



**Members**

Connecticut  
Delaware  
District of Columbia  
Maine  
Maryland  
Massachusetts  
New Hampshire  
New Jersey  
New York  
Pennsylvania  
Penobscot Indian Nation  
Rhode Island  
St. Regis Mohawk Tribe  
Vermont

**Nonvoting Members**

U.S. Environmental  
Protection Agency  
National Park Service  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife  
Service  
U.S. Forest Service

**STATEMENT OF THE MID-ATLANTIC/NORTHEAST VISIBILITY  
UNION (MANE-VU) CONCERNING A REQUEST FOR A COURSE  
OF ACTION BY STATES OUTSIDE OF MANE-VU TOWARD  
ASSURING REASONABLE PROGRESS**

The federal Clean Air Act and the Regional Haze rule require States that are reasonably anticipated to cause or contribute to impairment of visibility in mandatory Class I Federal areas to implement reasonable measures to reduce visibility impairment within the national parks and wilderness areas designated as mandatory Class I Federal areas. Most pollutants that affect visibility also cause unhealthy concentrations of ozone and fine particles. In order to assure protection of public health and the environment, air pollutant emission reductions required to meet the 2018 reasonable progress goal for regional haze should be achieved as soon as practicable.

To address the impact on mandatory Class I Federal areas within the MANE-VU region, the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast States request that States outside of the MANE-VU region that are identified as contributing to visibility impairment in the MANE-VU mandatory Class I Federal areas pursue a course of action designed to assure reasonable progress toward preventing any future, and remedying any existing, impairment of visibility in mandatory Class I Federal areas and to leverage the multi-pollutant benefits that such actions may provide for the protection of public health and the environment. This request for a course of action includes pursuing the adoption and implementation of the following control strategies, as appropriate and necessary:

- timely implementation of BART requirements; and
- A 90% or greater reduction in sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from each of the electric generating unit (EGU) stacks identified by MANE-VU (Attachment 1- comprising a total of 167 stacks – dated June 20, 2007) as reasonably anticipated to cause or contribute to impairment of visibility in each mandatory Class I Federal area in the MANE-VU region. If it is infeasible to achieve that level of reduction from a unit, alternative measures will be pursued in such State; and

444 North Capitol Street, NW ~ Suite 638 ~ Washington, DC 20001  
202.508.3840 p ~ 202.508.3841 f  
[www.mane-vu.org](http://www.mane-vu.org)

**MANE-VU Class I Areas**

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK  
ME

BRIGANTINE WILDERNESS  
NJ

GREAT GULF WILDERNESS  
NH

LYE BROOK WILDERNESS  
VT

MOOSEHORN WILDERNESS  
ME

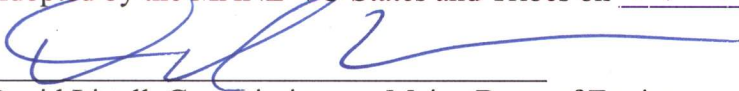
PRESIDENTIAL RANGE  
DRY RIVER WILDERNESS  
NH

ROOSEVELT CAMPOBELLO  
INTERNATIONAL PARK  
ME/NB, CANADA

- the application of reasonable controls on non-EGU sources resulting in a 28% reduction in non-EGU SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, relative to on-the-books, on-the-way 2018 projections used in regional haze planning, by 2018, which is equivalent to the projected reductions MANE-VU will achieve through its low sulfur fuel oil strategy ; and
- continued evaluation of other measures including measures to reduce SO<sub>2</sub> and nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>) emissions from all coal-burning facilities by 2018 and promulgation of new source performance standards for wood combustion. These measures and other measures identified will be evaluated during the consultation process to determine if they are reasonable.

This long-term strategy to reduce and prevent regional haze will allow each state up to 10 years to pursue adoption and implementation, of reasonable NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> control measures.

Adopted by the MANE-VU States and Tribes on 20 June 2007



David Littell, Commissioner – Maine Dept. of Environmental Protection  
Chair