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**Subject:** Legislation concerning GHG regulations  
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To those who seek climate protection laws:

A No exceptions for release of GHG emissions. One might also evaluate emissions such as formaldehyde, sulfur gases, and nitrogen oxide. The reason being, the emissions controls may be able to seek reductions of other emissions at the same time as GHG.

1. No designation of where the money is to go. This confuses legislation when the main attempt is to bring down discharges of GHG or such other emissions as may be determined.

Place the levels for emissions, not on reductions. This makes new and old sites achieve goals.

2. Consider that there are operating electronic and chemical devices and controls which industry, such as the American Power Institute have suppressed because they did not want the expense. To run an auction, the goals must be met, or buy a credit from someone who has produced an alternative energy source that is well below the standard, or pay a base fee per volume of discharge which needs to be something that is necessarily higher.

B. As to the authority to whom regulation should be assigned, consider a panel of people who can cut through the issues as to what is available as tools, what application problems exist, and whether there are problems meeting time deadlines. DEQ may be part of a variance process, only should the law become unworkable for a specified period of time. This should not have the right beyond a year without acquiring extensions. The regulating panel shall have primary input into what the situation needing variance might be.

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