NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

REGIONAL HAZE FACTSHEET

LOUISIANA

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 Louisiana those places include Breton National Wildlife Refuge.

In order to meet this requirement, Louisiana was supposed to submit its regional haze plan to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by July 2021. In August 2022, EPA issued a <u>finding of failure to submit</u>, which starts a two year deadline for Louisiana to submit their plan, before EPA steps in and issues one for them. We urge Louisiana to address the public comments submitted by stakeholders in their haze plan, and submit to EPA in order to ensure expeditious compliance with the haze program and deliver clean air benefits to Breton National Wildlife Refuge and other Class 1 areas in the region.





54

Industrial facilities in Louisiana potentially affecting visibility in 19 regional Class I Areas.



173

Industrial facilities from any state potentially affecting visibility in Louisiana 1 Class I Area.

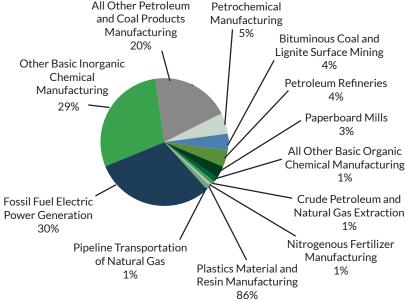
Birds abound at Breton National Wildlife Refuge in Louisiana. Credit © Greg Thompson, USFWS

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.

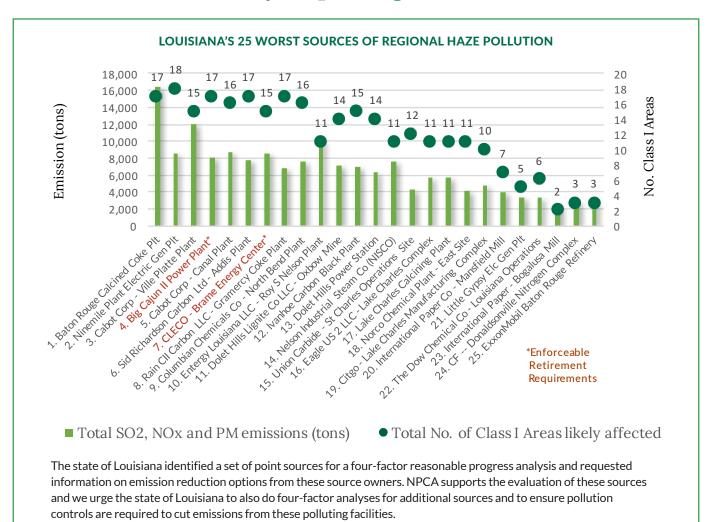
LOUISIANA'S INDUSTRIAL SECTORS OF HAZE POLLUTION

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 Louisiana.



Sources of Visibility Impairing Pollution in Louisiana



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



66

Oxbow Calcining LLC -Baton Rouge Calcined Coke Plant East Baton Rouge County 16,415 tons



34

Entergy Louisiana LLC -Ninemile Point Electric Generating Plant Jefferson County 8,521 tons



48

Cabot Corp - Ville Platte Plant Evangeline County 11,998 tons



32

Louisiana Generating LLC - Big Cajun II Power Plant Pointe County 8,009 tons



35

Cabot Corp - Canal Plant St. Mary County 8,720 tons

TAKE ACTION: We have an opportunity to achieve a regional haze plan for Louisiana 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.