

Does the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) only cover Power Plants?

Yes. EPA is continuing to collect information to determine whether additional upwind state reductions, including from other source categories, are necessary for potential future rulemakings.

How does the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) interact with Title IV, the Acid Rain Program?

Title IV allowances cannot be used to comply with the CSAPR. This new rule creates a separate allowance system for SO₂ emissions. Sources covered by the Acid Rain Program must still use Title IV allowances to comply with the program. The Acid Rain Program requirements will not be affected by the CSAPR.

What happens to CAIR after the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) is implemented?

The CSAPR replaces CAIR, the CAIR FIPs, and the associated SO₂, annual NO_x, and ozone season NO_x trading programs. The Cross-State Air Pollution Rule takes effect January 1, 2015; CAIR will be implemented through the 2014 compliance periods, and then replaced by the CSAPR.

Is EPA finalizing FIPs for the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR)?

Like CAIR, EPA is finalizing federal implementation plans, or FIPs, for each state covered by this rule, but states can replace the FIPs with SIPs to implement any or all CSAPR programs at any time. A state may choose to develop a SIP to achieve the required reductions, replacing its FIP, and may choose which types of sources to control. States also can choose to allocate allowances for any or all programs through the use of SIPs, starting as early as 2016.

Why are the NO_x emission reductions in the final rule less than in the proposal for the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule?

Due to a combination of modeling updates (including lower natural gas prices, reduced demand, newly-modeled consent decrees and state rules, and updated NO_x rates to reflect 2009 emissions data), EPA revised the NO_x emissions inventory for the final rule. The updated inventory significantly lowered NO_x emission levels in the base case (without the CSAPR) from approximately 3 million tons in the proposal to 2.1 million tons in the final. This affected the total NO_x emission reduction numbers for the final rule.