

apparent decrease may be due to errors in the data; however, it should be noted that a 38% reduction in SO_x emissions in the northeast also is observed between 1965 and 1978. Therefore, SO_x emissions appear to have been significantly reduced in the northeast during the past 28 years.

Contrary to the apparent reduction in SO_x emissions noted in the northeast, the states in Region III (mid-Atlantic) have generally maintained about the same level of SO_x emissions. There appears to have been a small steady increase between 1955 and 1970, and a small but steady decline between 1970 and 1978.

The southeastern states exhibit a sharp increase in SO_x emissions between 1950 and 1978 with the data suggesting that this increase may be as high as three to five-fold.

In the midwest (Region V), there appears to have been a significant steady increase in SO_x emissions between 1955 and 1965 and a steady decline in these emissions since 1965. Levels today are about 25% higher than in 1955 in this area of the country.

The states of Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, and Texas have exhibited a steady increase in SO_2 emissions since 1950. NO_x emissions in Arkansas and Iowa appear to have doubled since 1955, while Louisiana and Missouri appear to have experienced a greater than 50% increase and Texas about 24%.

All the areas examined exhibit significant increases in NO_x emissions over the time period studied. This increase ranges from about a factor of two in the northeast to over three in the south. The trends also indicate that NO_x emissions have increased steadily and did not peak in the mid-1960's as did SO_2 emissions.