State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and Lane Regional Air Protection Agency

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

October 12, 2026

LRAPA Air Quality (AQ) Permitting Updates 2026

Lane Regional Air Protection Agency (LRAPA) Rules and Regulations Air Quality (AQ) Permitting Updates 2026
Request for public comments and hold a public hearing, **January 14, 2026** at LRAPA's Board of Director's Meeting

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Introduction

LRAPA and DEQ invite public input on a proposed program to update, clarify, and improve air quality permitting requirements including permanent rule adoption and rule amendments to chapter 340 of the Oregon Administrative Rules via changes to LRAPA Rules and Regulations.

Request for Other Options

During the public comment period, LRAPA staff asks for public comment on whether there are other options for achieving the rules' substantive goals while reducing the rules' negative economic impact on business.

Overview

Short summary of proposed rule changes

LRAPA proposes to update its air quality rules to match recent changes made to state statutes and rules, as well as changes made to related federal rules. LRAPA also proposes to update the cost of the annual fees associated with implementing the Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) program. The increase in ACDP fees would be sufficient to restore adequate funding for, and administration of, LRAPA's ACDP program. The four (4) categories of proposed changes include:

- **Federal Regulation Changes:** This group of changes include the typical adoption of federal regulations by reference, Startup Shutdown and Malfunction regulation changes pertaining to excess emissions affirmative defense updates, and PM2.5 and SO2 National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) updates.
- **State Regulation Changes:** In 2025, the Oregon legislature enrolled one bill that requires rulemaking by LRAPA to implement. Specifically, HB 3729 addressed crematory incinerator afterburner temperatures. Additionally, LRAPA is proposing to implement the DEQ rules for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities (GDFs) that were updated in 2024.
- **ACDP Fee changes:** This includes an increase in the annual fees by 15% each year for three (3) fiscal years beginning on July 1, 2027, increasing the greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting fee for ACDP sources from 12.5% to 20%, and increasing the GDF fee by changing it from a Fee Class 5 to a Fee Class 4. The annual increase also changes from four (4) percent each year to an increase by the Employment Cost Index[1] (ECI) or five (5) percent, whichever is less.
- **Other Changes:** Corrections to typographical errors and non-technical changes.

[1] To establish the ECI for the July 1st ACDP fee increases each year, LRAPA will use the 12 months ending December 31st from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data here: https://www.bls.gov/bls/news-release/eci.htm

Federal Regulation Changes

1. Typical adoption of federal regulations by reference, Code of Federal Regulations date change: The federal Clean Air Act requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to establish National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, known as NESHAPs, for hazardous air pollutants. EPA finished establishing major source standards in 2004. EPA began establishing area source standards in 2006 and concluded in 2011. EPA may create additional NESHAPs in the future for new source categories or source categories it may have missed.

   The Clean Air Act also requires EPA to develop New Source Performance Standards, known as NSPS, for categories of sources that cause or significantly contribute to air pollution that may endanger public health or welfare. Such regulations apply to each new source within a category without regard to source location or existing air quality.

   The Environmental Quality Commission has historically adopted many of these federal regulations into Oregon Law, and the LRAPA Board has followed suit. NSPS and NESHAP regulations adopted by reference are established in Oregon Administrative Rules divisions 238 and 244, and LRAPA rules in titles 46 and 44, respectively. For many air permits issued by LRAPA, the EQC and/or Board must adopt any changes made by EPA before they can be included in an air permit. Oregon DEQ and LRAPA regularly proposes to update these rules to ensure Oregon law aligns with federal regulations.

   EPA performs a residual risk analysis for major source NESHAPs and periodic technology reviews for NSPS and NESHAPs. These reviews are ongoing and, in some cases, result in EPA updating or amending the standards. EPA also revises NESHAPs to address errors, implementation issues and court rulings. Adopting federal regulations by reference can be classified as a 'housekeeping' measure because when EPA's rulemaking is final, changes to the regulatory landscape are already made. The EQC adopting regulations into state law only simplifies permitting and compliance efforts. This term, 'housekeeping', as used by the EQC during the July 2019 federal regulation adoption rulemaking, remains an appropriate descriptor for this LRAPA rule update considering the significant similarities. This portion of the rulemaking regulates facilities subject to the new or modified NESHAP and NSPS regulations listed herein.

2. Startup Shutdown Malfunction affirmative defense: The Environmental Protection Agency removed the ''emergency'' affirmative defense provisions from the EPA's Title V operating permit program regulations. These provisions established an affirmative defense that sources could have asserted in enforcement cases brought for noncompliance with technology-based emission limitations in operating permits, provided that the exceedances occurred due to qualifying emergency circumstances. These provisions were removed because they are inconsistent with rulings from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit. Most recently, on May 28, 2026, the EPA rescinded the final rule that removed emergency-related affirmative defense provisions from federal regulations governing title V operating permit programs (the

"Affirmative Defense Rule"). EPA took this final action in response to the September 5, 2025, decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in SSM Litigation Group v. EPA, which reversed the 2023 Affirmative Defense Rule. However, LRAPA's rules in this regard must be at least as stringent as DEQ's corresponding rules that have removed the Affirmative Defense Rule from their Excess Emissions division.

3. The Clean Air Act requires EPA to set national air quality standards for six criteria pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The law also requires EPA to periodically review the standards to ensure that they provide adequate health and environmental protection, and to update those standards as necessary. On February 7, 2024, EPA adopted a revised PM2.5 NAAQS. On December 27, 2024, EPA adopted revised SO2 NAAQS. With revised NAAQS, LRAPA must also revise the values for the NAAQS referenced in LRAPA rules, including any changes to implementation tools like Significant Impact Levels for PM2.5, that may result from those revised standards.

State Regulation Changes

1. The statutory change for HB 3729 was effective starting in September 2025 and is in direct conflict with existing LRAPA rule language and issued air quality permits. In LRAPA's title 30, owners and operators of crematory incinerators installed on or after March 13, 1993, are required to operate their units at 1,800ºF or higher, while the statutory change requires that LRAPA not enforce any rule or standard that requires operation above 1,600ºF. See HB 3729 and ORS 468A.865 regarding crematory incinerator temperatures. Additionally, LRAPA is proposing to repeal our existing rules for solid and infectious waste incinerators in title 30 and implement DEQ's corresponding rules in division 230 by reference.

2. At their March 21, 2024 meeting, the EQC adopted GDF emission control requirements to reduce emissions of hazardous air pollutants and compounds that lead to ground level ozone formation at various facilities around the state based on how much gasoline the facility dispenses. LRAPA is proposing to implement DEQ's GDF rules by reference and repeal LRAPA's existing GDF rules that are outdated and currently less stringent than DEQ's corresponding rules.

ACDP Fee Increases and ACDP Fee Changes

1. LRAPA's annual fees for ACDPs are approximately 35% lower than DEQ's corresponding annual fees for ACDPs. So, while the other ACDP fee components in LRAPA's rules, such as Initial Application Fees and Specific Activity Fees are nearly equivalent to DEQ's corresponding fees, LRAPA's annual fees in title 37, table 2, part 2 are approximately 35% lower than DEQ's annual fees. The ACDP fee program is part of LRAPA's portion of federally approved State Implementation Plan for Oregon, required to meet national air quality standards and Oregon's clean air laws. It is also LRAPA's cornerstone strategy for addressing air emissions from industrial

facilities. Fee increases are needed to maintain existing service levels and ensure adequate funding of the program so that reserves are maintained above target levels.

2. LRAPA's rules carry the Oregon GHG Reporting Program. This rulemaking updates the title 37 ACDP rules to reflect the current program, and the fee increase is needed to adequately fund LRAPA's work on it. The Oregon GHG rules require reporting from major sources of greenhouse gas emissions in Oregon. This includes industrial facilities, suppliers of liquid fuels and natural gas, landfills and electricity suppliers. LRAPA is proposing to increase the greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting fee for ACDP sources from 12.5% to 20% of the annual fee, with a minimum of $500 and a maximum annual GHG reporting fee of $9,000 per source.

3. This rulemaking updates the GDF fee classification in LRAPA's rules so affected General ACDP facilities move from Fee Class 5 ($218 per year) to Fee Class 4 ($655 per year). This matches the increase DEQ instituted in 2024 to account for a more appropriate fee level for the work required for sources in this category. Similarly, LRAPA proposes to change the fee classification for fiberglass lay-up and plastics composites production from Fee Class 1 ($1,307) to Fee Class 4 ($655 per year) to account for a more appropriate fee level for the work required for sources in this category.

4. The Cleaner Air Oregon (CAO) Specific Activity Fees in title 37, table 3 are proposed to also be included in the annual three percent (3%) fee increase that previously only applies to table 2, part 3 CAO Annual Fees.

Other Changes

1. Make it optional for LRAPA to require a renewal application from sources assigned to a General ACDP. LRAPA would have the option to assume in certain specific General ACDPs that sources assigned to those permits would like to remain assigned to them. Sources can always request termination of their General ACDP Assignment at any time, and not just at renewal.
2. Create a de minimis cut off for coffee roasting of less than 1 ton per year in title 37, table 1, Category A.10. to not require a Basic ACDP for very small roasters.
3. Create a new Basic ACDP category in title 37, table 1, Part A for sources that would be subject to Category B.75 and required to obtain at least a Simple ACDP due to their capacity but allows the source to limit production and/or hours of operation to keep them on a Basic ACDP.
4. Repeal an entire title related to a Contingency for PM10 Sources in Eugene-Springfield Non-Attainment Area since the area is in attainment.

Many of the proposed rule changes improve clarity, especially where rules may conflict, and correct cross-references and other errors. The rules also align more closely with DEQ rules adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission.

LRAPA proposes the LRAPA Board and Environmental Quality Commission approve the proposed rule and rule amendments for incorporation into Oregon’s State Implementation

Plan. With the LRAPA Board's and EQC's approval, DEQ would submit the proposed rule and rule amendments to the United States Environmental Protection Agency to be included in and revise the State Implementation Plan required by the Clean Air Act.

Note: See LRAPA's crosswalk of rules changes, including the rules in the State Implementation Plan, for details.

Affected parties
The proposed rule and rule amendments affect:

- All businesses, agencies, local governments and other entities holding air quality permits and that may be required to obtain air quality permits.

Procedural Summary

More information

Information about this rulemaking is on this rulemaking's web page: **https://www.lrapa-or.gov/air-quality-protection/about-lrapa/regulations-rules/**

Public Hearings

LRAPA is requesting authority to act as hearings officer and staff plans to hold one public hearing. Anyone can attend a hearing in person, or by webinar or teleconference.

Date: January 14, 2027
Start time: 12:15pm
Street address:1010 Main Street
Room: LRAPA Conference Room
City: Springfield, Oregon 97477
Webinar link:
https://teams.microsoft.com/meet/292371838209897?p=P57RIL9rVTRGzZPTJq

How to comment on this rulemaking proposal

LRAPA is asking for public comment on the proposed program changes, including the proposed new rule and rule amendments. Anyone can submit comments and questions about this rulemaking. A person can submit comments by email, regular mail or at the public hearing. All comments are public records. LRAPA will include the commenter's name and comment in the public rulemaking record, except that Oregon public university and OHSU students may omit their email address as described below.

Comment deadline

LRAPA will only consider comments on the proposed rules that LRAPA receives in writing by 5:00 p.m., on January 21, 2027, along with oral comments made at the time of the public hearing at 12:15PM on January 14, 2027.

Submit comment by email

Any person can submit comments by going to this rulemaking's web page: www.lrapa-or.gov or via email to rules@lrapa-or.gov.

Note for public university students:

ORS 192.345(29) allows Oregon public university and OHSU students to protect their university email addresses from disclosure under Oregon's public records law. If you are an Oregon public university or OHSU student you may notify LRAPA that you wish to keep your email address confidential when you submit a comment.

By mail

LRAPA
Attn: Max Hueftle
Lane Regional Air Protection Agency
1010 Main Street
Springfield, OR 97477

At hearing

January 14, 2027 at 12:15pm at LRAPA boardroom 1010 Main St. Springfield, OR 97477

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What will happen next?

Following adoption by the LRAPA Board, LRAPA staff will include a written response to comments in a staff report and will submit the informational packet to the Environmental Quality Commission (EQC). LRAPA staff may modify the rule and rule amendments proposal based on the comments and consistent with the scope of this rulemaking notice. The EQC will then consider adoption of the rule changes.

LRAPA intends to submit the LRAPA Board-adopted rules to the EQC sometime after February 11, 2027.

Statement of need

1. Federal Regulation Changes: The need the proposed rules would address is aligning LRAPA with federal rules.
2. State Regulation Changes: These need in this group fall into the following two categories:
    a. For crematory incinerator temperatures, the statutory change for HB 3729 was effective starting in September 2025 and is in direct conflict with existing LRAPA rule language and issued air quality permits.
    b. DEQ adopted updated GDF rules in 2024 to require the use of new Stage 1 Enhanced Vapor Recovery Systems for certain GDFs, and LRAPA needs to either update our corresponding rules or adopt DEQ's by reference. LRAPA is proposing to repeal the outdated GDF rules and implement DEQ's by reference. Many GDFs required to hold an air permit are not required to install equipment to control gasoline vapors. For those that are required to install control equipment, there have been developments in vapor control technology that have made some previous control systems outdated or otherwise ineffective. These technology changes are largely attributed to changes to the regulations in California applicable to these facilities by the California Air Resources Board and are referred to in the proposed rules as Stage 1 Enhanced Vapor Recovery systems.
3. ACDP Fee Increases and Other Fee Changes: LRAPA's annual fees for ACDP sources are approximately 35% less than DEQ's corresponding annual fees. While the LRAPA fees for ACDPs in other categories such as Initial Application Fees have remained nearly equal to DEQ's corresponding fees due to annual 4% increases on July 1st by rule, Annual Fees for ACDPs have fallen nearly 35% behind DEQ and LRAPA's reserves are projected to decline below targeted levels if funding is not increased.
4. Other Changes: This part of the rulemaking is needed to repeal outdated rules that are no longer relevant, correct various typographical errors, incorrect cross references, and make various clarifications to air quality rules.

How would the proposed rule address the need?

1. Federal Regulation Changes: The proposed rules will address this need by adopting by reference the federal rules.
2. State Regulation Changes: For crematories, the rule language would establish temperature requirements that align, instead of conflict, with Oregon statute 468A.865. For GDFs, the proposed rules require installation of new or more effective vapor controls in various situations. For example, a new GDF that would have not been required to install any vapor controls would be required to at least install a Stage 1 vapor balance system to control vapors during storage tank refilling; an existing GDF that is adding or replacing a storage tank would have to also install Enhanced

Vapor Recovery systems based on their past records of dispensed fuel.
3. ACDP Fee Increases and Other Fee Changes: The proposed rule generates revenue to provide adequate program funding for the foreseeable future.
4. Other Changes: The proposed rules would address the need by correcting or updating each of the issues that have been identified.

How will LRAPA know the rules have addressed the needs stated above?

1. Federal Regulation Changes: The proposed rules will address this need by adopting by reference the federal rules.
2. State Regulation Changes: For crematories, DEQ will know the rule addressed the need when Oregon Administrative Rule and Orgon Revised Statute do not conflict. DEQ will also know when revised Basic and General Air Contaminant Discharge Permits are issued by DEQ and assigned or issued to affected facilities, clearly establishing the new temperature requirement. For GDFs, LRAPA will know that the rule has addressed the need if newly constructed GDFs submitting new permit applications indicate that vapor control equipment is installed or proposed to be installed. LRAPA will also know that the rules have addressed the need when agency staff receive the required Notice of Construction applications from GDF owners or operators detailing the control equipment proposed to be installed on new or replaced storage tanks.
3. ACDP Fee Increases and Other Fee Changes: The proposed rule will address the need if the increased fees provide adequate program funding through the LRAPA budget-setting process with the Budget Committee.
4. Other Changes: LRAPA will know the rule addressed the need when the changes are adopted and effective LRAPA Rules.

If the LRAPA Board and then the EQC adopt the proposed rule changes after considering public comments, DEQ would submit the rules to EPA to update Oregon's State Implementation Plan. LRAPA and DEQ would know that one of the goals of this rulemaking has been addressed when EPA reviews and approves the State Implementation Plan revision.

Federal relationship

Relationship to federal requirements

ORS 183.332, ORS 468A.327 and OAR 340-011-0029 require DEQ, and in some cases LRAPA, to attempt to adopt rules that correspond with existing equivalent federal laws and rules unless there are reasons not to do so. This section complies with those statutes and rules to clearly identify the relationship between the proposed rule changes and applicable federal requirements.

1. Federal Regulation Changes: Here, LRAPA (and DEQ) had determined that there is no need to adopt different rules than these federal rules, as written. The proposed

rules would adopt federal requirements by reference or verbatim, and nothing more, and are therefore not different from or in addition to federal requirements.

2. State Regulation Changes: For crematories, there are no federal requirements applicable to crematory incinerator operations. LRAPA is proposing changes to this rule for administrative purposes to align administrative rule language with applicable statutory provisions. For GDFs, the proposed rules add requirements in addition to those in federal requirements. Current requirements in LRAPA Rules and Regulations title 44 applicable to GDF owners and operators supplement applicable federal requirements found under the Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R. part 63 subpart CCCCCC). The proposed rules modify and add requirements to various affected facilities to reduce Hazardous Air Pollutant and criteria pollutant emissions, improve air quality, improve public health, and require enhanced pollution controls that are readily available. For most facilities in the county, the proposed rules establish that control equipment changes are required when an existing gasoline storage tank is being replaced or added to the facility.
3. ACDP Fee Increases and Other Fee Changes: Federal law requires states to have both a Title V permit program and a permit program for non-major facilities, LRAPA's ACDP permitting program. The proposed rules fund the ACDP program. While there is a federal requirement for LRAPA to fully fund its Title V operating permit program through TV permit fees, there is no similar requirement for the ACDP program. LRAPA has increased the ACDP fees incrementally since the rules were overhauled in October of 2008, by applying an increase for the consumer price index (CPI) from 2009 to 2017, a one-time 10% increase in 2018, and then applying a four percent (4%) increase on July 1st each year since 2018. For the GHG reporting fee increase, Oregon's existing GHG Reporting Program aligns with federal regulations to the extent possible but also includes additional requirements unique to Oregon that support state-specific climate regulations. The fees assessed under the GHG Reporting Program cover LRAPA's direct costs of implementing GHG reporting requirements. But this rulemaking process is not proposing any new substantive regulations that exceed applicable federal requirements, it is only proposing fee increases.
4. Other Changes: LRAPA does not believe that any of the non-technical revisions to LRAPA Rules exceed applicable federal requirements except for the existing adopted rules that were already exceeding applicable federal requirements.

What alternatives did LRAPA consider and why are you not pursuing them?

1. Federal Regulation Changes: LRAPA considered Not adopting standards to implement the updated federal standards. LRAPAs rejected this alternative because it would establish two different standards, the federal/state and local, with which a facility would need to comply. This would complicate LRAPA's ability to ensure compliance and reduce LRAPA's ability regulate sources. LRAPA also considered making state specific changes to some federal standards. LRAPA rejected this alternative because consistency with the federal rules reduces cost and complexity for

affected sources and LRAPA has determined that these federal rules are sufficiently protective of human health and the environment.

2. State Regulation Changes: For GDFs, LRAPA considered the alternatives DEQ considered during their 2024 GDF rulemaking process. LRAPA chose to adopt the entire set of DEQ regulations by reference to ensure the GDF regulations are consistent statewide. For crematories, LRAPA considered not changing any LRAPA rule language, and also considered proposing a lower temperature for crematory incinerators. LRAPA did not pursue this alternative because misalignment of the temperature requirement in LRAPA Rules and Regulations, Oregon Administrative Rule and Oregon Revised Statute will result in confusion among internal and external parties. For crematories, the legislative action establishes that LRAPA will not enforce any standard, rule, or requirement of higher than 1,600ºF. Without changing the rule, there is a significantly increased chance that LRAPA staff, at some point in time, will attempt to enforce or apply the rule. LRAPA did not pursue the lower temperature alterative because the agency does not have sufficient information to ensure that lower operating temperatures will result in the same or less air pollutant emissions. The industry standard across the United States is operation of crematory incinerators at 1,600ºF in the secondary/final combustion chamber and LRAPA does not have sufficient information to deviate from what was enacted by the Oregon legislature. Almost all crematory incinerators are regulated by LRAPA's General Air Contaminant Discharge Permits, meaning temperature variability and case-by-case approvals of lower temperatures would be difficult to track, regulate, implement, and enforce upon appropriately over time.
3. ACDP Fee Increases and Other Fee Changes: LRAPA's ACDP fees have had incremental increases using the CPI (2008-2017), a one-time 10% increase in 2018, and a 4% annual increase each year thereafter. LRAPA considered maintaining the 4% annual increase as part of the proposed 15% increase each year for three (3) consecutive fiscal years beginning on July 1, 2028, but chose instead to propose the use of the Employment Cost Index (ECI) capped at 5%. This refinement better aligns the escalator with LRAPA's actual cost drivers and reflects the cost realities that have unfolded since 2018. LRAPA also considered several other options of ACDP annual fees, including not adopting a proposed 15% increase each year for three (3) consecutive fiscal years beginning on July 1, 2028, but that would have resulted in budget constraints and reserves below LRAPA's 4-month reserves policy established by the LRAPA Board of Directors. For the GHG reporting fees, LRAPA considered delaying the fee increase, which would have resulted in a revenue shortfall for the program and would negatively impact program operations and staffing as well as the companies requiring technical assistance from the agency to properly comply with reporting regulations. Like DEQ, LRAPA also considered maintaining current fee rates for each permit type while removing the existing fee cap of $4,500. While this option would generate enough revenue for the program, it would result in disproportionate impacts to certain fee payers with significant increases to several individual sources while introducing no changes in fees for many other companies. LRAPA did not pursue these alternatives because the program would face a revenue shortfall impacting program implementation and preventing LRAPA from implementing the rules as intended. In their rulemaking, DEQ consulted with

impacted fee payers on these alternatives and the final proposal.

4. Other Changes: LRAPA considered not making technical revisions to the rules and considered holding a separate rulemaking to make technical revisions to LRAPA's rules. LRAPA did not pursue this alternative because it would have left these minor errors in rule. While many of the issues addressed are minor, they have the potential to significantly complicate or delay permitting actions, cost the agency additional time and money, and cause confusion among internal and external parties. Additionally, LRAPA did not hold a separate rulemaking to make significant technical changes for these titles because it would have taken substantially more agency resources.

Rules affected, authorities, supporting documents

ORS 183.335(2)(b)

Lead division

Air Quality

Program or activity

LRAPA Operations Group

Chapter 340 action

OAR 340-200-0040(3)(b)

Other authority

LRAPA action

Adopt				
33-0400				
Amend				
12-005	12-025	30-005	30-010	30-050
30-055	31-0080	32-008	32-009	32-010
32-045	34-035	36-001	36-020	36-025
37-0020	37-0040	37-0052	37-0060	37-0082
37-0090	37-8010	37-8020	37-8030	44-015
44-150	44-170	46-510	46-535	50-015
51-025				

Repeal				
30-015	30-020	30-025	30-030	30-035
30-040	39-001	39-005	39-010	39-015
39-020	39-025	39-030	39-035	39-040
39-050	39-055	39-060	44-180	44-190
44-200	44-210	44-220	44-225	44-230
44-240	44-250	44-260	44-270	44-280
44-290				

Statutory Authority - ORS				
468.020	468.065	468A.025	468A.040	468A.050
468A.055	468A.070	468A.135	468A.155	468A.310
468A.337				

Statutes Implemented - ORS				
468.020	468.065	468.070	468A.010	468A.015
468A.025	468A.035	468A.040	468A.050	468A.055
468A.070	468A.135	468A.155	468A.310	468A.337

Documents relied on for rulemaking

Document title	Document location
Code of Federal Regulations	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionCfr.action?collectionCode=CFR
Federal Register	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collection.action?collectionCode=FR
Oregon Administrative Rules	https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/displayChapterRules.action?selectedChapter=80
Oregon Revised Statutes	https://www.oregon.gov/deq/Regulations/Pages/statutes.aspx
LRAPA Rules and Regulations	https://www.lrapa-or.gov/air-quality-protection/about-lrapa/regulations-rules/
HB3729 Enrolled	https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2025r1/Measures/Overview/HB3729

Fee Analysis

1. Federal Regulation Changes: This portion of the rulemaking does not involve any

fees or changes to fees.

2. State Regulation Changes: This rulemaking updates the GDF fee classification in LRAPA's rules so affected General ACDP facilities move from Fee Class 5 ($218 per year) to Fee Class 4 ($655 per year). This results in some affected sources paying a higher fee amount annually but does not involve changing the fee amounts. For the crematories, this portion of the rulemaking does not involve fees.
3. ACDP Fee Increases and Other Fee Changes: These proposed rules would increase existing ACDP Annual Fees and GHG reporting fees. See below for the detailed fee analysis for this portion of the rulemaking.
4. Other Changes: This portion of the rulemaking does not involve fees.

Fee Analysis for ACDP Fee Increases and Other Fee Changes

ACDP Fee Increase Summary: The proposed rules would increase existing ACDP Annual Fees by a proposed 15% increase each year for three (3) consecutive fiscal years beginning on July 1, 2027. As noted above, these fees have had small incremental increases using the CPI (2008-2017), a one-time 10% increase in 2018, and a 4% annual increase each year thereafter. The proposed fees would also address increased program and staff costs including cost of living adjustments, step increases and benefits.

ACDP Fee Payers: Fee payers would be air quality permit-holders in Lane County including, but not limited to, the activities and operations listed in LRAPA Rules title 37, Table 1.

ACDP Fee Affected Party Involvement: LRAPA plans to consult with the LRAPA Board and Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) on these proposed changes. Both the Board and CAC include members and appointees representing a variety of industries and perspectives.

ACDP Fee Summary of Impacts: The table below shows the proposed increase in ACDP annual fees in title 37, table 2, part 2, paragraphs a. through e. by 15% per year for three (3) consecutive fiscal years beginning on July 1, 2027. LRAPA is not proposing any increases to the initial application fees in part 1, Cleaner Air Oregon (CAO) annual fees in part 3, specific activity fees in part 4, late fees in part 5, and specific registration fees in part 6.

Part 2. Annual Fees	Fee as of July 1, 2026	Proposed Fee as of July 1, 2027	Proposed Fee as of July 1, 2028	Proposed Fee as of July 1, 2029
Basic ACDP	$655	$753	$866	$996
General ACDP Fee Class One	$1,307	$1,503	$1,728	$1,987
General ACDP Fee Class Two	$2,354	$2,707	$3,113	$3,580
General ACDP Fee Class Three	$3,399	$3,909	$4,495	$5,169
General ACDP Fee Class Four	$655	$753	$866	$996
General ACDP Fee Class Five	$218	$250	$288	$331

Part 2. Annual Fees	Fee as of July 1, 2026	Proposed Fee as of July 1, 2027	Proposed Fee as of July 1, 2028	Proposed Fee as of July 1, 2029
General ACDP Fee Class Six	$444	$511	$587	$675
General ACDP Attachment	$218	$250	$288	$331
Simple ACDP Low	$3,484	$4,007	$4,608	$5,299
Simple ACDP High	$6,970	$8,015	$9,218	$10,600
Standard ACDP	$13,940	$16,031	$18,436	$21,201

GHG Reporting Fee Increase Summary: These proposed rules would increase existing GHG reporting fees. In 2025, the legislatively approved budget, SB 5520, authorized the DEQ to increase the GHG reporting program fees. On July 10, 2025, the EQC approved temporary rules increasing the GHG reporting fees and delegated authority to DEQ Director Feldon to adopt a permanent fee increase. LRAPA implements these fees for Title V payers from DEQ's division 220 by reference, but rule changes are needed to increase the fees for ACDP payers.

GHG reporting fees are calculated as a percentage of a stationary source's annual air permit fees. Currently, Title V air permit holders pay GHG reporting fees of 15% of annual fees, while ACDP holders pay 12.5%. All GHG reporting fees are currently capped at $4,500. Under the adopted temporary rules and the permanent rules that became effective June 12, 2026, the GHG reporting fee for both Title V and ACDP permit types is 20%, with a minimum fee of $500 and a maximum annual cap of $9,000 per source. This fee increase part of the rulemaking is proposing to adopt fee rules identical to those adopted by DEQ.

The proposed fees are necessary to maintain current service levels for implementing the GHG reporting and to support regulated companies in understanding the requirements and how they apply to each company. Program costs have increased due to inflation, annual cost of living increases, rising benefit expenses and program implementation costs. Although current fees have sustained the program for the past 10 years, they are no longer sufficient to cover staff costs and technology upgrades, necessary for ongoing programmatic activities and services to the public and regulated communities.

GHG Reporting Program Fee Payer: The proposed fee increases would impact approximately 16 greenhouse gas reporting entities holding ACDPs. These are sources required to maintain ACDP air quality permits and are subject to requirements of the GHG reporting in OAR Chapter 340 Division 215. This includes a wide variety of industrial, institutional, and manufacturing facilities, as well as electricity generating facilities throughout Oregon.

GHG Reporting Program Affected Parting Involvement: The fee increase was authorized through the 2025-2027 budget process. DEQ met with key representatives of air permit holders that would be impacted by the proposed fee adjustments. During the meetings staff and representatives worked through various proposed fee structures that could meet the need for increased revenue. These rules reflect feedback DEQ received.

DEQ convened a Rules Advisory Committee for this rulemaking with interested parties representing the impacted communities including industry, small business, and environmental organizations. Feedback from the committee and the public will inform DEQ's fiscal impact analysis.

GHG Reporting Program Summary of Impacts: The impact to the approximately 16 ACDP sources from 12.5% of their annual fee to 20% of their annual fee is a 7.5 percentage point increase. In 2023 for example, 16 ACDP holders paid $25,343 in GHG reporting fees. This would be $40,549, or an increase of $15,206 annually, if the rate were increased from 12.5% to 20% for the 16 ACDP holders required to report GHGs.

GHG Reporting Program Fee Payer Concurrence: DEQ engaged fee payers and their representatives throughout the development of the agency's 2025-2027 biennial budget and legislative approval process. DEQ met with key representatives of fee-paying sources several times prior to the development of the proposed amendments. At these meetings, DEQ presented explanations for the need for the fee increase, options for structuring the increase, and subsequently provided updated options in response to their feedback. The proposed amendments incorporate feedback from the fee payer representatives.

LRAPA met and/or plans to meet with the LRAPA Board of Directors and Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) on these proposed GHG reporting fee increases for ACDP holders that are required to report under OAR Chapter 340 Division 215.

Statement of fiscal and economic impact

Fiscal and Economic Impact

1. **Federal Regulation Changes:** These federal requirements already apply directly to sources, so LRAPA's adoption of them by reference will not add any new costs for sources but may decrease the administrative burden by streamlining the permitting process. Additionally, cost impacts of all NSPS and NESHAPs have been prepared by EPA and are provided in the Federal Register notices for those rules. For brevity, because LRAPA is adopting many rules by reference, the EPA fiscal impact statement for each NSPS and NESHAP rule is not included here. EPA evaluated the fiscal and economic effects of their rules and lists those effects in the preambles to their regulations. Based on the applicability date of EPA's rules, including the Startup Shutdown Malfunction and NAAQS updates, any economic impacts may have already occurred for Lane County agencies and businesses. LRAPA has no choice but to update the NAAQS, to maintain authority to implement the Clean Air Act in Oregon, and to make the Startup Shutdown Malfunction rule update, based on the federal court's decision on that issue. LRAPA is aligning its rules to EPA's federal standards and DEQ's rule adoptions, so there are not additional financial impacts outside of EPA's assessments. One benefit of aligning LRAPA with federal standards is that it reduces the administrative cost of compliance with differing federal and state standards.
2. **State Regulation Changes:** the proposed rules addressing HB 3729 which establish an upper limit on the required operating temperature for crematory incinerators may have a positive fiscal impact on crematory incinerators owners and operators who have installed an incinerator on or after March 13, 1993. These owners and operators will burn less fuel operating at a lower temperature and are expected to see an overall reduction in their operational costs. Owners and operators of crematory incinerators that were installed prior to this date remain subject to the same temperature limit of 1,600ºF and are not expected to have a fiscal impact.
3. **ACDP Fee Increases and Other Fee Changes:** Increases in ACDP Annual Fees would affect approximately 300 ACDP holders and registrants and increase program revenue from $785,000 per year to $1,190,000 per year over three (3) fiscal years, for a total annual increase of approximately $409,000. Increases in ACDP fees would also indirectly affect approximately 16 of the 307 permit holders subject to Oregon's greenhouse gas reporting program and increase program revenue by $17,228 per year.

   Increasing the GHG reporting fees would raise costs to the affected permit holders but ensures that the program has adequate funds to support its operations. Fully funding the program ensures that the agency can provide technical and compliance assistance to those regulated entities, reducing the risk of non-compliance and related enforcement actions or costs.
4. **Other Changes:** The non-technical updates are not expected to have a fiscal impact.

Statement of cost of compliance

State agencies

Federal and state agencies hold approximately one (1) Air Contaminant Discharge Permit. For state agencies, the cost to comply with the proposed rule changes are similar to costs described under small businesses.

Local governments

Local governments hold approximately six (6) Air Contaminant Discharge Permits. For local governments, the cost to comply with the proposed rule changes is similar to costs described under small businesses.

Public

The public is not directly regulated by the proposed rules. However, owners and operators of facilities affected by this rulemaking could pass costs or savings on to the public by changing the costs of goods or services. DEQ does not have available data or information to estimate the public impacts further.

Large businesses - businesses with more than 50 employees

Approximately 150 large businesses hold Air Contaminant Discharge Permits, and 15 large businesses hold Title V operating permits.

Small businesses - businesses with 50 or fewer employees

LRAPA estimated that there were 139 small businesses with air quality permits. There were an additional number of facilities with air quality permits that did not list the number of employees they have but would presumably fall into businesses with fewer than 50 employees based on types of business (e.g., gasoline stations and dry cleaners). Generally, facilities with less complex permits experience a smaller economic impact than larger facilities with more complex permits.

1. **Federal Regulation Changes:** LRAPA does not find adequate reason to believe that this portion of the rulemaking would result in a fiscal increase to state or local governments, the public, large businesses, and small businesses. Making LRAPA's rules consistent with federal and state regulations helps businesses save time which can indirectly ease impacts to the public if businesses choose to reduce the price of goods or services.
2. **State Regulation Changes:** For crematories, there are no impacts to state agencies or local governments because of this portion of the rulemaking. The public is not directly regulated by the proposed rules, but owners of crematories affected could pass costs or savings on to the public by changing the costs of goods or services. Additionally, LRAPA does not expect a negative fiscal impact to large or small businesses because of this portion of the rulemaking. Operational costs for crematories should either remain the same or be reduced due to less natural gas combustion.

   For GDFs, LRAPA is relying on the fiscal impact analysis DEQ conducted included in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the rules adopted in 2024. A link to that DEQ rulemaking is provided in the table at the end of this section.

3. **ACDP Fee Increases and Other Fee Changes:** The permit fee increases would affect permit holders directly. Adjustments to the calculation of greenhouse gas reporting fees would also affect any permit holders subject to the fees indirectly. Changes to fees could also affect state and local agencies indirectly if businesses change the price of goods and services to offset any increased or decreased costs from paying a permit fee. Changes to fees could affect the public indirectly if businesses change the price of goods and services to offset any increased or decreased costs from paying a permit fee. For large and small businesses, the permit fee increases would affect these permit holders directly. Adjustments to the calculation of greenhouse gas reporting fees would also affect any permit holders subject to the fees indirectly. The type of permit required for a facility determines the permit fees regardless of the number of employees. Changes to fees could also affect businesses indirectly if other businesses change the price of goods and services to offset any increased or decreased costs from paying a permit fee.
4. **Other Changes:** Non-technical updates are not expected to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments, the public, large businesses, or small businesses.

Documents relied on for fiscal and economic impact

Document title	Document location
DEQ Gasoline Dispensing Facility Emissions Rulemaking, 2024	https://www.oregon.gov/deq/rulemaking/adopted/Pages/GDF2022.aspx
DEQ Federal Regulations Rulemaking, 2025	https://www.oregon.gov/deq/rulemaking/adopted/Pages/fedregs2025.aspx
DEQ Landfill, Crematory, and Non-Technical Updates Rulemaking, 2026	https://www.oregon.gov/deq/rulemaking/Pages/aqrules2026.aspx
DEQ ACDP Fee Rulemaking, 2026	https://www.oregon.gov/deq/rulemaking/Pages/acdpfees2026.aspx
DEQ GHG Reporting Program Fee Update, 2026	https://www.oregon.gov/deq/rulemaking/Pages/ghgfees2026.aspx
Oregon Administrative Rules	https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/displayChapterRules.action?selectedChapter=80
Oregon Revised Statutes – Air Quality	Oregon Laws Website
LRAPA Board of Directors July 9, 2026 and September 10, 2026 meeting packets	https://www.lrapa-or.gov/air-quality-protection/about-lrapa/public-oversight/agendas-minutes/
LRAPA LINFO air quality database reports	LRAPA Office 1010 Main Street Springfield, OR 97477

Advisory committee fiscal review

LRAPA's standing Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) was provided on-going updates of the rulemaking progress and provided guidance to staff during the entire process. The CAC received an overview of the proposed rules at their July 28, 2026 meeting and provided feedback to LRAPA on the proposed rules. Further feedback was received at the September 29, 2026 meeting where we discussed the LRAPA Board of Directors ACDP fee increase action adopted at their September 10, 2026 meeting, and the CAC recommended the Board authorize a public hearing.

DEQ appointed a rules advisory committee for their corresponding rulemaking and the fiscal impact statement. See the links to those DEQ rulemaking pages in the "Documents relied upon for fiscal and economic impact" above for more information.

Housing cost

As ORS 183.534 requires, LRAPA evaluated whether the proposed rule changes would have an effect on the development cost of a 6,000-square-foot parcel and construction of a 1,200-square-foot detached, single-family dwelling on that parcel.

1. **Federal Regulation Changes:** The federal regulations proposed for adoption by reference could have a negative impact on the cost of development of a 6,000 square-foot parcel and the construction of a 1,200 square-foot detached single-family dwelling on that parcel. This impact could occur if permit holders affected by new or updated federal standards obtain a permit and pass the permitting fees for such development or required changes through to the consumer. LRAPA does not have available information to quantify how many permit holders would pass the permitting fees or other costs through to the consumer and any such estimate would be speculative. LRAPA does not anticipate any business to become subject to regulatory oversight by LRAPA or newly require an air permit because of this rulemaking.
2. **State Regulation Changes:** For crematories, LRAPA determined the proposed rules would have no effect on the development costs. Owners and operators of crematories will either have no impact or a positive impact, but these changes are unlikely to impact housing costs.

   For the GDFs, LRAPA determined the proposed rules could affect development costs. If gasoline dispensing facility owners or operators subject to the proposed rules increased the cost of gasoline in response to the requirements, contractors and other individuals involved in developing the property may pass their increased cost along to the end-user or purchaser of the property. LRAPA does not have information to estimate how much, if any, the increase in cost would be.

3. **ACDP Fee Increases and Other Fee Changes:** While the costs associated with the fee increases could be passed through by businesses providing products and services for such development and construction, the possible impact of these potential changes appears to be minimal. LRAPA has determined the proposed rules would have little to no effect on

development costs. LRAPA cannot accurately quantify the impact at this time because the available information does not indicate whether the costs would be passed on to consumers and any such estimate would be speculative.

Racial equity

ORS 183.335(2)(b)(F) requires state agencies to provide a statement identifying how adoption of this rule will affect racial equity in this state. ORS 183.335(2)(a)(F) and HB 2993 and do not apply to LRAPA since LRAPA is not a state agency. However, LRAPA expects similar impacts on racial equity in Lane County as did DEQ in their corresponding rulemakings.

1. **Federal Regulation Changes:** LRAPA does not expect that implementing these draft rules will impact existing racial equity either positively or negatively; it maintains the status quo. Because this rulemaking is in response to federal requirements, LRAPA does not anticipate significant impacts on services and or fees because the action is matching federal requirements with applicability dates that have already passed for those federal requirements.

2. **State Regulation Changes:** For crematories, since the proposed rules will apply equally across all crematory incinerators, there is no expected impact on racial equity in the state. Establishing these requirements, as proposed, will align LRAPA's rules with Oregon Administrative Rules and with Oregon Revised Statutes as necessary to protect public health.

For GDFs, adopting the rules, as proposed, will help to protect public health and the environment (via compliance with the rules, inspections and enforcement) which may be particularly important in BIPOC or historically underserved communities. This is because the proposed rule amendments incorporate additional control technologies and technical clarifications for regulated companies while continuing to support the programs' overall implementation and objectives. Proposed rule amendments include the requirement to install gasoline vapor control technology and equipment at almost all newly constructed gasoline dispensing facilities, requiring additional or improved vapor control technology at existing facilities when storage tanks are added or replaced, and requiring these technologies at relatively large (high throughput) facilities.

3. **ACDP Fee Increases and Other Fee Changes:** Adoption of the proposed rule would affect ACDP and GHG reporting fees across various sectors, public and private. Since the fee increase will apply equally across all ACDP permit categories, and there are no expected changes to practical implementation of the program activities because of this rule adoption, there is no expected impact on racial equity in the state. Increasing the fees, as proposed, will help maintain program services critical to protecting public health and the environment, which may be particularly important in BIPOC or historically underserved communities.

4. **Other Changes:** Adoption of the non-technical rule changes will not have an impact on racial equity.

Land use

Land-use considerations

In adopting new or amended rules, ORS 197.180 and OAR 340-018-0070 require DEQ to determine whether the proposed rule changes significantly affect land use. If so, DEQ must explain how the proposed rule changes comply with statewide land-use planning goals and local acknowledged comprehensive plans.

Under OAR 660-030-0005 and OAR 340 Division 18, DEQ considers that rules affect land use if:

- The statewide land use planning goals specifically refer to the rule or program, or
- The rule or program is reasonably expected to have significant effects on:
- Resources, objects, or areas identified in the statewide planning goals, or
- Present or future land uses identified in acknowledge comprehensive plans

DEQ determined whether the proposed rule changes involve programs or actions that affect land use by reviewing its Statewide Agency Coordination plan. The plan describes the programs that DEQ determined significantly affect land use. DEQ considers that its programs specifically relate to the following statewide goals:

Goal	Title
5	Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces
6	Air, Water and Land Resources Quality
11	Public Facilities and Services
16	Estuarine Resources
19	Ocean Resources

Statewide goals also specifically reference the following DEQ programs:

- Nonpoint source discharge water quality program – Goal 16
- Water quality and sewage disposal systems – Goal 16
- Water quality permits and oil spill regulations – Goal 19

Determination

LRAPA with help of DEQ determined that these proposed rules do not affect land use under OAR 340-018-0030 or DEQ's State Agency Coordination Program.

LRAPA Board and EQC Prior Involvement

LRAPA notified the Board about DEQ's corresponding rulemakings and that LRAPA's version of the rules would be forthcoming at a future Board meeting.

The EQC last approved LRAPA's rules that incorporated DEQ's 2022 Air Quality Permitting program elements into LRAPA's Rules and Regulations at the May 23, 2024 EQC meeting.

Advisory Committee

Background

LRAPA has a standing Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) that meets most months, LRAPA consulted the CAC for this rulemaking and present an overview of the changes to the committee at their meeting on July 28, 2026 and on September 29, 2026
Weblink: Public Oversight | Lane Regional Air Protection Agency (https://www.lrapa-or.gov/) https://www.lrapa-or.gov/air-quality-protection/about-lrapa/public-oversight/

The committee members are:

LRAPA Air Quality Permitting Rules – Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC)	
Name	**Representing**
Kelly Wood, Chair	Industry
Evelina Davidova-Kamis, Vice-Chair	Industry
Peter Dragovich	Planning
Paul Metzler	General Public
Jo Rogers	Public Health
Ben Larson	Agricultural
Michael Koivula	General Public
Jessi Preston	General Public
Chris Cline	Fire Suppression

Meeting notifications

To notify people about the advisory committee's activities, LRAPA:

- Sent a one-time notice to General News & Updates subscribers of our email listserv of meeting content.
- Added advisory committee announcements to LRAPA's calendar of public meetings at https://www.lrapa-or.gov/air-quality-protection/public-calendar/

Committee discussions

Below is an excerpt from the July 28, 2026, CAC meeting discussion on the proposed rules:

Committee members raised extensive questions and feedback on the proposed ACDP annual fee increase, noting that LRAPA's fees are currently roughly 35% below DEQ's comparable fees, that the NPR's (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking's) characterization of past fee increases should be clarified given the cumulative effect of the annual 4% increases since 2009, and that the cumulative impact on permit holders, particularly those holding multiple permits, should be considered.

Members requested a clearer breakdown of what ACDP fees fund and how staff time is allocated across programs, which **Mr. Knudsen** said would be part of the analysis brought to the Board in September. Members also suggested LRAPA proactively notify affected permit holders and industry associations directly when rules affecting them go out for public comment.

Member Preston stated that, having reviewed the full NPR package through a public health lens, she did not identify anything detrimental to public health and found that reassuring.

The Committee reached consensus to wait until after the Board's September meeting, when additional detail on the ACDP program cost breakdown and fee increase options will be available, before advising the Board on moving forward with a public notice and hearing request for the suggested rulemaking changes reviewed at the meeting.

The Committee discussed the Board's decision at their September 10, 2026 meeting to increase ACDP fees and voted to recommend the Board approve the hearing request.

Public Engagement

Public notice

LRAPA provided notice of the proposed rulemaking and rulemaking hearing by:

- Notifying the DEQ and EPA by E-mail;
- Emailing: Send email to list of those who subscribe to our Public Notices category on our email listserv https://www.lrapa-or.gov/air-quality-protection/public-calendar/sign-up-for-updates/
- Posting on the LRAPA event calendar: https://www.lrapa-or.gov/air-quality-protection/public-calendar/

Public hearing

How to comment on this rulemaking proposal

LRAPA is asking for public comment on the proposed rules. Anyone can submit comments and questions about this rulemaking. A person can submit comments by email, by regular mail, or at the public hearing.

Comment deadline

LRAPA will only consider comments on the proposed rules that LRAPA staff receives by 5:00 p.m., on January 21, 2027 in writing and oral comment will be received at the public hearing on January 14, 2027 at 12:15 p.m., written comments can be emailed to rules@lrapa-or.gov

Submit comment email

Any person can submit a written comment to this email: rules@lrapa-or.gov

Note for public university students:

ORS 192.345(29) allows Oregon public university and OHSU students to protect their university email addresses from disclosure under Oregon's public records law. If you are an Oregon public university or OHSU student you may ask LRAPA to keep your university email address confidential, and LRAPA will withhold it from the public record as ORS 192.345(29) allows.

By mail

Lane Regional Air Protection Agency (LRAPA)
Attn: Max Hueftle
1010 Main Street
Springfield, OR 97477

At hearing

January 14, 2027 at 12:15P.M.

Public Hearing

LRAPA plans to hold one public hearing.

The public hearing is online and by teleconference only.

Anyone can attend a hearing in person, by webinar, or teleconference.

Date: January 14, 2027
Start time: 12:15PM
Street address:1010 Main Street
Room: Large LRAPA Conference Room
City: Springfield, Oregon 97477
Webinar link:
https://teams.microsoft.com/meet/292371838209897?p=P57RIL9rVTRGzZPTJq

LRAPA will consider all comments and testimony received before the closing of the public hearing. LRAPA will summarize all comments and respond to comments in the Environmental Quality Commission staff report.

Accessibility Information

It is the policy of LRAPA to not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, sex, disability, sexual orientation, or marital status in administration of its programs or activities, and, LRAPA does not intimidate or retaliate against any individual or group because they have exercised rights protected by 40 C.F.R Parts 5 and 7 or for the purpose of interfering with such rights.

LRAPA is responsible for coordination of compliance efforts and receipt of inquiries concerning non-discrimination requirements implanted by 40 C.F.R. Parts 5 and 7 (Non-discrimination in Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Assistance from the Environmental Protection Agency), including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1973, and Section 13 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (hereinafter referred to collectively as the federal non-discrimination statutes).

LRAPA is committed to providing meaningful opportunities for public involvement in its proceedings. LRAPA strives to ensure that information and services are accessible to everyone, regardless of race, color, national origin, income, disability, or language proficiency. If assistance is needed accessing this document or participating in the public processes, please contact LRAPA Non-Discrimination Coordinator at (541) 736-1056 or info@lrapa.org. Language interpretation, translation, alternative formats, or other reasonable accommodations are available upon request. Please allow at least 5 business days to respond to a request. More information is available on LRAPA's nondiscrimination policy.

Supporting documents

Attachment A – Proposed revisions to LRAPA Air Quality Permitting Rules (redline version).
Attachment B – Crosswalk summary of proposed revisions to LRAPA Air Quality Permitting Rules.
Attachment C – LRAPA 2026 roadmap of significant/substantial proposed rule changes for the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) and Board of Directors.
Attachment D - Proposed revisions to LRAPA Air Quality Permitting Rules (accepted changes version).