



Support Oregon's Small, Non-Utility, Community-Based Renewable Energy Generation

Support a 'Community-Based' Amendment to HB 4036

The Association of Oregon Counties (AOC) and the Community Renewable Energy Association (CREA) support an increased RPS and the elimination of coal by wire (HB 4036). We also believe that there is a place in HB 4036 for smaller, community-based Oregon projects.

We can make a big difference with a small change to HB 4036 by requiring community-based renewable energy generation to occur in Oregon. With this change we invest in our homegrown industry that offers our best chance to create jobs and jumpstart rural economic development.

<u>Background:</u> Oregon's existing RPS includes a goal that 8% of Oregon's electric load would come from smaller community based generation (20 mw or less) by 2025. Unfortunately, we have not made much progress toward the 8% goal.

<u>Proposed Amendment</u>: Require, that by 2025, at least 8% of Oregon's investor owned utilities' retail electrical load come from small-scale community renewable energy projects interconnected with an Oregon utilities' transmission or distribution system with a generating capacity of 20 megawatts or less.

Why does HB 4036 need a requirement for Small, Community-Based Projects in Oregon?

- The diversity of both renewable resource types and developers is a very important part of a healthy energy portfolio and is the missing component of the deal negotiated in HB 4036.
- Turning the 8% goal of the 2007 RPS legislation into a requirement is a reasonable and prudent expectation for those who value a healthy mix of energy sources and developers, grid security, and the increased economic benefits associated with community-based distributed generation projects.
- Oregonians want renewable energy. They also expect that a portion of that renewable energy be developed in their own communities.

Join us in supporting the 'Community-Based' Amendment to HB 4036!

Community Renewable Energy Association
Northwest Sustainable Energy for Economic Development
Lake County Resources Initiative
Three Sisters Irrigation District
Swalley Irrigation District
Judge Patrick C. Perry, Wheeler County
Judge Mike McCabe, Crook County
Judge Steve Shaffer, Gilliam County
Commissioner Les Perkins, Hood River County

Association of Oregon Counties
ment Renewable Energy Coalition
The Oregon Water Resources Congress
Farmers Irrigation District
Commissioner Maui Meyer, Hood River County
Judge Terry Tallman, Morrow County
Judge Chris Perry, Wheeler County
Judge Gary Thompson, Sherman County

'Community-Based' Amendment to HB 4036

Bolded/red indicates new language.

469A.210: Goal Requirement for community-based renewable energy projects

(1) The Legislative Assembly finds that community-based renewable energy projects, including but not limited to marine renewable energy resources that are either developed in accordance with the Territorial Sea Plan adopted pursuant to ORS 196.471 (Territorial Sea Plan review requirements) or located on structures adjacent to the coastal shorelands, are an essential element of Oregon's energy future, and declares that it is the goal a requirement of the State of Oregon that by 2025 at least eight percent of Oregon's investor owned utilities' retail electrical load comes from non-utility small-scale renewable energy projects interconnected with an Oregon utilities' transmission or distribution system and having a generating capacity of 20 megawatts or less.

Drafting notes: The goal of the amendment is to require 8% by 2025 of investor owned utilities' retail electrical load be supplied by community renewable energy projects (as defined currently in law) 20 MW or less in generating capacity. For the other remaining utilities (consumer owned utilities), the current language that establishes the 8% as a goal would remain in place.

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What does small community-based project mean?

Community-based renewable energy projects are defined as small-scale renewable energy projects with a generating capacity of 20 megawatts or less. ORS 469A.210.

To date there are projects operating in almost every county of Oregon. These projects return to communities significantly increased benefits including tax payments and jobs through direct investments and allied services and activities.

Types of Projects: hydro, solar, waste water, biomass, geothermal, and wind.

Examples of Oregon community-based renewable energy generation projects include:

Rough & Ready Lumber, a biomass project locate Operating since 2008	ed in Josephine County 1.2MW	
Farm Power Tillamook, a biomass project located Operating since 2012	in Tillamook County 1.0MW	
Coffin Butte, a landfill gas project located in Bent Operating since 1995	ton County 5.2 MW	
City of Gresham, a waste water treatment plant (be Operating since 2005	iomass) in Multnomah County 0.4 MW	
Finley Butte Landfill, a landfill gas project located Operating since 2007	d in Morrow County 4.8 MW	
Stahlbush Island Farms, a biomass operation in Be Operating since 2009	enton County 1.6 MW	
Forest Glen Oaks, a biomass operation in Yamhill Operating since 2012	County 0.4 MW	
Douglas County Forest Products, a biomass operar Operating since 2012	tion in Douglas County 5.0 MW	
JC Biomethane, a biomass project in Lane County Operating since 2013	1.6 MW	
OIT Geothermal, a geothermal project in Klamath Operating since 2010	a County 0.3 MW	
OIT Phase 2, a geothermal project in Klamath Cor Operating since 2014	unty 1.5 MW	

Surprise Valley Electric Coop, a geothermal project in Lake County Operating since 2014	3.2 MW
Farmers Irrigation District hydro projects in Hood River County Operating since 2009 and 2010	4.8 MW
Swalley Irrigation District hydro project in Deschutes County Operating since 2010	0.8 MW
Juniper Ridge, a hydro project in Deschutes County Operating since 2010	3.3MW
King Estate Winery, a solar project in Lane County Operating since 2011	1.0 MW
Black Cap Solar, a solar project in Lake County Operating since 2012	2.5 MW
Outback Solar, a solar project in Lake County Operating since 2012	5.0 MW
OIT Solar, a solar project in Klamath County Operating since 2013	2.0 MW
Covanta Marion, a wasteburning plant in Marion County Operating since 1986	13.1 MW
Orem Wind, a wind project in Morrow County Operating since 2014	10 MW
Mariah Wind, a wind project in Morrow County Operating since 2014	10 MW
Lime Wind, a wind project in Baker County Operating since 2010	3 MW
Pa-TU, a wind project in Sherman County Operating since 2010	9 MW