Climate Framework and Laws
The Clean Electricity and Coal Transition Act (2016) prohibits the state’s largest investor-owned utilities from including electricity generated by coal in their rates by 2030, while doubling Oregon’s RPS commitment to 50% by 2040. The Oregon Global Warming Commission tracks trends and makes recommendations on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, including through the Roadmap to 2020 report.

Energy
Oregon’s last coal-fired power plant is on track to close by 2020. The state requires electric utilities to offer voluntary programs for their customers to opt to be served entirely by renewable energy sources. The state’s investor-owned utilities are required to propose plans for investment in Utility Transportation Electrification Programs, which are reviewed by the Oregon Public Utility Commission and total several million dollars annually. The Energy Facility Siting Council is working to reduce net CO$_2$ emissions of energy facilities in Oregon by setting net CO$_2$ emissions rate standards and requiring facilities to reduce their emissions accordingly, leading to several million metric tons CO$_2$-equivalent emission reductions to date.

Energy Efficiency
The State Energy Efficiency Design Program (SEED) helps state buildings implement energy efficiency through institutional retrofits and best practices, saving the state more than $7.1 million in energy costs annually. The Energy Efficient Schools Program has implemented approximately 3,000 cost-effective energy efficiency projects in Oregon’s K–12 public schools.

Transportation
Executive Order 17-21 lays out a multi-agency strategy for achieving the goal of having 50,000 registered electric vehicles on Oregon’s roads by 2020. This goal is complemented by the Clean Vehicle Rebate Program, which will begin issuing rebates in September 2018. Oregon’s Clean Fuels Program requires a 10% reduction in the lifecycle carbon intensity of the state’s transportation fuels from 2015 levels by 2025.

Resilience
Oregon has both a Climate and Health Resilience Plan (2017) and Climate Change Adaptation Framework in place.

Climate Finance
Since 1980, the Small-Scale Energy Loan Program (SELP) has made loans totaling over $600 million for local energy projects. A three percent Public Purpose Charge is applied to ratepayers of the state’s largest investor-owned utility to fund energy efficiency, low-income weatherization and small-scale renewable projects. The state also supports the Renewable Energy Development Grant Program and the State Home Oil Weatherization Program.

Short-Lived Climate Pollutants
The Cleaner Air Oregon rule-making process is underway to close gaps in the state’s existing air quality rules that can create health risks for families and communities.

Natural and Working Lands
Oregon created the Ocean Acidification and Hypoxia (OAH) Council to evaluate the impacts of OAH on Oregon’s resources and communities and recommend actions to the legislature and state leadership. The state also established and supports the work of the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute.