



## Open Government Impact Statement

80th Oregon Legislative Assembly  
2020 Regular Session

## Measure: HB 4159

Only impacts on Original or Engrossed  
Versions are Considered Official

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Date: 1/31/2020

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### SUMMARY

Modifies statewide greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals.

Establishes Oregon Climate Action Program and related provisions administered by Department of Environmental Quality. Becomes operative January 1, 2022.

Authorizes Public Utilities Commission to allow rate or rate schedule to include differential rates or to reflect amounts for programs that enable public utilities to assist low-income residential customers. Authorizes commission to allow rate or rate schedule to reflect amounts for investments in infrastructure measures that support adoption of alternative forms of transportation vehicles.

Amends greenhouse gas reporting statute.

Requires Environmental Quality Commission to adopt by rule standards and requirements for reducing methane gas emissions from landfills.

Abolishes Oregon Global Warming Commission and transfers duties to Oregon Climate Board.

Provides for direct expedited review by Oregon Supreme Court of certain constitutional question related to Oregon Climate Action Program.

Requires and modifies certain reports and proposals.

Establishes Joint Committee on Climate Action.

Establishes Oregon Climate Board. Establishes within Oregon Department of Administrative Services, Climate Policy Office and Director of Climate Policy Office to advise on development of Oregon Climate Action Plan, on implementation of plan and on investments of state proceeds from program.

Declares emergency, effective on passage.

### OPEN GOVERNMENT IMPACT

Legislative Counsel has not adopted standards for drafting measures that establish exemptions from disclosure of public records.

This measure exempts from public disclosure the following information when obtained by the State of Oregon in implementing the Oregon Climate Action Program: information related to an entity's application for and participation in greenhouse gas allowance auctions; information related to the holding, transfer or surrender of compliance instruments; and information on the manufacturing output of goods.



If those public records that could be subject to public disclosure were instead subject to mandatory disclosure under public records law, trade secret information of participating entities would more likely be made public.