Oregon's Air Quality Permitting Program Oregon DEQ

House Committee on Climate, Energy and the Environment May 29, 2025



Air Quality Permitting

Air Quality Management

Permitting Process

Permitting Programs

Program Review and Performance

Initiatives and Upcoming Work



Air Quality Management Process





Permit Development Process





Air Contaminant Discharge Permit Program

New Sources and Construction Permits

- New Source Permitting
- Notifications to Construct

Minor Source Operating Permits

- Operating permits for operations that emit air pollution, but do <u>not</u> trigger federal permitting requirements
- Variable permit terms

Technical Assistance and Compliance Assurance

- Technical assistance
- Periodic inspections
- Complaint response
- Reviewing annual reports
- Source test observation and review

- 2024 Snapshot -

29 new facilities

988 Permitting activities

- 336 New Construction notices
- 66 Modifications and amendments
- 586 Permits renewed



(ACDP) Minor Source Operating Permits



Basic Air Contaminant Discharge Permits (~200)

Rock Crushers, Auto body Shops, Crematories



General Air Contaminant Discharge Permits (~2,100)

Gasoline stations, Dry Cleaners, Coffee Roasters, Grain Elevators



Simple Air Contaminant Discharge Permits (~145) Data Centers, Metal Foundries, Wastewater Treatment Plants, Printers, Publishers



Standard Air Contaminant Discharge Permits (~154) Particleboard, Plywood, Fuel Terminals, Semiconductor, Bakeries



2022 Permit Update Rulemaking

- Incorporate compliance with shortterm NAAQS (24-hr PM2.5 and 1-hr NOx)
- Efficiencies
 - Introduced "notice-and-go" authorizations
 - Extended how long construction authorizations are valid
 - Lengthened permit terms
 - Expand the use of short-term activity permits for temporary operations





Federal Operating Permits and Compliance

- Major Sources
 - 100 tpy criteria pollutants (6)
 - 10 tpy of a single hazardous air pollutants
 - 25 tpy of combined hazardous air pollutants
- 5 Year Permit Term
- ~105 Title V Permitted Sources in Oregon
- Extensive source-test requirements
- Semi-annual reporting





2023 Title V Fee Increase

- HB 3229 (2023)
- Phased-in adjustments over the 23-25 the biennium (43% and 40%).
- The first adjustment to the statutory fees in over a decade
- Fee increase addressed increase in Personal Service costs, but did not add capacity
- DEQ worked with feepayers to evaluate the fee structure





Title V Backlog Improves with Staffing



FTE —% Title V Permit Current



Air Toxics Permits

Before Cleaner Air Oregon, Oregon's rules had gaps...

Companies operated legally - but emitted pollution that could be harmful to neighbors.

No assessment of potential risks to neighbors

Limited air toxics reporting

Health risks were not considered in permit decisions





Air Toxics Permit Process





Cleaner Air Oregon Workload

- New & Modified Sources – Priority for program
- Concurrent review with
 ACDP materials
- Existing source reviews are significantly more complex



Independent Program Review

- Secretary of State Performance Audit in 2018 and 2019 (follow-up)
- Identified 10 recommendations, key examples:
 - Conduct LEAN analysis
 - Update guidance and resources for staff
 - Update guidance and resources for permit applicants
 - Provide clear information on the purpose and opportunities for public participation
 - Perform workload analysis
- DEQ implemented all 10 recommendations
- Audit identified resource deficiencies as a key barrier to success





Upcoming Program Activities

- Implementing legislative mandates
 - HB 3729 (crematory operating temperature) *pending vote on* Senate floor
 - SB 726 (methane monitoring by drones) *pending vote on House floor*
- Updating Toxicity Reference Values for air toxics permits
- Permit Timeliness Improvement Project



Permit Timeliness Improvement Project







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