

Office of Regulatory Management
Economic Review Form

Agency name	State Air Pollution Control Board
Virginia Administrative Code (VAC) Chapter citation(s)	9VAC5-520
VAC Chapter title(s)	Biomass Energy Generator General Permit for a Pilot Test Facility
Date this document prepared	January 23, 2023
Regulatory Stage (including Issuance of Guidance Documents)	Periodic Review

Table 1a: Costs and Benefits of the Proposed Changes (Primary Option)
Omitted pursuant to ORM Regulatory Economic Analysis Manual

Table 1b: Costs and Benefits under the Status Quo (No change to the regulation)
Omitted pursuant to ORM Regulatory Economic Analysis Manual

Table 1c: Costs and Benefits under Alternative Approach(es)
Omitted pursuant to ORM Regulatory Economic Analysis Manual

Impact on Local Partners

Table 2: Impact on Local Partners

(1) Direct & Indirect Costs & Benefits (Monetized)	<p>Direct Costs: A one-time permit application fee of \$50</p> <p>Indirect Costs: The general permit allows the permittee to construct and test the emissions from the facility. There is a cost associated with conducting a fuel analysis and the stack test, however, a fuel analysis will provide a basis to estimate which pollutants might be coming out of the stack; the stack test will verify the emissions thus ensuring the protection of health.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: This regulation, which was established by legislative mandate, protects public health and welfare from air pollution while providing regulatory relief and encouraging the development of certain energy generators. Additionally, the issuance of a general permit reduces the staff time involved in the review of each case decision.</p>
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	<p>Indirect Benefits: There will likely be indirect benefits realized through the control of air pollution. The purpose of a general permit is to provide expedited, simplified permitting as mandated by state law; this provides a measure of regulatory relief, and encourages the development of beneficial small energy projects.</p>	
(2) Present Monetized Values	Direct & Indirect Costs	Direct & Indirect Benefits
	(a) Direct cost- \$50	(b) -Direct benefit- There is a cost savings to the applicant as there is a one-time application fee of \$50 under this general permit compared to a full minor source permit of about \$6400.
(3) Other Costs & Benefits (Non-Monetized)	The primary advantage to partners is a streamlined process for permitting small electric generating facilities using biomass fuels. This will encourage the development of alternative energy sources resulting in more options for electricity available to commercial facilities and the citizens of Virginia. Some facilities may utilize heretofore unused organic materials to supplement their own electrical needs and not put the material into a landfill.	
(4) Assistance	None.	
(5) Information Sources	Air Pollution Control Law of Virginia, fiscal impact analysis for HB1443 (Chapter 258, 2008 Acts of Assembly)	

Impacts on Families

Table 3: Impact on Families

(1) Direct & Indirect Costs & Benefits (Monetized)	<p>Direct Costs: A one-time permit application fee of \$50 to apply for the general permit..</p> <p>Indirect Costs: None.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: This regulation, which was established by legislative mandate, protects public health and welfare from air pollution while providing regulatory relief and encouraging the development of alternative energy sources resulting in more options for electricity available to citizens of Virginia. Some family farms may use the general permit to utilize biomass generated by the farming</p>
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	<p>operations to generate electricity thus encouraging self-sufficiency and increase family income.</p> <p>Indirect Benefits: There will likely be indirect benefits realized through the control of air pollution. The purpose of a general permit is to provide expedited, simplified permitting as mandated by state law; this provides a measure of regulatory relief, and encourages the development of beneficial small energy projects.</p>	
(2) Present Monetized Values	Direct & Indirect Costs	Direct & Indirect Benefits
	(a) Direct cost- \$50	(b) -Direct benefit- There is a cost savings to the applicant as there is a one-time application fee of \$50 under this general permit compared to a full minor source permit of about \$6400.
(3) Other Costs & Benefits (Non-Monetized)	<p>This regulation, which was established by legislative mandate, protects public health and welfare from air pollution while providing regulatory relief and encouraging the development of certain energy generators.</p> <p>There are positive indirect impacts in that the regulation ensures that the Commonwealth's air pollution control regulations will function as effectively as possible, thus contributing to reductions in related health and welfare problems.</p>	
(4) Information Sources	Program staff	

Impacts on Small Businesses

Table 4: Impact on Small Businesses

(1) Direct & Indirect Costs & Benefits (Monetized)	<p>Direct Costs: A one-time permit application fee of \$50.</p> <p>Indirect Costs: None.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: This regulation, which was established by legislative mandate, protects public health and welfare from air pollution while providing regulatory relief and encouraging the development of certain energy generators.</p> <p>Indirect Benefits: There will likely be indirect benefits realized through the control of air pollution. The purpose of a general permit is to provide expedited, simplified permitting as mandated by state law; this</p>
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	provides a measure of regulatory relief, and encourages the development of beneficial small energy projects.	
(2) Present Monetized Values	Direct & Indirect Costs	Direct & Indirect Benefits
	(a) \$50	(b) Direct benefit- There is a cost savings to the applicant as there is a one-time application fee of \$50 under this general permit compared to a full minor source permit of about \$6400.
(3) Other Costs & Benefits (Non-Monetized)	<p>This regulation, which was established by legislative mandate, protects public health and welfare from air pollution while providing regulatory relief and encouraging the development of certain energy generators.</p> <p>There are positive indirect impacts in that the regulation ensures that the Commonwealth's air pollution control regulations will function as effectively as possible, thus contributing to reductions in related health and welfare problems.</p>	
(4) Alternatives	None.	
(5) Information Sources	Program Staff	

Changes to Number of Regulatory Requirements

For each individual VAC Chapter amended, repealed, or promulgated by this regulatory action, list (a) the initial requirement count, (b) the count of requirements that this regulatory package is adding, (c) the count of requirements that this regulatory package is reducing, (d) the net change in the number of requirements. This count should be based upon the text as written when this stage was presented for executive branch review. Five rows have been provided, add or delete rows as needed. In the last row, indicate the total number for each column.

None.