

Amendments to #691 as approved by Council April 18, 1990

- 1) Page 2, Findings, #7(f). The sentence ... "Furthermore, the business of energy efficiency results in increased business and employment opportunities"... has been added.
- 2) Page 12, Objective #6 (Policy #3)-- the words "for all home heating fuels" was added and the original sentence was split into two.
- 3) Page 13, Objective #9 (Policy #3) is new, regarding the installation of all cost-effective weatherization measures in rental properties.
- 4) Page 20, Objective #1 (Policy #9) is changed to reflect Commissioner Koch's amendment adding the recycling of office wastepaper and other recyclable materials.

Commissioner Bob Koch  
Council Calendar #608  
April 18, 1990

Amend Energy Policy #9, Objective 1.

Replace Objective 1. with language below:

Continue to support both City and intergovernmental efforts in the recycling of office wastepaper and other recyclable materials, the curbside recycling program and composting.

**TESTIMONY BEFORE THE PORTLAND CITY COUNCIL**

**BY THE**

**OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

**CITY OF PORTLAND ENERGY CONSERVATION POLICY**

April 18, 1990

Mayor Clark and Council members: I am Michael Graineey. I am Deputy Director of the Oregon Department of Energy. I am here today encourage you to adopt the City of Portland Energy Policy.

The City Energy Commission and Energy Office have crafted an exemplary energy policy for Portland. The proposed policy is forward-looking, comprehensive, and balanced. With this plan, Portland will not only lower energy bills, improve air quality, and strengthen its economy, but also maintain the City's deserved reputation as an energy leader.

We are pleased to see that our written comments were included in the policy. More importantly, the policy addresses a number of key items on the State energy agenda. These include:

- \* Capturing all cost-effective savings in new homes, commercial buildings, and government buildings, and ensuring that energy codes and standards are enforced.
- \* Enhancing business competitiveness through energy efficiency.

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City of Portland Energy Conservation Policy  
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- \* Making housing more affordable by weatherizing low-income and rental housing.
- \* Cutting oil use by promoting telecommuting, alternative fuels, alternative transport modes, and effective land use planning.
- \* Increasing recycling.

We appreciate that ODOE staff were invited to help develop the policy.

The action plan calls for State and City cooperation in a number of areas. The Oregon Department of Energy welcomes the City as a partner in our efforts to encourage Oregonians to make the best use of our dwindling energy resources.

- \* We will work together to help weatherize low-income homes and multi-family rental units. While Portland has come a long way in these efforts, more than 65,000 homes and apartments still need weatherization. The State Home Oil Weatherization program will help Portlanders find opportunities for energy savings at home, and help them finance their investments in energy savings. Rental owners can use the Business Energy Tax Credit to help cut the cost of weatherizing their rentals. Energy efficient units are easier to rent, and cut renters' energy bills.

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- \* We will work together to promote energy efficiency in city-owned facilities. The Oregon Department of Energy Small Scale Energy Loan Program can help the City find and finance energy measures in City buildings. In most cases, energy improvements pay for themselves with energy savings. Lowering energy costs free up dollars for other important municipal programs.
- \* We will work together to make Portland commercial buildings energy efficient. Saving energy in our businesses makes money available for capital, expansion, and other uses. ODOE's loan program and Business Energy Tax Credit can help businesses make the energy investment even more attractive.

The City Energy Office and Energy Commission helped put Portland on the map as a energy leader. The goals set forth in the 1990 Energy Policy will help the City continue that role. The nine policies and related objectives that make up the Energy Policy are realistic and attainable. The policies are comprehensive. They address the energy issues that concern us today, so that we can meet our energy needs in the future. The policies address concerns related to all resources -- conservation, electricity, natural gas, renewables, and recyclables. The Energy Office and Commission have developed a complete package to help Portland stay ahead when the next energy crunch arrives.

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Portland has been at the forefront of smart energy planning for a long time. The energy saved in Portland has helped the State forestall the need for another energy plant. That has helped the State stave off the economic and environmental costs of another energy plant. Portland needs to continue its aggressive lead. The Oregon Department of Energy urges you to accept this policy. And, we are committed to making the policy a reality.

Thank you.



The League of Women Voters

162975

O F P O R T L A N D O R E G O N

921 SW MORRISON, SUITE 410, PORTLAND, OREGON 97205 (503) 228-1675

**Testimony Before Portland City Council**

**April 18, 1990**

**Subject: Portland Energy Policy**

The League of Women Voters of Portland supports policies that promote long range planning for conservation and wise development of energy sources. Based on this position we commend the City of Portland Energy Office in its thoughtful and inclusive recommendations with the goal of promoting a "sustainable energy future by increasing energy efficiency" by at least ten per cent by the year 2000.

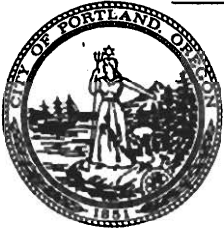
We encourage the City to provide the Energy Office adequate funding in this coming year's budget in order to implement this important plan. We are pleased to see that energy conservation is finally being accepted as an energy source, and we believe that sufficient funding will be needed in order to make sure that the ideas set forth in the policy are implemented in all the agencies involved such as in the Planning Bureau, the Housing Authority, and the Department of Transportation to name just a few.

The Portland League of Women Voters has followed closely the City's housing revitalization plans and we urge the Energy Office to incorporate in its plans for weatherization the vacant and abandoned homes that are being rehabilitated. We believe that low income renters or owners can least afford to pay for wasted energy.

As noted in the findings of the Draft Portland Energy Policy, 36% of the City's total energy expenditures are for gasoline and diesel. We believe that the City should find ways to decrease the dependency on these polluting fuels by encouraging private employers to offer reduced cost or free bus passes and discourage employers from providing parking subsidies for employees.

In conclusion, we urge the Energy Office to give its proceedings a high profile in the community. We believe education can be done through articles in the newspapers and interviews on television and radio. In this way, the public will be constantly reminded that energy conservation in all its forms is saving money and ultimately leading to the preservation of the integrity of our environment.

Cheri A. Unger  
President



CITY OF

**PORTLAND, OREGON****ENERGY COMMISSION**

c/o Energy Office  
1120 S.W. Fifth Avenue, Portland 97204  
Telephone 796-7222

April 11, 1990

Mayor J. E. Bud Clark  
Members of the City Council  
1220 SW Fifth Avenue  
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Mayor Clark and Members of the Council:

The Energy Commission is proud to submit for your consideration the proposed energy policy. It clearly defines the roles and actions the City must take to promote a sustainable economic and environmental future for the City of Portland. We urge your thoughtful consideration and adoption of this policy.

The new policy was developed over the past two years by a broad spectrum of individuals, groups, utilities, and City staff. It was designed in response to a new understanding of the linkages between energy planning, a strong economy and a clean environment.

The City adopted its first energy policy in August 1979. The policy established the Energy Commission and Energy Office and identified specific energy saving actions to be taken. The policy was the first of its kind in the nation. Subsequently, more than 150 other communities have used Portland's Energy Policy as a model for developing similar policies and plans.



Mayor J.E. Bud Clark  
Members of the City Council  
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In September 1988, the Energy Commission developed a Mission Statement and Goals for guiding the development of a new policy.

Five task forces were set up to identify energy use and technologies in the following areas: 1) Buildings, 2) Energy Supply, 3) Industry, 4) Transportation and Telecommunications, and 5) Background Data.

Each task force developed a report that included recommended City actions. These recommendations formed the basis of the first draft of the new energy policy. Subsequent drafts were shaped by a technical review committee representing City bureaus, such as Planning, Buildings, General Services, Transportation, and the Portland Development Commission. Intergovernmental agencies also assisted, including TRIMET, METRO, Bonneville Power Administration, Oregon Department of Energy, OR Department of Environmental Quality, and the Northwest Power Planning Council.

A draft energy policy was released for public review and comment on January 3, 1990. More than 1,200 copies of the draft energy policy were delivered to interested groups and individuals. Meetings or telephone conversations were held with more than 50 organizations, including neighborhood groups, utilities, housing and building associations, and other interested groups.

During February and March 1990, City Commissioner Mike Lindberg met individually with several utility, business, and development leaders to solicit comment on the energy policy.

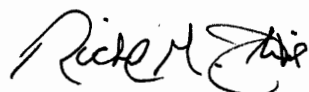
The Energy Commission held a public hearing on February 14, 1990 to receive comment on the policy and met again on February 28, 1990 to approve the policy and recommend it to the Portland Planning Commission. The Planning Commission made final policy recommendations on March 27, 1990.

Mayor J.E. Bud Clark  
Members of the City Council  
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On April 11, 1990 the Energy Commission unanimously approved the recommended revisions, made by the Portland Planning Commission, to the City Energy Policy and Comprehensive Plan #7-Energy.

We look forward to Council's favorable consideration of the policy.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Richard M. Glick".

Richard M. Glick, Chair  
Portland Energy Commission

SA/022/041190



CITY OF

**PORTLAND, OREGON**

**Planning Commission**  
Telephone No. 796-7708  
c/o Bureau of Planning, 1120 S.W. Fifth Ave. 97204

April 10, 1990

Mayor J. E. Bud Clark  
Members of the City Council  
1220 SW Fifth Avenue  
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Mayor Clark and Members of the Council:

On March 13, 1990 the Portland Planning Commission held a public hearing on the revisions to the City Energy Policy and Comprehensive Plan Policy #7 – Energy. The members of the Planning Commission are happy to forward our recommendations for approval of this policy which represents nearly two years of preparation by the city's Energy Commission. Our action on these final recommendations was by unanimous vote on March 27, 1990.

Portland's energy picture has changed from the oil shortage-based conservation ethic of the first policy. Today people are understanding the need to develop a sustainable energy future – one that balances energy needs with a strong economy and quality environment now and in the future. This policy includes a 10-year plan and a two-year action plan that should help us achieve our goals of a sustainable city by increasing energy efficiency in all sectors of the city by 10 percent by the year 2000.

Subsequent to our public hearing, suggestions were made for additions to the Energy Policy we had recommended for your adoption. We regret that we were unable to consider these amendments at our public hearing, and hope that you will consider them on their merits in the course of your deliberations.

Sincerely,

Martha Peck Andrews, President  
Portland City Planning Commission

tshm

April 10, 1990 - Amendment to City Comprehensive Plan Policy #7

Those who testified:

1. Ken McFarling, 7417 SE 20th Avenue, 97202

Commissioner Bob Koch  
Council Calendar #608  
April 18, 1990

Amend Energy Policy #9, Objective 1.

Replace Objective 1. with language below:

Continue to support both City and intergovernmental efforts in the recycling of office wastepaper and other recyclable materials, the curbside recycling program and composting.

## ORDINANCE NO. 162975

An ordinance amending Ordinance No. 148251, which adopted an Energy Conservation Policy for Portland, by replacing it with a new Energy Policy. (Ordinance)

The City of Portland ordains:

Section 1. The Council finds:

1. On August 15, 1979, the City Council adopted Ordinance No. 148251 creating an Energy Policy for the City of Portland.
2. On January 13, 1988, the Energy Commission determined that a new energy policy was needed due to significant changes in local economic, environmental and energy issues.
3. Five task forces developed background technology reports that formed the basis for the first draft of the new energy policy.
4. Subsequent drafts of the energy policy were shaped by a technical review committee representing City bureaus such as Planning, Transportation, Environmental Services, Buildings, and General Services, and intergovernmental agencies including TRI-MET, Metropolitan Service District, Northwest Power Planning Council, and Bonneville Power Administration.
5. A draft energy policy was released for public review on January 3, 1990. More than 1,200 copies were delivered to interested groups and individuals.
6. A public hearing on the draft energy policy was held with the Energy Commission on February 14, 1990. On February 28, 1990, the Energy Commission amended the draft energy policy and approved it for review by the Planning Commission.

7. The City faces many issues that affect the health, safety, welfare and sustainability of the community and its residents and businesses. Energy use and supply affect many of these issues and are closely linked to housing, commercial and industrial development, transportation, air and water quality, and waste management in the following ways.
- a. More than \$600 million is spent annually on energy in the City. Most of that money leaves the City to purchase natural gas, oil products, coal, and electricity or goes to non-local investors. Energy efficiency reduces the amount of money spent on energy and frees up funds for other goods and services, many of which are local.
  - b. Thirty-six percent of the energy expenditure is used for transportation; 28 percent for commerce and government; 22 percent for residences; and 14 percent for industry.
  - c. About 45 percent of total energy expenditures is for electricity; 36 percent for gasoline and diesel; 12 percent for natural gas; 6 percent for diesel for boilers and other fuel oils; and 1 percent for propane and other fuels.
  - d. More than 25,000 low-income households still need their homes weatherized and 40,000 multi-family rental units still need energy saving weatherization measures.
  - e. According to the Oregon Department of Energy, only twelve percent of single-family housing in the State is fully weatherized. While numbers may be slightly higher for Portland, this indicates a tremendous potential for further energy and cost savings.
  - f. Most Portland commercial buildings are not as efficient as the current commercial building energy code. Combined commercial/industrial sector annual energy expenditures are about \$250 million, not including transportation costs. Substantial energy savings can be made at low cost by investing in energy efficiency measures. Efforts to help Portland businesses reduce energy use would result in money available for capital, expansion, and other uses. { Furthermore, the business of energy efficiency results in increased business and employment opportunities. }





- c. The City can regulate and plan for energy use through the amendment and periodic review of the City's comprehensive plan and implementing land use regulations and policies.
  - d. The City can enforce the energy standards of the building code.
  - e. The City can be an energy efficiency service provider.
  - f. The City can be an information provider, facilitator and educator for local residents and businesses.
  - g. The City can promote and develop sustainable energy resources.
  - h. The City can advocate the development and implementation of energy policies and programs by utilities and other local, state and Federal governments.
11. The planning process meets State Planning Goal 1, Citizen Involvement, through notification and involvement of neighborhood and business associations, and other interested groups, organizations, and parties throughout the two-year policy revision. The Energy Office held workshops and informational meetings and accepted comments, the Energy Commission, Planning Commission, and City Council held public hearings and accepted testimony on the energy policy draft revisions.
12. State Planning Goal 2, Land Use Planning, is met because the energy policy is based on factual information about energy use and supply affecting Portland and the state. Opportunity has been provided for review and comment by citizens and affected governmental units during the preparation, review, and revision of the energy policy, with ongoing coordination between Portland and other governmental units.
13. State Goal 3, Agricultural Lands and State Goal 4, Forest Lands, are met because the energy policy promotes compact urban growth, thereby allowing for the continuation of existing agricultural and forest management operations operations.
14. State Goal 5, Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas and Natural

Resources is met because the energy policy supports sustainable energy sources, especially renewable resources which do not have adverse environmental, energy, social and economic consequences, and usage both protects and conserves natural resources.

15. State Goal 6, Air, Water and Land Resource Quality, is met through promoting energy saving activities of waste reduction and recycling, supporting environmentally acceptable, sustainable energy sources, providing financial incentives for transportation options to reduce air pollution, and promoting tree planting to improve air quality.
16. State Goal 9, Economic Development, is met because the energy policy encourages energy efficiency in existing commercial and industrial facilities and institutions, thereby contributing to cost savings and the viable economic base and livability of Portland.
17. State Goal 10, Housing, is met because energy efficiency is encouraged in both new and existing residences in a cost effective manner which will help provide the housing needs of the citizens of the state.
18. State Goal 11, Public Facilities and Services are met because the energy policy calls for updating basic data on the sources, uses and costs for municipal facilities within the City, and set up a system to track use and costs for major City facilities.
19. State Goal 12, Transportation, is met because the energy policy provides opportunities for non-auto transportation including alternative vehicles, buses, light rail, bikeways and walkways.
20. State Goal 13, Energy Conservation, is met because the policy promotes increased energy efficiency and will help to develop sustainable energy resources in many ways.
21. State Goal 14, Urbanization, is met because the policy encourages energy efficiency in land use regulations for commercial, industrial, and residential uses as well as promoting energy efficient transportation modes and compact urban growth.
22. State Goals 7, Areas Subject to Natural Disasters and Hazards, 8, Recreational Needs, 15, Willamette River Greenway,

- 16, Estuarine Resources, 17, Coastal Shoreland, and 18, Beaches and Dunes do not apply.
23. City Comprehensive Plan Goal 1, Metropolitan Coordination, and Policy 1.4, Intergovernmental Coordination, are met because the energy policy has been coordinated with state and federal agencies, including the Oregon Department of Energy and Public Utility Commission, Federal BPA and DOE, the Northwest Power Planning Council, the Metropolitan Service District, and numerous local government agencies.
  24. City Comprehensive Plan Goal 2, Urban Development, and Policies 2.10, Downtown Portland, 2.11, Commercial Centers, 2.12, Transit Corridors, 2.15, Living Closer to Work, 2.17, Transit Stations, and 2.20, Mixed Use, are met because the energy policy promotes energy efficiency through land use regulations and alternative transportation modes.
  25. City Comprehensive Plan Goal 3, Neighborhoods, is met because the energy policy promotes energy efficiency in existing residential buildings which preserves and stabilizes neighborhoods, as well as efforts at recycling and tree planting to preserve the City's residential quality and economic vitality.
  26. City Comprehensive Plan Goal 4, Housing, is met because the energy policy helps to support a diversity in the type density and location of housing by providing for energy efficiency in existing and new residential units, promoting common wall construction in single and multi family units, and locating housing near employment centers.
  27. City Comprehensive Plan Goal 5, Economic Development, and Policies 5.1, Business Retention and Recruitment, 5.2, Economic Environment, and 5.12, Environment, Energy and Transportation, are met because the energy policy will provide assistance to Portland businesses to access existing utility, State and Federal financial and technical assistance, and encourages recycling and other cost effective energy efficient programs .
  28. City Comprehensive Plan Goal 6, Transportation, is met because the energy policy provides opportunities for non-auto transportation, including alternative vehicles, buses, light rail,

bikeways and walkways, and encourages land uses which promote energy efficient transportation systems.

29. City Comprehensive Plan Goal 7, Energy, is being amended by the revised energy policy reflecting a new sustainable energy future that balances energy needs with a strong economy and liveable environment..
30. City Comprehensive Plan Goal 8, Environment, and Policies 8.1, Interagency Cooperation - Air Quality, and 8.4, Ride Sharing, and 8.14, Natural Resources, are met because the energy policy supports environmentally acceptable, sustainable energy sources, especially renewable resources such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, biomass (wood, farm and, municipal waste), cogeneration, and district heating and cooling, and promotes financial incentives for transportation options that reduce greenhouse gases and improve air quality.
31. City Comprehensive Plan Goal 9, Citizen Involvement, and Policies 9.1, Citizen Involvement Coordination, and 9.3, Comprehensive Plan Amendment, are met through notification and involvement of neighborhood and business associations, and other interested groups, organizations, and parties throughout the two-year policy revision. The Energy Office held workshops and informational meetings and accepted comments, the Energy Commission, Planning Commission, and City Council held public hearings and accepted testimony on the energy policy draft revisions.
32. City Comprehensive Plan Goal 10, Plan Review and Administration, and Policy 10.1, Major Plan Review, are met because the energy Goal will promote a sustainable energy future by increasing energy efficiency in all sectors of the City by ten percent by the year 2000 in a manner complying with State Land Use Goals, particularly Goal 13, Energy Conservation.
33. City Comprehensive Plan Goal 11 A-H, Public Facilities, are met because the energy policy calls for updating basic data on the sources, uses and costs of energy within the City, and review major city policies and programs in the early stages of development to encourage energy efficiency.

34. Other City Comprehensive Plan Policies, and Objectives do not apply.
35. The Energy Commission held a public hearing on February 14, 1990. Based on testimony received, the Energy Commission voted to recommend the amendments be adopted.
36. The Planning Commission held a public hearing on March 13, 1990 and briefings at their public meetings on October 11, 1988 and March 27, 1990 on the proposed energy policy revisions. Based on testimony received, the Planning Commission voted to recommend the amendments be adopted.
37. The amendments were submitted to the Department of Land Conservation and Development for review required by Oregon Administrative Rule 660-18. No objections have been received.
38. It is in the public interest that these amendments be adopted to better comply with Statewide Planning Goals, implement the Portland Comprehensive Plan, and promote a sustainable energy future for the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Council directs:

- a. The Energy Goal of the City is to:

Promote a sustainable energy future by increasing energy efficiency in all sectors of the City by ten percent by the year 2000.

In order to accomplish this goal, the following nine policies and related objectives are adopted as the Energy Policy of the City of Portland.

- b. Policy #1 shall be: The Role of the City

The City Energy Office shall take a lead role in developing new energy-saving programs and assist other City bureaus with energy programs and policies. The Energy Office in coordination with the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs will seek funding from City, State, Federal, and regional agencies, utilities, and others to implement, monitor, and evaluate programs.

Other City bureaus also shall develop policies and programs that affect energy use. Many of the programs will be developed with assistance from the Energy Office and then integrated into the budgets and work plans of the appropriate City bureaus. The City will consider public and private benefits and costs in the development of programs.

The City Energy Commission shall be an advocate for energy efficiency and advise the City Council on energy policies and programs.

### Objectives

#### *Two-Year Action Plan*

1. Compile and update basic data on the sources, uses and costs of energy within the City and related air quality, solid waste, and environmental data.
2. Review major City policies and programs in the early stages of development to encourage energy efficiency.
3. Work with neighborhoods to include energy policies as a part of revitalization efforts, in neighborhood plans, and in the Neighborhood Needs process.
4. Compile information on new energy technologies, policies, and programs that may prove helpful to Portland's economy and environment.
5. Participate in the utilities' least-cost planning processes. Advocate the role of cities in the development and delivery of conservation and renewable resources.
6. Implement local programs that reduce the level of greenhouse gases to help meet the State's goal of a 20 percent reduction in emissions by 2005.
7. Support Public Utility Commission regulatory changes to encourage more utility investments in energy efficiency.
8. Support stricter Federal energy efficiency appliance standards.

9. Review and update Energy Policy Two-Year Action Plan every two years.
10. Actively solicit funding for energy efficiency projects to leverage city dollars and efforts.

*Long-Term Plan*

11. Evaluate and update the Energy Policy every five years.
  12. Support efforts to develop a Northwest energy research institute to provide technical and policy research for the substantial energy industry located in Portland.
  13. Develop and promote energy education materials for the general public, elementary and secondary schools, and libraries.
  14. Investigate opportunities for supporting energy programs through utility franchise agreements.
- c. Policy #2 shall be: Energy Efficiency in City-Owned Facilities

The City shall promote cost-effective energy savings (simple paybacks of ten years or less) in municipally-owned buildings and facilities and take advantage of utility, State, and Federal technical and financial assistance programs.

Objectives

*Two-Year Action Plan*

1. Determine total energy use and costs for municipal facilities and set up a system to track use and costs for major City facilities.
2. Identify energy-saving measures including opportunities for the use of renewable resources in City government buildings and facilities and seek funding for improvements. Use the Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) Small-Scale Energy Loan Program, as appropriate.

3. Develop an energy-saving incentive program to encourage efficiency in City government by returning a portion of the money saved to the participating bureaus and for other energy projects.
4. Establish a set-aside fund for financing energy efficiency projects in City government buildings and facilities. Target the fund to 6/100ths of one percent of the City's General Fund.
5. Provide energy education materials to City employees to encourage energy efficiency at work and home.
6. Promote the use and design of energy efficient street lighting systems, and continue to convert street lights to be more energy efficient.
7. Promote the use of life-cycle costing in purchasing decisions made by the City.

*Long-Term Plan*

8. Increase municipal energy efficiency by ten percent by the year 2000 by reducing total energy use in City-owned buildings, facilities, and fleet.
9. Promote a reduction in artificial lighting and the increased use of daylighting in all new construction or major remodeling of City buildings and facilities.
10. Investigate the budget process for increasing the priority of capital improvements that reduce energy operating costs.
11. Where practicable, exceed the energy efficiency standards of the Oregon building code for new municipal buildings, facilities and major improvements. Cost-effective energy efficiency measures shall be taken, such as energy efficient lighting, high-efficiency motors and appliances, district heating and cooling systems, and the use of renewable resources.



d. Policy #3 shall be: Energy Efficiency in Residential Buildings

The City shall encourage energy efficiency in existing residences, focusing on the most energy-wasteful units, by helping to develop and promote public/private partnerships, utility, local, State, and Federal programs. The City also shall promote energy efficient new housing by enforcing the energy saving standards in the State building code.

Objectives

*Two Year Action Plan*

1. Facilitate the weatherization of 8,000 low-income, multi-family units through the City's Multi-Family Weatherization Program by 1992.
2. Expand the Multi-Family Weatherization Program to include single-family rental homes, when funding is available.
3. Actively promote utility-sponsored energy efficiency programs for Portland homeowners.
4. Identify ways to meet the weatherization needs of elderly residents. Provide services in conjunction with agencies that serve the elderly.
5. Better serve low-income households, including Section 8 recipients, by coordinating with social service agencies and utilities through programs such as the Block-By-Block Weatherization Program and the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program. Investigate ways to share costs with property owners.
6. Promote energy efficient new construction by actively supporting the inclusion of cost-effective residential energy-saving measures [for all home heating fuels] in the State Building Code. The code should be similar to the Northwest Power Planning Council's Model Conservation Standards.

7. Support the development of a uniform home energy rating system to provide information on the energy performance of new and existing homes.
8. Investigate requiring energy audits for any residential structure receiving financing from the Portland Development Commission.
9. Avoid lost conservation opportunities by encouraging property owners to install all cost-effective weatherization measures when weatherizing their rental properties.

#### *Long-Term Plan*

10. Identify ways to encourage local lenders to promote energy-efficient homes by counting future energy savings as income when determining the size of a home loan.
  11. Investigate options for time-of-sale weatherization for residential properties.
  12. Facilitate the weatherization of 20,000 low-income multi-family units by the year 2000.
- e. Policy #4 shall be: Energy Efficiency through Land Use Regulations

The City shall promote residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation energy efficiency and the use of renewable resources.

#### Objectives

##### *Two-Year Action Plan*

1. Promote land use patterns that increase energy efficiency in buildings and transportation systems by making energy efficiency a critical element when developing new zoning regulations and modifying old regulations and the comprehensive map. This objective applies to the following long-range planning efforts:

- (a) Downtown, regional and neighborhood commercial service centers and central industrial areas with a balance of complementary retail and employment activities. Locate them near major arterials and transit lines.
  - (b) Medium and high-density residential zones in and adjacent to the downtown core. Develop other general commercial centers and medium-density residential zones adjacent to neighborhood service centers.
  - (c) Housing adjacent to employment areas.
  - (d) Planned unit developments to include mixed uses.
  - (e) Zero lot line/common wall construction in designated low and medium density residential zones.
  - (f) Buildable "substandard" lots.
  - (g) Secondary rental units in single family, owner-occupied homes.
2. Promote density, location, and mix of land uses that decrease the length of required daily trips and encourage the consolidation of related trips.
  3. Promote medium to high density residential near proposed transit stations and medium density residential development along major transit routes.
  4. Reduce energy consumed for space heating residential buildings by promoting the construction and renovation of attached single and multi-family dwelling units.
  5. Promote tree planting as a way to reduce summer cooling loads and air pollution, making sure the trees do not cause the need for additional street lighting.

*Long-Term Plan*

6. Investigate the potential for energy savings from solar access standards for commercial buildings and multi-family housing.
  7. Work with other governments in the region to promote both mass transit and compact urban growth.
- f. Policy #5 shall be: Energy Efficiency in Commercial and Industrial Facilities

The City shall encourage energy efficiency in existing commercial buildings and institutions by facilitating utility, local, State, and Federal financial and technical assistance.

Objectives*Two-Year Action Plan*

1. Help 100 Portland businesses access existing utility, State, and Federal financial and technical assistance programs by 1992.
2. Actively support utility programs for commercial and industrial energy efficiency.
3. Support the amendment of the ODOE Business Energy Tax Credit program to offer up-front energy efficiency tax credits for businesses, similar to the incentives offered to multi-family building owners.
4. Continue to promote the inclusion of cost-effective commercial energy saving measures in the State building code, similar to the Northwest Power Planning Council's Model Conservation Standards, and require that commercial building designers submit energy code compliance forms with their applications for building permits.
5. Train Bureau of Buildings plans examiners to review plans for compliance with the commercial energy code with emphasis on lighting code requirements.

*Long-Term Plan*

6. Provide information to developers, architects, builders, and others interested in improving energy efficiency in new construction.
7. Help local schools, hospitals, and other public and non-profit groups to participate in State, Federal, and utility-sponsored energy efficiency programs.
8. Help set up training for businesses, schools, and institutions on operation and maintenance, energy accounting, life-cycle costing and other energy efficient management practices. Target small and medium businesses and major energy-using buildings.
9. Explore opportunities for promoting solar energy use and daylighting in commercial buildings.
10. Work with industry to identify opportunities for improving energy efficiency in process applications, including waste-heat recovery for cogeneration and district heating and cooling. Promote applicable State, Federal, and utility programs or incentives.
11. Study the impacts of reducing Multnomah County personal property tax for new investments in energy efficient equipment.
12. Encourage district heating and cooling, and renewable resources in new commercial and institutional buildings.
13. Study and provide information to the development community on the costs and benefits of certification of commissioning of air balancing, controls, and HVAC equipment in commercial buildings. (Commissioning means that energy systems in new buildings are certified to work the way they were designed in the original plans.)

- g. Policy #6 shall be: Energy Efficient Transportation

The City shall provide opportunities for non-auto transportation including alternative vehicles, buses, light rail, bikeways, and walkways. The City shall also promote the reduction of gasoline and diesel use by conventional buses, autos and trucks by increasing fuel efficiency and promoting the use of alternative fuels.

### Objectives

#### *Two-Year Action Plan*

1. Conduct an alternative fuels demonstration project in conjunction with appropriate utility, local, and state government agencies.
2. Initiate the amendment of current ODOE Business Energy Tax Credit and Small-Scale Energy Loan Program legislation to include financial incentives for transportation options that reduce greenhouse gases and improve air quality.
3. Support efforts to ensure the energy efficiency of the transit system, including good street maintenance and traffic light synchronization.
4. Promote shared recreational use of school facilities and City parks, close-in recreation opportunities, and improved scheduling of events to reduce recreation-related transportation needs.
5. Promote the construction of a regional light rail transit system.
6. Support efforts to remove the limitation in the State Constitution affecting local vehicle registration fees. Additional fees could be used for non-highway projects such as alternatives to auto-based transportation, if local voters authorize.

7. Support an increase in the Federal mileage standards for new cars.
8. Promote walking and bicycle commuting by identifying routes, encouraging spot hazard improvements on city streets, the provision of bicycle lockers at park-and-ride lots, and investigating bicycle commuter service centers and covered walkways/sidewalks.

*Long-Term Plan*

9. Support an increase in the number of preferentially located parking spots available for carpools. Promote their availability.
  10. Match carpool riders and provide transit information to City employees. Promote public/private partnerships to increase employee rideshare, transit use, and flex-time.
  11. Investigate offering reduced cost bus passes to City employees and encourage similar action by the State, Multnomah County, and private employers.
  12. Promote and provide technical assistance on alternative fuels for downtown business fleets.
  13. Support changes in Federal tax laws to increase deductions for employer paid transit.
  14. Promote efficient transportation options for commuting between Northwest urban centers.
- h. Policy #7 shall be: Telecommunications as an Energy Efficiency Strategy

The City shall research and support telecommunication opportunities that reduce the need for travel.

Objectives

*Two-Year Action Plan*

1. Develop a telecommunications policy for internal City use.

2. Examine City-wide telecommunications needs with local businesses, agencies, and developers.

*Long-Term Plan*

3. Investigate opportunities for City employees to allow off-site work and telecommuting, when appropriate.
4. Work with neighborhood commercial districts to identify and put into use telecommunication applications.
5. Investigate opportunities for a "24-hour City Hall" to provide information by computer access on City activities, services, hearings, and cultural/recreational events.

- i. Policy #8 shall be: Energy Supply

The City shall promote conservation as the energy resource of first choice. The City shall also support environmentally acceptable, sustainable energy sources, especially renewable resources such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, biomass (wood, farm and municipal waste), cogeneration, and district heating and cooling.

Objectives

*Two-Year Action Plan*

1. Investigate and advocate opportunities for competitive bidding to "sell" conservation to utilities or the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). The City could operate conservation programs and deliver "saved energy" in the form of less electricity or gas used. Assist the Oregon Public Utility Commission (PUC), and others on the development of competitive bidding policies.
2. Promote the continued long-term production and use of methane at City-owned facilities, such as the St. Johns Landfill and Columbia Boulevard Wastewater Treatment Plant.



3. Develop an energy supply assessment for the City, including solar, biomass, and opportunities for using district heating and cooling, when funding is available.

*Long-Term Plan*

4. Develop an energy contingency plan based on the State's plan to protect against fuel shortages.
5. Investigate the potential for using the City's groundwater system and wastewater treatment plant for district heating and cooling.

- j. Policy #9 shall be: Waste Reduction and Recycling

The City shall promote energy-saving activities such as 1) reduced use of excess materials, such as packaging; 2) recovery of materials from the waste stream for direct reuse and remanufacture into new products; 3) recycling; and 4) purchase of products made from recycled materials.

Objectives

*Two-Year Action Plan*

1. Continue to support both City and intergovernmental efforts in the recycling of office wastepaper and other recyclable materials, the curbside recycling program and composting.
2. Set up recycling programs for 500 multi-family buildings and 20 downtown commercial buildings by 1992.
3. Help local businesses develop markets for recyclable materials.
4. Develop a plan, including targets and a schedule, to increase residential recycling.

*Long-Term Plan*

5. Promote economic reprocessing and reuse of asphalt removed from City streets. Promote the use of recycled asphalt and rubber (from tires) for paving.

**ORDINANCE No.**

6. Promote voluntary recycling of major glass, metal and wood products at construction and demolition sites.
7. Investigate opportunities for waste to energy and other waste recovery technologies.
8. Support activities to help METRO reach its goal of a 56 percent waste reduction in the METRO area by 2010.

Passed by the Council, **APR 25 1990**

Commissioner Mike Lindberg  
April 18, 1990  
L.Krugel/S.Anderson/sf

**BARBARA CLARK**  
Auditor of the City of Portland

By *Mary Flanagan* Deputy

691  
 Agenda No. 608

**ORDINANCE No. 162975  
 AMENDED**

Title

An ordinance amending Ordinance No. 148251, which adopted an Energy Conservation Policy for Portland, by replacing it with a new Energy Policy. (Ordinance)

THE COMMISSIONERS VOTED AS FOLLOWS:		
	Yeas	Nays
BLUMENAUER	✓	
BOGLE	✓	
KOCH	✓	
LINDBERG	✓	
CLARK	✓	

FOUR-FIFTHS AGENDA	
BLUMENAUER	
BOGLE	
KOCH	
LINDBERG	
CLARK	

INTRODUCED BY
Commissioner Lindberg

NOTED BY THE COMMISSIONER
Affairs <i>[Signature]</i>
Finance and Administration
Safety
Utilities
Works

BUREAU APPROVAL
Bureau: Energy Office
Prepared By: L. Krugel      Date: April 18, 1990
Budget Impact Review: <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not required
Bureau Head: <i>[Signature]</i>

AGENDA	
Consent	Regular ✓

NOTED BY
City Attorney
City Auditor
City Engineer

Filed APR 20 1990

**BARBARA CLARK**  
 Auditor of the CITY OF PORTLAND

By *Cay Kershner*  
 Deputy