

National Association of Clean Air Agencies
State Mercury Programs for Utilities
December 4, 2007

The following table is an overview of state actions directed at reducing mercury emissions from coal-fired electric utility boilers including the responses states will use to meet the federal Clean Air Mercury Rule (CAMR) that become effective on May 18, 2005. The table indicates if a state will participate in EPA's interstate trading program and how each state is planning to distribute the mercury allowances in their state budgets. The status of state laws or regulations is also summarized. Finally, the table indicates the status of the submittal of the state plan to EPA. Note that Idaho, Rhode Island and Vermont did not receive a mercury budget under the CAMR and are not required to develop and implement a state plan.

State Participation in National Trading Program

EPA allows states flexibility in achieving the mercury reductions required under CAMR, including optional participation in a national mercury allowance trading program. Under the national program, owners of coal-fired electric generators must hold one allowance for each ounce of mercury emitted in a given year. Allowances can be readily transferred from one utility to another and may be banked for use in later years. If a state chooses to participate in the national trading program, EPA has an allowance tracking system to manage emission reporting and trading based upon the each participating states' methodology for allocation of allowances. EPA has also developed a model rule for their trading program for states to use as the basis for their state plans to implement the CAMR. Any state that does not participate in the national program must establish regulations that set emission limitations and compliance schedules to meet their mercury budget.

Allocation of Allowances

In EPA's model rule a state's mercury budget is distributed as emission allowances to the affected coal-fired electric utility boilers. States have the flexibility to determine the cost of allowance distribution (free or auction), frequency of allocations, basis for the distribution and the use and size of allowance set asides (e.g. new units, small units, energy efficiency and IGCC development). States may select a higher or lower set aside amount for new sources depending upon expected growth.

NACAA Model Rule

The National Association of Clean Air Agencies (NACAA) – formerly STAPPA/ALAPCO – prepared a model rule that contains options for states that wish to adopt a program that is more stringent than the CAMR. Additional information is available on www.4cleanair.org.

State Contact and Additional Information

Included are state contacts, if available, and links to relevant state web pages.

State	Rules or Legislation - Proposed or Adopted	Participation in National Trading Program	Allocation of Allowances	State Contact and Additional Information	Expected or Actual Submittal of State Plan to EPA (due 11/17/06)
Region 1					
Connecticut	State statute requires 90% reduction or comply with mercury emissions limit of 0.6 lb/TBTU by 7/1/2008, with provision for alternative if controls fail to achieve limitation. More stringent limits possible after 7/1/2012.	No.	No.	Ric Pirolli: (860) 424-4152 Ric.pirolli@po.state.ct.us www.cga.ct.gov/2005/pub/chap446c.htm#Sec221-199.htm	A complete plan with all elements was submitted November 2, 2007.
Maine	All facilities (including EGUs) in Maine have a mercury emission limit of 50 lbs/yr which drops to 35 lbs/yr in 2007 and to 25 lbs/yr in 2010. A mercury reduction plan is required for facilities emitting more than 10 lbs/yr.			Lisa Higgins Lisa.higgins@maine.gov Only one EGU may be subject to CAMR and it emits less than 4 lbs Hg per year. Maine will let EPA administer the program in Maine. Maine is party to the lawsuit to overturn CAMR.	Will not submit a state plan
Massachusetts	Adopted rule requires 85% capture or 0.0075 lb/GW-hr by 1/1/2008 and 95% capture or 0.0025 lb/GW-hr by 10/1/2012. Averaging between units at the same facility allowed.	No.	No.	Patricio Silva: (617) 654-6575 Patricio.silva@state.ma.us www.mass.gov/dep/air/laws/camrplan.doc	Submitted a final plan on July 13, 2007
New Hampshire	Legislation passed house and Senate, signed by Governor. Calls for 80% reduction of mercury emissions from coal-burning power plants through installation of scrubber technology no later than 7/1/2013. Emission credits for SO ₂ for early mercury reductions.	No.		Jeff Underhill junderhill@des.state.nh.us	Submitted by 11/17/06 deadline
Rhode Island	Zero state budget for mercury under CAMR. State submitted a negative declaration. Negative declaration	Yes, for new sources.	No.	Barbara Morin barbara.morin@dem.ri.gov	Negative declaration submitted by

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	withdrawn in 5/07 upon EPA request. New sources will be subject to CAMR and will have to buy allowances from sources in other states.				11/17/06 deadline. Withdrawn 5/07. Will not submit a state plan.
Vermont	Zero state budget for mercury under CAMR. State submitted a negative declaration.	No.			Negative declaration submitted by 11/17/06 deadline
Region 2					
New Jersey	Adopted rule requires control efficiency of 90% or 3 mg/MW-hr by 12/15/2007, for coal-fired boilers of any size. A multi-pollutant approach can reduce the initial reduction required and extend compliance to 12/15/2012.	No.		Sunila Agrawal Sunila.agrawal@dep.state.nj.us www.nj.gov/dep/aqm/1997adop.htm	Submitted by 11/17/06 deadline
New York	On December 22, 2006 NYSDEC received final approval for its State Mercury Reduction Program rule. The Effective date of the rule is January 27, 2007. The rule implements a Phase I emission cap for the years 2010-2014 and beginning in 2015 establishes a facility-wide emission limit for each applicable facility. Phase I of the state proposal will impose annual facility-wide mercury emission limitations, based upon the state mercury budget EPA distributed to	No.		Steve DeSantis sxdesant@gw.state.ny.us Details of the regulation can be found at: www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dar/air_regs.html#recent	Submitted by 11/17/06 deadline

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	New York. Applicable facilities will not be permitted to generate and trade mercury reductions with other facilities or states. The annual facility-wide emission limitations will be in effect from 2010 to 2014. Starting in 2015, Phase II, in conjunction with other electric sector regulations such as the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) and the second phase of the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), the state mercury regulation will establish a facility wide emission limit of 0.6 lbs/10 ¹² Btu for each applicable facility.				
Region 3					
Delaware	State plan calls for 2 phases: Phase 1 – 80% capture and control of baseline mercury emissions by 2009 (emission rate of 1.0 lb/TBTU); and Phase 2 – 90% capture and control of emissions by 2013 (emission rate limit of 0.6 lb/TBTU).	No.		Robert Clausen Robert.clausen@state.de.us Regulation No. 1146, "Electric Generating Unit (EGU) Multi-Pollutant Regulation" Development Documents www.awm.delaware.gov/info/regs/agmmultipreg.htm	Submitted by 11/17/06 deadline
Maryland	Healthy Air Act of 4/6/2006. Phase I reduction of 80% by 2010; Phase II reduction of 90% by 2013.	No.		Maryland Healthy Air Act www.mde.state.md.us/Air/MD_CPR.asp	
Pennsylvania	PA-specific regulation codified at 25 Pa. Code, Chapter 123. On February 18, 2007, the Environmental Quality Board promulgated its final-form regulation requiring an 80% reduction	No.		Dean Van Orden: (717) 787-9702 dvanorden@state.pa.us Krishnan Ramamurthy:(717) 787-4325	Submitted state plan by 11/17/06 deadline

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	<p>in mercury emissions by 2010 and a 90% reduction by 2015. The trading of mercury allowances is prohibited.</p> <p>On November 6, 2006, the State Plan was submitted to EPA; a revised State Plan was submitted to EPA on March 16, 2007.</p> <p>EPA proposed approval of the State Plan on September 13, 2007. (72 FR 52325)</p>			<p>kramamurth@state.pa.us</p> <p>DEP accepted a citizen petition requesting a state rule more stringent than CAMR. www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/airwaste/aq/regs/mercury_rule.htm</p>	<p>Submitted revised plan on 3/16/07</p>
Virginia	<p>2006 legislation required adoption of 3 regulations: (1) State CAMR, (2) State-Specific Rule (SSR) and (3) Nonattainment Rule (NR).</p> <p>Board adopted final state CAMR rule 1/16/07. Follows the federal CAMR with the following exceptions: allocation method, size of new source set aside and includes an EERE set aside.</p> <p>SSR creates VA state allowances. Prohibits purchasing allowances for compliance with SSR; permits selling excess allowances. Largest operator must meet federal Phase II reductions by 2015. Second largest operator may use excess allowances generated from other units under common ownership within 200 km of VA's border.</p>	Yes.	<p><u>Allocations:</u> Fuel Neutral, Existing Sources: heat input; average of 3 highest years between 2000-2004 New Sources: output based on average of 3 highest of first 5 yrs. operation</p> <p><u>Set asides:</u> New Source: 4% first 5 years; 1% thereafter; Unused allowances redistributed to existing sources</p>	<p>Mary E. "Beth" Major (804-698-4423) memajor@deq.virginia.gov</p> <p>Legislation requires an assessment of mercury deposition to determine if additional measures are needed. Legislation link: http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+cod+10.1-1328</p>	<p>Submittal by Spring 2007</p>

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	NR: Units within a nonattainment area cannot purchase credits to comply; excess allowances generated at units under common ownership within 200 km of border may be used to comply with NR. Proposed state regulations are approved for public comment.		EERE set aside: 1% , unused allowances retired after 3 years.		
West Virginia	Adopted EPA model trading rule. May 1, 2006 rule effective date. Plan submitted on July 12, 2006.	Yes.	5% set-aside to be sold by state. No adjustment for coal type. Heat input based allocations.	Laura Crowder: (304) 926-0499, ext. 1247 State completed mercury study: www.wvdep.org/daq/ and select the mercury study link.	Submitted by 11/17/06 deadline
Region 4					
Alabama	Adopted EPA model rule with minimal adjustments.	Yes.	No new-source set-aside. A unit must retire to "free up" allowances for new units. State is allocating the entire first phase and then in 3-yr increments beginning in 2018.	Lisa Cole leb@adem.state.al.us	Submitted by 11/17/06 deadline
Florida	Proposal relies on co-benefits of CAIR, with hold-back of projected surplus allowances to prevent build-up of large bank during Phase 1.	Yes.	Existing units allocated 70% of Phase 1 allowances for 2012-	Larry George: (850) 921-9555 larry.george@dep.state.fl.us www.dep.state.fl.us/air/rules/regulat	Submitted 12/29/06

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	Rules approved by state board 6/29/06.		2017 with remaining allowances placed in "compliance set aside" for existing units that exceed their allocations despite add-on controls, and for new units as supplement to 5% new-unit set aside.	ory.htm	
Georgia	<p>The Georgia DNR Board adopted Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(14) as part of Georgia's Section 111(d) submittal. Georgia Rule (14) follows EPA's CAMR Model Rule except for allowed differences in allocations. Georgia Rule (14) also sets the mercury budget for 2018 and beyond as the lesser of two options: (1) EPA's budgeted amount; (2) a hybrid actual emissions for all coal-fired EGUs.</p> <p>Note: Georgia will ask the DNR Board to readopt 40 CFR 60.4102 in early 2008 to address the biomass issue.</p>	Yes.	<p>Existing units are those which commenced operation prior to Jan 1, 2006.</p> <p>Existing units allocated 95% for 201-2014 and 97% 2015 and thereafter.</p> <p>Baseline years for initial allocation is 2001-2005. Baseline is updated annually for subsequent allocation years.</p>	<p>Susan Jenkins: (404) 362-4598 susan_jenkins@dnr.state.ga.us</p> <p>Taruna Vanjani (404) 362-2523 taruna_vanjani@dnr.state.ga.us</p> <p>James Kelly: 404-363-7131 james_kelly@dnr.state.ga.us</p> <p>Jimmy Johnston: 404-363-7014 jimmy_johnston@dnr.state.ga.us</p> <p>www.air.dnr.state.ga.us/airpermit/cair Note: same URL for CAIR & CAMR.</p>	<p>Plan submitted September 2007.</p> <p>Initial mercury allocations submitted October 2007</p>

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			Initial allocation is based on highest annual heat input..		
Kentucky	Have developed state rules in accordance with the EPA model rule. CAMR became effective in Kentucky on 6/13/07.	Yes.	Plan to develop state specific allocation approach.	John Lyons John.lyons@ky.gov	State plan submitted on 1/12/07. State rule became final on 6/13/07
Mississippi	State regulations were amended to adopt by reference the federal CAMR on 11/16/06.	Yes.			State plan submitted 1/16/07
North Carolina	EMC adopted mercury rules on Nov. 10, 2006. Rules adopt EPA model rule with provision for the installation of mercury control technology on all units by specified dates. In addition, each utility-owned coal-fired EGU has to reduce mercury emissions by the maximum degree that is technically and economically feasible by 2018 or cease operating without relying on trading. Trading can still be used to meet the federal requirements. Rules could lead to 88% reductions in mercury emissions by 2018.	Yes.	Full allocation is distributed across sources based on historical combustion BTUs. Up to 5% mercury credits for new growth will come from allocations.	Paul Grable: (919) 733-1468 Paul.grable@ncmail.net Mike Abraczinskas Michael.abraczinskas@ncmail.net http://daq.state.nc.us/rules/adopted/	Submitted January 2007 NC is responding to EPA's comments through rulemaking and has submitted a FIP Hg allocation schedule.
South Carolina	State rule adopts EPA model rule with some modifications. Legislature approved rule, which was published in the <i>State Register</i> on June 22, 2007.	Yes.	Will withhold 25% of state budget annually in a "Public Health	Stacey Gardner: (803) 898-4287 gardnesr@dhec.sc.gov Each utility may have access to	Final state plan submitted to EPA 8/16/07

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	Rule is now state-effective. Awaiting final approval from EPA.		Set-aside" account.	their portion of the annual 25% set-aside if their utility-wide annual emissions exceed their annual utility-wide allocation. Unused portion of the set-aside will continue to roll over and be available until the end of the 2023 control period. The remainder will be retired in 2024.	
Tennessee	Adopted EPA model rule.	Yes.		Travis Blake: (615) 532-0617 Travis.blake@state.tn.us	Submitted to EPA July 2007
Region 5					
Illinois	1/9/2006, Governor's proposal requests Illinois EPA to develop rules for a two-phase reduction approach. 90% reduction with intrastate averaging by 6/09; 75% individual plant reduction by 6/09; 90% individual plant reduction by end of 2012.	No.	No.	Laurel L. Kroack: (217) 785-4140 Laurel.kroack@illinois.gov Jim Ross: (217) 524-4736 www.epa.state.il.us/air/cair/	Submitted by 11/17/06 deadline
Indiana	Indiana's rule is basically the federal model. The Indiana Air Board adopted a rule on October 3, 2007. The rule is not yet effective.	Yes.	Indiana is fuel neutral (no adjustment for coal type). Indiana also has a clean coal technology unit set-aside.	Susan Bem: 327-233-5697 sbem@idem.in.gov www.in.gov/idem/air/workgroups/mercury/	Plan to submit a state plan to EPA using the abbreviated SIP option, if it is retained in the final CAMR FIP rule.
Michigan	4/17/2006, Governor announced proposal to reduce mercury utility	No.		www.michigan.gov/deq/0,1607,7-135-3310-142890--,00.html	Planning to have rule in

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	emissions beyond CAMR. The first phase would use the reductions from the CAMR and other federal programs by 2010. The second phase would go beyond, for a 90% by 2015. System-wide averaging would be allowed as long as hot-spots do not result.				place in September 2008
Minnesota	Mercury Emissions Reduction Act of 2006 effective May 2006: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% reduction (totaling 1,200 lb.) of annual Hg emissions from existing EGUs greater than 250 MW. Reductions required by 2009 for dry PM controlled units; 2014 for wet PM controlled units. CAMR remains unchanged by Reduction Act.	Yes.		J. David Thornton: (651) 284-0382 J.David.Thornton@pca.state.mn.us www.pca.state.mn.us/air/mercury.html www.house.leg.state.mn.us/bills/billnum.asp?billnumber=HF3712&session_number=0&ls_year=84&year=2005	Not submitting a plan
Ohio	Ohio's rules are basically the federal model. They have been signed and were effective May 11, 2007.	Yes.	Ohio is fuel neutral (no adjustment for coal type).	Lee Burkleca: (614) 728-1344 Lee.burkleca@epa.state.oh.us www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc/page/whatsnew.html www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc/regs/regs.html	Plan submitted in 8/07
Wisconsin	October 2004 adopted rule requires 40% reduction by 2010 and 75% reduction by 2015. Reductions from a baseline determined from mercury in coal. True-up to CAMR reduction levels and schedule required in the	No interstate trading is proposed.	95% of the state mercury budget would be allocated annually to existing units.	Jon Heinrich Jon.heinrich@dnr.state.wi.us http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/air/reg/mercury/camr.htm	Plan submittal fall 2007

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	<p>state rule.</p> <p>Public hearings on draft rule to be held in May 2007. Proposed rule adopts CAMR state mercury budget and schedule. The rule declines participation in EPA's national trading program. Each utility system with affected electrical generating units will be required to achieve compliance with an annual mercury cap. No intrastate trading is proposed.</p> <p>Governor directed that requirements be added to achieve a 90% mercury emission reduction from coal-fired plants after applying the CAMR schedule and reduction requirements. The proposed rule commit to future rulemaking to achieve a 90% reduction in mercury emissions by January 1, 2020.</p>		Allocation of allowances to existing units is based on energy output. No extra allowances based on coal rank. 5% of the state mercury budget is set-aside for new units annually.		
Region 6					
Arkansas	Allowing the FIP to take effect	Yes,		Elizabeth Sartain sartain@adeq.state.ar.us	Will not submit plan
Louisiana	LDEQ submitted the EPA model rule in a 111(d) plan to Region 6.	Yes.	Yes.	Jim Orgeron James.orgeron@la.gov	Submitted by 11/17/06 deadline
New Mexico	<u>Adopted</u> : State rules to answer CAMR obligations were adopted 4/4/07 and effective 6/15/07. Starting in 2010, the CAMR state budget is an annual state mercury emission cap. A "new	No.	No "allowance" system. State cap established, as described in <i>Rules</i> column.	Andy Berger: (505) 955-8034 After 11/26/07: (505) 476-4317 andy.berger@state.nm.us	Partial submittal by 11/17/06. Final submitted on

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	<p>source set aside" (5% annually for 2010 through 2017, 3% annually for 2018 and after) is part of the cap and available only to new facilities; unused ounces in "new source set aside" are retired after each calendar year. The remainder of the annual state cap is divided among facility-wide emission limitations for existing facilities, according to generation capacity. Unused portions of limitations are retired after each calendar year.</p> <p><u>Proposed:</u> State rule require more stringent mercury control (BACT or 90%) for facilities constructed after July 2007.</p>				5/2/07
Oklahoma	Plan to adopt EPA model rule.	Yes.	Proposing 5% new unit set-aside from 2010 to 2014 and 3% thereafter.	Max Price price.max@deg.state.ok.us	Partial submittal by 11/17/06
Texas	Adopted the EPA model rule on July 12, 2006. State plan submitted to EPA on August 3, 2006.	Yes.	Texas provided allowance allocations to EPA on 10/31/06.	Kim Herndon kherndon@tceq.state.tx.us www.tceq.state.tx.us/implementation/air/sip/caircamr.html	Submitted by 11/17/06 deadline
Region 7					
Iowa	Adopted EPA model rule on July 12, 2006. Submitted to EPA for SIP approval on August 3, 2006.	Yes.	State-specific allocations (based on EPA model rule with	Christine Paulson Christine.paulson@dnr.state.ia.us www.iowadnr.com/air/prof/caircamr/	Submitted by 11/17/06 deadline

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			only minor modifications).	index.html	
Kansas	Plan to adopt EPA model rule. Public hearing for state regulations held April 5, 2007.	Yes.	Developing state-specific allocation.	Miles Stotts mstotts@kdhe.state.ks.us	Submitted 6/19/07
Missouri	Adopted EPA model rule on February 1, 2007.	Yes.	State-specific allocations based on full distribution of allowances using EPA's coal weighting and historic heat input.	David Lamb: (573) 751-4817 David.lamb@dnr.mo.gov www.dnr.mo.gov/env/apcp/cair_cair_cair_cair.htm	Submitted May 10, 2007
Nebraska	Will propose rules to council in June. Proposing the EPA model rule with modifications. The modifications are: 1) using 2002-2006 heat input data instead of 2000-2004 heat inputs to derive the baseline for allocation purposes; 2) There will be 3 phases instead of 2 – Phase I - 2010-2014, Phase II - 2015-2017, and Phase III - 2018 and after; and 3) the only thing that changes in the phases is the new unit set aside. Phase I will have 5% new unit set aside and Phases II and III will have a 3% set aside.	Yes.		Melissa Ellis Melissa.Ellis@ndeq.state.ne.us	To be submitted after 11/17/06
Region 8					
Colorado	Colorado's Air Quality Control Commission adopted a rule specific to CO's Utility Hg Reduction Program on 2/6/07 and adopted New Source Performance Standards on 10/18/07.	Yes, but allocations are made based on actual emissions.	Up to 95% in phase I and 97% in phase II, with the remainder used for new	Dena Wojtach Dena.wojtach@state.co.us www.cdphe.state.co.us/ap/reg6.htm	Submitted 2/26/07. Need to revise plan to address

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	<p>This rule specifies 100% of the state's allowances be transferred into the State's General Account. The State allocates allowances to units based on annual actual emissions, up to Model Rule allocations with an option to access additional allowances based on need through a safety-valve. In addition, the rule requires phased reductions over time on a rolling 12-month average basis, exempting low mass emitters and new units with existing permits in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •2012: Pawnee and Rawhide 0.0174 lb/GWh or 80% inlet Hg capture; •2014: 0.0174 lb/GWh or 80% inlet Hg capture; and •2018: 0.0087 lb/GWh or 90% inlet Hg capture. <p>This rule allows for averaging of units at the same plant. The rule also provides soft-landing, setting an Alternative Emission Standard (AES) if units demonstrate to the State that that they cannot meet the performance standard. Finally, the rule includes a provision associated with retirement of allowance accrual, beginning in 2016, 2019 and every five years thereafter, if no separate rulemaking is commenced prior. Additionally, Colorado set state-only</p>		<p>units. However, actual allocations are made based on actual emissions, which are reduced over time due to state-only Hg emission standards. Therefore allocation amounts are also expected to decrease over time.</p>		<p>NSPS.</p>

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	<p>NSPS for Hg emissions. Modified units must meet the same emissions standards as existing units on a more stringent schedule, with the option to access an AES. New and reconstructed units must meet Hg BACT (which targets 95% reduction as a non-binding guideline and sets a 90% reduction floor), with a limited option for accessing an AES.</p>				
Montana	<p>The Montana Board of Environmental Review approved final adoption of the MT Mercury Rule on 10/16/06. The rule established an emission limit of 0.9 lbs/TBtu for facilities using sub bituminous coal, and 1.5 lbs/TBtu for plants firing lignite, both on a rolling 12-month average. If a company operates appropriate controls but can't meet its emission limit, it can apply for a temporary alternate emission limit (AEL). The rule establishes ceilings on the AELs of up to 1.5 lbs/TBtu for new non-lignite facilities, 2.4 lbs/Btu for existing non-lignite facilities, 3.6 lbs/TBtu for new lignite facilities and 4.8 lbs/TBtu for existing lignite facilities. In 2018 these ceilings drop to 1.2 lbs/TBtu for all non-lignite facilities and 2.8 lbs/TBtu for all lignite facilities, or BACT, whichever is more stringent. The rules also require a mercury-</p>	<p>Yes, the rule also incorporates the EPA model rule by reference.</p>	<p>Proposing new unit set-aside of 75% until 2018 and 30% thereafter.</p>	<p>Charles Homer: (406)444-5279 chomer@mt.gov www.deq.state.mt.us/ber/index.asp</p>	<p>Submitted by 11/17/06 deadline</p>

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	specific BACT review every 10 years for each permitted plant.				
North Dakota	Plan to adopt modified EPA model rule.	Yes.	Proposing 5% new unit set-aside from 2010 to 2014 and 3% thereafter.	Tom Bachman tbachman@state.nd.us	Submitted 1/3/07
South Dakota	EPA model rule.	Yes.	Proposing 5% new unit set-aside.		Submitted by 11/17/06 deadline
Utah	Adopted a modified EPA model rule along with a state-only rule requiring 90% control or 0.65 lb/Tbtu by 2013. State rule also includes an offset requirement for permitting actions. Offset credits not tied to allowances.	Yes.	Proposing 10% new unit set-aside.	Bill Reiss breiss@utah.gov	Plan submitted 6/1/07
Wyoming	Completed final rulemaking on mercury, adopting modified EPA model rule.	Yes.	New unit set-aside of 10% under consideration. Allocations to existing sources will be made for 5-year blocks.	Tina Anderson tander@state.wy.us	Submitted final plan as of 2/6/07
Region 9					
Arizona	On November 14, 2006, the Governor's Regulatory Review Council approved a regulation incorporating CAMR but adopting an additional state standard requiring 90% emission reductions or 0.0087 lb/GW-hr by 12/31/2013. The regulation was published in the	Yes, but facilities will be required to purchase allowances on a 2-for-1 basis to the extent their emissions exceed their	CAMR allocation method adopted	Steve Burr Sb5@azdeq.gov www.azsos.gov/public_services/registrator/2006/51/final.pdf (go to page 35 of the linked PDF document).	Submitted by 11/17/06 deadline

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	Arizona Administrative Register on December 22, 2006, with an effective date of January 29, 2007	allocated allowances and the state 90% standard. Emissions in excess of those needed to comply with CAMR will be transferred to the state and retired.			
California	Considering adoption of a rule more stringent than CAMR.	No.	At existing sources, cap mercury emissions at current levels.	Todd Wong: (916) 324-8031 twong@arb.ca.gov	To be submitted after 11/17/06
Hawaii	Plan to adopt EPA model rule with state allocation methodology.	Yes.	Considering shortening the allocation lead time and retaining unused new unit set-asides for undetermined future use.	Scott Takamoto Scott.takamoto@doh.hawaii.gov	To be submitted after 11/17/06
Nevada	Adopted a modified version of EPA's model rule. The Nevada includes incentives that encourage mercury reductions and drive state-of-the-art mercury reduction technologies. The Nevada CAMR state plan is under review by EPA.	Yes.	Developed a state-specific allocation approach allowing for future growth and incentives for low mercury-emitting units.	Adele Malone amalone@ndep.nv.gov	Submitted on 11/15/06 deadline
Region 10					

State	Rules or Legislation - Proposed or Adopted	Participation in National Trading Program	Allocation of Allowances	State Contact and Additional Information	Expected or Actual Submittal of State Plan to EPA (due 11/17/06)
Alaska	State rule is delayed for additional consideration. FIP may apply. Rule applies to two existing sources in AK.	Yes.	If a state rule is adopted, likely to allocate same as EPA calculated.	Tom Turner: (907) 269-8123 Tom_turner@dec.state.ak.us	Not submitted (unknown when)
Idaho	Zero state budget for mercury under CAMR. State has decided not to participate in the cap-and-trade program. There are no current plans to opt into CAMR while the CAMR is under litigation. The state will continue to assess its future energy needs.	No.		Carl Brown Carl.brown@deq.idaho.gov	Submitted decision by 11/17/06 deadline
Oregon	Promulgated standards on December 15, 2006 that require 90% or 0.60 lbs/TBTU by July 1, 2012 with up to a one-year extension possible. Compliance alternative if 90% or 0.60 lbs/TBTU are not achieved despite installing best controls.	Full trading in 2010-2012. Limited trading in 2013-2017 (reduced allocation). No trading after 2018.	10% new source set aside from 2010-2017. Unallocated portions of the new unit set-aside will be retired.	Gerald Ebersole Ebersole.Gerald@deq.state.or.us	Submitted February 5, 2007
Washington	Considering 0.0080 lb/GWh for existing source and 0.0066 lb/GWh for all other sources beginning in 2013. If controls fail to meet standard, then existing plant would be required to submit a compliance plan by June 2013 to meet controls. Plant must be in compliance by 2017. Target proposal date – Dec 2007/Jan 2008	Yes. Trading for first 3 years, then out of trading. State program will include in-state trading option.	Trading period: 70% to existing source. Distributed in Feb for preceeding calendar year: 5% new source available for all 5 years; 25% supplemental pool available first to existing source. Non-	Elena Guilfoil: (360) 407-6855 Egui461@ecy.wa.gov Rule development web page: www.ecy.wa.gov/laws-rules/activity/wac173406.html	Intend to submit by May 2008

State	Rules or Legislation - Proposed or Adopted	Participation in National Trading Program	Allocation of Allowances	State Contact and Additional Information	Expected or Actual Submittal of State Plan to EPA (due 11/17/06)
			trading period: -- Allowance distributed based on emission rate and 100 operating capacity.		