



Oregon

Kate Brown, Governor



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MEMORANDUM

To: Energy Advisory Work Group Members

From: Janine Benner, Director, Oregon Department of Energy

Date: August 23, 2021

Re: Materials for August 30, 2021 Meeting

With the 2021 legislative session in the rear-view mirror and the hard work of implementing new legislation upon us, I am looking forward to our meeting next week to share updates on ODOE's work and receive your feedback and guidance on our efforts.

Below you'll find an agenda that is pretty dense with ODOE updates, though we do want to make sure you have an opportunity to share updates on your work and priorities this fall during the roundtable as well.

In the agenda, we have linked to brief summaries of the various new programs and studies that we'll be discussing, in case you have the opportunity read them ahead of the meeting and can be thinking about any questions you might have. In addition, we'd love to know if you have a particular interest in any of the programs so that we can invite you to participate in public meetings and rulemakings. As we launch these new efforts, we want to make sure they reach every corner of the state. Do you have ideas on how we can best do that? Finally, feel free to let us know if there's anything we're missing or something we should keep in mind as we're moving forward with these activities.

Also during the meeting we will be providing an update on implementation of and progress on our strategic plan. It might be helpful for you to review the plan, available [here](#). We're looking forward to your feedback on the information we provide about our progress on implementation. Our strategic plan is going to help our agency measure progress and strengthen alignment between our goals, programs, and budget. And we'd love your help to make that happen!

In order to be responsive to feedback from interested parties, we will be trying something slightly different with our online meeting platform. For example, non-EAWG members have expressed interest in seeing who is in attendance. For our next meeting, interested parties will have access to view the attendee list and will be able to ask questions using their video if they choose. EAWG members will continue to be “panelists,” which allows you to use your video and un-mute yourself to participate in the conversation. Thanks for your patience as we experiment with a new meeting format that increases transparency and helps interested parties engage more during EAWG meetings.



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AGENDA

Energy Advisory Work Group

DATE: August 30, 2021

TIME: 1:30-4:30pm

Oregon Department of Energy – via WebEx

Member Link:

<https://oregonenergy.webex.com/oregonenergy/onstage/g.php?MTID=ec93a29faf9cda26b0230c1b896eb87d5>

Password: ODOE

Call-in number: 1-844-621-3956 Access Code: 145 276 9868

Time	Topic	Lead
1:30pm	Director's Update	Janine Benner, Director
1:40pm	EAWG Roundtable	EAWG Members
2:20pm	Budget Update	Cathy Connolly, Assistant Director for Central Services
2:30pm	New Incentives Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Solar + Storage Rebate• Energy Efficient Wildfire Recovery• Community Renewable Grants	ODOE Staff <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cathy Connolly• Michael Freels• Rob DelMar
3:05pm	BREAK	
3:15pm	ODOE Studies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regional Transmission Organizations• Renewable Hydrogen• Offshore Wind• Small-scale Renewables• Biennial Zero Emission Vehicle Report	Alan Zelenka, Assistant Director for Planning and Innovation
3:35pm	Strategic Plan	Ruchi Sadhir, Associate Director for Strategic Engagement
4:00pm	Closing comments/Q&A	EAWG Members and ODOE Staff

Oregon Solar + Storage Rebate Program

2021-23 Relaunch

In 2021, the Oregon Legislature appropriated \$10 Million in additional funding for the Solar + Storage Rebate Program, including 2.5 FTE to run the program.

ODOE is working the relaunch the program in Fall 2021.

Background

The [Solar + Storage Rebate Program](#) was established by HB 2618 (2019) and is authorized until January 1, 2024. Initial 2019 program funding was one-time only at \$2 million, with \$1.5 million for rebates and \$440,000 for administration, including 1.3 FTE. In 2020, ODOE reserved or rebated the \$1.5 million in solar rebates, and funding for program staff ended in December.

2021 Relaunch

The Oregon Legislature passed HB 5006 in 2021, which appropriated \$10 million in additional funding for the program, including 2.5 limited duration FTE. The bill identified almost \$9.2 million for rebates.

The program will operate substantially the same as it did in 2019-21, with the following proposed changes to [administrative rules](#):

- Updating Energy Trust of Oregon trade ally contractor eligibility to reflect ETO's update to its star rating system
- Updating the fund availability schedule in rule to reflect current funding levels and timing.

During [permanent rulemaking](#), ODOE will be looking at a potential change to eligibility rules for certain multifamily affordable housing.

ODOE is working to hire staff and to initiate temporary rules to make the required changes that will allow the agency to accept new eligible contractors and open reservations for solar rebates. ODOE hopes to begin permanent rulemaking in January 2022.

How the Program Works

Residential customers can save up to \$5,000 for solar systems and up to \$2,500 for battery storage paired with solar. Low-income service providers can save up to \$30,000 for solar systems and up to \$15,000 for paired storage.

Rebates are issued to ODOE-approved contractors who install the systems, and the full rebate amount will be passed on to the customer as savings on the net cost of the system. The contractor must submit a reservation application **before starting construction or installation of a solar system or paired solar and storage system in order to be eligible for a rebate**. The solar systems must follow electric utility-specific rules and regulation as well as other technical and programmatic requirements contained in our administrative rules.

Sign up to receive [email updates](#).



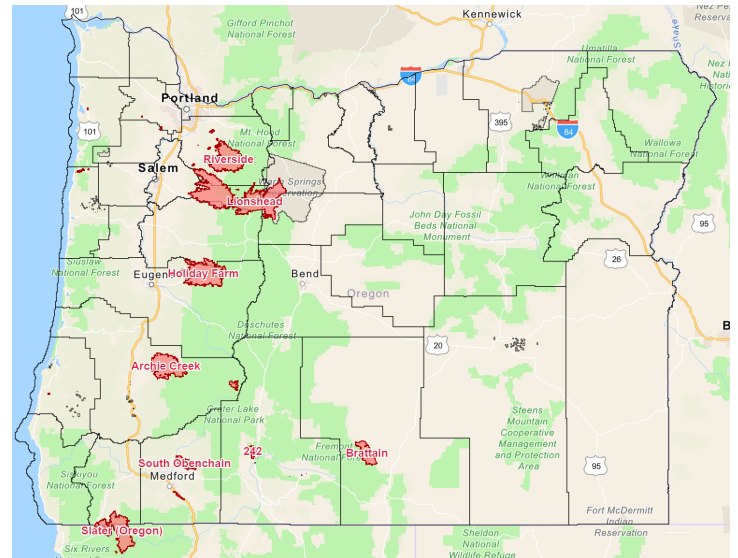
Energy Efficient Wildfire Rebuilding Incentive

Investing in the energy efficiency of Oregon's rebuilt structures

The 2021 Oregon Legislature passed HB 5006, providing the Oregon Department of Energy with \$10.8 million for a program incentivizing energy efficient rebuilding after the 2020 wildfires.

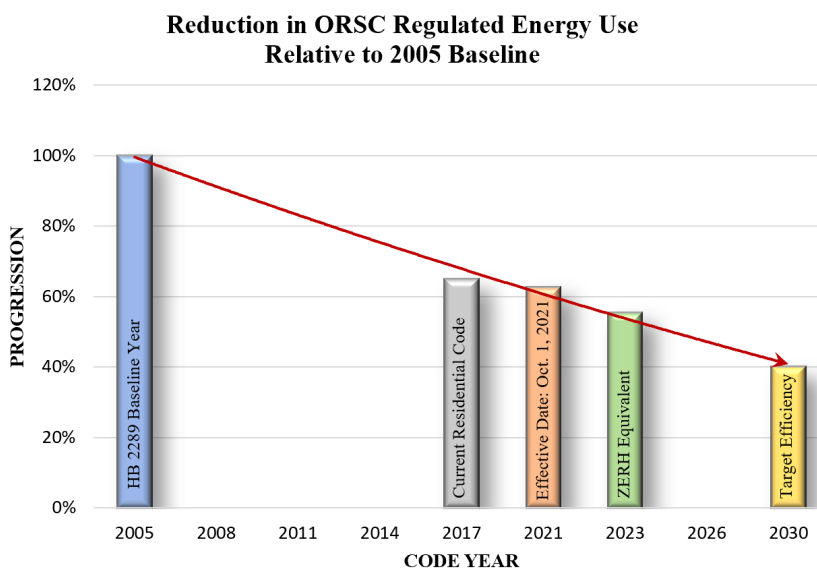
Background

Oregon's Office of Emergency Management determined that 5,109 structures were destroyed in the [Labor Day 2020 wildfires](#). To support quick and affordable reconstruction, the Oregon Legislature passed [HB 2289](#), establishing guidelines and requirements for rebuilding properties affected by the 2020 wildfires. If a property was constructed prior to 2008, the replacement structures must at least comply with the building codes that were in effect on January 1, 2008. Those codes include the 2005 Oregon Residential Specialty Code (ORSC), and for commercial structures, the 2007 Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC). Structures built after 2008 are required to build at least to the version of the building code that was in effect at the date of original construction.



Oregon Emergency Management GIS Mapping of Wildfires After September 7, 2020

Oregon Building Codes Division Analysis of Reduction in ORSC-Regulated Energy Use, Relative to 2005 Baseline



Building Codes

Oregon's current building codes and market practices have significantly improved the energy efficiency of new structures being built in the state. The chart at left shows the steady [decrease in estimated energy consumption](#) in Oregon's Residential Specialty Code since 2005. ODOE estimates an average new home built to the 2021 ORSC is **30-35 percent** more energy efficient than a home built to code in 2008. Construction market practices and standard equipment efficiencies, such as those for lighting and heating, have improved since 2005.

Taking into account current commercial and residential building practices, 2021 building codes still represent a substantial efficiency improvement compared to 2008 building code requirements. Over the life of a new home, increased efficiency results in significant long-term savings for homeowners, improving the affordability and performance of Oregon's housing stock while reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Program Development

ODOE is in the process of designing a program to implement HB 5006. One option under consideration is to offer owners of single-family, multi-family, and commercial buildings an incentive to rebuild to the current building code at the time rebuilding permits are pulled for the property, including all energy efficiency measures required by the current residential or commercial code.

- Oregon's current residential building code is the 2017 Oregon Residential Specialty Code (ORSC). The 2021 ORSC will be required beginning October 1, 2021.
- Oregon's current commercial building code is the 2019 Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC), and the 2022 OSSC code adoption cycle has already begun.

ODOE may also support the replacement of manufactured homes with more energy efficient versions through collaboration with Oregon Housing and Community Services and Energy Trust of Oregon's existing new manufactured homes programs, bolstering resources and opportunities already established in the market.

In designing an energy efficiency incentive program, ODOE is collaborating closely with the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services, which also received \$10 million to provide incentives for fire hardening in rebuilt structures. ODOE's goal is to ensure the two agencies work together to support wildfire survivors rebuilding lost structures while protecting themselves from future events.

ODOE is collaborating with Energy Trust of Oregon and consumer-owned utilities in affected areas, identifying opportunities to bolster existing above-code energy efficiency programs. Building on code-related savings with support for additional existing measures that reduce energy use will provide survivors with significant energy savings over the life of the home, leading to greater long-term affordability, performance and lower GHG emissions.

Sign up to receive [email updates](#).



Energy-Resilient Oregon Communities Community Renewable Investment Fund

The Oregon Legislature passed HB 2021 in 2021, which creates a \$50 million fund at the Oregon Department of Energy to provide grants for planning and developing community renewable energy and energy resilience projects, starting in early 2022 and continuing through June 2025. Grants are to be awarded on a competitive basis and priority is to be given to projects that support program equity goals, demonstrate community energy resilience, and include energy efficiency and demand response.

Eligibility

The program is open to Oregon Tribes, public bodies, and consumer-owned utilities. Public bodies include counties, municipalities, and special government bodies such as ports and irrigation districts. Half of the grants will be awarded for projects that serve environmental justice communities, including communities of color, lower-income communities, rural communities, and others.

Advisory Committee

HB 2021 allows ODOE to appoint an advisory committee to support development and implementation of the grant program. The advisory committee will help to develop a program that ensures communities across Oregon share in the opportunity to develop renewable energy and energy resilience projects. Specific advisory committee responsibilities will include:

- Providing guidance on program rules
- Establishing program equity metrics
- Adopting a methodology to identify qualifying communities.
- Supporting statewide community outreach efforts
- Supporting application review processes

Grant Opportunity Announcements

ODOE will issue opportunity announcements to solicit program applications. Opportunity announcements will be issued for projects in the following categories:

- Planning a community energy resilience project, awards of up to \$100,000
- Planning a community renewable energy project, awards of up to \$100,000
- Developing a community energy resilience project, awards of up to \$1,000,000
- Developing a community renewable energy project, awards of up to \$1,000,000

More Information Coming Soon

ODOE will stand up a webpage for the program this fall. In the meantime, please sign up for [email updates](#).



Regional Transmission Organization Study

SB 589 (2021)

Identifying Oregon Stakeholder Perspectives on Participation in an RTO

In 2021, the Oregon Legislature directed ODOE to conduct a literature review of recent relevant studies and to convene a stakeholder advisory committee to inform discussions on the opportunities, barriers, and challenges of Oregon entities participating in a Regional Transmission Organization (RTO). ODOE will synthesize key findings from the literature with perspectives from the advisory committee in a [report to the Legislature](#) that is due on December 31, 2021.

External Engagement by ODOE to Implement SB 589:

- ◇ Consultation with PUC to develop scoping questions (derived from the review of recent literature) to distribute to the advisory committee ahead of workshops in Fall 2021
- ◇ Identification of stakeholders to invite to participate in the advisory committee consistent with the guidance provided in SB 589
- ◇ Identification of opportunities to engage with additional stakeholders who are not members of the advisory committee to contribute to the process and provide feedback
- ◇ Convening, at minimum, two meetings of the advisory committee to review key findings from the literature review and consider responses to the scoping questions
- ◇ Opportunity for stakeholders to provide feedback on the draft report to the Legislature

Project Timeline:

As noted above, SB 589 requires ODOE to complete this work and submit its report to the Legislature by December 31, 2021. The following timeline has been established to accomplish this task:

July 2021:	Form Stakeholder Advisory Committee
Aug. 9, 2021:	Distribute Scoping Questions to Advisory Committee and the public
Sept. 13, 2021:	Deadline to submit written responses to scoping questions
Sept. 20, 2021:	Advisory Committee Meeting #1
Oct. 6, 2021:	Advisory Committee Meeting #2
Nov. 24, 2021:	Opportunity for Advisory Committee feedback on draft report
Dec. 31, 2021:	Report due to the Legislature

Stakeholder Advisory Committee:

- State Senator Kathleen Taylor
- Commissioner Letha Tawney, PUC
- Scott Coe, Emerald PUD
- Robert Echenrode, Umatilla Electric Coop
- Sarah Edmonds, PGE
- Travis Eri, IBEW Local 125
- Spencer Gray, NIPPC
- State Representative Pam Marsh
- Kristen Sheeran, Governor's Office
- Nicole Hughes, Renewable Northwest
- Frank Lawson, EWEB
- Oriana Magnera, Verde
- Lindsey Schlekeway, PacifiCorp

Ex Officio Members:

- Ravi Aggarwal, BPA
- Kathy Anderson, Idaho Power
- Mike Goetz, Oregon CUB
- Fred Heutte, Northwest Energy Coalition
- Ben Kujala, Northwest Power Council
- Mary Pleasant, Oregon DEQ

Sign up for [email updates](#) and contact Adam Schultz with questions: adam.schultz@energy.oregon.gov



Renewable Hydrogen Study

SB 333 (2021) requires the Oregon Department of Energy to conduct a study on the potential benefits of, and barriers to, production and use of renewable hydrogen in Oregon. The study is due to the Legislature no later than September 15, 2022.

What is Renewable Hydrogen?

Hydrogen is currently used in a number of industrial processes – it is a fundamental input for manufacturing ammonia, which is then used for fertilizer production; it is used to process crude oil into refined fuels, like gasoline and diesel; and it is also used in the metallurgic industry. However, most of the hydrogen produced today is derived from natural gas or coal, which is considered to be “grey” hydrogen. “Blue” hydrogen is also derived from fossil fuels but with the associated carbon emissions captured and stored. “Green” or renewable hydrogen refers to hydrogen that is produced using renewable electricity to power an electrolyzer that splits water into its component parts of oxygen and hydrogen. SB 333 refers to renewable hydrogen as “hydrogen derived from energy sources that do not emit greenhouse gases.” Renewable hydrogen could be used to replace grey hydrogen where it is currently used, as a transportation fuel, or as a replacement for natural gas in some applications.

Elements of the Study

SB 333 requires that ODOE report on a number of elements, including:

- The total amount of hydrogen currently used in Oregon;
- Potential applications for renewable hydrogen;
- Coupling renewable electricity generation with renewable hydrogen production to increase resiliency;
- How forecasted costs for renewable hydrogen could affect adoption in Oregon; and
- The technological, policy, commercial, and economic barriers to adoption of renewable hydrogen in Oregon.

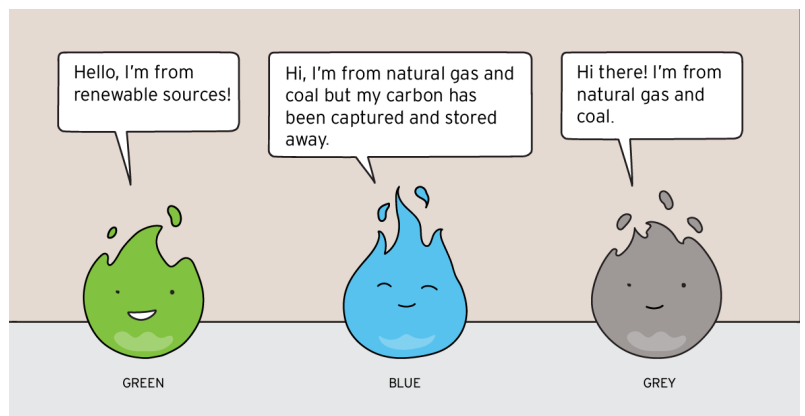


Image source: Cameron, T. (2020, June 30). [Hydrogen, the Interstellar Element of Mystery](#).

Stakeholder Engagement

ODOE will formally launch the study in September 2021 and will provide numerous opportunities for stakeholders to provide feedback on the scope of the study, on relevant data sets, and on the presentation of results.

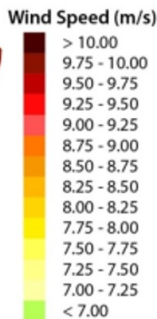
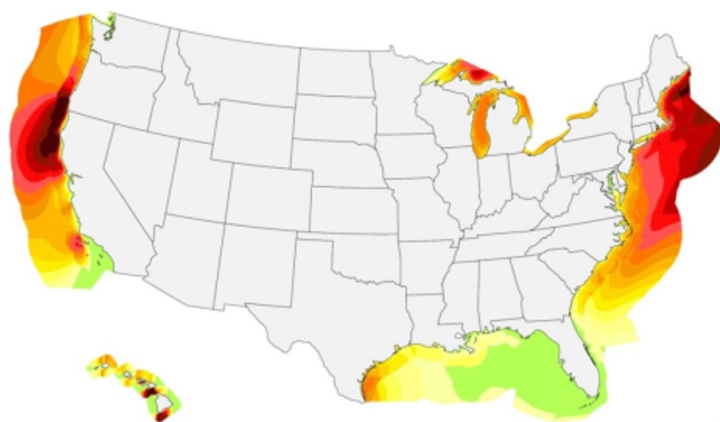
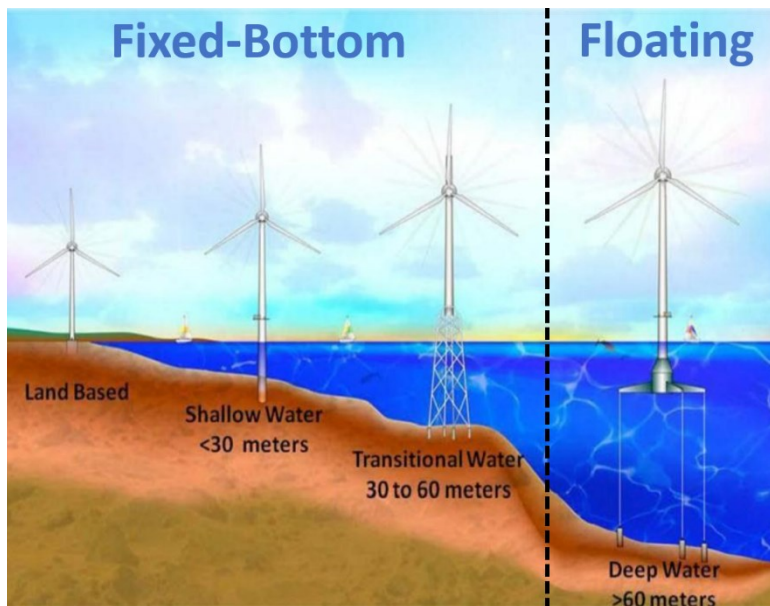
Sign up to receive [email updates](#).

Floating Offshore Wind Study

In 2021, the Oregon Legislature passed HB 3375, requiring the Oregon Department of Energy to report on key findings from a literature review, a consultation with stakeholders, and a series of public meetings on the benefits and challenges of integrating up to three gigawatts of floating offshore wind into Oregon's power grid by 2030. The report is due September 15, 2022

Background

Floating offshore wind is an emerging type of offshore wind that allows wind turbines to be located in deep waters, typically at depths greater than 60 meters. The great majority of existing offshore wind projects around the world have been developed in shallow waters (less than 60 meters), where conditions are more suitable for the use of a fixed-bottom design that, similar to land-based wind, directly bores wind towers into place. Deeper waters, however, pose construction challenges that prevent the use of fixed-bottom towers. Floating offshore wind overcomes these challenges by using a different anchoring design consisting of floating platforms and mooring lines that indirectly fix wind towers to the seafloor in deep water locations.



Data Source: AWS Truepower 0-50nm; NREL WIND Toolkit beyond 50nm.



Oregon's Interest in Offshore Wind

Oregon's interest is driven by many geographic, economic, and political aspects. As there are also many challenges that could potentially pose barriers to offshore wind, the HB 3375 study will identify and discuss a more exhaustive list of potential benefits and challenges.



ODOE's Role

The [Floating Offshore Wind Study](#) will consist of a literature review by ODOE of relevant studies, followed by structured engagement with stakeholders.

Pursuant to the law, ODOE's study will involve:

- Literature review on the benefits and challenges of integrating up to 3 GW of floating offshore wind into Oregon's electric grid by 2030.
- Development of prompting questions to help gather input from stakeholders on the topics identified in the literature review, including reliability, state renewable energy goals, jobs, equity and resilience.
- Convening, at minimum, two public meetings with interested stakeholders to provide a summary of the literature review and to gather feedback on key topics.
- Submitting a final report to the Legislature that summarizes the key findings from the literature review and stakeholder consultation, as well as opportunities for future study and engagement.

Stakeholder Engagement

HB 3375 calls for broad stakeholder engagement with state, regional and national entities, and lists several specific stakeholders to consult with, including but not limited to:

- Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
- Oregon Business Development Department (Business Oregon)
- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Oregon Public Utility Commission
- Northwest Power and Conservation Council
- Bonneville Power Administration
- Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory
- Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
- United States Department of Defense

Next Steps

July 2021	Internal Coordination and Project Planning
Aug - Sept 2021	Literature Review
Oct - Nov 2021	Stakeholder Consultation
Jan - March 2022	Public Meetings
Apr - Sept 2022	Report Drafting

The report is due to the Legislature by September 15, 2022. Sign up to receive [email updates](#).



Small-Scale Renewable Energy Projects Study

HB 2021 directs ODOE to convene a workgroup to examine opportunities to encourage development of small-scale and community-based renewable energy projects in Oregon.

Background

Passed by the Oregon Legislature in 2021, HB 2021 directs the Oregon Department of Energy to convene a diverse workgroup of Oregon stakeholders to conduct the Small-Scale Renewable Energy Projects Study. The study will examine opportunities to encourage development of small-scale and community-based renewable energy projects that can contribute to economic development and local energy resilience. Based on the study workgroup's findings, ODOE will produce a report describing the current status and trends for small-scale renewable energy development.

Study Workgroup

ODOE will convene a workgroup, including energy stakeholders who represent a wide range of communities, interests, and perspectives. HB 2021 requires the workgroup to include one state representative, one state senator, and individuals representing:

- Renewable energy developers
- Investor- and consumer-owned electric utilities
- Electricity service suppliers
- Residential, commercial, industrial ratepayers
- Cities, counties, and tribal governments
- The renewable energy workforce
- Environmental justice communities
- Business Oregon
- Dept. of Land Conservation and Development
- Oregon Public Utility Commission
- Energy Trust of Oregon
- Bonneville Power Administration

To meet the study objectives, over six to eight workshops, the workgroup will investigate topics including barriers to project development, economic benefits of projects, potential contributions of projects to local energy resilience, opportunities and models for diverse access and ownership, rate impacts, and potential legislation to encourage small-scale renewable energy projects in Oregon.

To support the workgroup efforts, ODOE has authority to request data from workgroup members.

Next Steps

ODOE will convene a series of six to eight workshops with the workgroup between October 2021 and July 2022. The final report is due to the Legislature by September 30, 2022.

ODOE will stand up a webpage for the study soon. In the meantime, please sign up for [email updates](#).



Biennial Zero Emission Vehicle Report

In 2019, the Oregon Legislature passed a law requiring ODOE to develop a report on zero-emission vehicle adoption and the state's progress towards achieving its ZEV adoption goals. The report is due to the Governor and an environment-related interim committee of the Legislature on September 15.

Overview of Senate Bill 1044

The new law contains specific reporting requirements, including:

1. Whether the transportation sector is on course to reduce the share of greenhouse gas emissions commensurate with state GHG reduction goals.
2. Sales figures and progress on specific EV adoption targets:
 - 50,000 registered ZEVs by 2020
 - 250,000 registered ZEVs by 2025
 - 25% of registered ZEVs and 50% of new motor vehicles by 2030
 - 90% of new motor vehicle sales by 2035
3. Distribution of EVs by demographic groups.
4. Availability and reliability of ZEV charging infrastructure.
5. Cost differences between ZEVs and fossil-fueled vehicles.
6. ZEV platforms available in all sectors.
7. Oregonians' awareness of ZEV options and benefits.
8. Carbon intensity of Oregon's transportation emissions.
9. General state of electrification for all transportation modes.
10. Opportunities to manage impacts to the electrical grid.
11. Assessment of impacts on revenues to the Highway Trust Fund.
12. In the event the state is not on target to achieve the ZEV adoption goals listed in the second reporting requirement, ODOE shall include recommendations in the report that will help promote and reduce barriers to ZEV adoption, including recommendations for legislation.



2021 Report

The [2021 Biennial Zero Emission Vehicle Report](#) is in the final stages of publication with the inaugural report due on September 15, 2021, and future reports every odd year thereafter. Oregon did not meet the 50,000 EV goal in 2020, and because the data indicates we are not on track to meet the 2025 or 2030 goals, the report includes recommendations for information and policies to support increased ZEV adoption.

Sign up for [email updates](#) or contact Jessica.Reichers@energy.oregon.gov with questions.

Public Purpose Charge Program

HB 3141 Updates

HB 3141 (2021) extends, modifies, and modernizes the Public Purpose Charge originally created by SB 1149 in 1999. These changes affect two core Oregon Department of Energy programs: the Schools Program and the Large Electric Consumer Public Purpose Program (LECPPP), also known as the Self-Direct Program. While the schools program remains basically unchanged, the LECPPP will see significant changes to what types of projects can be funded.

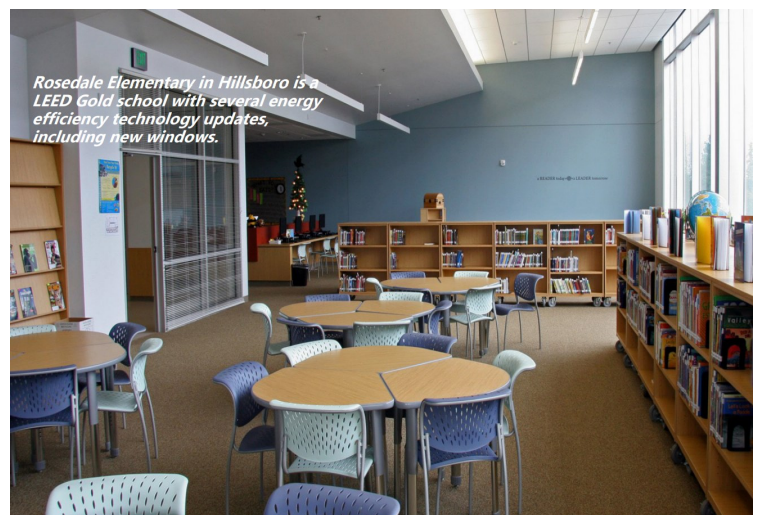
PPC Background

SB 1149 in 1999 directed Portland General Electric and PacifiCorp to collect from their customers a PPC equal to 3 percent of the total revenues collected by the utilities. PPC dollars fund energy efficiency, development of new renewable energy projects, and low-income weatherization projects. SB 1149 specified that a non-utility and non-governmental entity (Energy Trust of Oregon) would manage the energy efficiency and renewable energy portions of the funds collected by the utilities. The bill also stipulated that the first 10 percent of funds collected each year by the utilities were to be distributed to school districts located in their service territories for projects. Industrial customers with greater than one average megawatt usage could choose to self-direct their PPC funds toward energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

The legislation in 2021, HB 3141, had two main goals: to extend the PPC beyond the current sunset date of 2026 for another 10 years, and to modernize the energy efficiency portion of the PPC. Funding for energy efficiency shifted the acquisition of all cost-effective energy efficiency to the Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) process regulated by the Oregon Public Utility Commission, thereby reducing the PPC to 1.5 percent of utility total revenues. ODOE's [2021 Report to the Legislature](#) details a biennial history of PPC transactions.

Schools Program

The total amount of funding for the [schools program](#) will remain the same, although the allocation formula will need to change. More importantly, school districts are now slated to receive 10 additional years of funding through 2036. Funds remain focused on energy and fleet audits, efficiency upgrades in public K-12 instructional school facilities, and electric school buses/infrastructure. The modest programmatic impacts will be addressed with changes to the [Schools Program Guidelines](#).



LECPPP

In addition to the 10-year extension, HB 3141 brings two significant changes to LECPPP. The energy efficiency portion of the public purpose charge will no longer be collected, and projects will be funded through rates under the IRP process and delivered through ETO programs. Industrial customers of utilities with greater than one average megawatt usage at a site can still self-direct the remaining funds, through LECPPP. HB 3141 added language that allows funding, in addition to renewable energy projects, for “distribution system-connected technologies that support reliability, resilience, and integration of renewable energy.” The upcoming Public Utility Commission rulemaking processes will further clarify and define “distribution system-connected technologies.” Self-Direct customers can continue to buy Green Tags or renewable energy certificates.

ODOE will continue to administer the remaining portion of the PPC. ODOE’s administrative costs for LECPPP are recovered with fees based on the cost of energy efficiency and renewable projects. On average, around half of the total fees collected have come from energy efficiency projects, and it is not yet clear how these changes may affect fees collected in the future.

Bill Implementation

ODOE is developing the scope and timeline for implementing the changes from HB 3141. The agency is engaged in discussions with our partners at the OPUC and ETO on implementation and meeting the January 1, 2022 operational date. These discussions are aimed at aligning timelines and defining dependencies across the agencies. It is expected that ODOE’s rulemaking processes for LECPPP will refer to the to-be-developed OPUC rules and definitions for the new allowable expenditures under the renewable portion of the PPC. ODOE is also engaging with investor-owned utilities and self-direct utility customers.

Sign up for [email updates](#).

