

EPA's Role in Regulating Greenhouse Gases

**Innovative Approaches to Climate Change Policy: Workshop
on State-Federal Interactions**

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EPA Activities to Assist Congress with Climate Legislation

- **Expert Technical Assistance**
- **Economic Analysis to Inform Lawmakers**
- **Interagency Coordination – USDA, DOT, DOE**

EPA Climate Regulatory Actions

- **Proposed Greenhouse Gas Monitoring and Reporting Rule**
 - Applies to direct emitters of GHGs generally equal or greater to 25,000 metric tons/year
 - Covers 85%-90% of total U.S. GHG emissions
 - Comment period ended June 9; Working toward final rule in late 2009, so 2010 data can be reported in 2011
- **Proposed Endangerment Finding**
 - GHG emissions endanger public health and welfare
 - Combined GHG emissions of new motor vehicles contribute
 - Comment period ended June 23; more than 200,000 comments
- **Greenhouse Gas Tailpipe Standards for light-duty vehicles**
 - President Obama announced May 19
 - Requires 35.5 mpg for model years 2012-2016

Integrated Strategy for Traditional Pollutants and GHGs

- **An integrated strategy could be designed to achieve better health and environmental protection, at less cost.**
 - Prepare industry for compliance with multiple obligations targeted at different air pollution concerns
 - Capitalize on synergies among controls needed for different purposes
 - Could be less resource intensive for sources, States and EPA

Why an Integrated Strategy is Needed

- **Deep emission reductions are needed over the next few years to meet climate goals and protect public health and the environment.**
 - Reduce particulate matter and ozone exposure
 - Attain National Ambient Air Quality Standards
 - Reduce mercury, acid rain and nitrogen deposition
 - Improve visibility
- **Lay a strong groundwork for future GHG emission reductions and transformation to a low-GHG power sector**