

Air Act and § 52.39 of this chapter, as a means of mitigating interstate transport of fine particulates and sulfur dioxide.

[76 FR 48432, Aug. 8, 2011, as amended at 81 FR 74614, Oct. 26, 2016]

§ 97.602 Definitions.

The terms used in this subpart shall have the meanings set forth in this section as follows, provided that any term that includes the acronym “CSAPR” shall be considered synonymous with a term that is used in a SIP revision approved by the Administrator under § 52.38 or § 52.39 of this chapter and that is substantively identical except for the inclusion of the acronym “TR” in place of the acronym “CSAPR”:

Acid Rain Program means a multi-state SO₂ and NO_x air pollution control and emission reduction program established by the Administrator under title IV of the Clean Air Act and parts 72 through 78 of this chapter.

Administrator means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the Director of the Clean Air Markets Division (or its successor determined by the Administrator) of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Administrator’s duly authorized representative under this subpart.

Allocate or *allocation* means, with regard to CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances, the determination by the Administrator, State, or permitting authority, in accordance with this subpart and any SIP revision submitted by the State and approved by the Administrator under § 52.39(d), (e), or (f) of this chapter, of the amount of such CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances to be initially credited, at no cost to the recipient, to:

- (1) A CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit;
- (2) A new unit set-aside;
- (3) An Indian country new unit set-aside; or
- (4) An entity not listed in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition;
- (5) Provided that, if the Administrator, State, or permitting authority initially credits, to a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit qualifying for an initial credit, a credit in the amount of zero CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances, the

CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit will be treated as being allocated an amount (*i.e.*, zero) of CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances.

Allowable SO₂ emission rate means, for a unit, the most stringent State or federal SO₂ emission rate limit (in lb/MWh or, if in lb/mmBtu, converted to lb/MWh by multiplying it by the unit’s heat rate in mmBtu/MWh) that is applicable to the unit and covers the longest averaging period not exceeding one year.

Allowance Management System means the system by which the Administrator records allocations, auctions, transfers, and deductions of CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances under the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 Trading Program. Such allowances are allocated, auctioned, recorded, held, transferred, or deducted only as whole allowances

Allowance Management System account means an account in the Allowance Management System established by the Administrator for purposes of recording the allocation, auction, holding, transfer, or deduction of CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances.

Allowance transfer deadline means, for a control period in a given year, midnight of March 1 (if it is a business day), or midnight of the first business day thereafter (if March 1 is not a business day), immediately after such control period and is the deadline by which a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowance transfer must be submitted for recordation in a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 source’s compliance account in order to be available for use in complying with the source’s CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 emissions limitation for such control period in accordance with §§ 97.606 and 97.624.

Alternate designated representative means, for a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 source and each CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit at the source, the natural person who is authorized by the owners and operators of the source and all such units at the source, in accordance with this subpart, to act on behalf of the designated representative in matters pertaining to the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 Trading Program. If the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 source is also subject to the Acid Rain Program, CSAPR NO_x Annual Trading Program, CSAPR NO_x

Ozone Season Group 1 Trading Program, or CSAPR NO_x Ozone Season Group 2 Trading Program, then this natural person shall be the same natural person as the alternate designated representative as defined in the respective program.

Assurance account means an Allowance Management System account, established by the Administrator under § 97.625(b)(3) for certain owners and operators of a group of one or more CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 sources and units in a given State (and Indian country within the borders of such State), in which are held CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances available for use for a control period in a given year in complying with the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 assurance provisions in accordance with §§ 97.606 and 97.625.

Auction means, with regard to CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances, the sale to any person by a State or permitting authority, in accordance with a SIP revision submitted by the State and approved by the Administrator under § 52.39(e) or (f) of this chapter, of such CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances to be initially recorded in an Allowance Management System account.

Authorized account representative means, for a general account, the natural person who is authorized, in accordance with this subpart, to transfer and otherwise dispose of CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances held in the general account and, for a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 source's compliance account, the designated representative of the source.

Automated data acquisition and handling system or *DAHS* means the component of the continuous emission monitoring system, or other emissions monitoring system approved for use under this subpart, designed to interpret and convert individual output signals from pollutant concentration monitors, flow monitors, diluent gas monitors, and other component parts of the monitoring system to produce a continuous record of the measured parameters in the measurement units required by this subpart.

Biomass means—

(1) Any organic material grown for the purpose of being converted to energy;

(2) Any organic byproduct of agriculture that can be converted into energy; or

(3) Any material that can be converted into energy and is nonmerchanted for other purposes, that is segregated from other material that is nonmerchanted for other purposes, and that is;

(i) A forest-related organic resource, including mill residues, precommercial thinnings, slash, brush, or byproduct from conversion of trees to merchantable material; or

(ii) A wood material, including pallets, crates, dunnage, manufacturing and construction materials (other than pressure-treated, chemically-treated, or painted wood products), and landscape or right-of-way tree trimmings.

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

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

Business day means a day that does not fall on a weekend or a federal holiday.

Certifying official means a natural person who is:

(1) For a corporation, a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation;

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner or the proprietor respectively; or

(3) For a local government entity or State, federal, or other public agency, a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

Clean Air Act means the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.*

Coal means “coal” as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter.

Coal-derived fuel means any fuel (whether in a solid, liquid, or gaseous state) produced by the mechanical,

thermal, or chemical processing of coal.

Cogeneration system means an integrated group, at a source, of equipment (including a boiler, or combustion turbine, and a generator) designed to produce useful thermal energy for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes and electricity through the sequential use of energy.

Cogeneration unit means a stationary, fossil-fuel-fired boiler or stationary, fossil-fuel-fired combustion turbine that is a topping-cycle unit or a bottoming-cycle unit:

(1) Operating as part of a cogeneration system; and

(2) Producing on an annual average basis—

(i) For a topping-cycle unit,

(A) Useful thermal energy not less than 5 percent of total energy output; and

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

(ii) For a bottoming-cycle unit, useful power not less than 45 percent of total energy input;

(3) Provided that the requirements in paragraph (2) of this definition shall not apply to a calendar year referenced in paragraph (2) of this definition during which the unit did not operate at all;

(4) Provided that the total energy input under paragraphs (2)(i)(B) and (2)(ii) of this definition shall equal the unit's total energy input from all fuel, except biomass if the unit is a boiler; and

(5) Provided that, if, throughout its operation during the 12-month period or a calendar year referenced in paragraph (2) of this definition, a unit is operated as part of a cogeneration system and the cogeneration system meets on a system-wide basis the requirement in paragraph (2)(i)(B) or (2)(ii) of this definition, the unit shall be deemed to meet such requirement during that 12-month period or calendar year.

Combustion turbine means an enclosed device comprising:

(1) If the device is simple cycle, a compressor, a combustor, and a turbine and in which the flue gas resulting from the combustion of fuel in the combustor passes through the turbine, rotating the turbine; and

(2) If the device is combined cycle, the equipment described in paragraph (1) of this definition and any associated duct burner, heat recovery steam generator, and steam turbine.

Commence commercial operation means, with regard to a unit:

(1) To have begun to produce steam, gas, or other heated medium used to generate electricity for sale or use, including test generation, except as provided in § 97.605.

(i) For a unit that is a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit under § 97.604 on the later of January 1, 2005 or the date the unit commences commercial operation as defined in the introductory text of paragraph (1) of this definition and that subsequently undergoes a physical change or is moved to a new location or source, such date shall remain the date of commencement of commercial operation of the unit, which shall continue to be treated as the same unit.

(ii) For a unit that is a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit under § 97.604 on the later of January 1, 2005 or the date the unit commences commercial operation as defined in the introductory text of paragraph (1) of this definition and that is subsequently replaced by a unit at the same or a different source, such date shall remain the replaced unit's date of commencement of commercial operation, and the replacement unit shall be treated as a separate unit with a separate date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in paragraph (1) or (2) of this definition as appropriate.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this definition and except as provided in § 97.605, for a unit that is not a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit under § 97.604 on the later of January 1, 2005 or the date the unit commences commercial operation as defined in the introductory text of paragraph (1) of this definition, the unit's date for commencement of commercial operation shall be

the date on which the unit becomes a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit under § 97.604.

(i) For a unit with a date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in the introductory text of paragraph (2) of this definition and that subsequently undergoes a physical change or is moved to a different location or source, such date shall remain the date of commencement of commercial operation of the unit, which shall continue to be treated as the same unit.

(ii) For a unit with a date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in the introductory text of paragraph (2) of this definition and that is subsequently replaced by a unit at the same or a different source, such date shall remain the replaced unit's date of commencement of commercial operation, and the replacement unit shall be treated as a separate unit with a separate date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in paragraph (1) or (2) of this definition as appropriate.

Common designated representative means, with regard to a control period in a given year, a designated representative where, as of April 1 immediately after the allowance transfer deadline for such control period, the same natural person is authorized under §§ 97.613(a) and 97.615(a) as the designated representative for a group of one or more CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 sources and units located in a State (and Indian country within the borders of such State).

Common designated representative's assurance level means, with regard to a specific common designated representative and a State (and Indian country within the borders of such State) and control period in a given year for which the State assurance level is exceeded as described in § 97.606(c)(2)(iii), the common designated representative's share of the State SO₂ Group 1 trading budget with the variability limit for the State for such control period.

Common designated representative's share means, with regard to a specific common designated representative for a control period in a given year:

(1) With regard to a total amount of SO₂ emissions from all CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 units in a State (and Indian

country within the borders of such State) during such control period, the total tonnage of SO₂ emissions during such control period from a group of one or more CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 units located in such State (and such Indian country) and having the common designated representative for such control period;

(2) With regard to a State SO₂ Group 1 trading budget with the variability limit for such control period, the amount (rounded to the nearest allowance) equal to the sum of the total amount of CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances allocated for such control period to a group of one or more CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 units located in the State (and Indian country within the borders of such State) and having the common designated representative for such control period and the total amount of CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances purchased by an owner or operator of such CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 units in an auction for such control period and submitted by the State or the permitting authority to the Administrator for recordation in the compliance accounts for such CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 units in accordance with the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowance auction provisions in a SIP revision approved by the Administrator under § 52.39(e) or (f) of this chapter, multiplied by the sum of the State SO₂ Group 1 trading budget under § 97.610(a) and the State's variability limit under § 97.610(b) for such control period and divided by such State SO₂ Group 1 trading budget;

(3) Provided that, in the case of a unit that operates during, but has no amount of CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances allocated under §§ 97.611 and 97.612 for, such control period, the unit shall be treated, solely for purposes of this definition, as being allocated an amount (rounded to the nearest allowance) of CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances for such control period equal to the unit's allowable SO₂ emission rate applicable to such control period, multiplied by a capacity factor of 0.85 (if the unit is a boiler combusting any amount of coal or coal-derived fuel during such control period), 0.24 (if the unit is a simple combustion turbine during such control period), 0.67 (if the unit is a combined cycle turbine during

such control period), 0.74 (if the unit is an integrated coal gasification combined cycle unit during such control period), or 0.36 (for any other unit), multiplied by the unit's maximum hourly load as reported in accordance with this subpart and by 8,760 hours/control period, and divided by 2,000 lb/ton.

Common stack means a single flue through which emissions from 2 or more units are exhausted.

Compliance account means an Allowance Management System account, established by the Administrator for a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 source under this subpart, in which any CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowance allocations to the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 units at the source are recorded and in which are held any CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances available for use for a control period in a given year in complying with the source's CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 emissions limitation in accordance with §§ 97.606 and 97.624.

Continuous emission monitoring system or *CEMS* means the equipment required under this subpart to sample, analyze, measure, and provide, by means of readings recorded at least once every 15 minutes and using an automated data acquisition and handling system (DAHS), a permanent record of SO₂ emissions, stack gas volumetric flow rate, stack gas moisture content, and O₂ or CO₂ concentration (as applicable), in a manner consistent with part 75 of this chapter and §§ 97.630 through 97.635. The following systems are the principal types of continuous emission monitoring systems:

(1) A flow monitoring system, consisting of a stack flow rate monitor and an automated data acquisition and handling system and providing a permanent, continuous record of stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic feet per hour (scfh);

(2) A SO₂ monitoring system, consisting of a SO₂ pollutant concentration monitor and an automated data acquisition and handling system and providing a permanent, continuous record of SO₂ emissions, in parts per million (ppm);

(3) A moisture monitoring system, as defined in § 75.11(b)(2) of this chapter and providing a permanent, continuous

record of the stack gas moisture content, in percent H₂O;

(4) A CO₂ monitoring system, consisting of a CO₂ pollutant concentration monitor (or an O₂ monitor plus suitable mathematical equations from which the CO₂ concentration is derived) and an automated data acquisition and handling system and providing a permanent, continuous record of CO₂ emissions, in percent CO₂; and

(5) An O₂ monitoring system, consisting of an O₂ concentration monitor and an automated data acquisition and handling system and providing a permanent, continuous record of O₂, in percent O₂.

Control period means the period starting January 1 of a calendar year, except as provided in § 97.606(c)(3), and ending on December 31 of the same year, inclusive.

CSAPR NO_x Annual Trading Program means a multi-state NO_x air pollution control and emission reduction program established in accordance with subpart AAAAA of this part and § 52.38(a) of this chapter (including such a program that is revised in a SIP revision approved by the Administrator under § 52.38(a)(3) or (4) of this chapter or that is established in a SIP revision approved by the Administrator under § 52.38(a)(5) of this chapter), as a means of mitigating interstate transport of fine particulates and NO_x.

CSAPR NO_x Ozone Season Group 1 Trading Program means a multi-state NO_x air pollution control and emission reduction program established in accordance with subpart BBBBB of this part and § 52.38(b)(1), (b)(2)(i) and (ii), (b)(3) through (5), and (b)(10) through (12) of this chapter (including such a program that is revised in a SIP revision approved by the Administrator under § 52.38(b)(3) or (4) of this chapter or that is established in a SIP revision approved by the Administrator under § 52.38(b)(5) of this chapter), as a means of mitigating interstate transport of ozone and NO_x.

CSAPR NO_x Ozone Season Group 2 Trading Program means a multi-state NO_x air pollution control and emission reduction program established in accordance with subpart EEEEE of this part and § 52.38(b)(1), (b)(2)(i) and (iii), (b)(6) through (11), and (b)(13) of this

chapter (including such a program that is revised in a SIP revision approved by the Administrator under § 52.38(b)(7) or (8) of this chapter or that is established in a SIP revision approved by the Administrator under § 52.38(b)(6) or (9) of this chapter), as a means of mitigating interstate transport of ozone and NO_x.

CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowance means a limited authorization issued and allocated or auctioned by the Administrator under this subpart, or by a State or permitting authority under a SIP revision approved by the Administrator under § 52.39(d), (e), or (f) of this chapter, to emit one ton of SO₂ during a control period of the specified calendar year for which the authorization is allocated or auctioned or of any calendar year thereafter under the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 Trading Program.

CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowance deduction or deduct CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances means the permanent withdrawal of CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances by the Administrator from a compliance account (e.g., in order to account for compliance with the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 emissions limitation) or from an assurance account (e.g., in order to account for compliance with the assurance provisions under §§ 97.606 and 97.625).

CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances held or hold CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances means the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances treated as included in an Allowance Management System account as of a specified point in time because at that time they:

- (1) Have been recorded by the Administrator in the account or transferred into the account by a correctly submitted, but not yet recorded, CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowance transfer in accordance with this subpart; and

- (2) Have not been transferred out of the account by a correctly submitted, but not yet recorded, CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowance transfer in accordance with this subpart.

CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 emissions limitation means, for a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 source, the tonnage of SO₂ emissions authorized in a control period by the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances available for deduction for the source under § 97.624(a) for such control period.

CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 source means a source that includes one or more CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 units.

CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 Trading Program means a multi-state SO₂ air pollution control and emission reduction program established in accordance with this subpart and § 52.39(a), (b), (d) through (f), and (j) through (l) of this chapter (including such a program that is revised in a SIP revision approved by the Administrator under § 52.39(d) or (e) of this chapter or that is established in a SIP revision approved by the Administrator under § 52.39(f) of this chapter), as a means of mitigating interstate transport of fine particulates and SO₂.

CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit means a unit that is subject to the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 Trading Program under § 97.604.

Designated representative means, for a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 source and each CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit at the source, the natural person who is authorized by the owners and operators of the source and all such units at the source, in accordance with this subpart, to represent and legally bind each owner and operator in matters pertaining to the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 Trading Program. If the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 source is also subject to the Acid Rain Program, CSAPR NO_x Annual Trading Program, CSAPR NO_x Ozone Season Group 1 Trading Program, or CSAPR NO_x Ozone Season Group 2 Trading Program, then this natural person shall be the same natural person as the designated representative as defined in the respective program.

Emissions means air pollutants exhausted from a unit or source into the atmosphere, as measured, recorded, and reported to the Administrator by the designated representative, and as modified by the Administrator:

- (1) In accordance with this subpart; and

- (2) With regard to a period before the unit or source is required to measure, record, and report such air pollutants in accordance with this subpart, in accordance with part 75 of this chapter.

Excess emissions means any ton of emissions from the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 units at a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 source during a control period in a given year that exceeds the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1

emissions limitation for the source for such control period.

Fossil fuel means—

(1) Natural gas, petroleum, coal, or any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such material; or

(2) For purposes of applying the limitation on “average annual fuel consumption of fossil fuel” in § 97.604(b)(2)(i)(B) and (ii), natural gas, petroleum, coal, or any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such material for the purpose of creating useful heat.

Fossil-fuel-fired means, with regard to a unit, combusting any amount of fossil fuel in 2005 or any calendar year thereafter.

General account means an Allowance Management System account, established under this subpart, that is not a compliance account or an assurance account.

Generator means a device that produces electricity.

Heat input means, for a unit for a specified period of unit operating time, the product (in mmBtu) of the gross calorific value of the fuel (in mmBtu/lb) fed into the unit multiplied by the fuel feed rate (in lb of fuel/time) and unit operating time, as measured, recorded, and reported to the Administrator by the designated representative and as modified by the Administrator in accordance with this subpart and excluding the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust.

Heat input rate means, for a unit, the quotient (in mmBtu/hr) of the amount of heat input for a specified period of unit operating time (in mmBtu) divided by unit operating time (in hr) or, for a unit and a specific fuel, the amount of heat input attributed to the fuel (in mmBtu) divided by the unit operating time (in hr) during which the unit combusts the fuel.

Heat rate means, for a unit, the quotient (in mmBtu/unit of load) of the unit’s maximum design heat input rate (in Btu/hr) divided by the product of 1,000,000 Btu/mmBtu and the unit’s maximum hourly load.

Indian country means “Indian country” as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1151.

Life-of-the-unit, firm power contractual arrangement means a unit participation

power sales agreement under which a utility or industrial customer reserves, or is entitled to receive, a specified amount or percentage of nameplate capacity and associated energy generated by any specified unit and pays its proportional amount of such unit’s total costs, pursuant to a contract:

(1) For the life of the unit;

(2) For a cumulative term of no less than 30 years, including contracts that permit an election for early termination; or

(3) For a period no less than 25 years or 70 percent of the economic useful life of the unit determined as of the time the unit is built, with option rights to purchase or release some portion of the nameplate capacity and associated energy generated by the unit at the end of the period.

Maximum design heat input rate means, for a unit, the maximum amount of fuel per hour (in Btu/hr) that the unit is capable of combusting on a steady state basis as of the initial installation of the unit as specified by the manufacturer of the unit.

Monitoring system means any monitoring system that meets the requirements of this subpart, including a continuous emission monitoring system, an alternative monitoring system, or an excepted monitoring system under part 75 of this chapter.

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

Natural gas means “natural gas” as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter.

Newly affected CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit means a unit that was not a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit when it began operating but that thereafter becomes a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit.

Operate or operation means, with regard to a unit, to combust fuel.

Operator means, for a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 source or a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit at a source respectively, any person who operates, controls, or supervises a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit at the source or the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit and shall include, but not be limited to, any holding company, utility system, or plant manager of such source or unit.

Owner means, for a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 source or a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit at a source respectively, any of the following persons:

(1) Any holder of any portion of the legal or equitable title in a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit at the source or the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit;

(2) Any holder of a leasehold interest in a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit at the source or the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit, provided that, unless expressly provided for in a leasehold agreement, “owner” shall not include a passive lessor, or a person who has an equitable interest through such lessor, whose rental payments are not based (either directly or indirectly) on the revenues or income from such CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit; and

(3) Any purchaser of power from a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit at the source or the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 unit under a life-of-the-unit, firm power contractual arrangement.

Permanently retired means, with regard to a unit, a unit that is unavailable for service and that the unit’s owners and operators do not expect to return to service in the future.

Permitting authority means “permitting authority” as defined in §§ 70.2 and 71.2 of this chapter.

Potential electrical output capacity means, for a unit (in MWh/yr), 33 percent of the unit’s maximum design heat input rate (in Btu/hr), divided by 3,413 Btu/kWh, divided by 1,000 kWh/MWh, and multiplied by 8,760 hr/yr.

Receive or receipt of means, when referring to the Administrator, to come into possession of a document, information, or correspondence (whether sent in hard copy or by authorized electronic transmission), as indicated in an official log, or by a notation made on the document, information, or correspondence, by the Administrator in the regular course of business.

Recordation, record, or recorded means, with regard to CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances, the moving of CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowances by the Administrator into, out of, or between Allowance Management System accounts, for purposes of allocation, auction, transfer, or deduction.

Reference method means any direct test method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as specified in § 75.22 of this chapter.

Replacement, replace, or replaced means, with regard to a unit, the demolishing of a unit, or the permanent retirement and permanent disabling of a unit, and the construction of another unit (the replacement unit) to be used instead of the demolished or retired unit (the replaced unit).

Sequential use of energy means:

(1) The use of reject heat from electricity production in a useful thermal energy application or process; or

(2) The use of reject heat from a useful thermal energy application or process in electricity production.

Serial number means, for a CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowance, the unique identification number assigned to each CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 allowance by the Administrator.

Solid waste incineration unit means a stationary, fossil-fuel-fired boiler or stationary, fossil-fuel-fired combustion turbine that is a “solid waste incineration unit” as defined in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act.

Source means all buildings, structures, or installations located in one or more contiguous or adjacent properties under common control of the same person or persons. This definition does not change or otherwise affect the definition of “major source”, “stationary source”, or “source” as set forth and implemented in a title V operating permit program or any other program under the Clean Air Act.

State means one of the States that is subject to the CSAPR SO₂ Group 1 Trading Program pursuant to § 52.39(a), (b), (d) through (f), and (j) through (l) of this chapter.

Submit or serve means to send or transmit a document, information, or correspondence to the person specified in accordance with the applicable regulation:

- (1) In person;
- (2) By United States Postal Service; or
- (3) By other means of dispatch or transmission and delivery;
- (4) Provided that compliance with any “submission” or “service” deadline shall be determined by the date of dispatch, transmission, or mailing and not the date of receipt.

Topping-cycle unit means a unit in which the energy input to the unit is first used to produce useful power, including electricity, where at least some of the reject heat from the electricity production is then used to provide useful thermal energy.

Total energy input means, for a unit, total energy of all forms supplied to the unit, excluding energy produced by the unit. Each form of energy supplied shall be measured by the lower heating value of that form of energy calculated as follows:

$$\text{LHV} = \text{HHV} - 10.55(\text{W} + 9\text{H})$$

where:

LHV = lower heating value of the form of energy in Btu/lb,

HHV = higher heating value of the form of energy in Btu/lb,

W = weight % of moisture in the form of energy, and

H = weight % of hydrogen in the form of energy.

Total energy output means, for a unit, the sum of useful power and useful thermal energy produced by the unit.

Unit means a stationary, fossil-fuel-fired boiler, stationary, fossil-fuel-fired combustion turbine, or other stationary, fossil-fuel-fired combustion device. A unit that undergoes a physical change or is moved to a different location or source shall continue to be treated as the same unit. A unit (the replaced unit) that is replaced by another unit (the replacement unit) at the same or a different source shall continue to be treated as the same

unit, and the replacement unit shall be treated as a separate unit.

Unit operating day means, with regard to a unit, a calendar day in which the unit combusts any fuel.

Unit operating hour or hour of unit operation means, with regard to a unit, an hour in which the unit combusts any fuel.

Useful power means, with regard to a unit, electricity or mechanical energy that the unit makes available for use, excluding any such energy used in the power production process (which process includes, but is not limited to, any on-site processing or treatment of fuel combusted at the unit and any on-site emission controls).

Useful thermal energy means thermal energy that is:

(1) Made available to an industrial or commercial process (not a power production process), excluding any heat contained in condensate return or makeup water;

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

(3) Used in a space cooling application (*i.e.*, in an absorption chiller).

Utility power distribution system means the portion of an electricity grid owned or operated by a utility and dedicated to delivering electricity to customers.

[76 FR 48432, Aug. 8, 2011, as amended at 81 FR 74614, Oct. 26, 2016]

§ 97.603 Measurements, abbreviations, and acronyms.

Measurements, abbreviations, and acronyms used in this subpart are defined as follows:

Btu—British thermal unit
 CO₂—carbon dioxide
 CSAPR—Cross-State Air Pollution Rule
 H₂O—water
 hr—hour
 kWh—kilowatt-hour
 lb—pound
 mmBtu—million Btu
 MWe—megawatt electrical
 MWh—megawatt-hour
 NO_x—nitrogen oxides
 O₂—oxygen
 ppm—parts per million
 scfh—standard cubic feet per hour
 SIP—State implementation plan
 SO₂—sulfur dioxide
 TR—Transport Rule