

OREGON AND OUR NATION'S MILITARY



Partners for a Compatible Future

A TRADITION OF STRENGTH AND PROSPERITY

Oregon plays a vital role in supporting the National Defense Strategy, with the Navy, Army, and Air Force training in the state. The State of Oregon provides a unique variety of terrain for testing and training including marine, littoral, dune, woodland, and mountain environments. There are approximately 14,000 military personnel in the state, with roughly 9,400 of these serving in reserve capacity.

1 Naval Weapons Systems Training Facility (NWSTF) Boardman is a 47,000-acre air-to-ground bombing practice range for naval aviation squadrons.

2 Camp Umatilla is a National Guard training center capable of providing individual and group training for units up to battalion size (300-800 soldiers).

Established in 1843, the Oregon Military Department (OMD), is the first state agency created in Oregon.

3 Boardman Geographic Area of Concern is a designated area that could have an adverse impact to onshore military operations and readiness.

4 Portland Air National Guard Base (PANGB) home of the 142nd Fighter Wing, Oregon Air National Guard.



5 Biak Training Center (BTC) consists of over 31,300 acres of training range including a designated landing and drop zone for air assault and airborne operations.

6 Kingsley Field Air National Guard Base in Klamath Falls is home to the 173rd Fighter Wing, which is the U.S. premier F-15 fighter school.

MILITARY OPERATIONS & ECONOMICS

Training areas critical to military operations are often under the control of local, regional, and state jurisdictions and need to be protected through agreements with federal, state, regional and local government agencies.



Military testing and training scenarios hosted by Oregon military installations include:

- 1 Tactical sea training
- 2 Low-level, high speed flight training
- 3 Ground troop combat training
- 4 Air-to-air weapons testing and training
- 5 Air-to-ground weapons testing and training

To maintain military readiness with the best trained personnel and most advanced tools, it is imperative that the military be able to continue using the testing and training areas that have become a part of the Oregon landscape.

Oregon's unique environment allows the military to prepare active duty, reservist, and National Guard military personnel to meet the security challenges faced globally and at home.

To support with training and operating requirements, The Oregon National Guard (ORNG) expended \$426.5 million during 2018, with 94 percent of the funding from the federal government and 6 percent in state funds. **Most of these funds were spent within state which generated direct and indirect employment, business income, and state income tax revenue.**

DEFENSE SPENDING

In Fiscal Year 2018, Oregon received
\$1.7 billion
in Defense spending, which provides



DoD Personnel Salaries



Construction of Military Facilities



Defense Contracts

DoD In Oregon
Total DoD Personnel (as of 30 Sep 2018)

12,979



9,285
Reserve / National Guard



3,155
Civilians



539
Active Duty

FOSTERING CLEAN ENERGY

Compatible renewable energy development is critical to preserve military operational capabilities, safeguard the military mission, and protect the overall health, safety, and welfare of the public living near military installations or training and operating areas.

The Oregon Renewable Portfolio Standard requires large utilities to meet at least 50 percent their customer's electricity needs with renewable sources by 2040, and Governor Brown's Executive Order 20-04 establishes a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80 percent relative to 1990 levels by 2050. These policies along with factors such as voluntary renewable energy demand and declining costs of renewable resources have led to substantial development of renewable energy infrastructure. While development of these resources has led to progress toward meeting state goals, new renewable energy generation plants and transmission lines may pose impacts to the military mission.

Significant concerns relate primarily to the construction of incompatible infrastructure in operating areas, including:

- ▶ Renewable energy projects that produce physical and/or visual obstructions within designated flying areas or radar interference.
- ▶ Transmission lines, communication towers, or other vertical obstructions that extend into low-level flying areas.
- ▶ Incompatible development that poses a safety risk to residents and military personnel.

DoD recognizes the authority for local land use decisions lies with each permitting agency and seeks to establish a framework for early notification and continued coordination to maintain compatible development throughout Oregon.

Historically, Oregon has received much of its electrical generation capability from hydroelectric dams, with the largest located on the Columbia River. Year-to-year fluctuations in precipitation can affect the amount of energy harvested from this resource. Electrical generation technologies, such as wind and solar, are becoming more widely used and in many cases are now at a lower cost than more traditional technologies.



In 2018, **69%** of Oregon's utility-scale net electricity generation came from conventional hydroelectric power plants (55%), and other renewable energy resources (13%).



Oregon was the nation's second-largest producer of hydroelectric power in 2018, behind only Washington in generating capacity.



Wind farms produce **11%** of Oregon's net generation from almost 1,900 turbines with more than **3,400 megawatts** of installed generating capacity.



As of September 9, 2020, Oregon has **1,796 public charge points** at 656 locations or stations.



WORKING TOWARD A COMPATIBLE FUTURE

The military works closely with state, regional, and local government agencies to foster and implement sustainable growth programs compatible with its mission. The DoD Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation (OLDCC) supports the priorities of the National Defense Strategy by supporting the readiness and resiliency of military installations and defense communities across the country, through grants to build other collaborative programs.

The DoD collaborates with the state to support the development and implementation of protocols and policies focused on siting development projects compatible with critical military training areas. Examples of successful interagency coordination include:

Green Corridor Rulemaking

- ▶ Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) convened a diverse Advisory Committee to develop rule language.
- ▶ Morrow and Umatilla counties in eastern Oregon may coordinate on the designation of electrical transmission corridors on lands planned and zoned for exclusive farm use to better protect high-value farmland, and irrigated or other productive agricultural land.

Territorial Sea Plan Amendment

- ▶ Part Five of the plan provides rules governing offshore renewable energy development within the territorial sea.
- ▶ Oregon Department of State Lands-convened Joint Agency Review Team (JART) is responsible for reviewing the adequacy of project applications with respect to criteria defined in the plan.
- ▶ Plan requires project proponents to consider effects on military uses during project reviews.

House Bill 2329

- ▶ Requires local governments to notify military upon receiving an application for a renewable energy permit.
- ▶ The military is committed to working with local governments and state agencies to implement processes that comply with this law.
- ▶ The bill provides exemption from EFSC site certificate requirements, if they do not exceed specified limits of farmland or arable land use.



ORESAs

- ▶ The Oregon Renewable Energy Siting Assessment (ORESAs) project has been funded through a OLDCC grant from the DoD Office of Economic Adjustment, administered by the Oregon Department of Energy.
- ▶ Partners in the project include the Oregon DLCD and the Oregon State University Institute for Natural Resources.
- ▶ Collects information about locations for current and future renewable energy and transmission development to build an understanding of the opportunities and constraints that come with specific locations.
- ▶ The state uses this information to continue to support renewable energy growth and economic development.



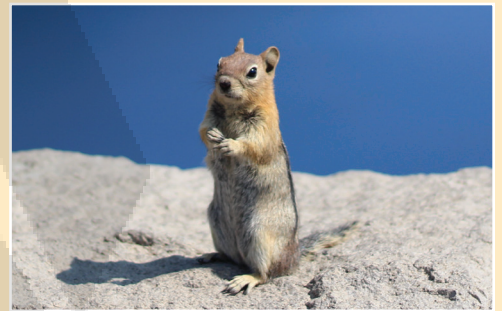
REPI & ACUB SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAMS

Title 10, Section 2684a of the United States Code authorizes DoD to form agreements with non-federal governments or private organizations to limit encroachments and other constraints on military training, testing, and operations by establishing buffers around installations. Two programs developed under this authorization include the DoD Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) Program and the Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB) Program

- ▶ The REPI Program helps sustain critical, at-risk military mission capabilities and environmental resources near installations and ranges.
- ▶ A key component of the REPI Program is the use of buffer partnerships among the Military Services, private conservation groups, and willing landowners to develop win-win partnerships that preserve compatible land uses.

In parallel to the REPI Program, ACUB allows installations to work with partners to encumber off-post land to protect habitat and buffer training without acquiring any new land for Army ownership. Through ACUB, the Army reaches out to partners to identify mutual objectives of land conservation and to prevent development of critical open areas.

- ▶ The Army can contribute funds to the partner's purchase of easements or properties from willing landowners.
- ▶ These partnerships preserve high-value habitat and limit incompatible development in the vicinity of military installations.



Camp Rilea

- ▶ On base 68 acres of land was restricted from use due to the presence of critical habitat for the Oregon silverspot butterfly, a federally-listed threatened species.
- ▶ Through agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the REPI Program was able to utilize ACUB resources and other partner funds to purchase 124 acres of nearby land as a preserve for the butterfly.
- ▶ As butterfly habitat was maintained on the reserve parcels, the USFWS removed the no-disturbance restrictions on the base allowing for foot traffic and ground maneuvers.

Boardman REPI Program

- ▶ The Navy, in close coordination with the Trust for Public Lands and Northwest Rangeland Trust, is engaged with local land owners to preserve working agricultural land use, preserves cultural and historic resources when feasible, and protects the military mission.
- ▶ A key benefit to local and regional economies from the REPI program includes the maintenance and preservation to working agriculture lands and ranches adjacent to and in close proximity to NWSTF Boardman to minimize obstructions that may affect critical low-altitude tactical training.
- ▶ Furthermore, REPI funds have been used to secure water development rights, allowing increased irrigation, and enhance crop rotation while supporting the local and regional economy.

PARTNERS FOR A COMPATIBLE FUTURE

The State of Oregon and the U.S. Military are committed to working with local, regional, and state stakeholders to plan wisely for compatible land use and resource protection in order to sustain the military's mission for continued national strength and security.

It is recommended that land use authorities, energy developers, and transmission companies contact the Northwest DoD Regional Coordination Team (NW DoD RCT) early in the planning process, preferably before the siting process, to initiate collaboration with the military. Contact information for applicable NW DoD RCT representatives and The State of Oregon are provided below.



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