



REGIONAL HAZE FACTSHEET

MICHIGAN

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. In Michigan those places include Isle Royale National Park and Seney National Wildlife Refuge.

The state of Michigan 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. EPA must now decide whether to approve, partially approve, or disapprove the state’s plan.



17

Industrial facilities in Michigan potentially affecting visibility in 24 regional Class I Areas.



104

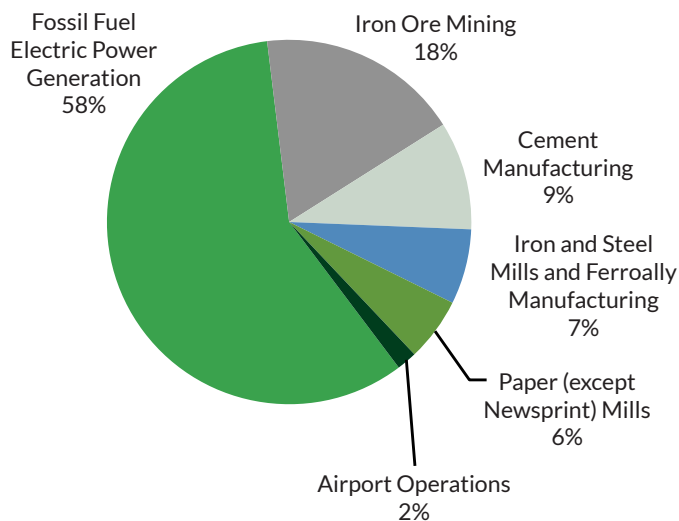
Industrial facilities from any state potentially affecting visibility in Michigan’s 2 Class I Areas.

Coastline view at Isle Royale National Park, Michigan. Credit: (c) Leo Wheeler
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.

MICHIGAN’S INDUSTRIAL SECTORS OF HAZE POLLUTION

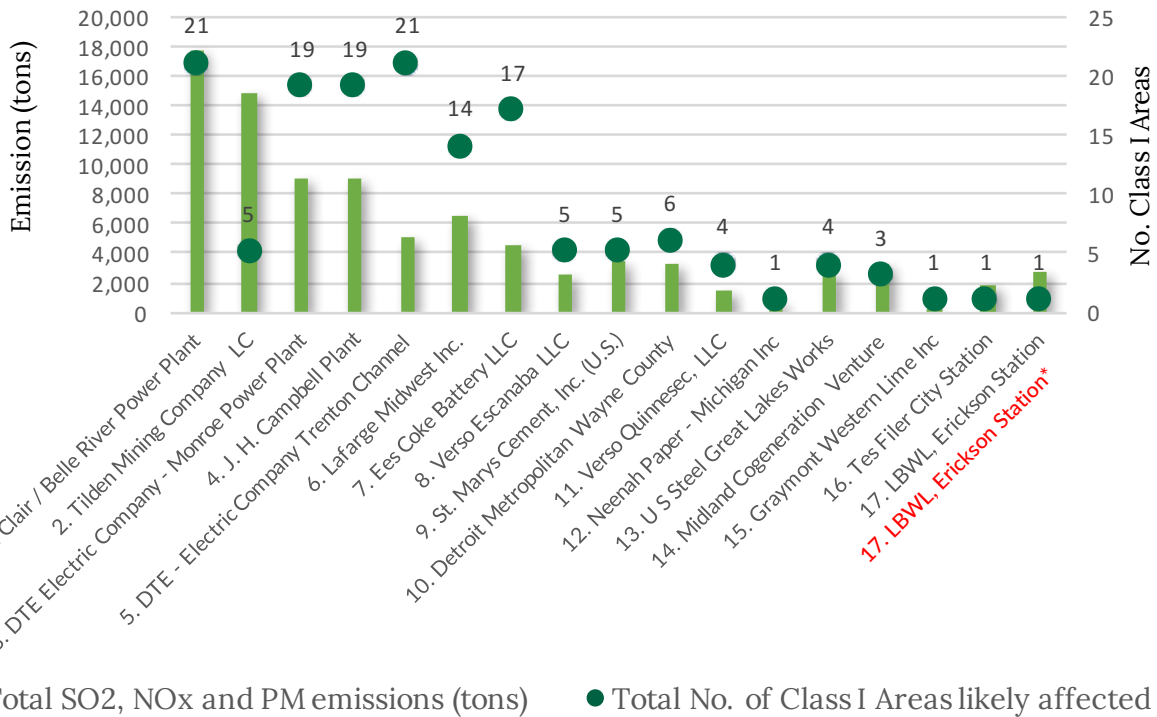
NPCA analyzed publicly available data to identify the worst sources and industrial sectors of haze pollution potentially affecting Class I Areas. We evaluated these emitters to determine which sources should be selected by the state for a four-factor reasonable progress analysis.

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



Sources of Visibility Impairing Pollution in Michigan

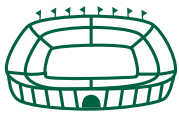
MICHIGAN'S 17 WORST SOURCES OF REGIONAL HAZE POLLUTION



The state of Michigan identified a set of point sources for a four-factor reasonable progress analysis and requested information on emission reduction options from these source owners. NPCA supports the evaluation of these sources and we urge the state of Michigan to also do four-factor analyses for additional sources and to ensure pollution controls are required to cut emissions from these polluting facilities.

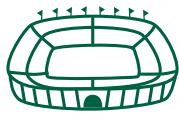
*Indicates enforceable retirement.

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



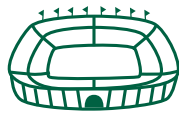
71

St. Clair / Belle River Power Plant
St. Clair County
17,676 tons



59

Tilden Mining Company LC
Marquette County
14,733 tons



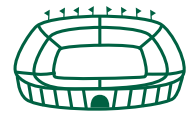
36

DTE Electric Company - Monroe Power Plant
Monroe County
8,952 tons



36

J.H. Campbell Plant
Ottawa County
8,997 tons



20

DTE - Electric Company Trenton Channel
Wayne County
5,039 tons

TAKE ACTION: We have an opportunity to achieve a regional haze plan for Michigan 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 Christine Goepfert at cgoepfert@npca.org.