

**HB 4024 -3 STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY**  
**House Committee On Energy and Environment**

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**Prepared By:** Beth Reiley, LPRO Analyst

**Meeting Dates:** 2/6, 2/13

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**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:**

Prohibits certain products that use or contain hydrofluorocarbons from commerce in Oregon if manufactured after a specified date. Allows the Department of Consumer and Business Services (DCBS) to adopt rules to modify state building codes to conform with restrictions on products that use or contain hydrofluorocarbons. Permits state contracting agencies to exercise preference for products that do not use or contain hydrofluorocarbons, or that use or contain hydrofluorocarbons with low global warming potential. Takes effect 91st day after *sine die*.

*Fiscal Impact: No statement yet issued.*

*Revenue Impact: No statement yet issued.*

**ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

**EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:**

-3 Revises direction to Environmental Quality Commission (EQC) to adopt rules requiring manufacturers of products or equipment containing substitutes restricted under measure to disclose specified information. In adopting rules, requires EQC consideration of and, to the extent possible, recognition of specified factors. Requires EQC to adopt rules conforming requirements with US Environmental Protection Agency approval of previously prohibited hydrofluorocarbon blend with global warming potential of 750 or less for specified purposes. Requires the Department of Consumer and Business Services to adopt rules amending the state building code as necessary to align the requirements for the use of certain equipment or products with prohibitions and requirements on the use of hydrofluorocarbons or other substitutes as adopted by rule by EQC under Act.

**BACKGROUND:**

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are chemicals made up of hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon. HFCs are used as refrigerants, aerosol propellants, foam blowing agents, solvents, and fire retardants. The major emissions source of these compounds is their use as refrigerants—for example, in air conditioning systems in both vehicles and buildings. HFCs have high global warming potential. Overall, fluorinated gas emissions in the United States have increased by about 69.7 percent between 1990 and 2017. According to the EPA, the increase has been driven by a 239.9 percent increase in emissions of HFCs since 1990, as they have been widely used as a substitute for ozone-depleting substances.