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NEW REPORT OFFERS PATH FOR LIMITING POLLUTION FROM APPLIANCES

Regulators can set performance standards for an overlooked emissions source—fossil fuel-powered appliances.

The fossil fuel-powered **appliances ubiquitous in residential and commercial buildings collectively emit almost three times more smog-forming nitrogen oxides than the nation's gas-fired power plants, and almost as much planet-warming carbon dioxide**. Yet while the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has limited gas power plants' NO_x emissions since the 1970s and greenhouse gas emissions since 2015, **the agency has never regulated emissions from residential fossil-fuel appliances** and restricts emissions from only a tiny fraction of heating systems in commercial buildings.

<u>A new report from the Institute for Policy Integrity at NYU School of Law</u> lays out the legal and technological tools that EPA can use to address this overlooked source of damaging pollution. The report finds that **the agency has authority under Section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act to set nationwide performance standards** for new residential and commercial fossil-fuel appliances, because:

- 1. These appliances qualify as "stationary sources"
- 2. They "contribute significantly" to harmful air pollution
- 3. Multiple means of reducing appliance emissions, including electric heat pumps, are "adequately demonstrated" and could inform a "best system of emission reduction"

Finally, the report concludes that EPA's appliance standards could allow emissions averaging and trading across manufacturers' appliance fleets.

The full report, *Regulating New Fossil-Fuel Appliances Under Section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act* is available at: https://policyintegrity.org/publications/detail/regulatingnew-fossil-fuel-appliances

The authors are available for interviews on these issues.

<u>The Institute for Policy Integrity</u> at New York University School of Law is a non-partisan think tank dedicated to improving the quality of government decisionmaking. The institute produces original scholarly research in the fields of economics, law, and regulatory policy; and advocates for reform before courts, legislatures, and executive agencies.