AGENDA
Oregon Sustainability Board

Meeting Date: Thursday and Friday, October 5-6, 2017
Time: 8 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Location: October 5, 2017
Port of Morrow SAGE Center
101 Olson Road
Boardman, OR

October 6, 2017
Condon Fire Department
128 S Main Street
Condon, OR

Phone Number: 1-888-251-2909  Passcode: 348463

Wednesday, October 4
Location: River Lodge and Grill: http://riverlodgeandgrill.com/, 6 Marine Drive, Boardman

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ACTION, NOTES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arrive in Boardman, Meet for Dinner</td>
<td>6 pm</td>
<td>Rooms reserved for board members. Check in from 3 p.m. on. Dinner reserved at 6 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Optional Visit</td>
<td>8 p.m.</td>
<td>Boardman Brewing 405 NE Olson Road, Boardman, OR</td>
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Thursday, October 5
Location: SAGE Center: http://visitsage.com/home, Port of Morrow, 101 Olson Road, Boardman

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<tr>
<td>Morning Coffee/Breakfast</td>
<td>8 - 8:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Coffee/breakfast provided for Board members and presenters.</td>
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| Board Business | 8:30 - 9:30 a.m. | • Approve minutes  
• DAS Sustainability Officer introduction and update  
• Update and action on sustainability survey results  
• Update on material footprinting project with DEQ |
| Conference Call, Lauri Aunan, Governor’s Office | 9:30-10:00 a.m. | • Legislative/EO Updates |
| Presentations | 10 - 11 a.m. | Economic development, energy issues, natural resource management issues, Lost Valley Ranch CAFO.  
• Port of Morrow / Morrow Development Corporation  
• Port of Morrow / Morrow Development Corporation  
• Port of Morrow / Morrow Development Corporation |
| Working Lunch | 12 - 1 p.m. | Lunch provided for Board members. Finish remaining Board business:  
• Future board meetings  
Pre-tour orientation to Port, SAGE Center. |
| Tour: Port of Morrow | 1 - 2 p.m. | Tour of Port of Morrow |
| Tour: PGE Boardman Plant | 2:30 - 4 p.m. | Tour of plant and biogas operations with facility manager. |
| Adjourn, drive to Historic Hotel Condon, 202 S. Main Street https://www.hotelcondon.com/ | 4 p.m. | Rooms reserved for Board members. Dinner on own. |

For more information, contact: David Wortman, David.Wortman@oregon.gov (971) 304-8733.
AGENDA
Oregon Sustainability Board

Meeting Date: Thursday and Friday, October 5-6, 2017
Time: 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Location: October 5, 2017
Port of Morrow SAGE Center
2 Marine Drive
Boardman, OR

October 6, 2017
Condon Fire Department
128 S Main Street
Condon, OR

Phone Number: 1-888-251-2909   Passcode: 438463

Friday, October 6
Location: Condon Fire Department, 128 S Main Street, Condon, OR

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<tr>
<td>Morning Coffee / Breakfast</td>
<td>8 - 9 a.m.</td>
<td>Breakfast and coffee provided for Board members and presenters.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presentations/ Discussion:</td>
<td>9 - 11 a.m.</td>
<td>Economic development, soil and water conservation, agriculture, watershed enhancement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Kathryn Greiner, City Administrator, City of Condon</td>
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<td>• Christina Kirwan, Gilliam County, County Soil and Water Conservation District</td>
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<td>• Jordan Maley, OSU Extension, Gilliam County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presentations/ Discussion:</td>
<td>11 - 12 p.m.</td>
<td>Working to eliminate poverty through education, empowerment and resources. Offers several energy services to low-income Oregonians in the four-county region.</td>
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<td>• Maria Gomez, Community Action Program of East-Central Oregon (CAPECO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
<td>12 - 1 p.m.</td>
<td>Lunch provided for Board members at: Country Flowers Lunch Counter 201 S Main Street, Condon, OR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tour: Condon Wind Project</td>
<td>1:30 - 3 p.m.</td>
<td>Tour with facility manager.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adjourn Meeting</td>
<td>3 p.m.</td>
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For more information, contact: David Wortman, David.Wortman@oregon.gov (971) 304-8733.
MINUTES
Oregon Sustainability Board

Meeting Date: October 5-6, 2017
Time: 9 a.m. – 4 p.m.
Location: 10/05/2017 SAGE Center, Port of Morrow, 101 Olson Road, Boardman, Oregon
10/06/2017 South Gilliam County Rural Fire District Building 220 N. Main Street, Condon, OR
Attendees: Board members: John Miller (Chair), Serena Dietrich, Roje Gootee, Mark Nystrom, Rory Schmick
By Phone: Lisa Gaines, Lauri Aunan
Support: Dave Wortman, DAS; Elin Shepard, ClearResult
Unable to attend: David Gremmels, Lori Hollingsworth
Call in Number: 1-866-377-3315 Passcode: 9604566#

Guests & Presenters:
October 5, Boardman: Jim Doherty, Morrow County Commissioner; Carla McLane, Morrow County Planning Director; Barry Beyeler, Community Development Director, City of Boardman; Lisa Mittelsdorf, Director of Economic Development, Port of Morrow

October 6, Condon: Kathryn Greiner, City Administrator, City of Condon; Christina Kirwan, Gilliam County Soil and Water Conservation District; Jordan Maley, Oregon State University Extension, Gilliam County; Community Action Program of East-Central Oregon (CAPECO), Matt Stanfield; Weekly Newspaper.

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| Agenda Handout | Board chair John Miller welcomed everyone and introductions were made of those in attendance. |

| Board Business, David Wortman, Statewide Sustainability Officer | **Approval of Minutes:** Minutes for the May 5, 2017 Board meeting were approved with two edits: Rory Schmick was in attendance but his name is missing from the attendee list; and Travel Oregon presentation requires correction related to statement of relevance of what they do to sustainability.

**Action:** Elaine will correct the May 5, 2017 minutes. | **DAS Sustainability Officer, Dave Wortman** Dave shared his background and gave an update of his activities during his four-month tenure at DAS. His experience has taught him how to work with organizations in a strategic way to further sustainability. He is casting a wider net including executive order discussions, reviving green teams, updating the DAS Sustainability Plan, and setting up a strategic management framework in Phase 4 of the DAS sustainability plan. He presented an annual work plan, which is intended to be a living document, updated and refined quarterly. Dave will report activities and accomplishments to the Interagency Sustainability Coordinators Network (ISCN) and Board quarterly to ensure activities are aligned with board priorities.

- **Phase I sustainability survey update** Dave shared a PowerPoint of the state agency leadership sustainability survey questions and results. Following collaboration with the Board, the ISCN, and the Governor’s office, Phase I of the survey was developed, rolled out and compiled. The survey contained 9 questions. The initial survey and follow-up was sent out by The Governor’s office using a
DAS survey instrument. The ISCN members also helped by encouraging responses within the individual agencies. The survey was open from September 13th to 29th. Dave decided to leave it open a little longer to allow opportunity for increased response and follow up. The survey was distributed to 1,126 email addresses (all agency leadership at a compensation level 35 or higher). The response rate was about 27%, or about 300 responses. This is a good pool of respondents from agencies throughout the state but it is unknown why 800 did not respond. Dave will do further analysis to try to determine which agencies, if any, did not respond and which agencies have a negative commitment or devote no time to sustainability efforts. Dave will reach out to non-responders to request an interview.

The survey results show that the three most important priorities are energy, waste, and water. Equity, toxics, and climate change came in a low priority. The main benefit of sustainability was identified as “prepare and adopt for the future.” This reveals an opportunity for the Board to focus more on environment and equity and inclusion more and to help agencies integrate the three dimensions of sustainability: Environmental, economic, and social/cultural. The top three sustainability activities within agencies are:

- Managing building resources and use
- Creating a sustainability plan
- Integrating sustainability plans into agency activities

Agencies do not want a heavy-handed approach to sustainability, which includes policy and legislative actions. The sweet spot in leadership support for paid staff time devoted to sustainability is 1 to 4 hours per month, according to the responses. This information is useful because it has been the missing piece. It shows increased interest in the value of sustainability planning. This might not be in alignment with what is needed to implement and oversee the sustainability plans and initiatives. The ISCN meeting itself is 2 hours every other month. Initially, the agencies need to devote time to create a sustainability plan, thereafter, the time commitment will be less as the initiatives gains momentum. Once a plan is created, a different level of engagement is required to execute the plan and to gather data. There is solid support for staff education and training. There is opportunity to do higher strategic planning. Dave will do further analysis of the comments provided, to glean any further opportunities.

**Phase II of the survey** This survey will be sent to staff level employees and will include a question related to how many people in the agency are touching sustainability (example: ISCN, Green Teams or Sustainability planning) and the allowed time commitment during work hours. Board members will send survey question recommendations to Dave. The Board suggested periodic surveys to see trends over time while being mindful of survey fatigue.

**Action:** Board members will submit Phase II survey question ideas to Dave to include in Phase II. Dave will:

- Complete analysis of comments provided and do further analysis to determine which agencies did not respond. Identify patterns, key gaps, and key takeaways. Identify if urban and rural focused agencies are equally represented. Initiate outreach efforts to encourage additional responses.
- Draft a communication from the Board communicating the survey process and results with next steps. Include a summary report of lessons learned. Present to the Governor’s office and the Executive Leadership Team consisting of the 24 largest agency directors.
- An outline of a communication plan to distribute to Phase I participants letting them know they have been heard and actions proposed by the Board. Possible actions might be to help agencies understand actions they can take and offer training to make sure they understand the expectations, goals, and timelines that exist in current and future executive orders and statutes. It is important to tailor programs and actions that make sense to each agency’s mission and priorities in order to be sustained. Not all agencies understand that there is a people part to sustainability with equity and inclusion as well as the economic, energy, waste, and water management part.
Update on material footprinting project with the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)  
John Miller gave a brief update on the Board/DEQ collaboration on a material footprinting project. The project evaluates the potential benefits and challenges inherent in product-level environmental footprinting. Three projects have come out of the collaboration. Case studies of lifecycle impacts have been completed on wine, food, and concrete. More information. Information is shared with businesses to help inform growth and development, and decision making for future investments and improved competitiveness.

Governor’s Office update  
Lauri Aunan joined by phone from the Governor’s office to update the Board on sustainability activities:

- Preparations are underway for the 2018 short Legislative session beginning February 2018. The Governor is allowed five bills and each legislator gets a limited number. No agency bills are put forward during the short session. There will be an omnibus budget bill seeking funding for different efforts. The Governor’s bills will be a continuation of conversations started in the 2017 session, looking at climate, energy efficiency, cleaner air, clean energy jobs, and carbon pricing (cap and invest). A workgroup of stakeholders was formed out of SB1070 in the 2017 session to look at carbon pollution. The workgroup is gathering feedback about concerns and how to move forward. Priorities are unclear at this time and will be further developed as the session gets closer.

- Ruchi Sadhir, the Energy and Climate Change Policy Advisor is working on several executive orders for greenhouse gas reduction, energy efficient buildings, and zero emission vehicles. They are hoping to get them completed this month. There will be a broader umbrella bill, which is more complicated. Dave will probably become involved in those conversations.

- The Governor hired a new Carbon Policy Advisor, Kristen Sheeran, focusing on 2018 legislation details and implementation. She has a background in carbon pricing.

- Work has begun for the 2019 long session, when big policy and budget issues are worked on. Agencies are developing legislative concepts for the 2019 session. Concepts must be submitted to DAS by mid-April 2018. DAS releases budget instructions for the 2019-2021 biennium in March, 2018. There are two cost containment proposals, one for PERS and another for medical cost management. The Governor gives the final nod in November.

- Several new executive orders are in development relating to climate and jobs, energy efficient buildings, equity and inclusion and water rights. EO 15-09 was issued in 2015 directing agencies holding water rights to reduce water use by 15% by 2020. Water management takes money and monitoring but they are looking for ways to implement and connect efforts of water, energy and equity. Governor Brown’s clear top priority is equity in all work that agencies do; from how agencies build their workforce to work with contractors and external parties. There are numerous topics under development, but the legislative leadership decides what makes sense to focus on in the short session.

Action:

- Lisa Gaines advised that she is very interested in being involved in the equity and inclusion conversations. Lauri will follow up with her and keep the Board in the loop on this topic.

- John suggested meeting with Ruchi to get her input on the Board communication to agencies and the structure of the survey report to ensure it is aligned with the Governor’s priorities and leads to action.

- Board/Statewide Sustainability officer to follow up on review of agency sustainability plans and accountability for agencies to report back on where they ended up in reaching their goals.

- Invite Lisa Arkin to the January 2018 Board meeting to have a larger discussion about equity, led by Lisa Gaines.
Jim Doherty, Morrow County Commissioner, shared some challenges Morrow County is experiencing:

- Preparing and adapting for the future is a challenge as well as farmland irrigation.
- Public Health. A judge did the health piece for 20+ years and has stepped down so he took it over. National Geographic did a study many years ago about where people are living the longest, why, and what they have in common. Some things like bike paths and walking paths, eating more vegetables, having wine at 5 p.m., belonging to faith and community groups, having a social tribe and prioritizing family first are some things identified. It is natural that the rural communities are losing those things, Boardman is pushing to bring those back. They also want to put health considerations into all policies including road work around the County.
- High speed internet. Currently they have dial up broadband so there is a push to get high speed internet to all communities.
- Energy is central in Morrow County. There are 15 wind, solar, natural gas, and biomass projects in waiting. High paying jobs are available but 60% to 70% of the labor force is imported from other cities because Boardman does not have enough housing.
- Transportation. Small cities and counties will receive funding through the 2017 transportation package HB2017 (page 82). Boardman plans to set up a transit system to get workers coming from Hermiston, Pendleton, and Tri-cities, where the labor pool comes from. The County has the third highest income level in the state but the workers live in other cities. The tribes fund little pockets of transit from Hermiston. The biggest challenge is implementing and coordinating an integrated transportation system in cooperation with the surrounding cities. There are pockets of transit service and there are funds for these things but getting blue zones off the ground is visionary and difficult.

Carla McLane, the Morrow County Planning Director and Chair of the Transportation Committee, presented on behalf of Karen Pettigrew, the City Manager. Carla shared some unique challenges that the City of Boardman and Morrow County are experiencing:

- Carla did not know the Board existed and does not know what the Board does or why.
- Morrow County adopted a Comprehensive Plan in 1980; it was acknowledged in 1986 and there was an industrial land use challenge by 1,000 Friends of Oregon.
- Morrow County became energy central in Oregon. They have a coal fired plant, a gas fired plant, and several nuclear and hydro systems that generate electricity. The coal fired plant is facing closure and the state is making different choices around nuclear but they are still energy central. Every month or so, the Energy Facility Siting Council sends out solicitations for a 90-day look ahead. One-half to one-third of the projects are being sited in Morrow County or in adjacent Gilliam or Umatilla Counties. Three large power lines carry power to much of the Pacific Northwest and the entire west coast from coal, gas, and hydro systems.
- Data centers are coming to the area. There are now five sites with one provider. Two sites have room to expand and another is building two sites in Umatilla County. The County creates a lot of energy, but these large data centers consume a lot too.
- Wind developers find that Morrow County is a good location for wind turbines. While planning for wind began in 1970 and was included in the Comprehensive Plan, it did not happen until 2000 when wind turbine construction exploded.
- Solar development is not ready yet. There are at least five projects in Morrow County in the tire kicking stage. One is on 600 acres expected to be a 75 megawatt project.
- The lack of sustained wind and solar power generation causes some concern because the wind does not always blow and the sun does not always shine. The Governor's Ten Year Energy Plan calls for renewables. A balanced mix serves us all at the end of the day. The solar and wind facilities also have impacts on the highly productive agricultural lands. There is an extensive
A coal-fired power plant is closing in 2022, but the infrastructure is valuable. It was once the 
forestry. There is strong acknowledgement of the need to remove dead stock and create nursery 
Lost Valley Ranch dairy was established in 2002 on land leased from Threemile Canyon Farms. 
Threemile Canyon Farms has been a leader in sustainable agricultural processes over the past 
decade. The farm has 93,000 acres and blends one of the nation’s largest dairy operations with 
extensive production of potatoes and other crops. Morrow County has 165 dairy cows to every 
person. There are also beef cows. The large dairies arrived in 2001. Tillamook Cheese also came 
to Morrow County and now produces twice as much cheese in Morrow County as in Tillamook 
County. The dairies range in size from 1,000 cows to 30,000 cows. Local residents are concerned 
about the impacts of the dairies on air quality, ground water quality, and use of water. Residents 
are more concerned about water than air. The state Water Resources Department looked at water 
usage and implemented some accountability for water consumption and some water right transfers 
were processed to balance use of water with neighbors. One cow can drink 30 gallons of water per 
day on a hot day. A lot of innovation has been implemented to deal with waste products. They are 
capturing methane and two digesters are turning turbines at Threemile. Both their size and location 
- far removed from towns and population centers - provide plenty of area for crop rotation, wildlife 
buffers, and composting dairy wastes.

Lost Valley Ranch dairy was established in 2002 on land leased from Threemile Canyon Farms. 
Now Lost Valley Ranch will relocate and expand its operation onto 7,288 acres purchased from the 
former Boardman Tree Farm and will house 30,000 cows. They milk 10,000 cows at any one time. 
Lost Valley is required to account for water consumption and they are implementing innovations. 
The dairies have chosen to do many things voluntarily to find solutions for water and waste and 
have proven to be good neighbors. They have also created a lot of good jobs.

Forestry. There is strong acknowledgement of the need to remove dead stock and create nursery 
trees to maintain healthy forests. They have been working for 15 years on a forest plan with 
Washington, Idaho, Umatilla and Morrow Counties, and the Greater Eastern Oregon Development 
Corporation. A regional strategic economic development document is in development for 2019 to 
2024. Economic development strategy ties to energy. Heppner was a thriving community until the 
1990s when the mill closed. The population was impacted and that contraction impacted the school 
system. The north end of Morrow County became larger by Heppner’s shrinking. Bringing some 
forest jobs back and creating healthy forests would help rebuild Heppner. If we don’t find ways to 
help our smallest communities become sustainable, we won’t have small communities. It takes jobs, 
schools, a market, churches, day care, and housing for a community to survive.

The coal-fired power plant is closing in 2022 but the infrastructure is valuable. It was once the 
largest item on the city’s financial statement and they want it to continue to be a productive 
investment. It is still an asset and they don’t want it to become an eye sore. There have been 
conversations with PGE about converting the plant to burn other things such as biomass or another 
cleaner generation source.

A community planning workshop was conducted at the University of Oregon about community 
planning for the new natural resource economy.

Complete communities take a long time to create, but it is where they want to get to. Boardman has

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Community planning workshop was conducted at the University of Oregon about community 
planning for the new natural resource economy.
worked for 20 years to identify what a complete community would look like. People work in Boardman but don’t live there so they don’t shop there, or volunteer there or pay taxes there. They do those things where they live, not where they work. A community needs jobs, schools, a market, church, day care, gas station. There needs to be a bigger system of jobs, shopping, and housing that is connected.

- The biggest barrier in addition to land use, lack of capital and lack of builders, is that housing developers do not want to build houses in Boardman because profits are higher in Hermiston and in the Tri-cities. It is not a land use issue. The Tri-cities saw amazing changes in the 70s and 80s and continues to grow because of federal funding and disposable income from the wine industry. The city and the county have offered incentives up to $37,000 and contractors have taken advantage of that. One contractor builds 9 to 10 homes per year and they are sold as soon as built. The growth jobs have more to do with attracting workers than the incentives. It is the market, not construction costs. People want to spend $180,000 to $200,000 for a house in Boardman but they will pay $250,000 to $280,000 in the Tri-cities and they also pay to commute. More applications for building permits are coming in than they saw during the summer. An apartment complex will be built in Boardman that will fill a gap and do wonders for the community.

- Transit Options - Boardman has “The Loop” serving Morrow County veterans, seniors, and the disabled. “Kayak Transit” is funded by the Umatilla Indian Tribe and is a fixed route between Pendleton, Hermiston, Irrigon, and back. There is transit between the Tri-cities and LaGrande using small 15-passenger buses, which is saving commuters $10,000 to $12,000 per year. They want to establish a healthy commute alliance with these other communities, but it is not healthy right now. If a worker does not live in Morrow County, they cannot go get them and bring them back. Morrow County wants to apply for federal 5311 money in the future to help with transit. HB2017 funding will also help.

Presentation - Barry Beyeler, Community Development Director, City of Boardman

- In 2002 the City of Boardman passed the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) and Oregon Department of Transportation model code, which was a step forward for them. They modified it to fit local conditions since the model code was too urban to make it work in Boardman. They addressed storm water management. Storm water has a low impact in Boardman because if water drops on your lot, it stays on your land due to the sandy soil. The water does not go into the river. The Columbia River Enterprise zone helps with gap lending for new housing. A new homeowner can get $5,000 from the Boardman Community Development Association, funded by the Columbia River Enterprise Zone. This opportunity is available through Morrow County from different entities.

- In 2011, former Governor Kitzhaber’s Regional Solutions program partnered to solve some workforce housing issues. One of the best things for the community is that water streams are not waste streams, but resource streams. In 1978 the City of Boardman implemented a water pollution control project that pipes waste water to the lagoon and farmland is irrigated with waste water. The waste water is not going back to the river, it is getting reused and repurposed.

- The Port recycles food processing wastewater to irrigate Port-owned land for farm use.

- Waste feed stock. Potatoes are processed off-site and the processing wastes (peels and culls) are returned to the farm and recycled for use as dairy feed stock. Alfalfa, corn, and other rotation crops provide feed for dairy and beef cattle. Corn mash has been a standard part of the business for 35-40 years.

- Methane gas is being extracted from dairy manure to improve air quality and to produce fuel. The Climate Trust partially funded that whole process. They continually look for opportunities to expand the use of digesters.

- Boardman is energy central and grid stability is a concern going forward. Transmission to the grid is also a concern. Trying to integrate renewables into the grid is challenging. If you cannot get energy from A to B, what is the use of putting up a generation facility? Grid modernization is a multi-year program. Transmission will be going to the Dittmer Control Center if the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) goes down in Portland. They are trying to integrate renewable resources within the grid, but it is difficult in an ever-changing market. They are moving to transmission lines with an interstate renewable energy project, but it becomes challenging to site a linear facility with lots of counties, municipalities, and property owners.
### Presentation - Lisa Mittelsdorf, Port of Morrow Economic Development Director / Morrow Development Corporation

- The Port of Morrow has the third highest wage jobs in the state, with an average of $49,827. Major industry wages are $75,000 per year. The data centers and ConAgra are paying better and better. Morrow County also has a high poverty area.
- Nobody is promoting building housing. Rural communities realize they have to do this together to maintain communities and it changes the focus of the local public sector jobs.
- The Port of Morrow works closely with local communities and governments to provide targeted incentives to existing and new businesses that invest in the local community. Partnerships between the Port of Morrow, Business Oregon, Morrow County, and the City of Boardman through the Columbia River Enterprise Zone II provide limited property tax abatement to qualified private investment and job creation within the Port District.
- Morrow Development Corporation provides long-term borrowing at low rates to lend to entities within rural Oregon counties. It provides financing assistance for business development and community development Projects in Morrow County. Also, waste management and remediation services.
- The Port of Morrow is the hub for transportation of manufactured goods.

### Discussion Among Participants

The Board was very impressed by the ground level things being done in Boardman and the County.

**Action:** The Board requested input from the presenters to:
1. Articulate what kind of help counties and cities need to make the sustainability plans more responsive to rural areas.
2. Review guidelines used by the board in reviewing plans to ensure the board is asking the right questions to discover if the agency has considered how they serve all communities, both rural and urban.

### Tour of Port of Morrow - 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.

**Tour PGE Boardman Power Plant - 2:30 p.m. - 4 p.m.**

Meeting adjourned 4 p.m., drive to Historic Condon Hotel in Condon, Oregon

### Friday, October 6, 2017

**Location:** South Gilliam County Rural Fire District Building, 220 North Nain Street, Condon, Oregon

**Agenda**
- Board chair John Miller welcomed everyone and introductions were made of those in attendance.

**Presentation - Kathryn Greiner, City Administrator, City of Condon**

In order to have a vibrant, sustainable community, cities must have infrastructure that provides water and sewer. In 2001 - 2002, the city completed a water and sewer master plan to repair Condon’s aging water pipes at the rate of 1,000 pipes per year over the next 20 years. They recently updated their water plan with a grant from Business Oregon. The plan allocated $75,000 per year to upgrade five miles of water pipes that were installed between 1905 and 1922. The City gets revenue from the wind farms and host fees from a landfill. With the $75,000 and a staff of two, they are replacing 1,000 pipes per year. In 2007 they applied for Resident Fund Management (RFM) funds from the Obama administration and received $250,000, which allowed them to hire another staff person, who is still on staff. In 2010, federal Recovery Act money gave them money to implement the plan for infrastructure in two cities. Repair of these pipes reduced water use in the city from 160,000 gallons to 80,000 gallons per day. A creek and a wetlands area dried up due to better pipes and more efficient flows. The plan contained a goal to dig a deep well within the City because they were running out of water. That deep well has now been taken off the table because it is no longer needed.

Condon received $3 million from Gilliam County to spruce up Main Street. About $1.6 million was spent on two waste water projects. They are in year four of the $3 million grant. About $200,000 per year was set aside for architecture, design work, and creating a plan for the façade only. Sixteen buildings received grants ranging from $10,000 to $100,000 each. The program was widely successful. Grant recipients had to be in the historic area first and abide by the standards set by the City. This project lasted for five years when
the City had to close the project down and switch their focus to other things. The library was renovated with money from the County. The City purchased and resold an auto/junk yard and sold it to Gilliam County, who tore it down and will build a new building. The Condon Hotel had already been renovated. The project spent $700,000 including the Memorial Hall renovation. An additional $250,000 was invested by landlords. Multiple buildings were renovated including interiors. This project generated pride and enthusiasm for the downtown area and has generated more taxes ($5,000 to $6,000 additional tax revenue).

Broadband is the current number one priority. In October 2015, a broadband strategic plan was created. It became clear that without high speed internet, they cannot bring new businesses in. They are just now getting fiber to homes and it is slow. There is already a group in town that supplies broadband to schools and emergency service providers. A telecom attorney and a consultant have been hired to assist. They now have a master plan with goals and priorities and a request for proposals (RFP) went out in August 2017. They received one regional, two local and one national response. They decided to switch gears after evaluating what the City of Sandy did. Condon is still on an island and they are now trying to get a public private partnership. They teamed up with an electric cooperative, which planned to get fiber to every home, just like electricity, but that did not work. The City is in negotiations with another provider now and will be going through another RFP process for services only, not construction. There are issues related to who will take the lead. The City is working with Regional Solutions to find a path forward. There should be a final report at the end of October. The City will be asking the County for some money.

When hiring people, lack of fiber to homes is the top problem. People pay $160 for 20 gigabytes of service that is sub-par. A homeowner must have a telephone land line to hook up to fiber. They got grant money to run the fiber, but it is backfiring because now there are not many land lines left because people now have cell phones. The City does not want to operate telecommunications, so the partner companies will be installing the lines to homes.

Workforce housing is another issue. They have a high rental demand, but there are no houses to rent. A 3-bedroom house came up for sale and five people wanted to buy it. There are a few nice houses for a median price of $100,000. There are a few others that may sell for $60,000 but need an additional $60,000 to renovate. They have an outdated building code and taxes are low ($200 per year). There are abandoned homes that need to be torn down.

The wind turbines have had an economic impact on private land, and are putting economic strain on landowners. The County set up a Strategic Investment Program (SIP) whereby instead of paying taxes, the utility powers turbines. A community strategic investment zone has been created, like an enterprise zone. The wind turbine owner pays a certain amount per year. The landowners have a separate agreement. It used to be calculated by turbine and the City received $5,000 per turbine per year. Now it is calculated by energy produced. The City of Condon is not in the taxing district so the City receives nothing. The turbines are located in Gilliam County. The County received SIP funds. The community fund got $190,000 per year. There are only 10 years left of that fund. The cemetery, health district, and Gilliam County got a lot of money. The health district gets $500,000 to $700,000 per year and the fire district gets $250,000 per year. The fire and school districts on the north side get nothing because there are no turbines located there. There are two points of view regarding wind turbines and landfills, but those are the two major sources of revenue for this community.

The state is involved in housing and telecommunications, but there has been no mention of state funding related to broadband. Condon cannot get U.S. Department of Agriculture USDA grants because, while their broadband speeds are low, they are still higher than USDA requirements. They could do grants for pockets of funding, but that takes a lot of time. Regional Solutions money went to Wheeler and Sherman Counties, but Gilliam County was not included in the funding request. They are always looking for grants, but they had a time constraint in asking for this one. One line to Fossil was paid for by Oregon Health & Science University (OHSU). The City is hopeful that once broadband is available schools, clinics, and housing will be developed.
Population growth has been flat for the last couple years but has not declined. Portland State University does population trending and the area is predicted to grow. Condon is centrally located, close enough to Portland (2 hours from PDX) that if they could get housing and broadband, Portland employees could work from home. Older housing is beginning to go into greater decline so they are focused on improving infrastructure and trying to incentivize homeowners to refurbish existing housing. The City does not have the money to run infrastructure to one house. The City has not laid any new pipe for water and sewer but they are looking at a new housing development on City property near the golf course.

The Gilliam County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) includes 783,450 acres of privately-owned land (92%). This is made up of 294,000 acres of dry cropland, 6,500 acres of irrigated cropland on 255 farms, and 480,000 acres of rangeland. It also includes 1,500 miles of streams and 1,300 miles of land on 255 farms. The District does not get any tax money, they are 100% grant funded. Conservation districts are considered municipal corporations, not state agencies. They are legally able to ask for a tax base because they are political subdivisions, but Gilliam County has not done it. So far, they are okay being grant funded. They operate out of a building shared with the Farm Service Agency (FSA). They recently were awarded a USDA grant and purchased a vacant building on Main street. The building is not salvageable, so they demolished it and are putting together a plan to build a new building. There is a natural spring on the lower lot where they are planning a demonstration garden as an educational tool for the community.

Historically the National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) office has focused on soil quality for cropland, and more recently has begun working on juniper removal and irrigation efficiency improvements.

The Oregon State University (OSU) Extension Service and the ODA are key partners with conservation districts to implement the Agricultural Water Quality Management Program. Partnerships are the name of the game for SWCDs. They support the Oregon Watershed Council, Confederated Tribes, Oregon Water Resources Board, USDA, Department of Agriculture, NRCS, Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), and the BPA, among others. They also have a couple of partnerships in the Lower John Day Watershed basin working on prioritization of different types of restoration.

The Lower John Day Basin was awarded a pilot program to showcase strategic water planning for this area. The conservation enhancement program is a collaborative initiative between the USDA and the state conservation districts and watershed councils. Incentive payments are given to landowners to rehabilitate streams located next to agricultural lands. There are currently 90 active contracts. The average life span of a project is two to five years. They go around to agencies to develop programs and then to local landowners to provide technical resources to implement them. They are involved in planning and developing conservation projects, assessing and monitoring conditions of the area's natural resources, acquiring funding to support these projects, and providing the technical assistance needed to improve the health of the watershed. Range lands are different from farm land. When farm land is taken out of production, the USDA offers a cost match to keep it out of production. Streams are put back into a natural state and sometimes this requires fencing for cattle and sheep.

The SWCD has a great education and outreach program. For the first time, they must find a new source for funding for education and outreach because this year the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) and ODA discovered that previous funding of these programs was not meant for this and disallowed this activity. The program provides a full day outdoor stream ecology school in three counties. It used to be four days, but they secured a grant to extend this to 7 days so it is a full week now. State Parks also funds a field day. Last year students identified plants and planned designs of watershed projects. The program is for 4th to 8th graders and 50 students participated last year. They have an interactive stream simulation modeling table tool for this stream ecology education, with a table top version for the County fair. It shows low flow, high flow, wash out, and rebuild, and how to make repairs with culverts, etc.

They have a small grant program for $5,000 or less for landowners who want to develop a spring, remove juniper removal, or reseed forest following a fire or other small acts of kindness. The job of the riparian tech is to show landowners that they are not scary and they can have a good partnership that serves both the
interests of the landowner and the environment. They work with the landowner and make sure the plan fits
the landscape and the owner.

The OWEB provides large grants on a biennial basis. Federal projects are usually large, multiple-year
projects that involve engineering and design and have much larger impact. They are three years into a five-
year study at Threemile Creek where they tag steelhead and bass to see migration patterns. They partner
with ODFW, OWEB and the Tribes. Grade school students help with the tagging.

In the 1990s, Trans Canada installed a 30-mile long pipeline that has become exposed in three areas where
it crosses Threemile Creek. The channel has moved so they are restoring the channel to cover up the pipe.
This project has been in planning for the past 10 years and will begin next week. A drone was used on this
project and they are excited about getting a drone pilot’s license so they can do 3-D imaging and use it in
other projects, such as fish counts and during fire season.

The Lone Rock project is an immense and miraculous prescribed burn of 8,600 acres of juniper and 20
stream miles. The BPA plans to use this project as a template for other large-scale burns. They are under
contract with a burn contractor who will do the monitoring and takes on most of the liability. They gathered
baseline data and are hoping to see an increase in stream flow following the burn.

The Rock Creek water temperature measurement project is being administered in collaboration with the
tribes and ODFW.

On October 16, 2017, the fish passage diversion removal begins. They are removing concrete put in a creek
for irrigation diversion because it has become a fish passage barrier since landowners stopped using it. This
project is funded by the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs. The Confederated Tribes administer BPA
mitigation money.

They are in step two of a five-step process for their Strategic Water Plan. The have collected data on water
use. This will be reported to the OWRD and will inform where they are going in the future. Then there will be
local adoption of the Plan and it becomes integrated into statewide plan.

Historically the NRCS office has focused on monitoring and has done a lot of implementation. Emerging
activities mimic restoration efforts of beavers. They are building new habitats because beavers are doing a
better job of keeping streams healthy.

About 50,000 acres of Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) grassland leases are expiring
in the next five years and that land may go back into production. There will be impacts as a lot of this land
was not productive anyway so will not be tilled up right away. This program started 30 years ago so a lot of
the landowners are no longer living here. The farmers have sold their equipment and are not able to bring
the land back into production. An estimate of the financial impact is $50 per acre for 50,000 acres or a
revenue loss of $2,500,000 per year to the community. If the CREP goes away, the Agricultural
Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) is available to help conserve ag lands and wetlands and limit non-
agricultural uses of the land. Right now there is a lot of uncertainty.

Integrated Soil and Water Conservation Districts are important to rural communities. They offer voluntary
technical and financial assistance to private landowners interested in natural resource conservation
improvements. They partner closely with landowners. They are non-regulatory and landowners know they
are there to help them, so there is a high level of trust. Conservation districts are effective and integral to
community economics. When the ODA identifies water quality priority areas, they will work through the
district before taking regulatory action.
Jordan Maley has deep roots in Gilliam County since his family has been living there since 1885. He has a long-term perspective and institutional memory with the neighbors. He knows what has worked in the past. He works for OSU Extension on research-based education, outreach and engagement and responding to emerging needs within Gilliam County. A lot has changed since 1998 in how lands are managed collectively. Neighbors work together to improve watersheds and facilitate managing lands. During the five years he worked on the Ferry Canyon Watershed project, he got people doing things they had never done before. Uplands and watersheds must be managed also to benefit riparian areas and for productivity of farms. Farmers look over the fence and if they see a neighbor doing things differently and it results in success, they will adopt the practice and become more aware of management change impacts and on land productivity into the future. Farmers have a long-term perspective. They know they have to work together to respond to changing conditions. They pick fights carefully because they know if they say something uncharitable to someone in the community, they might be dependent on that person for a future opportunity. We are all connected, for example, Portland could use more electric vehicles and the wind turbines do not operate when there is no demand for electricity. If Portland were to mandate charging electric vehicles at night and enter into a partnership with the wind turbine generators to generate electricity at night, it would benefit all of us.

A lot of discussions are not urban vs. rural, but there is a need to message differently to convince conservative farmers to adopt sustainable practices. Stream monitoring will improve the function of watersheds so he trained the farmers how to monitor the streams themselves. He respected their privacy and told them the data was theirs and nobody was looking over their shoulder. If farmers want help, then they get help. That is what makes the relationship sustainable. It is not a regulatory approach. The Washington Department of Ecology has a regulatory function and there is a different relationship with the farmers. It colors everything. This is how valuable is it to the farmers to have the data and know that government won’t come back 10 years into the future and shut down something or use the data in a negative way. He never asks anybody to do something he is not willing to do himself. He sets an example by first setting up water temperature monitoring on 10,000 acres so he got experience, which enabled him to explain to someone else how to do it. The farmers make the decision whether or not to do it on their land.

The USDA is working on infrared imaging of riparian zones and are doing vegetation classification. There is also funding to do LIDAR imaging of Ferry Canyon.

One thing that makes it work is patience. It is inherent to character to see things come to fruition. The value of information on productivity is good if you recognize the best science available at that point in time. There were conservation practices in place prior to the 1964 flood, but what was done had unintended consequences in spite of the science. They created large ponds to capture sediment and created gradient terraces. They worked great in capturing sediment, but the degree of velocity of water once it hit the gradient terraces became concentrated and when it dropped into the ravine, it created head. They adopted level terraces, but it might continue changing in future generations as new science is developed. We did not understand and we will keep adjusting and improving to respond to changing conditions.

A comparison of the coal plant footprint, built in 1970, compared to the footprint of a natural gas plant is striking. The natural gas plant requires much less piping, etc. Everything is connected and comes into focus.

Denise Jerome, Program Manager for CAPECO, presented on behalf of Maria Gomez. CAPECO is a non-profit organization working to eliminate poverty through education, empowerment, and resources. It also offers several agency services to low-income Oregonians in the four-county region (Gilliam, Umatilla, Morrow, and Wheeler). The population in each county is as follows: Umatilla 80,000, Morrow 11,000, Gilliam 1,800, and Wheeler 1,600, for a total of 94,000. They partner with the local food bank and are the hub for 17 partnerships. The Food Box program serves 315 people in four counties and is sponsored by the USDA. CAPECO will celebrate its 30th anniversary in October 2017. The program started out with energy assistance only, but it has been expanded and restructured to make services more user friendly and now includes:
• Food assistance for seniors, Native Americans, and veterans. Services include food and nutrition, meals on wheels, and medical rides; Oregon Project Independence offers light housekeeping, caregiver classes, connections to caregivers, and respite for caregivers.

• Energy and weatherization in partnership with Energy Trust of Oregon. They serve 3,200 to 3,500 households with energy assistance in the four counties. This is approximately 27% of the population of the counties. Oil heating is very expensive and in some cases the $350 per month payment is not enough, so they try to get them more insulation or a different heating source. A Furnace Placement Program targets seniors and the disabled.

• Housing assistance programs / homelessness prevention.

• Agriculture workforce housing financing.

• Financial education and budgeting, fiscal literacy to become homeowners.

• A wildfire housing damage relief program.

• A youth program for at-risk youth from the foster care system to obtain life skills training and mentoring, and to provide resources and support with work experience.

• Project Community Connect, a program for homeless veterans. They try to align veterans with services they might not know they are eligible for and help get them signed up. They have an event twice a year with 125 participants, 100 volunteers, and 35-40 vendors. They offer haircuts, shower vouchers, veterinary care, and other things.

CAPECO partners with community colleges and the DHS Child Protective Services Division to provide case management, and to provide education such as the Better Renters Program and First Time Home Buyers.

They have a 10-year plan to end homelessness. Much of their housing funding comes from Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS) grants. They also get private funding. Strict accountability is required and outcomes must be shown on all of their programs.

They are breaking down housing barriers between Hermiston and Pendleton and now have two warming stations set up for the winter months. They are in the process of quantifying homeless numbers. They realized their numbers were not representative of actual numbers when the data showed only 52 people were housed last year when they know they housed over 100 people in Umatilla and Morrow Counties. The amazing staff is going out into the communities from 7p.m. to midnight to capture actual numbers in the homeless camps and to find out who needs help. Some don’t want to be housed.

A low-income homeownership program is available for people within 80% of the area’s median income. There are $5,000 grants per household with a $2,500 match, so they can get up to $7,500 free money to become homeowners.

Morrow County has more jobs than people. CAPCO helped people apply for the OHCS Oregon Housing Stabilization Initiative funding during the recession to keep people in their homes. They also helped seniors on fixed incomes with reverse mortgage issues as homes were going into default when seniors were unable to make the tax payments. Many households experienced loss of jobs, so they provided money to help them catch up their mortgage. They offer a loan program with no interest payments. If the homeowner stays in the home for five years, the loan is forgiven. With CAPECO help, lots of families became self-sufficient. The next step is to form a mentoring program for those who have been helped to help others go from homelessness to home ownership.

The demographic numbers for Latinos are low. The Hermiston staff is all bilingual so it is not a language barrier. CAPECO provides more energy assistance to Latinos. They have seen a shift in age demographics. A year ago they saw more 50 year old males and disabled people who had lost jobs. Now it is families as a result of domestic violence. CAPECO is working closely with shelters. The demographics change all the time.

CAPECO partners with several state agencies. The Oregon Homeownership Stabilization Initiative (OHSI) is the primary funding stream, and they get a lot of funding from Oregon Housing and Community Services.
There are several grant streams for housing assistance and recently they were able to purchase a four-plex to help renters who are experiencing barriers getting into housing. They received two grants from the emergency housing assistance fund at OHCS for homeless with a disability. They also partner with Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The housing stock in all four counties is low. Pendleton has a stagnant population so no new homes are being built and the existing homes are old. CAPECO partners with landlords because when the vacancy rate is 3%, CAPECO must protect their reputation because landlords can impact their ability to function. Should a landlord have an issue with a renter, CAPECO steps in and inspects. Trust is key with landlords and they must know that CAPECO will make it right when things go wrong. Condon and Boardman also have housing shortages.

Every year CAPCO picks three projects to focus on. This year those projects are:

1. Warming stations
2. Project Community Connect
3. A Hospital / Landlord Group, which is meeting at Good Shepard Hospital.

The new CEO of CAPECO, Paula Hall, is focused on sustainability and wants to find ways to provide more fee for service programs so they have stable revenue streams and are less dependent on grant funds. Dave Wortman’s contact information was provided.

**Action:** Dave will reach out to have a follow up conversation with Paula Hall.

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**Tour:** Condon Wind Project 1:30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Meeting adjourned 3 p.m.

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**Next Meeting:**
Date: January 19 or 26, 2018
Time: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Location: TBD
Portland, Oregon
For more than a century, employees of Pacific Power have focused their energy on providing an essential public service: reliable, efficient electricity at a fair price. With firm commitments to safety and wise stewardship of our natural resources, we produce the electricity that powers so much of our lives. We’re grateful for the opportunity to serve you.
Our commitment to customers
Pacific Power’s comprehensive Customer Service Guarantee program includes seven guarantees that relate to issues customers have said are most important to them and they are backed by a promise to pay. Some guarantees require a claim to be filed and there are certain circumstances in which the guarantees do not apply. The guarantees apply to:

- restoring power after outages
- keeping appointments
- switching on power
- estimates for new power supply
- billing questions
- meter problems
- planned interruptions

Low-income programs
Pacific Power partners with local nonprofit agencies to offer programs designed to lower kilowatt-hour usage and monthly bills, as well as provide emergency bill payment assistance to limited-income households.

Economic development
Pacific Power’s economic development team works with community leaders and organizations to build economic vitality, supporting communities’ efforts to strengthen existing businesses and attract new investment.

wattsmart energy efficiency
Pacific Power partners with Energy Trust of Oregon to offer programs that help residential and business customers be wattsmart®. These programs help customers manage their energy use and help the company keep their electric bills low. Together with our Oregon customers we delivered 203,800 megawatt-hour savings in 2014.

Price comparison

Total retail average rates by state (cents per kilowatt-hour)

Energy sources by generation:

2015
- Coal - 61.1%
- Gas - 14.1%
- Renewable* - 9.2%
- Existing Purchases - 6.2%
- Energy Efficiency** - 1.6%
- Hydroelectric*** - 6.4%
- Front Office Transactions - 1.4%
- CHP & Other - 0.0%
- Class 1 Demand-Side Management + Interruptibles - 0.0%

2025
- Coal - 49.4%
- Gas - 21.8%
- Renewable* - 11.5%
- Existing Purchases - 3.3%
- Energy Efficiency** - 10.4%
- Hydroelectric*** - 5.2%
- Front Office Transactions - 1.4%
- CHP & Other - 0.0%
- Class 1 Demand-Side Management + Interruptibles - 0.0%

* Renewable resources include wind, solar and geothermal.
** Hydroelectric resources include owned, qualifying facilities and contract purchases.
*** The contribution of energy efficiency represents incremental acquisition of Demand-Side Management resources.

Renewable resources for Pacific Power
Pacific Power is the second largest owner of wind-powered generation in the nation, behind our sister company MidAmerican Energy Company. Our nationally recognized Blue Sky℠ renewable energy program provides an easy and convenient option for customers who wish to support additional renewable energy in the region and provides funding for smaller scale community renewable energy projects.

Let’s turn the answers on.

© 2015 Pacific Power
Based in Portland, Oregon, Pacific Power provides 740,000 customers in the Northwest with safe and dependable electric service. The company remains focused on transitioning to a sustainable energy future in an affordable way for customers, in part through state-of-the-art technology and regional grid coordination. As part of PacifiCorp, the company has a net-owned generating capacity of 10,894 megawatts from a diverse portfolio of thermal, hydroelectric, wind, geothermal, solar and biomass resources.

Commitment to customers

Pacific Power is committed to delivering exceptional customer service. We solicit feedback from customers to ensure we not only meet, but exceed, their expectations, and we consistently rank among leading energy providers in national customer satisfaction surveys.

Seven guarantees help ensure we meet high service standards. The guarantees are backed by a promise to pay when we don’t deliver the level of service customers have come to expect. The guarantees apply to restoring power, keeping appointments, switching on power, estimates for new power supply, billing questions, meter issues and planned interruptions.

watts™ energy efficiency

Pacific Power offers programs that help residential and business customers save energy and keep electric bills low. Customer participation in our wattsmart energy efficiency and demand-side management programs saved 276,543 megawatt-hours of electricity in 2015, the equivalent of energy used by nearly 23,500 average homes for a year.

Pacific Power teams up with the nonprofit Energy Trust of Oregon to help our Oregon customers manage their energy costs and benefit from renewable energy. A portion of a 3 percent “public purpose” charge funds Energy Trust programs.

Environmental respect

Protecting and enhancing the environment is a core principle for Pacific Power. With our employees and customers, we work to improve air quality, support renewable resources, protect wildlife habitat, and promote energy efficiency and recycling. The American Wind Energy Association named our company the second largest rate-regulated utility owner of wind resources in the United States, second only to our sister utility MidAmerican Energy Company.

Pacific Power also offers sustainable solutions for customers through our voluntary Blue Sky® program, which provides a simple and convenient way for customers to support additional renewable resources, and provides funding for smaller-scale community renewable projects. More than 106,600 customers participate in the program across six states. Blue Sky is Green-e® Energy Certified and consistently ranks among the top five renewable programs by the U.S. Department of Energy’s National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

Safety

Public and employee safety is the top priority in everything we do. In the past year, company representatives gave safety presentations reaching hundreds of schoolchildren, emergency responders, contractors, farmers and ranchers with life-saving information.

Pacific Power Foundation

The Pacific Power Foundation is the philanthropic arm of Pacific Power. Its mission, through charitable investments, is to support the growth and vitality of the communities Pacific Power serves. It is part of the PacifiCorp Foundation, one of the largest utility-endowed foundations in the United States. Since 1988, grants totaling more than $58.5 million have benefited communities served by the company.

Economic and community development

For the past century, Pacific Power has built relationships with state and local governments and business leaders to strengthen economic development efforts throughout our service area. Pacific Power helps communities identify economic development opportunities and prepare for future growth – whether it’s new businesses bringing jobs to a community, or existing businesses seeking to expand.

Volunteerism

Pacific Power employees and retirees invest their time and energy to local nonprofit organizations in the areas where they live and work. The Pacific Power Foundation supports employees’ community involvement and charitable contributions with matching funds.

Around-the-clock service

The company’s customer service center allows customers to contact specially trained representatives 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The customer service center can be reached toll-free at 1-888-221-7070. Pacific Power also has a direct line for customers to call when the power goes out. To report an outage or get outage updates, customers can call toll-free at 1-877-508-5088, visit pacificpower.net/outage or use our free mobile app.

Facebook.com/pacificpower
pacificpower.net
Get the Pacific Power app
What matters to you matters to us

At Pacific Power we believe in our promise of public service: an obligation to deliver safe, reliable power at a reasonable price in the cleanest, most environmentally sustainable way we can. Through our commitment to developing more renewable resources, providing the best possible service, maintaining efficient grid operations and encouraging energy-saving practices—we believe we can meet this promise.

Electrical safety

Look up

Always be aware of the location of any nearby overhead power lines. Be careful not to lift or move any long or tall items such as gutters, TV antennas or ladders that can conduct electricity to you. And never fly kites, balloons or model airplanes near lines.

Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) regulations require professionals to keep themselves and any tools they use 20 feet or farther away from overhead power lines. The general public should stay much farther away. Why? Electricity is unforgiving. It will take the easiest path to the ground, even through you. If you or an object you are holding accidentally becomes part of the pathway, you could be electrocuted.

Call before you dig

Digging into underground power lines can be just as dangerous as contacting an overhead line. What’s more, it can sever a line, causing damage repair costs and the inconvenience of interrupting power. At least 48 hours before you plant a tree, dig holes for fence posts, install underground sprinklers or embark on any digging project, call 811 to have your line marked. If you see one down, call us toll free at 1-888-221-7070 if you need an alternate phone number.

Downed power lines

• Never touch or go near a fallen power line and do not touch anything on which the wire is resting.
• Always assume a downed line is energized. If you see one down, call us toll free at 1-877-508-5088.
• Do not touch or go near a person in contact with a downed power line. Call 911.
• If a power line falls across your car while you are inside, stay put until help arrives. The line has been de-energized. If you attempt to leave the vehicle, you may be electrocuted. If the car is on fire and you must exit, jump as far away as possible, being careful to avoid any contact with the car and the ground. 

If the lights go out

Keeping the lights on

Ensuring dependable service is our priority. We make every attempt to keep the power on. But there are some things we just can’t control—like severe weather, accidents and other unpredictable situations. If the lights go out, crews respond immediately and do everything possible—including working around the clock—to get them back on quickly and safely.

Prepare

Put together an outage kit, including: flashlight with extra batteries, manual can opener, battery-powered alarm clock, battery-powered radio, blankets, bottled water and nonperishable food items.

Key causes of power outages

• Trees or branches knocked down onto power lines by wind, snow or ice.
• Lightning strikes a transformer or other electrical facilities.
• Car accidents where utility poles are knocked over or sway enough to knock lines together and open up the circuit.
• Equipment overload, especially on hot days when air conditioning is cranked up, or during extremely cold weather when electric heaters are turned on across the system.
• Digging too close to underground lines or cutting a line.
• In-home circuit overload.
• Animal or bird contact with the lines.

Get updates and report outages 24/7

1-877-508-5088 | pacifpower.net/outage | Get the Pacific Power app

Restoring power

The drawing above depicts our priorities during an outage:

1 Dispatch crews and assess conditions for public and crew safety.
2 Patrol lines and check substations.
3 Clear downed power lines.
4 Restore power to the greatest number of people as quickly as possible through first clearing transmission lines that can serve multiple substations.
5 Restore power to substations that convert high-voltage power to levels people can safely use at home.
6 Restore power to concentrated areas through distribution and tap lines. Distribution lines travel from the substations to neighborhoods and serve between 1,000 and 3,000 customers. Tap lines then feed into pockets of 20 to 30 homes.
7 Restore power to individual (typically suburban or rural) homes and businesses. This task usually takes the longest.

Electricity 101

The electricity we use every day is generated in power plants by converting resources such as water, coal, natural gas and wind into electrical power. Power is generated by a large magnet that spins inside coils of wire. High-pressure steam, water or wind is used to turn a turbine—a large fan—attached to the generator to get the magnet spinning. As the magnet rotates inside the loops of wire, electric current is produced.

This electric current is sent through a vast power grid of high-voltage transmission lines to a substation in your area. At the substation, the voltage is lowered, then overhead or underground distribution lines carry the electricity to your home or work.

Power lines leading to residential areas generally carry 4,200 to 34,500 volts. Within neighborhoods, the voltage is decreased further with step-down transformers located on the top of poles (or in a vault on the ground) to the typical 120 to 240 volts for safe home use.

Power lines leading to suburban or rural homes and serve between 1,000 and 3,000 customers. Tap lines then feed into pockets of 20 to 30 homes.

It will take the easiest path to the ground, even through you. If you or an object you are holding accidentally becomes part of the pathway, you could be electrocuted.
PacifiCorp is dedicated to providing safe and reliable electric service to our more than 1.8 million customers, and acquiring cost-effective resources to meet customers’ growing electricity needs. Our pioneering commitment to renewable energy began in the early 1980s with a demonstration wind project along the Oregon Coast and construction of the nation’s first geothermal electric generating plant outside of California in 1984 – our Blundell facility near Milford, Utah.

Through our resource planning process, PacifiCorp continues to identify cost-effective energy resources. Our acquisitions in recent years have included significant amounts of company-owned and contracted wind energy resources. PacifiCorp is the second-largest rate-regulated owner of wind-powered generation in the entire nation (behind our sister utility, MidAmerican Energy Company), according to the American Wind Energy Association. In addition, our nationally recognized Blue SkySM Green-e Energy Certified renewable energy program provides an easy and convenient option for customers who wish to support even more renewable energy in the region, separate from PacifiCorp’s diverse resource mix.

- PacifiCorp has more than 1,800 megawatts of owned and purchased wind generation capability. The company owns more than 1,000 megawatts, and we have long-term purchase agreements for more than 800 megawatts from wind projects owned by others. Since 2006, our owned and contracted wind-powered generation capability has increased by a total of more than 1,400 megawatts.

- Wind, hydro, geothermal and other non-carbon emitting resources currently make up more than 20 percent of the generating capability of all PacifiCorp-owned resources, accounting for about 17 percent of our total energy output.

- Our planning and investment in cost-effective wind energy has provided valuable tax revenues, jobs and other benefits for our customers and the communities we serve. It also has positioned the company to meet renewable portfolio standards and/or carbon reduction initiatives enacted in four of the six states within our service area. Our wind-powered resources help address potential future federal policies as well.

PacifiCorp serves more than 1.8 million electric customers in six western states, operating as Pacific Power in Oregon, Washington and California, and as Rocky Mountain Power in Utah, Wyoming and Idaho.
PacifiCorp’s owned wind projects

- Goodnoe Hills, 94 megawatts, near Goldendale, Washington
- Marengo, 140.4 megawatts, near Dayton, Washington
- Marengo II, 70.2 megawatts, near Dayton, Washington
- Leaning Juniper I, 100.5 megawatts, near Arlington, Oregon
- Foote Creek I, 40.8 megawatts, in Carbon County, Wyoming
  (The company owns a 32.1-megawatt share of the facility.)
- Glenrock, 99 megawatts, near Glenrock, Wyoming
- Rolling Hills, 99 megawatts, near Glenrock, Wyoming
- Glenrock III, 39 megawatts, near Glenrock, Wyoming
  (The Glenrock, Rolling Hills and Glenrock III wind projects are located on a portion of a reclaimed surface coal mine.)
- Seven Mile Hill, 99 megawatts, near Medicine Bow, Wyoming
- Seven Mile Hill II, 19.5 megawatts, near Medicine Bow, Wyoming
- High Plains, 99 megawatts, near McFadden, Wyoming
- McFadden Ridge I, 28.5 megawatts, near McFadden, Wyoming
- Dunlap I, 111 megawatts, near McFadden, Wyoming

Some of the renewable energy attributes associated with PacifiCorp’s owned wind projects and power purchased from contracted wind projects may be used to comply with state renewable portfolio standards or other regulatory requirements, or sold to third parties in the form of renewable energy credits or other environmental commodities.

Power purchased from wind projects owned by others

(PacifiCorp purchases 100 percent of the output from each project.)

- Wolverine Creek, 64.5 megawatts, near Idaho Falls, Idaho

* PacifiCorp does not hold title to renewable energy credits from these facilities.