



Ohio Air Quality Development Authority

Green Bond Framework (2021)

July 13, 2021

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1. Introduction

Created in 1970 by the State of Ohio General Assembly, the Ohio Air Quality Development Authority (“OAQDA” or “the Authority”) is a non-partisan, non-regulatory state agency whose role is to be a partner for businesses that want to contribute to improved environmental practices and sustainability. The mission of the Authority is to improve air quality by supporting businesses, creating jobs and improving communities while enhancing the health and safety of all Ohioans.

OAQDA maintains an active portfolio of \$3.06 billion of air quality revenue bonds in partnership with hundreds of businesses and governmental entities to finance air quality facilities that improves the comfort, health, safety and general welfare for all within the State of Ohio. As defined in its statutory authority, OAQDA has the ability to issue debt on behalf of and certify tax exemptions for projects that meet the requirements of an air quality facility, as defined within Chapter 3706 of the Ohio Revised Code (see Appendix A).

“Air quality facilities” are projects and activities that provide a direct reduction of harmful air emissions. The primary mechanism for projects to be evaluated and approved to serve as air quality facilities is through the [Clean Air Improvement Program \(CAIP\)](#). CAIP guidelines define the process, criteria and metrics for successful projects to meet technical, financial, local community impacts, and accountability requirements. All approved projects must report their ongoing performance in serving as an air quality facility during the term of their financing.

The CAIP guidelines were developed by experts within the relevant fields and officials from the State of Ohio and then reviewed and approved by the OAQDA Board in August 2020. The CAIP guidelines, which are available online at the OAQDA website, feature the following methodologies to annually assess and validate the expected environmental and societal benefits achieved through projects.

- **Level of Environmental/Air Quality Improvement** – measured data for each approved metric by project type will be reported to OAQDA and evaluated by professional engineers on an annual basis. Air quality metrics for energy projects will be calculated by OAQDA using the validated measured energy data applied through standard industry conversions, including the U.S. EPA’s [Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database \(eGRID\)](#) and [Emission Factors for GHG inventories](#). Air quality impact data for pollution prevention project types will be evaluated based on measured data from project performance.

- **Health Impact** – OAQDA is utilizing the U.S. EPA's [CoBenefit Risk Assessment \(CoBRA\) model](#) that estimates the economic value of improved health outcomes associated with improved air quality resulting from projects serving as air quality facilities. In addition, OAQDA adopted inclusion of the goals and strategies within Ohio's and community health improvement plans that approved projects may identify in addressing public health priorities, which are based on assessments of the well-being and health of the community.
- **Economic Value** – measured by actual jobs retained and/or created as a result of the project financed by OAQDA to serve as an air quality facility. In addition, and as it is identified on a project-specific basis, OAQDA may assess other metrics to evaluate economic value, such as tax or other revenue generated.
- **Role in Community Improvement and Growth** – adopted by its Board, OAQDA evaluates projects based on their role to have a meaningful impact on the community. Local priorities, planning initiatives, goals or other factors identified and supported by local and/or regional leaders may include economic development, community development, infill development, redevelopment and equity in underserved communities (e.g. priority investment areas based on distressed populations, areas of poverty)

Furthermore, OAQDA developed and adopted a set of principles for all bonds issued by the agency in the form of the Guidelines for Issuance of Bonds, which was established in 2019. This guidance defines the requirements for issuance of debt through OAQDA, such as compliance with federal, state and local regulations governing bonds and approved projects. See Appendix B.

Building upon the existing infrastructure of CAIP and Guidelines for Bond Issuance, this Framework provides a structure in which OAQDA can more effectively support its efforts to support exceptional projects evaluated through the CAIP guidelines and enable additional capital to be deployed for more air quality facilities within the State of Ohio.

2. Green Bonds Framework

This Green Bonds Framework (“Framework”) is established by OAQDA to adhere to the Green Bond Principles, methodologies, taxonomy and other guidance issued by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), and to be an additional option for eligible projects that are approved through CAIP. This Framework may be updated or expanded periodically as based on additional experience and as the market evolves for green bonds and sustainability bonds. Revisions to the Framework must be authorized by the OAQDA Board.

As a best practice and to provide assurance to investors, the Authority will select an accredited verifier to provide an external review of each green bond issuance from borrowers who opt to follow this Framework as part of the CAIP process. The Green Bond Principles focuses on four pillars: 1) Use of Proceeds, 2) Process for Project Evaluation and Selection, 3) Management of Proceeds of and 4) Reporting.

A. Use of Proceeds

OAQDA’s statutory authority grants the provision of financing assistance to qualified air quality facilities as defined in Ohio Revised Code (“ORC”) 3706.01(G) – see Appendix C. The determination of projects meeting this definition is facilitated through the CAIP Guidelines which provide for an application, review and approval process that incorporates vigorous technical requirements. The ORC air quality facility and other applicable definitions provide an opportunity for alignment with several of the Green Project categories specifically referenced in the ICMA Green Bonds categories, identified in the Green Bond Principles. Listed below are project types that are potentially eligible uses of proceeds under this Framework:

1. Energy Efficiency

- Property, equipment, or processes that reduces the emissions of air contaminants into the ambient air through improvements in the efficiency of energy utilization or energy conservation.
- Projects may involve new construction or retrofit of existing buildings involving energy efficiency improvements on either the following basis:
 - *Whole Buildings* that determine energy and demand savings through the use of whole-facility energy (end-use) data and must achieve a combined 50% energy savings above baseline based on a measurement approach defined in the applicable ASHRAE guidelines. Plus, projects may achieve minimum certification level of a credible third-party building rating system (e.g. LEED (Gold or above); Green Globes (Level two, three or four); BREEAM (Very Good or above); Living building Challenge (Zero Energy)).

- *Component Isolation* that determines energy savings for a specific building system based on measurements that isolate the energy flows for the specific system. Projects must achieve a combined minimum 20% energy savings above baseline (as measured in new or retrofit types) across all individual, specific energy systems or measures, but each shall exceed existing Ohio building energy codes to qualify.

2. Renewable Energy

- Property or equipment that promotes the reduction of emissions of air contaminants into the ambient air in Ohio through the generation of clean, renewable energy resources or advanced energy resources as defined in section 3706.25 of the Ohio Revised Code.
- Types of projects include
 - solar energy
 - wind energy
 - geothermal (direct emissions of less than 100gCO₂/kWh)
 - biomass, including power or heat from waste through thermal treatment, processing or decomposition:
 - combustion/incineration facilities producing power and/or heat
 - pyrolysis of waste
 - gasification process producing power and/or heat
 - eligible feedstock may include animal manure, agriculture residue, wood waste.
 - other resources as defined in Chapter 3706 of the Ohio Revised Code.

3. Pollution Prevention and Waste Management

- Equipment, property, or processes that reduce criteria pollutant or greenhouse gas to achieve environmental benefit and savings.
- Meet any and all applicable federal or state air pollution rule or regulation, including be able to meet the definition to serve as an air quality facility in Ohio as defined in Chapter 3706 of the Ohio Revised Code.
- Types of projects that are potentially eligible for financing with green bonds include
 - solid waste disposal

- waste prevention and collection, waste reduction and recycling
- landfill gas capture of decommissioned landfills
- recharging or refueling of vehicles with alternative fuels as defined in section 125.831 of the Revised Code or the use of a renewable energy resource
- other pollution control or prevention technologies or practices that improve air quality

In accordance with its authorized statute, OAQDA will not issue bonds for projects that do not achieve a reduction of harmful air contaminants. For the issuance of green bonds, OAQDA will authorize proceeds on the allowable use of proceeds described in this Framework and in accordance with the requirements, taxonomy and methodologies identified by ICMA for its Green Bond Principles. Each bond issuance and the associated bond-financed activities will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for full conformance with the relevant standards.

B. Project Evaluation and Selection

To apply for financing of eligible projects through OAQDA, developers, small and large businesses, utilities, governments, and institutions can submit an application, which would indicate the intent for consideration under the Green Bonds Framework, for review by OAQDA staff for completeness and compliance with the air quality definition per ORC 3706.01 (G) – see Appendix A. If the application is deemed by OAQDA to be complete and consistent with the legal authority of OAQDA, then it will be evaluated based on the technical, financial, legal, community impact and eligibility requirements of this Framework based on submitted or requested information. The technical evaluation will be conducted by third-party engineering firms selected by OAQDA, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and/or qualified experts. To qualify for tax exemption and financing, the submitted facilities must demonstrate the worthiness of the project for consideration by the OAQDA Board members. After evaluation of the project application materials, followed by a presentation to the OAQDA Board, a decision is made as to whether a project can utilize bond financing through OAQDA and receive the related tax exemption benefits associated with such financings. The ultimate decision of whether a project qualifies is up to the OAQDA Board.

C. Management of Proceeds

OAQDA requires that all bonds issued through the Program comply with the Guidelines for Bond Issuance contained within the Program Guidelines. The legal documents between OAQDA and the borrower will require any green bonds proceeds to be deposited into a segregated fund or sub-account separate from any other funds, be spent

within three years of the closing date of the bonds, be invested in liquid, marketable securities, and further, that the borrower tracks green bonds proceeds disbursements with alignment to approved project components which shall be submitted to OAQDA on an annual basis.

D. Reporting

All projects approved for and receiving OAQDA bond financing must report the performance of their project in serving as an air quality facility until the OAQDA bonds are no longer outstanding; or until they have otherwise fulfilled their performance requirements in compliance with their accountability requirements as described in their project specific Bond Purchase Agreement, Indenture, or other agreements. Generally, project performance will be evaluated based on reporting by the applicant through an industry-standard, measurement and verification (M&V) process and may involve multiple steps as the project is developed, constructed and operational. The Authority will require at least annual reporting of project performance with specific metrics for evaluating project benefits determined through the review process and defined within contractual agreements executed at closing and on forms prescribed by OAQDA. See Appendix C for the key performance indicators.

Program compliance requires reporting for both use of proceeds and project impacts as determined by OAQDA, and agreed to by the borrower, prior to bond issuance. Bond issuance documentation will include a Bond Purchase Agreement or Indenture detailing the specific impact reporting requirements based on the project type and stated benefits. In addition, the bond issuance documentation will include a list of eligible green bonds proceeds expenditures. The borrower will be required on an annual basis to certify it has spent the proceeds in accordance with the eligible expenditures as determined in the bond issuance documentation.

E. Assurance

The Authority will select an external bond verifier, who will be engaged to evaluate each bond issuance against this Framework, the Green Bond Principles, guidance from ICMA, and/or other industry standards. Each green bond issuance will be reviewed by the accredited verifier to issue a Second Party Opinion which articulates the verifier's independent evaluation of how the bond-financed activities align with the relevant standards. This approach will allow OAQDA to partner with each business or entity to understand and demonstrate the merits and green attributes of each financed activity. OAQDA is committed to ongoing transparency and quality assurance by evaluating this green bonds program on a regular basis and reporting to investors, customers and partners, public officials and other stakeholders and the public.

Appendix A – OAQDA Statutory Definitions

ORC 3706.01 and 3706.25

3706.01 Air quality development authority definitions.

(G) "Air quality facility" means any of the following:

(1) Any method, modification or replacement of property, process, device, structure, or equipment that removes, reduces, prevents, contains, alters, conveys, stores, disperses, or disposes of air contaminants or substances containing air contaminants, or that renders less noxious or reduces the concentration of air contaminants in the ambient air, including, without limitation, facilities and expenditures that qualify as air pollution control facilities under section 103 (C)(4)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, and regulations adopted thereunder;

(2) Motor vehicle inspection stations operated in accordance with, and any equipment used for motor vehicle inspections conducted under, section 3704.14 of the Revised Code and rules adopted under it;

(3) Ethanol or other biofuel facilities, including any equipment used at the ethanol or other biofuel facility for the production of ethanol or other biofuels;

(4) Any property or portion thereof used for the collection, storage, treatment, utilization, processing, or final disposal of a by-product or solid waste resulting from any method, process, device, structure, or equipment that removes, reduces, prevents, contains, alters, conveys, stores, disperses, or disposes of air contaminants, or that renders less noxious or reduces the concentration of air contaminants in the ambient air;

(5) Any property, device, or equipment that promotes the reduction of emissions of air contaminants into the ambient air through improvements in the efficiency of energy utilization or energy conservation;

(6) Any coal research and development project conducted under Chapter 1555. of the Revised Code;

(7) As determined by the director of the Ohio coal development office, any property or portion thereof that is used for the collection, storage, treatment, utilization, processing, or final disposal of a by-product resulting from a coal research and development project as defined in section 1555.01 of the Revised Code or from the use of clean coal technology, excluding any property or portion thereof that is used primarily for other subsequent commercial purposes;

(8) Any property or portion thereof that is part of the FutureGen project of the United States department of energy or related to the siting of the FutureGen project;

(9) Any property, device, or equipment that promotes the reduction of emissions of air contaminants into the ambient air through the generation of clean, renewable energy with renewable energy resources or advanced energy resources as defined in section 3706.25 of the Revised Code;

(10) Any property, device, structure or equipment necessary for the manufacture and production of equipment described as an air quality facility under this chapter;

(11) Any property, device, or equipment related to the recharging or refueling of vehicles that promotes the reduction of emissions of air contaminants into the ambient air through the use of

an alternative fuel as defined in section 125.831 of the Revised Code or the use of a renewable energy resource as defined in section 3706.25 of the Revised Code.

"Air quality facility" further includes any property or system to be used in whole or in part for any of the purposes in divisions (G)(1) to (11) of this section, whether another purpose is also served, and any property or system incidental to or that has to do with, or the end purpose of which is, any of the foregoing. Air quality facilities that are defined in this division for industry, commerce, distribution, or research, including public utility companies, are hereby determined to be those that qualify as facilities for the control of air pollution and thermal pollution related to air under Section 13 of Article VIII, Ohio Constitution.

3706.25 Advanced energy projects definitions.

As used in sections [3706.25](#) to [3706.29](#) of the Revised Code:

(A) "Advanced energy project" means any technologies, products, activities, or management practices or strategies that facilitate the generation or use of electricity or energy and that reduce or support the reduction of energy consumption or support the production of clean, renewable energy for industrial, distribution, commercial, institutional, governmental, research, not-for-profit, or residential energy users including, but not limited to, advanced energy resources and renewable energy resources. "Advanced energy project" includes any project described in division (A), (B), or (C) of section [4928.621](#) of the Revised Code.

(B) "Advanced energy resource" means any of the following:

(1) Any method or any modification or replacement of any property, process, device, structure, or equipment that increases the generation output of an electric generating facility to the extent such efficiency is achieved without additional carbon dioxide emissions by that facility;

(2) Any distributed generation system consisting of customer cogeneration technology, primarily to meet the energy needs of the customer's facilities;

(3) Advanced nuclear energy technology consisting of generation III technology as defined by the nuclear regulatory commission; other, later technology; or significant improvements to existing facilities;

(4) Any fuel cell used in the generation of electricity, including, but not limited to, a proton exchange membrane fuel cell, phosphoric acid fuel cell, molten carbonate fuel cell, or solid oxide fuel cell;

(5) Advanced solid waste or construction and demolition debris conversion technology, including, but not limited to, advanced stoker technology, and advanced fluidized bed gasification technology, that results in measurable greenhouse gas emissions reductions as calculated pursuant to the United States environmental protection agency's waste reduction model (WARM).

(C) "Air contaminant source" has the same meaning as in section [3704.01](#) of the Revised Code.

(D) "Cogeneration technology" means technology that produces electricity and useful thermal output simultaneously.

(E) "Renewable energy resource" means solar photovoltaic or solar thermal energy, wind energy, power produced by a hydroelectric facility, power produced by a run-of-the-river hydroelectric facility placed in service on or after January 1, 1980, that is located within this state, relies upon the Ohio river, and operates, or is rated to operate, at an aggregate capacity of forty or more megawatts, geothermal energy, fuel derived from solid wastes, as defined in section [3734.01](#) of the Revised Code, through fractionation, biological decomposition, or other process that does not principally involve combustion, biomass energy, energy produced by cogeneration technology that is placed into service on or before December 31, 2015, and for which more than ninety per cent of the total annual energy input is from combustion of a waste or byproduct gas from an air contaminant source in this state, which source has been in operation since on or before January 1, 1985, provided that the cogeneration technology is a part of a facility located in a county having a population of more than three hundred sixty-five thousand but less than three hundred seventy thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census, biologically derived methane gas, heat captured from a generator of electricity, boiler, or heat exchanger fueled by biologically derived methane gas, or energy derived from nontreated by-products of the pulping process or wood manufacturing process, including bark, wood chips, sawdust, and lignin in spent pulping liquors. "Renewable energy resource" includes, but is not limited to, any fuel cell used in the generation of electricity, including, but not limited to, a proton exchange membrane fuel cell, phosphoric acid fuel cell, molten carbonate fuel cell, or solid oxide fuel cell; wind turbine located in the state's territorial waters of Lake Erie; methane gas emitted from an abandoned coal mine; storage facility that will promote the better utilization of a renewable energy resource that primarily generates off peak; or distributed generation system used by a customer to generate electricity from any such energy. As used in this division, "hydroelectric facility" means a hydroelectric generating facility that is located at a dam on a river, or on any water discharged to a river, that is within or bordering this state or within or bordering an adjoining state and meets all of the following standards:

- (1) The facility provides for river flows that are not detrimental for fish, wildlife, and water quality, including seasonal flow fluctuations as defined by the applicable licensing agency for the facility.
- (2) The facility demonstrates that it complies with the water quality standards of this state, which compliance may consist of certification under Section 401 of the "Clean Water Act of 1977," 91 Stat. 1598, 1599, 33 U.S.C. 1341, and demonstrates that it has not contributed to a finding by this state that the river has impaired water quality under Section 303(d) of the "Clean Water Act of 1977," 114 Stat. 870, 33 U.S.C. 1313.
- (3) The facility complies with mandatory prescriptions regarding fish passage as required by the federal energy regulatory commission license issued for the project, regarding fish protection for riverine, anadromous, and catadromous fish.
- (4) The facility complies with the recommendations of the Ohio environmental protection agency and with the terms of its federal energy regulatory commission license regarding watershed protection, mitigation, or enhancement, to the extent of each agency's respective jurisdiction over the facility.
- (5) The facility complies with provisions of the "Endangered Species Act of 1973," 87 Stat. 884, 16 U.S.C. 1531 to 1544, as amended.
- (6) The facility does not harm cultural resources of the area. This can be shown through compliance with the terms of its federal energy regulatory commission license or, if the facility is not regulated by that commission, through development of a plan approved by the Ohio historic preservation office, to the extent it has jurisdiction over the facility.

(7) The facility complies with the terms of its federal energy regulatory commission license or exemption that are related to recreational access, accommodation, and facilities or, if the facility is not regulated by that commission, the facility complies with similar requirements as are recommended by resource agencies, to the extent they have jurisdiction over the facility; and the facility provides access to water to the public without fee or charge.

(8) The facility is not recommended for removal by any federal agency or agency of any state, to the extent the particular agency has jurisdiction over the facility.

Appendix B – GUIDELINES FOR ISSUANCE OF BONDS

(As amended, August 11, 2020)

Bonds (both tax-exempt and taxable) shall be subject to the following guidelines, provided that the Executive Director shall be authorized to waive or amend such guidelines with the advice of bond counsel, issuer's counsel and its financial advisor, as applicable, with respect to any series of bonds.

1. All documents to which OAQDA is a party, and all documents which provide security for the holders of the bonds, shall be governed by Ohio law.
2. All documents executed by the borrower and any other document which provides security to the holders of the bonds must be the subject of an opinion addressed to OAQDA by borrower's counsel, and such opinion must address matters of Ohio law and be given by an attorney admitted to practice law in Ohio.
3. The Inducement Resolution authorized thereunder, shall be effective for a period of no longer than one year from the date of the adoption of the Inducement Resolution.
4. For all bond issues in which the bonds are either unrated or have a rating below investment grade, as determined at the time by the Executive Director, shall be required to issue the bonds in minimum denominations of \$100,000, and shall be sold only to Qualified Institutional Buyers ("QIBs") or Accredited Investors, and all subsequent transfers of the bonds shall be made only to QIBs or Accredited Investors. A letter from the Original Purchaser (an "Investor Letter") shall be delivered at closing in which the Original Purchaser acknowledges compliance with such requirements.
5. It is the policy of OAQDA to NOT be a party to any swap, hedge or other derivative agreement or arrangement. In the event that the transaction utilizes such arrangement between the borrower and the lender, the bond documents may provide, subject to approval of bond counsel, that such payments may be accepted as Loan Payments, but OAQDA will have no other responsibilities with respect to such arrangement.
6. In the event the borrower, following issuance of the bonds, requests OAQDA to amend the terms of the bonds or the terms of the bond documents, OAQDA reserves the right to charge a reasonable fee in connection therewith.
7. In all tax-exempt transactions, the borrower shall enter into an Arbitrage Rebate Calculation Agreement with the Arbitrage Calculating Agent chosen by the Executive Director. Such agreement shall provide that the borrower will cooperate with such Agent in connection with the calculation of rebate payments, and shall make all payments determined by the Agent to be due to the IRS in connection with such rebate calculation in order to maintain the tax-exempt status of the bonds. It shall be the responsibility of the borrower to pay the fee of the Arbitrage Calculating Agent, generally at the five-year anniversary of the issuance of the bonds.
8. OAQDA will require the borrower:
 - a) to establish a separate fund or sub-account, or similar segregation of funds, for proceeds deposited as the project fund,
 - b) to track proceeds disbursements with an alignment to approved project components,
 - c) to monitor the Project for a period during the outstanding term of the bond in order to measure

- performance against projections,
- d) to measure performance of certain quantitative metrics set forth in the resolution approving the Project, and
 - e) to report such measures, as identified in 8.a), 8.b), 8.c), and 8.d) above. Such reports shall be made to OAQDA, annually, on June 30 of each year during which the bonds remain outstanding.
 - f) OAQDA reserves the right to include accountability provisions to ensure the Project meets the intended results as described in the application and approved with the bond resolution.
9. If applicable, the borrower and the underwriter shall comply with the Continuing Disclosure requirements of SEC Rule 15c2-12, either by the necessary updates and filings to EMMA and the Bond Trustee, or via the retention of a nationally recognized Dissemination Agent, and shall, at least annually, demonstrate such compliance to OAQDA with a copy of required annual filings and any material event notices.
10. On the later of the principal payment date each year while any bonds are outstanding, the borrower shall file or cause to be filed with OAQDA a confirmation of all payments of principal and interest which have been made, and the amount of all bonds then outstanding.
11. In the event that OAQDA adopts an inducement resolution and the bonds are not issued within one year, the borrower shall pay all professional fees of bond counsel, issuer's counsel, and technical consultants incurred in connection with the Project, as well as a reasonable fee to OAQDA to reimburse OAQDA for its time and costs expended, up to 25% of the OAQDA fee which would have been due had the bonds been issued.

Except for refundings, refinancings or other forms of restructuring of debt that place a borrower in a better financial position, OAQDA will not consider any applications for financing that do not include construction of Air Quality Facilities.

Appendix C – Key Performance Indicators

The level of improvement to air quality and project performance for projects financed by OAQDA will be reviewed using the metrics in the following table:

TYPE OF PROJECT	MEASUREMENT/ QUANTIFICATION	IMPROVEMENT TO AIR QUALITY	ENTITY PERFORMING CALCULATION
Whole building	Energy Units: kWh, MCF, MMBtu	Calculated using standard conversions	Energy units calculated by applicant. Air Quality calculated by OAQDA
New Construction Component Isolation	Energy Units: kWh, MCF, MMBtu	Calculated using standard conversions	Energy units calculated by applicant. Air Quality calculated by OAQDA
Retrofit Component Isolation	Energy Units: kWh, MCF, MMBtu	Calculated using standard conversions	Energy units calculated by applicant. Air Quality calculated by OAQDA
Renewable Energy Generation	Energy Units: kWh, MCF, MMBtu	Calculated using standard conversions	Energy units calculated by applicant. Air Quality calculated by OAQDA
Criteria Pollutant or Greenhouse Gas Reduction or Solid Waste Disposal	Pollution Units: lbs-NOx, lbs-SOx, lbs- CO2, lbs-PM, Environmental benefits	Measured continuously over project period.	Pollution units measured on-site.

OAQDA is utilizing the U.S. EPA's CO-Benefits Risk Assessment Health Impacts Screening and Mapping Tool to measure the public health impacts as a result of the projects financed by the Authority:

HEALTH ENDPOINT	CHANGE IN INCIDENCE	MONETARY VALUE
Mortality	Cases, Annual	Cases, Annual
Nonfatal heart attacks		
Infant Mortality		
Hospital Admits, All Respiratory		
Hospital Admits, Cardiovascular		
Acute Bronchitis		
Upper Respiratory Symptoms		
Lower Respiratory Symptoms		
Emergency Room Visits, Astma		
Astma Exacerbation		
Minor Restricted Activity Days		
Work Loss Days		
Total Health Impacts		