



Regional Haze Program

2nd Planning and Implementation Period Introduction and Overview

Air Quality

Ali Mirzakhali, Michael Orman, D Pei Wu

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Regional Haze – Policy Context



Regional Haze in Oregon

**Regional
Haze
Definitions**

1st Regional
Haze Rule
(1999)

1st 10-year
Regional
Haze Plan
(2009)

Regional
Haze
Progress
Report
(2017)

2nd 10-year
Regional
Haze Plan
(2021)

End of
Second 10-
year Plan
Period
(2028)

“Natural
Conditions”
Goal (2064)

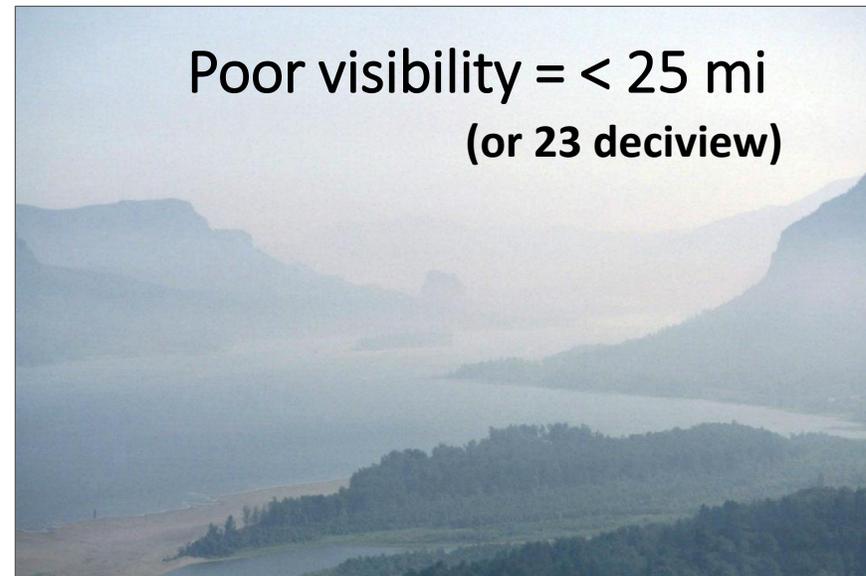
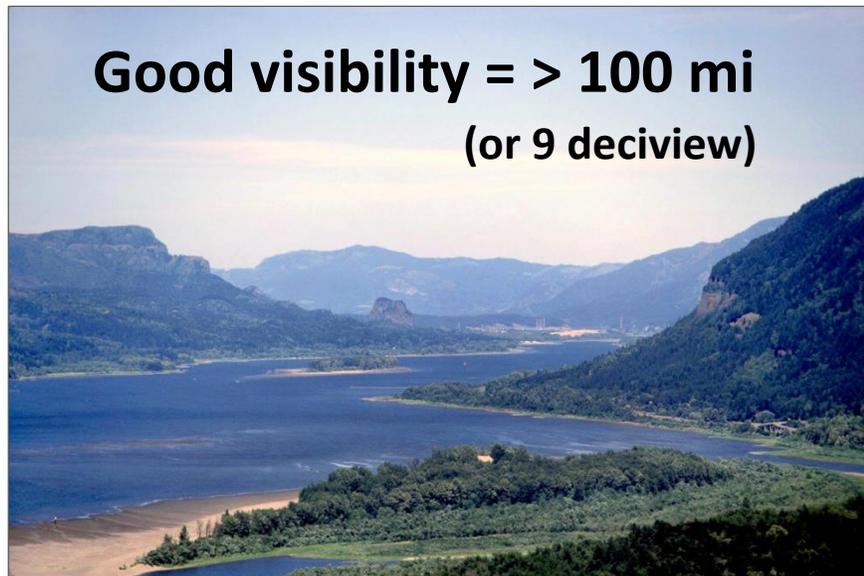
- Visibility & visibility impairment
- Sources of Visibility Impairment
- Definition of Class I Area
- Oregon’s Class I Areas and the Columbia River Gorge NSA

Haze and Visibility

- Air pollution that is transported long distances and reduces visibility in cities and scenic areas.
- Haze is caused when sunlight encounters tiny pollution particles in the air that scatters light and decreases visibility.
- **Small amounts of air pollution** (well below health standards) can have significant effect on visibility.

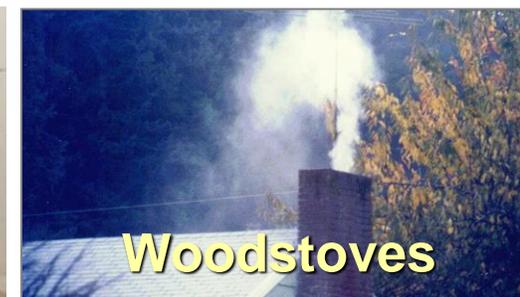
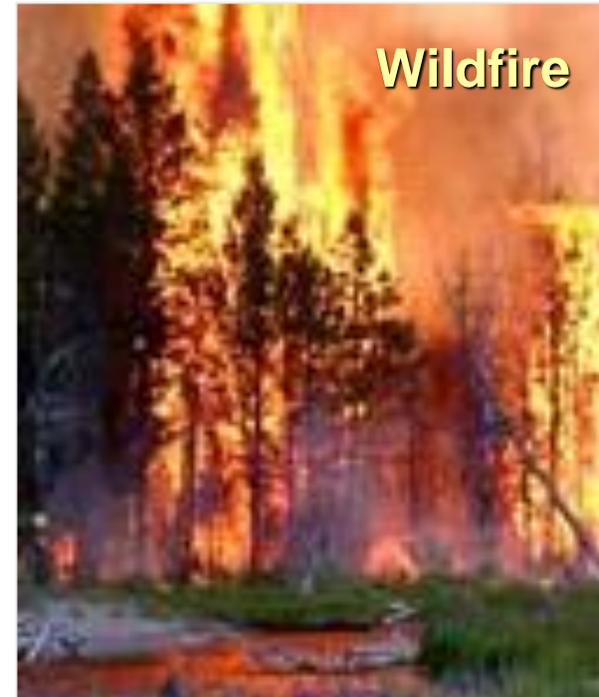
Visibility

- Visibility is “how far” and “how well” you can see a distant object.
- Scientifically: *light scattering + light absorption = light extinction.*



Looking East from Vista House

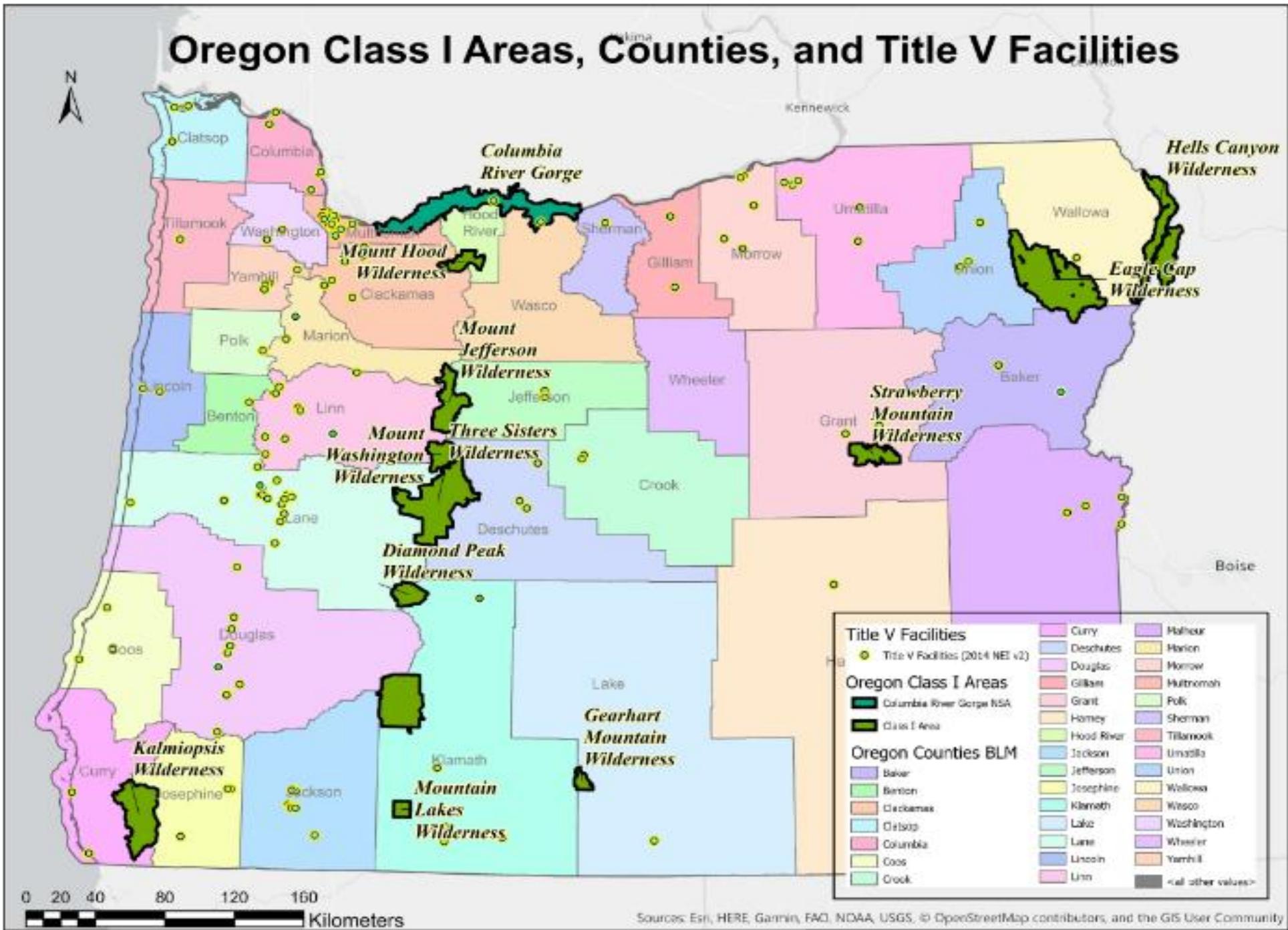
Sources of Visibility Impairment



What is a Class I Area?



Oregon Class I Areas, Counties, and Title V Facilities



Title V Facilities	
	Title V Facilities (2014 NEI v2)

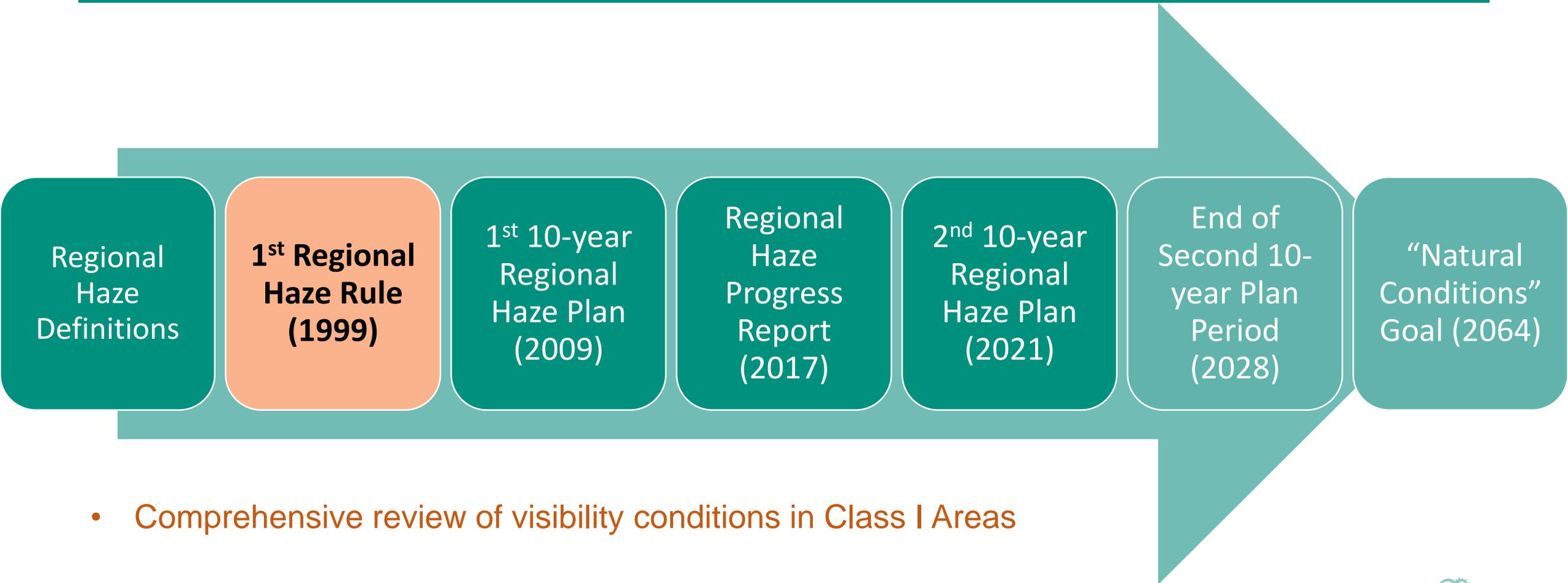
Oregon Class I Areas	
	Columbia River Gorge NSA
	Class I Area

Oregon Counties BLM	
	Curry
	Deschutes
	Douglas
	Gilliam
	Grant
	Hood River
	Jackson
	Jefferson
	Josephine
	Klamath
	Lake
	Lane
	Lincoln
	Linn
	Malheur
	Marion
	Morrow
	Multnomah
	Polk
	Sherman
	Tillamook
	Union
	Wallowa
	Wasco
	Washington
	Wheeler
	Yamhill
	<all other values>

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



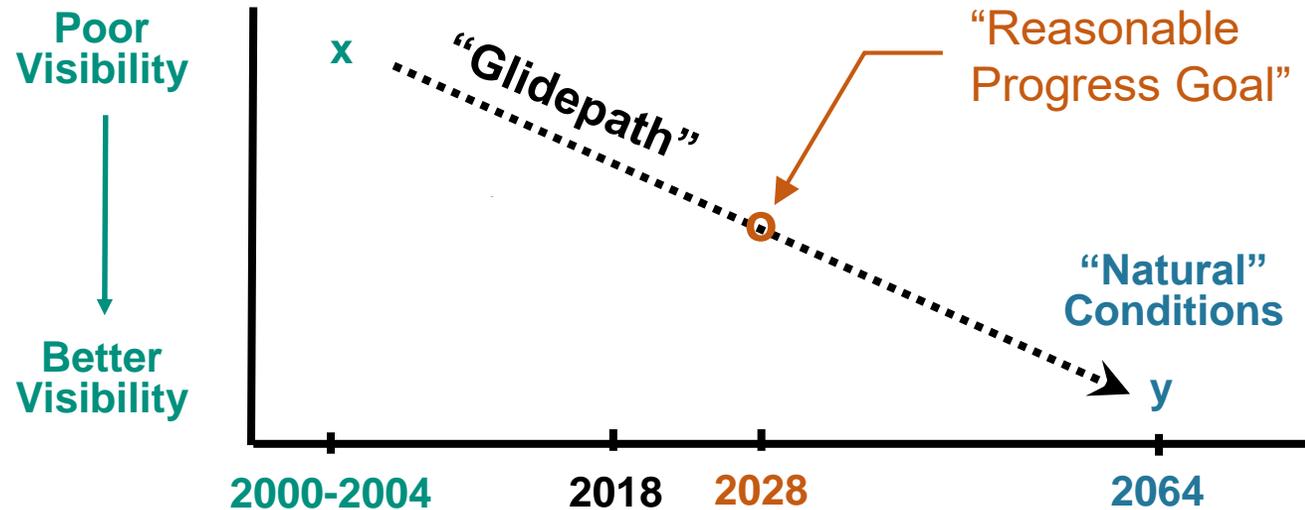
Regional Haze in Oregon



- Comprehensive review of visibility conditions in Class I Areas

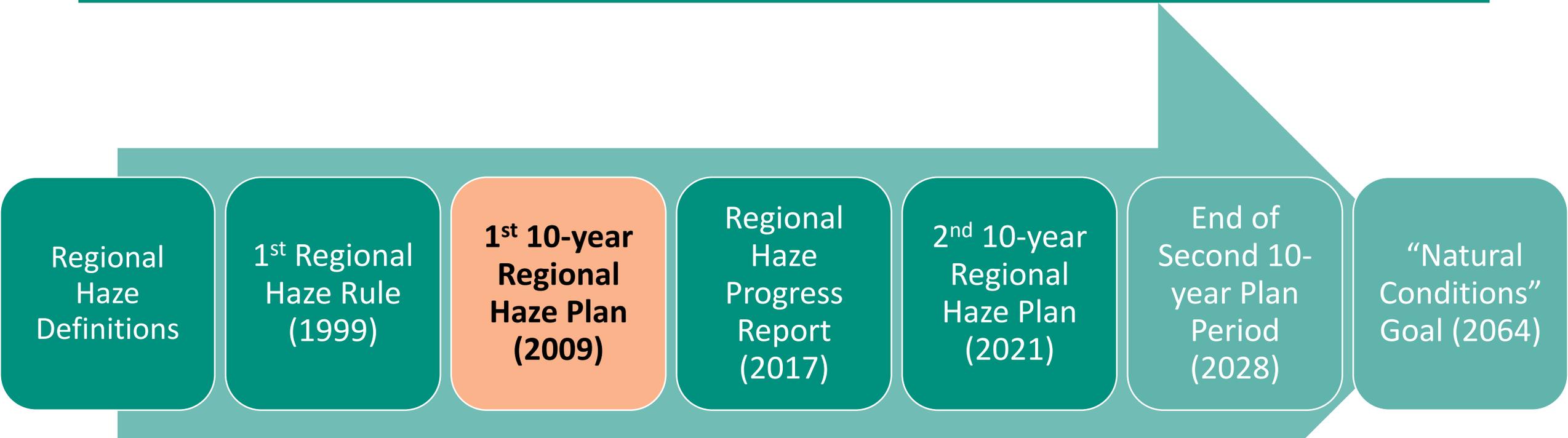
EPA's Regional Haze Rule (1999)

- Requires improvement of the 20% WORST days and no degradation of the 20% BEST days to 2064.



- States must adopt comprehensive strategies.
- Must show "reasonable progress" in improving visibility goal (by 2018 first planning period, by 2028 for the second).

Regional Haze in Oregon



- Comprehensive review of visibility conditions in Oregon Class I Areas
- Evaluation of 5 BART-eligible sources;
 - retrofit controls at PGE Boardman; FEPLs at 4 other sources
- Smoke management plan; Willamette Valley field burning rule

Regional Haze in Oregon



- Evaluated 2010-2014 progress towards 2018 visibility goals
- Continued to see emissions reductions from BART
- Visibility improved on best and worst days
- Most Class I Areas meeting 2018 RPGs

Regional Haze in Oregon

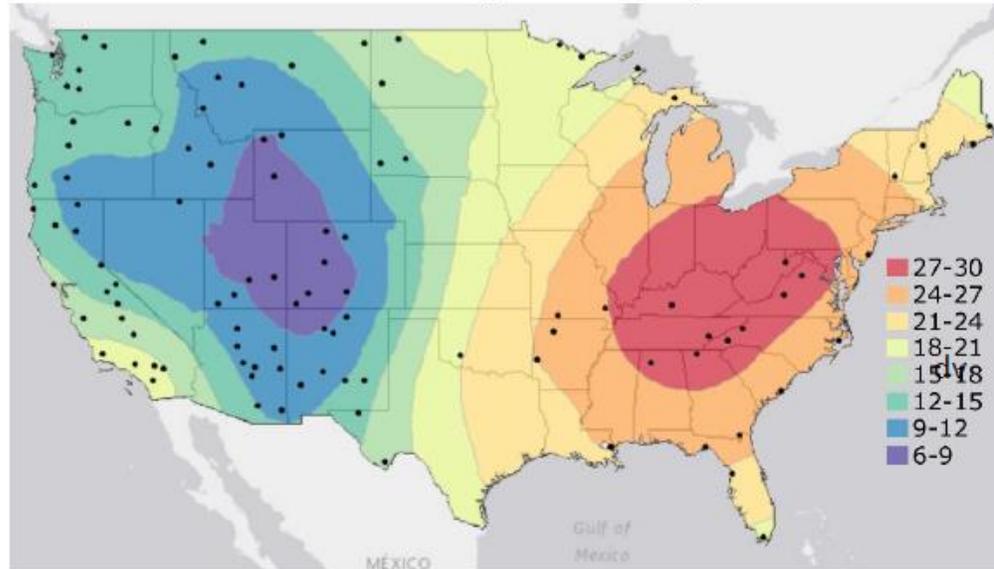


- Regional Haze Rule Update (2017) + Guidance (2019)
- Calculations of visibility conditions in each of Oregon’s Class I Areas: focus on anthropogenic impacts
- Long Term Strategy for regional haze
- Reasonable Progress Goals

First Planning Period: Visibility is Improving

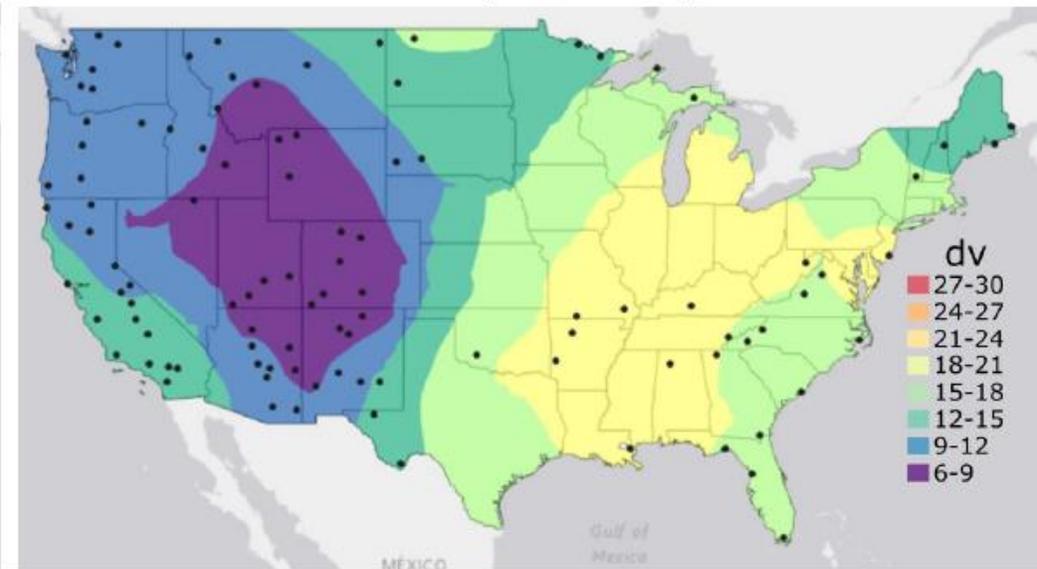
2000-2004

Visibility (dv) on 20% most
impaired days



2013-2017

Visibility (dv) on 20% most
impaired days



The National Park Service estimates that as of mid-2014, emission controls established under the first planning period led to approximately 500,000 tons/year of SO₂ and 300,000 tons/year of NO_x reductions. EPA estimates that visibility has improved significantly with the average visual range increased by 20 – 30 miles in Class I areas.

The Path to July 31, 2021

	2019			2020				2021	
Activity	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Data Analysis & Modeling	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active				
Source contribution analysis			Active	Active	Active				
Consultations			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		
Rulemaking						Active	Active	Active	Active
EQC			Completed		Completed		Active	Completed	Active
Final SIP Submittal to EPA									Active

Thank you!

