



**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

**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

**STATEMENT OF THE MID-ATLANTIC/NORTHEAST VISIBILITY  
UNION (MANE-VU) CONCERNING A COURSE OF ACTION WITHIN  
MANE-VU TOWARD ASSURING REASONABLE PROGRESS**

The federal Clean Air Act and 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, any additional air pollutant emission reduction measures necessary to meet the 2018 reasonable progress goal for regional haze should be implemented 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 will pursue a coordinated 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 measures may provide for the protection of public health and the environment. This course of action includes pursuing the adoption and implementation of the following “emission management” strategies, as appropriate and necessary:

- timely implementation of BART requirements; and
- a low sulfur fuel oil strategy in the inner zone States (New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Pennsylvania, or portions thereof) to reduce the sulfur content of: distillate oil to 0.05% sulfur by weight (500 ppm) by no later than 2012, of #4 residual oil to 0.25% sulfur by weight by no later than 2012, of #6 residual oil to 0.3 – 0.5% sulfur by weight by no later than 2012, and to further reduce the sulfur content of distillate oil to 15 ppm by 2016; and
- a low sulfur fuel oil strategy in the outer zone States (the remainder of the MANE-VU region) to reduce the sulfur content of distillate oil to 0.05% sulfur by weight (500 ppm) by no later than 2014, of #4 residual oil to 0.25 – 0.5% sulfur by weight by no later than 2018, and of #6 residual oil to no greater than 0.5 % sulfur by weight by no later than

2018, and to further reduce the sulfur content of distillate oil to 15 ppm by 2018, depending on supply availability; 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
- continued evaluation of other control measures including energy efficiency, alternative clean fuels, and other measures to reduce SO<sub>2</sub> and nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>) emissions from all coal-burning facilities by 2018 and 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 and cost-effective.

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 and cost-effective NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> control measures.

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

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