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Clean Air Interstate Rule

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Wisconsin

CAIR Reduces Wisconsin's Emissions

- By 2015, CAIR will help Wisconsin sources reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) by **61,000 tons** or **32%**.

SO ₂ Emissions (thousand tons)	2003	2010	2015
Wisconsin SO ₂ emissions without CAIR	193	143	136
Wisconsin SO ₂ emissions with CAIR	N/A	137	132

- By 2015 CAIR will help Wisconsin sources reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) by **50,000 tons** or **61%**.

NOx Emissions (thousand tons)	2003	2009	2015
Wisconsin NOx emissions without CAIR	82	71	69
Wisconsin NOx emissions with CAIR	N/A	47	32

CAIR Helps Wisconsin and its Neighbors

- Because air emissions travel across state boundaries, reducing the emissions from sources in Wisconsin also will reduce fine particle pollution and ground-level ozone pollution in other areas of the country.
- Currently, Wisconsin sources significantly contribute to fine particle pollution in the following states:
Illinois, Indiana & Michigan
- Currently, Wisconsin sources significantly contribute to ground-level ozone pollution in the following states:
New York & Michigan
- Wisconsin's ground-level ozone air quality will improve because of reductions of NOx in:
Illinois, Indiana, Iowa & Missouri

CAIR Makes Wisconsin's Air Cleaner

- CAIR helps Wisconsin meet and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone and fine particle pollution.
- SO₂ and NO_x contribute to the formation of fine particles (PM) and NO_x contributes to the formation of ground-level ozone.
- Areas meeting the NAAQS are in attainment. Those areas not meeting the standards are known as "nonattainment areas".

Fine Particle Pollution

- At the end of 2004, no Wisconsin counties were designated nonattainment for EPA's health-based standards for fine particle pollution (PM).

Ground-level Ozone

- At the end of 2004, 10 Wisconsin counties were designated nonattainment for EPA's health-based standards for 8-hour ozone pollution.
- CAIR will help bring one of these counties into attainment by 2015:
 1. Sheboygan County Sheboygan, WI Area
- Existing Clean Air Act Programs will bring 3 of these counties into attainment by 2010.
 1. Door County Door Co., WI Area
 2. Kewaunee County Kewaunee Co, WI Area
 3. Manitowoc County Manitowoc Co., WI Area
- CAIR will help reduce particle pollution in the remaining counties:
 1. Kenosha County Milwaukee-Racine, WI Area
 2. Milwaukee County Milwaukee-Racine, WI Area
 3. Ozaukee County Milwaukee-Racine, WI Area
 4. Racine County Milwaukee-Racine, WI Area
 5. Washington County Milwaukee-Racine, WI Area
 6. Waukesha County Milwaukee-Racine, WI Area

CAIR Is Smart for Wisconsin Economy

- CAIR helps maintain coal as a viable fuel/energy source, keeping jobs in Wisconsin
- Regional electricity prices are not significantly impacted by CAIR, and are projected to be below 2000 levels.

Average Retail Electricity Prices (AREP) in 1999 dollars	2000	2010	2015
Wisconsin's AREP without CAIR (mills/kWh*)	61.2	52.6	57.8
Wisconsin's AREP with CAIR (mills/kWh*)	N/A	53.9	60.4

*mill = 1/10 of a cent

Notes:

- 1) Partial counties are identified by (P) following the county name.
- 2) Projections concerning future levels of air pollution in specific geographic locations were estimated using the best scientific models available. They are estimations, however, and should be characterized as such in any description. Actual results may vary significantly if any of the factors that influence air quality differ from the assumed values used in the projections shown here.
- 3) Small emission increases can occur in a State under CAIR where shifts in power generation occur, but overall improvements occur throughout the CAIR region. The Final CAIR includes a compliance supplement pool of NO_x allowances (roughly 200,000 allowances) for the annual program, which could

lead to slightly higher annual NO_x emissions than are stated here.

4) The data presented here is based on recently completed, revised IPM modeling, reflecting CAIR as finalized. This recent data may differ slightly from modeling results in the Final CAIR Federal Register Notice and RIA which were based on modeling that was completed before EPA had determined the final scope of CAIR. The primary difference in the earlier modeling included AR, DE, and NJ in the annual SO₂/NO_x requirements, and did not include an ozone season cap on any states.

5) Emissions reductions take into account state and federal pollution control programs in place when EPA last updated its models in mid-2004. Reductions from more recent state programs or settlement actions are not reflected in these tables.

6) Retail electricity prices are by NERC region.

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<http://www.epa.gov/CAIR/wi.html>

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