XII. ENERGY

Fuel and Energy 12.300
1. Production, harvesting, processing and distribution of food should be granted primary priorities for use of fuel and power.
2. Research should be accelerated for the development and conservation of all available sources of energy.
3. We support a renewable economically viable energy policy.
4. Fuel standards need to be economically feasible to agriculture and timber.
5. Due to the changes of types of fuels and fuel products that are available we do not support mandatory regulations and/or standards for use for equipment, vehicles, storage tanks, etc. that were built prior to the enactment of the new regulations or standards. Due to the effects of bio-fuels on existing equipment and storage tanks, the natural resource industry shall be provided an exemption to be able to purchase fuels that are not harmful to the equipment, including bio-fuels.
6. We support the repeal of the state biofuel mandate requirement. (08), (10)

Green Power 12.305
1. We define green power as any source of power that uses a renewable and safe energy sources such as small and large water facilities, wave or tidal energies, solar, bio-fuels, geothermal and wind.
2. The use of green power must be beneficial to the local area, highly efficient and be environmentally safe. Green power generation must be considered on a regional basis with weighted emphasis on local stakeholder input and economically feasible.
3. We oppose the taxing of energy that is used on the farm or business that has produced it. (08), (10), (11)

Electrical Costs 12.310
1. We believe that electric utilities should review and revise pump irrigation rates so as to enable the agriculture industry to raise the necessary food and fiber, which benefits all society. Low cost uninterruptible power should be made available for irrigation pumping. (10)

Electrical Power Generation 12.315
1. We support establishing a “Net Metering” system. Such a system should provide that when a producer creates electricity on site the producer should only be charged for the power used from the electric company. If enough power is produced that the meter runs backwards the electric company should pay the producer for the excess power at the
same rate that the power company charges for electricity, less the delivery cost. We also support “Remote Metering,” which would allow an individual or entities to produce power at a remote site to use on the farm or ranch if owned by another person. The cost of the power to the user should be the same rate that the power company charges for electricity, less the delivery cost.

A third party similar to the Public Utility Commission should be established to set the fees that a power company could charge for line fees for net metering and remote metering. (08)

We also support aggregate metering, which would allow an individual or entities to produce power without being limited to meter location. (10) We believe power companies should be required to allow net metering of multiple meters owned by the same customer rather than strictly per meter. (15)

**Electric Utility Deregulation**

Prior to changing Oregon laws, we urge the legislature to study the consequences of deregulating the retail electricity industry. (05), (10)

**Policy No. 12.330, Power Development, was deleted in 2004**

**Rights of Power Generation**

We support eliminating local ordinances or state law that prohibits the construction and use of power generating facilities using water flowing through or along a person’s property. (10), (16).

**Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)**

While we recognize the value of liquefied natural gas to our industry, we are opposed to the placement of pipelines and terminals that will negatively impact agriculture producers and their management practices in Oregon. (08), (10)

**Policy No. 12.360, Life Line Rates, was deleted in 2004**

**Policy No. 12.370, Telephone Solicitation, was deleted in 2004**

**Policy No. 12.380, Limited Telephone Access, was deleted in 2007**

**Bulk Purchase of Fuel for Agricultural Buyers**

We support the creation of a law to allow the bulk purchase of fuel to be resold to no more than five additional agricultural buyers for economic benefit. (09), (10)

**Testing of Motor Fuel**

We support the state testing of motor fuel at the final point of sale for accurate quantity, quality and contamination. (05), (10)