

Protection Agency's own models show that Clear Skies' 70 percent reductions would not be achieved until sometime after 2020, while mercury would be reduced on the order of 90 percent by 2008 under existing Clean Air Act requirements. Because mercury harms the developing nervous system, the decade-long delay would needlessly subject a generation of children to risk.

Second, Easterbrook trumpets the proposal's permanent ceiling on mercury emissions. Indeed, a permanent ceiling would be good, because it would bar emissions from exceeding capped levels even as coal-fired power generation grows. But Clear Skies' ceiling is so high that the existing Clean Air Act would remain more protective of human health until somewhere around 2100.

Third and perhaps most egregiously, Easterbrook ignores the potential for mercury pollution hot spots -- local areas where industry trading of pollution credits would concentrate mercury in particular waterways Just last month, EPA's Office of the Inspector General made headlines with its finding that the cap-and-trade proposal did not adequately address hot spots. In fact, EPA's own models reveal significant hot spots in specific regions under Clear Skies. For example, mercury emissions would decline only 27 percent under the cap-and-trade proposal in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Emissions would actually increase at 20 of the 44 utilities -- including at several of the largest sources -- located in these three states. Crucially, these hot spots would occur in a Great Lakes region where even the general population is more inclined to catch and eat fish from local waters, and where other groups (for example, the various Ojibwe and other tribes) are dependent on fish. The resulting environmental injustice is clear -- and reason enough to reject Clear Skies.

Finally, Easterbrook and Clear Skies supporters cite the success of the federal Acid Rain Program's cap-and-trade system for sulfur dioxide emissions, reasoning that cap-and-trade provisions in Clear Skies will be similarly successful in reducing mercury emissions. In fact, neither the pollutants nor the programs are analogous. Among other things, sulfur dioxide disperses regionally and globally, whereas mercury is deposited locally -- a critical distinction for hotspot formation.

It always makes sense to think broadly and creatively about potential tools -- cap-and-trade among them -- to address vexing environmental problems. In the case of mercury, however, the better approach is already at hand under existing Clean Air Act requirements. Evidence shows that 90 percent emissions reductions would in fact translate into rapid responses in the nation's waters -leading once again to fish safe enough for all to eat.

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