Table 11.3 – EPA-Forecasted Nitrogen Oxide, Sulfur Dioxide, and Mercury Emissions from Electric Generators

	EPA Base Case 2004				EPA CAIR Case 2004			
	2007	2010	2015	2020	2007	2010	2015	2020
SO_2 (Thousand Tons)	10,374	9,908	9,084	8,876	7,733	6,351	5,227	4,480
NOx (Thousand Tons)	3,665	3,679	3,721	3,758	3,600	2,453	2,212	2,231
CO_2 (Thousand Tons)	2,391	2,470	2,599	2,796	2,365	2,452	2,571	2,776

Source: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Runs Table for EPA Modeling Applications 2004, using IPM http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/epa-ipm/iaqr.html, EPA Base Case for 2004 Analyses http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/epa-ipm/iaqr/basecase2004.zip, and 2004 CAIR Case Final 2004 http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/epa-ipm/iaqr/cair2004_final.zip

Notes:

Analytical Framework of IPM • EPA uses the Integrated Planning Model (IPM) to analyze the projected impact of environmental policies on the electric-power sector in the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia. Developed by ICF Resources Incorporated, and used to support public and private-sector clients, IPM is a multiregional, dynamic, deterministic linear programming model of the U.S. electric-power sector.
• The model provides forecasts of least-cost capacity expansion, electricity dispatch, and emission-control strategies for meeting energy demand and environmental, transmission, dispatch, and reliability constraints. IPM can be used to evaluate the cost and emissions impacts of proposed policies to limit emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon dioxide (CO_2), and mercury (Hg) from the electric-power sector