

Update on State Air Emission Regulations That Affect Electric Power Producers

Table 8. Existing State air emissions legislation with potential impacts on the electricity generation sector

State	Activities	Emissions limits
Connecticut	<i>Regulations for electric utility, industrial cogeneration, and industrial units</i>	
	<i>SO₂ emissions Phase I limit by 2002</i>	<i>0.55 pound per million Btu input</i>
	<i>SO₂ emissions Phase II limit by 2003</i>	<i>0.33 pound per million Btu input</i>
	<i>NO_x limit</i>	<i>0.15 pound per million Btu input</i>
	<i>Mercury emissions limit by July 2008</i>	<i>90% removal (or maximum of 0.6 pound mercury emitted per trillion Btu input, equivalent to 0.005-0.007 pound mercury per gigawatthour)</i>
Maine	<i>Regulation for greenhouse gas emissions reduction from all sectors</i>	
	<i>Greenhouse gas emissions by 2010</i>	<i>At 1990 levels</i>
	<i>Greenhouse gas emissions by 2020</i>	<i>10% below 1990 levels</i>
	<i>Greenhouse gas emissions in the "long term"</i>	<i>75% to 80% below 2003 levels</i>
Massachusetts	<i>Multi-pollutant cap for existing power plants</i>	
	<i>SO₂ emissions in 1999: 6.7 pounds per megawatthour</i>	
	<i>SO₂ cap 2004 or 2006 (depending on compliance strategy)</i>	<i>6.0 pounds per megawatthour</i>
	<i>SO₂ cap 2006 or 2008 (depending on compliance strategy)</i>	<i>3.0 pounds per megawatthour</i>
	<i>NO_x emissions in 1999: 2.4 pounds per megawatthour</i>	
	<i>NO_x cap 2004 or 2006 (depending on compliance strategy)</i>	<i>1.5 pounds per megawatthour</i>
	<i>CO₂ emissions (current): 2,200 pounds per megawatthour</i>	
	<i>CO₂ cap 2006 or 2008 (depending on compliance strategy)</i>	<i>1,800 pounds per megawatthour</i>
	<i>Mercury emissions cap, Phase I, January 2008</i>	<i>85% removal from 2004 levels or 0.0075 pound per gigawatthour</i>
	<i>Mercury emissions cap, Phase II, October 2012</i>	<i>95% removal from 2004 levels or 0.0025 pound per gigawatthour</i>
Missouri	<i>Summer NO_x regulations by May 2004</i>	<i>0.18 to 0.35 pound per million Btu input</i>
New Hampshire	<i>Regulation for existing fossil-fuel power plants</i>	
	<i>SO₂ emissions in 1999: 48,000 short tons</i>	
	<i>SO₂ cap 2006</i>	<i>7,289 short tons</i>
	<i>NO_x emissions in 1999: 9,000 short tons</i>	
	<i>NO_x cap 2006</i>	<i>3,644 short tons</i>
	<i>CO₂ emissions in 1990: 5,426 thousand short tons</i>	
	<i>CO₂ emissions in 1999: 5,594 thousand short tons</i>	
	<i>CO₂ cap 2006</i>	<i>5,426 thousand short tons</i>
New Jersey	<i>Greenhouse gas emissions in 1990: 136 million metric tons carbon dioxide equivalent</i>	
	<i>Greenhouse gas emissions 2005</i>	<i>3.5% below 1990</i>
New York	<i>Regulations for electric utilities, cogenerators, and industrial units</i>	
	<i>SO₂ Phase I limit January 2005, 25% below allocation</i>	<i>197,046 short tons</i>
	<i>SO₂ Phase II limit January 2008, 50% below allocation</i>	<i>131,364 short tons</i>
	<i>NO_x limit beginning in October 2004 (October 1 to April 30 cap)</i>	<i>39,908 short tons</i>
North Carolina	<i>Regulations for existing coal-fired plants only</i>	
	<i>SO₂ emissions in 1999: 429,000 short tons</i>	
	<i>SO₂ cap 2009</i>	<i>250,000 short tons</i>
	<i>SO₂ cap 2013</i>	<i>130,000 short tons</i>
	<i>NO_x emissions in 1999: 178,000 short tons</i>	
	<i>NO_x cap 2009</i>	<i>56,000 short tons</i>
Oregon	<i>CO₂ regulation for new or expanded power plants</i>	<i>675 pounds per megawatthour</i>
Texas	<i>Senate Bill 7, SO₂ and NO_x caps for grandfathered sources</i>	
	<i>SO₂ cap 2003</i>	<i>595,000 short tons</i>
	<i>NO_x cap 2003</i>	<i>302,000 short tons</i>
Washington	<i>CO₂ regulations for new fossil-fueled power plants</i>	<i>20% reduction over 30 years</i>