



OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Oregon's Renewable Portfolio Standard

Senate Bill 838

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www.oregon.gov/energy



Requirement

25% of Oregon's electrical load
from newer renewable energy
by the year 2025



Provision 1

- Utilities that serve at least 3% of Oregon's Electrical Load
 - Portland General Electric
 - PacifiCorp
 - Eugene Water & Electric Board
- 75% of Oregon's Load
- Interim Targets (Large Utilities)
 - 5% by 2011, 15% by 2015, 20% by 2020



Provision 2

- Requirements (Other Utilities)
 - Small (if no future coal acquired)
 - If no new coal resources are acquired
 - 10% by 2025
 - 5% by 2025
 - If coal is acquired
 - Subject to large utilities requirement



Provision 3

- Renewables include:
 - Wind, Solar, Ocean, Geothermal, Biomass and Hydropower
 - Operational on or after January 1, 1995
 - Must be located in the 14 western states, BC, Alberta or Baja (Within Western Electricity Coordinators Council – WECC).



Provision 4

- Utility retain low-cost firm power from BPA or low-cost hydro contracts with Mid-Columbia dams to comply with the targets in the bill



Provision 5

- No expected increase in rates*
- Cost cap – 4% beyond utilities annual revenue requirement

*Oregon utilities are requesting ~ 10% increases to cover non RPS resources.



Provision 6

- Comply by
 - Owning resources
 - Buying output of resources
 - Acquisition of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)
- Bundled & Un-bundled RECs



Provision 7

- Alternative Compliance Payment provision
- Flexibility
 - Renewable energy research
 - Efficiency upgrades
 - Conservation
- NOT a penalty



Provision 8

- Public Purpose Charge
 - Extended to year 2025
 - 3% charge on retail utility bills, about \$65 million a year
 - Energy Trust Funding
 - Energy Efficiency
 - Renewable Resources
 - Housing and School Funding



Provision 9

- Non-binding goal:
 - 33% of projects are less than 20 megawatts
 - Renewable Energy portion of the Public Purpose charge is limited to 20 megawatts or smaller projects



Provision 10

- Utilities must offer a “green” power rate to consumers
- Consumer “green power” purchases do not satisfy RPS requirements.
- Definition of “green power” >< RPS eligibility test.



Provision 11

- Oregon Department of Energy study
 - Impact of the standard on new jobs
 - Average wage rates of the jobs
 - Other issues and results
- Significant oversight of the Public Utility Commission (PUC)



Renewable Energy Certificates

- Establish a system
- Adopted WREGIS
- Rulemaking:
 - Electricity produced on or after Jan 1, 2007 (operational on or after Jan 1, 1995), can create RECs
 - Established low-impact hydro certification



Current Status

- Solar (Top 10 States)
- Wind (Currently #7)
 - 1,000 megawatts of wind operating
 - 1,000 megawatts of wind under construction
 - 1,400 megawatts of wind in review



Future Needs

- 1,500 megawatts needed in the next 20 years
- Natural Gas plants to firm up renewable resources