



REGIONAL HAZE FACTSHEET

INDIANA

CLEARING THE AIR

Air pollution remains one of the most serious problems facing national parks. It is threatening the health of park visitors, wildlife and neighboring communities, driving the climate crisis and compromising our views with hazy skies. In fact, nearly 90 percent of our more than 400 national parks are plagued by haze pollution caused mostly by coal plants, vehicles and other industrial sources, as well as oil and gas development and operations.

Fortunately, certain national parks and wilderness areas, labeled “Class I” areas, have the strongest clean air protections in the country, mandated by the Clean Air Act (CAA). The Regional Haze Rule is the CAA’s time-tested, effective program that requires federal and state agencies as well as stakeholders to work together to restore clear skies at Class I areas around the country. Even though Indiana does not have its own Class I areas, pollution from the state has a huge impact on air quality in places within the state like Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and in nearby treasured parks like Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky.

The state of Indiana has submitted its regional haze plan to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Unfortunately, the proposed haze plan fails to reduce pollution, falling short of the state’s obligation to improve air quality for our parks and wilderness areas. The state has improperly concluded that no new reductions in pollution are warranted and has wrongly exempted all of their coal plants from a review. With the proposed plan, more than 90,000 tons of uncontrolled haze-causing pollution will continue to be released into the air each year. EPA must now decide whether to approve, partially approve, or disapprove the state’s plan.



20

Industrial facilities in Indiana are potentially affecting visibility in 28 regional Class I Areas.

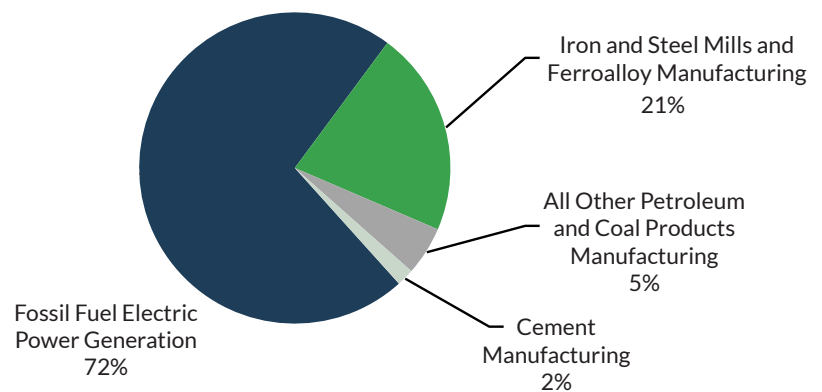
Views across shoreline and water at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Credit © Creative Commons | Dreamstime.com.

NPCA analysis of impact of industrial facilities based on publicly available emissions data from the EPA’s 2017 National Emissions Inventory (NEI) and the 2019 Air Markets Program Data (AMPD). Note that data regarding emission numbers and sources of pollution may have changed since the creation of this fact sheet. Please contact dorozco@npca.org for updated data information.

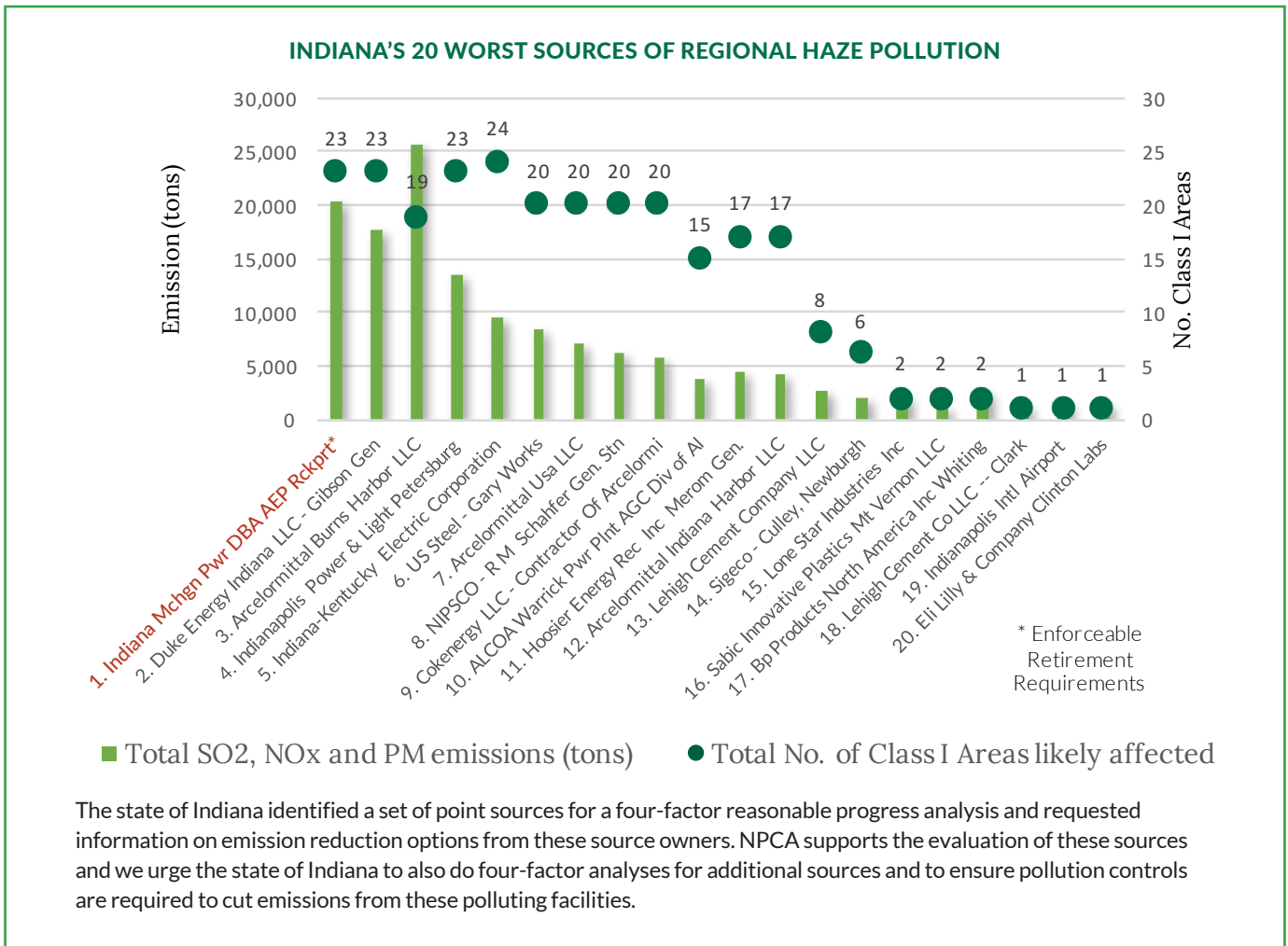
INDIANA’S INDUSTRIAL SECTORS OF HAZE POLLUTION

NPCA analyzed publicly available data to identify the worst sources and industrial sectors of haze pollution potentially affecting Class I Areas. We evaluated these emitters to determine which sources should be selected by the state for a four-factor reasonable progress analysis.

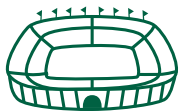
The chart on the right shows the industrial sectors emitting the most visibility impairing pollution in Indiana.



Sources of Visibility Impairing Pollution in Indiana

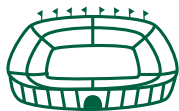


HOW MANY FOOTBALL STADIUMS (8 STORIES HIGH) COULD EACH OF THE TOP FIVE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES IN INDIANA FILL WITH THEIR EMISSIONS EACH YEAR?



82

Indiana Michigan Power
DBA AEP Rockport
Spencer County
20,435 tons



71

Duke Energy Indiana
LLC - Gibson Gen
Gibson County
17,787 tons



102

Arcelormittal Burns
Harbor LLC
Porter County
25,583 tons



54

Indianapolis Power and
Light Petersburg
Pike County
13,532 tons



38

Indiana-Kentucky
Electric Corporation
Jefferson County
9,567 tons

TAKE ACTION: We have an opportunity to achieve a regional haze plan for Indiana that protects people, parks, and our future. Please join our effort to ensure that all decision-makers and stakeholders, at the federal, state, and municipal level work to make this happen.

For more information, please contact Natalie Levine at nlevine@npca.org.