- More complex regulations will make offshore operations more challenging
- Regulatory changes leading to a more complex framework is unnecessary and impractical
- Regulatory changes will lead to delays in BOEM approval processes
- Costs to Industry will outweigh benefits

SYNOPSIS OF OCSIA AUTHORITY ON AIR QUALITY

the attainment or maintenance of those standards." OCSLA Conference Committee Report - 124 Cong. Rec. H314 (Jan. 26, 1978) ... assure that ottshore operations conducted pursuant to this act do not prevent

OCSLA Section 5(a)(8) - 43 U.S.C. §1333

pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), to the extent that activities authorized under this Act significantly affect the air quality of any State." ... provisions... for compliance with the national ambient air quality standards

encountered onshore." Preamble to 1980 Rulemaking - 45 Federal Register15128 (Mar. 7, 1980) under the Clean Air Act and because ottshore conditions ditter from those ... the Department's mandate under the Act is different than EPA's mandate

significant ettects on onshore air quality." ... regulate OCS activities only if the emissions from the activities have

adaptable to the offshore situation." ... the department has used only those aspects of EPA's program that are

RECENT ACTIVITIES

- Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L.112-74)
- Transferred air emission authority in OCS off Alaska north coast from EPA planning areas with the Western and Central Gulf of Mexico planning to DOI "... giving regulatory parity for the Beaufort and Chukchi Sea

Conference Report (to Accompany H.R. 2055). (112 H. Rpt. 331), Dec 15, 2011

Abstract for RIN 1010-AD82

regulations into compliance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act, as Protection Agency (EPA) to the Department of Interior." guidelines to address the recent transter of air quality oversight rulemaking would correct those deficiencies and develop new air quality date and no longer reflects current BOEM practices and procedures. This amended. Much of the language in BOEM air quality regulations is out of responsibility for the offshore North Slope of Alaska from the Environmental "This rule would bring the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

CONCERNS

- References in abstract language suggest unwarranted changes to regulation.
- The agency has not demonstrated that OCS sources are significantly is not necessary. affecting onshore air quality and an expanded air quality regulation
- BOEM has ongoing modeling studies that should be concluded prior to ethorts to expand regulation.
- Environmental or social benefits may not justify the cost of executing the new rule

[&]quot;... regulate OCS activities only if the emissions from the activities have significant effects on onshore air quality." Preamble to 1980 Rulemaking

COST-BENEFIT DISCUSSION

of additional control equipment. Shell has applied OMB methodology to examine the benefits and costs

- Benefits of emission controls do not exceed costs
- Examined scenarios in Gulf of Mexico and Arctic
- Examined multiple rigs and distances
- AQRP Evaluated changes to the definition of facility that could trigger requirement tor emissions controls where not required under current

OFFSHORE CHALLENGES WITH CONTROL EQUIPMENT

- Costs for control equipment on offshore emission sources will be substantial
- Aside from initial cost to design, procure, and install:
- Feasibility of emission controls
- Most compliance issues associated with EPA permits are related to emission control performance, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting
- High cost and manpower associated with compliance assurance will require significant additional staff by industry and agencies

QUESTIONS

- Is the regulation consistent with congressional intent for regulatory parity?
- Is the regulation within the limited OCSLA authority?
- Is the regulation warranted?
- Is the regulation premature?
- Do the projected industry costs consider challenges associated with offshore implementation? Are the costs justified?