

Paperwork Reduction Act

Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507), the collections of information related to this rule have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1505–0164. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid control number.

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 501

Administrative practice and procedure, Banks, banking, Blocking of assets, Foreign trade, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the interim rule amending 31 CFR part 501, which was published May 10, 2024 (89 FR 40372), is adopted as final with the following change:

PART 501—REPORTING, PROCEDURES AND PENALTIES REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 501 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1189; 18 U.S.C. 2332d, 2339B; 19 U.S.C. 3901–3913; 21 U.S.C. 1901–1908; 22 U.S.C. 287c, 2370(a), 6009, 6032, 7205, 8501–8551; 31 U.S.C. 321(b); 50 U.S.C. 1701–1706, 4301–4341; Pub. L. 101–410, 104 Stat. 890, as amended (28 U.S.C. 2461 note).

Subpart C—Reports

■ 2. Amend § 501.603 by revising and republishing paragraph (b)(3)(i) to read as follows:

§ 501.603 Reports of blocked, unblocked, or transferred blocked property.

* * * * *

(b) * * *
(3) * * *

(i) *When reports are due.* Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(3)(i)(A) through (D) of this section, reports shall be submitted to OFAC within 10 business days from the date blocked property is unblocked or transferred. For example, such reports must be filed when blocked property is unblocked or transferred pursuant to a valid order from a U.S. Government agency or U.S. court, including pursuant to a valid judicial order issued pursuant to section 201(a) of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (Pub. L. 107–297, 116 Stat. 2322, 28 U.S.C. 1610 note) or a valid order of forfeiture by any U.S. Government agency or U.S. court. Reports do not need to be filed under this section for:

- (A) Authorized debits to blocked accounts for normal service charges;
- (B) Authorized transfers of funds or credit by a financial institution between

blocked accounts in its branches or offices;

(C) Unblocking or transfer of blocked property that is explicitly authorized by a specific or general license, unless the specific or general license includes a condition requiring the submission of a separate unblocking report; or

(D) Unblocking of blocked property pursuant to OFAC's removal of a person from OFAC's List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons (SDN List).

* * * * *

Lisa M. Palluconi,

Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2024–23217 Filed 10–7–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Coast Guard****33 CFR Part 100**

[Docket No. USCG–2024–0900]

Safety Zone; Battle of the Basin Boat Races Morgan City, LA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notification of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce the regulations for the Battle of the Basin Boat Races between mile marker (MM) 4 and MM 5 on the Morgan City, Port Allen Route, Louisiana (LA). This action is necessary to provide for the safety of life on these navigable waters near Morgan City, LA during high speed boat races on October 26, 2024 and October 27, 2024. During the enforcement periods, the operator of any vessel in the regulated area must comply with directions from the local Patrol Commander.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 100.801 will be enforced from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on October 26, 2024 and October 27, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notice of enforcement, call or email Lieutenant Jenelle Piché, Marine Safety Unit (MSU) Morgan City, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 985–855–0724, email Jenelle.L.Piche@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce the regulations set forth in 33 CFR 100.801 for the Battle of the Basin Boat Races. The regulations will be enforced from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on October 26, 2024 and October 27,

2024. This action is being taken to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during this event, which will be located between MM 4 and MM 5 on the Morgan City, Port Allen Route, LA. The Patrol Commander may be contacted on Channel 16 VHF–FM by the call sign “PATCOM.” During the enforcement periods, if you are the operator of a vessel in the regulated area you must comply with the regulations set forth in 33 CFR 100.801.

In addition to this notification of enforcement in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard plans to provide notification of this enforcement period via a Safety Marine Information Broadcast and Broadcast Notice to Mariners.

Dated: September 25, 2024.

J.S. Franz,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Houma.

[FR Doc. 2024–23179 Filed 10–7–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 52**

[EPA–R10–OAR–2023–0600, FRL–11593–02–R10]

Air Plan Approval; OR; Regional Haze Plan for the Second Implementation Period

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving the regional haze state implementation plan revision submitted by Oregon on April 29, 2022, as supplemented on November 22, 2023, as satisfying applicable requirements under the Clean Air Act and the EPA's Regional Haze Rule for the program's second implementation period. The Oregon submission addressed the requirement that states must periodically revise their long-term strategies for making reasonable progress towards the national goal of preventing any future, and remedying any existing, anthropogenic impairment of visibility, including regional haze, in mandatory Class I Federal areas. The Oregon submission also addressed other applicable requirements for the second implementation period of the regional haze program.

DATES: This final rule is effective November 7, 2024.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID

No. EPA-R10-OAR-2023-0600. All documents in the docket are listed on the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., Confidential Business Information or other information the disclosure of which is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available at <https://www.regulations.gov>, or please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional availability information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeff Hunt, EPA Region 10, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155, Seattle, WA 98101, at (206) 553-0256 or hunt.jeff@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, wherever “we” or “our” is used, it means the EPA.

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I. Background

On February 23, 2024, the EPA proposed to approve the regional haze state implementation plan (SIP) revision submitted by Oregon on April 29, 2022, as supplemented on November 22, 2023, as satisfying applicable requirements under the Clean Air Act (CAA) and the EPA’s Regional Haze Rule (RHR) for the program’s second implementation period (89 FR 13622).

The public comment period for our proposed action was originally scheduled to close on March 25, 2024. However, on February 28, 2024, we received a request to extend the public comment period an additional 30 days.¹ On March 14, 2024, we published a document in the **Federal Register** extending the public comment period end date from March 25, 2024, to April 24, 2024 (89 FR 18866).

We received four comments. We determined that two comments were not germane to our action, for the following reasons. One commenter expressed opposition to the cultivation of cannabis, asserting general air pollution concerns. The commenter did not provide any tangible connection to the regional haze requirements or the Oregon submission. The EPA acknowledges the commenter’s concerns; however, the comment is outside the scope of this action and does not indicate that the EPA’s approval of the SIP submission is inconsistent with the CAA. Oversight of cannabis farms is unrelated to this regional haze action.

A second commenter cited some details from the Oregon regional haze plan, asserting a connection to transmission of the coronavirus. However, the commenter provided no logical basis for this assertion. The EPA acknowledges the commenter’s concerns; however, the comment is outside the scope of this action and does not indicate that the EPA’s approval of the SIP submission is inconsistent with the CAA. Potential connections between air pollution and respiratory viruses on public health is unrelated to this regional haze action.

We also received two germane comments. One was submitted by the National Park Service (NPS). The second was submitted by Earthjustice on behalf of a coalition of environmental organizations consisting of Cully Air Action Team, National

¹ This extension request letter may be found in the docket for this action.

Parks Conservation Association, Neighbors for Clean Air, Northwest Environmental Defense Center, Oregon Environmental Council, Sierra Club, and Verde (Environmental Organizations). The full text of the comments may be found in the docket for this action. We have summarized the comments and provided our responses in section II. of this preamble. Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Clean Air Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA’s role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act.

II. EPA Responses to Comments Received

A. National Park Service Comments

1. Federal Land Manager Consultation

Comment: “[W]e would like to make the EPA aware that the Oregon SIP process did not meet the requirements for Federal Land Manager (FLM) consultation . . . The NPS participated in early, informal engagement with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) regarding SIP development beginning in January of 2020. This productive collaboration included a meeting, subsequent written documentation, and staff-to-staff technical feedback on individual facility four-factor analyses as documented in the Oregon SIP. The NPS appreciates the extensive efforts that Oregon invested in early communication. However, many of the draft conclusions and determinations presented to the NPS during early engagement were not incorporated into the draft SIP released for public review in late August 2021. In fact, the public comment draft included substantial changes to the facility-specific control determinations in comparison with what the NPS had reviewed previously.”

Response: The EPA disagrees with the commenter’s assertion that Oregon did not meet the requirements for Federal Land Manager (FLM) consultation in 40 CFR 51.308(i). As described below, ODEQ met all of the FLM consultation statutory and regulatory requirements.

Chapter 6.3 *Consultations with Federal Land Managers* of the April 29, 2022, SIP revision contained documentation of the extensive outreach with the NPS. This included providing a May 5, 2021, draft of the regional haze plan explicitly for the purpose of FLM consultation (May 2021 FLM draft). A key element of 40 CFR

51.308(i)(2) is that consultation occur early enough in a state's policy analyses of its long-term strategy so that information and recommendations provided by the FLMs can meaningfully inform a state's decisions on the long-term strategy. Chapters 6.3.3 *Federal Land Manager Review of Draft State Implementation Plan* and 6.3.4 *Federal Land Manager Comments and DEQ Responses* contained Oregon's responses to all comments received as part of the May 2021 FLM draft review process and prior consultation outreach. The NPS's characterization of this effort as "informal consultation" is not consistent with the EPA's regulations. The requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(i)(2) contain no bifurcation of "informal" versus "formal" consultation. Consistent with the preamble of the EPA's 2017 Regional Haze Rule, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) made a good faith effort to involve the NPS early in development of the long-term strategy. The RHR preamble specifically states that consultation should be used to inform "decisions that are *about to be made* by the state on its long-term strategy . . ." (emphasis added).² ODEQ used the comments and feedback from the May 2021 FLM consultation draft to inform the final control determinations contained in the draft provided for public notice and comment period starting on August 27, 2021 (August 2021 public comment draft). The interpretation that all control determinations must be finalized before initiating FLM consultation is not supported by the text of 40 CFR 51.308(i), nor is it in keeping with the intent of 40 CFR 51.308(i) to foster early engagement.

In addition to the May 2021 FLM consultation draft process, ODEQ provided opportunity for review and comment on the August 2021 public draft. In response to public interest, ODEQ extended the public comment period for an additional 30 days, going from August 27, 2021, to November 1, 2021, so that all parties had adequate time to review the technical determinations. The NPS used this opportunity to provide additional comments which are included in Chapter 6.6 *Public Comments and Responses* of the April 29, 2022, SIP revision, along with ODEQ's responses to the comments.³

Also, in response to NPS and Environmental Organizations' concerns, ODEQ supplemented the regional haze

SIP on November 22, 2023, with appendices 1 through 6 (2023 supplement). These appendices contained additional correspondence used by ODEQ in making control determinations under the statutory four factors for Boise Cascade Wood Products, LLC—Elgin Complex, Boise Cascade Wood Products, LLC—Medford, Georgia Pacific—Wauna Mill, Georgia Pacific—Toledo LLC, Cascade Pacific Pulp, LLC—Halsey Pulp Mill, and International Paper Company—Springfield Mill. As acknowledged by the NPS, ODEQ conducted FLM consultation on the 2023 supplement and included NPS comments in Section 6: *Response to Federal Land Manager Review Comments*.

For the reasons stated above, it is our determination that ODEQ adequately conducted FLM consultation and has thus fulfilled the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(i).

2. Use of the Four Statutory Factors in Determining Reasonable Progress

Comment: "The NPS recommends that states, including Oregon, base reasonable progress control determinations on the four statutory factors identified in § 7491(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act (CAA). The NPS suggests that it may not be sufficient to consider the factors and then select a less protective control measure (or permit reduction) that is unrelated to the four-factor analysis. We recommend that determinations not clearly based on the four factors should demonstrate how the alternative measure is reasonable and/or equivalent to the outcome of the four-factor analysis."

Response: The EPA agrees with the NPS that reasonable progress control determinations must be grounded in the state's consideration of the four statutory factors identified in CAA section 169A and 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2). In section IV.E.b of our proposed rulemaking, *The EPA's Evaluation of the Oregon Long-Term Strategy*, we explained how the Oregon process was grounded in the four-factor analysis (FFA) process.⁴ However, the NPS's characterization that ODEQ's January 2021 "Preliminary Determination of Cost Effective Controls for Regional Haze" letters constituted final four-factor determinations, and all subsequent correspondence and action was outside the four-factor framework is an inaccurate characterization of the Oregon process.⁵ The EPA will reiterate

key aspects from our proposed rulemaking as well as details from Chapter 3.4 *Four Factor Analysis* of Oregon's April 29, 2022, regional haze plan.

Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) Division 223 *Regional Haze Rules* dictated the regulatory processes for determining the controls necessary for reasonable progress. OAR 340–223–0110(1) required all affected facilities to submit four-factor analyses. The required contents of the four-factor analyses were specified in OAR 340–223–0120, which mirrored the four statutory factors of CAA section 169A(g)(1). Of the 17 facilities that submitted four-factor analyses in accordance with this rule, nearly all affected facilities submitted detailed demonstrations developed by independent consulting firms and/or certified professional engineers asserting that no feasible or cost-effective controls were available in applying the four-factors.⁶ Only 2 facilities, Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc. and Gilchrist Forest Products found cost effective controls under the four factors.

Rather than simply relying on these submissions to satisfy 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2), Oregon engaged with the affected facilities to identify feasible control options. Specifically, ODEQ issued "Preliminary Determination of Cost Effective Controls for Regional Haze" letters proposing more stringent controls unless facilities could further demonstrate that the measures were truly not cost effective or technically feasible. This initiated the process between January 2021 and August 2021 when ODEQ assessed and determined final control determinations under the four factors, primarily based on the technical feasibility and cost correspondence documented in appendices 1–6.⁷

Thus, these preliminary letters did not replace the four factor analyses submitted by the affected facilities. Nor were the preliminary letters final determinations on what controls are feasible and necessary for reasonable progress under OAR 340–223–120(4) or 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2). Rather, these preliminary determinations letters were a result of ODEQ's initial adjustment of the four-factor analyses submitted by the affected facilities based on

Regional Haze" letters are included in the docket for this action.

⁶ Complete copies of the four-factor analyses are included in the docket for this action.

⁷ Complete copies of appendices 1–6 were included in the November 2023 supplement to the regional haze plan and are also included in the docket for this action (document numbers 246–251).

² See 82 FR 3078 (January 10, 2017) at page 3116.

³ See Oregon's April 29, 2022, submission, pages 136–140 (comment numbers 6–9).

⁴ See 89 FR 13622 (February 23, 2024) at page 13637.

⁵ Complete copies of the "Preliminary Determination of Cost Effective Controls for

additional information and to aid in a consistent review across all four-factor analyses.⁸ Consistent with 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2) and OAR 340–223–120(4), ODEQ determined the controls necessary for reasonable progress *after* issuing the preliminary determinations and collecting and analyzing additional information from the facilities regarding the four statutory factors. As ODEQ explained in its response to comments

on the initial SIP submission, in some cases ODEQ agreed with facilities that controls it preliminarily proposed were not technically feasible or cost effective.⁹ Ultimately, Oregon’s submission demonstrates that it determined the controls necessary for reasonable progress based on its consideration of the four statutory factors and thus met the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2).

Table 1 of this preamble provides a comparison of the controls evaluated in the four factor analyses submitted by the sources and the controls Oregon ultimately included in its long-term strategy. The exact facility-by-facility determinations are described in more detail in the Proposal and in subsequent responses to facility-specific comments in section II of this preamble.

TABLE 1—COMPARISON OF FOUR-FACTOR ANALYSIS CONTROLS AND FINAL CONTROLS
 [Please see the footnotes for technical feasibility issues identified in the four-factor analyses]

Facility	Controls below \$10K/per ton reduction threshold in four-factor analyses submitted pursuant to OAR 340–223–0110(1) using recent actual or projected actual emissions (if provided) ¹⁰	Final controls imposed by ODEQ
Biomass One, L.P	None	Installation of continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) and NO _x optimization plan on North and South boilers. If the permittee is able to finalize a new power purchase agreement, the permitted must evaluate installation of selective catalytic reduction (SCR).
Boise Cascade Wood Products, LLC—Elgin Complex.	Selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) (\$9,523) and SCR (\$9,538). ¹¹	Installation of CEMS and NO _x combustion improvement project.
Cascade Pacific Pulp, LLC—Halsey Pulp Mill.	None	Fuel restrictions and power boiler emissions unit replacement.
EVRAZ Inc. NA	Baghouse for slab cutting operations (\$7,301). ¹²	Low NO _x burners (LNB) on reheat furnace.
Gas Transmission Northwest LLC—Compressor Station 13.	None	SCR or emissions unit replacement on turbines 13C and 13D.
Georgia-Pacific—Toledo LLC	Low NO _x burners with flue gas recirculation (LNB/FGR) on boiler 1 (\$7,083). SNCR on boilers 1 (\$7,706) and 4 (\$7,630). ¹³	LNB/FGR and CEMS on boilers 1, 3, and 4, or unit replacement on one or more boilers.
Georgia Pacific—Wauna Mill	(LNB/FGR) on power boiler (\$9,223)	LNB/FGR and CEMS on power boiler, LNB for paper machine 5, and emissions limits for paper machines 6 and 7.
Gilchrist Forest Products	None ¹⁴	Installation of electrostatic precipitator on units B–1 and B–2.
International Paper—Springfield	None	Fuel restrictions, installation of CEMS on power boiler, and emissions limits.
Northwest Pipeline LLC—Oregon City Compressor Station.	Low Emission Combustion Retrofit (\$8,809)	Emissions unit replacement and emissions limit.
Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc	Catalytic ceramic filters for furnaces A (\$5,256) & D (\$5,035).	Furnace A shut down and PSEL limit imposed. ¹⁵
Pacific Wood Laminates, Inc	None	ODEQ determined no controls <\$10K.
Roseburg Forest Products—Dillard	SNCR on boilers 1 (\$4,363), 2 (\$4,170), and 6 (\$3,635).	Installation of CEMS and imposition of emissions limits. Permittee must install SNCR by June 30, 2025, if emissions limits are not met.
Willamette Falls Paper Company	None	Fuel restrictions and Plantsite Emissions Limit (PSEL) reduction.
Woodgrain Millwork LLC—Particleboard.	None	ODEQ determined no controls <\$10K.

⁸ See OAR 340–223–0120(2) and (3).

⁹ See Oregon Environmental Quality Commission Meeting, February 3–4, 2022, 1001_1.1_StaffReport_wAttachments Comment #17 at Item C 000035.

¹⁰ This table was created using the EPA’s 2019 Guidance recommendation to use projected actuals or recent actuals in cost-effectiveness calculations.

¹¹ The four-factor analysis raised technical feasibility and cost barriers in the determination that, “Based on the Four Factor analysis presented above, no additional controls were determined to be cost effective for the biomass boilers at the Elgin Mill.” See 106_SAFOPBCWoodProducts31–0006Elgin.pdf, at page 2–25. Correspondence related to these issues is included in 246_3.3.2_Appendix1_Boise.Cascade.Elgin_Correspondence.pdf, included in the docket for this action.

¹² ODEQ did not pursue this control option, presumably because associated potential PM₁₀ emissions were low (69 tons per year) relative to potential NO_x emissions (367 ton per year) and the significant difference between allowable PSEL emissions (Q/d = 11.92) and actual emissions (Q/d = 3.57). ODEQ instead proposed NO_x controls in the January 2021 preliminary determination letter. See 120_haze-EVRAZ.pdf, included in the docket for this action.

¹³ The four-factor analysis argued, “A formal engineering analysis would be required to ultimately determine if SNCR would be effective on the boilers. This type of analysis would include obtaining temperature and flow data, developing a model of each boiler using computational fluid dynamics, determining residence time and degree

of mixing, determining placement of injectors, and testing.” See 132_haze-GeorgiaPacific-Toledo-FFA.pdf, at page 2–19.

¹⁴ In a letter dated September 11, 2020, Gilchrist agreed that installation of an Electrostatic Precipitator on boilers B–1 and B–2 would be cost-effective, and provided a letter from a boiler vendor indicating that retrofitting those boilers with Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction was not technically feasible. See April 22, 2022 regional haze SIP at page 77.

¹⁵ Catalytic ceramic filter imposed on furnace D by separate enforcement action. See 701_OwensBrockway2020–208MAO.pdf included in the docket for this action.

3. Use of Permitted Emissions Limits To Align Allowable Emissions With Actual Emissions

Comment: “We note that the Oregon SIP process allowed some facilities to accept permitted emission reductions to lower their surrogate visibility impact (emissions over distance or Q/d) to just below the threshold for selection rather than requiring implementation of cost-effective emission controls that were identified through a four-factor analysis . . . The NPS agrees that in cases where recent actual emissions would not have triggered source selection, permit adjustments may be an appropriate anti-backsliding measure. However, in cases where recent actual emissions exceed the established selection criteria (e.g., Kingsford Manufacturing Company and Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc.), we recommend that facilities not be allowed to back out of selection by accepting permitted emission reductions in lieu of implementing cost-effective emission controls identified through four-factor analyses.”

Response: The EPA agrees that in cases where recent actual emissions would not have triggered source selection, permit adjustments are an appropriate anti-backsliding measure. As demonstrated in table 4 of our proposed rulemaking, this was the case for all facilities that accepted Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELs) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and/or coarse particulate matter (PM₁₀), except the two cases noted by the NPS, Kingsford Manufacturing Company and Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc.¹⁶ Information on Kingsford Manufacturing was included as a footnote to table 4, “ODEQ reviewed Kingsford Manufacturing Company which originally screened into analysis with a Q/d = 8.39 based on actual emissions as reported to the 2017 National Emissions Inventory (NEI) because a 2017 PSEL was not available at that time. However, in a letter dated May 22, 2020, ODEQ acknowledged a 2019 permit modification that had already lowered PSELs for NO_x, SO₂, and PM₁₀ to a Q/d = 4.02.” ODEQ used this 2019 information, and the accompanying PSEL conditions submitted in the Title V permit for approval into Oregon’s SIP, in making its May 22, 2020, determination that “that Kingsford is not required to perform a four factor analysis for their Springfield facility during this round of the Regional Haze program.”¹⁷ In a case

like Kingsford Manufacturing Company, where contemporaneous information shows a significant, permanent change in emissions, we believe it was reasonable for Oregon to reassess the agency’s source selection and control determination to incorporate more recent information.

Similarly, ODEQ’s evaluation of control for the Owens-Brockway facility was influenced by contemporaneous events. Owens-Brockway was one of the few facilities that identified feasible cost-effective controls in the four-factor analysis process.¹⁸ As noted by the commenter, in an October 27, 2020, letter ODEQ concurred with the findings that combined control of NO_x, SO₂ and PM by catalytic ceramic filters (CCF) was cost-feasible for glass-melting furnaces A and D at the Owens-Brockway Portland facility.¹⁹ Subsequently, in June 2021, ODEQ initiated an enforcement response for air quality violations unrelated to the regional haze program.²⁰ The enforcement response was still in progress during the summer of 2021, therefore ODEQ could not rely on the remedy being negotiated to resolve the human health violations (shutdown or imposition of pollution controls on Furnaces D).²¹ Instead, ODEQ negotiated and submitted a separate August 9, 2021, order focused specifically on reasonable progress for regional haze program.²² This order enshrined the shutdown of Furnace A and associated emissions reductions.

The EPA disagrees with the commenter that the Regional Haze Rule prohibits a state which selects sources based on allowable emissions from refining its source selection based on permanent and enforceable reductions in allowable emissions. ODEQ determined that sources with a Q/d < 5 based on PSELs are not significant contributors to visibility impairment in Class I areas. Hence, controls on these sources are not necessary for reasonable progress. This holds true regardless of when in its SIP development process ODEQ made the determination. Most importantly, ODEQ ensured the PSEL reductions upon which it relied to determine that controls on Owens-Brockway were not necessary and were permanent and enforceable by

submitting a source-specific SAFO and conditions from Owens-Brockway’s title V permit.

4. Use of a Stipulated Agreement and Final Order (SAFO) Versus a Unilateral Order

Comment: “. . . Oregon proposed alternative compliance options for several facilities in lieu of reasonable, cost-effective controls identified through the four-factor review process. In general, the NPS has concerns with this approach and previously shared this view with Oregon in staff-to-staff meetings between 2020 and 2023, and in writing via October 2021 public comments on the draft SIP and August 2023 consultation comments on the Oregon SIP supplement . . . The NPS also agrees that alternative compliance measures can be considered reasonable when accompanied by a technical demonstration that the emission reductions achieved will be equivalent to or better than those that would have resulted from requiring the controls identified through four-factor analysis. The NPS recommends that EPA require a technical demonstration detailing the actual emission reductions that will be achieved through alternative compliance and why the alternative compliance options are reasonable in light of the four statutory factors.”

Response: The EPA disagrees that additional technical demonstrations are required to justify ODEQ’s determinations of the controls necessary for reasonable progress. As explained in our response to comment in section II.A.2 “Use of the Four Statutory Factors in Determining Reasonable Progress” of this preamble, characterizing the January 2021 “Preliminary Determination of Cost Effective Controls for Regional Haze” letters as final four-factor control determinations and all subsequent correspondence and decisions after the preliminary letters as being outside the four-factor process is not an accurate portrayal of the Oregon process. Under OAR 340–223–0110(1), each affected facility was required to conduct a four-factor analysis compliant with OAR 340–223–0120 *Four Factor Analysis*. Using its authority under OAR 340–223–0120(3), ODEQ adjusted the four-factor analyses for consistency with basic inputs such as interest rates, equipment lifetime, and potential to emit (PSEL) in determining the proposed cost-effective controls.²³ However, it is clear from the text that the January 2021 preliminary letters are not final determinations nor

¹⁶ See 149_haze-Owens-Brockway-FFA.pdf in the docket for this action.

¹⁷ See 150_haze-Owens-Brockway.pdf in the docket for this action.

¹⁸ See <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/programs/pages/owensbrockway.aspx>.

¹⁹ See 701_OwensBrockway2020–208MAO.pdf in the docket for this action.

²⁰ See 151_SAFOWensBrockway0840001.pdf in the docket for this action.

²³ See 89 FR 13622 (February 23, 2024) at page 13641.

¹⁶ See 89 FR 13622 (February 23, 2024) at page 13639.

¹⁷ See 142_haze-KingsfordManufCo.pdf in the docket for this action.

independent four-factor analyses in themselves, “Based on the information provided in the four factor analysis, the cost information that you submitted, the additional information you provided, and the process DEQ is proposing to use to screen facilities, DEQ estimates the following controls are likely to be required at your facility. . . . If you disagree with or would like to discuss DEQ’s preliminary determination as outlined in this letter, we encourage you to reach out to the DEQ now.”²⁴

Under OAR 340–223–0110(1), if a source accepted ODEQ’s preliminary determination, ODEQ could finalize the determinations in a unilateral order under OAR 340–223–0130, SAFO under OAR 340–223–0110(2)(b)(B), or other enforceable mechanism such as a permit modification.²⁵ However, since nearly all the affected facilities asserted no feasible cost-effective controls in the four-factor analyses, this initiated a process from January 2021 to August 2021 to review additional information regarding the technological feasibility and cost of controls pursuant to OAR 340–223–0120(2), to determine the controls necessary to select sources and for reasonable progress, and impose these controls either through a unilateral order or SAFO.

Each of the compliance options in OAR 340–223–0110(2) are either part of Oregon’s source selection methodology or grounded in the four-factor analysis required by OAR 340–223–0110(1) and 0120. We do not interpret OAR 340–223–0110(2) as permitting alternatives to the requirements of the CAA or Regional Haze Rule. Rather, entering into a SAFO (agreed order) is an alternative administrative mechanism to impose controls necessary for reasonable progress that would have been contained in a unilateral order.

Our review of Oregon’s Regional Haze SIP submission indicates that ODEQ continued to consider the four factors in its engagement with each of the sources after issuance of the preliminary determination letters. This is documented in appendices 1 through 6 of Oregon’s November 22, 2023, SIP supplement.²⁶ After considering the additional information regarding technological feasibility, cost of controls, energy and non-air quality impacts, and time necessary to impose the controls, ODEQ determined the appropriate administrative mechanism to impose the enforceable emission

limitations. In most cases the most efficient and effective mechanism was a SAFO issued under OAR 340–223–0120(2).

Based on our review of the administrative record, the EPA does not believe that the differences between the January 2021 preliminary control determinations and the final four-factor control determinations in the August 2021 SAFOs are a function of the enforceable mechanism used (a unilateral order under OAR 340–223–0130 versus a SAFO issued under OAR 340–223–0110(2)). Instead, as discussed in our facility-specific responses to comment, the differences appear to be a result of ODEQ’s consideration of technical feasibility and cost as documented in appendices 1–6 of the November 2023 supplement. Given that these SAFOs are outgrowths of ODEQ consideration of the four factors, rather than other factors, we disagree that additional evaluation is necessary.

5. Compliance Deadlines

Comment: “In the 2023 SIP supplement, Oregon extended the compliance deadlines for emission unit replacements (associated with alternative compliance) from July 31, 2026, to July 31, 2031. This extended deadline is well beyond the end of the current regional haze planning period and will allow current emissions from affected facilities to continue without mitigation for an additional five years. In their 2019 regional haze guidance document, the EPA states that the reasonable progress goals “for the second implementation period are to be based only on the combined effect of the LTS measures with compliance dates on or before December 31, 2028.”

Response: The citation to the EPA’s 2019 Guidance provided by the commenter deals with modeling, and notes that states cannot claim projected 2028 emissions reductions in the modeling if those control measures are not in effect by 2028.²⁷ This is not a regulatory prohibition on controls outside the implementation period. The relevant regulatory citation is 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(i), which requires that if a state concludes that a control measure cannot reasonably be installed and become operational until after the end of the implementation period, the state may not consider this fact in determining whether the measure is necessary to make reasonable progress. The clear implication is that controls after the end of the implementation period are allowable under the RHR if

the determinations are reasonable. An example is Oregon’s regional haze plan for the first implementation period which adopted regulatory provisions to cease coal-fired electricity generation at the Boardman facility, however implementation of the measures (closure of the coal-fired operations) would not occur until the second planning period, in 2020.²⁸ Another example is Washington’s regional haze plan for the first implementation period which required closure of the coal-fired units at the TransAlta facility, however closure of units was phased in 2020 and 2025, during the second implementation period.²⁹

With respect to Oregon’s determinations under the four factors, some pollution controls were imposed under 340–223–0110(2)(b)(B) and (C), which required installation of identified controls no later than July 31, 2026. For a subset of units, ODEQ used authority under OAR 340–223–0110(2)(b)(E), which allowed replacement of an emissions unit by no later than July 31, 2031. The comment, “[i]n the 2023 SIP supplement, Oregon extended the compliance deadlines for emission unit replacements (associated with alternative compliance) from July 31, 2026 to July 31, 2031” is a misreading of the Oregon regional haze rules. The July 31, 2026, compliance deadlines under OAR 340–223–0110(2)(b)(B) and (C) apply to retrofit options. Instead, ODEQ followed the compliance deadline in OAR 340–223–0110(2)(b)(E) which applies to emissions unit replacement. These regulatory provisions were adopted by the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission after a full public comment period from May 28, 2021, to June 30, 2021, and a hearing conducted on June 28, 2021.³⁰

We also believe that the comment, “[i]n the 2023 SIP supplement, Oregon extended the compliance deadlines for emission unit replacements (associated with alternative compliance) from July 31, 2026 to July 31, 2031” is a misreading of the record. An example is the Northwest Pipeline Baker City facility. The original SAFO, effective August 9, 2021, did not include a concrete deadline for emissions unit replacement.³¹ In response to EPA comment, as indicated in the amended SAFO, “DEQ received comments from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on the Regional Haze State

²⁸ See 77 FR 50611 (August 22, 2012).

²⁹ See 79 FR 33438 (June 11, 2014).

³⁰ See 702 staff report EQC meeting_072321_ItemJ_RegionalHaze.pdf.

³¹ See 146 SAFO Northwest Pipeline Baker.pdf, included in the docket for this action.

²⁴ See 108_haze-BosieCascade-Medford.pdf.

²⁵ See 136_GilchristNoticeofApplicationforEPIPinstall20210608.pdf.

²⁶ See documents 246 through 251b included in the docket.

²⁷ See 2019 Guidance, at page 46, *Regional scale modeling of the LTS to set the RPGs for 2028*.

Implementation Plan, requiring amendments to the SAFO,” ODEQ added a concrete compliance deadline for unit replacement and submitted the amended SAFO as part of the 2023 supplement.³² In our review of the record we see no evidence to suggest ODEQ modified compliance deadlines without a clear basis under the four factors.

Lastly, with respect to ODEQ’s application of OAR 340–223–0110(2)(b)(E), this must be viewed in the context of the overall mix of timelines (most before 2028) and the other controls imposed (primarily by July 31, 2026). ODEQ evaluated 43 emissions units and a total of 62 control devices.³³ Of this universe, ODEQ determined that unit replacement may be a reasonable control option for 10 units. Given the complexity and logistical challenges of complete emissions unit replacement, we believe ODEQ’s selective use of the full compliance deadline allowable under OAR 340–223–0110(2)(b)(E) is reasonable under the four factors of CAA section 169A(g)(1) and 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2), including the time necessary for compliance.

6. Standards for Emissions Unit Replacement

Comment: “New emission units generally have lower emissions than older units. However, a wide variety of emissions are possible from new units. In several places, the Oregon SIP requires that new units “shall meet the most recent permitting standards and requirements for new emission units (including but not limited to New Source Performance Standards) in place at the time of submitting a permit application.” As the NPS shared with ODEQ during SIP supplement consultation, this may not be adequately protective because new source performance standards (NSPS) are frequently less stringent than best available control technology (BACT)-level controls or those that may be deemed reasonable through a four-factor analysis.”

Response: As a fundamental matter, the EPA disagrees that best available control technology (BACT) is an appropriate threshold for evaluating Oregon’s determinations of the controls necessary for reasonable progress for the second planning period. For a source recently permitted to BACT standards, it may be reasonable for the state to argue that these controls are equivalent to or

more stringent than controls that would be derived under the regional haze four-factor process.³⁴ However, the inverse is not true. It is not the EPA’s expectation that controls derived under the regional haze four-factor process necessarily meet the stringency level of BACT.

With respect to the comment that Oregon’s control determinations may not be adequately protective because new source performance standards (NSPS) are frequently less stringent than those that may be deemed reasonable through a four-factor analysis, we disagree. Many of the existing units that Oregon reviewed emit significantly more NO_x, carbon monoxide, and volatile organic compounds than new units meeting the emission limits in 40 CFR part 60, subpart *Subpart JJJJ—Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*.³⁵ Thus, replacement of these existing units with new units meeting the NSPS will result in substantial emissions reductions. Therefore, we disagree that these standards are not adequately protective.

Finally, under OAR 340–223–0110(1) all affected facilities submitted four-factor analyses. These analyses were conducted by independent consultants and/or certified professional engineers on behalf of the sources. In all instances that ultimately resulted in unit replacement, these independent consultants and/or certified professional engineers provided four-factor demonstrations that there were “no feasible cost-effective” controls. Rather than accepting these “no feasible cost-effective” control demonstrations pro forma, ODEQ used its authority under OAR 340–223–0110(2)(b)(E) to compel significant future reductions (emission unit replacement) beyond the initial four-factor analyses. The example of Northwest Pipeline, Baker City is illustrative. This facility has three natural gas-fired reciprocating engines dating from 1956 (EU1) and one engine dating from 1981 (EU2). The four-factor analysis asserted the only feasible technology was low emission combustion retrofit with calculated cost-effectiveness of \$25,850 for EU1 and \$24,243 for EU2. Considering the significant emissions reductions from replacing these old engines, we believe this is a reasonable approach to considering the four statutory factors in determining the controls necessary for reasonable progress.

7. Wauna Facility—Biomass-Fired Fluidized Bed Boiler

Comment: “The Georgia Pacific—Wauna Mill and Roseburg Forest Products—Dillard have the highest cumulative impact on NPS Class I areas. The NPS is generally satisfied with the outcome of the control determinations for these facilities. However, we note that ODEQ has not addressed the NPS recommendation to evaluate addition of low NO_x burners and flue gas recirculation to reduce NO_x emissions from the Georgia Pacific—Wauna Mill biomass-fired fluidized bed boiler which could further reduce haze-causing emissions from that facility.”

Response: The EPA reviewed Oregon’s April 2022 and November 2023 submissions and associated documents. We found citations related to the biomass-fired fluidized bed boiler at the Wauna facility. However, we found no record of a prior comment by the NPS directly related to the “NPS recommendation to evaluate addition of low NO_x burners and flue gas recirculation to reduce NO_x emissions from the Georgia Pacific—Wauna Mill biomass-fired fluidized bed boiler.” Below is a summary of the administrative record reviewed by the EPA.

On June 15, 2020, Georgia-Pacific submitted a four-factor analysis that stated, “LNB [low NO_x burners] are not feasible for GP Wauna’s Fluidized Bed Boiler. The natural gas burners are only for auxiliary use and do not drive NO_x emissions from the unit. The boiler already employs SNCR to reduce NO_x emissions from the bubbling fluidized bed.”³⁶ As part of the May 2021 FLM consultation draft process, the NPS comments focused entirely on selective catalytic reduction (SCR) cost calculations for this unit and made no mention of LNB.³⁷ In its October 29, 2021, comments NPS did state, “We recommend that ODEQ’s draft SIP more thoroughly address emissions from GP Wauna by including an analysis of emissions from the Fluidized Bed Boiler.”³⁸ However, the contents of the comments again focused exclusively on SCR costs, with no specific mention of LNB at this unit. Additional comments submitted on August 29, 2023, as part of the FLM consultation process for the November 2023 regional haze supplement, make no mention of SCR or

³⁶ See 129_haze-GeorgiaPacific-WaunaMill-FFA.pdf, at page 2–10.

³⁷ See Chapter 6.3.4 Federal Land Manager Comments and DEQ Responses of Oregon’s April 2022 submission, at page 126.

³⁸ See 001_1.1_StaffReport_wAttachments_Attachment C.pdf, at page 15 of 58.

³² See 215_3.3.1_Attachment1.7.1_NWPipeline_Baker_01-0038-A1_SAFO.pdf, included in the docket for this action.

³³ April 29, 2022, regional haze SIP, at page 17.

³⁴ See 2019 Guidance, at page 22–23.

³⁵ Most recently updated August 10, 2022 (87 FR 48606).

LNB at this specific unit.³⁹ In the absence of more concrete information, we believe it was reasonable for ODEQ to rely on the determination in the four-factor analysis that LNB was not feasible for the Fluidized Bed Boiler (FBB) because “natural gas burners are only for auxiliary use and do not drive NO_x emissions from the unit”⁴⁰ and was, therefore, not put forward by ODEQ as a potential control measure in the January 2021 “Preliminary Determination of Cost Effective Controls

for Regional Haze” letter for this facility.⁴¹ The comment does not present information that clearly refutes the determination in the four-factor analysis that LNB/FGR is not feasible for the FBB at the Wauna Mill.

8. Georgia-Pacific—Toledo LLC—Final Control Determination

Comment: “We believe that selective catalytic reduction (SCR) remains a feasible and likely more rigorous NO_x emission control option for this facility than either of the options proposed . . .

The NPS continues to recommend that ODEQ and EPA evaluate the incremental cost-effectiveness of SCR versus the proposed low NO_x burners and flue gas recirculation control option.”

Response: The June 2020 four-factor analysis prepared by ALL4 on behalf of the Georgia-Pacific Toledo facility calculated cost effectiveness for LNB with flue gas recirculation (LNB/FGR), selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR), and SCR, as shown in table 2.⁴²

TABLE 2—COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTROLS (\$/TON NO_x) GEORGIA-PACIFIC—TOLEDO LLC

Control technology	Unit	Calculated using PSEL	Calculated using 2017 actuals
LNB/FGR	EU-11 No. 4 Boiler	\$9,717	\$10,042
LNB/FGR	EU-13 No. 1 Boiler	4,769	7,083
LNB/FGR	EU-18 No. 3 Boiler	14,822	21,024
SNCR	EU-11 No. 4 Boiler	6,613	7,630
SNCR	EU-13 No. 1 Boiler	5,191	7,706
SNCR	EU-18 No. 3 Boiler	8,569	12,126
SCR	EU-11 No. 4 Boiler	11,067	12,173
SCR	EU-13 No. 1 Boiler	8,623	12,681
SCR	EU-18 No. 3 Boiler	13,579	19,057

Georgia-Pacific’s June 2020 four-factor analysis indicates that SCR may be cost-effective for the No. 1 Boiler when calculated using permitted allowable emissions (PSELS) under ODEQ’s methodology.⁴³ However, as described in Section 5 of the November 2023 regional haze supplement, Oregon found Georgia-Pacific’s April 30, 2021, follow-up four-factor analysis correspondence compelling with respect to both cost of compliance and energy and nonair quality environmental impacts of compliance.⁴⁴ Therefore, Oregon issued its final control determination to require LNB/FGR or unit replacement for all three boilers under order number 21–0005, amendment A1.⁴⁵

We believe that it was reasonable for ODEQ to appropriately weigh the “energy and nonair quality environmental impacts of compliance” as well as the cost of compliance considerations raised in the April 30, 2021, four-factor correspondence when determining the controls necessary for reasonable progress.

9. Georgia-Pacific—Toledo LLC—Emission Limit

Comment: “[I]t is unclear how the emission limit associated with compliance option 1 was derived. We suggest that a four-factor analysis or technical demonstration justifying the 0.09 lb/MMBtu emission limit for NO_x associated with the proposed control option would improve the SIP.”

Response: The emissions limit associated with compliance option 1 was discussed in the April 30, 2021, four-factor analysis correspondence, included in Appendix 4 of ODEQ’s 2023 supplement.⁴⁶ As stated in the April 30, 2021 letter, this limit was based on Georgia Pacific’s internal engineering experience and discussions with outside vendors. In our review of the four-factor analysis, the 0.09 lb/MMBtu emission limit for NO_x represents a 68% reduction for boiler 1, a 45% reduction for boiler 3, and a 68% reduction for boiler 4.⁴⁷ These reductions are generally comparable to the estimated emissions reductions in the four-factor analyses (79% for boiler 1, 47% for boiler 3, and 53% for boiler 4) which

were calculated on a tons per year basis.⁴⁸ As calculated in our supporting memo included in the docket for this action, the 0.09 lb/MMBtu emission limit for NO_x is comparable and slightly more stringent than the EPA’s emissions factors contained in AP–42:

Compilation of Air Emissions Factors from Stationary Sources for large wall-fired boilers controlled with flue gas recirculation.⁴⁹ Therefore, we believe ODEQ’s selection of the final emissions limit is adequately justified, documented, and an acceptable means of refining the estimated emission rate contained in the four-factor analysis for the purposes of characterizing the cost of compliance.⁵⁰

10. Georgia-Pacific—Toledo LLC Emissions—Unit Replacement

Comment: “Nevertheless, the NPS supports compliance option 1. Installation of low NO_x burners and flue gas recirculation will secure a 64% NO_x reduction from Georgia-Pacific—Toledo LLC during the second implementation period (2018–2028). In contrast, compliance option 2 would defer

³⁹ See 703_NPS Oregon Regional Haze SIP Supplement Consultation.pdf.

⁴⁰ See 129_haze-GeorgiaPacific-WaunaMill-FFA.pdf, at page 2–10.

⁴¹ 130_haze-GeorgiaPacificWauanMill.pdf.

⁴² See 249_3.3.2_Appendix4_Georgia.Pacific.Toledo_Correspondence.pdf., at page 349 of the PDF.

⁴³ See 132_haze-GeorgiaPacific-Toledo-FFA.pdf, at page 2–21.

⁴⁴ See 201_RH_Round2_Supplement_Final.pdf, at page 17 and 249_3.3.2_Appendix4_Georgia.Pacific.Toledo_Correspondence.pdf, at page 394 of the PDF.

⁴⁵ See 241_3.3.1_Attachment5.8_21-0005_SAFO_A1_GeorgiaPacific_Toledo (final signed).pdf.

⁴⁶ See 249_3.3.2_Appendix4_Georgia.Pacific.Toledo_Correspondence.pdf, included in the docket for this action.

⁴⁷ See 713_GP Toledo_supporting memo.pdf, included in the docket for this action.

⁴⁸ Id.

⁴⁹ See https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-factors-and-quantification/ap-42-compilation-air-emissions-factors-stationary-sources and 711_AP42_1.4_natural_gas_combustion.pdf, included in the docket for this action.

⁵⁰ See 2019 Regional Haze Guidance at pp. 29–32.

emission reductions for an additional five years, beyond the end of the planning period.”

Response: In the April 30, 2021, response letter to ODEQ, Georgia-Pacific stated, “The GP Toledo Mill has three affected power boilers (Nos. 1, 3, and 4 Power Boilers) and needs flexibility in determining if burners will be replaced in each unit or whether one or two new boilers will be constructed to replace these three units . . . Steam supply is a significant operational consideration for any pulp and paper manufacturing facility. Each GP mill requires steam in the pulp production process as well as the papermaking process. As such, changes to steam producing assets require substantial consideration of and planning for the assets themselves as well as the entire pulp and paper manufacturing process to minimize disruptions to overall mill operations. Both mills will need sufficient time to plan the boiler projects with both internal and external engineering resources, and then implement the changes with as little interruption to mill operations as possible. Therefore, GP is requesting an extended timeframe for implementation of these boiler projects.” As noted in the 2023 supplement to the regional haze plan, ODEQ considered this correspondence in determining under CAA section 169A(g)(1) and 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2) “the time necessary for compliance” that a deadline of July 31, 2031, was appropriate should complete emission unit replacement be necessary.⁵¹

The EPA has reviewed SAFO 21–0005, the subsequent amendment effective December 5, 2022, and the associated four-factor analysis. Based on the four-factor analysis, installing LNB and flue gas recirculation based on 2017 actual emissions had cost effectiveness figures of EU 11 = \$10,042, EU 13 = \$7,083, and EU18 = \$21,024.⁵² Considering that for two of the boilers the cost effectiveness figure exceed \$10,000/ton, we believe it was reasonable for ODEQ to provide flexibility on a unit-by-unit basis in providing the two compliance options: (1) full unit replacement by 2031; or (2) installation of LNB with flue gas recirculation by 2026.

11. Cascade Pacific Pulp, LLC—Halsey Pulp Mill Power Boilers—SCR

Comment: “The Oregon SIP requires this facility to eliminate use of no. 6 fuel oil by June 30, 2024, replace power

boiler #2 with a new emissions unit that will achieve a limit of 0.036 lbs NO_x/MMBtu as a 30-day rolling average no later than July 31, 2031, and, upon replacement of power boiler #2, limit emissions from power boiler #1 to no more than 27 tons of NO_x per year . . . SCR may still be a feasible and more rigorous NO_x emission control option for the power boiler #1 than the control determination requires. In its Good Neighbor Plan, EPA recently determined that SCR is technically feasible to control NO_x emissions from natural gas-fired industrial boilers at pulp and paper mills.”

Response: On June 15, 2020, Cascade Pacific Pulp, LLC submitted a four-factor analysis prepared by the environmental consulting service ALL4 Inc.⁵³ With respect to SCR, ALL4 calculated the cost effectiveness of SCR (\$/ton NO_x reduced) on CPP Halsey power boiler #1 to be \$16,029 based on 2017 PSEL and \$38,292 based on 2017 actual emissions. ALL4 calculated the cost effectiveness for CPP Halsey power boiler #2 to be \$28,349 based on 2017 PSEL and \$204,083 based on 2017 actual emissions.⁵⁴ Using its authority under OAR 340–223–0120(3), ODEQ preliminarily adjusted the four-factor analyses using conservative inputs such as interest rate (3.25%), equipment lifetime (30 years), and potential to emit (PSEL). However, after these adjustments, ODEQ did not find SCR cost-effective at the \$10,000 threshold as evidenced by the agency’s determination to propose LNB with flue gas recirculation instead of SCR for power boiler #1 as part of the “Preliminary Determination of Cost Effective Controls” letter.⁵⁵

In our 2019 guidance, we recommend the use of recent actuals or projected actuals rather than allowable emissions (PSELs) in calculating cost-effectiveness.⁵⁶ Considering the SCR cost effectiveness at these units based on the recent actual emissions contained in the four-factor analysis (\$38,292 for power boiler #1 and \$204,083 for power boiler #2), we have no reasonable basis to dispute Oregon’s determination that SCR was not cost effective for these units.

⁵³ See 110_haze-CascadePacificPulp-HalseyMill-FFA.pdf.

⁵⁴ See 110_haze-CascadePacificPulp-HalseyMill-FFA.pdf, at page 2–21.

⁵⁵ See 111_haze-CascadePacificPulp.pdf.

⁵⁶ See 2019 Guidance, *Selection of emissions information for characterizing emissions-related factors*, at page 30 and *Use of actual emissions versus allowable emissions*, at page 17.

12. Cascade Pacific Pulp, LLC—Halsey Pulp Mill Power Boilers—LNB

Comment: “It is unclear how the future emission limit associated with the replacement of power boiler #2 was derived. We believe that a four-factor analysis or technical demonstration justifying the 0.036 lbs NO_x/MMBtu emission limit would improve the SIP.”

Response: The EPA acknowledges that ODEQ’s decision-making for the August 25, 2023, final control determination under SAFO 22–3501–A2 could have been clearer in the SIP submissions. However, ODEQ’s SIP submissions ultimately meet the requirement in 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(iii) to document the technical basis, including modeling, monitoring, cost, engineering, and emissions information, on which the state relied to determine the emission reduction measures that are necessary for reasonable progress. With respect to Cascade Pacific Pulp, LLC—Halsey Pulp Mill Power Boilers, ODEQ’s November 2023 regional haze supplement documents ODEQ’s process for its reasonable progress determination.⁵⁷ The 2023 supplement states that, on January 21, 2021, ODEQ proposed that LNB with flue gas recirculation on power boiler #1 could be cost effective and included this control as part of the “Preliminary Determination of Cost Effective Controls” letter.⁵⁸ On January 27, 2021, Cascade Pacific Pulp responded by questioning ODEQ’s cost analysis and submitting a revised cost analysis performed by ALL4 consulting service for power boiler #1.⁵⁹ On August 9, 2021, Cascade Pacific Pulp and ODEQ entered into SAFO 22–3501, establishing installation of a LNB on power boiler #1.⁶⁰ On February 1, 2022, the parties agreed to amend the order to allow the option of unit replacement for power boiler #1.⁶¹ On August 25, 2023, the parties again amended the order to allow the unit replacement of power boiler #2 instead of power boiler #1.⁶²

While ODEQ’s documentation could have been more robust, the commenter does not provide information to indicate that ODEQ’s determination was unreasonable or inadequate. ODEQ’s January 21, 2021, preliminary control determination and subsequent SAFO

⁵⁷ See 201_RH_Round2_Supplement_Final.pdf, at page 18.

⁵⁸ See 248_3.3.2_Appendix3_Cascade.Pacific.Pulp_Halsey_Correspondence.pdf at page 579 of the PDF.

⁵⁹ I.d., at page 581 of the PDF.

⁶⁰ See 112_SAF022-3501CPPHalsey.pdf.

⁶¹ See 201_RH_Round2_Supplement_Final.pdf, at page 18.

⁶² See 243_3.3.1_Attachment6.1_22-3501_A2_SAF0_CPP_Halsey_Final_signed.pdf.

⁵¹ See 201_RH_Round2_Supplement_Final.pdf, at page 17.

⁵² See 132_haze-GeorgiaPacific-Toledo-FFA.pdf, at page 2–17.

modifications are direct outgrowths of ODEQ's review of and action upon the June 15, 2020, four-factor analysis. This four-factor analysis (as revised on January 27, 2021) asserted that LNB with flue gas recirculation was not cost-effective for power boiler #1 (\$10,559 per ton reduced based on PSEL and \$26,446 per ton reduced based on 2017 actual emissions).⁶³ To the extent that LNB with flue gas recirculation (as proposed in ODEQ's preliminary determination) may be above Oregon's \$10,000 per ton cost effectiveness threshold, as asserted by the ALL4 analysis, or may be below Oregon's \$10,000 per ton threshold with a different assumption set, the EPA does not see a compelling basis to dispute ODEQ's final control determination.

First, it is clear from our review of the administrative record that ODEQ conducted a multi-year, extensive effort to evaluate control options under the four statutory factors of CAA section 169A(g)(1).⁶⁴ Second, Oregon's \$10,000 per ton cost effectiveness threshold is one of the highest in the nation, if not the highest, applied specifically under the regional haze program. If the EPA were to conduct its own independent cost analysis, the EPA would not necessarily use a \$10,000 threshold for determining reasonable progress controls. Third, ODEQ chose a more stringent methodology than the EPA's 2019 guidance recommends in calculating cost effectiveness using allowable emissions (PSELs). Use of recent actuals or projected actuals in accordance with the 2019 guidance⁶⁵ would almost certainly result in a less stringent outcome than ODEQ's methodology. Lastly, as noted in a previous response to comment, Oregon engaged in a rigorous process to improve the accuracy of the facility submitted four-factor analyses, rather than accepting the initial conclusions pro forma. In the case of Cascade Pacific Pulp Halsey, Oregon's process resulted in significant future emissions reductions (unit replacement) well beyond the four-factor analysis submitted pursuant to OAR 340–223–0110(1) which concluded there were no feasible cost-effective controls. More details on the 0.036 lbs NO_x/MMBtu emission limit imposed by ODEQ are

⁶³ See 248_3.3.2_Appendix3_Cascade.Pacific.Pulp_Halsey_Correspondence.pdf, at page 581 of the pdf.

⁶⁴ See 248_3.3.2_Appendix3_Cascade.Pacific.Pulp_Halsey_Correspondence.pdf.

⁶⁵ See 2019 Guidance, *Selection of emissions information for characterizing emissions-related factors*, at page 30 and *Use of actual emissions versus allowable emissions*, at page 17.

discussed in section II.A.13 of this preamble.

13. Cascade Pacific Pulp, LLC—Halsey Pulp Mill Power Boilers—Compliance Deadline and Emission Limit

Comment: “The NPS supports the elimination of #6 fuel oil. However, replacing power boiler #2 on the identified schedule and requiring emission reductions from power boiler #1 following power boiler #2's replacement will defer emission reductions beyond the end of the planning period (see above for additional discussion).”

Response: In a discussion with the EPA, ODEQ explained how the agency's perspective regarding emissions unit replacement evolved through the four-factor analysis process.⁶⁶ ODEQ found that new, purpose-built units with controls like LNB built in offered superior emissions reductions compared to the limitations of retrofitting an older unit. For units like the Halsey power boilers built in 1968, this was particularly notable. ODEQ weighed the superior emissions reductions of emissions unit replacement against the additional time necessary for compliance (2031 for unit replacement versus 2023 for retrofit in the original SAFO) and determined that this was a reasonable trade-off in considering the significantly improved emissions reductions.

The EPA reviewed the four-factor analysis⁶⁷ and the emissions reductions expected to result from the LNB/FGR retrofit of power boiler #1 as required in SAFO 22–3501 as well as the emissions reductions resulting from replacement of power boiler #2 as required in SAFO 22–3501–A2. As described in our supporting memo to the docket, and based on our calculations, the LNB/FGR retrofit of power boiler #1 could potentially be expected to result in a reduction in NO_x emissions of 0.07 lb/MMBtu, while complete emission unit replacement of power boiler #2 as the primary steam production will result in a reduction in NO_x emissions of between 0.145–0.185 lb/MMBtu. Replacement of power boiler #2 will therefore result in significantly more reductions in NO_x emissions than LNB/FGR retrofit of power boiler #1. Therefore, the EPA believes this is a credible rationale and indicates that the state appropriately considered the four

⁶⁶ See 712_CPP_Halsey_supporting_memo.pdf, included in the docket for this action.

⁶⁷ See 110_haze-CascadePacificPulp-HalseyMill-FFA.pdf, included in the docket for this action.

factors in determining the controls necessary for reasonable progress.

14. International Paper—Springfield—Emission Limit

Comment: “According to the four-factor analysis provided in the Oregon SIP, the recent actual emission rate achieved by the International Paper—Springfield power boiler is 0.22 lb NO_x/MMBtu. Therefore, this control determination, requiring an emission limit of 0.25 lb NO_x/MMBtu, may allow an increase in emissions from the primary emission unit at the facility. The Good Neighbor Plan limits NO_x emissions from natural gas-fired boilers like the power boiler to 0.08 lb/MMBtu. The NPS recommends that EPA and ODEQ set a NO_x emission limit consistent with the Good Neighbor Plan. The current control determination for this facility lowers the allowable permitted emissions but will not actually reduce haze-causing emissions.”

Response: The EPA disagrees. The estimated recent actual emission rate is not directly comparable to the prescribed emission limit. The 0.22 lb NO_x/MMBtu emission rate cited by the commenter is described in Appendix 6 of Oregon's November 2023 supplement, “All emissions used in the 4FA Report for 2017 were previously reported in the 2017 Annual report to Lane Regional Air Protection Agency (LRAPA) with one notable exception. The Power Boiler NO_x emissions for the 4FA Report were determined by the Continuous Parameter Monitoring System Formula per Title V, permit condition 186.g. The NO_x reported in the Annual report was based upon the maximum emission factor of 0.46 lb/MMBtu. The weighted average emission factor determined from the Continuous Parameter Monitoring System Formula is 0.2195 lb/MMBtu which was used to determine the actual NO_x tons for 2017 from the Power Boiler.”⁶⁸

The EPA notes that the 0.2195 lb/MMBtu figure used in the 2017 Annual report is an annual average emission factor whereas the 0.25 lb NO_x/MMBtu emission limit is based on a 7-day rolling average.⁶⁹ Thus, ODEQ was reasonable in considering the emission rate the Power Boiler could achieve averaged over a rolling 7-day period rather than an annual period. Moreover, there are numerous variables and assumptions inherent in the formula used in the prior Title V permit to

⁶⁸ See 251b_Appendix6_InternationalPaper.SpringfieldMill_Correspondence.pdf, at page 4 of the PDF.

⁶⁹ See 139_SAFODEQ-LRAPA-IP.pdf.

derive the emissions factor. In particular, Condition 186.g of the prior Title V permit included two emission factor formulas: one for natural gas flow rate less than or equal to 380MSCF/Hr and one for greater than 380MSCF/Hr. Each of these formulas contains a fixed multiplier and fixed correction factor. Any variation in each of these variables would yield a different emission rate. ODEQ was reasonable in taking these circumstances into consideration when setting the emission rate the company must achieve on a 7-day average basis. The EPA disagrees with the assertion that this short-term emission limit will lead to long-term emissions increases compared to recent actuals. Moreover, ODEQ is requiring CEMS—a reliable method of monitoring and recording emissions data.⁷⁰ This data will assure compliance with the emission rate and also inform later planning periods.

With respect to the comments that ODEQ's reasonable progress determination will not reduce emissions, we note that reasonable progress has two prongs: the prevention of any future anthropogenic visibility impairment and the remedying of any existing anthropogenic visibility impairment.⁷¹ The commenter is assuming that recent actuals are necessarily determinative of projected future actuals through 2028. This is not necessarily the case. Without lower PSELs, Springfield could ramp up production and emissions. Thus, ODEQ decision to lower PSELs to align with recent actuals is consistent with the Regional Haze Rule and CAA.

Setting aside this meaningful difference in the monitoring and compliance method, the process ODEQ used to determine the controls necessary for reasonable progress for International Paper underscores the ODEQ's reasonableness. Importantly, ODEQ calculated cost thresholds based on allowable emissions (PSELs) versus recent actual emissions (2017). This decision was a driving force behind ODEQ's preliminary control determinations and enabled the state to adjust the initial four-factor analyses to ultimately determine the controls necessary for reasonable progress.

As noted in our response to comment in section II.A.11 *Cascade Pacific Pulp, LLC—Halsey Pulp Mill Power Boilers—SCR* of this preamble, Oregon's decision to calculate cost thresholds based on allowable emissions was much more stringent than the EPA's

recommendation in the 2019 guidance.⁷² For a facility like International Paper, the difference between 2017 actuals (724 tons per year NO_x)⁷³ and allowable PSEL emissions (1692 tons per year NO_x)⁷⁴ resulted in dramatic differences in the cost effectiveness of control calculations (\$ per ton of NO_x reduced) as shown in table 3 of this preamble. On January 21, 2021, ODEQ used PSEL cost effectiveness of controls to propose SCR for the power boiler in the agency's "Preliminary Determination of Cost Effective Controls" letter.⁷⁵ On February 2, 2021, International Paper objected to ODEQ using allowable PSEL emissions in determining the cost effectiveness of controls.⁷⁶ International Paper also raised this issue in its September 18, 2020, letter to ODEQ stating, "In addition, we are concerned by DEQ's misdirected focus on reducing Plant Site Emission Limits (PSEL) rather than focusing upon the impact to visibility impairment of actual emissions. Focusing on PSEL in the evaluation of cost effectiveness for controls compounds the inequity of DEQ's approach to this process compared to other Western States. The Springfield Mill's cost effectiveness for actual emission reduction is well above the previously discussed threshold of \$10,000/ton for all of the pollution control units listed by DEQ."⁷⁷

International Paper then provided a March 15, 2021, memorandum from the ALL4 environmental consulting firm providing updated costs of controls, mirroring the parameters used in ODEQ's preliminary control determination (3.25% interest rate and 30-year equipment life).⁷⁸ In the same memorandum, ALL4 recommended that International Paper request a 179 ton per year NO_x PSEL and 0.25 lb NO_x/MMBtu emissions limit for the power boiler so that the calculation of cost effectiveness based on PSEL will more closely align with cost calculations based on actual emissions, yielding cost effectiveness of controls calculated to be \$10,956 (LNB/FGR), \$10,239 (SNCR), and \$14,237 (SCR).

⁷² See 2019 Guidance, *Selection of emissions information for characterizing emissions-related factors*, at page 30 and *Use of actual emissions versus allowable emissions*, at page 17.

⁷³ See 251b Appendix6 InternationalPaper.SpringfieldMill Correspondence.pdf, at page 2 of the PDF.

⁷⁴ *Id.*

⁷⁵ See 138 haze-InternationalPaper.pdf.

⁷⁶ See 251b Appendix6 InternationalPaper.SpringfieldMill Correspondence.pdf, at page 573 of the PDF.

⁷⁷ *Id.*, at page 557 of the PDF.

⁷⁸ *Id.*, at page 576 of the PDF.

ODEQ's consideration of imposing SCR as part of the agency's preliminary control determination was only possible by using allowable emissions well above actual emissions, PSEL emissions (1692 tons per year NO_x)⁷⁹ versus actual 2017 emissions (724 tons per year NO_x).⁸⁰ In addition to the important fuel restriction requirements noted by the NPS, SAFO 208850 (effective August 9, 2021) was intended by Oregon as an anti-backsliding measure to prevent International Paper from future emissions growth during the second implementation period that may jeopardize reasonable progress.

Lastly, with respect to the commenter's recommendation that EPA and ODEQ set a NO_x emission limit consistent with the Good Neighbor Plan, we note that Oregon is not subject to the Good Neighbor Plan. This regulation was published on June 5, 2023 (88 FR 36654) to address the specific issue of human health impacts from ozone nonattainment, which has a different regulatory structure and requirements than the regional haze program. The EPA already determined that Oregon does not cause or contribute to ozone nonattainment in any other state.⁸¹ For the specific set of states subject to the Good Neighbor Plan, the rule established emission limits for a broad suite of source categories including boilers in Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing, Metal Ore Mining, Basic Chemical Manufacturing, Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing, and Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills.⁸² This is distinctively different than the regional haze four-factor analysis process which often focuses on source-specific factors in the evaluation. Another difference is that the emissions limit cited by the NPS applies only during the ozone season, directly for the purpose of addressing ozone nonattainment. Lastly, the Good Neighbor Plan for ozone estimated average cost-effectiveness per ton for pulp and paper facilities at \$14,134,⁸³ which is not necessarily comparable to the threshold for determining the controls necessary for reasonable progress toward natural visibility conditions. Therefore, the NPS would need to provide greater detail to

⁷⁹ *Id.*

⁸⁰ See 251b Appendix6 InternationalPaper.SpringfieldMill Correspondence.pdf, at page 2 of the PDF.

⁸¹ See 84 FR 22376 (May 17, 2019).

⁸² On June 27, 2024, the Supreme Court of the United States issued a stay of the rule pending review in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit *Ohio et al. v. EPA*, 603 U.S. ____ (2024), available at https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/23pdf/23a349_0813.pdf.

⁸³ See 88 FR 36654 (June 5, 2023), at page 36740.

⁷⁰ *Id.*

⁷¹ Clarifications Regarding Regional Haze State Implementation Plans for the Second Implementation Period, July 8, 2021, at page 8.

demonstrate the site-specific assumptions used to assert that a 0.08 lb/mmBtu limit is technically feasible and cost-effective under the four-factor regional haze analysis process,

especially in light of the information in table 3 of this preamble showing that LNB/FGR, SNCR, and SCR were only possible for preliminary cost-effectiveness consideration using

allowable 2017 PSEL emissions (1,692 tpy NO_x), well above actual 2017 emissions (724 tpy NO_x).⁸⁴

TABLE 3—COMPARISON OF COST-EFFECTIVE CONTROLS (\$/TON NO_x) INTERNATIONAL PAPER—SPRINGFIELD POWER BOILER

Control technology	June 2020 FFA (PSEL)	June 2020 FFA (2017 actual)	March 2021 memorandum (179 ton per year NO _x PSEL to align with recent actual emissions)
LNB and FGR	\$2,928	\$18,228	\$10,956
SNCR	3,483	16,103	10,239
SCR	4,606	22,924	14,237

15. Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc.

Comment: “In this specific case, the NPS is aware that ODEQ is requiring the installation of controls outside of the regional haze process because of violations of the facility’s particulate matter and opacity limits. The ODEQ issued a construction permit in November 2022 requiring installation of a new catalytic ceramic filter pollution control system that must be installed by June 30, 2024. The system will control multiple pollutants, including particulate matter, NO_x, and SO₂. A draft title V operating permit, currently undergoing public review, would impose new PSELS that will limit the facility’s Q to 127 tons after the controls are installed, resulting in a Q/d of about 0.9 for the nearest NPS Class I area, Mount Rainier National Park in Washington . . . This control technology was also identified as reasonable based on evaluation of the four factors. The NPS agrees that installation of the ceramic filter system is reasonable and will result in meaningful reductions in haze-causing emissions. The NPS recommends EPA require incorporation of this control requirement into the regional haze SIP to ensure realization of emission reductions from control installation in this planning period.”

Response: The special case of the Owens-Brockway facility is discussed in section II.A.3 this preamble. Permit modifications to implement the human-health enforcement response are still ongoing.⁸⁵ We see no basis for disapproval or continued delay of the regional haze SIP action while Oregon completes its human health enforcement response, especially

considering the 75% emissions reductions from 2017 actuals and permanent shutdown of Furnace A imposed by ODEQ’s August 9, 2021, regional haze-specific order.⁸⁶

B. Environmental Organizations’ Comments

Complete copies of the Environmental Organizations’ comments and supporting attachments are included in the docket for this action. For readability, we arranged the responses to generally mirror the timeline of the Oregon process from site selection, review of controls, and imposition of controls.

1. Stationary Source Contribution

Comment: “We submitted public comments to Oregon’s Department of Environmental Quality (“DEQ”) on the state’s draft SIP Revision on November 1, 2021, and on October 21, 2023, raising several of the same issues with Oregon’s proposed regulation of stationary sources that collectively contribute 80% of the state’s regional haze-forming emissions.”

Response: Stationary sources do not contribute 80% of the state’s regional haze-forming emissions. The emissions inventory analysis in Chapter 2.3 of Oregon’s 2022 submission shows data from the EPA’s 2017 National Emission Inventory (NEI).⁸⁷ Fuel combustion and process emissions associated with stationary sources account for 11% and 6%, respectively, of Oregon’s PM₁₀ emissions. Fuel combustion and process emissions account for 14% and 4%, respectively of NO_x emissions, with mobile sources accounting for 79% of NO_x emissions. Fuel combustion and process emissions account for 57% and

13% of the 2017 SO₂ emissions inventory. However, as noted by Oregon, “The 2017 SO₂ inventory is largely overwhelmed by PGE Boardman’s coal-fired power plant in Morrow County. With the closing of the plant in October 2020, those emissions have largely been eliminated, and the remainder of the emissions come from fuel combustion and prescribed fires.”⁸⁸

The Environmental Organizations cite to Oregon’s August 27, 2021, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking as the basis for the statement that stationary sources contribute 80% of the state’s regional haze-forming emissions. However, the actual wording of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking states, “Federally enforceable emission reductions and pollution controls at Title V stationary sources that collectively contribute 80% of Oregon regional haze-forming emissions *from stationary sources*.” (Emphasis added)⁸⁹ The Environmental Organizations’ adaptation of this quote omits the important qualifier “from stationary sources.” In intent and practice, ODEQ was referring to the EPA’s draft regional haze guidance that recommended states set a source screening level such that 80% of the stationary source emissions inventory was captured. This formed the basis of Oregon’s decision to set the source screening level at a quantity over distance (Q/d) = 5. This was not a statement that stationary sources contribute 80% the state’s regional haze-forming emissions. Based on the most recent 2023 National Emissions Inventory trends data,⁹⁰ emissions categories associated with stationary sources contribute *at most* 18% of the cumulative anthropogenic PM₁₀, NO_x,

⁸⁴ April 22, 2022, regional haze SIP submission, at page 172.

⁸⁵ See <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/programs/pages/owensbrockway.aspx>.

⁸⁶ See 151_SAFOWensBrockway0840001.pdf.

⁸⁷ See April 22, 2022, regional haze SIP, at page 22–27.

⁸⁸ See April 22, 2022, regional haze SIP, at page 24.

⁸⁹ See 024_RHSIP2021.notice.pdf, at page 3, included in the docket for this action.

⁹⁰ See <https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/air-pollutant-emissions-trends-data>.

and SO₂ inventory.⁹¹ While up to 18% is still a meaningful percentage of the overall regional haze precursor inventory, there is no evidence to support the claim that stationary sources collectively contribute 80% of the state's regional haze-forming emissions.

2. Oregon's Regional Haze Rule Is Inconsistent With the CAA

Comment: The Environmental Organizations assert that Oregon's Regional Haze Rule codified at OAR Chapter 340, Division 223 is inconsistent on its face with the CAA and 40 CFR 51.308(f). The Environmental Organizations make four arguments in support of this comment: (1) neither the CAA nor RHR allow Oregon to unilaterally grant itself broad authority to establish an alternative compliance process that operates outside the Federal regional haze framework; (2) Oregon's rules would prevent the state from fulfilling its Federal Regional Haze obligations because they allow Oregon to provide a source with alternative compliance options that the state has not assessed through the four-factor analysis process; (3) Oregon's rules do not require ODEQ to document the technical basis for its alternative compliance decisions; and (4) Oregon's regional haze rule gives ODEQ the authority to reevaluate and reject controls deemed necessary for reasonable progress.

Response: For the reasons stated below, we disagree with each of these comments. Before turning to each of the Environmental Organizations' points, we note that these comments conflict with these same Organizations' prior comments on Oregon's Regional Haze Rule. Oregon's Regional Haze Rule was adopted by the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission after a full public comment period from May 28, 2021, to June 30, 2021, and a hearing conducted on June 28, 2021.⁹² Earthjustice, on behalf of the Cully Air Action Team, Earthjustice, Friends of the Columbia Gorge, Green Energy Institute, Oregon Environmental Council, National Parks Conservation Association, Neighbors for Clean Air, Northwest Environmental Defense Center, and Verde submitted comments supportive of the rulemaking stating, "We write in support of DEQ's

proposed revisions to Oregon's Regional Haze rules. The revised rules reflect a reasoned, well-grounded, and pragmatic plan for implementing the Clean Air Act's visibility requirements. They will also benefit many communities in Oregon that are disproportionately burdened by pollution from emissions of PM, SO₂, and NO_x and communities that are most vulnerable to the most harmful effects of climate change. [The Clean Air Act requires] each state's strategy must be based on an analysis of emission control measures that are necessary to make "reasonable progress" towards the goal of restoring natural visibility to Class I areas. The emissions-reducing strategies in DEQ's revised Division 223 rules are consistent with EPA requirements for round II state implementation plans. The revised rules provide a strong foundation for Oregon's long-term strategy for reducing anthropogenic pollutants that impair visibility."

Thus, the Environmental Organizations took full advantage of their opportunity to raise concerns with Oregon's Regional Haze Rule during the state public comment process. At that time, the Organizations were highly supportive of the rule and gave ODEQ the clear impression that their rule was consistent with the CAA. The Environmental Organization do not address their stark change in position in their current comments on EPA's proposal nor repudiate their prior position. This gives the impression that the Environmental Organizations are concerned with ODEQ's application of Oregon's Regional Haze Rule, rather than the rule itself. Nevertheless, we address each of the Environmental Organizations' arguments against Oregon's Regional Haze Rule.

First, we disagree that Oregon's Regional Haze Rule is disconnected from or inconsistent with the Federal Regional Haze Rule. Oregon adopted rules to implement the regional haze program at OAR Chapter 340, Division 223. The Division includes sections on source screening, four-factor analysis, options for compliance, and final orders requiring compliance. The source screening section establishes which sources are subject to Oregon's regional haze rules. Under the rule, all sources with a Title V operating permit and with a Q/d greater than or equal to 5 based on PSELs are subject to the regional haze rule. All sources subject to Oregon's regional haze rule must submit a four-factor analysis to ODEQ in accordance with OAR 340-223-0110(1) that meets the requirements of OAR 340-223-0120. The factors in OAR 340-223-0120 mirror those in the CAA

section 169A(g)(1) and 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(i). As discussed in section II.A of this preamble, under OAR 340-223-0120(2) and (3), ODEQ is authorized to adjust the four-factor analysis to account for inaccuracies or insufficient information, and for consistency purposes. The rule further authorizes ODEQ to determine which controls would be cost effective and the time period the controls can be implemented.

The regulations at OAR 340-223-0110 lay out the administrative mechanisms for imposing regional haze controls. Under this section and OAR 340-223-0130, ODEQ has the authority to order the source to install controls that ODEQ determines are cost effective on a timeline that ODEQ prescribes. Such orders are subject to appeal by the source. Alternatively, ODEQ may offer sources subject to the regional haze program the opportunity to enter into a SAFO. The rule provides five compliance options if ODEQ elects to enter into a SAFO: (1) lower PSELs to below Q/d equal to 5; (2) install controls identified by the source in a four factor analysis as cost effective for that source, provided ODEQ agrees that the controls will result in the greatest cost effective reductions; (3) install controls or reduce emissions that ODEQ determines, in its sole discretion, provide equivalent emissions reductions to controls that would be identified as cost effective for that source; (4) maintain controls that the source has already installed or maintain reduced emissions that ODEQ determines in its sole discretion have provided and will continue to provide equivalent reductions to controls that would be identified as cost effective for that source; and (5) replace emission unit with a new emission unit that meets the emission limits and requirements of the most recent applicable standard in place at the time of the permitting of the new emissions unit.

Conceptually, nothing in the CAA nor the Federal Regional Haze Rule requires that states promulgate a regional-haze-specific state rule at all nor the form such a rule must take if a state elects to do so. Rather, the CAA and Regional Haze Rule provide states discretion on the manner in which they implement the regional haze program so long as the state's long-term strategy includes the enforceable emissions limitations, compliance schedules, and other measures that are necessary to make reasonable progress as determined based on a consideration of the four statutory factors and the state documents the technical basis for its decisions on the controls necessary for reasonable

⁹¹ See 704 Oregon NEI data.xlsx and 705 Original NEI source data.xlsx, included in the docket for this action. For the purpose of this analysis, we conservatively assumed that all fuel combustion was attributable to stationary sources, which likely overestimates the contribution from stationary sources.

⁹² See 702 staff report EQC meeting_072321_Item_RegionalHaze.pdf.

progress. As we discussed in the proposal and herein, Oregon's SIP submissions demonstrate that the state has done so.

Moreover, each of the compliance options in OAR 340–223–0110(2) are either part of Oregon's source selection methodology or grounded in the four-factor analysis required by OAR 340–223–0110(1) and 0120. Throughout their comments, the Environmental Organizations reflect concerns with the term “alternative compliance” used to describe the administrative mechanism in OAR 340–223–0110(2) for ODEQ to enter into a SAFO with a source rather than a unilateral order. We do not interpret this as an alternative to the requirements of the CAA or Regional Haze Rule. Rather, entering into a SAFO is an alternative administrative mechanism to imposing controls necessary for reasonable progress. Our review of the subsections of OAR 340–223–0110(2) shows they are consistent with the CAA and Regional Haze Rule.

The option to lower PSELs is discussed at length in sections II.A and II.B.3 of this preamble. This option is part of Oregon's method for selecting sources to undergo review and is consistent with the Regional Haze Rule. Each of the options in OAR 340–223–0110(2)(b)(B)–(D) make clear that ODEQ references the four-factor analysis as the basis to determine the acceptability of those options. For the option in OAR 340–223–0110(2)(b)(E) regarding emission unit replacement, ODEQ reasonably anticipated that sources would not evaluate unit replacement as a control option in a four-factor analysis,⁹³ but that unit replacement may be more cost effective or provide significantly greater emissions reductions than certain add-on controls or emissions limitations in existing emission units. Therefore, contrary to the Environmental Organizations' contention, these compliance options are grounded in the Regional Haze Rule.

The Environmental Organizations appear to center their concerns on OAR 340–223–0110(2)(b)(C) and (D), which allow ODEQ to issue a SAFO that requires the source to install or maintain controls that achieve, in ODEQ's sole discretion, controls that provide equivalent emission reductions to controls that would be identified as cost effective for that source following the adjustment and review of the four-factor analysis. Oregon is subject to state administrative procedural requirements that require public review of the basis

for its decisions.⁹⁴ In addition, we interpret Oregon's inclusion of the phrase “in its sole discretion” in OAR 340–223–0110(2)(b)(C) and (D) as necessary to preserve the durability of its SAFOs. Under OAR 340–223–0110(2), ODEQ has discretion to offer sources the option to impose controls necessary for reasonable progress through a SAFO rather than a unilateral order. A benefit of the SAFO option is avoiding an appeal under OAR 340–223–0130. Given this, Oregon was reasonable in foreclosing the possibility of a source, after having signed a SAFO agreeing to install controls, challenging whether the agreed upon control was equivalent to the controls identified as cost effective under four-factor analysis. Finally, we do not interpret OAR 340–223–0110(2)(b) as overriding EPA's authority under CAA Section 110 to determine whether the SIP submission meets CAA requirements nor the requirement in 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(iii) to document the basis for its decisions. As discussed in sections II.A.1, II.A.2, II.A.4, and II.B.5 of this preamble, in practice, ODEQ included in its SIP submission all of the correspondence that formed the basis for its determinations of what controls are necessary for reasonable progress.

Second, with respect to the Environmental Organizations' argument that Oregon's regional haze rule prevents the state from fulfilling its regional haze obligations, ODEQ chose the compliance options in OAR 340–223–0110(2)(b) as the regulatory mechanism to effectuate its determinations of the controls necessary for reasonable progress based on the four factor analyses conducted under OAR 340–223–0120. As we stated in the proposed rulemaking for this action, reasonable progress analysis, including source selection, information gathering, characterization of the four statutory factors (and potentially visibility), balancing of the four factors, and selection of the emission reduction measures that represent reasonable progress, is a technically complex exercise, but also a flexible one that provides states with bounded discretion to design and implement approaches appropriate to their circumstances.⁹⁵

Accordingly, Oregon's regional haze rule requires ODEQ to make its equivalency determination based on the outcome of the four-factor analysis. Thus, we do not view Oregon's rules as

permitting ODEQ to determine the controls necessary for reasonable progress without considering the four statutory factors but rather recognizing that in practice a four-factor analysis may not always yield a single, obvious control determination. As discussed in section II.A of this preamble, in practice, ODEQ carefully considered the four factors in determining the controls necessary for reasonable progress and the appropriate regulatory mechanism under OAR 340–223–0110(2)(b).

Practically, the goal of the regional haze program is to impose enforceable emission limits, where possible expressed as a numerical emission limit.⁹⁶ Oregon's rules allow it to impose such a limit without rigidly adhering to a specific control technology. Nothing in the CAA nor regional haze rule prohibits this approach to achieving reasonable progress.

Third, regarding documentation requirements, we do not interpret OAR 340–223–0110(2)(b) as circumventing ODEQ's state administrative procedural requirements to include in its public record the basis for its regulatory decisions.⁹⁷ OAR 340–223–0120 requires ODEQ to include in its record the additional information it uses to adjust the initial four factor analysis. Moreover, Oregon is subject to the Regional Haze Rule requirement to include in its SIP submission documentation of the technical basis, including modeling, monitoring, cost, engineering, and emissions information, on which the state is relying to determine the emission reduction measures that are necessary to make reasonable progress in each mandatory Class I Federal area it affects.⁹⁸ In recognition of this requirement, ODEQ supplemented its initial SIP submission with considerable documentation that informed the state's determination of the controls necessary for reasonable progress.

Finally, the EPA disagrees with the Environmental Organizations' argument that Oregon's regional haze rule allows the state to reevaluate and reject control measures deemed necessary for reasonable progress. This comment is predicated on the Environmental Organizations' incorrect interpretation of ODEQ's process for determining the controls necessary for reasonable progress. The Environmental Organizations presume that ODEQ's preliminary control determinations

⁹⁴ See 001_1.1_StaffReport_wAttachments.pdf at p. 19; 015_4.1.1 SOS.Notice.FilingReceipt.8.27.21.pdf; Oregon Revised Statutes sections 183.310–183.690; OAR 340–011–0009.

⁹⁵ See 89 FR 13622 at 13629 (February 23, 2004).

⁹⁶ Clarifications Memo at pp. 11–12.

⁹⁷ See OAR 340–011–0010 and 0024; See also 40 CFR 51.102.

⁹⁸ See 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(iii).

⁹³ 2019 Regional Haze Guidance at p. 29.

were its final control determinations. This is incorrect. See sections II.A, II.B.4, II.B.5 and II.B.6 of this preamble for EPA’s interpretation and explanation of ODEQ’s process.

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Clean Air Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA’s role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this action approves the submitted state regulations as meeting Federal requirements.

3. Oregon’s Use of PSEL Reductions as a Source Selection Method

Comment: The Environmental Organizations also commented that ODEQ’s application of Oregon’s regional haze rule was inconsistent with the CAA and the Regional Haze Rule. The Environmental Organizations took issue with ODEQ’s use of PSEL reductions stating: “DEQ used Oregon’s alternative compliance process to offer facilities that screened into the Regional Haze program an option to screen back out from the program by agreeing to measures that would reduce their plant site emission limits (“PSEL”) so that Q/d would be below 5.00. This resulted in only 23 of the 32 screened-in sources

completing the required four-factor analyses and allowed four of those 23 sources to belatedly screen back out from the program by reducing their PSELs so that Q/d is below 5.00.”

Response: The regulatory provision cited by the Environmental Organizations is ODEQ’s application of Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 340–223–0110(2)(b)(A) which allows a source to accept federally enforceable reductions of combined plant site emission limits (PSELs) of regional haze pollutants to bring the source’s Q/d below 5. As stated in section II.B.2 of this preamble, this regulatory provision was adopted by the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission after a full public comment period from May 28, 2021, to June 30, 2021, and a hearing conducted on June 28, 2021.⁹⁹ The Environmental Organizations expressed support for Oregon’s Regional Haze Rule, including the PSEL reduction option at that time. We also note that the option to limit PSELs aligns with Oregon’s use of PSELs to initially select sources. Given that the state based initial source selection on PSELs (*i.e.* allowables), Oregon offered the option for sources to lower PSELs below the significance threshold to satisfy reasonable progress (prevention of future impairment) under the regional haze program.

For the following reasons, we disagree with the Environmental Organizations’

comments with respect to ODEQ’s use of enforceable and permanent PSEL reductions as a means of refining source-screening or as a means of addressing reasonable progress for facilities with actual emissions below the screening threshold. As discussed in section II.A.3 of this preamble regarding similar comments submitted by the NPS, Oregon chose to use a more stringent methodology than the EPA’s 2019 guidance for source screening and cost analysis based on allowable PSEL emissions rather than recent actual emissions or 2028 projected emissions.¹⁰⁰ Oregon intended this as (1) a method of initially capturing a broad selection of sources potentially impacting visibility in Class I areas and (2) as an anti-backsliding measure to ensure that facilities which had a Q/d less than 5 based on 2017 actual emissions (and would otherwise not be screened into analysis) do not have future emissions growth (based on allowable PSEL emissions) that could jeopardize reasonable progress. Pursuant to OAR 340–223–0110(2)(b)(A), Oregon entered into SAFOs to reduce allowable PSEL emissions to align with 2017 actual emissions. None of the facilities listed in table 4 would have been screened into review based on 2017 actual emissions.

TABLE 4—FACILITIES SCREENED IN USING 2017 PSEL Q/d ¹⁰¹

Facility	2017 Actual Q/d	2017 PSEL Q/d	Outcome
Cascades Tissue Group: A Division of Cascades Holding US Inc.	3.02	63.72	No FFA—lowered PSEL to Q/d < 5.00.
Timber Products Co. Limited Partnership	1.63	6.07	No FFA—lowered PSEL to Q/d < 5.00.
PGE Beaver Plant/Port Westward I Plant	3.24	34.60	No FFA—lowered PSEL to Q/d < 5.00.
Roseburg Forest Products—Riddle Plywood	2.10	5.29	No FFA—lowered PSEL to Q/d < 5.00.
Roseburg Forest Products—Medford MDF	2.91	8.84	No FFA—lowered PSEL to Q/d < 5.00.
Boise Cascade Wood Products, LLC—Medford	4.19	7.02	Conducted FFA—then lowered PSEL to Q/d < 5.00.
Gas Transmission Northwest LLC—Compressor Station 12 ..	2.33	14.13	Conducted FFA—then lowered PSEL to Q/d < 5.00.
JELD—WEN	2.13	6.30	Conducted FFA—then lowered PSEL to Q/d < 5.00.
Northwest Pipeline LLC—Baker Compressor Station	4.02	14.81	Conducted FFA—then lowered PSEL to Q/d < 5.00.

The Environmental Organizations provided no compelling basis to demonstrate that aligning allowable PSEL emissions with actual emissions was a violation of regional haze requirements, especially when 2017 actual emissions are below the Q/d = 5 screening threshold.

For the two special cases where 2017 actual emissions were above Q/d = 5, Kingsford Manufacturing and Owens-

Brockway, ODEQ had a reasoned basis for imposing permanent and enforceable emissions reductions such that the source’s Q/d is less than 5. In the case of Kingsford Manufacturing, the facility already had a 2019 permit modification lowering emissions below Q/d = 5 prior to the development of four-factor analyses.¹⁰² It was reasonable for ODEQ to consider this contemporaneous 2019 emissions information in updating the

agency’s source screening in 2020. The case of Owen-Brockway is more complex and described in our response to comment in sections II.A.3, II.A.15, and II.B.6 of this preamble.

The Environmental Organizations focus on Boise Cascade Wood Products, LLC—Medford, Gas Transmission Northwest LLC—Compressor Station 12, JELD—WEN, and Northwest Pipeline LLC—Baker Compressor Station. These

⁹⁹ See 702_staff report EQC meeting_072321_ItemJ_regionalhaze.pdf.

¹⁰⁰ 2019 Guidance at page 17.

¹⁰¹ April 29, 2022 Oregon SIP submission, Chapter 3.7 Facility-specific findings and results.

¹⁰² See 142_haze-KingsfordManufCo.pdf included in the docket for this action.

facilities all conducted four-factor analyses under OAR 340–223–0120 and then subsequently took a PSEL limit under OAR 340–223–0110(2)(b)(A). As we stated in section II.A of this preamble, Oregon determined that controls on sources with a Q/d of less than 5 based on PSELs are not necessary to make reasonable progress in the second planning period. The Environmental Organizations do not challenge this in their comments. Indeed, this is a particularly conservative source-selection method.

Thus, Oregon was reasonable in not imposing controls based on a four-factor analysis for sources that have permanent and enforceable emissions limits such that their Q/d values are less than 5 based on PSELs.

Moreover, as shown in table 5 of this preamble, there was only one control identified in the submitted four-factor analyses that was below the \$10,000 cost per ton reduced threshold when calculated using PSEL (SCR at Gas Transmission Northwest LLC—Compressor Station 12). However, when calculated using 2017 actual emissions

or projected actual emissions, the cost per ton reduced of SCR increased to \$32,071 and \$15,386, respectively. Considering the EPA’s guidance that recommends the use of recent actuals or projected actuals in calculating cost-effectiveness, it was reasonable for ODEQ to offer the facility a PSEL reduction under OAR 340–223–0110(2)(b)(A) to align with actual emissions, especially when 2017 actual emissions at the facility were so far below the screening threshold (Q/d = 2.33).

TABLE 5—COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTROLS (\$/TON NO_x REDUCED)¹⁰³

Facility	Control technology	Calculated using 2017 PSEL	Calculated using recent actuals	Calculated using projected actuals
Boise Cascade Wood Products, LLC—Medford ¹⁰⁴	SNCR	\$10,196	.....	.....
	SCR	13,373	.....	.....
Gas Transmission Northwest LLC—Compressor Station 12 ¹⁰⁵	SCR (Unit A)	6,719	32,071	15,386
	SCR (Unit B)	11,449	51,869	26,514
JELD—WEN ¹⁰⁶	SCR—urea	19,969	.....	.....
	SNCR—ammonia	18,135	.....	.....
Northwest Pipeline LLC—Baker Compressor Station ¹⁰⁷	Low emission control (EU1)	25,850	.....	.....
	Low emission control (EU2)	24,243	.....	.....

Finally, the lowering PSELs increases the likelihood that certain sources will be subject to NSR. ODEQ uses PSELs to manage emissions increases and decreases throughout the state to maintain the NAAQS and protect visibility.¹⁰⁸ Accordingly, changes to PSELs trigger Oregon’s state and Federal new source review programs.¹⁰⁹ The applicability trigger often hinges on the increase in emissions over the netting basis.¹¹⁰ The regulations also allow for deduction of certain unassigned emissions when determining whether an emission change requiring NSR occurs.¹¹¹ In several cases, ODEQ ordered the reduction of PSELs, the

zeroing out of unassigned emissions, and reduction of the netting basis.¹¹² This increases the likelihood that the source will be subject to NSR and associated control technology review in the future.

4. Oregon’s “Alternative Compliance” Pathways

Comment: The Environmental Organizations asserted generally that ODEQ’s SAFOs were not outgrowths of ODEQ’s considerations of the four-factor analysis. In the introduction portion of their comments, the Environmental Organizations asserted: “And instead of ordering all 17 facilities that completed four-factor analyses to implement the reasonable progress controls identified through those analyses, DEQ chose to offer agreements to all but one of the facilities—enabling them to evade the regional haze process. These agreements allowed sources to accept alternative emission reduction measures that will achieve far fewer reductions in haze-forming emissions than the highly effective pollution controls that DEQ originally identified in its 2021 control letters. The emission reductions measures in the agreements were not vetted through the four-factor analysis

process. DEQ entered into the agreements without analyzing, determining, or demonstrating that they would result in emissions reductions equivalent to those reductions that would have occurred had the sources been required to install the controls identified through four-factor analyses.”

Response: The Environmental Organizations argue that all changes from the January 2021 preliminary control determination letters to the final August 2021 control determinations are attributable to considerations other than regional haze. The EPA acknowledges that ODEQ’s process was challenging to follow. However, in our review of the record, we have determined that ODEQ established these agreements within the framework of the Regional Haze Rule and the four statutory factors.

Under OAR 340–223–0110(1) all affected facilities were required to submit four-factor analyses that comply with OAR 340–223–0120, which mirrors the Federal statutory requirement to consider the four statutory factors as outlined in CAA section 169A(g)(1) and 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2). Except for Owens-Brockway and Gilchrist Forest Products, twenty-one facilities provided four-factor demonstrations asserting “no feasible, cost-effective” controls were available. In issuing the January 2021 preliminary determination letters, ODEQ began the process of disputing the claims of “no feasible, cost-

¹⁰³ Under OAR 340–223–0120, ODEQ required calculation of cost-effectiveness based on PSEL. However, Gas Transmission Northwest LLC was one of several facilities to provide cost-effectiveness based on recent actuals or projected actuals. To the extent supplementary information was available for a facility, the EPA added it to our analyses and tables.

¹⁰⁴ See 107_haze-BoiseCascade-Medford-FFA.pdf in the docket for this action.

¹⁰⁵ See 122_haze-GasTransmissionNW-Station12-FFA.pdf in the docket for this action.

¹⁰⁶ See 140_haze-JELD-WEN-FFA.pdf in the docket for this action. OAR 340–223–0120 required cost calculation based on PSEL.

¹⁰⁷ See 144_haze-NorthwestPipeline-Baker-FFA.pdf in the docket for this action.

¹⁰⁸ See OAR 340–222–0010; 89 FR 22363, at page 22367 (April 1, 2024).

¹⁰⁹ See OAR 340–224–0025.

¹¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹¹ See OAR 340–222–0055.

¹¹² See 114 SAFO05-1849CascadesTissueGroup.pdf; 141a Jeld wen permit mod_18-0006-TV-01-PM_2022_1.pdf; 151 SAFOOwensBrockway0840001.pdf; OAR 340–224–0070, 0270.

effective” controls in the four-factor analyses. As discussed in section II.A.2 of this preamble, these letters were not four-factor analyses themselves or determinations of the controls necessary for reasonable progress under OAR 340–223–120(4) or 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2). Rather, a plain reading of the letters and documentation provided by ODEQ indicates these letters were interim steps in ODEQ’s refinement of the initial four-factor analyses. Given that ODEQ invited the recipients of the letters to discuss the preliminary findings with ODEQ, ODEQ clearly anticipated further refinements to the analyses. In this context, ODEQ appropriately initiated this interim process by asserting the most stringent measures that might be possible.

Furthermore, the Environmental Organizations appear to ignore or mischaracterize the important correspondence included in appendices 1 through 6 included in both the state’s docket for the 2023 regional haze supplement and the docket for the EPA’s proposed rulemaking.¹¹³ The initial four-factor analyses, ODEQ’s refinement and preliminary letters, and this supplemental information collectively formed the basis for ODEQ’s determination of the controls necessary for reasonable progress. Each of these steps in the process and associated documentation evince ODEQ’s consideration of the four statutory factors consistent with 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2).

The Environmental Organizations argue that because ODEQ’s determination of the controls necessary for reasonable progress differed in some cases from the preliminary determinations that its final determinations could not have been based on a consideration of the four statutory factors. The EPA disagrees. As detailed in our facility-specific responses to NPS’s comments, we have reviewed the correspondence and confirmed that ODEQ considered the four factors in making final control determinations. The supplemental correspondence indicates that ODEQ focused extensively on the technological feasibility of controls, cost of controls, and the time necessary for compliance. As discussed in our responses to NPS’s comments in section II.A. of this preamble, ODEQ not choosing BACT-level controls or other controls advocated by the NPS and the Environmental Organizations does not mean that Oregon did not consider the four statutory factors. Section II.A of this preamble details our facility-

specific findings under the four factors. In each case, Oregon had a rational basis under the four factors in making final determinations.

Comment: In the analysis section of their comments, the Environmental Organizations asserted: “Neither the Clean Air Act nor Regional Haze Rule allow EPA or Oregon to reject viable controls identified through a four-factor analysis and offer sources alternative compliance measures that have not been analyzed against the four statutory factors, and which will not yield equivalent emission reductions. EPA’s proposal to approve Oregon’s alternative compliance agreements violates the principle that state determinations concerning the selection and implementation of controls necessary to meet reasonable progress requirements must be ‘reasonably moored’ to the Clean Air Act, including the four factors listed in the statute.”

Response: We agree with the general principle that a state’s reasonable progress determinations must be based on consideration of the four statutory factors. As we stated in the proposal, 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(i) requires states to determine the emission reduction measures for sources that are necessary for reasonable progress by considering the four statutory factors. We disagree with the implication that Oregon did not do so. As we state in response to similar comments, the Environmental Organizations’ argument rests on the premise that ODEQ’s preliminary determination letters represented the culmination of the ODEQ’s consideration of the four statutory factors and foreclosed any further consideration of those factors. This is incorrect.

ODEQ’s SIP submission makes clear that ODEQ concluded its consideration of the four factors subsequent to these letters, after the sources provided additional information regarding the availability of controls, cost of compliance, energy and non-air quality impacts of the controls, and time necessary to install the controls.¹¹⁴ The commenters do not explain how ODEQ’s consideration of the four factors prior to the preliminary determination letters is acceptable, but its consideration of the four factors after the letters is unacceptable.

Our review of the information ODEQ included in the SIP submission indicates that ODEQ’s determinations of the controls necessary for reasonable progress, particularly where its final determinations differed from its

preliminary determinations, reflect ODEQ’s careful consideration of technical feasibility and cost of controls—not an attempt to circumvent the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2) as the commenters suggest. The EPA recognized in the proposal that reasonable progress analysis, including source selection, information gathering, characterization of the four statutory factors (and potentially visibility), balancing of the four factors, and selection of the emission reduction measures that represent reasonable progress, is a technically complex exercise, but also a flexible one that provides states with bounded discretion to design and implement approaches appropriate to their circumstances.¹¹⁵ ODEQ’s process of considering the four factors and for determining the controls necessary for reasonable progress reflect the technical challenges associated with installing retrofit controls on diverse industrial processes. For each source, the EPA is satisfied that ODEQ has done so.

Comment: The Environmental Organizations further asserted that ODEQ did not follow its own rules in entering into SAFOs. The Environmental Organizations asserted that ODEQ did not adequately determine whether the emissions reductions expected from each SAFO were equivalent to the emission reductions projected from the controls ODEQ preliminarily determined were cost effective in its letters to the sources. The Organizations stated: “But nothing in the record suggests that DEQ actually analyzed the emission reductions that would result from the alternative compliance agreements or compared them to the emission reductions that would result from installing controls identified through four-factor analyses. Many of the agreements contain several compliance options for the source that will not deliver equal emissions reductions. But rather than analyze the emissions expected from each of the compliance pathways, it appears that DEQ abandoned any effort to quantify the reductions expected from the agreements, stating in its response to comments that it did not have adequate information to allow it to determine equivalency with precision.” The Environmental Organizations further asserted that based on their own analysis, ODEQ’s SAFOs will achieve far less emission reductions than the controls ODEQ initially determined were cost effective in its preliminary control letters to sources.

¹¹³ Documents 246 through 251 of the docket.

¹¹⁴ See appendices 1–6 of Oregon’s 2023 supplement.

¹¹⁵ 89 FR 13622 at 13629 (February 23, 2004).

Response: First, the Regional Haze Rule requires that the state determine the controls necessary for reasonable progress based on a consideration of the four statutory factors. As we explained in the Proposal and herein, Oregon's submission clearly demonstrates that it considered the four statutory factors in determining the controls necessary for reasonable progress.

Second, Oregon followed its own rules in determining the controls necessary for reasonable progress. As stated above, the EPA disagrees that the preliminary control determinations represented ODEQ's final four factor analysis. Therefore, these preliminary determinations are not the correct barometer to measure whether an emission control will achieve equivalent emission reductions under OAR 340–223–0110(2)(C) or (D).

A careful review of the SIP submission indicates that ODEQ invoked OAR 340–223–0110(2)(C) once in the case of the International Paper—Springfield Mill and OAR 340–223–0110(2)(D) once in the case of Roseburg Forest Products—Dillard. We discuss at length the appropriateness of ODEQ's reasonable progress determination for the International Paper—Springfield Mill in section II.A of this preamble. As documented in appendix 6 of ODEQ's 2023 regional haze supplement, International Paper responded to ODEQ's preliminary determination in a letter dated February 2, 2021, and a supporting memorandum dated March 15, 2021.¹¹⁶ This information was cited in ODEQ's 2023 supplement as the basis for revising the preliminary determination. “On February 2, 2021, IP Springfield submitted a letter in response to DEQ's preliminary determination, explaining that the cost effectiveness of SCR installation was above the \$10,000 per ton threshold for consideration.”¹¹⁷ The Environmental Organizations provided no analysis or review of this follow-up correspondence to support the claim that ODEQ failed to “provide equivalent emissions reductions to controls that would be identified as cost effective for that source following the adjustment and review of a four-factor analysis.” SAFO 208850, effective August 9, 2021, requiring PSEL reductions, installation of CEMS, and fuel restrictions is precisely what ODEQ identified as cost effective for that source following the

adjustment and review of a four-factor analysis.

With respect to Roseburg Forest Products, ODEQ did not issue a preliminary determination letter to the source, but indicated in its SIP submission that it initially approached the source with installation of SNCR on Boilers Nos. 1–3. The SIP submission indicates that the source and ODEQ then considered whether the Boiler Nos. 1, 2 and 6 could achieve a similar emission reduction by optimizing operations of the boilers. This engagement culminated in a SAFO that imposes an emission limit of 0.27 lb. NO_x/mmBTU (7-day rolling average) for Boiler No. 1 and 0.26 lb. NO_x for Boiler Nos. 2 and 6 (7-day rolling average).¹¹⁸ The SAFO gave the facility the choice to achieve the emission limit either through installing SNCR or through boiler optimization.¹¹⁹ As discussed in section II.B.2 of this preamble, the goal of the regional haze program is to impose enforceable emission limits, where possible expressed as a numerical emission limit.¹²⁰ Oregon's rules allow it to impose such a limit without rigidly adhering to a specific control technology. Nothing in the CAA nor Regional Haze Rule prohibits such a pragmatic approach to achieving reasonable progress.

5. Documentation of Oregon's Four-Factor Analysis Process

Comment: “Additionally, the portion of Oregon's SIP Revision that EPA points to as supporting EPA's conclusion that Oregon adequately considered the four statutory factors does not contain any analysis of the alternative compliance measures. In this section of the SIP Revision, [O]DEQ merely explains that it sent sources control letters identifying cost-effective controls but later entered alternative compliance agreements without explaining its decision to include different and weaker controls in those agreements or how the agreements reflect the four statutory factors. For some sources, DEQ generally explains that the sources sent DEQ memoranda claiming that controls identified in the 2021 control letters were not technically feasible or cost-effective but DEQ does not include those letters in the SIP Revision, preventing EPA and the public from reviewing the source analyses. Nothing in the record supports a finding that Oregon analyzed these

alternative compliance measures based on the four statutory factors.”

Response: Section 5 of Oregon's 2023 regional haze supplement was added to explain changes from the January 2021 “Preliminary Determination of Cost Effective Controls for Regional Haze” letters (preliminary determinations) to the final four-factor determinations imposed by the August 2021 SAFOs. The 2023 supplement also contained appendices 1 through 6 that included the four-factor analyses submitted pursuant to OAR 340–223–0110(1), ODEQ's January 2021 “Preliminary Determination of Cost Effective Controls for Regional Haze” letters, and the correspondence from facilities in response to the preliminary determinations. As discussed in our facility-specific responses to NPS comments, our review showed that ODEQ's consideration of the correspondence in appendices 1 through 6 was grounded in the four factors in CAA section 169A(g)(1) and 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2) in making final control determinations.

Contrary to the commenters' assertions, the documentation provided in Oregon's SIP submissions provide important context for understanding the Oregon process in comparing the final control determinations imposed by the August 2021 SAFOs to the four-factor analyses submitted to pursuant to OAR 340–223–0110(1). Except for Gilchrist Forest Products and Owens-Brockway, all four-factor analyses developed by environmental consulting firms and/or professional engineers on behalf of the sources determined that no feasible, cost-effective controls were available, or that further site-specific engineering analysis would be necessary. Examples are the June 2020 four-factor analyses for the Cascade Pacific Pulp—Halsey, Georgia-Pacific—Wauna, Georgia-Pacific—Toledo, and International Paper—Springfield facilities.¹²¹ Chapter 2.3.1 *Site-Specific Factors Limiting Implementation* of the four-factor analysis states, “Currently known, site-specific factors that would limit the feasibility and increase the cost of installing additional controls include space constraints. A detailed engineering study for each of the controls evaluated in this report would be necessary before any additional controls were determined to be feasible or cost effective.”¹²² As documented in appendices 1–6 of the 2023 regional haze supplement, it was precisely these types of technical feasibility and cost

¹¹⁶ See 251b_Appendix6_InternationalPaper.SpringfieldMill_Correspondence.pdf, included in the docket for this action.

¹¹⁷ See 2023 regional haze supplement, at page 19.

¹¹⁸ See 157_SAFO20210809RFPDillard.pdf, included in the docket for this action.

¹¹⁹ *Id.*

¹²⁰ Clarifications Memo at pp. 11–12.

¹²¹ See 110_haze-CascadePacificPulp-HalseyMill-FFA.pdf in the docket for this action.

¹²² *Id.*, at page 2–14.

concerns that ODEQ considered both before and after issuing the agency's preliminary determinations in determining the controls necessary for reasonable progress.¹²³

6. Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc.

Comment: The Environmental Organizations referenced ODEQ's evaluation of the four-factor analysis and SAFO for the Owens-Brockway Glass Container facility in support of its argument that ODEQ's alternative compliance mechanisms are not reasonably moored to the four statutory factors. The Organizations stated: "In the case of Owens-Brockway, for example, describing DEQ's alternative compliance agreement simply as an "agreed order to impose additional controls" is an especially large distortion of what Oregon did. An order that tracked the four-factor analysis for Owens-Brockway would have required the installation of ceramic catalytic filters on its furnaces that would have reduced the facility's NO_x and SO₂ emissions by 90% and PM₁₀ emissions by 99%. Community members had long been advocating for this kind of pollution control and the much-needed reductions in pollution in an already overburdened neighborhood that ceramic catalytic filters would have delivered. But rather than order Owens-Brockway to install the filters, DEQ and Owens-Brockway entered into an "alternative compliance" agreement that consisted of reduced permit limits and a reiteration of a previous DEQ order to retire Furnace A, which DEQ had imposed on the facility earlier through an enforcement action. Because the permit limits that were reduced in the agreement had been set at a level that covered two furnaces (one of which was no longer operating), and because Owens-Brockway had already been ordered to stop operating one of the furnaces, Owens-Brockway's "alternative compliance" agreement will not have an impact on the actual emissions from the facility."

Response: In a four-factor analysis dated June 12, 2020, Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc. (Owens-Brockway) was one of the few facilities in Oregon determining technically feasible, cost-effective controls were available under the regional haze program.¹²⁴ On October 27, 2020, ODEQ concurred with Owens-Brockway's findings that combined control of NO_x, SO₂ and PM by catalytic ceramic filters is cost-

feasible for glass-melting furnaces A & D.¹²⁵ Subsequently, in 2021, ODEQ initiated an enforcement action at Owens-Brockway to address exceedances of the total particulate matter and opacity limits in the source's operating permit impacting human health.¹²⁶ While the enforcement action was pending, ODEQ initiated and completed its public comment process for its Regional Haze SIP (completed August 27, 2021). ODEQ elected not to impose the catalytic ceramic filter requirement through a regional haze unilateral order or SAFO because it did not want to circumvent its enforcement process for the permit exceedances. Therefore, Oregon limited the scope of the regional haze order (SAFO 26-1876) to permanently enshrine the shutdown of furnace A (which had not operated since June 8, 2020) and lower the PSEL to capture this reduction in emissions.¹²⁷ The lowered PSELS resulted in a Q/d of less than 5.0, below Oregon's regional haze rule applicability threshold.

Ultimately, ODEQ's enforcement action resulted in order AQ/V-NWR-2020-208 (effective October 22, 2021) which required Owens-Brockway to either shutdown furnace D or install catalytic ceramic filtration on furnace D.¹²⁸ The Environmental Organizations downplay the significance of the enforcement response and ongoing permit modification to impose catalytic ceramic filtration on furnace D.¹²⁹ Given the circumstances, ODEQ was reasonable in calibrating its regional haze SAFO to reduce PSELS, while deferring the human-health driven relief to its enforcement response. ODEQ's prudence is evidenced by the fact that it achieved both PSEL reductions and the installation of catalytic ceramic filters on furnace D by leveraging both authorities.

7. Reasonable Progress Goals

Comment: "EPA wrongfully proposes to find that Oregon's SIP Revision satisfies the Regional Haze Rule's requirements for reasonable progress

goals. In its proposal, EPA acknowledges that Oregon's reasonable progress goals are based on "modeling which represents regulations on the books as of 2020 plus stationary source controls recommended from DEQ's review of the four-factor analyses submittals." This confirms that the reasonable progress goals are based on Oregon's 2021 control letters, not the weaker controls in the alternative compliance agreements that were ultimately incorporated into the long-term strategy. EPA therefore cannot claim that Oregon satisfied the reasonable progress goal requirements. As discussed above and in our comments submitted to DEQ, the alternative compliance agreements will achieve far fewer reductions in visibility-impairing pollution than the controls identified in the 2021 control letters. As a result, Oregon's reasonable progress goals are not reflective of the visibility improvements that the long-term strategy controls will achieve, in violation of the Regional Haze Rule."

Response: We disagree with this comment. Oregon's reasonable progress goals meet the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(f)(3). We note initially that Oregon has made significant progress reducing regional haze, as shown in table 6 of this preamble. In section IV.F of our proposed rulemaking we addressed the reasonable progress goals (RPG). We described the major factors that will continue to reduce regional haze precursor emissions during the 2018-2028 implementation period. We highlighted Oregon's mobile source regulations, because mobile sources account for approximately 80% of the statewide NO_x emissions inventory.¹³⁰ We also highlighted the impact of international marine shipping and how these emissions (SO₂) are projected to decrease by 77% due to new standards for international marine shipping fuels which became effective in 2020.¹³¹ With respect to stationary sources we acknowledged the significant SO₂ reductions from the closure of Boardman facility (the only coal-fired electric generating unit in the state).

Like other western states, Oregon used modeling from the Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP) to conduct RPG modeling. This included "Future Year 2028 with On the Books Controls" which forecasted expected reductions from the Boardman facility

¹²⁵ See 150_haze-Owens-Brockway.pdf, included in the docket for this action.

¹²⁶ See <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/programs/pages/owensbrockway.aspx>.

¹²⁷ See 151_SAFOWensBrockway0840001.pdf, included in the docket for this action.

¹²⁸ See 701_OwensBrockway2020-208MAO.pdf, included in the docket for this action.

¹²⁹ "Current status: In April and May 2023, DEQ held a public comment period and public hearing for Owens-Brockway's draft Title V air quality permit. Following comments from EPA, DEQ is in the process of revising this permit and will hold another public comment period in the first quarter of 2024." Source: <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/programs/pages/owensbrockway.aspx>.

¹³⁰ See 89 FR 13622 (February 23, 2024) at page 13646.

¹³¹ See International Marine Organization. 2020. A Breath of Fresh Air. <https://www.wcdn.imo.org/localresources/en/MediaCentre/HotTopics/Documents/Sulphur%202020%20infographic%202%20page.pdf>.

¹²³ See document numbers 246 to 251 in the docket for this action.

¹²⁴ See 149_haze-Owens-Brockway-FFA.pdf, included in the docket for this action.

as well as anticipated mobile source reductions. The WRAP also modeled “Future Year 2028 with Potential Additional Controls.” Due to time constraints in analyzing and assessing final four-factor determinations, these RPG calculations were based on ODEQ’s January 2021 preliminary determinations. However, as noted in our proposed rulemaking we explained that in considering the dominance of the mobile source and international marine shipping emissions source categories on the overall inventory, it is unlikely that differences in the stationary source controls selected by Oregon would

significantly impact the projected RPG modeling for the monitoring stations associated with the respective Class I areas.¹³² This is borne out by the data in table 6, drawn from publicly available information.¹³³ The average difference between the “Future Year 2028 with On the Books Controls” and the “Future Year 2028 with Potential Additional Controls” RPG projections is 0.03 deciview for the six Oregon regional haze monitoring sites. The claim that RPGs will be significantly divergent because of the difference between the January 2021 preliminary determinations and the August 2021

final four-factor determinations does not consider the overall emission source mix, particularly for NOx which is dominated by mobile source emissions that are driving the significant reductions predicted between 2018 and 2028 (approximately 80% of the 2017 inventory). Therefore, we do not believe there is adequate basis to disapprove Oregon’s use of the January 2021 preliminary determinations in projecting RPG because the August 2021 final determinations were not yet available when WRAP conducted its modeling.

TABLE 6—REASONABLE PROGRESS GOALS (IN DECIVIEWS)

Class I area	Baseline 2000–2004	Current conditions 2014–2018	WRAP 2028 on the books	WRAP 2028 on the books plus additional controls	Unadjusted 2028 glidepath 20% most impaired days
Mt. Hood Wilderness Area	12.10	9.27	8.49	8.44	9.90
Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington, and Three Sisters Wilderness Areas	12.80	11.28	10.73	10.70	10.60
Crater Lake National Park; Diamond Peak, Mountain Lakes, and Gearhart Mountain Wilderness Areas	9.36	7.98	7.62	7.60	7.70
Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area	13.34	11.97	11.43	11.40	11.13
Strawberry Mountain and Eagle Cap Wilderness Areas	14.53	11.19	10.36	10.35	11.35
Hells Canyon Wilderness Area	16.51	12.33	11.25	11.19	12.53

8. Robust Demonstration Requirements

Comment: “EPA’s claim that Oregon satisfied the “robust demonstration” requirement is also incorrect. EPA explains that the reasonable progress goals for eight of Oregon’s 12 Class I areas are projected to be above their 2028 unadjusted uniform rate of progress glidepath, triggering the Regional Haze Rule’s “robust demonstration” requirement. EPA’s conclusion that Oregon satisfied this requirement for the same flawed reasons it satisfied its long-term strategy requirements fails for two reasons. First, because Oregon’s reasonable progress goals are based on incorrect assumptions about the emissions-reducing control measures that screened-in sources would install, the reasonable progress goals for these Class I areas are likely even further above the 2028 uniform rate of progress than the SIP Revision reflects. And there is nothing in the record to demonstrate that the alternative compliance measures Oregon offered to sources would provide emission reductions that

are equivalent to the controls identified in the 2021 letters.

Second, there are readily available, feasible, and cost-effective controls for multiple sources that Oregon failed to include in the SIP Revision as necessary to make reasonable progress—namely, those identified in the 2021 control letters that were not included in the alternative compliance agreements. As long as there are other feasible and cost-effective controls available that are not included in the SIP Revision, Oregon cannot satisfy its robust demonstration requirement.”

Response: We disagree with this comment. According to WRAP modeling data¹³⁴ analyzed by the EPA, 4 of the 6 Oregon regional haze monitoring sites have “Future Year 2028 with On the Books Controls” with projections below the 2028 uniform rate of progress as shown in table 6.¹³⁵ These are the emissions reductions that are already predicted to occur, primarily due to the closure of the Boardman facility and Oregon’s aggressive mobile source regulations. These projections do not include the controls listed in

Oregon’s January 2021 “Preliminary Determination of Cost Effective Controls for Regional Haze” letters. The two remaining monitors, THSI (representing Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington, and Three Sisters Wilderness Areas) and KALM (representing the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area), have “Future Year 2028 with On the Books Controls” projections marginally above the 2028 unadjusted glidepath but well below the EPA’s 2028 default adjusted glidepath to account for international emissions.¹³⁶

As noted by the Environmental Organizations, Oregon chose not to adjust the glidepath to account for international contribution. However, as we discussed in the proposal, it is reasonable for the EPA to consider our own modeling information in evaluating the Oregon SIP. The EPA’s modeling data appears to corroborate Oregon’s assessment that these monitors are significantly impacted by ammonium sulfate from international marine shipping.¹³⁷ This assessment is further corroborated by the EPA’s review of Chapter 2.4 *Pollutant Components of Visibility Impairment*, of Oregon’s 2022

¹³² See 89 FR 13622 (February 23, 2024) at page 13646.

¹³³ See <https://views.cira.colostate.edu/tssv2/>. Note: EPA used the WRAP preset “2028OTBa2 EPA w/o Fire Projection—MID” for on the books measures and “PAC2 EPA w/o Fire Projection—MID” for the on the books plus additional measures

calculation, which differs slightly from the RPGs reported by Oregon and listed in our proposed rulemaking.

¹³⁴ See <https://views.cira.colostate.edu/tssv2/>.

¹³⁵ See 708_OR_RPG_Chart_Data.xlsx included in the docket for this action.

¹³⁶ Availability of Modeling Data and Associated Technical Support Document for the EPA’s Updated 2028 Visibility Air Quality Modeling, September 2019.

¹³⁷ See April 22, 2022 Oregon regional haze SIP at page 17.

SIP submission. These graphs highlight the stark difference in ammonium sulfate contribution between regional haze monitors in eastern Oregon compared to southern coastal and central Oregon monitors more likely to be impacted by international marine shipping. The only stationary source with significant SO₂ emissions was the now closed Boardman facility; however, this facility was located far to the northeast and is unlikely to have impacted the two affected monitors along the southeastern Oregon coast and central cascades region. This lends further credence to Oregon's determination that these monitors were impacted by international marine shipping.

EPA included this data assessment in the proposal. The commenters did not demonstrate that EPA's assessment of the data is flawed. Rather, the commenters assume without supporting data the RPGs ought to be higher because Oregon's long-term strategy (LTS) does not include all the controls initially included in the model used to set the RPGs. However, the EPA's assessment refutes this assumption. On-the-books controls and international shipping are the dominant drivers for Oregon's reasonable progress goals. Given this, Oregon's RPGs reflect the visibility conditions that are projected to be achieved by the end of 2028 as required by 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2).

With respect to the Environmental Organizations' broader statement that Oregon did not meet the robust demonstration requirements because "other feasible and cost-effective controls available that are not included in the SIP Revision," we disagree. Attachment A of the Environmental Organizations' comments includes a comparison of the proposed controls in ODEQ's January 2021 "Preliminary Determination of Cost Effective Controls for Regional Haze" letters to the final control determinations as proof that feasible cost-effective controls were available. We do not agree with this argument for two reasons.

First, as described in sections II.B.4 and II.B.5 of this preamble, the preliminary control determination letters are not four-factor analyses. The four-factor analyses are the documents submitted pursuant to OAR 340-223-0110(1) which ODEQ reviewed and analyzed under OAR 340-223-0120, both before and after January 2021 in making final four-factor determinations. Second, and more importantly, in section 5 of Oregon's 2023 supplement, ODEQ provided a summary of the rationale the agency used in making final control determinations based on

ODEQ's review the four-factor analyses and all relevant correspondence with the facilities regarding the four-factor analyses (appendices 1 through 6). This information was added to the 2023 supplement specifically to address concerns voiced by NPS and Environmental Organizations that the 2022 regional haze SIP did not contain adequate information to explain the difference between the preliminary determinations and ODEQ's final control determinations. Neither the Environmental Organizations' comments, nor the attachments, cite to, reference, or analyze this critical information. Therefore, we do not see a basis to claim that other feasible and cost-effective controls were available when there is no record to suggest the Environmental Organizations considered the correspondence regarding the final four-factor determinations.

9. Environmental Justice

Comment: The Environmental Organizations submitted lengthy comments regarding environmental justice, which are available in the docket for this action. In summary, the Environmental Organizations commented that (1) EPA is required under Executive Orders and EPA's own commitments to consider environmental justice and (2) EPA ignores the environmental justice impacts of Oregon's Regional Haze SIPs.

Response: The regional haze statutory provisions do not explicitly address considerations of environmental justice, and neither do the regulatory requirements of the second planning period in 40 CFR 51.308(f), (g), and (i). However, the lack of explicit direction does not preclude the State from addressing EJ in the State's SIP submission. As explained in "EPA Legal Tools to Advance Environmental Justice,"¹³⁸ the CAA provides states with the discretion to consider environmental justice in developing rules and measures related to regional haze.

In this instance Oregon included an entire chapter, 3.6.1 *Environmental Justice Analysis*, "[t]o better understand the potential co-benefits of pollutant controls, DEQ undertook an environmental justice analysis of communities surrounding the facilities that DEQ's Regional Haze decisions will

affect."¹³⁹ This chapter provided additional information from EJ Screen to calculate a "Vulnerable Populations Score" and a "Environmental Justice Score Methodology for Oregon" which helped inform the overall weight of evidence approach which led ODEQ to conclude, "that controls are both environmentally beneficial and cost effective at many facilities evaluated by DEQ."¹⁴⁰

III. Final Action

For the reasons stated in our proposed action (89 FR 13622, February 23, 2024) and in section II. of this preamble, we are approving the Oregon SIP revision submitted on April 29, 2022, as supplemented on November 22, 2023, as satisfying the regional haze requirements for the second implementation period contained in 40 CFR 51.308.

The EPA is approving and incorporating by reference in 40 CFR 52.1970(c), *Table 2—EPA Approved Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR)* the following updates to Division 223 *Regional Haze Rules*, state effective July 26, 2021:

- 340-223-0010 *Purpose*, for maintaining reasonable progress and other requirements associated with Oregon's implementation of the Federal Regional Haze Rule;
- 340-223-0020 *Definitions*, updating this section to account for revised program requirements between the first regional haze implementation period and the second implementation period;
- 340-223-0100 *Screening Methodology for Sources for Round II of Regional Haze*, establishing the criteria for selecting sources for review under the regional haze program;
- 340-223-0110 *Options for Compliance with Round II of Regional Haze*, establishing requirements for sources and compliance options under the regional haze program;
- 340-223-0120 *Four Factor Analysis*, establishing the requirements for assessing potential controls for reasonable progress under the regional haze program; and
- 340-223-0130 *Final Orders Ordering Compliance with Round II of Regional Haze*, establishing ODEQ's unilateral order authority and procedures for contested case hearings under the regional haze program.

We are removing from incorporation by reference in 40 CFR 52.1970(c), *Table 2—EPA Approved Oregon*

¹³⁸ See EPA Legal Tools to Advance Environmental Justice, May 2022, available at www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-05/EJ%20Legal%20Tools%20May%202022%20FINAL.pdf at 35-36.

¹³⁹ April 2022 Regional Haze SIP submission, pages 50-56.

¹⁴⁰ *Id.*, at page 57.

Administrative Rules (OAR) the outdated provisions from the first regional haze implementation period contained in sections 340–223–0030, 340–223–0040, 340–223–0050, and 340–223–0080, state-effective December 10, 2010, because the site-specific requirements contained in those revoked sections are no longer relevant.

In addition to the regulatory provisions, the EPA is approving and incorporating by reference in 40 CFR 52.1970(d), *EPA Approved Oregon Source-Specific Requirements* the following source-specific requirements as part of Oregon's long-term strategy for regional haze:

- Ash Grove Cement Company, Permit No. 01–0029–TV–01, state effective October 16, 2020, permit conditions (3), (9) through (11), (14), (16) through (28), (42), (45) through (76), (84) through (97), (99), (100), and (102) only.
- Biomass One, L.P., Order No. 15–0159, state effective August 9, 2021.
- Boise Cascade Wood Products, LLC—Elgin Complex, Order No. 31–0006, state effective August 12, 2021.
- Boise Cascade Wood Products, LLC—Elgin Complex, Permit No. 31–0006–TV–01, state effective December 5, 2016, permit condition (56), (59) through (75), (77), and (78) only.
- Boise Cascade Wood Products, LLC—Medford, Order No. 15–0004, state effective August 9, 2021.
- Boise Cascade Wood Products, LLC—Medford, Permit No. 15–0004–TV–01, state effective February 20, 2020, permit conditions (71), (72), and (74) through (88) only.
- Cascade Pacific Pulp, LLC—Halsey Pulp Mill, Order No. 22–3501–A2, state effective August 25, 2023.
- Cascades Tissue Group: A Division of Cascades Holding US Inc., Order No. 05–1849, state effective August 18, 2021.
- Cascades Tissue Group: A Division of Cascades Holding US Inc., Permit No. 05–1849–TV–01, state effective April 6, 2018, permit conditions (24), (25), (27), and (29) through (43) only.
- Collins Products, L.L.C., Permit No. 18–0013–TV–01, state effective January 26, 2015, permit conditions (3), (14) through (16), (19) through (24), (34) through (42), (63) through (75), and (77) only.
- Columbia Forest Products, Inc., Permit No. 18–0014–TV–01, state effective September 26, 2017, permit conditions (3), (8) through (20), (22), (23), (34) through (52), (58) through (66), (67—introductory paragraph), (67.a), (67.b.iii) through (67.b.v), and (68) through (70).
- EVRAZ Inc, Order No. 26–1865, state effective August 9, 2021.
- Gas Transmission Northwest LLC—Compressor Station 12, Order No. 09–0084, state effective August 9, 2021.
- Gas Transmission Northwest LLC—Compressor Station 12, Permit No. 09–0084–TV–01, state effective August 10, 2017, permit conditions (32) through (34) and (37) through (50) only.
- Gas Transmission Northwest LLC—Compressor Station 13, Order No. OAH CASE NO. 2021–ABC–04835/DEQ CASE NO. AQ/RH–HQ–2021–140, state effective June 1, 2022.
- Gas Transmission Northwest LLC—Compressor Station 13, Permit No. 18–0096–TV–01, state effective July 11, 2018, permit conditions (24) through (26), (32) through (35), and (37) through (44) only.
- Georgia-Pacific—Toledo LLC, Order No. 21–0005, Amendment No. 21–005–A1, state effective December 5, 2022.
- Georgia Pacific—Wauna Mill, Order No. 04–0004, Amendment No. 04–004–A1, state effective December 5, 2022.
- Gilchrist Forest Products, Permit No. 18–0005–TV–01, state effective July 25, 2023, permit conditions (4), (5), (9), (10), (12) through (19), (41) through (43), (45) through (59), and (61) only.
- International Paper—Springfield, Order No. 208850, state August 9, 2021.
- International Paper—Springfield, Permit No. 208850, state effective October 4, 2016, permit conditions (186) through (189), (192), and (198) only.
- JELD–WEN, Permit No. 18–0006–TV–01, state effective December 01, 2021, permit conditions (55) through (77) and (80) through (87) only.
- JELD–WEN, Permit No. 18–0006–TV–01, Addendum No. 1, state effective 8/11/2022, permit conditions 53 and 53b only.
- Kingsford Manufacturing Company, Permit No. 204402, addendum No. 2, state effective November 15, 2021, permit conditions (71) through (73) and (75) through (91) only.
- Klamath Energy LLC—Klamath Cogeneration, Permit No. 18–0003–TV–01, state effective June 12, 2017, permit conditions (10) through (16), (18), (24) through (28), (32) through (37), (39) through (49), (51), (52), and (54), and (56) only.
- Klamath Energy LLC—Klamath Cogeneration, Permit No. 18–0003–TV–01, Addendum No. 1, state effective December 8, 2020, permit conditions (3.a), (3.b), (61.l), and (66.b.xii).
- Northwest Pipeline LLC—Baker Compressor Station, Order No. 01–0038, amendment 01–0038–A1, state effective February 1, 2022.
- Northwest Pipeline LLC—Baker Compressor Station, Permit No. 01–0038–TV–01, state effective January 12, 2017, permit conditions (27) through (30) and (32) through (43) only.
- Northwest Pipeline LLC—Oregon City Compressor Station, Order No. 03–2729, amendment 03–2729–A1, state effective February 1, 2022.
- Northwest Pipeline LLC—Oregon City Compressor Station, Permit No. 03–2729–TV–01, state effective February 19, 2013, permit conditions (7), (19), (25) through (27), (38), (41), (45), and (50) through (65).
- Ochoco Lumber Company, Permit No. 12–0032–ST–01, state effective June 25, 2019, permit conditions (1.1) through (1.3), (1.6), (2.1) through (2.5), (4.1) through (4.4), and (5.1) through (6.2).
- Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc., Order No. 26–1876, state effective 8/9/2021.
- Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc., Permit No. 26–1876–TV–01, state effective December 10, 2019, permit conditions (33) through (48) only.
- Pacific Wood Laminates, Inc., Permit No. 08–0003–TV–01, state effective December 30, 2019, permit conditions (3), (9), (10), (12) through (19), (26) through (41), (56) through (71), and (73) only.
- PGE Beaver Plant/Port Westward I Plant, Order No. 05–2606, state effective August 10, 2021.
- PGE Beaver Plant/Port Westward I Plant, Permit No. 05–2520, state effective January 21, 2009, permit conditions (62) through (66), (68) through (78), (79.a), (80) through (83), (85), (87), (88.a), (89.d), (89.f), and (89.i) only.
- Roseburg Forest Products—Dillard, Order No. 10–0025, state effective August 9, 2021.
- Roseburg Forest Products—Medford MDF, Permit No. 15–0073–TV–01, state effective August 18, 2022, permit conditions (44) through (46), (48) through (61), (63), and (64) only.
- Roseburg Forest Products—Riddle Plywood, Permit No. 10–0078–TV–01, state effective July 31, 2019, permit conditions (65), (66), (68) through (81) only.
- Swanson Group Mfg. LLC, Permit No. 10–0045–TV–01, state effective June 12, 2017, permit conditions (4), (10) through (24), (25—introductory paragraph), (25.a) through (25.c), (27) through (40), (50) through (64), and (66) only.
- Timber Products Co. Limited Partnership, Permit No. 15–0025–TV–01, state effective June 23, 2022, permit conditions (70) through (72) and (74) through (90) only.

- Willamette Falls Paper Company, Order No. 03–2145, state effective August 9, 2021.

- Willamette Falls Paper Company, Permit No. 03–2145–TV–01, state effective February 24, 2016, permit conditions (40) through (55) only.

- Woodgrain Millwork LLC—Particleboard, Permit No. 31–0002–TV–01, state effective May 24, 2021, permit conditions (3), (12) through (21), (22—introductory paragraph), (22.a), (22.e), (22.f), (23), (25) through (28), (30) through (35), (37), (39) through (41), (43), (44), (46), (48), (49), (51) through (72), (80) through (94), and (96) only.

IV. Incorporation by Reference

In this document, the EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, we are finalizing the incorporation by reference of the Oregon regulatory and source-specific provisions described in section III. of this preamble and set forth in the amendments to 40 CFR part 52 in this document. The EPA has made, and will continue to make, these materials generally available through <https://www.regulations.gov> and at the EPA Region 10 Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information). Therefore, these materials have been approved by the EPA for inclusion in the SIP, have been incorporated by reference by the EPA into that plan, are fully federally enforceable under sections 110 and 113 of the Clean Air Act as of the effective date of the final rule of the EPA's approval, and will be incorporated by reference in the next update to the SIP compilation.¹⁴¹

Also in this document, the EPA is removing regulatory text from incorporated by reference, as described in section III. of this preamble.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Clean Air Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 14094 (88 FR 21879, April 11, 2023);

- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);

- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);

- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);

- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);

- Is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it approves a state program;

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001); and

- Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act.

Executive Order 12898 (Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, 59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994) directs Federal agencies to identify and address “disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects” of their actions on communities with environmental justice (EJ) concerns to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law. The EPA defines EJ as “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.” The EPA further defines the term fair treatment to mean that “no group of people should bear a disproportionate burden of environmental harms and risks, including those resulting from the negative environmental consequences of industrial, governmental, and commercial operations or programs and policies.” The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality did evaluate environmental justice considerations as part of its SIP submittal; the CAA and applicable implementing regulations neither prohibit nor require such an

evaluation. The EPA did not perform an EJ analysis and did not consider EJ in this action. Consideration of EJ is not required as part of this action, and there is no information in the record inconsistent with the stated goal of Executive Order 12898 of achieving environmental justice for communities with EJ concerns.

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian Tribe has demonstrated that a Tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have Tribal implications and it will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

This action is subject to the Congressional Review Act, and the EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by December 9, 2024. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. See section 307(b)(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: September 26, 2024.

Casey Sixkiller,

Regional Administrator, Region 10.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, EPA amends 40 CFR part 52 as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

¹⁴¹ 62 FR 27968 (May 22, 1997).

Subpart MM—Oregon

■ 2. In § 52.1970:

- a. Amend paragraph (c) table 2 by revising the entries under the heading “Division 223—Regional Haze Rules”;
- b. Revise and republish paragraph (d); and

■ c. Amend paragraph (e) table 5 under the heading “Section 5—Control Strategies for Attainment and Nonattainment Areas” by adding an entry for “Oregon Regional Haze State Implementation Plan Revision for the Second Planning Period (2018–2028)”

immediately after the entry for “Regional Haze Progress Report.”

The revisions and additions read as follows:

§ 52.1970 Identification of plan.

* * * * *
(c) * * *

TABLE 2—EPA-APPROVED OREGON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES (OAR) ¹

State citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanations
*	*	*	*	*
Division 223—Regional Haze Rules				
223–0010	Purpose	7/26/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
223–0020	Definitions	7/26/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
223–0100	Screening Methodology for Sources for Round II of Regional Haze.	7/26/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
223–0110	Options for Compliance with Round II of Regional Haze.	7/26/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
223–0120	Four Factor Analysis	7/26/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
223–0130	Final Orders Ordering Compliance with Round II of Regional Haze.	7/26/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
*	*	*	*	*

* * * * *

(d) EPA approved state source-specific requirements.

EPA APPROVED OREGON SOURCE-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS ¹

Name of source	Permit or order number	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanations
Industrial Laundry & Dry Cleaners.	26–3025	12/9/1980	8/27/1981, 46 FR 43142 ...	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit.
VANPLY, Inc. & Spalding Pulp & Paper Co.	Stipulation and Consent Final Order.	12/30/1980	8/27/1981, 46 FR 43142 ...	Transfer by VANPLY, INC. of a VOC Offset to Spalding Pulp & Paper Co.
Spaulding Pulp and Paper Co.	36–6041	12/11/1980	8/27/1981, 46 FR 43142 ...	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit—Addendum No. 1.
Weyerhaeuser Company—Bly, Oregon.	18–0037	2/3/1981	11/6/1981, 46 FR 55101 ...	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit—Conditions 5 and 6.
Intel Corporation	34–2681	9/24/1993 (State effective date of Title V Program).	7/18/1996, 61 FR 37393 ...	Oregon Title-V Operating Permit—Page 11.
Cascade General (Port of Portland).	26–3224	10/4/1995	3/7/1997, 62 FR 10455	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit—Condition 19 of Addendum 2.
White Consolidated Inc	34–2060	8/1/1995	3/7/1997, 62 FR 10455	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit—Conditions 11, 12 and 13 in Addendum No. 2.
PCC Structurals, Inc	26–1867	4/4/1997	6/20/1997, 62 FR 33548 ...	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit—Conditions 19, 20 and 21 in Addendum No. 2.
Dura Industries	26–3112	9/14/1995	3/31/1998, 63 FR 15293 ...	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit.
Ostrander Construction Company Fremont Sawmill.	ACDP No. 19–0002	4/29/1998	9/21/1999, 64 FR 51051 ...	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit.

EPA APPROVED OREGON SOURCE-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS ¹—Continued

Name of source	Permit or order number	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanations
Ash Grove Cement Company.	Permit No. 01-0029-TV-01.	10/16/2020	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (3), (9) through (11), (14), (16) through (28), (42), (45) through (76), (84) through (97), (99), (100), and (102) only.
Biomass One, L.P	Order No. 15-0159	8/9/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
Boise Cascade Wood Products, LLC—Elgin Complex.	Order No. 31-0006	8/12/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
Boise Cascade Wood Products, LLC—Elgin Complex.	Permit No. 31-0006-TV-01.	12/5/2016	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit condition (56), (59) through (75), (77), and (78) only.
Boise Cascade Wood Products, LLC—Medford.	Order No. 15-0004	8/9/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
Boise Cascade Wood Products, LLC—Medford.	Permit No. 15-0004-TV-01.	2/20/2020	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (71), (72), and (74) through (88) only.
Cascade Pacific Pulp, LLC—Halsey Pulp Mill.	Order No. 22-3501-A2	8/25/2023	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
Cascades Tissue Group: A Division of Cascades Holding US Inc.	Order No. 05-1849	8/18/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
Cascades Tissue Group: A Division of Cascades Holding US Inc.	Permit No. 05-1849-TV-01.	04/6/2018	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (24), (25), (27), and (29) through (43) only.
Collins Products, L.L.C	Permit No. 18-0013-TV-01.	1/26/2015	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (3), (14) through (16), (19) through (24), (34) through (42), (63) through (75), and (77) only.
Columbia Forest Products, Inc.	Permit No. 18-0014-TV-01.	9/26/2017	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (3), (8) through (20), (22), (23), (34) through (52), (58) through (66), (67—introductory paragraph), (67.a), (67.b.iii) through (67.b.v), and (68) through (70).
EVRAZ Inc	Order No. 26-1865	8/9/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
Gas Transmission Northwest LLC—Compressor Station 12.	Order No. 09-0084	8/9/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
Gas Transmission Northwest LLC—Compressor Station 12.	Permit No. 09-0084-TV-01.	8/10/2017	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (32) through (34) and (37) through (50) only.
Gas Transmission Northwest LLC—Compressor Station 13.	Order No. 03-2729-A1	6/1/2022	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	OAH CASE NO. 2021-ABC-04835; DEQ CASE NO. AQ/RH-HQ-2021-140.

EPA APPROVED OREGON SOURCE-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS ¹—Continued

Name of source	Permit or order number	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanations
Gas Transmission North-west LLC—Compressor Station 13.	Permit No. 18–0096–TV–01.	7/11/2018	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (24) through (26), (32) through (35), and (37) through (44) only.
Georgia-Pacific—Toledo LLC.	Order No. 21–0005, Amendment No. 21–005–A1.	12/5/2022	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
Georgia Pacific—Wauna Mill.	Order No. 04–0004, Amendment No. 04–004–A1.	12/5/2022	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
Gilchrist Forest Products ...	Permit No. 18–0005–TV–01.	7/25/2023	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (4), (5), (9), (10), (12) though (19), (41) through (43), (45) through (59), and (61) only.
International Paper—Springfield.	Order No. 208850	8/9/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
International Paper—Springfield.	Permit No. 208850	10/4/2016	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (186) through (189), (192), and (198) only.
JELD–WEN	Permit No. 18–0006–TV–01.	12/01/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (55) through (77) and (80) through (87) only.
JELD–WEN	Permit No. 18–0006–TV–01, Addendum No. 1.	8/11/2022	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions 53 and 53b only.
Kingsford Manufacturing Company.	Permit No. 204402, addendum No. 2.	11/15/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (71) through (73) and (75) through (91) only.
Klamath Energy LLC—Klamath Cogeneration.	Permit No. 18–0003–TV–01.	6/12/2017	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (10) through (16), (18), (24) through (28), (32) through (37), (39) through (49), (51), (52), and (54), and (56) only.
Klamath Energy LLC—Klamath Cogeneration.	Permit No. 18–0003–TV–01, Addendum No. 1.	12/8/2020	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (3.a), (3.b), (61.i), and (66.b.xii).
Northwest Pipeline LLC—Baker Compressor Station.	Order No. 01–0038, amendment 01–0038–A1.	2/1/2022	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
Northwest Pipeline LLC—Baker Compressor Station.	Permit No. 01–0038–TV–01.	1/12/2017	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (27) through (30) and (32) through (43) only.
Northwest Pipeline LLC—Oregon City Compressor Station.	Order No. 03–2729, amendment 03–2729–A1.	2/1/2022	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
Northwest Pipeline LLC—Oregon City Compressor Station.	Permit No. 03–2729–TV–01.	2/19/2013	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (7), (19), (25) through (27), (38), (41), (45), and (50) through (65).
Ochoco Lumber Company	Permit No. 12–0032–ST–01.	6/25/2019	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (1.1) through (1.3), (1.6), (2.1) through (2.5), (4.1) though (4.4), and (5.1) through (6.2).

EPA APPROVED OREGON SOURCE-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS ¹—Continued

Name of source	Permit or order number	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanations
Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc.	Order No. 26–1876	8/9/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc.	Permit No. 26–1876–TV–01.	12/10/2019	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (33) through (48) only.
Pacific Wood Laminates, Inc.	Permit No. 08–0003–TV–01.	12/30/2019	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (3), (9), (10), (12) through (19), (26) through (41), (56) through (71), and (73) only.
PGE Beaver Plant/Port Westward I Plant.	Order No. 05–2606	8/10/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
PGE Beaver Plant/Port Westward I Plant.	Permit No. 05–2520	01/21/2009	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (62) through (66), (68) through (78), (79.a), (80) through (83), (85), (87), (88.a), (89.d), (89.f), and (89.i) only.
Roseburg Forest Products—Dillard.	Order No. 10–0025	8/9/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
Roseburg Forest Products—Medford MDF.	Permit No. 15–0073–TV–01.	08/18/2022	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (44) through (46), (48) through (61), (63), and (64) only.
Roseburg Forest Products—Riddle Plywood.	Permit No. 10–0078–TV–01.	07/31/2019	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (65), (66), (68) through (81) only.
Swanson Group Mfg. LLC	Permit No. 10–0045–TV–01	06/12/2017	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (4), (10) through (24), (25—introductory paragraph), (25.a) through (25.c), (27) through (40), (50) through (64), and (66) only.
Timber Products Co. Limited Partnership.	Permit No. 15–0025–TV–01.	6/23/2022	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (70) through (72) and (74) through (90) only.
Willamette Falls Paper Company.	Order No. 03–2145	8/9/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
Willamette Falls Paper Company.	Permit No. 03–2145–TV–01.	2/24/2016	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (40) through (55) only.
Woodgrain Millwork LLC—Particleboard.	Permit No. 31–0002–TV–01.	5/24/2021	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	Permit conditions (3), (12) through (21), (22—introductory paragraph), (22.a), (22.e), (22.f), (23), (25) through (28), (30) through (35), (37), (39) through (41), (43), (44), (46), (48), (49), (51) through (72), (80) through (94), and (96) only.

¹ The EPA does not have the authority to remove these source-specific requirements in the absence of a demonstration that their removal would not interfere with attainment or maintenance of the NAAQS, violate any prevention of significant deterioration increment or result in visibility impairment. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality may request removal by submitting such a demonstration to the EPA as a SIP revision.

(e) * * *

TABLE 5—STATE OF OREGON AIR QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM—NONREGULATORY PROVISIONS AND QUASI-REGULATORY MEASURES

Name of SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Explanations
*	*	*	*	*
Section 5—Control Strategies for Attainment and Nonattainment Areas				
*	*	*	*	*
Oregon Regional Haze State Implementation Plan Revision for the Second Planning Period (2018–2028).	Statewide	4/29/2022 and 11/22/2023	10/8/2024, [INSERT FIRST PAGE OF FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION].	
*	*	*	*	*

[FR Doc. 2024–22603 Filed 10–7–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

[FXES1111090FEDR–245–FF09E21000]

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; 90-Day Findings for 8 Species

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notification of petition findings and initiation of status reviews.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce 90-day findings on eight petitions to add species to the Lists of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). Based on our review, we find that the petitions to list the Crater Lake newt (*Taricha granulosa mazamae*), Florida intertidal firefly (*Micronaspis floridana*), Iowa skipper (*Atrytone arogos iowa*), San Francisco Estuary population of white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*), and Tecopa bird’s beak (*Chloropyron tecopense*) present substantial scientific or commercial information indicating that the petitioned actions may be warranted. Therefore, with the publication of this document, we announce that we are initiating status reviews of these species to determine whether the petitioned actions are warranted. To ensure that the status reviews are comprehensive, we request

scientific and commercial data and other information regarding the species and factors that may affect their status. Based on the status reviews, we will issue 12-month petition findings, which will address whether or not the petitioned actions are warranted in accordance with the Act. We further find that the petitions to list *Betta miniopinna*, long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*), and southern pig-tailed macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*) do not present substantial information indicating the petitioned action may be warranted. Therefore, we are not initiating status reviews of *Betta miniopinna*, long-tailed macaque, or southern pig-tailed macaque. **DATES:** These findings were made on October 8, 2024. As we commence our status reviews, we seek any new information concerning the status of, or threats to, the Crater Lake newt, Florida intertidal firefly, Iowa skipper, San Francisco Estuary population of white sturgeon, and Tecopa bird’s beak, or their habitats. Any information we receive during the course of our status reviews will be considered.

ADDRESSES:

Supporting documents: Summaries of the basis for the petition findings contained in this document are available on <https://www.regulations.gov> under the appropriate docket number (see tables under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**). In addition, this supporting information is available by contacting the appropriate person, as specified in **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Status reviews: If you have new scientific or commercial data or other information concerning the status of, or

threats to, the Crater Lake newt, Florida intertidal firefly, Iowa skipper, San Francisco Estuary population of white sturgeon, or Tecopa bird’s beak, or their habitats, please provide those data or information by one of the following methods listed below.

(1) *Electronically:* Go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <https://www.regulations.gov>. In the Search box, enter the appropriate docket number (see table 1 under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**). Then, click on the “Search” button. After finding the correct document, you may submit information by clicking on “Comment.” If your information will fit in the provided comment box, please use this feature of <https://www.regulations.gov>, as it is most compatible with our information review procedures. If you attach your information as a separate document, our preferred file format is Microsoft Word. If you attach multiple comments (such as form letters), our preferred format is a spreadsheet in Microsoft Excel.

(2) *By hard copy:* Submit by U.S. mail to: Public Comments Processing, Attn: [Insert appropriate docket number; see table 1 under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**], U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS: PRB/3W, 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3803.

We request that you send information only by the methods described above. We will post all information we receive on <https://www.regulations.gov>. This generally means that we will post any personal information you provide us (see Information Submitted for a Status Review, below).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: