LIST OF RECENT AND PENDING EPA REGULATIONS
UNDER THE CLEAN AIR ACT

This chart lists Clean Air Act (CAA) rulemakings initiated or finalized by the Obama Administration, as well as pending rulemakings identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as currently under development. The chart is based on EPA's rulemaking documents and seeks to list the rulemakings in order of compliance costs based on EPA's own estimates. For rulemakings for which EPA has not yet provided specific cost estimates or has concluded cost estimates were not required, the rulemakings are listed in chronological order of the regulatory action.

	Regulation	Status	EPA Cost Estimates	Description	Potentially Regulated Entities
1	Reconsideration of the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (Proposed)	Final rule projected November 2010	$19-$90 billion per year in 2020 ($2006). (RIA page S1-4, S2-3 and EPA fact sheet).	Proposes to lower National Ambient Air Quality (NAAQS) standards for ground-level ozone (from 1997 level 0.08 ppm/2008 level of 0.075 ppm) 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.
2	Light-duty vehicles greenhouse gas emissions Standards and Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards (Final)	Final rule published May 7, 2010	EPA and DOT estimate compliance costs between $51.5 billion and $51.8 billion for all MY 2012-2016 vehicles over full lifetime of vehicles projected to be sold during model years 2012-2016 ($2007).	Sets greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and fuel efficiency standards for new passenger cars and trucks for MY 2012-2016 vehicles. President Obama has directed agencies to develop more stringent standards for MY 2017-2025 vehicles.	Rule affects companies that manufacture or sell new light-duty passenger cars and trucks. Regulated categories and entities include: Motor vehicle manufacturers; and commercial importers of vehicles and vehicle components. EPA estimates average cost increases per vehicle to increase from $331 per car or truck in 2012 to $948 per vehicle in 2016.
3	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial & Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (Proposed)	Final rule projected December 2010	$9.5 billion in capital expenditures; $3.2 billion in annual costs (reduced to $2.9 billion due to fuel savings). (75 Fed. Reg. 32037, Regulatory Impact Analysis)	Proposes to set 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).	Rule will affect owners and operators of industrial, commercial or institutional boilers and process heaters at a major source. Potentially regulated categories and entities include: Extractors of crude petroleum and natural gas; Manufacturers of lumber and wood products, chemicals, coal products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, motor vehicle parts and accessories; pulp and paper mills; petroleum refineries; steel works, blast furnaces; electric, gas, and sanitary services; health and

					educational services.
4	Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Nitrogen Dioxide (Final)	Final rule published February 9, 2010	$3.6 billion in 2020 ($2006). Because this analysis considers only counties that currently have NO2 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. (Final Regulatory Impact Analysis ES-1, ES-6)	Supplements national standards for nitrogen dioxide (NO2) 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 NO2 concentrations, most likely by requiring air pollution controls on sources that emit oxides of nitrogen. While NOx is emitted from a wide variety of source types, the top three categories of sources of NOx emissions are on-road mobile sources, electricity generating units, and non-road mobile sources (75 Fed. Reg. 34406).
5	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers (Proposed)	Projected date for final rule publication December 2010	Total capital costs of approximately $2.5 billion and $1 billion in total annualized costs (75 Fed.	Proposes to set 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	Rule will affect owners and operators of industrial, commercial and institutional boilers located at area sources. The "industrial" category includes boilers used in manufacturing, processing, mining, refining, and any other industry.

			Reg. 31914). EPA Fact Sheet	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.	The "commercial" category include boilers used in stores/malls, laundries, apartments, restaurants, and hotels/motels. The "institutional" 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).
6	Transport Rule (CAIR Replacement Rule); Federal Implementation Plans to Reduce Interstate Transport of Fine Particulate Matter and Ozone (Proposed)	NPRM comment period closes October 2010	$3.7 billion in 2012 and $2.8 billion in 2014 (preferred remedy option; $2006). (75 Fed. Reg. 45348, 45352). Costs for the agency's alternative proposed approach would be $4.2 billion in 2012 and $2.7 billion in 2014.	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	Rule will affect electric generating facilities (power sector), including utilities (electric, natural gas, other systems).

				intrastate trading and some interstate trading among power plants.	
7	Emissions Controls for new Marine Diesel engines at or Above 30 Liters per Cylinder (Final)	Final rule published June 2010	$1.85 billion in 2020, increasing to $3.11 billion in 2030 (2006 $). (75 Fed. Reg. 22939, Program Costs Fact Sheet)	Places emissions standards on Category 3 engines in order to reduce their emissions of PM2.5, SOX, and NOX that contribute to nonattainment of the NAAQS for PM2.5 and ground-level ozone. Standards apply in two stages—near-term standards for newly built engines will apply beginning in 2011; long-term standards requiring an 80 percent reduction in NOX emissions will begin in 2016. Also finalizes change to diesel fuel program that will allow for production and sale of 1,000 ppm sulfur fuel for use in Category 3 marine Vessels; generally forbids the production and sale of other fuels above 1,000 ppm sulfur for use in most U.S. waters, unless alternative devices, procedures, or compliance methods are used to achieve equivalent emissions reductions. Makes technical amendments to motor vehicle and nonroad engine regulations in recently finalized rule for new nonroad spark-ignition engines.	Rule affects companies that manufacture, sell, or import into the United States new marine compression ignition engines with per cylinder displacement at or above 30 liters for use on vessels flagged or registered in the United States; companies and persons that make vessels that will be flagged or registered in the United States and that use such engines; and the owners or operators of such U.S. vessels; companies and persons that rebuild or maintain these engines; Category 3 marine vessels fuel makers, importers, distributors, sellers, dispensers. Manufacturers of new marine diesel engines and marine vessels. Engine repair and maintenance. Petroleum refineries, bulk stations and terminals, wholesalers. Coastal and Great Lakes Freight and Passenger Transportation.

	Regulation	Status	EPA Cost Estimates	Description	Potentially Regulated Entities
8	Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Sulfur Dioxide (Final)	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 SO2 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. (RIA ES-1 and 9: Regulatory Impact Analysis)	Lowers the primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for sulfur dioxide (SO2) by setting new short term (one-hour) SO2 standard at 75 parts per billion (ppb), and revoking the prior 24-hour and annual SO2 health standards. Also establishes new monitoring requirements for SO2.	Rule will require states to prepare implementation plans addressing how they will meet the new standards through control programs directed to emission sources.
9	NESHAP MACT Reconsideration for Portland Cement (Final)	Final Rule published September 9, 2010	EPA estimates $926 – $950 million annually in 2013 (combined with rule below). (*See 8/9/2010 press*	Sets the limits on mercury air emissions from existing cement kilns, strengthens the limits for new kilns, and sets emission limits that will reduce acid gases. Also limits particle pollution from new and existing kilns, and sets new-kiln	Rule affects Portland cement manufacturing plants.

			release) (also citing another EPA analysis estimating lower costs of $350 million annually). EPA estimates that the average price for Portland cement could be 5.4% higher with the NESHAP and NSPS (see below), and that domestic production may fall by 11%, and operating profits may fall by $241 million (page 276).	limits for particle and smog-forming nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide.	
10	Review of New Source Performance Standards -- Portland Cement (Final)	Final rule released August 8, 2010	See cost estimate immediately above.	Sets New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) regulate criteria pollutants, such as particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides from new stationary sources.	Rule affects Portland cement manufacturing plants.
11	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines: Final National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants - Spark Ignition Engines	Final rule published August 20, 2010	Total capital cost for existing stationary internal combustions engines	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	Rule affects industries using stationary internal combustion engines. Potentially regulated categories and entities include: Electric power generation, transmission, or distribution; Medical

	(Final)		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). (75 Fed. Reg. 51582: Regulatory Impact Analysis)	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.	and surgical hospitals; Natural gas transmission; Crude petroleum and natural gas production; Natural gas liquids producers.
12	Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases (Final)	Final rule published October 30, 2009	National annualized cost for first year estimated to be $132 million, and total national annualized cost for subsequent years to be $89 million ($2006) (75 Fed. Reg. 56362)	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.	Rule applies to fossil fuel suppliers and industrial gas suppliers, direct greenhouse gas emitters and manufacturers of heavy-duty and offroad vehicles and engines. Potentially regulated categories and 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 and chemical, rubber and miscellaneous 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 and chlorine, phosphoric acid, titanium dioxide, industrial gas, heavy-duty, non-road, aircraft, locomotive, and marine diesel engine, heavy-duty vehicle, small non-road, and 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. Chicken egg production

					facilities. Turkey, Broilers and Other Meat type Chicken Production. Coal liquefaction at mine sites. Natural gas liquid extraction facilities.
13	Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule (Proposed)	Final rule projected October 2010	$56-59 million in the first year and subsequent annualized costs of $21-25.3 million ($2006). 75 Fed. Reg. 18628: Economic Impact Analysis)	Proposes to supplement mandatory greenhouse gas reporting rule by requiring reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from the petroleum and natural gas industry.	Rule will affect petroleum and natural gas systems. Potentially regulated categories and entities include: Pipeline transportation of natural gas; Natural gas distribution facilities; Extractors of crude petroleum and natural gas; Natural gas liquid extraction facilities.
14	National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning – Remand	NPRM extension closed February 2009. No date for next step noted.	Total capital costs between $15.65 - 49.89 million; total annual costs between $1.38 – 2.839 million (73 Fed. Reg. 62402).	Proposes to sets emission limits for certain halogenated solvent cleaning machines sources.	Rule would affect industries using halogenated solvent cleaning primarily including: Manufacturing of primary metals, fabricated metals, machinery, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, transportation equipment, and furniture.
15	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Petroleum Refineries (Final)	Final rule published October 28, 2009	Total capital investment cost estimated to be $16 million, and total annualized cost of controls estimated to be	This action amends the national emission standards for petroleum refineries to add maximum achievable control technology standards for heat exchange systems.	Rule will affect petroleum refineries located at a major source that are subject to 40 CFR part 63,subpart CC, including those categorized as small businesses.

			$3 million, which includes $2.2 million credit for recovery of lost product and the annualized cost of capital. (Page 55680, Economic Impact Analysis)		
16	Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators (Final)	Final rule published October 6, 2009	Total costs would be $15.5 million in each of the first 3 years for 57 existing HMIWI to comply with MACT compliance option. For alternative disposal option, total costs would be approximately $10.6 million per year. (74 Fed. Reg. 51397-8, Economic Impacts of Revised Standards)	Sets revised emission limits for hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerators (HMIWI).	Rule will affect those who operate HMIWI, including Federal, state, tribal, and private hospitals, health care facilities, research facilities, waste disposal companies and private universities. .

17	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Area Source Standards for Paints and Allied Products Manufacturing (Final)	Final rule published December 3, 2009	Total capital costs for installing particulate control devices is $8.1 million and annual cost is estimated to be $3.1 million per year. (74 Fed. Reg. 63523, Economic Impact Analysis)	Sets emission standards for control of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) for the Paints and Allied Products Manufacturing area source category. EPA estimates 21% of facilities, or 460 area sources, will be required to install particulate control equipment. 110 facilities will be required to install lids or covers on their process, mixing, and storage vessels. The other affected facilities will incur costs only for submitting the notifications and for completing the annual compliance certification.	Rule applies to owners and operators of facilities performing paints and allied products manufacturing that is an area source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions and processes, uses, or generates materials containing the following HAP: benzene, methylene chloride, and compounds of cadmium, chromium, lead, and nickel. Examples of potentially regulated entities include area source facilities engaged in mixing pigments, solvents, and binders into paint and other coatings, such as stains, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, shellacs, and water repellant coatings for concrete and masonry, as well as area source facilities primarily engaged in manufacturing adhesives, glues, caulking compounds, printing inkjet inks and cartridges; indelible ink, India ink writing; ink, and stamp pad ink.
f	Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants (Final)	Final rule published October 8, 2009	Total $7.9 million in each of first 5 years of compliance. Potential additional costs for new thermal	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

			dryers estimated to range from $133,000 to $1.54 million per year. (74 Fed. Reg. 51975: Economic Impact Analysis)		and cement. Iron and steel mills; Fossil fuel-fired electric utility steam generating units.
19	Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule for Additional Sources of Fluorinated GHGs (Proposed)	Final rule projected October 2010	$6.1 - $7.8 million in total annualized costs in the first year; $3.9 - $5.6 million in subsequent years ($2006). (75 Fed. Reg. 18690, Economic Impact Analysis)	Proposes to supplement greenhouse gas mandatory reporting rule published in the Federal Register Oct. 30, 2009 by adding greenhouse gas reporting requirements for five source categories: 1) Electronics Manufacturing, 2) Fluorinated Gas Production, 3) Use of Electrical Transmission and Distribution Equipment, 4) Manufacture or Refurbishment of Electrical Equipment, and 5) Importers of Pre-charged Equipment and Closed-Cell Foams.	Rule will affect owners and operators of the referenced facilities. Regulated categories and entities include: Manufacturing of microcomputers, semiconductor devices, LCD unit screens, industrial gases, electrical equipment, air-conditioning equipment (except motor vehicle), polyurethane foam products; Power transmission and distribution switchgear and specialty transformers; Air-conditioning equipment (except room units) merchant wholesalers; Household appliance stores; and Circuit breakers merchant wholesalers.

	Regulation	Status	EPA Cost Estimates	Description	Potentially Regulated Entities
20	Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases From Magnesium Production, Underground Coal Mines, Industrial Wastewater Treatment, and Industrial Waste Landfills (Proposed)	Final rule published July 12, 2010	Total annualized costs of $7 million in the first year and $5.5 million in subsequent years ($2006) (75 Fed. Reg. page 39753)	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.
21	Review of New Sources and Modifications in Indian Country (a.k.a. NSR in Indian Country) (Proposed)	NPRM comment period closed November 20, 2006; final rule sent to OMB for review September 2010 and	Total annualized costs of compliance estimated to be $6 million per year (Economic Impact Analysis ES-1)	EPA is developing federal regulations to govern preconstruction permitting of minor stationary sources throughout Indian country and major stationary sources of air pollution in nonattainment areas in Indian country.	Potentially regulated categories and entities include: gasoline station storage tanks and refueling; lumber manufacturer support; coal mining; furniture manufacture; medical waste incinerator; repellent and fertilizer applications; natural gas plant; oil and gas production; copper mining and processing; stone

		projected to be published as soon as December 2010			quarrying and processing; sand and gravel production; power plant-coal-fired, biomass fueled, landfill gas fired; natural gas collection and pipeline; sawmill; window and door molding manufacturer; printing operations; surface coating operations; plants of asphalt hot mix, elemental phosphorus, sulfuric acid; cobalt and tungsten recycling; surface coating operations; concrete batching plant; grain elevator; crude oil storage and distribution; natural gas compressor station; automobile refinishing shop; dry cleaners.
22	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Gold Mine Ore Processing and Production Area Source Category and Addition to Source Category List for Standards (Proposed)	Proposed rule published April 28, 2010; comment period extended	Capital costs of of $5 million for emission controls; annualized cost of $2.3 million. The capital costs for monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping are estimated as $1.0 to $1.3 million with a total annualized cost of $0.8 to $1.5 million per year, depending	Proposes to add the gold mine ore processing and production area source category to the list of source categories subject to regulation under the hazardous air pollutant section of the Clean Air Act (CAA) due to their mercury emissions. EPA is also proposing national mercury emission standards for this category based on the emissions level of the best performing facilities which are well controlled for mercury.	Rule affects gold ore mining and potentially regulated entities include: establishments primarily engaged in developing the mine site, mining, and/or beneficiating (i.e., preparing) ores valued chiefly for their gold content; establishments primarily engaged in transformation of the gold into bullion or dore bar in combination with mining activities are included in this industry.

			on monitoring option that is chosen. (75 Fed. Reg. 22486, Estimates for Costs of the Proposed Rule)		
23	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources (Final)	Final rule published October 29, 2009	Total capital cost of $2.8 million; total annualized cost, including the annualized cost of capital equipment is estimated to be $3.2 million per year (74 Fed. Reg. 56039).	Sets emission standards for the control of hazardous air pollutants for nine area source categories in the chemical manufacturing sector: Agricultural Chemicals and Pesticides Manufacturing, Cyclic Crude and Intermediate Production, Industrial Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing, Industrial Organic Chemical Manufacturing, Inorganic Pigments Manufacturing, Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing, Plastic Materials and Resins Manufacturing, Pharmaceutical Production, and Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing.	The rule affects the chemical manufacturing industry. Potentially regulated categories and entities include: Chemical manufacturing area sources that use as feedstock, generate as byproduct, or produce as product, any of the HAP subject to this subpart except for: (1) Processes classified in NAICS Code 325222, 325314, or 325413; (2) processes subject to standards for other listed area source categories 2 in NAICS 325; (3) certain fabricating operations; (4) manufacture of photographic film, paper, and plate where material is coated or contains chemicals (but the manufacture of the photographic chemicals is regulated); and (5) manufacture of radioactive elements or isotopes, radium chloride, radium luminous compounds, strontium, and uranium.
24	Revisions to Motor Vehicle Fuel Economy Label (Proposed)	Proposed rule published September 23,	$649,000—$2.8 million per year (75 Fed. Reg.	Proposes to amend the way in which fuel economy estimates are calculated and/or displayed (but will	Rule will affect companies that manufacture or sell new light-duty vehicles, light-duty trucks, and

		2010; comment period closes November 2010	58084)	not impact the Corporate Average Fuel Economy requirements).	medium-duty passenger vehicles, as defined under EPA's CAA regulations, and passenger automobiles (passenger cars) and nonpassenger automobiles (light trucks) as defined under NHTSA's CAFE regulations.
25	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Area Source Standards for Prepared Feeds Manufacturing (Final)	Final rule published January 5, 2010	Nationwide capital costs estimated to be around $2.5 million. Annual costs estimated to be just over $3 million/year. (75 Fed. Reg. 544, Economic Impact Analysis)	Sets emission standards for control of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) for the Prepared Feeds Manufacturing area source category.	Rule affects animal foods manufacturing and prepared animal feeds (except dog and cat).
26	Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule re Corporate Parent and NAICS Code (Final)	Final rule published September 22, 2010	The total national cost is approximately $944,000 in the first year and about $470,000 in subsequent years ($2006) (page 57682)	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. U.S. parent company, NAIC codes and an indication of whether reported emissions are from a co-generation unit.	Rule will affect facilities with direct greenhouse gas emissions over 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e), 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.
27	GHG Reporting Rule for Carbon Dioxide Injection and Geologic Sequestration (Proposed)	Final Rule projected October 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) (75 Fed. Reg. 18596, Economic Impact Analysis)	Proposes to supplement 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.
28	Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition and Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (Proposed)	Proposed rule published June 8, 2010; comment period extended September 8, 2010	Total national capital cost estimated to be $236,000 in the year 2018, with total annual cost of $142,000 in the year 2018.	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	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

			The year 2018 is the first year the emission standards would be fully implemented for stationary CI engines between 10 and 30 l/cyl. Total national capital cost for proposed rule in year 2030 is $235,000, with total national annual cost of $711,000 (75 Fed. Reg. 32620).	engines with displacement greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.	and surgical hospitals; Manufacturing: motor and generator, pump and compressor, welding and soldering equipment.
29	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Chemical Preparations Industry (Final)	Final rule published December 30, 2009	Annual cost of monitoring is estimated to be **$6,800 per facility per year** after the first year. The additional cost of one-time activities during the first year of compliance is estimated to be approximately	Sets national emissions standards for control of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from the chemical preparations area source category.	Rule affects chemical product and preparation manufacturing. The final rule is estimated to impact a total of 26 area source facilities with 40% qualifying as small businesses. Potentially regulated categories and entities include: Area source facilities that manufacture chemical preparations containing metal compounds of chromium, lead, manganese, or nickel, except for manufacturers of indelible ink, India ink, writing ink, and stamp pad ink. Chemical preparations include, but

			$2,400 per facility. (74 Fed. Reg. 69206, Economic Impact Analysis)		are not limited to, fluxes, water treatment chemicals, rust preventatives and plating chemicals, concrete additives, gelatin, and drilling fluids.

Rules for which EPA provided no specific compliance cost estimate in rulemaking documents – listed by date of most recent action

	Regulation	Status	EPA Cost Estimates	Description	Potentially Regulated Entities
30	Predictive Emission Monitory System in Stationary Sources: Performance Specification 16 (Final)	Final rule published March 2009	No cost estimate provided.	Promulgates Performance Specification (PS) 16 for predictive emissions monitoring systems (PEMS), to predict nitrogen oxides emissions from small industrial, commercial, and institutional steam generating units. Performance Specification 16 provides testing requirements for assessing the acceptability of PEMS when they are initially installed.	Rule may affect the following potentially regulated categories and entities: Stationary Gas Turbines. Steam Generating Units. Portland Cement and Rubber Tire Manufacturing. Hazardous Waste Incinerators. Coating: Large Appliances, Metal Furniture, Graphic Arts, Magnetic Tape, Metal Coil Surface, Beverage Can Surface. Industrial Surface, Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface, Boat and Ship Manufacturing and Repair Surface, Plastic Parts Surface, Plastic Parts for Business Machines. Fabric Printing, Coating, and Dyeing. Leather Finishing. Wood Building products and furniture. Coke Ovens.

	Regulation	Status	EPA Cost Estimates	Description	Potentially Regulated Entities
31	NESHAP: Brick and Structural Clay Products and Clay Products (Proposed)	Pre-proposal initiated June 11, 2009	TBD	The rulemaking will establish emission limits for hazardous air pollutants (HF, HCl and metals) emitted from brick and clay ceramics kilns and glazing operations at clay ceramics production facilities.	The brick and structural clay products industry primarily includes facilities that manufacture brick, clay, pipe, roof tile, extruded floor and wall tile, and other extruded dimensional clay products from clay, shale, or a combination of the two. The clay ceramics manufacturing source category includes facilities that manufacture traditional ceramics, which include ceramic tile, dinnerware, sanitaryware, pottery, and porcelain.
32	Revisions to Test Method for Determining Stack Gas Velocity Taking Into Account Velocity Decay Near the Stack Walls (Proposed)	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 (74 Fed. Reg. 42822).	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.
33	Action To Ensure Authority To Issue Permits Under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program to Sources of	Proposed rule published September 2, 2010	No cost estimate provided.	One of two separate rulemakings (see below for companion rulemaking) EPA is proposing to address permitting in states that do not have approved PSD programs	Potentially affected Entities include States, local permitting authorities, and tribal authorities. Any SIP-approved PSD air permitting regulation that is not

	Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Federal Implementation Plan (Proposed)	Projected final rule December 1, 2010		that apply to greenhouse gas emitting sources. In this rule, EPA is proposing 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 (PSD) program for sources of greenhouse gases (GHGs).	structured such that it includes GHGs among pollutants subject to regulation under the Act will potentially be found substantially inadequate to meet CAA requirements, under CAA section 110(k)(5), and the State will potentially be affected by this rule. For example, if a State's PSD regulation identifies its regulated NSR pollutants by specifically listing each individual pollutant and the list omits GHGs, then the regulation is inadequate (page 53884).
34	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 (Proposed)	Proposed rule published September 2, 2010 Projected final rule December 1, 2010	No cost estimate provided.	One of two separate rulemakings (see above for companion rulemaking) EPA is proposing to address permitting in states that do not have approved Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) programs that apply to greenhouse gas emitting sources. In this rule, EPA is proposing to find that 13 States with EPA-approved State implementation plan (SIP) New Source Review PSD programs are substantially inadequate to meet Clean Air Act requirements because they do not appear to apply PSD requirements to GHG-emitting sources. For each of these States, EPA proposes to require the State	Alaska; Arizona: Pinal County; Rest of State (Excludes Maricopa County, Pima County, and Indian Country); Arkansas; California: Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD, Connecticut; Florida; Idaho; Kansas; Kentucky: Jefferson County and Rest of State; Nebraska; Nevada: Clark County; Oregon; Texas; possibly other states.

				(through a "SIP Call") to revise its SIP as necessary to correct such inadequacies. EPA proposes an expedited schedule for States to submit their corrective SIP revision, in light of the fact that as of January 2, 2011, certain GHG-emitting sources will become subject to the PSD requirements and may not be able to obtain a PSD permit in order to construct or modify. As for the rest of the States with approved SIP PSD programs, EPA solicits comment on whether their PSD programs do or do not apply to GHG-emitting sources. If, on the basis of information EPA receives, EPA concludes that the SIP for such a State does not apply the PSD program to GHG-emitting sources, then EPA will proceed to also issue a finding of substantial inadequacy and a SIP Call for that State.	
35	Emissions Factors Program Improvements	ANPRM published October 14, 2009	No cost estimate provided.	The purpose of this Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is to convey issues raised by stakeholders about EPA's emissions factors program, inform the public of our initial ideas on how to address these issues, and solicit comments on our current thinking to resolve these issues. EPA's goal is to	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.e.,* New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), and

				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.	Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards) and other industry sectors.
36	NESHAP Residual Risk and Technology Review for Ferroalloys	Initiated December 2009; no timeline listed (No Pre-Proposal text currently available)	TBD	Under the "technology review" provision of CAA section 112, EPA must review maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards and revise them "as necessary (taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies)" no less frequently than every 8 years. Under the "residual risk" provision of the CAA section 112, EPA must evaluate the	TBA

				MACT standards within 8 years after promulgation and promulgate standards if required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or prevent an adverse environmental effect. EPA has combined the two review activities into the "risk and technology" (RTR) reviews for the Ferroalloys Production source category.	
37	Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act (a/k/a Endangerment Finding) (Final)	Final rule published December 15, 2009	No cost estimate provided for greenhouse gas regulations that will result from the findings. (74 Fed. Reg. 66515-66516, 66545).	EPA Administrator Jackson found that (1) the current and projected concentrations of the six key well-mixed greenhouse gases — carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) — 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	EPA states this action does not itself impose any requirements on industry or other entities.

				standards for light-duty vehicles, which EPA proposed in a joint proposal including the Department of Transportation's proposed CAFE standards on September 15, 2009 (see above). This action is also a prerequisite to issuing other EPA greenhouse gas regulations for stationary sources.	
38	Requirements for Control Technology Determinations for Major Sources in Accordance With Clean Air Act Sections, Sections 112(g) and 112(j) (Proposed)	Proposed rule published March 30, 2010; comment period extended through the end of May 2010	EPA concludes the rule does not impose any new costs. (75 Fed. Reg. 15660).	Proposes amending the rule governing case-by-case emission limits for major sources of hazardous air pollutants under section 112(j) of the Clean Air Act. Specifically, EPA is proposing revisions to the section 112(j) rule to clarify and streamline the process for establishing case-by-case emission limits in the case of the complete vacatur of a section 112(d) rule applicable to a major source category initially listed pursuant to section 112(c)(1). In addition, EPA is also proposing revisions that would eliminate provisions of the section 112(j) rule that have become obsolete or are redundant.	Rule may affect the following regulated categories and entities: Facilities that polymerize vinyl chloride monomer to produce polyvinyl chloride and/or copolymer products. Manufacturing of ceramic wall and floor tile, vitreous plumbing fixtures (sanitaryware), lumber and wood products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, coal products, chemicals, motor vehicle parts and accessories. Pulp and paper mills. Petroleum refiners. Steel works, blast furnaces. Electroplating, plating, polishing, anodizing, and coloring. Electric, gas, sanitary, health and educational services. Sources in a source category "initially listed" and regulated under any other section 112(d) emission standard for hazardous air pollutants that is completely vacated by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

39	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) (Final)	Final Action on Reconsideration of Interpret-ation 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.
40	Revisions to the General Conformity Regulations (Final)	Final rule published April 5, 2010	No cost estimate provided.	Revises regulations requiring that Federal actions conform to the appropriate State, tribal or Federal implementation plan for attaining clean air ("General Conformity"). Prevents air quality impacts of federal agency actions from causing or contributing to a violation of a NAAQS standard.	Rule affects Federal agencies and public and private entities that receive approvals or funding from Federal agencies such as airports and seaports.
41	Renewable Fuels Standard Program: Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Modifications to Renewable Fuel Standard Program; Final Rule; and Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Modifications to Renewable Fuel Standard Program	Final rules published May 10, 2010 and June 30, 2010	No cost estimate provided. EPA concludes the action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.	Amends Renewable Fuel Standard program regulations published March 26, 2010 to make technical and other changes.	Rule affects those involved with the production, distribution and sale of transportation fuels. Examples of potentially regulated entities include: Petroleum refiners, importers. Ethyl alcohol manufacturers. Other basic organic chemical manufacturers. Chemical and allied products merchant wholesalers. Petroleum bulk stations and terminals. Petroleum and petroleum products merchant wholesalers.

	(Final)				Fuel dealers.
42	Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule (Final)	Final rule published June 3, 2010	EPA concludes that the rule provides regulatory relief rather than regulatory requirements. (75 Fed. Reg. 31598: Regulatory Impact Analysis)	Sets thresholds pursuant to which 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).
43	Lead Emissions From Piston-Engine Aircraft Using Leaded Aviation	ANPRM closed on August 27,	TBD	ANPR and extension of comment period for EPA's announcement of a proposed rulemaking on lead	TBA

	Gasoline	2010; no timeline for proposal posted		emissions from piston engine powered aircraft using leaded aviation gasoline. Describes information available and information being collected that will be used by the Administrator to issue a subsequent proposal regarding whether, in the Administrator's judgment, aircraft lead emissions from aircraft using leaded aviation gasoline cause or contribute to air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare.	
44	Mercury Cell Chlor-Alkali NESHAP MACT	NPRM closed August 11, 2008; Supplemental NPRM sent to OMB July 2010 and projected to be published in October 2010	TBD for supplemental NPRM. (2008 NPRM did not provide estimates)	This action is a supplemental proposal for amendment of the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for mercury emissions from mercury cell chlor-alkali plants that was promulgated in 2003. The 2003 NESHAP limited mercury air emissions from existing plants and prohibited the use of mercury in new plants.	TBA
45	Prevention of Significant Deterioration for PM2.5 - Increments, Significant Impact Levels and Significant Monitoring Concentrations	Final Rule projected October 2010	No cost estimate provided.	Proposes to facilitate implementation of PM2.5 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program by establishing new increments, significant impact levels (SILs) and a significant monitoring	Rule will affect owners and operators of emissions sources in the following industry, Federal and state, local and tribal groups. Electric services. Petroleum refining. Industrial inorganic and organic

	a.k.a. PSD for PM2.5 - Increments, Significant Impact Levels and Significant Monitoring; Concentrations			concentration (SMC) for fine particulate matter (particles with an aerometric diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers, "PM2.5").	chemicals. Natural gas liquids and transport. Pulp and paper mills. Automobile manufacturing. Pharmaceuticals. .
46	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks; Group I Polymers and Resins; Marine Tank Vessel Loading Operations; Pharmaceuticals Production; the Printing and Publishing Industry; and Steel Pickling--HCl Process Facilities and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants (subparts N, U, Y, KK, CCC, GGG)	NPRM projected November 2010	Cost Analysis dependent on industry (73 Fed. Reg. 60451-60455).	This action proposes 1) how EPA will address the residual risk and technology reviews conducted for 2 national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP), and 2) provides supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking for residual risk and technology reviews for 4 additional NESHAP previously proposed in October 2008. The 6 NESHAP include 16 source categories. This action proposes to modify the existing emissions standards for 8 source categories in 3 of the 6 NESHAP to address certain emission sources not currently regulated under these standards. It also proposes for all 6 NESHAP to address provisions related to emissions during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. Finally, this action proposes changes to 2 of the 6 NESHAP to correct editorial errors,	Potentially regulated categories and industries included: Epichlorohydrin; Elastomers Production; Hypalon TM Production; chromium electroplating facilities, polymers and resins production facilities, and other various industries, such as the chemical industry, that load and unload liquid commodities in bulk onto and from marine vessels. Examples of potentially regulated categories and entities include: Nitrile Butadiene; Rubber Production; Polybutadiene Rubber Production; Styrene Butadiene; Rubber and Latex Production; Marine Vessel Loading; Mineral Wool Production; Pharmaceuticals Production; Printing and Publishing

				make clarifications, or address issues with implementation or determining compliance.	
47	Regulation to Prevent the Misfueling of Vehicles and Engines with Gasoline Containing Greater than Ten Volume Percent Ethanol and Modifications to the Reformulated and Conventional Gasoline Programs	NPRM projected November 2010	TBD	Proposes to control and regulate distribution of fuels and fuel additives that may pose harm to the environment or public health.	TBA
48	Control of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Heavy-Duty Vehicles	ANPRM published; proposed rule projected October 2010	TBD	Proposes to sets national emission standards to control greenhouse gas emissions from heavy duty trucks and buses.	TBA
49	Review of New Source Performance Standards for Nitric Acid Plants - Subpart G	NPRM projected November 2010	TBD	The law mandates EPA review and if appropriate revise existing New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) at least every 8 years. This NSPS was initially promulgated in 1971. This NSPS was reviewed in 1979 and 1984. On January 2010, consent decree was entered into US District Court between EPA and several environmental groups. The decree requires proposed revisions to be made by November 2010 and final revisions to be made by November 2011.	TBA

	Regulation	Status	EPA Cost Estimates	Description	Potentially Regulated Entities
50	Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide	NPRM projected November 2010	TBD	The law mandates EPA review and, if appropriate, revise air quality criteria for primary (health-based) and secondary (welfare-based) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) every 5 years. The last CO NAAQS review occurred in 1994 with a decision by the Administrator not to revise the existing standards. The current review, which was initiated in September 2007, includes the preparation of an Integrated Science Assessment, Risk/Exposure Assessment, and a Policy Assessment Document by EPA, with opportunities for review by EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and the public. These documents inform the Administrator's decision as to whether to retain or revise the standards.	TBA

	Regulation	Status	EPA Cost Estimates	Description	Potentially Regulated Entities
51	Risk and Technology Review NESHAP for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair (Surface Coating) and Wood Furniture Manufacturing	NPRM projected November 2010	TBD	This action would conduct residual risk and technology reviews for two industrial source categories regulated by two National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP): Shipbuilding and Ship Repair (Surface Coating), and Wood Furniture Manufacturing. The underlying national emission standards that are under review in this action limit and control hazardous air pollutants. Section 112(f)(2) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) directs EPA to assess the risk remaining (residual risk) after the application of the NESHAP and promulgate additional standards if warranted to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or prevent an adverse environmental effect. Also, section 112(d)(6) of the CAA requires EPA to review and revise the NESHAP as necessary at least every 8 years, taking into account developments in practices, processes, and control technologies. This action would conduct those reviews for the two source categories cited above.	TBA

	Regulation	Status	EPA Cost Estimates	Description	Potentially Regulated Entities
52	Revision to Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds - Exclusion of Methyl Iodide (a.k.a. Methyl Iodide Exemption from Definition of VOCs)	NPRM projected November 2010	TBD	EPA lists for regulation certain volatile organic compounds (VOCs) as precursors to ozone formation under section 302(s) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and 40 CFR 51.100(s). While all VOCs have the ability to react in the atmosphere to form ozone, some VOCs react at such a slow rate their contribution to ground-level ozone is negligible. Through regulation, the Agency can exempt negligibly reactive compounds from the definition of VOCs. VOCs that are exempted from the CAA definition are no longer necessary to control in state implementation plans for attaining the national ambient air quality standard for ozone. This rule would address whether EPA should exempt methyl iodide based on its reactivity. This compound is used as a pesticide.	TBA

	Regulation	Status	EPA Cost Estimates	Description	Potentially Regulated Entities
53	Malfunction Amendments to Part 63 Standards	Pre-proposal; target date for NPRM December 2010	TBD	Proposes to amend regulations in the General Provisions of regulations promulgated under the Clean Air Act (subpart A of Part 63) that provide for or are related to an exemption from the requirement to comply with Clean Air Act section 112 emission standards during startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) events.	General provisions not specific to any source category; apply when incorporated into source category-specific standards
54	Residual Risk and Technology Review: Primary Lead Smelting	Pre-proposal; NPRM expected February 2011	TBD	This action is the Risk and Technology Review (RTR) for Primary Lead Smelters. It will address both EPA's obligation under Clean Air Act (CAA) section 112(f)(2) and 112(d)(6) to conduct a residual risk review and to conduct a technology review. Under the "technology review" provision of CAA section 112, EPA is required to review maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards and to revise them "as necessary (taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies)" no less frequently than every 8 years.	TBA

	Regulation	Status	EPA Cost Estimates	Description	Potentially Regulated Entities
55	Oil and Natural Gas Sector -- New Source Performance Standards, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, and Control Techniques Guidelines	Pre-proposal stage; NPRM projected February 2011	TBD	New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) regulate criteria pollutants from new stationary sources. Two NSPS (subparts KKK and LLL) for the oil and natural gas industry were promulgated in 1985. Section 111 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) requires that NSPS be reviewed every 8 years and revised as appropriate. This action will include the required reviews under sections 111 and 112. The development of control techniques guidelines (CTG) for criteria pollutants will also be done under this action. Because the existing regulations are narrow in scope, the reviews will include consideration of broadening the scope of operations and emission points covered by the NSPS, MACT, and the companion CTG.	TBA
56	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coal- and Oil-fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units	Pre-proposal stage NPRM projected March 2011	TBD	Responds to 2008 vacatur of 2005 rule requiring mercury emissions reductions from Electric Utility Steam Generating Units by imposing new reduction scheme.	TBA

	Regulation	Status	EPA Cost Estimates	Description	Potentially Regulated Entities
57	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (a.k.a. NSPS for Electric Utilities and ICI Boilers)	Pre-proposal stage NPRM projected March 2011	TBD	This action will amend the NOx, SO2, and PM standards in the utility NSPS and assure proper monitoring. Conforming amendments to the industrial boiler NSPS will also be proposed to assure consistent monitoring for the various boiler rules. In addition the action will make multiple corrections to the boiler NSPS. It will also respond to the Utility Air Regulatory Group's (UARG) request for reconsideration of the January 2009 final amendments to the boiler NSPS. Issues specific to UARG's request include: 1) appropriate monitoring provisions for owners/operators of affected facilities subject to an opacity standard, but exempt from the requirement to install a continuous opacity monitoring system, and 2) the relevance of an opacity standard for owners/operators of affected facilities using a continuous emissions monitoring system.	TBA

	Regulation	Status	EPA Cost Estimates	Description	Potentially Regulated Entities
58	Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter	NPRM projected March 2011	TBD	EPA is required to review and, if appropriate, revise the air quality criteria for the primary (health-based) and secondary (welfare-based) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) every 5 years. On October 17, 2006, EPA published a final rule to revise the primary and secondary NAAQS for particulate matter to provide increased protection of public health and welfare. EPA initiated the current review in 2007 with a workshop to discuss key policy-relevant issues around which EPA would structure the review. This review includes the preparation of an Integrated Science Assessment (ISA), Risk/Exposure Assessment (REA), and a Policy Assessment (PA) by EPA, with opportunities for review by EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and the public. These documents inform the Administrator's decision as to whether to retain or revise the standards. The ISA was completed	TBA

				in December 2009, the final REAs for health risk assessment and visiblity assessment were finalized in June and July 2010, respectively. The first draft PA was reviewed by CASAC on April 8-9, 2010. The second draft Policy Assessment was reviewed by CASAC on July 26-27, 2010.	
59	Revision of New Source Performance Standards for New Residential Wood Heaters (a.k.a. NSPS Revisions for Residential Wood Heaters)	NPRM projected June 2011	TBD	Proposes revising the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for residential wood heaters under the Clean Air Act Section 111(b)(1)(B). This rule is expected to require manufacturers to redesign wood heaters to be cleaner and lower emitting. The revisions are also expected to retain the requirement for manufacturers to contract for testing of model lines by third-party independent laboratories, report the results to EPA, and label the models accordingly. This action does not apply to existing residential woodstoves, pellet stoves and other residential biomass heating units.	TBA

	Regulation	Status	EPA Cost Estimates	Description	Potentially Regulated Entities
60	Review of the Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Oxides of Nitrogen and Oxides of Sulfur	NPRM projected July 2011	TBD	Under the Clean Air Act, EPA is required to review and, if appropriate, revise the air quality criteria for the primary (health-based) and secondary (welfare-based) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) every 5 years. On October 11, 1995, EPA published a final rule not to revise either the primary or secondary NAAQS for nitrogen dioxide (NO2). On May 22, 1996, EPA published a final decision that revisions of the primary and secondary NAAQS for sulfur dioxide (SO2) were not appropriate at that time, aside from several minor technical changes. On December 9, 2005, EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD) initiated the current periodic review of NO2 air quality criteria with a call for information in the Federal Register (FR). On May 3, 2006, ORD initiated the current periodic review of SO2 air quality criteria with a call for information in the FR. This review includes the preparation of	TBA

				an Integrated Science Assessment, Risk/Exposure Assessment, and a Policy Assessment Document by EPA, with opportunities for review by EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and the public. These documents inform the Administrator's proposed decision as to whether to retain or revise the standards. This review will be limited to only the secondary standards; the primary standards for SO2 and NO2 are being reviewed separately.	
61	NESHAP Risk and Technology Review for Pulp and Paper Industry and Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources, and NSPS review for Kraft Pulp Mills	Pre-proposal; NPRM projected June 2011	TBD	The 2004 National Academy of Sciences' (NAS) report recommended that EPA begin conducting integrated assessments that consider multiple pollutants (criteria and hazardous air pollutants, and other chemicals that may be of concern) and multiple effects (health, ecosystem, visibility) to set standards and develop planning and control strategies. In response to this recommendation, EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) intends to conduct an integrated review and assessment that addresses regulatory obligations under both the National Emission Standards for	TBA

				Hazardous Air Pollutants and the New Source Performance Standards programs (NSPS). Section 112(f)(2) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) directs EPA to conduct risk assessments on each source category subject to maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards, and to determine if additional standards are needed to reduce residual risks, to be completed 8 years after promulgation. Section 112(d)(6) of the CAA requires EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, to be done at least every 8 years. The NESHAP for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills (Subpart MM) was promulgated in 2001 and has not been reviewed. Similarly, the NESHAP for the Pulp and Paper Industry (Subpart S) was promulgated in 1998 and also has not been reviewed. Section 111(b)(1)(B) of the CAA mandates that EPA review and, if appropriate, revise existing New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) at	

				least every 8 years. The Kraft Pulp Mill NSPS was promulgated in 1978 and is in need of review. This NSPS component of this action will include reviewing existing emission limits for particulate matter, total reduced sulfur, and opacity and evaluating the appropriateness of developing emission limits for other pollutants such as sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxide, and carbon dioxide.	
62	NESHAP Subpart W: Standards for Radon Emissions From Operating Uranium Mill Tailings: Review (a.k.a. NESHAP Amendments for Operating Uranium Mill Tailings (Subpart W))	Pre-proposal initiated June 13, 2008 Projected date to publish NPRM August 2011	TBD	NESHAP Subpart W protects human health and the environment by setting radon emission standards and work practices for operating uranium mill tailings impoundments. EPA is in the process of reviewing this standard. If necessary, we will revise the NESHAP requirements for radon emissions from operating uranium mill tailings.	TBA

	Regulation	Status	EPA Cost Estimates	Description	Potentially Regulated Entities
63	Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR): Inclusion of Fugitive Emissions; Final Rule; Stay	Stay effective through October 2011	Administration concludes this action not a significant regulatory action under the terms of Executive Order 12866.	Provides for an 18 month stay of a 2008 final rule revising requirements of the major NSR programs regarding the treatment of fugitive emissions, which required these emissions to be included in determining whether a physical or operational change results in a major modification only for sources in industries that have been designated through rulemaking under section 302(j) of the CAA. The final rule amended all portions of the major NSR program regulations: permit requirements, the PSD program, and the emission offset interpretive ruling. EPA has stayed the rule pending a reconsideration proceeding.	Rule affects all industry groups. The majority of sources potentially affected are expected to be in the following industry groups: Electric Services; Petroleum Refining; Industrial Inorganic and Organic Chemicals; Natural Gas Liquids; Pulp and Paper Mills; Automobile Manufacturing; Pharmaceuticals; Mining; Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting
64	Residual Risk and Technology Review Amendments to the Secondary Aluminum Production NESHAP (a.k.a. NESHAP RTR for Secondary Aluminum Production (subpart RRR))	NPRM projected December 2011	TBD	A secondary aluminum production facility means any establishment using clean charge, aluminum scrap, or dross from aluminum production, as the raw material for processing. The existing 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RRR National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Secondary Aluminum Production facilities was promulgated in 2000.	TBA

				This rule regulates Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) from facilities that are major sources of HAP that operate aluminum scrap shredders, thermal chip dryers, scrap dryers/delacquering kilns/decoating kilns, group 2 furnaces, sweat furnaces, dross only furnaces, rotary dross coolers, and secondary aluminum processing units (SAPUs). SAPUs include group 1 furnaces and in-line fluxers. Area sources of HAP are regulated only with respect to emissions of dioxins/furans (D/F) from thermal chip dryers, scrap dryers/delacquering kilns/decoating kilns, sweat furnaces, and SAPUs. Facilities subject to these rules were required to be in compliance by March 2003. Section 112(f)(2) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) directs EPA to conduct risk assessments on each source category subject to maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards and determine if additional standards are needed to reduce residual risks. The section 112(f)(2) residual risk review	

				is to be done within 8 years after promulgation. Section 112(d)(6) of the CAA requires EPA to review and revise the MACT standards, as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes, and control technologies. The section 112(d)(6) technology review is to be done at least every 8 years. These risk and technology reviews for secondary aluminum production facilities will be conducted in this rulemaking, which will address possible residual risks, technology advancements, and technical deficiencies in the existing rule.	
65	Implementing periodic monitoring in federal and state operating permit programs (a.k.a. CAM - Compliance Assurance Monitoring Rule (Part 64))	Initiated August 2002 Proposed rule target date December 2011	TBD	Revises the existing Compliance Assurance Monitoring rule (40 CFR part 64) to be implemented through the operating permits rules (40 CFR Parts 70 and 71). The revised CAM rule would define when periodic monitoring must be created for sources to use in determining compliance status relative to applicable requirements (e.g., emissions limits).	TBA
66	National Emission Standards for Hazardous	NPRM comment period	TBA	In August 2002, the Agency received a petition to remove certain	TBA

	Air Pollutants for Stationary Combustion Turbines- Petition to Delist (a.k.a. CAM - Compliance Assurance Monitoring Rule (Part 64))	closed April 2004. (Stay effective August 2004) Final rule publication projected November 2012		types of stationary gas-fired combustion turbines from the list of hazardous air pollutant sources under Section 112(c) of the Clean Air Act. Rule proposes a partial granting of the petition by proposing to delist 4 subcategories of stationary gas-fired turbines in April 2004. Simultaneously, the Agency proposed a stay of the effectiveness of the combustion turbine maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for new sources in those subcategories of turbines, delaying the imposition of control requirements for the proposed delisted new turbines until a final action is taken regarding the delisting. The Agency is waiting until the completion of the final Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) assessment for formaldehyde before taking final action on the petition. The final IRIS action on formaldehyde is expected to occur in Fall 2011.	

	Regulation	Status	EPA Cost Estimates	Description	Potentially Regulated Entities
67	Residual Risk and Technology Review Amendments to the Phosphoric Acid and Phosphate Fertilizer Production NESHAPs (a.k.a. NESHAP RTR for Phosphoric Acid and Phosphate Fertilizer)	Pre-proposal NPRM anticipated January 2013	TBD	Phosphate rock is the primary raw material for phosphoric acid, which in turn is the raw material for phosphate fertilizer. These 2 rules are grouped together because their production processes are usually located at the same facility. Part 63 NESHAPs for phosphoric acid and phosphate fertilizer (subparts AA and BB, respectively) were promulgated in June 1999. Facilities subject to these rules were required to be in compliance by June 2002. The Clean Air Act requires EPA to address the risk remaining to the public (ie. a 'risk review') within 8 years after promulgation of the MACT standards. EPA must also conduct a technology review of the source categories within 8 years to determine whether new technology exists to reduce emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) below the levels established by the MACT standards. For purposes of expediency, these 2 reviews are combined together and called a risk and technology review. The amendments will address both risk reduction and technology advancement for the phosphoric	TBA

				acid and phosphate fertilizer source categories. There are no known small businesses in this source category.	
68	Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone (a.k.a. Ozone NAAQS Review)	NPRM projected May 2013	TBD	EPA is required to review and, if appropriate, revise the air quality criteria for the primary (health-based) and secondary (welfare-based) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) every 5 years. On March 23, 2008, the EPA published a final rule to revise the primary and secondary NAAQS for ozone to provide increased protection of public health and welfare. EPA initiated the current review in October 2008 with a workshop to discuss key policy-relevant issues around which EPA would structure the review. This review includes the preparation of an Integrated Science Assessment, Risk/Exposure Assessment, and a Policy Assessment Document by EPA, with opportunities for review by EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and the public. These documents inform the Administrator's proposed decision	TBA

				as to whether to retain or revise the standards.	
69	Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Lead (a.k.a. Lead NAAQS Review)	Pre-proposal initiated June 2010 NPRM projected December 2013	TBD	EPA is required to review and if appropriate revise the air quality criteria for the primary (health-based) and secondary (welfare-based) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) every 5 years. On November 12, 2008, EPA published a final rule to revise the primary and secondary NAAQS for lead to provide increased protection for public health and welfare. The review began in May 2010 with a workshop to discuss key policy-relevant issues around which EPA would structure the review. This review includes the preparation of an Integrated Science Assessment, and, if warranted, a Risk/Exposure Assessment, and also a Policy Assessment Document by EPA, with opportunities for review by EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and the public. These documents inform the Administrator's proposed decision as to whether to retain or revise the standards.	TBA