

## **Reducing Mercury Pollution State by State**

### *An overview of state proposals to reduce power plant mercury pollution*

Illinois is one of 18 states taking action – or that have already acted – to reduce mercury pollution within their borders. Governors, legislators and regulators in these states recognize that the federal Clean Air Mercury Rule (CAMR) will be too little, too late when it goes into effect later this year. These state actions will dramatically reduce mercury pollution from coal-fired power plants – in most cases by 80 to 90 percent.

#### *States with Finalized Mercury Regulations Stronger Than the Federal Standard*

<b>State</b>	<b>Enacted Mercury Reduction &amp; Timeline</b>	<b>Interstate Hg Trading?</b>
Connecticut	90% by July 2008	No
Massachusetts	85% by Jan. 2008 95% by 2012	No
Maryland	80% by Jan. 2010 90% by Jan. 2013	No
Minnesota	90% by Dec. 2010 at dry scrubbed units, 90% by Dec. 2014 at wet scrubbed units	Yes
New Hampshire	80% by July 2013	No
Montana	85% by Jan. 2010	Limited
New Jersey	90% by Dec. 2007	No
Virginia	Same reductions as federal rule, but as soon as July 2015 depending on generator ownership	Limited

#### *States with Proposed Mercury Regulations Stronger Than the Federal Standard*

<b>State</b>	<b>Proposed Mercury Reduction &amp; Timeline</b>	<b>Interstate Hg Trading?</b>
Delaware	80% by Jan. 2009 90% by Jan. 2013	No
Georgia	80-85% by Jan. 2010 90% by Jan. 2012 or 2015	No
Idaho	Zero emissions under federal rule	No
Illinois	90% by July 2009; Under multi-pollutant option: 90% by Jan. 2015, but most plants must install mercury emission controls by Dec. 2009	No
Maine	Phase 1 in 2007; Phase 2 in 2010; reductions not expressed as percentages	No
Michigan	Same as federal by 2010 90% by 2015	No
New York	50% by 2010 90% by 2015	No
Pennsylvania	80% by Jan. 2010 90% by Jan. 2015	No
Washington	Stringent reductions (TBD) required by 2013	Limited
Wisconsin	90% by 2018	No