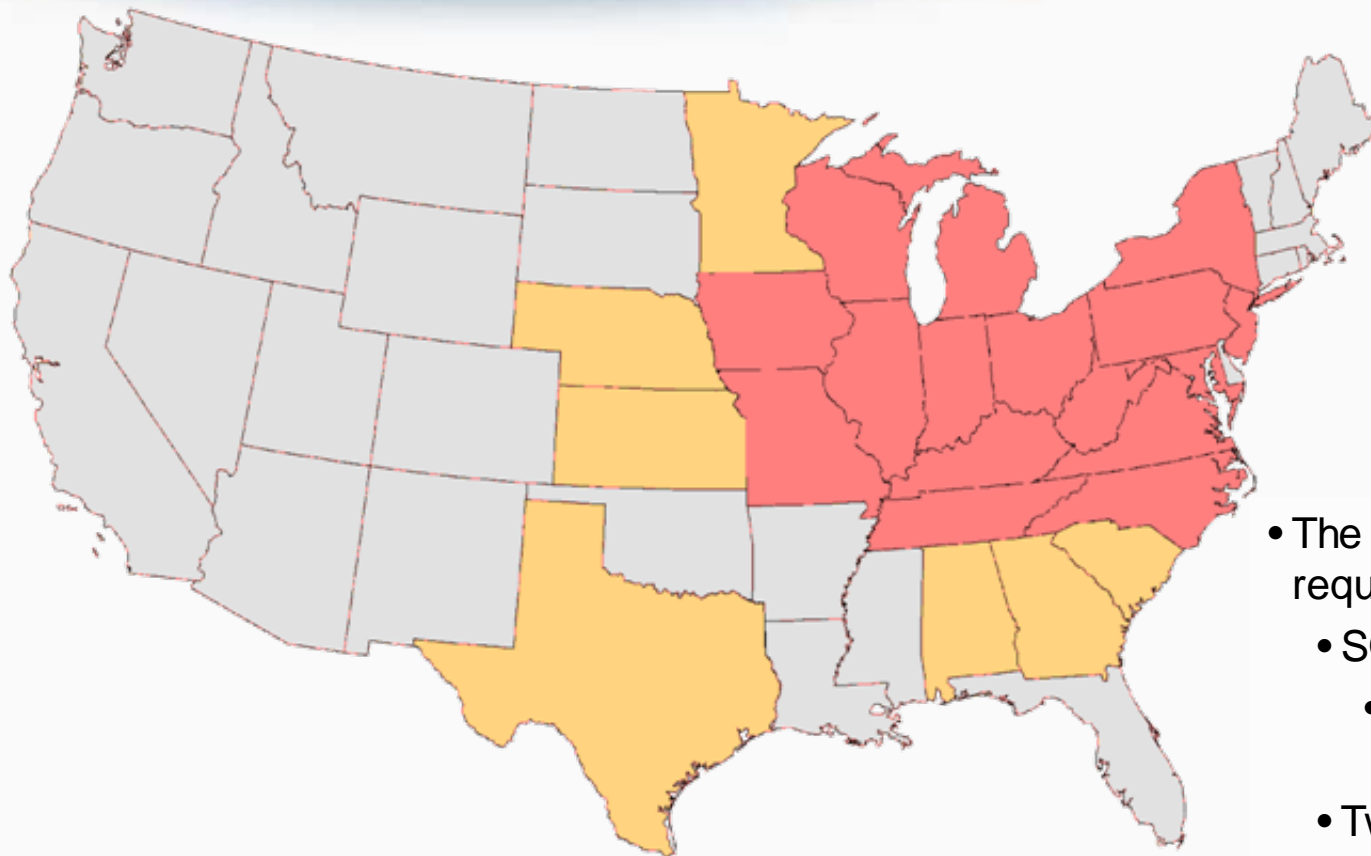


- Final rule establishes four interstate Transport Rule (TR) trading programs, each starting in 2012:
 - Two SO₂ annual programs
 - One SO₂ trading program is for sources in States (referred to as SO₂ Group 1) that are subject to more stringent reductions to eliminate their significant contribution.
 - The second is for sources in States (referred to as SO₂ Group 2) that are subject to less stringent reductions.
 - NO_x Annual
 - NO_x Ozone Season

Geography



Separate SO₂ Groups



- The rule includes separate requirements for:
 - SO₂ annual reductions
 - Phase I (2012) and Phase II (2014)
 - Two SO₂ Groups
 - Group 1 – 2012 cap lower in 2014
 - Group 2 – 2012 cap only



Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (SNPR)



- Supplemental Proposal
 - Requests public comment on EPA's conclusion that six additional States should be covered by the NOx Ozone Season Trading Program
 - Would bring total number of covered States to 28
 - Five of the six SNPR States are already in for SO₂ and NOx Annual
 - Would raise number of NOx Ozone Season States to 26
 - Signed by Administrator 7/6/11; published in FR 7/11/11
 - Public comment period will close 8/22/11
 - <http://epa.gov/airtransport/actions.htm>



- After CSAPR was proposed, additional analysis conducted with updated inventories and new air quality modeling resulted in six new States that may need to make NO_x ozone season reductions:
 - Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Oklahoma, Wisconsin
- EPA issued a proposal instead of a final action to provide additional opportunity for public comment on each State's linkage to downwind nonattainment and maintenance areas.
- EPA expects to finalize this proposal by November 1, 2011.

Key Changes from Proposal to Final



Key Changes from Proposal to Final



- Geographical changes based on revised modeling (for final geography see “Geography” section)
- Recalculated State budgets, and variability limits, and State assurance levels based on updated modeling
- Assurance provisions limiting interstate trading begin in 2012 as opposed to 2014
- Simplified variability limits (i.e., one-year limits instead of one-year and three-year limits)

Key Changes from Proposal to Final



- Revised allocation methodology for existing and new units and revised new unit set-asides for new units in States and new units potentially locating in Indian country within those States
- Increased assurance provision penalties
- Opt-in provisions removed

Key Changes from Proposal to Final



- States allowed to submit State-determined allocations for 2013 and full or abbreviated SIP revisions for 2014 and subsequent years
- Definitions of “fossil-fuel-fired” and “cogeneration unit” revised to use 2005 (rather than 1990) as the look-back date for applying them

Key Differences between CAIR and CSAPR



Key Differences Between the CSAPR and CAIR



- States Covered
- Compliance Deadlines
- Applicability
- SIP provisions
- Structure of the remedy (i.e., trading mechanisms)
- Provisions for early reductions
- See preamble IX. A. 1.(76 FR 48319-21 (Aug. 8, 2011))

Geographic Changes from CAIR



	Drop Out*	Come In*
Annual and/or 24-hr PM	DE, FL, LA, MS, DC	KS, MN, NE
Ozone	CT, DE, MA, DC	GA, TX, KS, OK

* Note: This table includes States addressed in the SNPR

Transition from CAIR to CSAPR



- For control periods in 2012 and thereafter, CAIR, CAIR SIPs, and CAIR FIPs will be replaced entirely by the CSAPR provisions.
- The CAIR FIPs, CAIR SIPs and model rules were revised to include sunset provisions.
- Offset and automatic penalty provisions under CAIR do not apply to excess emissions for the 2011 control periods.
- For control periods in 2012 and thereafter, the Administrator will no longer carry out any of the functions established for the Administrator in the CAIR model rules, CAIR SIPs, and CAIR FIPs.

Trading Program Design



Four Trading Programs



- Final rule establishes four interstate trading programs (in 40 CFR Part 97), each starting in 2012:
 - Two SO₂ annual programs
 - One SO₂ trading program is for sources in States (referred to as SO₂ Group 1) that are subject to more stringent reductions to eliminate their significant contribution (subpart CCCCC).
 - The second is for sources in States (referred to as SO₂ Group 2) that are subject to less stringent reductions (subpart DDDDD).
 - NO_x Annual (subpart AAAAA)
 - NO_x Ozone Season (subpart BBBBB)



- A source in a Group 1 State can only use SO₂ allowances allocated to covered units in Group 1 States for compliance purposes.
- A source in a Group 2 State can only use SO₂ allowances allocated to covered units in Group 2 States for compliance purposes.
- For compliance with the NO_x Annual and NO_x Ozone Season trading programs, respectively, sources may use NO_x Annual and NO_x Ozone Season allowances allocated for a unit in any State, even if that State is in a different group for SO₂ than the source's State.



- TR trading programs **do not allow** sources to use allowances from other programs (i.e., Title IV SO₂ allowances or CAIR NO_x annual or ozone season allowances) for compliance with the TR trading programs.
- TR trading program allowances may be banked for future-year compliance.
 - Assurance provisions limiting each State's emissions in any given control period ensure that each State's significant contribution to nonattainment and interference with maintenance will be eliminated.



- By November 7, 2011, Administrator must record existing-unit allocations for 2012 for each TR trading program, and by August 1, 2012 and August 1 of each year thereafter, Administrator must record new-unit allowance allocations for that year.
 - Allocations to existing units that do not operate for 2 consecutive years after 2011 are removed and added to the new unit set-aside allowance pool four years after the unit ceases to operate.
- For 2013 each State may replace existing-unit allocation provisions in TR trading programs, and, beginning with 2014, each State may replace all allocation provisions in TR trading programs and expand applicability in NOx ozone season trading program. These changes must be implemented through a SIP revision.



- For existing-unit allocations to existing units, EPA proposed an emissions-based approach and requested comments on historic heat input-based alternatives.
- Commenters noted the following advantages of the historic heat input-based approaches:
 - Superior data that is quality-assured
 - Less complex and more transparent than proposal's approach
 - Does not penalize units for choosing cleaner fuels or installing pollution controls
- The final rule allocates allowances to existing units based on share of state's heat input and constrained not to exceed a unit's maximum historic emissions.
 - Uses highest three of the last five years for each unit to establish heat input baseline
 - Constrains unit-level allocations not to exceed maximum emissions from 2003-2010
- New unit allocations have two rounds: -
 - First "round" allocations based on actual emissions during the prior control period
 - Second "round" allocations (if available) based on actual emissions in the control period when the allocation is made

Assurance Provisions





- Assurance provisions restrict EGU emissions within each State to the State's budget plus a variability limit (i.e., the "State assurance level"). This addresses the Court's concern that emissions constituting significant contribution and interference with maintenance in each State be eliminated.
- Additional allowance surrender requirement (i.e., two allowances surrendered per ton exceeding the State assurance level) ensures that the State assurance level is not exceeded in a control period.



- EPA is using variation in heat input as a proxy for variation in emissions.
- From variability values for each covered State, EPA identified a single variability level that provided adequate flexibility for all States.
- The variability limit is 18% of the State budget for NO_x Annual and SO₂ Group 1 and Group 2, and 21% for the NO_x Ozone Season, trading programs.



- Provisions triggered when total control period emissions by covered units in a State (starting in 2012) exceed the State trading budget plus variability limit.
- Responsibility for resulting additional allowance surrender is determined within a State on a common designated representative (DR) basis.
- Control period emissions of all covered units, within a State, with a common DR (i.e., the same individual as of April 1 of the next year) are compared with the unit's allowance allocations plus proportional share of variability limit.
- Owners and operators of the units in each group with emissions in excess of allocations plus share of variability must surrender additional allowances.

Implementation of Assurance Provisions, Step 1



- Prior to determining compliance with the assurance provisions, the Administrator determines on a facility-level basis whether or not sufficient allowances are held to cover emissions.
- The Administrator performs the calculations necessary to determine whether any State has total covered-unit emissions for a control period greater than the State trading budget plus the variability limit (i.e., the State assurance level).
- By June 1, 2013 and June 1 of each year thereafter, the Administrator promulgates a notice of data availability of the results of these calculations.

Implementation of Assurance Provisions, Step 2



- The Administrator calculates, for each State identified in the June 1 notice of data availability and for each common designated representative of a group of units in the State, the amount of additional allowances (if any) that the group of owners and operators of units involved must surrender under the assurance provisions (i.e., the common designated representative's proportionate share of the excess of State emissions over the State trading budget with the variability limit)

Example of Assurance Provision Allowance Surrender



Figure VII.E-1 Assurance Provision Allowance Surrender Example

	Allowances Allocated	Allocation + Share of Variability	Total Emissions	Emissions above Allocation	Emissions above Allocation + Share of Variability	Share of State Exceedance (%)	Penalty (Allowances Surrendered)
DR1	60	71	75	15	4	25%	8
DR2	20	24	33	13	9	56%	17
DR3	10	12	15	5	3	19%	6
DR4	10	12	10	0	-2	0%	-
TOTAL	100	118	133	33	15	100%	30

DR1, DR2, DR3, and DR4 are all in the same state.

State budget plus 18 percent variability limit is 118 tons (100 + 18 = 118).

State exceeded its assurance level by 15 tons (133 - 118 = 15).

Penalty is 2 allowances per ton over the assurance level (2 x 15 = 30).

Some numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Implementation of Assurance Provisions, Step 2 (Cont'd)



- The Administrator promulgates by August 1 a notice of data availability of the results of these calculations, provides an opportunity for submission of objections, and promulgates by October 1 a second notice of availability of any necessary adjustments to the calculations.

Implementation of Assurance Provisions, Step 3



- The owners and operators identified in the October 1 notice of data availability as being required to surrender additional allowances must transfer, by November 1, to the assurance account created by the Administrator for these owners and operators the amount of allowances (usable for compliance) that the Administrator determined in the October 1 notice of data availability.
- Where the October 1 notice references a specified surrender amount for a group of owners and operators, all the group members are liable for the surrender amount, and it is up to the owners and operators in the group to decide who will actually surrender allowances.

Implementation of Assurance Provisions (Cont'd)



- Except for changes required by litigation decisions or settlements, the surrender amounts referenced in the October 1 notice for owners and operators are final and will not be revised even if data (e.g., emissions data) used in calculations underlying the October 1 notice are subsequently revised.
 - This provides more certainty to owners and operators.
 - The Administrator must set a new surrender deadline for any additional surrender required and must transfer allowances back out of the assurance account involved for any reduced surrender requirement.

Implementation of Assurance Provisions



- The failure of any owner or operator or group of owners and operators to surrender the required amount of allowances in the assurance account violates the CAA and is subject to discretionary penalties.
- Each required allowance that was not surrendered, and each day of the control period involved, constitutes a violation.

FIPs and SIPs





- States are not obligated to submit SIPs to replace CSAPR FIPs.
- States may submit a SIP meeting specified requirements to replace a CSAPR FIP.
- States also have right to submit, for review, a SIP that replaces a CSAPR FIP with State requirements that prohibit NO_x and SO₂ emissions contributing significantly to nonattainment or interfering with maintenance and do not involve participation in TR trading programs.
- The CSAPR FIPs remain in place in each covered State until a State's SIP is submitted and approved by EPA to replace a CSAPR FIP.

SIP Process for 2013 Control Periods



- **By October 17, 2011, a State must notify EPA** if the State intends to submit by April 1, 2012 State-determined allocations for 2013.
- The notification must be submitted in an electronic format prescribed by EPA.
 - EPA will provide a template for the notification.
- If EPA doesn't receive timely notification, then by November 7, 2011 EPA will record EPA-determined allocations for 2013.

SIP Process for 2013 Control Periods



- **By April 1, 2012**, a State wanting to allocate for 2013 must submit a SIP revision that:
 - Allocates only to existing units and provides a list of the units and their State allocations and in an electronic format prescribed by EPA.
 - Allocates, for the TR trading program involved, a total amount of allowances for 2013 that does not exceed the State budget minus the new unit set-aside minus the Indian country new unit set-aside (if any) (see tables at 76 FR 48330-32 (Aug. 8, 2011))
 - Provides no set-asides and does not alter **any aspect of the TR trading programs other than existing-unit allocations for 2013.**
 - See set of Q's and A's on 2013 SIP Process (<http://www.epa.gov/crossstaterule/stateinfo.html>).

Abbreviated SIP Process for 2014 and Beyond



- States may submit SIP revision (abbreviated SIP) that:
 - Expands the applicability provisions of only the NO_x ozone season trading program to include EGUs serving a generator rated at 15 MWe or greater
 - Modifies the allocation provisions of any TR trading program if the State meets certain requirements



- States may submit SIP revision (i.e., full SIP) that replaces but is "substantively identical" to the FIP TR trading program except that full SIP may include:
 - Expanded applicability provisions for only the NOx ozone season program to include EGUs serving generators with a rated capacity of 15 MWe or greater
 - Different allocation methodology

SIP Process for 2014 and Beyond



Complete abbreviated and full SIPs must be submitted to EPA by:

- December 1, 2012 in order to govern allowance allocations and, if applicable, auctions for 2014 and 2015
- December 1, 2013 for 2016 and 2017 allocations and auctions
- December 1, 2014 for 2018 and 2019 allocations and auctions
- December 1, 2015 or December 1 thereafter for allocations and auctions for the subsequent fifth year

Allocation Submission Deadlines for SIP Allocations



State (or permitting authority) must submit to EPA allocations or results of auctions:

To existing units (units commencing commercial operation before January 1, 2010) for 2013:

- by April 1, 2012

To existing units for 2014 and beyond:

- By June 1, 2013 for 2014 and 2015
- By June 1, 2014 for 2016 and 2017
- By June 1, 2015 for 2018 and 2019
- By June 1, 2016 (and each June 1 thereafter) for the fourth year after the year of the submission deadline

To new units for 2014 and beyond:

- By July 1, 2014 (and each July 1 thereafter) for the year of the submission deadline

Recordation Deadlines of 2012 and 2013 Allocations



For existing units:

- By November 7, 2011 EPA will record FIP allocations for 2012 and 2013 (unless State notifies EPA by October 17, 2011 of State's intent to submit a SIP revision for 2013).
- By October 1, 2012 EPA will record State-determined allocations for 2013 **if** State submitted by April 1, 2012, and EPA approved, a SIP revision allocating for 2013.
- If EPA does not receive a SIP revision by April 1, 2012 or the SIP revision is not approved by October 1, 2012, EPA will record FIP allocations for 2013 .

For new units:

- By August 1, 2012 and August 1, 2013 EPA will record EPA-determined new-unit allocations for 2012 and 2013 respectively.

Recordation Deadlines of Allocations for 2014 and thereafter



Existing Units :

- By July 1, 2013 EPA will record State- or EPA-determined allocations for 2014 and 2015
- By July 1, 2014 EPA will record State- or EPA-determined allocations for 2016 and 2017
- By July 1, 2015 EPA will record State- or EPA-determined allocations for 2018 and 2019
- By July 1, 2016 and each July 1 thereafter EPA will record State- or EPA-determined allocations for the subsequent fourth year.

New Units:

- By August 1, 2014 and August 1 of each year thereafter EPA will record State- or EPA-determined new-unit allocations for the year of the recordation deadline.

Applicability





- Applicability limited to EGUs
 - TR trading programs cover fossil-fuel-fired boilers and combustion turbines serving, at any time starting January 1, 2005 or later, an electrical generator with a nameplate capacity exceeding 25 MWe and producing power for sale. Certain cogeneration units and solid waste incineration units are exempt.
 - States may submit SIP revision to expand applicability of the TR NO_x ozone season trading program to cover fossil-fuel-fired boilers and combustion turbines serving, at any time starting January 1, 2005 or later, an electrical generator with a nameplate capacity as low as 15 MWe and producing power for sale. Certain cogeneration units and solid waste incineration units are exempt.
 - A “fossil-fuel-fired” unit is one that combusts any amount of fossil fuel in 2005 or later.

Monitoring Deadlines



Monitoring Deadlines



- For NO_x annual and SO₂ trading programs beginning January 1, 2012:
 - Monitoring systems must be certified in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75 by January 1, 2012.
- For NO_x ozone season trading program beginning May 1, 2012
 - If a unit is not covered by the Acid Rain Program or TR NO_x annual trading program, the unit has the option to monitor and report NO_x emissions on an annual basis or an ozone season basis only, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75.
 - Monitoring systems must be certified by May 1, 2012.

Permitting





- TR trading programs do not establish any permitting requirements independent of those under Title V of the CAA and the Title V regulations 40 CFR Parts 70 and 71.
- All major stationary sources of air pollution and certain other sources are required to apply for Title V operating permits that include emission limitations and other conditions to assure compliance with applicable CAA requirements, including the requirements of the applicable implementation plan (see CAA §§ 502(a), 503(a), and 504(a), 42 U.S.C. §§ 7661a(a), 7661b(a) and 7661c(a)).
- For sources subject to Title V, the requirements applicable to them under the CSAPR FIPs are "applicable requirements" under Title V and therefore will need to be addressed in Title V permits.

Interaction with other Programs



Interaction with Title IV Acid Rain Program



- The final rule does not affect any Acid Rain Program requirements. Title IV sources subject to TR trading programs must still comply with all Acid Rain requirements.



- NOx SIP Call requirements remain in place unchanged (see 40 CFR 51.121).
- The NOx SIP Call requires that States relying on large EGUs and large non-EGUs to meet NOx SIP Call emission reduction requirements must establish a NOx mass emissions cap or rate limit for each source or an equivalent requirement and require 40 CFR Part 75, subpart H monitoring (see 40 CFR 51.121(f)(2) and (i)(4)).



- Collectively, the caps or their alternatives cannot exceed the portion of the State budget for those sources.
- EPA will work with States to ensure that NOx SIP Call obligations continue to be met.

Interaction with Other SIP Requirements



- EPA intends to conduct additional analysis to determine whether CSAPR satisfies any BART-related requirements for EGUs.
- If the additional analysis supports the conclusion that the CSAPR achieves greater reasonable progress than BART, EPA intends to conduct a notice and comment rulemaking that would provide that compliance with CSAPR satisfies BART requirements in certain States.

Interaction with Other SIP Requirements



- Based on analyses that States conduct on a case-by-case basis, States may be able to conclude that compliance with the CSAPR for certain EGUs fulfills nonattainment area RACT requirements.

TR Trading Program Dates and Deadlines



TR Trading Program Dates and Deadlines



Date	Activity
October 17, 2011	Deadline by which States who wish to allocate allowances to existing units for 2013 must submit notification to EPA of intent to submit a complete SIP revision showing such allocations by April 1, 2012.
November 7, 2011	Deadline by which EPA must record allocations to existing units for 2012 and for 2013, unless a State has submitted an October 17, 2011 SIP notification to EPA, in which case only 2012 allocations will be recorded for that State.
	Deadline by which EPA must remove CAIR allowances of vintage 2012 and later from the Allowance Tracking System.
January 1, 2012	Phase I (2012 and 2013) begins for TR annual trading programs. Existing units covered by these trading programs must begin monitoring and reporting SO ₂ and NO _x emissions under 40 CFR part 75.
April 1, 2012	Deadline by which States who submitted an October 17, 2011 notification must submit to EPA complete SIP revision showing State-determined allocations to existing units for 2013.

TR Trading Program Dates and Deadlines (Cont'd)



Date	Activity
April 15, 2012	Deadline by which EPA must record allocations to existing units for 2013 for States that said they would submit a SIP by April 1, 2012 but failed to do so.
May 1, 2012	Phase I begins for TR NO _x ozone season trading program. Existing units covered by this trading program must begin monitoring and reporting NO _x emissions under 40 CFR part 75.
June 1, 2012 (and each June 1 thereafter)	Deadline by which EPA must publish first NODA for “ <u>first round</u> ” FIP allocations to <u>new</u> units for the year of the deadline.
August 1, 2012 (and each August 1 thereafter)	Deadline by which EPA must publish second NODA for “ <u>first round</u> ” FIP allocations to <u>new</u> units for the year in which the deadline occurs.
	Deadline by which EPA must record “ <u>first round</u> ” FIP allocations to <u>new</u> units and allocations to new units under approved SIPs, for the year of the deadline.
September 15, 2012 (and each September 15 thereafter)	Deadline by which EPA must publish first NODA for identifying <u>new</u> units in TR NO _x <u>ozone season</u> trading program that commenced commercial operation during May 1 of the previous year through August 31 of current year and are eligible for “ <u>second round</u> ” FIP new unit allocations.

TR Trading Program Dates and Deadlines (Cont'd)



Date	Activity
October 1, 2012	Deadline by which EPA must record allocations to existing units for 2013: State-determined allocations if April 1, 2012 SIP revision has been approved by EPA or FIP allocations if April 1, 2012 SIP revision has not yet been approved by EPA.
November 15, 2012 (and each November 15 thereafter)	Deadline by which EPA must publish second NODA for identifying <u>new</u> units in TR NO _x <u>ozone season</u> trading program eligible for " <u>second round</u> " FIP new unit allocations and the allocation amounts.
	Deadline by which EPA must record " <u>second round</u> " FIP <u>new</u> unit allocations in TR NO _x <u>ozone season</u> trading program.
December 1, 2012 (and each December 1 thereafter)	Allowance Transfer Deadline for TR NO _x ozone season trading program.
December 1, 2012	Deadline by which States who wish to allocate allowances for 2014 and 2015 must submit to EPA a complete SIP revision.

TR Trading Program Dates and Deadlines (Cont'd)



Date	Activity
December 15, 2012 (and each December 15 thereafter)	Deadline by which EPA must publish first NODA for identifying <u>new</u> units in TR <u>annual</u> trading programs that commence commercial operation during January 1 of the previous year through November 30 of current year and are eligible for " <u>second round</u> " FIP new unit allocations.
February 15, 2013 (and each February 15 thereafter)	Deadline by which EPA must publish second NODA for identifying <u>new</u> units in TR <u>annual</u> trading programs eligible for " <u>second round</u> " FIP new unit allocations and the allocation amounts.
	Deadline by which EPA must record " <u>second round</u> " FIP <u>new</u> unit allocations to new units in TR <u>annual</u> trading programs.
March 1, 2013 (and each March 1 thereafter)	Allowance Transfer Deadline for TR annual trading programs.
June 1, 2013	Deadline by which States with approved SIP must submit to EPA allocations to existing units for 2014 and 2015.

TR Trading Program Dates and Deadlines (Cont'd)



Date	Activity
June 1, 2013 (and each June 1 thereafter)	Deadline by which EPA must publish NODA for each State's total emissions for the previous year under assurance provisions.
July 1, 2013	Deadline by which EPA must record the State-determined or FIP allocations for existing units for 2014 and 2015.
August 1, 2013 (and each August 1 thereafter)	Deadline by which EPA must publish first NODA for identifying (for any States whose emissions for any TR trading program in the previous year exceeded the budget plus variability) each common DR's assurance level and share of emissions and the assurance penalties.
October 1, 2013 (and each October 1 thereafter)	Deadline by which EPA must publish second NODA for identifying (for any States whose emissions for any TR trading program in the previous year exceeded the budget plus variability) each common DR's assurance level and share of emissions and the assurance penalties.
November 1, 2013 (and each November 1 thereafter)	Deadline by which owners and operators required to surrender allowances for assurance penalties must have sufficient allowances in their assurance accounts.
December 1, 2013	Deadline by which States who wish to allocate allowances for 2016 and 2017 must submit to EPA a complete SIP revision.
January 1, 2014	Phase II (2014 and beyond) begins for TR annual trading programs.
June 1, 2014	Deadline by which States with approved SIP must submit to EPA allocations to existing units for 2016 and 2017.

TR Trading Program Dates and Deadlines (Cont'd)



Date	Activity
July 1, 2014	Deadline by which EPA must record the State-determined or FIP allocations to existing units for 2016 and 2017.
July 1, 2014 (and each July 1 thereafter)	Deadline by which States with approved SIP must submit to EPA allocations to new units for the year of the deadline.
December 1, 2014	Deadline by which States who wish to allocate allowances for 2018 and 2019 must submit to EPA complete SIP revision.
June 1, 2015	Deadline by which States with approved SIP must submit to EPA allocations to existing units for 2018 and 2019.
July 1, 2015	Deadline by which EPA must record State-determined or FIP allocations for existing units for 2018 and 2019.
December 1, 2015	Deadline by which States who wish to allocate allowances for the fifth year after the year of the deadline must submit to EPA complete SIP revision.
June 1, 2016 (and each June 1 thereafter)	Deadline by which States with approved SIP must submit to EPA allocations to existing units for the fourth year after the year of the deadline.
July 1, 2016 (and each July 1 thereafter)	Deadline by which EPA must record State-determined or FIP allocations for existing units for the fourth year after the year of the deadline.



- Link to CSAPR website:

<http://www.epa.gov/crossstaterule/>

- Link to FR:

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2011-08-08/pdf/2011-17600.pdf>

- Link to Q&A's:

<http://www.epa.gov/crossstaterule/stateinfo.html>