



TASK FORCE ON RESILIENT EFFICIENT BUILDING MEETING SUMMARY

81st Legislative Assembly
2021-2022 Interim

Attendees	Senator Kate Lieber, Co-Chair Representative Pam Marsh, Co-Chair Senator Lynn Findley Representative Mark Owens Neil Baunsgard Andrew Beyer Alex Boetzel Don Bohn Anjeanette Brown Ashley Buchanan Meredith Connolly Elliott Gall	Mike Goodrich Kim Heiting David Heslam Bob Jenks Scott Linfesty Jeff McGillivray Tricia Mooney Jairaj Singh Eli Spevak Matt Tidwell Lucy Vinis Bob Westerman
Absent	Ernesto Fonseca Chris Forney Jay Hansen	
Date/Time	3:00 pm, Tuesday, May 3, 2022 (recording).	
Meeting Topics	Health Co-Benefits of Building Efficient Resilient Buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oregon Health Authority (OHA) is in the process of implementing Healthy Homes program.• Energy efficiency improvements that reduce byproducts of fossil fuel combustion are shown to reduce emissions that harm health.• Strong evidence that exposure to particulate air pollution increases risk of heart disease, respiratory disease, stroke, and cancer.• Oregon examples of inequitable impacts of air pollution include: adults with household incomes < \$20,000 have three times likelihood of heart attack compared to those with incomes > \$50,000; and African Americans, American Indians, and Alaska Natives have higher prevalence of heart attacks than other racial and ethnic groups.• Wildfire smoke and heat-related health impacts in 2020 and 2021.• Health considerations when making energy efficiency improvements.	



Energy Trust of Oregon Energy Efficiency Programs

- Role of the Energy Trust of Oregon (ETO) and service area.
- Nearly all ETO funding comes directly from utility customers.
- The majority of ETO program funding goes towards cost-effective energy efficiency set through utility tariffs in accordance with the Public Utility Commission (PUC) standard rate-making process.
- Programs and incentives are designed to achieve cost-effective energy efficiency without preference to the type of space or water heating fuel.
- Funding for small-scale renewable energy systems and grid-connected technologies comes from a portion of the Public Purpose Charge (PPC) which is used to reduce the above-market costs of small-scale renewable energy systems.
- Energy savings resulting from ETO programs and incentives
- ETO 2022 Goals and Objectives approved by ETO Board and PUC.
- 2022 incentives by sector.
- Examples of clean energy incentives for the retrofit market, residential new construction projects, energy-efficient manufactured homes, and commercial new construction
- Energy Performance Score (EPS) homes are 10 percent more efficient than code and account for 35 percent of homes built in ETO service area.
- ETO manages an EPS public database that includes what energy efficiency measures are being applied.
- Enhanced incentives for wildfire survivors to rebuild
- Fire-hardening techniques that provide energy benefits include triple-paned windows, exterior insulation, and unvented attics.
- “Non-energy benefits” must be quantifiable and benefit the household or building owners to be considered by ETO.
- Energy efficiency investments lead to carbon emissions reductions but investing in efficiency measures specifically for emission reduction purposes is outside of the scope of the ETO.
- ETO is in the process of refining carbon reduction analysis based on the time of savings as a result of a request of the PUC.

Bonneville Power Administration and Consumer-Owned Utility Energy Efficiency Programs

- Bonneville Power Administration’s (BPA) obligations under the Northwest Power Act
- Evaluation of cost-effectiveness of resources



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Operation of BPA's energy efficiency programs:<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. utilities purchase power from BPA;2. BPA develops variety of efficiency incentives with utility dollars;3. utilities can then choose which incentives to provide to customers and report savings to BPA; and4. BPA verifies savings and reimburses utility.• Utilities are not assigned individual targets but instead each utility can choose measures that fit their territory.• Utilities are encouraged but not required to spend all energy efficiency incentives but can choose from over 2,500 options.• Process of establishing new contracts as a result of upcoming contract expiration• BPA's role in program implementation• Low Income and Tribal Efficiency Grant includes grants to states and tribes to support weatherization for low-income and tribal communities.• Role of individual utilities in funding energy efficiency programs• In Oregon, there are 37 consumer-owned utilities (COUs), that are owned by its members and operated by locally controlled boards or commissions, serving just under 530,000 households.• Examples of how individual COUs have chosen to provide energy efficiency programs
<p style="text-align: center;">Issues Discussed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Efforts surrounding healthy school environments• Wood stove replacement programs• Impact of gas stoves on indoor air quality• Exposure to toxic particulates from structure fires• Combination of air filtration and ventilation in healthy and resilient buildings• Areas that OHA will be exploring in the future• Production costs for building above code• Effect of increasing building code requirements on ETO programs• Changes necessary to expand ETO purpose to include carbon emission reductions and example of transition in New York• ETO service area and operational costs• Incentives provided for existing and new homes• ETO is working with community partners to reinvent program design approaches.• Role of ETO in increasing diversity of workforce sector• Efficiency of cooling technologies and evaluation process



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administration costs of COU energy efficiency programs• Generally, BPA energy efficiency programs avoid providing incentives for fuel switching.
Meeting Materials (OLIS)	<u>Gabriela Goldfarb, Manager Environmental Public Health Section, Oregon Health Authority</u> <u>Hannah Cruz, Senior Stakeholder Relations and Policy Manager, Energy Trust of Oregon</u> <u>David Moody, Manager of Energy Efficiency Planning and Evaluation, Bonneville Power Administration</u>