

SUBJECT:

Request authorization for public hearing for Board Order AM-08-11, proposed rules affecting NR 404 and 484 pertaining to adopting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).

FOR: OCTOBER BOARD MEETING

TO BE PRESENTED BY / TITLE: Mike Friedlander, Program and Planning Analyst

SUMMARY:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is required by the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) to promulgate NAAQS to protect public health (i.e., primary standards) and public welfare (i.e., secondary standards). The Department is required by state law (s. 285.21, Wis. Stats.) to promulgate by rule a similar, but no more restrictive, air quality standard when the U.S. EPA promulgates a new or revised NAAQS.

On February 9, 2010, the U.S. EPA promulgated a 1-hour primary NAAQS for NO₂ at a level of 100 parts per billion (75 FR 6474). In addition, the U.S. EPA promulgated a 1-hour primary NAAQS for SO₂ at a level of 75 parts per billion on June 22, 2011 (75 FR 35520). As a result of these federal actions, the Department is proposing to adopt the NO₂ and SO₂ NAAQS into ch. NR 404, Wis. Adm. Code. In addition, the Department is proposing to revise ch. NR 484, Wis. Adm. Code, to include references to applicable U.S. EPA data handling conventions for NO₂ and SO₂.

Incorporating new 1-hour standards for NO₂ and SO₂ into ch. NR 404 will trigger the need to do additional dispersion modeling and engineering analysis in reviews for minor construction and operation permits in order to satisfy s. 285.63(1)(b), Wis. Stats. This will increase the amount of time and cost of applying for and receiving these air pollution control permits for both the private sector and the agency. Major NO₂ and SO₂ emitters, such as electric generating utilities (EGUs), paper mills, petrochemical refineries and metal foundries are the entities primarily affected by the proposed rule. Although the adoption of the federal SO₂ and NO₂ NAAQS primarily pertains to EGUs, paper mills, petrochemical refineries and metal foundries, some small businesses may be affected.

RECOMMENDATION: That the Board authorize the Department to hold hearings on Order AM-08-11.

LIST OF ATTACHED MATERIALS:

- No Fiscal Estimate Required
- No Environmental Assessment or Impact Statement Required
- No Background Memo

- Yes Attached
- Yes Attached
- Yes Attached

APPROVED:

William B. Baumann
Bureau Director, William B. Baumann

9/15/11
Date

Patrick Stevens
Administrator, Patrick Stevens

9/20/11
Date

Matt Moseley
Secretary, Cathy Stepp

10/5/11
Date

cc: Board Liaison - AD/8 Linda Haddix - LS/8
Deborah Johnson LS/8 R. Eckdale - AM/7

DATE: September 12, 2011

TO: Members of the Natural Resources Board

FROM: Cathy Stepp, Secretary

SUBJECT: Background Memo on Board Order AM-08-11, proposed rules affecting NR 404 and 484, pertaining to adopting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)

WHY IS THE RULE BEING PROPOSED

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is required by the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) to promulgate NAAQS to protect public health (i.e., primary standards) and public welfare (i.e., secondary standards). The Department is required by state law (s. 285.21, Wis. Stats.) to promulgate by rule a similar, but no more restrictive, air quality standard when the U.S. EPA promulgates a new or revised NAAQS.

On February 9, 2010, the U.S. EPA promulgated a 1-hour primary NAAQS for NO₂ at a level of 100 parts per billion (75 FR 6474). In addition, the U.S. EPA promulgated a 1-hour primary NAAQS for SO₂ at a level of 75 parts per billion on June 22, 2011 (75 FR 35520).

SUMMARY OF THE RULE

As a result of the recent federal actions regarding NO₂ and SO₂, the Department is proposing to adopt the revised NAAQS into ch. NR 404, Wis. Adm. Code. In addition, the Department is proposing to revise ch. NR 484, Wis. Adm. Code, to include references to applicable U.S. EPA data handling conventions for NO₂ and SO₂.

HOW DOES THIS PROPOSAL AFFECT CURRENT POLICY?

The proposed rule will affect NR 404 and NR 484, Wis. Adm. Code. This proposal will affect the permitting efforts of the Air Program by strengthening standards for SO₂ and NO₂. Incorporating new 1-hour standards for NO₂ and SO₂ into ch. NR 404 will trigger the need to do additional dispersion modeling and engineering analysis in reviews for minor construction and operation permits in order to satisfy s. 285.63(1)(b), Wis. Stats. This will increase the amount of time and cost of applying for and receiving these air pollution control permits for both the private sector and the agency. It should be noted that these standards are already being considered for construction permit actions.

HAS THE BOARD DEALT WITH THESE ISSUES BEFORE?

Yes, in May, 2010, to keep current with revised federal standards, the Natural Resource Board revised NR 404 and NR 484, Wis. Adm. Code, relating to the adoption of the NAAQS for fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). The 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard was strengthened to 35 micrograms per cubic meter in 2006. In addition, the Board has adopted other federal standards, such as lead, carbon monoxide and ground-level ozone.

WHO WILL BE IMPACTED BY THE PROPOSED RULE? HOW WILL THEY BE IMPACTED?

Major NO₂ and SO₂ emitters, such as electric generating utilities (EGUs), paper mills, petrochemical refineries and metal foundries are the entities primarily affected by the proposed rule. The short term 1-hour NO₂ and SO₂ NAAQS will need to be considered, via dispersion modeling, when the Department conducts operation and minor permit reviews.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Under s. NR 150.03(3), Wis. Adm. Code, an environmental analysis is not needed because this proposal is considered a Type III action. A Type III Action is one that normally does not have the potential to cause significant environmental effects, normally does not significantly affect energy usage and normally does not involve unresolved conflicts in the use of available resources.

SMALL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

Although the adoption of the federal SO₂ and NO₂ NAAQS primarily pertains to EGUs, paper mills, petrochemical refineries and metal foundries, some small businesses may be affected. Permit applicants for minor construction and operation permits will require additional modeling and engineering analysis as a result of this action. This will increase the amount of time and cost of applying for and receiving these air pollution control permits for both the private sector and the agency.

Fiscal Estimate — 2011 Session

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original	<input type="checkbox"/> Updated	LRB Number	Amendment Number if Applicable
<input type="checkbox"/> Corrected	<input type="checkbox"/> Supplemental	Bill Number	Administrative Rule Number NR 404 and NR 484

Subject

Proposed rules affecting NR 404 and NR 484 pertaining to adopting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).

Fiscal Effect

State: No State Fiscal Effect

Check columns below only if bill makes a direct appropriation or affects a sum sufficient appropriation.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Existing Appropriation | <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Existing Revenues |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Existing Appropriation | <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Existing Revenues |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Create New Appropriation | |

- Increase Costs — May be possible to absorb within agency's budget.
 Yes No
- Decrease Costs

Local: No Local Government Costs

1. Increase Costs
 Permissive Mandatory
2. Decrease Costs
 Permissive Mandatory

3. Increase Revenues
 Permissive Mandatory
4. Decrease Revenues
 Permissive Mandatory

5. Types of Local Governmental Units Affected:
 Towns Villages Cities
 Counties Others
 School Districts WTCS Districts

Fund Sources Affected

- GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEG-S

Affected Chapter 20 Appropriations

224, 235, 236

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently established new primary NAAQS for NO₂ and SO₂ on January 22, 2010 [75 FR 6474] and June 2, 2010 [75 FR 35520], respectively. The Department is required under state law to promulgate by rule a similar, but no more restrictive, air quality standard in accordance with s. 285.21, Wis. Stats.

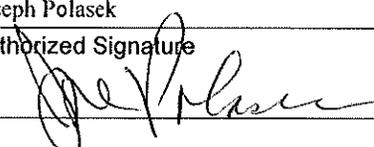
The primary action triggered by incorporation of the NO₂ and SO₂ NAAQS into ch. NR 404, Wis. Adm. Code, is increased consideration of the air quality standards during the Department's air permit program review process. When the U.S. EPA promulgates new or revised NAAQS, only the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) permit program must account for compliance with the air quality standards. However, once the air quality standards are incorporated in state law, all permit actions must account for compliance with the air quality standards, including operation permits and minor construction permits.

Incorporating new 1-hr standards for NO₂ and SO₂ into ch. NR 404 will trigger the need to do additional dispersion modeling and engineering analysis in reviews for minor construction and operation permits in order to satisfy s. 285.63(1)(b), Wis. Stats. This will increase the amount of time and cost of applying for and receiving these air pollution control permits for both the private sector and the agency.

The amount of time forecast to be spent on the one-hour standards for minor source permits (both construction and operation) is presented below.

During the public comment process, the Department will solicit feedback from potentially affected stakeholders to determine the potential number of state air permit applications that would be affected by this action. This information, along with other public comments received, will be used to develop a detailed economic impact analysis.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Prepared By: Joseph Polasek	Telephone No. 266-2794	Agency Department of Natural Resources
Authorized Signature 	Telephone No. 266-2794	Date (mm/dd/ccyy) 09-16-11

Fiscal Estimate — 2011 Session

Page 2 Assumptions Narrative Continued

LRB Number	Amendment Number if Applicable
Bill Number	Administrative Rule Number NR 404 and NR 484

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate – Continued

One-Hour SO₂ NAAQS

During the previous 3 years, 30-40% of the minor construction and operation projects had some sort of SO₂ analysis. Assuming 150 projects per year, it is estimated that 50 may have to address 1-hr SO₂.

Department cost (3 year total) – \$69,540 or approximately \$48,940 the first year and \$10,300 per year thereafter

First Year

- 100 hours of staff time for dispersion modeling analysis for individual permits @ \$45/hr or \$4,500
- 100 hours of staff engineering time for technical analysis for individual permits @ \$58/hr or \$5,800
- 80 hours of staff time for dispersion modeling analysis for registration permits @ \$45/hr or \$3,600
- 160 hours of staff engineering time for technical analysis for registration permits @ \$58/hr or \$9,280
- 160 hours of staff time for dispersion modeling analysis for general permits @ \$45/hr or \$7,200
- 320 hours of staff engineering time for technical analysis for general permits @ \$58/hr or \$18,560

Second Year

- 100 hours of staff time for dispersion modeling analysis for individual permits @ \$45/hr or \$4,500
- 100 hours of staff engineering time for technical analysis for individual permits @ \$58/hr or \$5,800

Third Year

- 100 hours of staff time for dispersion modeling analysis for individual permits @ \$45/hr or \$4,500
- 100 hours of staff engineering time for technical analysis for individual permits @ \$58/hr or \$5,800

For the purposes of this estimate, it is assumed that meeting applicable requirements in individual permits will be primarily accomplished with restrictions on fuel use, fuel switching or source modification that reduces ambient impact.

Applicant cost (3 year total) – \$105,000 or approximately \$35,000 per year

- 300 hours of private consultant time for technical analysis and preparing application material @ \$150/hr or \$45,000
- 600 hours of applicant time for analysis, consultation and determining applicable requirements @ \$100/hr or \$60,000

One-Hour NO₂ NAAQS

During the previous 3 years 50-65% of the projects had some sort of NO₂ analysis. Assuming 150 projects per year, it is estimated that 80 of them may have to address 1-hr NO₂.

Department cost (3 year total) – \$217,440 or approximately \$112,320 the first year and \$52,560 per year thereafter

First Year

- 40 hours of staff time related to EPA approvals @ \$45/hr or \$1,800
- 240 hours of staff time for dispersion modeling analysis for individual permits @ \$45/hr or \$10,800
- 720 hours of staff engineering time for technical analysis for individual permits @ \$58/hr or \$41,760
- 120 hours of staff time for dispersion modeling analysis for registration permits @ \$45/hr or \$5,400
- 240 hours of staff engineering time for technical analysis for registration permits @ \$58/hr or \$13,920
- 240 hours of staff time for dispersion modeling analysis for general permits @ \$45/hr or \$10,800
- 480 hours of staff engineering time for technical analysis for general permits @ \$58/hr or \$27,840

Second Year

- 240 hours of staff time for dispersion modeling analysis for individual permits @ \$45/hr or \$10,800
- 720 hours of staff engineering time for technical analysis for individual permits @ \$58/hr or \$41,760

Third Year

- 240 hours of staff time for dispersion modeling analysis for individual permits @ \$45/hr or \$10,800
- 720 hours of staff engineering time for technical analysis for individual permits @ \$58/hr or \$41,760

For the purposes of this estimate, it is assumed that meeting applicable requirements in individual permits will be primarily accomplished with restrictions on fuel use, or source modification that reduces ambient impact.

Applicant cost (3 year total) – \$972,000 or approximately \$324,000 per year

- 2160 hours of private consultant time for technical analysis and preparing application material @ \$150/hr or \$324,000
- 6480 hours of applicant time for analysis, consultation and determining applicable requirements @ \$100/hr or \$648,000

Department SO₂ first year cost, (\$48,940) + Department Cost NO₂ first year, (\$112,320) = \$161,260

Department SO₂ annual cost, (\$10,300) + Department Cost NO₂ annual cost, (\$52,560) = \$62,860

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet — 2011 Session
 Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

Original Updated
 Corrected Supplemental

LRB Number	Amendment Number if Applicable
Bill Number	Administrative Rule Number NR 404 and NR 484

Subject

Proposed rules affecting NR 404 and NR 484 pertaining to adopting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for sulfur dioxide, (SO₂) and nitrogen dioxide, (NO₂)

One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts for State and/or Local Government (do not include in annualized fiscal effect):
 One Time Cost – \$161,260

Annualized Costs:		Annualized Fiscal Impact on State Funds from:	
		Increased Costs	Decreased Costs
A. State Costs by Category			
State Operations — Salaries and Fringes		\$ 62,860	\$ -
(FTE Position Changes)		(FTE)	(FTE)
State Operations — Other Costs			-
Local Assistance			-
Aids to Individuals or Organizations			-
Total State Costs by Category		\$ -	\$ -
B. State Costs by Source of Funds			
GPR		\$ -	\$ -
FED			-
PRO/PRS		62,860	-
SEG/SEG-S			-
State Revenues	Complete this only when proposal will increase or decrease state revenues (e.g., tax increase, decrease in license fee, etc.)	Increased Revenue	Decreased Revenue
GPR Taxes		\$ -	\$ -
GPR Earned			-
FED			-
PRO/PRS			-
SEG/SEG-S			-
Total State Revenues		\$ -	\$ -

Net Annualized Fiscal Impact

	State	Local
Net Change in Costs	\$ 62,860	\$
Net Change in Revenues	\$	\$

Prepared By:	Telephone No.	Agency
Joe Polasek	266-2794	Department of Natural Resources
Authorized Signature	Telephone No.	Date (mm/dd/ccyy)
	266-2794	06/08/2011

ORDER OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD REPEALING,
RENUMBERING AND AMENDING, AMENDING, REPEALING AND RECREATING, AND CREATING
RULES

The Wisconsin Natural Resources Board proposes an order to **repeal** NR 404.04 (2) (a) 1. and 2.; to **renumber and amend** NR 404.04 (2) (a) (intro.); to **amend** NR 404.04.(2) (a) (title), 404.06 (2), and 484.04; to **repeal and recreate** NR 404.04 (6); and to **create** NR 484.04 (7) and (7m); relating to adopting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, (NAAQS) for sulfur dioxide, (SO₂) and nitrogen dioxide, (NO₂).

AM-08-11

Analysis Prepared by the Department of Natural Resources

1. Statute interpreted: Section 285.11(6), Stats. The State Implementation Plan developed under s. 285.11(6), Stats., is revised.

2. Statutory authority: Sections 227.11(2)(a), 285.11(1), and 285.21(1)(a), Stats.

3. Explanation of agency authority: Section 227.11(2)(a), Stats. expressly confers rule making authority to an agency. Section 285.11(1) and (6) requires that the Department promulgate rules and establish control strategies in order to prepare and implement the State Implementation Plan for the prevention, abatement and control of air pollution in the state. Section 285.21(1)(a) requires that the Department promulgate by rule ambient air quality standards that are similar to, but not more restrictive than the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

4. Related statute or rule: There are no other statutes or rules directly related to the adoption of the NAAQS for sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).

5. Plain language analysis: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is required by the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) to promulgate NAAQS to protect public health (i.e., primary standards) and public welfare (i.e., secondary standards). The Department is required by state law (s. 285.21, Wis. Stats.) to promulgate by rule a similar, but no more restrictive, air quality standard when the U.S. EPA promulgates a new or revised NAAQS.

The U.S. EPA has recently promulgated NAAQS for SO₂ and NO₂. In order to both reflect current air quality health science and to maintain consistency with U.S. EPA-promulgated NAAQS, the Department is proposing to adopt the SO₂ and NO₂ NAAQS into ch. NR 404, Wis. Adm. Code. In addition, the Department is proposing to revise ch. NR 484, Wis. Adm. Code, to include references to applicable U.S. EPA data handling conventions for NO₂ and SO₂.

6. Summary of, and comparison with, existing or proposed federal regulation: On February 9, 2010, the U.S. EPA promulgated a 1-hour primary NAAQS for NO₂ at a level of 100 parts per billion (75 FR 6474). In addition, the U.S. EPA promulgated a 1-hour primary NAAQS for SO₂ at a level of 75 parts per billion on June 22, 2011 (75 FR 35520). The Department is proposing to adopt these same standards.

7. Comparison with similar rules in adjacent states (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota): All adjacent states will adopt SO₂ and NO₂ standards that are the same as Wisconsin's proposed rule. Illinois has not yet proposed a rule to revise the state standards to match the federal NAAQS. Illinois intends to consolidate revisions to SO₂ and NO₂ standards this year with updates to the ozone and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) standards. Iowa adopted the NO₂ standard in November, 2010 and intends to begin the rule process to adopt the SO₂ standard in late 2011. The NAAQS become part of Michigan's administrative code through an incorporation by reference provision in its existing rules without further rule changes. Minnesota and Iowa have not yet determined when to adopt SO₂ and NO₂ standards into their administrative rules.

8. Summary of factual data and analytical methodologies used and how any related findings support the regulatory approach chosen: As required by s. 285.21 (1) (a), Stats., Wisconsin must promulgate ambient air quality standards similar to the NAAQS for the protection of public health and welfare. Because the Department is required by statute to adopt the NAAQS, it did not develop or use data or analytical methodologies to support the proposed adoption of these standards.

9. Analysis and supporting documents used to determine the effect on small business or in preparation of an economic impact analysis: Incorporating 1-hour standards for NO₂ and SO₂ into ch. NR 404 will trigger the need to do additional dispersion modeling and engineering analysis in reviews for minor construction and operation permits in order to satisfy s. 285.63(1)(b), Wis. Stats. This will increase the amount of time and cost of applying for and receiving these air pollution control permits for both the private sector and the agency.

Reviewing three years of permit applications reveals that some small businesses that apply for minor source permits (both construction and operation) will be affected by the new NO₂ and SO₂ NAAQS.

An economic impact analysis and final fiscal estimate will be completed prior to the submittal of this rule to the Legislative Council as required under s. 227.137(2), Stats. In addition, public comments will be sought to better define the economic impact of this proposed rule.

10. Effect on small business: Private consultant time for technical analysis is expected to raise permit application cost for small business. The compliance costs associated with control measures has not been evaluated at the state level at this point. The potential cost increases will be quantified before proposed rule adoption.

11. Agency contact person: Mike Friedlander, WDNR, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921; (608) 267-0806; (608) 267-0560 (fax); Michael.friedlander@wisconsin.gov

12. Place where comments are to be submitted and deadline for submission:

Written comments may be submitted at the public hearings, by regular mail, fax or email to:

Mike Friedlander
Department of Natural Resources
Bureau of Air Management
PO Box 7921
Madison WI 53707
(608) 267-0806
Fax: (608) 267-0560
Michael.friedlander@wisconsin.gov

Written comments may also be submitted to the Department using the Wisconsin Administrative Rules Internet Web site at <http://adminrules.wisconsin.gov>.

Hearing dates and the comment submission deadline are to be determined.

The consent of the Attorney General will be requested for the incorporation by reference of new data handling conventions in ch. NR 484.

SECTION 1. NR 404.04 (2) (a) (title) is amended to read:

NR 404.04 (2) (a) (title) *Primary standards standard.*

SECTION 2. NR 404.04 (2) (a) (intro.) is renumbered NR 404.04 (2) (a) and amended to read:

NR 404.04 (2) (a) The primary standards standard for sulfur oxides, measured as sulfur dioxide, are: is 0.075 ppm -- maximum 1-hour concentration. The 1-hour primary standard is met at an ambient air quality monitoring site when the 3-year average of the annual (99th percentile) of the daily maximum 1-hour average concentrations is less than or equal to 0.075 ppm, as determined by the methodology of 40 CFR part 50, Appendix T, incorporated by reference in s. NR 484.04 (7m).

SECTION 3. NR 404.04 (2) (a) 1. and 2. are repealed.

SECTION 4. NR 404.04 (6) is repealed and recreated to read:

NR 404.04 (6) NITROGEN DIOXIDE. (a) *Primary standards.* The primary standards for nitrogen dioxide are:

1. 0.053 ppm -- primary annual average concentration. The primary annual standard is met when the annual average concentration in a calendar year is less than or equal to 0.053 ppm, as determined by the methodology of 40 CFR part 50, Appendix S, incorporated by reference in s. NR 484.04 (7).

2. 0.100 ppm -- primary 1-hour average concentration. The primary 1-hour standard is met when the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour average concentration is less than or equal to 0.100 ppm, as determined by the methodology of 40 CFR part 50, Appendix S, incorporated by reference in s. NR 484.04 (7).

(b) *Secondary Standard.* The secondary standard for nitrogen dioxide is 0.053 ppm. The secondary standard is attained when the annual arithmetic mean concentration in a calendar year is less than or equal to 0.053 ppm, rounded to three decimal places. Fractional parts equal to or greater than 0.0005 ppm shall be rounded up. To demonstrate attainment, an annual mean shall be based upon hourly data that are at least 75% complete or upon data derived from manual methods that are at least 75% complete for the scheduled sampling days in each calendar quarter.

SECTION 5. NR 404.06 (2) is amended to read:

NR 404.06 (2) REFERENCE METHODS. Ambient air quality monitoring which utilizes a reference

monitoring method shall use monitoring methods which conform to the federal reference methods which are specified in 40 CFR part 50, Appendices A to N I, incorporated by reference in s. NR 484.04 (2), or which have been so designated by the department.

SECTION 6. NR 484.04 is amended to read:

NR 484.04 Code of federal regulations appendices. The appendices to federal regulations in effect on ~~March 1, 2006~~ the effective date of this section ... [LRB insert date] listed in the first column of Table 2 are incorporated by reference for the corresponding sections of chs. NR 400 to 439 and 445 to 499 or code of federal regulations appendix method listed in the third column of Table 2. Since some of these materials are incorporated by reference for another appendix of the code of federal regulations and the other appendix is also incorporated by reference in this section, the materials listed in this section which are incorporated by reference for the other appendix are hereby also incorporated by reference and made a part of this chapter.

SECTION 7. NR 484.04 (7) and (7m) are created to read:

NR 484.04

(7)	40 CFR part 50 Appendix S	Interpretation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Nitrogen Dioxide	NR 404.04 (6) (a)
(7m)	40 CFR part 50 Appendix T	Interpretation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Sulfur Dioxide	NR 404.04 (2) (a)

SECTION 8. EFFECTIVE DATE. This rule shall take effect on the first day of the month following publication in the Wisconsin administrative register as as provided in s. 227.22 (2) (intro.), Stats.

SECTION 9. BOARD ADOPTION. This rule was approved and adopted by the State of Wisconsin

Natural Resources Board on _____.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin _____.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

By _____
Cathy Stepp, Secretary

(SEAL)