State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Draft Fiscal and Racial Impact Statements

Climate 2023 Rulemaking

Request for advisory committee comment

DEQ is requesting committee's feedback on:

- Whether the proposed rule amendments would have a fiscal impact
- If yes, the extent of the impact, and how DEQ might mitigate any impacts
- Whether the proposed rule amendments would have a significant adverse impact on small businesses, and if yes, how might DEQ reduce that impact.
- The draft racial equity statement and environmental justice considerations for these proposed rule amendments.

Introduction

DEQ invites public input on proposed permanent rule amendments to chapter 340 of the Oregon Administrative Rules. DEQ is proposing rule amendments to chapter 340, Divisions 215, 216, 271 and 272.

- Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, Division 215
- Air Contaminant Discharge Program, Division 216
- Climate Protection Program, Division 271
- Third Party Verification, Division 272

Fee analysis

The proposed rule amendments would not create any new fees or change any existing fees. However, the proposed rule amendments would add a source category to OAR 340-216-8010 Table 1, Part A. Stationary sources in that source category, if any, would be required to apply for and comply with a Basic Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP). DEQ is not aware of any facilities that would be in this source category and therefore affected by this change. If there are such facilities, they would be required to pay application fees and annual fees associated with a Basic ACDP. The application fee is currently $180, and current annual fees are $1,879/year, including ACDP, Cleaner Air Oregon, and Greenhouse Gas Reporting fees. There are no fees associated with a BAER assessment or BAER order, but in some cases complying with a BAER order may require a stationary source to submit a Notice of Construction or permit modification application, including applicable fees. Fees for submitting a Notice of Construction or permit modification application are listed in OAR 340-216-8020 Table 2 and OAR 340-220-0050 and depend on the source's DEQ air permit type and the type of modification.

Statement of fiscal and economic impact

Fiscal and economic impact of the proposed updates

The discussion below categorizes fiscal and economic impacts by division followed by a more detailed discussion of anticipated fiscal and economic impacts organized by regulated entity.

Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, Division 215

Greenhouse gas reporting rules require the reporting of annual GHG emissions data and related information, as well as the retention of records to substantiate reporting. Most of the amendments proposed to Division 215 during this rulemaking clarify reporting and recordkeeping requirements. Those amendments are intended to add more precise language to the rule, while not changing or creating new requirements. DEQ anticipates that clarifying edits should result in little to no fiscal or economic impact to regulated entities.

DEQ believes that expanding requirements for developing and maintaining a GHG data monitoring plan to all entities required to obtain third party verification will have a moderate fiscal impact. The impact is limited to reporters not currently maintaining plans including some fuel and electricity suppliers. DEQ has also received comment that some entities voluntarily develop these plans. Fiscal impacts would be limited to entities who must obtain verification services but that are not currently required to, or voluntarily developing, these plans.

Climate Protection Program, Division 271

The Climate Protection Program uses two approaches to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Fuel suppliers are subject to declining emissions caps and certain stationary sources that meet a threshold for applicability are subject to a best available emissions reduction (BAER) approach. Covered fuels suppliers include natural gas utilities (local distribution companies) and suppliers of liquid fuels and propane (non-natural gas suppliers) that meet or exceed a threshold for inclusion. BAER covered emissions include industrial process and other emissions not included in the emissions cap that applies to covered fuels suppliers' emissions. BAER sources are required to prepare a BAER assessment and then comply with a BAER order issued by DEQ.

The proposed rule amendments do not change the program's applicability requirements or emissions caps for covered fuel suppliers, so DEQ does not anticipate significant fiscal impacts to these entities as compared to the current rules. The proposed rule amendments do include changes to how DEQ distributes compliance instruments to liquid fuels and propane suppliers in the program. This would result in individual changes to the number of compliance instruments distributed by DEQ to each liquid fuels and propane supplier. However, the overall number of instruments distributed each year by DEQ would not change under the proposed amendments.

The proposed rule amendments would require some stationary sources that are making modifications to their facilities to go through the BAER process. Potential fiscal impacts related to the BAER process are discussed below.

Data reported to the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program is used to implement the Climate Protection Program, including determining covered emissions and compliance obligations. The

Climate Protection Program is designed to offer various options and flexibility mechanisms for covered entities to comply and reduce emissions. Switching supply of fossil natural gas to supply of biomethane is one of these potential compliance pathways for natural gas utilities. Therefore, the proposed rule amendments for the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program for natural gas suppliers on the reporting of these fuels, are directly related to potential compliance costs and fiscal impacts for these covered fuel suppliers.

Third Party Verification, Division 272

Amendments proposed to Division 272 may minimally impact costs of third party verification to entities currently subject to Division 272 requirements. One proposed change, allowing subcontractors to meet the minimum lead verifier requirements for verification bodies, may allow for additional verification bodies to apply to perform services in Oregon. Increasing the pool of available verification bodies may lead to decreased costs for entities subject to the program and result in a positive fiscal impact for those regulated entities.

DEQ is also proposing to expand the applicability of verification to all entities who have compliance obligations under Division 271 and electricity suppliers. Most regulated entities with compliance obligations under Division 271 are already required to obtain verification. DEQ anticipates this amendment to impact one new Electricity Service Supplier. Estimates provided to DEQ assessing the cost of third party verification of a single report ranged from $4,000 to $10,000.

The remaining amendments impact stakeholders in specific sectors. They are more easily described from a sector perspective. For this reason, staff have described amendments with a fiscal impact to specific regulated sectors in the sections that follow.

Fiscal and economic impacts to regulated entities by sector

The categories below are organized by regulated entity and amended division.

Natural gas suppliers

Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, Division 215

Amendments to Division 215 include more detailed reporting and recordkeeping requirements for the reporting of biogas, biomethane, and hydrogen. Since these amendments increase the information required for reporting and require attestation of environmental attributes, DEQ anticipates direct fiscal and economic impacts to regulated entities reporting these fuel types. For example, the proposed attestation documentation requirements for environmental attributes or calculation and reporting of carbon intensity values may increase costs associated with obtaining and reporting those data and documents. DEQ anticipates the direct cost of these additional reporting requirements for biomethane, based on current electronic tracking systems, to be at least $2,200 annually for all reporters, plus $0.10 per MMBtu of biomethane reported under these rules, not including additional internal staff costs for documenting compliance. DEQ also anticipates increased costs to entities reporting these fuel types who must also obtain verification services. Proposed amendments to Division 272 require verifiers to review in detail the documentation that substantiates reporting of these fuel types. This additional requirement will increase time and costs associated with third party verification.

The proposed Division 215 amendments clarify the definition of biomethane. The amended definition no longer includes synthetic methane, produced from non-biogenic sources, as biomethane. For reporting purposes, under Division 215, DEQ does not anticipate fiscal impacts from this amendment.

Climate Protection Program, Division 271

DEQ is proposing to make permanent the temporary rules amendment to OAR-340-271-0110 that were adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission on November 17, 2022. This proposed rule amendment provides further clarification that emissions from natural gas delivered by a natural gas utility to a customer that uses that gas in a manner that results in direct greenhouse gas emissions, are covered emissions for that local distribution company. The proposed rule amendment ensures that emissions from natural gas delivered by a natural gas utility, whether combusted or oxidized, are covered emissions for local distribution companies. DEQ has determined that are no significant fiscal impacts to this proposed rule amendment.

Proposed rule amendments for Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, Division 215 for natural gas suppliers are directly related to potential compliance costs and fiscal impacts for natural gas utilities. As the proposed 215 amendments generally add additional clarification without changing reporting requirements for biomethane, DEQ anticipates limited impacts on the availability of biomethane supply. Therefore, DEQ generally does not anticipate related fiscal impacts for natural gas utilities regulated by the Climate Protection Program. However, the proposed amendments to the definition of biomethane may increase compliance costs for natural gas utilities that intended to purchase and report synthetic methane made with non-biogenic waste carbon dioxide as biomethane under Division 215. The proposed amendment requiring attestations from counterparties involved in a gas utilities procurement of the biomethane, could also exclude some sources of biomethane and reduce supply.

Liquid fuels and propane suppliers

Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, Division 215

Amendments to Division 215 for fuel suppliers primarily clarify reporting requirements. DEQ anticipates no fiscal impact from those clarifying amendments. However, there are two topics that DEQ anticipates fuel suppliers may experience fiscal impacts associated with proposed amendments. First, as described in the introduction, fuel suppliers required to obtain verification services that are not currently maintaining GHG monitoring plans may incur costs associated with developing and maintaining those plans.

Secondly, DEQ is proposing amendments to the reporting and documentation of exported fuel products. These amendments include new notification and recordkeeping requirements for fuel suppliers. These amendments would require a fuel supplier to notify an Oregon position holder if the records issued at the terminal did not accurately reflect the delivery destination. For example, if terminal records indicated the fuel was delivered in Oregon but the supplier diverted that fuel for delivery out of state, the amendments would require the fuel supplier in this situation to notify the position holder and, if requested, provide documentation to the position holder of the export. This amendment would increase costs associated with record management, reconciliation, and staff time related to notifying impacted position holders.

Climate Protection Program, Division 271

Proposed amendments to Division 271 for liquid fuels and propane suppliers include changing the methodology for the annual distribution of compliance instruments by reducing the evaluation period for each distribution to one year and using only the prior year of self-reported emissions data. Other changes include adding or adjusting dates for requests from the compliance instrument reserve and the annual compliance instrument distribution, removing the limitation on the number of compliance instruments that can be distributed from the reserve to individual fuel suppliers, and more detail on how distributions from the reserve will be calculated. As these proposed rule amendments do not change the program's overall applicability thresholds or the emissions cap, DEQ does not expect the proposed rule amendments overall to have different fiscal impacts than the current rules.

These proposed amendments will however change the number of compliance instruments that each individual fuel supplier would have received in the annual distribution if the methodology had remained unchanged. Newly covered fuel suppliers will be incorporated into the annual compliance distributions more rapidly and will correspondingly rely less on reserve distributions. This would increase the number of compliance instruments distributed to new covered fuel suppliers relative to the current rules. Changing from a three-year to a one-year evaluation period will also invariably affect the number of instruments DEQ distributes to each fuel supplier us. Some fuel suppliers will receive relatively fewer instruments while other companies will receive relatively more. However, the total number of instruments distributed by DEQ would not change. As a consequence, DEQ anticipates there will be some potential negative and positive fiscal impacts to individual fuel suppliers, but that overall compliance costs across the regulated companies should remain the same. DEQ anticipates the most significant differences would be for those fuel suppliers with the greatest difference between the most recent year of emissions data and three-year average emissions. For the 2024 compliance distribution as proposed if an individual fuel supplier's 2023 self-reported emissions were lower than average emissions for the three-year evaluation period (either 2019-2022 or 2020-2023) that fuel supplier wound be expected to receive relatively less compliance instruments.

Stationary sources

Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, Division 215

Amendments to Division 215 for stationary sources focus on clarifying reporting requirements. DEQ anticipates that proposed rule amendments that clarify but do not modify calculations, data needs, and recordkeeping requirements for stationary sources should not have a fiscal or economic impact. For example, DEQ anticipates no fiscal impact resulting from the clarification of reporting emissions from foam blowing operations since amendments clarify, but do not change the requirement or data needs.

Since stationary sources in Oregon may report the use of biogas, biomethane, or hydrogen DEQ anticipates fiscal impacts resulting from the proposed amendments to recordkeeping and reporting of those fuels as described in the Natural Gas Suppliers section.

Fiscal or economic impacts resulting from the amendments for reporting these fuel types are related to increased recordkeeping required for reporting those fuels and increased costs related to obtaining or developing data elements or records. For example, the proposed attestation documentation requirements for environmental attributes or calculation and reporting of carbon intensity values may increase costs associated with obtaining and retaining those data and documents. DEQ estimates direct cost of these additional reporting requirements for biomethane, based on current RTC tracking systems, to be at least $2,200 annually for all reporters, plus $0.10 per MMBtu of biomethane reported under these rules, not including additional internal staff costs for documenting compliance. DEQ also anticipates increased costs to entities reporting these fuel types who must also obtain verification services. Proposed amendments to Division 272 specifically require verifiers to review the documentation that substantiates reporting of biomethane and hydrogen. This increases the time needed to conduct verification services which may have a fiscal impact.

Air Contaminant Discharge Program, Division 216

The proposed rule amendments would add a source category to OAR 340-216-8010 Table 1, Part A. Sources in that source category, if any, would be required to apply for and comply with a Basic Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP). This source category is defined as those sources that are not currently required to have a DEQ ACDP or Title V air permit but have a capacity to emit 25,000 metric tons CO_2e or more of greenhouse gases that qualify as "covered emissions" under the Best Available Emissions Reduction program. "Covered emissions" is defined at OAR 340-271-0020.

DEQ is not aware of any facilities that would be in this source category and therefore affected by this change. If there are such facilities, they would be required to pay application fees and annual fees associated with a Basic ACDP. The application fee is currently $180, and current annual fees are $1879/year, including ACDP, Cleaner Air Oregon, and Greenhouse Gas Reporting fees. Such facilities may also have expenses for complying with the conditions of the Basic ACDP, including costs to monitor, keep records, and provide reports to DEQ about air pollution emitted by their facility. If required to go through the BAER process, they would also have expenses related to preparing a BAER assessment and complying with a BAER order.

Climate Protection Program, Division 271

Current rules require that existing and new sources with BAER covered emissions above a threshold would be required to prepare a BAER assessment and comply with a BAER order. In addition to current requirements, the proposed rule amendments would require some sources that are making modifications to their facilities to go through that process. Facilities would be required to go through the BAER process before completing their proposed modification if the modification meets several conditions, including:

- The modification would increase their potential to emit (PTE) BAER covered emissions by 10,000 metric tons of CO_2e or more;

- After the modification, the facility's PTE BAER covered emissions would be 25,000 metric tons of CO2e or more; and
- DEQ determines that the modification represents a significant change to the equipment or processes that emit covered emissions at the source.

Sources going through the BAER process would have costs for preparing the BAER assessment, including staff time and/or hiring consultants. DEQ estimates that preparing a BAER assessment may take approximately 150 hours of facility staff time and/or consultant time. At a rate of $200 per hour, that would cost $30,000. After having completed the BAER process, facilities have to update their BAER assessment every five years afterwards. Costs for updating a BAER assessment are expected to be the same or less than writing a new one.

Facilities complying with a BAER order may have costs including installation of additional equipment as well as costs to monitor, keep records, and provide reports to DEQ about air pollution emitted by their facility. The specific actions, if any, that a facility would be required to take would depend on the results of DEQ's site-specific analysis of the BAER assessment and emission reduction options at the site.

Electricity suppliers

Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, Division 215

As discussed in the introduction to amendments to Division 215, DEQ expects the proposed amendments requiring GHG data monitoring plans for all entities subject to verification to have a fiscal impact to entities currently not maintaining these plans. In addition to requirements to maintain a GHG data monitoring plan, DEQ is proposing that plans developed by electricity suppliers contain additional information. Since GHG data monitoring plans are currently not required for electricity suppliers and these plans have more detailed requirements the amendments may have a greater fiscal impact to electricity suppliers subject to verification then other sectors.

Third Party Verification, Division 272

The proposed amendments to DEQ's third party verification rules would expand third party verification applicability to all electricity service suppliers, regardless of their reported emissions level. Though most electricity service suppliers already exceed the verification thresholds in Division 272, this change is anticipated to require one new electricity service supplier to contract for verification services. This amendment would have a fiscal impact.

Third-party verifiers

Third Party Verification, Division 272

Fiscal impacts to verification bodies of the proposed changes to Division 272 are anticipated to be minimal. Expanding third party verification applicability to include all electricity service suppliers and all entities regulated by the Climate Protection Program will add a few new potential clients for verification bodies over time. Allowing subcontractors to meet minimum lead verifier requirements for verification bodies could potentially allow more companies to become verification bodies. An increase the number of business available to provide verification services in Oregon could have a minor impact on prices verification bodies are able to charge for services.

Statement of Cost of Compliance

State agencies

For DEQ, implementing the proposed amendments to Division 215 will require new processes and updates to existing reporting systems to collect new required data and information. Implementation of all amendments will require outreach, engagement and training for regulated entities and third-party verifiers.

The proposed amendments to the BAER rules would require Climate Protection Program staff to review some Notices to Construct and proposed permit modifications to determine whether it triggers the BAER process. If any facilities are required to get Basic ACDP permits because of the proposed new source category, then DEQ staff time would be required for permit writing, report review, inspections, and enforcement.

Local governments

Some local governments are owners or operators of air permitted facilities reporting as regulated entities under Division 215. Local governments subject to Division 215 reporting would experience direct impacts described in the fiscal and economic section above for stationary sources.

Public

The public would not incur any direct fiscal impacts associated with the proposed rule amendments. However, as the proposed rule amendment might have negative fiscal impacts for some individual fuel suppliers, there could be indirect impacts as fuel suppliers pass costs onto consumers.

Large businesses - businesses with more than 50 employees

Based on 2022 Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program data DEQ anticipates that 69 large businesses may be directly impacted by the proposed rule amendments. The impacts discussed in the fiscal and economic section above apply to large businesses as follows:

- DEQ anticipates that expanding the verification applicability under Division 272 will impact one large business.
- Large businesses that report biogas, biomethane or hydrogen may incur cost described above related to the reporting of those fuel types. Currently 20 large businesses report those fuel types under Division 215, including one natural gas utility and 19 stationary sources.
- Large business that are stationary sources would be required to go through the BAER process for modifications that meet the criteria in the rule. DEQ does not have an estimate of how many modifications may trigger this requirement. However, DEQ anticipates that only a small percentage of stationary sources would be affected.

Currently 14 out of approximately 2,500 sources with DEQ air permits are known to be subject to BAER requirements.

- It is possible that there are large businesses that would be required to get a new Basic ACDP due to the proposed new source category in OAR 340-216-8010 Table 1. However, DEQ is not currently aware of any.
- Large business required to obtain verification services may incur costs associated with developing and maintaining GHG data monitoring plans. DEQ estimates that there are approximately 48 large businesses, not currently maintaining plans, that may be impacted by this amendment.

Small businesses – businesses with 50 or fewer employees

a. Estimated number of small businesses and types of businesses and industries with small businesses subject to proposed rule.

Based on current Oregon Department of Employment data DEQ estimates that18 small businesses may be directly affected by the amendments. The impacts described above apply to:

- DEQ estimates that 4 currently approved verification bodies may be small businesses. These verification bodies may incur fiscal impacts described above and related to amendments to Division 272.
- DEQ estimates that small business that are stationary sources may experience impacts described above associated with reporting of biogas, biomethane or hydrogen. Currently two stationary sources, identified as a small business, report biogas.
- No small businesses are expected to be impacted by amendments to GHG monitoring plans or by expanding verification applicability.
- Small businesses that are fuel suppliers may be impacted by amendments requiring additional recordkeeping and notification to position holders of exported fuel. DEQ estimates that approximately 12 small business may be impacted by these amendments.
- Small business that are stationary sources would be required to go through the BAER process for modifications that meet the criteria in the rule. DEQ does not have an estimate of how many modifications may trigger this requirement. However, DEQ anticipates that only a small percentage of stationary sources would be affected.
- It is possible that there are small businesses that would be required to get a new Basic ACDP due to the proposed new source category in OAR 340-216-8010 Table 1. However, DEQ is not currently aware of any.

b. Projected reporting, recordkeeping and other administrative activities, including costs of professional services, required for small businesses to comply with the proposed rule.

Small businesses may incur minimal recordkeeping or other administrative costs associated with rule amendments to Division 215 for obtaining and maintaining records required for the reporting of biogas, biomethane and hydrogen. DEQ also anticipates that small business may experience administrative costs related to notification requirements for fuel diversions when fuel is exported.

If required to go through the BAER process, a small business would have to prepare a BAER assessment, which DEQ estimated earlier in this document to cost about $30,000.

Facilities complying with a BAER order may have costs including installation of additional equipment as well as costs to monitor, keep records, and provide reports to DEQ about air pollution emitted by their facility. The specific actions, if any, that a facility would be required to take would depend on the results of DEQ's site-specific analysis of the BAER assessment and emission reduction options at the site.

c. Projected equipment, supplies, labor and increased administration required for small businesses to comply with the proposed rule.
The proposed rule amendments to Division 215 and 272 include no additional requirements for equipment, supplies or labor for small businesses. These business may experience some increase in administration as described above. These impacts are expected to be minimal.

Facilities complying with a BAER order may have costs including installation of additional equipment as well as costs to monitor, keep records, and provide reports to DEQ about air pollution emitted by their facility. The specific actions, if any, that a facility would be required to take would depend on the results of DEQ's site-specific analysis of the BAER assessment and emission reduction options at the site.

d. Describe how DEQ involved small businesses in developing this proposed rule.
DEQ had a representative for small business fuel suppliers on the advisory committee. DEQ sent notifications about the rulemaking to potentially impacted companies, including small businesses. DEQ held public comment periods at each of the three advisory committee meetings offering members opportunities to provide comment. After each committee meeting DEQ requested written comment from stakeholders, including small businesses, on the topics discussed.

Documents relied on for fiscal and economic impact

Document title	Document location
List of GHG RP regulated entities for 2021	https://www.oregon.gov/deq/ghgp/Pages/GHG-Emissions.aspx
Oregon Employment Department Small Oregon Business Q1 2021 List	DEQ 700 NE Multnomah St. STE 600 Portland OR 97232

Advisory committee fiscal review

ORS 183.33 requires DEQ to ask for the committee's feedback on:

- Whether the proposed rule amendments would have a fiscal impact

- If yes, the extent of the impact, and how DEQ might mitigate any impacts
- Whether the proposed rule amendments would have a significant adverse impact on small businesses, and if yes, how might DEQ reduce that impact.

The committee will review the draft fiscal and economic impact statement and will share its findings with DEQ staff, who will document those comments and findings.

Housing cost

As ORS 183.534 requires, DEQ evaluated whether the proposed rule 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. DEQ determined the proposed rule amendments will have no impact on the supply of housing or land for residential development. The proposed rule amendments will not impact the cost of labor or administration related to such development.

Request for comment

DEQ is requesting advisory committee and public feedback on the draft racial equity statement and environmental justice considerations for these proposed rule amendments.

Racial equity

These proposed rule amendments will support implementation of DEQ's Climate Protection Program, Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, and Third Party Verification program.

The Climate Protection Program supports racial equity by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from sources in Oregon, achieving co-benefits from reduced emissions of other air contaminants, and enhancing public welfare for Oregon communities, particularly environmental justice communities. Environmental justice communities include Oregon's communities of color and tribal communities along with other communities traditionally underrepresented in public processes, and adversely harmed by pollution and environmental and health hazards.

The proposed rule amendments incorporate additional process improvements and technical clarifications for regulated companies while continuing to support these programs' overall implementation.

Proposed rule amendments for the Climate Protection Program include clarifications on how the BAER approach is incorporated into the modification process for stationary sources and clarifications to ensure that emissions from natural gas delivered by a natural gas utility, whether combusted or oxidized, are covered emissions. Other proposed rule amendments change how DEQ would distribute compliance instruments to liquid fuels and propane suppliers, but do not change the annual emissions caps or fuel suppliers regulated by the program. Proposed rule amendments for the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program and Third Party Verification program include changes to improve the quality of collected emissions data and changes to account for biomass derived fuels specifically for accounting of biomethane and biomethane injected into natural gas pipelines.

While these proposed amendments are expected to improve the implementation of these three programs, DEQ has not identified any significant positive or negative implications for racial equity.

Environmental justice considerations

As stated above, the Climate Protection Program is designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from sources in Oregon, achieve co-benefits from reduced emissions of other air contaminants, and enhance public welfare for Oregon communities, particularly environmental justice communities.

The program:

- Requires that covered entities reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Supports reduction of emissions of other air contaminants that are not greenhouse gases.
- Prioritizes reduction of greenhouse gases and other air contaminants in environmental justice communities.
- Provides covered entities with compliance options to minimize disproportionate business and consumer economic impacts associated with meeting the Climate Protection Program requirements; and
- Allows covered fuel suppliers to comply with the Climate Protection Program requirements in part through contributing community climate investment funds to support projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and prioritize benefits for environmental justice communities in Oregon

Environmental justice communities are communities of color, communities experiencing lower incomes, tribal communities, rural communities, coastal communities, communities with limited infrastructure and other communities traditionally underrepresented in public processes and adversely harmed by environmental and health hazards, including seniors, youth, and persons with disabilities.

These proposed rule amendments will support implementation of DEQ's Climate Protection Program, as well as the Greenhouse Gas Reporting, and Third Party Verification programs that enable implementation of the Climate Protection Program. Insofar as these proposed amendments support and could improve that implementation, the proposed amendments would continue to support the overall goals of the Climate Protection Program.

Translation or other formats

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