Coordinating Criteria Pollutant and Climate Change Inventories

(This should be easy, right?)

Doug Solomon
US EPA
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards

Presented at
The MARAMA Workshop on Linking Climate and Air Quality
Baltimore, MD
February 26, 2008
Outline

• EPA’s Mandatory Reporting Rule Development
  – Appropriations Language
  – Authority
  – Purpose and Scope
  – Timing and Process
  – Summary

• Coordinating Criteria/HAP Inventories with GHG Data
  – Why Coordinate?
  – Common Elements
  – Differences
  – Current Coordination Efforts
  – Issues
Appropriations Language

FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Amendment:
- “... not less than $3,500,000 shall be provided for activities to develop and publish a draft rule not later than 9 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and a final rule not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, to require mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions above appropriate thresholds in all sectors of the economy...”

Accompanying Explanatory Statement:
- The Agency shall "use its existing authority under the Clean Air Act" to develop a mandatory GHG reporting rule. "The Agency is further directed to include in its rule reporting of emissions resulting from upstream production and downstream sources, to the extent that the Administrator deems it appropriate. The Administrator shall determine appropriate thresholds of emissions above which reporting is required, and how frequently reports shall be submitted to EPA. The Administrator shall have discretion to use existing reporting requirements for electric generating units under Section 821 of the Clean Air Act...."
Legal Authorities

• Sections 114 and 208 of the CAA allow for data collection and measurement and recordkeeping from stationary or mobile related sources

• Appropriations language provides EPA with $3.5 million in FY 2008 to develop proposed and final rules
Purpose and Scope

- **Objective(s) of the Program** – to provide data that will inform and support development of national climate policy

- **Scope of Coverage**
  - Define gases- “...to require mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions”
    - $\text{CO}_2$, $\text{CH}_4$, $\text{N}_2\text{O}$, HFC, PFC, SF$_6$
  - Both upstream and downstream sources- “The Agency is further directed to include in its rule reporting of emissions resulting from upstream production and downstream sources...”
    - Upstream: Fuel and Chemical producers/importers (e.g., oil refineries, natural gas processors, HFC producers)
    - Downstream: GHG emitters (e.g., power plants, iron and steel plants, cement manufacturers)
Purpose and Scope cont.

- Areas of flexibility:
  - Emissions threshold: “The Administrator shall determine appropriate thresholds of emissions above which reporting is required...”
  - Frequency of Reporting: “…and how frequently reports shall be submitted to EPA”

- Methods
  - “The Administrator shall have discretion to use existing reporting requirements for electric generating units under Section 821 of the Clean Air Act”
  - Will build on methods from existing mandatory and voluntary reporting systems
    - Federal reporting programs- e.g., Title IV, Climate Leaders, 1605(b)
    - State Programs- e.g., California, The Climate Registry, RGGI, other state programs
    - Corporate Programs- e.g., WRI/WBCSD
    - Industry Protocols- e.g., API Compendium, CSI Protocol (cement), International Aluminum Institute
Timing and Process

• Proposed rule by September 2008, final rule by June 2009
• An ambitious timetable but we will work towards these deadlines
• EPA will involve agency and interagency expertise
  – Have already worked extensively with interagency counterparts on measurement and reporting issues (e.g., US GHG inventory, IPCC guidelines)
• EPA welcomes stakeholder input and plans to reach out to stakeholders through information sharing sessions as well as public meetings
Summary

• EPA is prepared to implement GHG reporting
  – Existing methods in many sectors
  – Significant expertise in all sectors
  – Infrastructure to collect/house comprehensive emissions data

• EPA will build on existing approaches and engage stakeholders throughout to answer key technical issues and craft a viable proposed and final rule.
Sources of Emissions

- Point Sources
- Mobile OnRoad Sources
- Mobile NonRoad Sources
- NonPoint Sources
Why Coordinate?

- Comprehensive AQ management
- Consistent and complete impact of sources
- Reduce burden on reporting entities
- Leverage Resources
Common Elements

- Sources of emissions
- Methods for measuring/estimating emissions
- QA/Validation
Differences

- Money associated with emissions
- Regulatory approach
- Pollutants
- Some new sources
- Scale
- Life cycle perspective
- Organizational issues
- Terminology
Current Coordination Efforts

- Development of common infrastructure
  - EPA working with Climate Registry on common reporting format
  - Data systems for acquisition and distribution
- Mandatory Federal reporting
- State reporting initiatives
Issues

• Is it worth the effort to coordinate?
• Who reports to who?
• Where to coordinate
  – Front end?
  – Back end?
• Roles
  – Federal
  – State
  – Others (e.g., The Climate Registry)