

# RECENT AND PENDING EPA REGULATIONS UNDER THE CLEAN AIR ACT

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The Southern States Energy Board is an interstate compact, comprised of governors and state legislators from sixteen southern states, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, as well as a presidential appointee. The Board's mission is to promote economic development and enhance the quality of life in the South, through innovations in energy and environmental programs, policies and technologies.

### Our Mission

Through innovations in energy and environmental policies, programs, and technologies, the Southern States Energy Board enhances economic development and the quality of life in the South.

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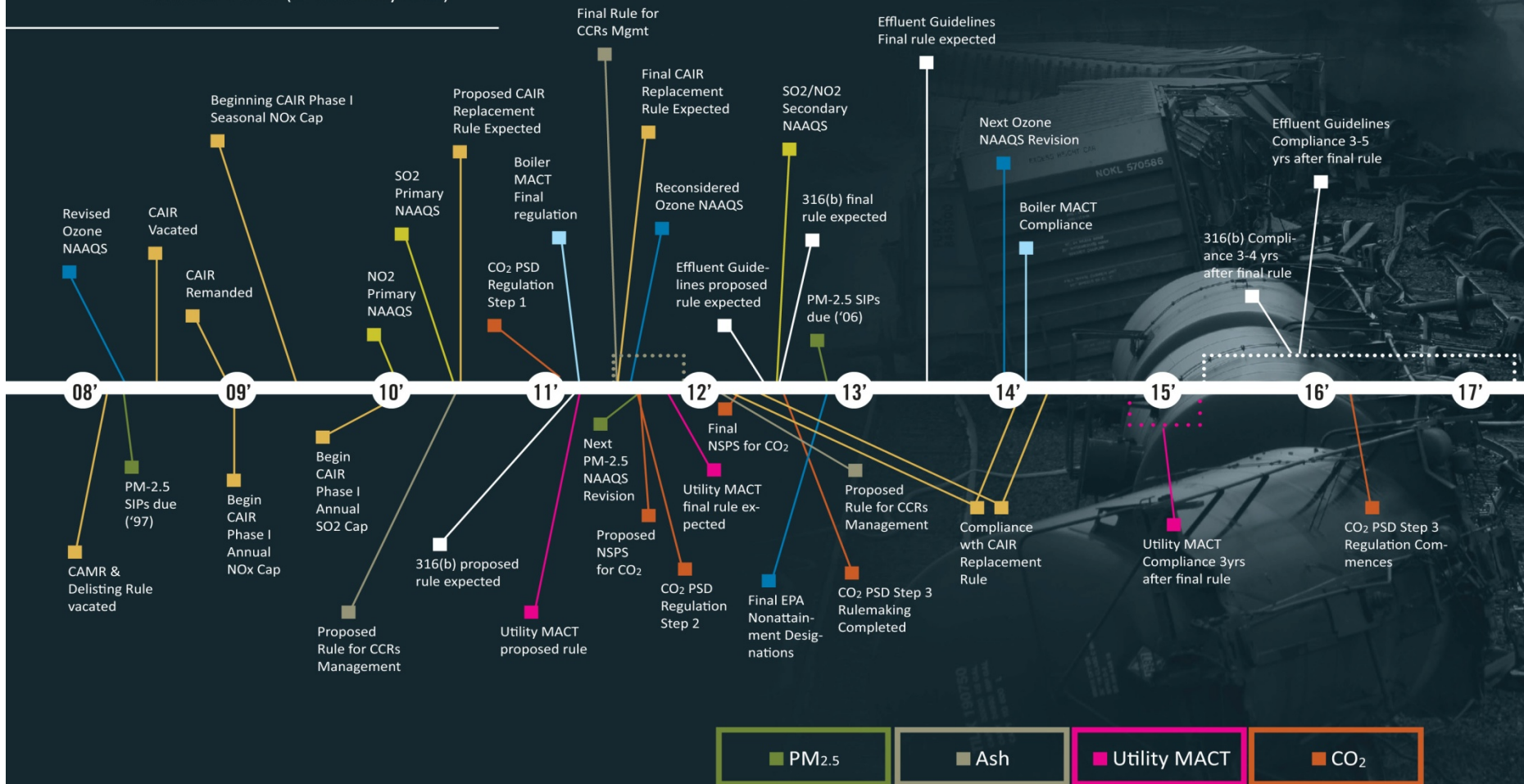
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# EPA's Regulatory Train Wreck

Currently Estimated Regulatory Timeline for Coal-Fueled Power Plants and Commercial Industrial Boilers (as of January 2011)



Source: American Legislative Exchange Council

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<b><u>Regulation</u></b>	<b><u>Status</u></b>	<b><u>EPA Cost Estimates</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>	<b><u>Potentially Regulated Entities</u></b>
<b>Revisions to Test Method for Determining Stack Gas Velocity Taking Into Account Velocity Decay Near the Stack Walls</b>	Proposed rule published August 25, 2009	EPA expects the proposed revised method will only be used by small entities if the use of the revised method results in overall cost savings due to the voluntary nature of the method	Proposes revising the voluntary test method for determining stack gas velocity taking into account the velocity decay near the stack or duct walls.	Rule will affect Fossil fuel-fired electric utility steam generating units owned by industry, Federal, State/local and Tribal governments.
<b>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry and Standards of Performance for Portland Cement Plants; Final Rule</b>	Final rule published September 9, 2011 and is effective November 8, 2010  Amended January 18, 2011  Reconsideration Granted/Denied May 17, 2011	Net Benefits of both NESAP and NSPS in 2013: \$6.5 to \$17 billion (3% discount rate) or \$5.8 to \$15 billion (7% discount rate)  Non-monetized Benefits: 4,400 tons of NOX (includes energy disbenefits); 5,200 tons of organic HAPs; 5,900 tons of HCl; 16,400 pounds of mercury; Health effects from HAPs, NO <sub>2</sub> , and SO <sub>2</sub> exposure; Ecosystem effects; Visibility impairment.	Finalizes amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry and to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Portland Cement Plants.  The final amendments to the NESHAP add or revise, as applicable, emission limits for mercury, total hydrocarbons (THC), and particulate matter (PM) from new and existing kilns located at major and area sources, and for hydrochloric acid (HCl) from new and existing kilns located at major sources. The standards for new kilns apply to facilities that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction after May 6, 2009.  The final amendments to the NSPS add or revise, as applicable, emission limits for PM, opacity, nitrogen oxides (NOX), and sulfur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ) for facilities that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 16, 2008. The final rule also includes additional testing and monitoring requirements for affected sources.	Portland Cement Manufacturing Plants

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<b>Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Hospital/Medical/ Infectious Waste Incinerators; Final Rule</b>	Published on October 6, 2009 and effective April 6,2010  Amended April 4, 2011	The EPA estimates that for the MACT compliance option, the national total costs for the 57 existing HMIWI to comply with this final action would be approximately \$15.5 million in each of the first 3 years of compliance.	Sets new source performance standards (NSPS) and emissions guidelines (EG) for hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerators (HMIWI) while responding to the District of Columbia Appellate Court's remand.	Private hospitals, other health care facilities, commercial research laboratories, commercial waste disposal companies, private universities; Federal hospitals, other health care facilities, public health service, armed services; State/local hospitals, other health care facilities, State/local waste disposal services, State universities
<b>Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants</b>	Final rule published October 8, 2009	Total \$7.9 million in each of first 5 years of compliance. Potential additional costs for new thermal dryers estimated to range from \$133,000 to \$1.54 million per year.	Sets revised new source performance standards for coal preparation and processing plants.	Categories and entities potentially regulated by the revised standards include: Mining of bituminous coal, lignite, anthracite. Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation; Paper (except Newsprint) Mills; Manufacturing of petrochemicals and cement. Iron and steel mills; Fossil fuel-fired electric utility steam generating units.

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<b>Emissions Factors Program Improvements</b>	ANPRM published October 14, 2009	No cost estimate provided by EPA.	The purpose of this Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is to convey issues raised by stakeholders about the EPA's emissions factors program, inform the public of initial ideas on how to address these issues, and solicit comments on current thinking to resolve these issues. EPA's goal is to develop a self-sustaining emissions factors program that produces high quality, timely emissions factors, better indicates the precision and accuracy of emissions factors, encourages the appropriate use of emissions factors, and ultimately improves emissions quantification. Although initially developed for emissions inventory purposes only, use of emissions factors has been expanded to a variety of air pollution control activities including permitting, enforcement, modeling, control strategy development, and risk analysis. This ANPRM discusses the appropriateness of using emissions factors for these activities.	Rule may affect owners and operators of stationary sources who use emissions factors and, including those subject to source testing requirements under EPA air rules ( <i>i.e.</i> , New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), and Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards) and other industry sectors.
<b>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Petroleum Refineries</b>	Published and effective Oct. 28, 2009  Corrections published June 30, 2009	These amendments result in nationwide costs of \$3.0 million per year for the private sector.  The total capital investment cost of the final amendments is estimated at \$16 million.	This action amends the national emission standards for petroleum refineries to add maximum achievable control technology standards for heat exchange systems. This action also amends the general provisions cross-reference table and corrects section references.	Petroleum refineries located at a major source.

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<p><b>Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases</b></p>	<p>Final rule published October 30, 2009 and is effective on November 29, 2010</p>	<p>National annualized cost for first year estimated to be \$132 million, and total national annualized cost for subsequent years to be \$89 million (\$2006)</p>	<p>Requires reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from all sectors of the economy. Sets data collection and reporting requirements. EPA estimates during the first year the rule will affect approximately 30,000 facilities that will need to determine whether they are subject to the rule, and that ultimately approximately 10,152 facilities will be required to report.</p>	<p>Applies to fossil fuel suppliers, industrial gas suppliers, direct GHG emitters, man. of heavy-duty and off-road vehicles and engines. Specific categories and entities are: Boilers, process heaters, incinerators, turbines, and internal combustion engine facilities. Extractors of crude petroleum and natural gas. Pulp and paper mills. Man. of lumber and wood products, chemical, rubber and misc. plastic products, motor vehicle parts and accessories, adipic acid, anhydrous and aqueous ammonia, Portland Cement, ferroalloys, glass, chlorodifluoromethane, hydrogen, calcium oxide, calcium hydroxide, dolomitic hydrates, nitric acid, ethylene dichloride, acrylonitrile, ethylene oxide, methanol, ethylene, carbon black, silicon carbide abrasives, alkalies, chlorine, phosphoric acid, titanium dioxide. Industrial gas, heavy-duty, non-road, aircraft, locomotive, marine diesel engine, heavy-duty vehicle, small non-road, marine spark-ignition engine, personal watercraft and motorcycle. Steel works, blast furnaces. Electroplating, plating, polishing, anodizing, and coloring. Electric, gas, sanitary, health and educational services. Fossil-fuel fired electric generating units. Primary Aluminum production facilities. Integrated iron and steel mills, steel companies, sinter plants, blast furnaces, basic oxygen process furnace shops. Lead smelting and refining facilities. Petroleum refineries. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills. Soda ash, natural, mining and/or beneficiation. Primary zinc refining facilities. Zinc dust reclaiming facilities. Solid waste landfills. Sewage treatment facilities. Beef cattle feedlots. Dairy cattle and milk production facilities. Hog and pig farms. Egg production facilities. Turkey broilers and other meat type chicken production. Coal liquefaction at mine sites. Natural gas liquid extraction facilities.</p>

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<p><b>Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases: Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems; Final Rule</b></p>	<p>Final rule published November 30, 2010 and is effective on December 30, 2010</p> <p>Grant of Reconsideration published April 25, 2011 and effective April 30, 2011</p>	<p>EPA estimates that the total private sector cost in the first year is about \$62 million and about \$19 million for subsequent years; the annualized cost over a 20-year time period is about \$21 million (3 percent discount rate) and \$22 million (7 percent discount rate) (2006\$). Of these costs, EPA estimates roughly \$40 million to report process emissions in the first year and about \$15 million in subsequent years. In addition, EPA estimates approximately \$3 million to report incremental combustion related emissions in both the first year and in the subsequent years.</p>	<p>Requires the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from petroleum and natural gas systems. The action adds this source category to the list of source categories already required to report greenhouse gas emissions. The action applies to sources with carbon dioxide equivalent emissions above certain threshold levels as described in this regulation, but does not require control of greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>Affected categories include: Pipeline transportation of natural gas, Natural gas distribution facilities, Extractors of crude petroleum and natural gas, Natural gas liquid extraction facilities.</p> <p>More specifically: Petroleum Refineries, Suppliers of Petroleum Products, Suppliers of Natural Gas and Natural Gas Liquids, Suppliers of Carbon Dioxide, Injection and Geologic Sequestration of Carbon Dioxide (proposed).</p>



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<b>Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act (a/k/a Endangerment Finding)</b>	Final rule published December 15, 2009	No cost estimate provided for greenhouse gas regulations that will result from the findings.	EPA Administrator Jackson found that (1) the current and projected concentrations of the six key well-mixed greenhouse gases – carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ), nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> ) – in the atmosphere threaten the public health and welfare of current and future generations; and (2) finds that the combined emissions of these well-mixed greenhouse gases from new motor vehicles and new motor vehicle engines contribute to the greenhouse gas pollution which threatens public health and welfare. This action was a prerequisite to finalizing the EPA's proposed greenhouse gas emission standards for light-duty vehicles.	EPA states this action does not itself impose any requirements on industry or other entities.
<b>Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Nitrogen Dioxide</b>	Final rule published February 9, 2010	\$3.6 billion in 2020 (\$2006). Because this analysis considers only counties that currently have NO <sub>2</sub> monitors, EPA advises that the possibility exists that, as the new monitoring network is installed, there may be more potential nonattainment areas than analyzed in the RIA.	Supplements national standards for nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ) by establishing a new short-term (1-hour) daily maximum standard of 100 parts per billion (ppb), and establishes new monitoring requirements.	Rule will require states with areas determined to be in non-attainment with the new standard to prepare state implementation plans to meet the new standards. States will need to identify and implement air pollution control measures to reduce ambient NO <sub>2</sub> concentrations, most likely by requiring air pollution controls on sources that emit oxides of nitrogen. While NO <sub>x</sub> is emitted from a wide variety of source types, the top three categories of sources of NO <sub>x</sub> emissions are on-road mobile sources, electricity generating units, and non-road mobile sources.

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<b>Performance Specification 16 for Predictive Emissions Monitoring Systems and Amendments to Testing and Monitoring Provisions</b>	Final rule published March 25, 2009 and effective on April 24, 2009  Corrections published April 23, 2009	N/A	Final action promulgates Performance Specification (PS) 16 for predictive emissions monitoring systems (PEMS). Performance Specification 16 provides testing requirements for assessing the acceptability of PEMS when they are initially installed. Currently, there are no Federal rules requiring the use of PEMS; however, some sources have obtained Administrator approval to use PEMS as alternatives to continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS). Other sources may desire to use PEMS in cases where initial and operational costs are less than CEMS and process optimization for emissions control may be desirable. Performance Specification 16 will apply to any PEMS required in future rules in 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, or 63, and in cases where a source petitions the Administrator and receives approval to use a PEMS in lieu of another emissions monitoring system required under the regulation.	Portland Cement Manufacturing, Hazardous Waste Incinerators, Rubber Tire Manufacturing, Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing, Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities, Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines, Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities, Surface Coating of Metal Furniture. Automobile and Light Duty Truck Surface Coating, Graphic Arts Industry, Publication Rotogravure Printing, Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface, Coating Operations, Industrial Surface Coating, Large Appliances, Metal Coil Surface Coating, Beverage Can Surface Coating, Aerospace, Boat and Ship Manufacturing and Repair Surface Coating, Fabric Printing, Coating, and Dyeing, Leather Finishing, Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing, Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products, Paper and Other Web Surface Coating, Plastic Parts Surface Coating, Printing and Publishing Surface Coating, Wood Building Products, Wood Furniture, Coke Ovens.
<b>Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR): Inclusion of Fugitive Emissions; Final Rule; Stay</b>	Stay of rule published March 31, 2010	N/A	EPA has stayed for 18 additional months, the rule establishing how fugitive emissions should be treated for New Source Review permitting	Rule will affect Electric Services, Petroleum Refining, Industrial Inorganic Chemicals, Industrial Organic Chemicals, Miscellaneous Chemical Products, Natural Gas Transport, Pulp and Paper Mills, Paper Mills, Automobile Manufacturing, Pharmaceuticals, Mining, Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting.

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<b>Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Reconsideration of Interpretation of Regulations that Determine Pollutants Covered by the Federal PSD Permit Program (a.k.a. Johnson Memo Reconsideration)</b>	Final Action on Reconsideration of Interpretation published April 2, 2010	N/A	EPA determination that it will continue to apply the Agency’s determination, set forth in a December 18, 2008 Administrator memorandum, that Prevention of Significant Determination (PSD) permitting requirements would not apply to a newly regulated pollutant until a regulatory requirement to control emissions of that pollutant “takes effect.”	Rule affects Stationary emissions sources, including PSD permitting requirements relating to greenhouse gas emissions.
<b>Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR): Aggregation</b>	Delay published May 18, 2010	N/A	EPA extended the effective date of the January 15, 2009 final rule that modified the New Source Review air permitting program’s policy on “Aggregation.”	N/A

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<b>Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule</b>	Final rule published June 3, 2010	EPA concludes that the rule provides regulatory relief rather than regulatory requirements.	Sets thresholds to which the EPA seeks to phase in regulation of GHG emissions from industrial and large stationary sources under: 1) the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program which is a preconstruction review and permitting program that requires installation of “Best Available Control Technology” (BACT) pollution control equipment; and 2) the title V program, which is an operating permit program administered by state authorities. Absent the rule, EPA’s view is that under the endangerment finding and subsequent light-duty vehicle rule, PSD permitting requirements would be triggered for almost 41,000 entities and Title V permitting requirements for approximately 6 million entities. The rule also commits to take certain actions on future steps addressing smaller sources, but excludes certain smaller sources from PSD and Title V permitting for GHG emissions until at least April 30, 2016.	Rule may affect the following potentially regulated entities and categories: Agriculture, fishing, and hunting. Mining Utilities (electric, natural gas, other systems). Manufacturing: food, beverages, tobacco, textiles, leather, wood product, paper, petroleum, coal, chemical, rubber product, chemical products, nonmetallic mineral products, primary and fabricated metal, machinery, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, appliance, and components, transportation equipment, furniture and related products. Waste management and remediation. Hospitals/ nursing and residential care facilities. Personal and laundry services. Residential/private households. Non-Residential (Commercial) buildings.
<b>Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition and Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines</b>	Proposed rule published June 8, 2010; comment period extended September 8, 2010	Total national capital cost is estimated to be \$236,000 and the total annual cost of \$142,000 in 2018. The year 2018 is the first year the emission standards would be fully implemented for stationary CI engines between 10 and 30 l/cyl. The national capital cost for 2030 is \$235,000, with the annual cost of \$711,000.	Proposes revised standards of performance for new stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines under section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act. The proposed rule would implement more stringent standards for stationary compression ignition engines with displacement greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.	Rule affects manufacturers that produce or any industry using a stationary internal combustion engine as defined in the proposed rule. Potentially regulated categories and entities include: Electric power generation, transmission, or distribution; Medical and surgical hospitals; Manufacturing: motor and generator, pump and compressor, welding and soldering equipment.

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<b>Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Sulfur Dioxide</b>	Final rule published June 22, 2010	\$1.5 billion (\$2006) in 2020 for full attainment. Because this analysis only considers counties that currently have an SO <sub>2</sub> monitor, EPA advises that, as the new monitoring network is installed, there may be more potential nonattainment areas than have been analyzed in the RIA.	Lowers the primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for sulfur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ) by setting new short term (one-hour) SO <sub>2</sub> standard at 75 parts per billion (ppb), and revoking the prior 24-hour and annual SO <sub>2</sub> health standards. Also establishes new monitoring requirements for SO <sub>2</sub> .	Rule will require states to prepare implementation plans addressing how they will meet the new standards through control programs directed to emission sources.
<b>EPA/NHTSA Joint Rulemaking to Establish Light-Duty Greenhouse Gas Emission Standards and Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards</b>	Published on April 1, 2010 and Effective July 06, 2010	A net benefit of \$189 – 140 billion dollars saved with 41.6 billion gallons saved, .99 billion barrels saved, and 521 million metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> .	EPA finalized plans to set national emissions standards under section 202 (a) of the Clean Air Act to control greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from passenger cars and light-duty trucks, and medium-duty passenger vehicles, as part of a joint rulemaking with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). The standards will be phased in beginning with the 2012 model year through model year 2016. They require these vehicles to meet an estimated combined average emissions level of 250 grams of carbon dioxide per mile, equivalent to 35.5 miles per gallon (MPG)	Affects companies that manufacture or sell new light-duty vehicles, light-duty trucks, and medium-duty passenger vehicles, as defined under EPA's CAA regulations, and passenger automobiles (passenger cars) and non-passenger automobiles (light trucks) as defined under NHTSA's CAFE regulations.

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<b>Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases From Magnesium Production, Underground Coal Mines, Industrial Wastewater Treatment, and Industrial Waste Landfills</b>	Final rule published July 12, 2010	Total annualized costs of \$7 million in the first year and \$5.5 million in subsequent years (\$2006).	Proposes to supplement greenhouse gas mandatory reporting rule published in the Federal Register Oct. 30, 2009 by adding greenhouse gas reporting requirements for four source categories: magnesium production, underground coal mines, industrial wastewater treatment, and industrial waste landfills.	Rule will affect magnesium production, underground coal mines, industrial wastewater treatment, and industrial waste landfills. Potentially regulated entities include: Primary refiners of nonferrous metals by electrolytic methods; Secondary magnesium processing plants; Underground anthracite and bituminous coal mining operations; Solid waste landfills; Pulp, paper, newsprint and paperboard mills; Meat processing facilities; Frozen fruit, juice, and vegetable manufacturing facilities; Fruit and vegetable canning facilities; Sewage treatment facilities; Ethanol manufacturing facilities.
<b>Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines: Final National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants - Spark Ignition Engines</b>	Final rule published August 20, 2010  Amendments published and effective March 9, 2011	Total capital cost for existing stationary internal combustion engines estimated to be \$383 million, with a total national annual cost of \$253 million (\$2009) in year 2013 (the first year this rule is implemented).	Sets national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for existing stationary spark ignition reciprocating internal combustion engines that either are located at area sources of hazardous air pollutant emissions or that have a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake horsepower and are located at major sources of hazardous air pollutant emissions.	Rule affects industries using stationary internal combustion engines. Potentially regulated categories and entities include: Electric power generation, transmission, or distribution; Medical and surgical hospitals; Natural gas transmission; Crude petroleum and natural gas production; Natural gas liquids producers.
<b>Review of the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Sulfur Dioxide</b>	Final rule effective August 23, 2010	\$2.2 million in direct benefits and a net benefit of \$13-36 billion from co-pollutants.	Establishes a new 1-hour SO <sub>2</sub> standard at a level of 75 parts per billion based on the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations. EPA is also revoking both the existing 24-hour and annual primary SO <sub>2</sub> standards.	States, who are primarily responsible for ensuring attainment and maintenance of ambient air quality standards.

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<p><b>Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule re Corporate Parent and NAICS Code</b></p>	<p>Final rule published September 22, 2010</p>	<p>The total national cost is approximately \$944,000 in the first year and about \$470,000 in subsequent years (\$2006)</p>	<p>Proposes to further revise greenhouse gas mandatory reporting rule published in the Federal Register Oct. 30, 2009 by requiring reporters to provide additional data on U.S. parent company, NAIC codes and an indication of whether reported emissions are from a co-generation unit.</p>	<p>Rule will affect facilities with direct greenhouse gas emissions over 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e), suppliers of petroleum, natural gas, and industrial gases as well as vehicle and engine manufacturers outside the light duty sector to report to EPA annually. Examples of regulated entities include: Facilities operating boilers, process heaters, incinerators, turbines, and internal combustion engines. Extractors of crude petroleum and natural gas. Pulp and paper mills. Manufacturers of lumber and wood products, chemicals, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, motor vehicle parts and accessories, ammonia, Portland Cement, ferroalloys, coal products, glass, chlorodifluoromethane, hydrogen, nitric acid, ethylene dichloride, acrylonitrile, ethylene oxide, methanol, carbon black, calcium oxide, calcium hydroxide, dolomitic hydrates, phosphoric acid. Steel works, blast furnaces. Electroplating, plating, polishing, anodizing, and coloring. Electric, gas, sanitary, health and educational services. Fossil-fuel fired electric generating units. Primary Aluminum production facilities. Integrated iron and steel mills, steel companies, sinter plants, blast furnaces, basic oxygen process furnace shops. Lead smelting and refining facilities. Solid waste landfills. Sewage treatment facilities. Beef cattle feedlots. Dairy cattle and milk production facilities. Hog and pig farms. Chicken egg production facilities. Turkey Production. Natural gas distribution and extraction facilities. Industrial gas manufacturing facilities.</p>

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<p><b>Transport Rule (CAIR Replacement Rule); Federal Implementation Plans to Reduce Interstate Transport of Fine Particulate Matter and Ozone</b></p> <p><i>Replaced See pg. 37 Cross-State Air Pollution Rule</i></p>	<p>NPRM comment period closes October 2010</p> <p>Final rule sent to OMB for regulatory review May 13, 2011</p> <p>Final rule received by OMB May 16, 2011</p> <p>Final rule regulatory rule concluded June 1, 2011</p> <p>Final rule projected to be published June, 2011</p>	<p>\$3.7 billion in 2012 and \$2.8 billion in 2014 (\$2006). Costs for the agency's alternative proposed approach would be \$4.2 billion in 2012 and \$2.7 billion in 2014.</p>	<p>Proposes to limit interstate transport of emissions of nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide within 32 states in the eastern United States that affect the ability of downwind states comply with the 1997 and 2006 fine particulate matter NAAQS and 1997 ozone NAAQS. An initial phase of emissions reductions would be required by 2012. A second phase of reductions would be required by 2014. Sunsets CAIR; sets forth EPA's preferred replacement approach and seeks comment on two alternative approaches. Each approach would set a pollution limit (or budget) for each state and obtain reductions from power plants. EPA's preferred approach would allow intrastate trading and some interstate trading among power plants.</p>	<p>Rule will affect electric generating facilities (power sector), including utilities (electric, natural gas, other systems).</p>
<p><b>Prevention of Significant Deterioration for PM<sub>2.5</sub>—Increments, Significant Impact Levels, and Significant Monitoring Concentrations</b></p>	<p>Final Action October 20, 2010</p>	<p>Over a 3 year period it will cost \$2.8 million for all industries that will be affected and \$581,000 for all state and local authorities for reviewing PSD permits</p>	<p>The EPA Finalized regulations under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program to establish new increments, significant impact levels (SILs) and a significant monitoring concentration (SMC) for fine particulate matter (particles with an aerometric diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers, "PM<sub>2.5</sub>").</p>	<p>Owners and operators of major stationary sources of PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions as well as state and local authorities.</p>



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<b>Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases; Final Rule</b>	Final Rule Published October 28, 2010	N/A	Amended specific provisions in the 2009 Final Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting rule to correct certain technical and editorial errors and to clarify and update certain provisions. The final rule amendments are effective as of November 29, 2010.	Adipic acid manufacturing facilities. Portland cement manufacturing plants. Ferroalloys manufacturing facilities. Flat glass manufacturing facilities. Glass container manufacturing facilities. Other pressed and blown glass and glassware manufacturing facilities. Chlorodifluoromethane manufacturing facilities. Hydrogen manufacturing facilities. Integrated iron and steel mills, steel companies, sinter plants, blast furnaces, basic oxygen process furnace shops. Calcium oxide, calcium hydroxide, dolomitic hydrates manufacturing facilities. Nitric acid manufacturing facilities. Phosphoric acid manufacturing facilities. Alkali and chlorine manufacturing facilities. Soda ash, natural, mining and/or beneficiation. Titanium dioxide manufacturing facilities. Primary zinc refining facilities. Zinc dust reclaiming facilities, recovering from scrap and/or alloying purchased metals. Solid Waste Landfills. Sewage Treatment Facilities. Coal liquifaction at mine sites. Natural gas distribution facilities. Natural gas liquid extraction facilities.

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<b>Reconsideration of the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards</b>	Final Rule projected November 2010	\$19-\$90 billion per year in 2020 (\$2006).	Proposes to lower National Ambient Air Quality (NAAQS) standards for ground-level ozone (from 1997 level 0.08ppm/2008 level of 0.075ppm) to between 0.070 and 0.060ppm, and to set a separate secondary standard to protect vegetation and ecosystems. Also proposes to accelerate the schedule for states to designate areas that do not meet the new standards.	EPA projects 77% of counties that currently have ozone monitors would violate a 0.070 parts per million (ppm) standard in 2020, and 96% of those counties would violate a 0.060 ppm standard. Rule will require states with areas determined to be in non-attainment with the new standards to prepare state implementation plans to come into compliance through emissions control programs. The majority of emissions sources of man-made nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds emissions, which contribute to ground-level ozone formation, are mobile sources, industrial processes (which include consumer and commercial products), and the electric power industry. Other emissions sources include agricultural sources.
<b>GHG Reporting Rule for Carbon Dioxide Injection and Geologic Sequestration</b>	Final rule published December 1, 2010 and is effective as of December 31, 2010	Annual costs of \$714,000 (\$2008) on impacted CO2 injection facilities; \$344,000 for public sector burden. However, "this may underestimate the total public sector burden." (\$2008)	Supplements the greenhouse gas mandatory reporting rule published in the Federal Register Oct. 30, 2009 by adding greenhouse gas reporting requirements for facilities that conduct geologic sequestration or that inject CO2 underground to report greenhouse data to EPA annually.	Rule will affect enhanced oil and gas recovery projects and carbon geological sequestration projects, including all (80) CO2 injection facilities.

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<p><b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standards and Fuel Efficiency Standards for Medium- and Heavy-Duty Engines and Vehicles</b></p>	<p>Proposed Rule November 30, 2010</p>	<p>The total monetized benefits (excluding fuel savings) under the program are projected to be \$1.5 to \$7.9 billion in 2030, depending on the value used for the social cost of carbon. The costs of the program in 2030 are estimated to be approximately \$1.9 billion for new engine and truck technology less \$19 billion in savings realized by trucking operations through fewer fuel expenditures (calculated using pre-tax fuel prices). The present value of the total monetized benefits (excluding fuel savings) under the program are expected to range from \$23 billion to \$150 billion with a 3% discount rate; with a 7% discount rate, the total monetized benefits are expected to range from \$15 to</p>	<p>Proposes rules to establish a comprehensive Heavy-Duty National Program that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase fuel efficiency for on-road heavy-duty vehicles. NHTSA's proposed fuel consumption standards and EPA's proposed carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions standards would be tailored to each of three regulatory categories of heavy-duty vehicles: Combination Tractors; Heavy-Duty Pickup Trucks and Vans; and Vocational Vehicles, as well as gasoline and diesel heavy-duty engines. EPA's proposed hydrofluorocarbon emissions standards would apply to air conditioning systems in tractors, pickup trucks, and vans, and EPA's proposed nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) emissions standards would apply to all heavy-duty engines, pickup trucks, and vans.</p>	<p>Affects companies that manufacture, sell, or import into the United States new heavy-duty engines and new Class 2b - 8 trucks, including combination tractors, school and transit buses, vocational vehicles such as utility service trucks, as well as 3/4-ton and 1-ton pickup trucks and vans. The heavy-duty category incorporates all motor vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of 8,500 pounds or greater, and the engines that power them.</p>

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\$140 billion.

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<b>Action To Ensure Authority To Issue Permits Under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program to Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Finding of Substantial Inadequacy and SIP Call</b>	Final Rule published and effective as of December 13, 2010	N/A	Ensures industries planning to build new, large facilities, or making major expansions to existing plants will be able to obtain a New Source Review Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit to control greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions. The EPA finds that PSD permitting regulations in 13 states do not meet Clean Air Act requirements, because their programs currently do not cover GHG emissions	This rule affects state and local permitting authorities.
<b>Action To Ensure Authority To Issue Permits Under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program to Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Finding of Failure To Submit State Implementation Plan Revisions Required for Greenhouse Gases</b>	Final rule published and effective December 29, 2010	N/A	The EPA determined that seven states have failed to submit revisions to their EPA-approved state implementation plans (SIPs) to satisfy requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA) to apply Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) requirements to greenhouse gas (GHG)-emitting sources.	This rule will affect state and local permitting authorities.
<b>Action To Ensure Authority To Issue Permits Under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program to Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Federal</b>	Final rule published and effective December 30, 2010	N/A	Addresses states that do not have approved PSD programs applying to greenhouse gas emitting sources. The EPA is issued a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) to apply in any State that is unable to submit, by its deadline, a corrective State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision to ensure that the State has authority to issue permits under the Clean Air Act's New Source Review Prevention of Significant Deterioration	This action affects state and local authorities.

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<b>Implementation Plan</b>			(PSD) program for sources of greenhouse gases (GHGs). Permitting is required as of January 2, 2011.	
<b><u>Regulation</u></b>	<b><u>Status</u></b>	<b><u>EPA Cost Estimates</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>	<b><u>Potentially Regulated Entities</u></b>
<b>Limitation of Approval of Prevention of Significant Deterioration Provisions Concerning Greenhouse Gas Emitting-Sources in State Implementation Plans; Final Rule</b>	Final rule published and effective December 30, 2010	N/A	The EPA is not requiring GHG permitting under PSD below what is designated on the final Tailoring Rule. This rule will affect states' implementation plans.	State and local permitting authorities. Possible industries include: Agriculture, fishing, and hunting, Mining, Utilities (electric, natural gas, other systems), Manufacturing (food, beverages, tobacco, textiles, leather) , Wood product, paper manufacturing, Petroleum and coal products manufacturing , Chemical manufacturing, Rubber product manufacturing, Miscellaneous chemical products, Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing , Primary and fabricated metal manufacturing, Machinery manufacturing, Computer and electronic products manufacturing, Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing, Transportation equipment manufacturing , Furniture and related product manufacturing, Miscellaneous manufacturing , Waste management and remediation, Hospitals/Nursing and residential care facilities, Personal and laundry services, Residential/private households, Non-Residential (Commercial).
<b>Determinations Concerning Need for Error Correction, Partial Approval and Partial Disapproval, and Federal Implementation Plan Regarding Texas Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program</b>	Final Rule published and effective December 30, 2010	N/A	EPA revoked the full approval of Texas's Clean Air Act (CAA) Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program and gave a partial approval and partial disapproval. The EPA stated Texas did not address, or provide adequate legal authority for, the program's application to all pollutants that would become newly subject to regulation in the future. The EPA then established an interim PSD permitting program itself in Texas for GHG-emitting sources.	State of Texas

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<b>Action To Ensure Authority To Issue Permits Under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program to Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Finding of Failure To Submit State Implementation Plan Revision Required of Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District for Jefferson County, KY</b>	Final rule published and is effective as of January 14, 2011	N/A	The EPA found that the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District (LMAPCD) failed to submit a revision of its EPA-approved State Implementation Plan (SIP) for Jefferson County, Kentucky, to satisfy requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA) that apply to Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) requirements to greenhouse gas (GHG)-emitting sources. The notice was given December 13, 2010.	Jefferson County, Kentucky, is the only entity affected by this rule.
<b>Permits Under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program to Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Federal Implementation Plan for Jefferson County, KY</b>	Final rule published and is effective as of January 14, 2011	N/A	The EPA established a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) to apply in Jefferson County, Kentucky because the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District (LMAPCD), did not submit by its established deadline of January 1, 2011, a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision to apply their Clean Air Act (CAA) Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program to sources of greenhouse gases (GHGs).	Jefferson County, Kentucky, is the only entity affected by this rule.

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<b>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities; and Gasoline Dispensing Facilities</b>	Final rules/ amendments published and effective January 24, 2011	The amendments do not contain a Federal mandate that may result in expenditures of \$100 million or more for State, Local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector in any one year. The amendments clarify certain provisions and correct typographical errors in the rule text for a rule the EPA previously determined did not include a Federal mandate that may result in an estimated cost of \$100 million or more (69 FR 5061, February 3, 2004).	This action promulgates amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities; and Gasoline Dispensing Facilities, which EPA promulgated on January 10, 2008, and amended on March 7, 2008.	Operations at area sources that transfer and store gasoline, including bulk terminals, bulk plants, pipeline facilities, and gasoline dispensing facilities.
<b>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines; Amendments</b>	Final rule published and effective March 9, 2011	Will not result in expenditures of \$100 million or more in any one year or have any disproportionate impacts on local governments.	Amends certain regulatory text to clarify compliance requirements related to continuous parameter monitoring systems (CPMS).	Will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.
<b>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air</b>	Final rule published and is effective on	N/A	Stays the provision requiring certain sources to obtain a permit with the Title V permit program until the final	N/A

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<b>Pollutants for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources</b>	March 14, 2011		reconsideration rule is published in the Federal Register.	
<b><u>Regulation</u></b>	<b><u>Status</u></b>	<b><u>EPA Cost Estimates</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>	<b><u>Potentially Regulated Entities</u></b>
<b>Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Sewage Sludge Incineration Units; Final Rule</b>	Final rule published on March 21, 2011 and effective on May 20, 2011	Overall total capital investment of \$55 million with an associated total annualized cost of \$18 million (\$2008; 7% discount rate)	Sets limits for nine pollutants under section 129 of the Clean Air Act: Cadmium, carbon monoxide, hydrogen chloride, lead, mercury, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans, and sulfur dioxide.	Municipalities with sewage sludge incinerators (SSI) units.
<b>Deferral for CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions From Bioenergy and Other Biogenic Sources Under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V Programs: Proposed Rule</b>	Proposed rule published March 21, 2011	N/A	Proposes to defer for a period of three years, the application of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V permitting requirements to carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) emissions from bioenergy and other biogenic stationary sources (biogenic CO <sub>2</sub> ).	Possible affected entities include: Electric utilities burning biomass fuels, Wood products manufacturing, and wood pellet fuel manufacturing, Pulp and paper manufacturing, Solid waste combustors and incinerators, Animal production manure management operations, Sewage treatment facilities, Solid waste landfills, Ethanol manufacturing, and Food/Beverage processors burning agricultural biomass residues, using fermentation processes, or producing/using biogas from anaerobic digestion of waste materials.
<b>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters</b>	Final rule published March 21, 2011 and effective on May 20, 2011  (DELAYED) May 18, 2011	Net Benefit of \$18-\$52 Billion in 2014	Sets emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants (e.g., particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, mercury) for boilers and process heaters located at major sources. Standards for major sources will be based on the maximum achievable control technology (MACT).	Affects industrial boilers, institutional boilers, commercial boilers, and process heaters. A process heater is defined as a unit in which the combustion gases do not directly come into contact with process material or gases in the combustion chamber (e.g., indirect fired). A boiler is defined as an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the primary purpose of recovering thermal energy in the form of steam or hot water.



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<p><b>Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units</b></p>	<p>Published March 21, 2011 and effective on May 20, 2011  (DELAYED) May 18, 2011</p>	<p>Option 1 MACT floor: Net Benefits: \$60 to \$550 million (3% discount rate), and \$30 to \$470 million (7% discount rate). Non-monetized Benefits: 25,000 tons of CO, 470 tons of HCl, 260 pounds of Hg, 0.95 tons of Cd, 4.1 tons of lead, 92 grams of dioxins/furans, Health effects from NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> exposure, Ecosystem effects, Visibility impairment.</p> <p>Option 2 Beyond-the-Floor: Net Benefits \$130 to \$770 million (3% discount rate), and \$90 to \$660 million (7% discount rate) Non-monetized Benefits: 25,000 tons of CO, 470 tons of HCl, 260 pounds of Hg, 0.95 tons of Cd, 4.1 tons of lead, 92 grams of dioxins/furans, Health effects from NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> exposure, Ecosystem effects,</p>	<p>Responds to the 2001 voluntary remand of the December 1, 2000 new source performance standards and emission guidelines for commercial and industrial solid waste incineration units and the vacatur and remand of several definitions by the District of Columbia Circuit Court of Appeals in 2007. In addition, this action includes the 5-year technology review of the new source performance standards and emission guidelines required under section 129 of the Clean Air Act. This action also promulgates other amendments that EPA believes are necessary to address air emissions from commercial and industrial solid waste incineration units.</p>	<p>Mining, Oil and gas exploration operations, Pipeline operators, Facilities using a solid waste incinerator, Utility providers, Manufacturers of wood products, manufacturers of pulp, Paper and paperboard, Manufacturers of furniture and related products, Manufacturers of chemicals and allied products, Manufacturers of plastics and rubber products, Manufacturers of cement, Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing, Manufacturers of machinery, Manufacturers of transportation equipment, Merchant wholesalers, Durable goods; Retail trade</p>

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		Visibility impairment.		
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<b>Identification of Non-Hazardous Secondary Materials That Are Solid Waste</b>	Final rule Published March 21, 2011 and effective May 20, 2011	Final rule does not contain a Federal mandate that may result in expenditures of \$100 million or more for State, Local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector in any one year and will not result in a significant economic impact.	Identifies which non-hazardous secondary materials, when used as fuels or ingredients in combustion units, are "solid wastes" under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). This RCRA solid waste definition will determine whether a combustion unit is required to meet the emissions standards for solid waste incineration units issued under section 129 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) or the emissions standards for commercial, industrial, and institutional boilers issued under section 112 of the CAA. In this action, EPA is also finalizing a definition of traditional fuels.	<p>Generators: Crop production, Cattle Ranching and Farming, Hog and Pig Farming, Poultry and Egg Production, Sheep and Goat Farming, Horses and Other Equine Production, Logging, Support Activities for Crop Production, Bituminous Coal and Lignite Surface Mining, Bituminous Coal Underground Mining, Anthracite Mining, Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation, Sewage Treatment Facilities, Construction of Buildings, Site Preparation Contractors, Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing, Sawmills and Wood Preservation, Veneer, Plywood, and Engineered Wood Product Manufacturing, Engineered Wood Member Manufacturing, Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills, Solvents Made in Petroleum Refineries, Solvent Dyes Manufacturing, Plastic Manufacturers, All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing, Packaging, Other Rubber Product Manufacturing, Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing, Cement Manufacturing, Iron and Steel Mills, Electrometallurgical Ferroalloy Product Manufacturing, Metal-Casting Industry, Recyclable Material Wholesalers, Landscaping Services, Solid Waste Collection and Solid Waste Landfill, Automotive Repair and Replacement Shops.</p> <p>Boilers: Food Manufacturing, Pulp and Paper Mills, Petroleum Refining, Chemical Manufacturing, Primary Metal Manufacturing, Fabricated Metal Manufacturing, and Other Manufacturing, Retail, Warehouse, Education, Health Care Facilities, Social Assistance, Lodging, Restaurant, Office, Agriculture (crop &amp; livestock production), All Mining,</p>

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				Construction, Electric Utility Boilers, and Non-Hazardous Waste Burning Cement Kilns.
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<b>Regulation</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b><u>EPA Cost Estimates</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>	<b><u>Potentially Regulated Entities</u></b>
<p><b>Protocol Gas Verification Program and Minimum Competency Requirements for Air Emission Testing; Final Rule</b></p>	<p>Published March 28, 2011 and is effective on April 27, 2011</p> <p>Corrected April 13, 2011</p>	<p>EPA estimates that the average increased cost due to the PGVP will be approximately \$2 per cylinder</p> <p>The total Annual respondent burden is estimated to be 2,254 hours, with total annual labor and O&amp;M costs estimated to be \$1,460,489.</p>	<p>Finalizes rule revisions that modify existing requirements for sources affected by the federally administered emission trading programs including the NOX Budget Trading Program, the Acid Rain Program, and the Clean Air Interstate Rule. Amends the Protocol Gas Verification Program (PGVP) and the minimum competency requirements for air emission testing (formerly air emission testing body requirements) to improve the accuracy of emissions data. It also amends other sections of the Acid Rain Program continuous emission monitoring system regulations by adding and clarifying certain recordkeeping and reporting requirements, removing the provisions pertaining to mercury monitoring and reporting, removing certain requirements associated with a class-approved alternative monitoring system, disallowing the use of a particular quality assurance option in EPA Reference Method 7E, adding two incorporation by references that were inadvertently left out of the January 24, 2008 final rule, adding two new definitions, revising certain compliance dates, and clarifying the language and applicability of certain provisions.</p>	<p>Electric Service Providers</p>

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<b>Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: New Substitute in the Motor Vehicle Air Conditioning Sector Under the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) Program</b>	Published March 29, 2011 and is effective on May 31, 2011	EPA has determined that this rule will not result in expenditures of \$100 million or more for State, Local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector in any one year.	Expands the list of acceptable substitutes for use in the motor vehicle air conditioning end-use as a replacement for ozone-depleting substances. The substitute addressed in this final rule is for use in new passenger cars and light-duty trucks in the motor vehicle air conditioning end-use within the refrigeration and air conditioning sector. The EPA finds hydrofluoroolefin (HFO)-1234yf acceptable, subject to use conditions, as a substitute for chlorofluorocarbon (CFC)-12 in motor vehicle air conditioning for new passenger cars and light-duty trucks. The substitute is a non-ozone-depleting gas and consequently does not contribute to stratospheric ozone depletion.	Automobile Manufacturing, Motor Vehicle Air-Conditioning Manufacturing
<b>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Group I Polymers and Resins; Marine Tank Vessel Loading Operations; Pharmaceuticals Production; and the Printing and Publishing Industry; Final Rule</b>	Final rule published and effective April 21, 2011	EPA has determined that this rule will not result in expenditures of \$100 million or more for State, Local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector in any one year.	For four national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) that regulate 12 industrial source categories. The four NESHAPs include: National Emissions Standards for Group I Polymers and Resins; Marine Tank Vessel Loading Operations; Pharmaceuticals Production; and The Printing and Publishing Industry. For some source categories, the EPA is finalizing decisions concerning the residual risk and technology reviews. For the Marine Tank Vessel Loading Operations NESHAP and the Group I Polymers and Resins NESHAP, the EPA is finalizing emission standards to address certain emission sources not previously regulated under the NESHAP. The EPA is also finalizing changes to the Pharmaceuticals Production NESHAP to correct an editorial error. For each of the four NESHAP, the EPA is finalizing revisions to the regulatory	Polymers and Resins: Butyl Rubber Production, Epichlorohydrin Elastomers Production, Ethylene Propylene Rubber Production, Hypalon™ Production, Neoprene Production, Nitrile Butadiene Rubber Production, Polybutadiene Rubber Production, Polysulfide Rubber Production, Styrene Butadiene Rubber and Latex Production.  Marine Tank Vessel Loading Operations, Pharmaceuticals Production, The Printing and Publishing Industry

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			provisions related to emissions during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and promulgating provisions addressing electronic submission of emission test results.	
<b>Determinations Concerning Need for Error Correction, Partial Approval and Partial Disapproval, and Federal Implementation Plan Regarding Texas's Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program</b>	Final rule published May 3, 2011 and effective as of May 1, 2011	N/A	This rule replaces the interim final rule established on December 30, 2010. Under the Federal Implementation Plan (FIP), the EPA will be the permitting authority for GHG-emitting sources in Texas until Texas submits and the EPA approves a State Implementation Program (SIP) that includes provisions to regulate GHG.	Only affects the State of Texas.
<b>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Coal and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units and Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Electric Utility, Industrial-Commercial-Institutional, and Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units</b>	Proposed rule published May 3, 2011	The estimated net benefits of our proposed rule at a 3 percent discount rate are \$48 to \$130 billion or \$42 to \$120 billion at a 7 percent discount rate.	Proposes new national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) from coal- and oil fired electric utility steam generating units (EGUs) under Clean Air Act (CAA or the Act) and proposing revised new standards (NSPS) for fossil fuel-fired EGUs by reducing emissions of the hazardous air pollutants (HAP) listed in CAA section 112(b), such as limiting mercury, arsenic, acid gases and other toxic pollution from power plants. It also proposes several amendments, technical clarifications, and corrections to existing NSPS provisions for fossil fuel fired EGUs and large and small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units.	Fossil fuel-fired electric utility steam generating units. Fossil fuel-fired electric utility steam generating units owned by the Federal government. Fossil fuel-fired electric utility steam generating units owned by municipalities. Fossil fuel-fired electric utility steam generating units in Indian country.

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<b>Implementation of the New Source Review (NSR) Program for Particulate Matter Less Than 2.5 Micrometers (PM<sub>2.5</sub>); Final Rule To Repeal Grandfather Provision</b>	Final rule published on May 18, 2011 and is effective on July 18, 2011.	N/A	EPA issued a final rule to repeal the grandfather provision for PM <sub>2.5</sub> contained in the Federal PSD permit program.	<p>Entities potentially affected by this action include those proposed new and modified major stationary sources subject to the Federal PSD program that submitted a complete application for a PSD permit before the July 15, 2008, effective date of the final PM<sub>2.5</sub> New Source Review (NSR) Implementation Rule, but have not yet received a final and effective permit authorizing the source to commence construction.</p> <p>Potentially affected industry groups are: Electric services, Petroleum refining, Industrial inorganic chemicals, Industrial organic chemicals, Miscellaneous chemical products, Natural gas liquids, Natural gas transport, Pulp and paper mills, Automobile manufacturing.</p>

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<p><b>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers</b></p>	<p>Final rule published March 21, 2011 and effective on May 20, 2011</p>	<p>Net loss: \$670–\$360 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The national cost impact of this rule for existing units is \$487 million in total annualized costs.</li> <li>• Total Annualized costs (new and existing) for installing controls, conducting biennial tune-ups and an energy assessment, and implementing testing and monitoring requirements is \$535 million.</li> <li>• The resulting total national cost impact of this proposed rule on new sources by 2013 is \$48 million in total annualized costs. When accounting for a 1 percent fuel savings from improvements to combustion efficiency, the total national cost impact on new sources is -\$3.6</li> </ul>	<p>Sets emission limits for coal-fired, biomass-fired and oil-fired types of boilers located at area sources in order to reduce emissions of a number of toxic air pollutants including mercury, metals, and organic air toxics. The standards for area sources must be technology-based on either generally available control technology or maximum achievable control technology. Exempts natural gas-fired area source boilers.</p> <p>Facilities can reduce fuel/energy use by 10 to 15 percent.</p>	<p>Applies to all existing and new industrial boilers, institutional boilers, and commercial boilers located at area sources. Boiler means an enclosed combustion device having the primary purpose of recovering thermal energy in the form of steam or hot water.</p> <p>The industrial boiler source category includes boilers used in: manufacturing, processing, mining, refining, or any other industry. The commercial boiler source category includes boilers used in commercial establishments such as stores/malls, laundries, apartments, restaurants, and hotels/motels. The institutional boiler source category includes boilers used in medical centers (e.g., hospitals, clinics, nursing homes), educational and religious facilities (e.g., schools, universities, churches), and municipal buildings (e.g., courthouses, prisons).</p>

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		million. • Social costs are estimated to be also \$0.49 billion.		
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<b>Regulation</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>EPA Cost Estimates</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Potentially Regulated Entities</b>
<b>Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters and Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units</b>	Published and is effective on May 18, 2011		The EPA is delaying the effective dates for the final rules titled "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters" and "Standards of Performance for New Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units" until the proceedings for judicial review of these rules are completed or the EPA completes its reconsideration of the rules, whichever is earlier.	
<b>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production</b>	Proposed rule published May 20, 2011	Total capital costs Option 1 (MACT floor): \$16 million Option 2 (MACT floor and beyond): \$370 million  Total annualized costs: Option 1: \$20 million Option 2: \$129 million  Total HAP reduction: Option 1: 1,570 tons per year Option 2: 2,619 tons per year	The EPA is proposing National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production. The proposed rule would establish emission standards for hazardous air pollutants from polyvinyl chloride and copolymers production located at major and area sources. The proposed rule includes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the proposed emission standards. The EPA is proposing standards that would apply at all times, including during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunctions. The proposed standards also include continuous monitoring provisions and recordkeeping and reporting requirements.	Facilities that polymerize vinyl chloride monomer to produce polyvinyl chloride and/or copolymers products.



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<b><u>Regulation</u></b>	<b><u>Status</u></b>	<b><u>EPA Cost Estimates</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>	<b><u>Potentially Regulated Entities</u></b>
<b>Confidentiality Determinations for Data Required Under the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule and Amendments to Special Rules Governing Certain Information Obtained Under the Clean Air Act; Final Rule</b>	Final rule published May 26, 2011 and effective on July 25, 2011	Will not result in expenditures of \$100 million or more for State, Local, or Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector in any one year.	Finalizes the confidentiality determinations for certain data elements required to be reported under the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule. This action also finalizes amendments to the special rules governing certain information obtained under the Clean Air Act, which authorizes EPA to release or withhold as confidential reported data under the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule according to the final determinations for such data without taking further procedural steps. This action does not include final confidentiality determinations for data elements that are in the “Inputs to Emission Equations” category.	General Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources, Electricity Generation, Adipic Acid Production, Aluminum Production, Ammonia Manufacturing, Cement Production, Ferroalloy Production, HCFC-22 Production and HFC-23 Destruction, Hydrogen Production, Lead Production, Lime Production, Magnesium Production, Nitric Acid Production, Petrochemical Production, Petroleum Refineries, Phosphoric Acid Production, Pulp and Paper Manufacturing, Silicon Carbide Production, Soda Ash Manufacturing, Titanium Dioxide Production, Underground Coal Mines, Zinc Production, Industrial Waste Landfills, Industrial Wastewater Treatment, Suppliers of Coal Based Liquids Fuels, Suppliers of Petroleum Products, Suppliers of Natural Gas and NGLs, Suppliers of Industrial GHGs, Suppliers of Carbon Dioxide(CO <sub>2</sub> )
<b>Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Program; Massachusetts; Announcing Delegation Agreement Between EPA and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection</b>	Final rule published May 31, 2011 and effective on April 11, 2011	N/A	EPA Region 1 has signed an agreement with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) delegating authority to implement and enforce the Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program to the MassDEP. Therefore, effective that date, MassDEP is the implementing authority for the PSD program in Massachusetts.	N/A

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<p><b>Amendments to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Plating and Polishing</b></p>	<p>Final rule published on June 20, 2011 and effective on September 19, 2011</p>	<p>No costs are associated</p>	<p>Final action to amend the National Emission Standards for HAP (NESHAP) for the plating and polishing area source category. These final amendments clarify that the emission control requirements of the plating and polishing area source NESHAP do not apply to any bench-scale activities.</p>	<p>Area source facilities engaged in any one or more types of nonchromium electroplating, electropolishing, electroforming, electroless plating, including thermal metal spraying, chromate conversion coating, and coloring, or mechanical polishing of metals and formed products for the trade.</p> <p>Regulated sources do not include chromium electroplating and chromium anodizing sources, as those sources are subject to 40 CFR part 63, subpart N,</p> <p>Area source establishments engaged in one or more types of nonchromium electroplating, electropolishing, electroforming, electroless plating, including thermal metal spraying, chromate conversion coating, and coloring, or mechanical polishing of metals and formed products for the trade. Examples include: Hardware Manufacturing, Commercial Gravure Printing, Metal Stamping; Bolt, Nut, Screw, Rivet, and Washer Manufacturing; Metal Heat Treating, Metal Coating, Engraving (except Jewelry and Silverware), and Allied Services to Manufacturers, Plumbing Fixture Fitting and Trim Manufacturing; Other Metal Valve and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing, All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing, Bare Printed Circuit Board Manufacturing, Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing, and Jewelry (except Costume) Manufacturing.</p>

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<b>Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases: Additional Sources of Fluorinated GHGs: Extension of Best Available Monitoring Provisions for Electronics Manufacturing</b>	Final rule published June 22, 2011 and is effective on June 30, 2011	N/A	EPA has initiated the reconsideration process in response to a request for reconsideration of provisions for the use of best available monitoring methods in Subpart I: Electronics Manufacturing of the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule. Consequently, this action extends three of the deadlines in Subpart I related to using the best available monitoring methods provisions from June 30, 2011 to September 30, 2011.	N/A

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<b><u>Regulation</u></b>	<b><u>Status</u></b>	<b><u>EPA Cost Estimates</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>	<b><u>Potentially Regulated Entities</u></b>
<p><b>Review of New Sources and Modifications in Indian Country</b></p>	<p>Final rule published July 1, 2011 and effective on August 30, 2011</p>	<p>EPA estimates lower bound total annualized costs of the rule to be \$4.6 million, including \$2.3 million for industry and \$2.3 million for the Agency (\$2008) while upper bound total annualized costs of this rule are estimated to be approximately \$4.7 million per year, including \$2.4 million for industry and \$2.3 million for the Agency (\$2008). After the first 36 months, total annualized costs for true minor sources would increase, since all new and modified true minor sources will have to apply for a site specific permit or request coverage under a general permit. However, EPA believes that costs for sources choosing to request coverage under a general permit would remain low, as would cost for the Agency.</p>	<p>The EPA is finalizing a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) under the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) for Indian country. The FIP includes two New Source Review (NSR) regulations for the protection of air resources in Indian country. The first rule applies to new and modified minor stationary sources (minor sources) and to minor modifications at existing major stationary sources (major sources) throughout Indian country. The second rule (nonattainment major NSR rule) applies to new and modified major sources in areas of Indian country that are designated as not attaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). These rules will be implemented by EPA or a delegate Tribal agency assisting EPA with administration of the rules, until replaced by an EPA-approved implementation plan.</p>	<p>Owners and operators of emission sources in all industry groups located in Indian country, EPA and Tribal governments that are delegated administrative authority to assist EPA with the implementation of these federal regulations.</p> <p>Specifically: Oil and gas production/operations, Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction, Natural gas liquid extraction, Sand and gravel mining, Electric power generation, Natural gas distribution, Sewage treatment facilities, Sand and shot blasting operations, Animal food manufacturing, Beef cattle complex, slaughter house and meat packing plant, Sawmills, Softwood veneer and plywood Manufacturing, Millwork (wood products mfg), Printing operations (lithographic), Asphalt hot mix, Chemical preparation, Clay and ceramics operations (kilns), Concrete batching plant, Fiber glass operations, Casting foundry (Iron), Fabricated structural metal, Surface coating operations, Fabricated metal products, Machinery manufacturing, Wood kitchen cabinet manufacturing, Grain elevator, Gasoline bulk plant, Gasoline station, Professional, scientific and technical services, Solid waste landfill, Other (natural gas-fired boilers)</p>

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<b>Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR)</b>	Not Published	Results in up to \$280 billion in annual benefits. \$800 million is projected to be spent annually on this rule in 2014. Roughly \$1.6 billion per year in capital investments are already underway as a result of CAIR. * (see Air News Release, (HQ): <a href="#"><u>EPA Reduces Smokestack Pollution, Protecting Americans' Health from Soot and Smog</u></a> , July 7, 2011.)	Replaces the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), which is temporarily in place.  Plants in affected states will begin reducing emissions as early as January 2012. The rule applies to SO <sub>2</sub> and NO <sub>x</sub> emissions levels in 27 states, with the goal of reducing fine particulate matter (PM <sub>2.5</sub> ).  The rule will go into effect under two phases: the Phase 1 compliance date of 2012, and the Phase 2 compliance date of 2014. The rule also establishes two independent trading programs for SO <sub>2</sub> : Group 1 states and Group 2 states. EPA is adopting federal implementation plans, or FIPs, for each of the states covered by this rule. EPA encourages States to replace these FIPs with State Implementation Plans, or SIPs, starting as early as 2013.	Utility Industry
<b>Supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking (SNPR)</b>	Not Published  EPA is proposing to finalize this proposal by late fall 2011	N/A	Will require six states - Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin - to make summertime NO <sub>x</sub> reductions under the CSAPR ozone-season control program.	Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin