

Date: April 10, 2015

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Dick Pedersen, Director 

Subject: Agenda item B, Informational item: Director's report
April 15-16, 2015, EQC meeting

Termination of the Hazardous Waste Permit for the Umatilla Chemical Demilitarization Facility

On Jan. 30, 2015, DEQ accepted all the closure documents for the Umatilla Chemical Demilitarization Facility following a public comment period on those documents. DEQ reviewed and accepted the Army's reports that documented that they followed the requirements of their permit during closure and that the site met its closure performance standards for environmental protection. As a result, the hazardous waste permit, originally issued by the EQC in 1997, is now terminated. The permit's closure is a major environmental protection and safety milestone.

Klamath Falls improves air quality to achieve compliance with standards

Recent data confirms that Klamath Falls is now in compliance with federal air quality standards for fine particulate matter. Perhaps just as importantly, Klamath Falls improved its air quality enough to avoid the designation of "serious non-attainment", a move that would have meant even stricter regulation of industry and residential woodstove use.

These are significant and important milestones for DEQ and Klamath Falls. For decades, the region has struggled to meet federal standards for fine particulate, beginning with PM10 and later with PM2.5. DEQ involvement began in the early 1990s with EQC adoption of the PM10 attainment plan, a plan that eventually put the region into compliance with that standard. Most recently, EQC adopted the 2012 Klamath Falls PM2.5 Attainment Plan. By implementing the solutions in that plan, the region was able to comply with the standard. Klamath Falls reported a three-year rolling average of 34 micrograms per cubic meter of PM2.5, just below the standard of 35 micrograms.

The successful implementation of both plans shows how DEQ can partner with communities to take on challenging and complex issues, work that continues today in other areas of the state.

The agency's air quality technical staff in Eastern Region and planning staff in Headquarters have worked for years to make this happen. It would not have been possible without key partners, including Klamath County Environmental health, members of the public, former and current county commissioners, industry and economic development leaders and employees, and volunteers on technical advisory and air quality committees.

Despite reaching this milestone, DEQ's work – and the work of the project partners – continues. DEQ and Klamath Falls must now show that the gains achieved in the past few years are sustainable into the future. This means not burning woodstoves on red days, continuing education and outreach about woodstove smoke and enforcing local open burn ordinances.

Air quality monitoring stations near Mill City

Last September, DEQ and the Oregon Department of Agriculture received a letter from the Mill City Planning Commission expressing concern about field burning smoke issues in the Mill City area during the summer months. ODA operates the Willamette Valley Field Burning Program and determines conditions appropriate for burning. DEQ oversees this program, and is directed by state law to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with ODA. This MOU specifies that ODA is in charge of the burning, while DEQ's role is to provide air monitoring equipment to track the smoke. In the letter from the Mill City Planning Commission, it requested an additional smoke monitor in Mill City, and a second one up the North Santiam Canyon, near Detroit.

In reviewing this request, DEQ and ODA agree the two monitors should be added to the existing monitoring network. The current field burning MOU expires June 30, 2015, and will be renewed at that time, including this change to the monitoring network. Both monitors in Mill City and Detroit should be operational prior to the summer field burning season. Costs for all monitoring are specified in the MOU and covered by ODA.

Nuisance odor protocol updates

At the EQC public forum in January 2015 a member of the public expressed concern about DEQ's nuisance odor complaint intake process. DEQ staff heard similar concerns at recent public meetings across the state. Under the current process, DEQ complaint intake specialists record odor complaints on a web complaint form and assign them to a DEQ inspector. The inspector then contacts complainants to gather detailed information about the odor by having them complete a second form called an odor intake form.

DEQ's nuisance odor strategy requires the agency to receive 10 complete odor intake forms in 60 days before considering an odor investigation. Those expressing concern with the intake process feel that requiring 10 odor intake forms, instead of simply 10 odor complaints, creates a barrier to DEQ initiating an odor investigation. They want DEQ to gather all the necessary information about the odor on the initial complaint form, instead of also requiring them to complete an odor intake form before those initial complaints can be counted towards the 10 complaints requirement.

To address this concern, DEQ will phase out the use of odor intake forms and will instead ask odor complainants to submit additional detailed information about the odor when making initial odor complaints. This change ensures odor complainants will not need to go through a two-step process before DEQ can record their odor complaint as counting towards the "10 complaints in 60 days" threshold required before DEQ will consider an odor investigation.

Federal 111d air quality rules

Last June, EPA proposed the Clean Power Plan that would require states to reduce carbon emissions from existing coal and natural gas plants by 30 percent by 2030. This proposal is often referred to as “111d” after the section of the Clean Air Act that authorizes the proposed rules in the Clean Power Plan.

EPA is currently planning to publish a final rule sometime this summer. There have not been any major announcements or developments from EPA on this topic over the last few months. However, DEQ continues to work with staff at the Oregon Department of Energy, the Public Utility Commission, and the Governor's office to interface with a variety of state, regional, and national stakeholder groups. DEQ expects that EPA will give states at least one year to develop implementation plans that will define how they plan to achieve the federal emission guideline.

States may get a one or two-year extension if they require new legislation to enforce elements of their plans, or if they are jointly coordinating elements of their plan with other states. DEQ will be the lead Oregon agency developing the state plan, but will work closely with the Department of Energy and the Public Utility Commission because of their expertise in the electricity sector.

At the very least, EQC will need to adopt Oregon's state plan. However, there may be additional new rules adopted by EQC or other state governing bodies depending on the regulatory mechanisms included in our state plan. DEQ expects to have more information in the coming months, and will keep the commission apprised of any new developments on this topic.

A Citizen Request to Designate the North Fork Smith River an Outstanding Resource Water

DEQ Director and Commission Chair Jane O'Keeffe received a letter dated Feb. 2, 2015, from 16 citizens requesting that the commission designate the North Fork Smith River an Outstanding Resource Water, as allowed by Oregon's antidegradation policy. Because the NF Smith River flows south into California, a similar request was made to the California North Coast Water Quality Control Board. The letter did not constitute a formal petition to EQC for rulemaking.

According to the request letter, the NF Smith River has many attributes that indicate it would qualify as an Outstanding Resource Water. It is undeveloped, supports salmon and steelhead, and was added to the National Wild and Scenic River system in 1988. The signers of the letter are concerned that a proposed nickel strip mine, now under review by the U.S. Forest Service, would degrade the extraordinary water quality and values of this river.

The commission may designate waters that constitute “an outstanding state or national resource” as Outstanding Resource Waters in order to protect the special water quality values of the water body. The existing water quality vital to the unique character of the water body must then be maintained and protected. The commission may establish the level of water quality to be protected and may determine what activities are not allowed

because they may lower water quality. To date, Oregon has not designated any Outstanding Resource Waters.

DEQ replied to the signers of the letter that it will consider the proposal to designate the NF Smith River, and possibly other water bodies, as Outstanding Resource Waters during the upcoming Triennial Review, which will begin this year. During the triennial review, staff will prioritize water quality standards work considering program needs, available data and staff resources. DEQ will also communicate with the state of California about its response to this request and report back as the Triennial Review work occurs.

Water quality trading

In the fall of 2014, DEQ launched a rulemaking to develop water quality trading rules for Oregon. Water quality trading allows point source discharges, such as publicly owned wastewater treatment plants that hold National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits, to buy credits from non-point source landowners, such as farmers, to offset some or all of the permittee's pollutant discharges.

The goals of the rules are to clarify DEQ's authority to allow trades and establish the minimum requirements for approvable trades. Along with the rulemaking, DEQ will be revising the existing Internal Management Directive on water quality trading to give more specificity, clarity and guidance to DEQ staff on how to implement the new rules.

So far, DEQ has held four policy forums to engage the public and interested stakeholders on this subject and to solicit their feedback on substantive water quality trading issues. The feedback and discussion at the policy forums has informed rule development and IMD revision efforts. Public notice and comment on the rules is scheduled to begin July 15, 2015. The final proposed rules are scheduled to be proposed for adoption at the December 2015 EQC meeting.

Potential delegation of some administrative rulemaking authorities

Under its authorizing statute, ORS 468.020, only the commission has authority to adopt rules which DEQ carries out. However, ORS 183.325 authorizes a rulemaking authority to delegate any portion of its rulemaking authority to a DEQ officer or employee. The extent of authority delegated can be specified in the delegation document. ORS 183.335(7) allows rulemaking bodies to adopt rules without a hearing or advance notice if the rules are only intended to correct minor errors in an existing rule.

Currently, DEQ has no process through which it can correct errors in its rules without carrying out the full rulemaking process and having EQC formally adopt the rules. Delegating limited authority to the director or director and deputy director would enable DEQ to routinely correct errors in its rules without expending substantial agency resources or occupying EQC's limited time. Authorizing Director Pedersen to be the signing authority for housekeeping and cleanup rulemakings will reduce the time EQC and staff spend on them, and will speed up these routine, non-substantive rulemakings that do not involve policy decisions.

DEQ plans to bring an action item on this subject to EQC for its June meeting, and can provide additional detail or discussion of this process at the commission's request.

Coyote Island Terminal

On March 31, DEQ issued the 401 water quality certification for the Coyote Island Terminal. DEQ reviewed over 6,000 public comments and took these into consideration when making the final decision. Some conditions in the 401 water quality certification were added or changed based on public comments. As part of the evaluation, a formal evaluations report and findings document was also prepared. Substantive comments received were incorporated into the evaluations report and findings document.

Conditions in the 401 water quality certification include, but are not limited to:

- The certification is valid for five years from the date of issuance, and is contingent upon the issuance of the Department of State Land's and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's permits.
- DEQ must review any future changes or updated information, including project scope and stormwater plan, to determine if a new certification is needed.
- Coyote Island Terminal must monitor turbidity every two hours while in-water work is occurring.
- Adjacent vegetation must be protected.
- Any equipment used in-water must use bio-degradable hydraulic fluid.
- There are several conditions relative to spill prevention, including proper vehicle storing and staging areas.
- There are several conditions regarding the implementation of erosion control, including at least daily inspections.
- The terminal must mitigate for impacts through the creation of 1.42 acre of a riparian/transitional zone along the Columbia River. The terminal will plant native species, and monitor the site for 10 years.
- The terminal must follow the post-construction stormwater management plan, including the installation of three bioswales. This must be maintained for the life of the facility.
- All coal must be contained and enclosed during transfer and storage at the facility.
- Coal dust must not enter the Columbia River or any waters of the state*.

** From the Evaluation Report and Findings: The 401 WQC includes a condition prohibiting the applicant from allowing coal or coal dust from operation of the facility to enter the Columbia River. This condition is intended to prohibit all such discharges except for dust associated with the indirect and de minimis emissions allowed under the DEQ air containment discharge permit issued for the facility.*

Clean Fuels Program update

On March 12, 2015, Governor Kate Brown signed Senate Bill 342, the bill to remove the sunset of the Clean Fuels Program. The signing follows significant involvement of legislative and program staff to prepare testimony for the bill and work with legislators to respond to questions and fulfill information requests.

DEQ now moves forward with implementing the rules adopted by the commission in January. Program staff have begun working with fuel importers to modify registrations, approve fuel pathways and establish the proper recordkeeping systems needed to comply with the program. 2015 remains a reporting-only year and Jan. 1, 2016, marks the first year where a reduction in carbon intensity will be required.

Staff are planning for the next round of rulemaking. There are two primary goals of the rulemaking: to incorporate the elements of Senate Bill 342 into the administrative rules and to incorporate changes to California's program that are planned to be re-adopted in July. Alignment of Oregon's program to California's program continues to provide both regulatory certainty and implementation efficiency to fuel providers along the west coast.

The rulemaking will most likely be split up into two parts. The first part will focus on what is absolutely necessary prior to Jan.1, 2016. These revisions will incorporate the new statutory exemptions and provisions for small importers and re-establish the baseline for the program. These revisions will incorporate the latest science related to the lifecycle analysis of transportation fuels, both direct and indirect values. DEQ intends to bring these proposed revisions for commission action in December 2015. The second part would focus on developing the new cost containment mechanism based on the availability and price of credits. DEQ intends to bring those proposed revisions for commission action in June 2016.

Statewide Water Quality Toxics Assessment Report

DEQ is finalizing the Statewide Water Quality Toxics Assessment Report. This report represents the first statewide assessment of toxic chemicals in Oregon's aquatic environments, including rivers, streams and estuaries. The report includes water quality data collected from 2008 to 2013 at 177 sites and samples from these sites were analyzed for more than 500 chemicals.

Key findings:

- Most detected chemicals are detected below established benchmarks or criteria
- Willamette and Hood Basin sample locations had the largest variety of chemicals detected and the most over an applicable criteria or benchmark

The data collected during this effort will guide the next five years of water quality toxics monitoring. The sampling effort beginning this year will revisit a selection of previous sites in conjunction with new sites. Additional monitoring in conjunction with other programs such as biomonitoring will provide more insight into potential effects from these chemicals.

Water Quality Permitting Program update

The commission recently requested an update on the Water Quality Permitting Program, and staff intend to present a formal informational item at the June EQC meeting. Staff will present an overview of the program, with information on the opportunities and challenges ahead. DEQ will also discuss program performance measures and other improvement activities, as well as provide a briefing on current legislative activities. An overview of the draft material is included with this report as attachment 1.

Office site visits

Over the past two weeks, Director Pedersen visited DEQ offices across the state. He discussed with staff legislative activities, outcome based management and social media. The visits were an excellent opportunity for the director to have good discussions with staff about DEQ activities and hear directly from staff.

Appointing a new ATSAC member and a new alternate member

A new member needs to be formally appointed to the Air Toxics Science Advisory Committee as well as an additional alternate for consideration, and this item is to solicit formal concurrence from the commission on these two appointments.

In November 2014, DEQ presented the commission with seven candidates for membership in the Air Toxics Science Advisory Committee, which was about to be reconvened, as well as two alternate candidates. At that time, EQC approved the appointments of these nine candidates.

However, Dr. Kim Anderson, one of the seven members of the ATSAC, unexpectedly resigned in early February 2015. DEQ needs to replace her with someone else as quickly as possible; the workload related to review of Ambient Benchmark Concentrations by the remaining six ATSAC members is considerable. DEQ would like to appoint David Stone, an ATSAC candidate who has not yet been vetted by the commission.

A few months ago, Dr. Stone, who formerly served on the ATSAC from December 2005 through May 2007, approached staff with his offer to be an ATSAC member if needed. His toxicological and public health expertise is comprehensive and valuable. The internal ATSAC team feels that Dr. Stone's expertise is more appropriate at this time than the knowledge of the already-vetted alternate members.

As a reminder, the expertise among the ATSAC must include, per Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 340-246-0070(2):

- (1) toxicology,
- (2) environmental science or engineering,
- (3) risk assessment,
- (4) epidemiology and biostatistics,
- (5) public health medicine (physician), and
- (6) air pollution modeling, monitoring, meteorology, or engineering

DEQ would also like to appoint Todd Hudson, public health toxicologist, Oregon Health Authority, as a new alternate committee member. Attachment 2 provides biographical information on Dr. Stone and on the additional proposed alternate member.

The six current ATSAC members are:

- Bill Lambert, OHSU
- Dean Atkinson, Portland State University
- Kent Norville
- David Farrer, Oregon Health Authority

- Bruce Hope
- Max Heuftle, Lane County Regional Air Protection Agency

In addition, the current alternate members are:

- John St. Clair, Southwest Washington Clean Air Agency
- Jeff Smith, former DEQ laboratory air quality manager

At this time, DEQ would like to request the commission's concurrence with the two proposed appointments.

DEQ's water quality permitting program

DEQ manages pollutant discharges to Oregon's surface water and groundwater under nearly 8,300 permits held by over 7,600 municipalities, industries, businesses and individuals.

DEQ staff write permits, conduct site inspections, review technical reports and compliance documents, provide technical assistance to permit applicants and permit holders and improve compliance with Oregon law by proactively assisting permit holders.

DEQ staff also interact daily with the general public, local municipalities, other local, state, and federal agencies as well as other stakeholders by responding to complaints, fulfilling public records requests and responding to general program inquiries.

Goals and objectives of the water quality permitting program

DEQ's primary goal for the water quality permitting program is to restore, maintain and enhance Oregon's water quality by regulating pollutant discharges to waters of the state. Our objectives to support that goal are:

- Issue environmentally relevant and implementable permits on time.
- Effectively measure and evaluate program performance
- Remove or resolve barriers to issuing or renewing permits
- Continue to improve the permit process

Issuing environmentally relevant and implementable permits on time

DEQ's water quality permitting program faces many challenges that constrain DEQ's ability to issue environmentally relevant and implementable permits on time. Some of these challenges include:

- Inadequate or outdated data systems
- Increasingly stringent water quality standards that require more complex permits
- Increasing numbers of wastewater and stormwater discharges requiring permit coverage
- Legal challenges from external parties that create regulatory uncertainty

Measuring and evaluating program performance

DEQ uses an outcome-based management approach to improve its water quality permitting program. This approach involves setting outcome goals, developing performance measures, collecting data to evaluate performance and improving processes, as needed, to improve efficiency and meet outcome goals. Performance measures include the following:

Percentage of expired permits

- Wastewater permits: 47 percent of approximately 8,300 permits were expired in 2014. This was an increase from 42 percent in 2012.
- Stormwater permits: Only six percent of approximately 1,980 stormwater permits were expired in 2014.

New, individual permits issuance

DEQ's goal is to process applications for new, individual permit coverage within 270 days.

- In 2014, DEQ issued 100 percent (11 of 11) of new permit applications within 270 days.

Length of time to assign to new general permits

DEQ's goal is to assign new permit applicants to general permits, which include suction dredge mining and stormwater permits, within 30 days.

- In 2014, DEQ assigned 475 new sources to general permits:
 - 80 percent assigned within 30 days
 - 94 percent assigned within 60 days
 - 100 percent assigned within 270 days

Length of time to review discharge monitoring reports

DEQ's goal is to review Discharge Monitoring Reports for major NPDES facilities within 30 days of receipt.

- In 2014, DEQ reviewed approximately 84 percent of major NPDES Discharge Monitoring Reports within 30 days in 2014, improving from 81 percent in 2012.

Compliance activities

In 2014, DEQ water quality permitting staff completed 266 compliance inspections and reviewed nearly 5,000 discharge monitoring reports, some which resulted in informal and formal enforcement actions.

Removing barriers and improving the program

DEQ is working to improve its ability to issue well-written water quality permits on time. Efforts to improve the water quality permitting program are focused in the following areas:

Continuous program improvement

- Worked with permit holders and other stakeholders to develop and launch an inspector training program.
- Created easier to read and understand inspection and site visit documents for permit holders.
- Updated several internal management directives and policy documents to better assist permit writers with complex technical and legal issues.

Resolving policy questions and technical issues

Recently, DEQ solicited input from senior staff, permit holders and key stakeholders to identify barriers to permitting, program improvements and policy issues urgently needing resolution. DEQ's management team then prioritized a list of nearly 50 projects, policy initiatives and unclear or unresolved legal and technical issues. These projects are being addressed by a team of senior permit writers under the direction and support of agency management.

Improving information management

Accurate and efficient data storage and retrieval is critical in the permitting process and for effectively operating and evaluating the program. DEQ is working toward procuring an agency-wide information system that can capture permit information, replace the current aging water quality permit database and integrate the agency's numerous permit databases and information storage tools into a single, easy to use platform.

Sustainable program funding

DEQ has requested a one-time, 12 percent increase to water quality permit fees in the Governor's Recommended Budget. If the legislature approves this fee increase, DEQ plans to suspend the annual fee increases in 2016 and 2017. Once the budget is approved, DEQ will request approval of a temporary rule to increase water quality permit fees in August 2015. A permanent fee rule will be proposed to EQC in October 2015.

The Water Quality Program intends to bring a full update as an informational item at the June 2015 regular commission meeting.

**Appointment of New Member and an Additional Alternate to the Air Toxics
Science Advisory Committee – April 2015**

Candidate for ATSAC Membership to replaced Dr. Kim Anderson:

David Stone, Ph.D.

David L. Stone is an associate professor in the Department of Environmental and Molecular Toxicology at Oregon State University (OSU). He directs the National Pesticide Information Center, a cooperative agreement between OSU and the US Environmental Protection Agency. He also holds an appointment in Extension Services, where he engages diverse stakeholders on issues related to pesticide exposure, integrated pest management, risk assessment, and risk communication. Dr. Stone has served on several state and national scientific advisory panels and is a past president of the Pacific Northwest Association of Toxicologists. In addition, he teaches courses on toxicology and biotechnology, is a co-leader in the Research Translation Core of OSU's Superfund Program, and is an investigator in a Multicultural Scholars Program for underrepresented students. Before joining OSU, Dr. Stone served as a state toxicologist for the Oregon Health Division. He received his MS from the University of North Texas and his PhD in toxicology from OSU.

Candidate to Serve as an Additional ATSAC Alternate:

Todd Hudson

Todd Hudson is a public health toxicologist in Oregon Health Authority's Environmental Health Assessment Program, and has been with OHA since 2011. He has five years experience working in environmental public health, and several years experience working for environmental consulting firms. Todd received a Master of Public Health from the Texas A&M University Health Sciences Center and a Bachelor of Science from Grand Valley State University in Michigan. Todd has expertise in human health risk assessment, toxicology, exposure assessment, environmental epidemiology, and risk communication.

Current ATSAC Members:

William Lambert, Ph.D.

Dr. Lambert has served as a member and Chairman of the ATSAC since its inception in 2005. He is an Associate Professor in the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine at Oregon Health & Science University (OHSU) and a faculty Scientist at the Center for Research on Occupational and Environmental Toxicology (CROET). From 1987-2000, he held faculty and research positions at the University of New Mexico School of Medicine. He received his Ph.D. from the Department of Epidemiology and Environmental Analysis at the University of California, Irvine and a BA degree from the Department of Biology at the University of California, Los Angeles.

His areas of expertise are air pollution epidemiology, exposure assessment, toxicology, and biostatistics. He has served on a number of advisory/regulatory committees, including Chair of the City of Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Air Quality Control Board, a principal author of state of the science reviews for the American Thoracic Society's Environmental Health Committee, and as member of the Childhood Lead Poisoning Taskforce, Children's Environmental Improvement Project, and Turning Point Environmental Health Initiative, in New Mexico. Currently, he is Chair of the Board of

Directors for the Josiah Hill III Clinic in Portland. His community service has been recognized by several organizations, including the Clean Air Award of the American Lung Association of New Mexico and the Lifesaver Award of the New Mexico Chapter of the American Cancer Society.

Dean Atkinson, Ph.D.

Dean B. Atkinson is an Associate Professor of Chemistry at Portland State University in Portland, OR. He received his Ph.D. in Physical Chemistry from the University of Arizona in Tucson in 1995, where he studied the low-temperature kinetics of atmospherically relevant reactions (primarily involving OH radicals) with Dr. Mark A. Smith. After that, he had a two year NRC Postdoctoral Research Assistantship at NIST in Gaithersburg, MD, where he worked with Dr. Jeffrey W. Hudgens on methods for measuring reaction kinetics of free radical reactions, predominantly using pulsed laser photolysis/cavity ring-down spectroscopy. After starting at PSU, he built on that work and became one of the acknowledged experts in the application of the cavity ring-down method, particularly as applied to environmentally related measurements. Since much of his work at PSU has centered on atmospheric chemistry and physics, he has developed some expertise in this area, particularly in methods used to measure atmospheric species (e.g., trace gases, radicals, particulate matter.) He is familiar with the methods used to model the atmosphere, although his research has not involved the application of those methods to date.

The Atkinson group is currently funded by NOAA to produce a new type of airborne cavity ring-down instrument for measuring the optical properties of the aerosol aloft. The measurements made possible by this instrument should help to clarify both the direct and indirect radiative forcings associated with particulate matter, currently the largest single unknown in the estimation of global climate change. A prototype of the instrument was used for an EPA funded field study in Portland investigating the ambient aerosol optical properties and whether they can be used as a “signature” for diesel PM. This instrument was also used in the TRAMP (TexAQS II Radical and Aerosol Monitoring Project) portion of the TexAQS II field intensive during the summer of 2006.

Current research projects focus on the use of the cavity ring-down technique to investigate air quality and climate change in the context of aerosol effects and the measurement of ambient atmospheric benzene levels in Portland.

Kent Norville, Ph.D.

Dr. Norville is an Associate Atmospheric Scientist and project manager at Air Sciences Inc. in Portland, Oregon. He specializes in air quality dispersion modeling, data analysis, and model development. He has considerable experience with a wide variety of models for a number of different public and private sector modeling applications. Applications include regulatory permit modeling, risk assessments, and environmental impact statements; dust fall and deposition studies; accidental release dispersion modeling; visibility modeling; water vapor cloud assessments; odor assessments; transportation conformity and hot spots dispersion modeling; meteorological data processing and assessments; specialized modeling; and custom model development. He has provided modeling assistance to a number of industrial clients, including aluminum producers, wood product facilities, pulp and paper facilities, metal processors, cement plants, mining operations, food producers, electric power producers, composting facilities, and waste treatment facilities.

Dr. Norville is experienced with risk assessment methods and applications. He has worked on a variety of different risk and toxics projects, including EPA superfund sites, public municipalities, and private industries across the United States. He has conducted modeling analyses of many toxic compounds, including: BTEX compounds associated with refinery and fuel depots, lead and zinc impacts from contaminated road dust, particulate emissions from open-pit cement operations, PAH and HF emissions from smelters, vinyl chloride and TEC emissions from treatment plants, solvent emissions from semiconductor facilities, and dioxin and heavy metal emissions from hazardous waste incinerators. Much of the modeling work has been used to show compliance with Acceptable Source Impact Levels (e.g., Washington State), 1-in-a million cancer risks, chronic and acute hazard indexes (e.g., California's AB2588 program), and direct threshold levels used to assess both public and on-site worker health. He holds a Ph.D. degree in geophysics from the University of Washington and a B.S. degree in physics from the California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo.

David G. Farrer, Ph.D.

Dave Farrer is a public health toxicologist for the Oregon Department of Human Resources where he has worked for seven years on human health risk assessment, risk communication, and production of public health assessment documents for the general public, with a special focus on Superfund and other hazardous waste sites. Much of that work has been providing assistance to Oregon DEQ and EPA. He received his BS degree from Brigham Young and his MS and PhD in Toxicology from the University of Rochester and has authored several peer-reviewed and numerous government publications. He has been an Associate Member of the Society of Toxicology since 2002.

Bruce Hope, Ph.D.

Dr. Hope is a principal environmental toxicologist in CH2M HILL's Portland, Oregon, office where he works on projects involving environmental toxicology, ecological and human health risk assessment, chemical bioaccumulation modeling, development of air and water quality guidelines, and regulatory-science policy strategies. From 1995 to 2011, he was a senior environmental toxicologist with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), where he was instrumental in identifying persistent pollutants in Oregon's municipal effluents, developing ambient benchmark concentrations for air toxics, completing the Umatilla chemical weapons incinerator post-trail burn risk assessments, and reviewing human health and ecological risk assessments. Prior to joining DEQ, he was a consultant in the private sector managing human health and ecological risk assessment projects for commercial and government clients throughout the U.S. and the Pacific Rim. In 2000-01, he was an American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) risk policy fellow in Washington DC, working on food safety, microbial risk assessment, and bioterrorism issues. He has served on the North American Board of Directors for the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC), is on the editorial board of *Human and Ecological Risk Assessment*, and was previously on the editorial boards of *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry*, and *Risk Analysis*. He has also been on several U.S. EPA national advisory and review panels addressing cumulative risk, wildlife, ecological, probabilistic, and environmental modeling issues, as well as on two National Research Council committees: one evaluating human health risk assessment practices and the other examining ecological risk assessment in the context of FIFRA and the ESA. He holds M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in biology from the University of Southern California and a B.A. degree from the University of California (Santa Barbara).

Max Heuftle

Senior Environmental Engineer, Permit Section Manager and Air Toxics Coordinator for Lane Regional Air Protection Agency (LRAPA). Max Hueftle has been an Environmental Engineer with LRAPA since 1998. Max writes permits and reviews applications for commercial and industrial sources of all sizes and many different types. Max has also been the Air Toxics Coordinator for LRAPA since 2000 with focus on the promulgation of recently issued federal toxics standards, responding to questions from the public and industry regarding toxics, and operation a portable Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometer monitoring device called the HAPSite. He was promoted to Permit Section Manager of LRAPA in 2013. Max was also a member of the ODEQ Air Toxics Advisory Committee (ATAC) from November 2000 to March 2002 as an assistant/backup for the LRAPA Director.

Prior to working at LRAPA, Max worked in the private sector managing a nickel plating process at a computer hard drive manufacturer in Eugene for two years. He has a Bachelors degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Idaho (B.S.Ch.E. 1996) and is a licensed Professional Engineer (PE) in Environmental Engineering.

Acting ATSAC Alternates:

Mr. John St. Clair

Mr. St. Clair is an air quality engineer at the Southwest Clean Air Agency (SWCAA) in Washington, where he has worked for eight years. Prior to that, he worked as an air quality engineer at the Benton Clean Air Authority and the Benton-Franklin Counties Air Pollution Control Authority in Washington. In his role at SWCAA, Mr. St. Clair reviews permit applications under the New Source Review regulations, and writes Air Discharge Permits for natural and synthetic minor facilities; reviews title V applications and writes draft and final Title V Air Operating Permits; performs on-site compliance inspections of regulated facilities; provides technical and regulatory assistance to local commercial/industrial and Title V facilities; participates in the ongoing development of local air toxics programs and the SWCAA air emissions inventory database and electronic data entry system; utilizes air quality dispersion models (TSCREEN, AERSCREEN); assesses and reviews source test reports performed at regulated facilities; responds to public complaints about air issues; and reviews staff compliance determinations and makes recommendations regarding corrective or enforcement actions.

Mr. Jeffrey Smith

Mr. Smith, who retired in 2013, was the manager of the Air Quality Monitoring section at the DEQ Laboratory for 15 years. Prior to that, he spent 20 years overseeing local and state-wide air monitoring and sampling networks; operating the section's data acquisition system; and providing staff training. He is a former long-term member of the National Association of Clean Air Agencies' (NACAA's) monitoring and air toxics work groups.

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