

HB 2021 Implementation and Clean Energy Planning Update

Mike Grant, Executive Director Caroline Moore, Division Administrator Oregon Public Utility Commission

September 27, 2023

### Oregon Public Utility Commission (OPUC)

- Economic regulator of investor-owned utilities:
  - Electric PGE, PacifiCorp, and Idaho Power
  - Natural Gas NW Natural, Cascade, and Avista
  - Select telecom and small water companies
- Broader role in utility safety and emergency support
- Quasi-judicial and policy functions
- 3 full-time Commissioners

Our mission is to ensure Oregonians have access to safe, reliable and fairly priced utility services that advance state policy and promote the public interest.

We use an inclusive process to evaluate differing viewpoints and visions of the public interest and arrive at balanced, well-reasoned, independent decisions supported by fact and law.

# Oregon Context

### Energy Landscape



#### **Resources Used to Generate Oregon's Electricity**<sup>1</sup>

Based on 2020 data, this chart shows the energy resources used to generate the electricity that is sold to Oregon's utility customers.



Source: Oregon Department of Energy, 2022 Biennial Energy Report,

https://www.oregon.gov/energy/Data-and-Reports/Documents/2022-BER-Energy-by-the-Numbers.pdf

Source: Oregon Department of Energy, 2022 Biennial Energy Report, <u>https://www.oregon.gov/energy/Data-and-</u> <u>Reports/Documents/2022-BER-Energy-by-the-Numbers.pdf</u>

#### Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Source (2019)<sup>5</sup>



### **Electric Sector Emissions**

*Source: Oregon Department of Orgon, Electricity Mix in Oregon, GHG Emissions by Utility* <u>https://www.oregon.gov/energy/energy-oregon/Pages/Electricity-Mix-in-Oregon.aspx</u>

1.5-

Lbs. of CO2e per kWh =

0.5

0.0

# Policy Landscape

### Clean Energy Policy Evolution (OPUC Lens)



### Role of Electric Emissions Policies



- House Bill 2021



Source: Oregon Global Warming Commission, Transformational Integrated Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Project Report, <a href="https://static1.squarespace.com/static/59c554e0f09ca40655ea6eb0/t/64275c449499a72eb55aa206/1680301133140/2023-TIGHGER-Project-Report.pdf">https://static1.squarespace.com/static/59c554e0f09ca40655ea6eb0/t/64275c449499a72eb55aa206/1680301133140/2023-TIGHGER-Project-Report.pdf</a>

### House Bill 2021



### HB 2021 – Key Provisions

\*Effective September 25, 2021

Emissions Reductions • 80% reduction – 2030 • 90% reduction – 2035 • 100% GHG free – 2040

#### Planning & Protections

- Clean Energy Plans (CEP)
- Reliability pause
- Affordability off ramp
- Regional coordination
- Non-bypassability of costs

#### Applies to:

Portland General Electric PacifiCorp (dba Pacific Power) Retail Choice Suppliers (ESSs) Community Renewables

- 10% small-scale by 2030
- CBRE Grants (ODOE)
- CBRE Study (ODOE)

# Environmental JusticeAdvisory groups

- Labor standards (ODOE)
- Community benefits
- Natural gas plant ban

#### **Consumer Choice**

- Local government renewables
- Code of conduct (maintaining competition)

## HB 2021 – Implementation

#### Last Year

- Planning guidance
- Advisory groups
- Retail choice policies
- Local government work group

#### This Year

- Plans and procurement
- Legal questions
- External collaboration
- Enabling frameworks

#### Upcoming

- Planning/procurement redesign
- Community green tariff
- Monitoring/enforcement policies

# Clean Energy Planning



# Clean Energy Plan Requirements

PGE and Pacific Power must develop CEPs in connection with Integrated Resource Planning (IRPs)

CEPs must:

- Include annual goals/actions for progress towards emission reduction targets
- Examine community-based renewable energy (CBRE) opportunities
- Examine resiliency opportunities based on industry standards and PUC guidelines
- Result in an affordable, reliable and clean electric system

The PUC must acknowledge the CEPs if they are in the public interest, feasible, and consistent with the clean energy targets\*\*

\*\*Implementation of clean energy targets includes reliability and cost off ramps

### 2022 CEP Guidance

Expedited process to establish expectations:

- Being quantitative about community impacts and role of CBRE
- Testing different paces of emissions reductions, emerging technologies, and future conditions
- Identifying least regrets near-term actions and long-term challenges, forks in the road
- Linking planning metrics to ongoing reporting
- Accountability, transparency, and accessibility

Order No. 22-206 requires first CEPs to be filed with next IRP end of Q1 2023

Order No. 22-390 provides guidance on goals/metrics, community benefits indicators, and resiliency and community-based renewable energy projects

Order No. 22-446 focuses on planning analysis, including modeling scenarios, options for reducing emissions from fossil fuel resources, and data to be included in the first CEPs

## 2023 Planning Review Process

- Complexity
  - Modeling challenges
  - Uncertainty
  - Diverse, sometimes competing, considerations

# **Key Considerations**

#### Pacing and feasibility

- Near-term costs
- Operational assumptions
- Supply constraints
- Emerging technologies
- Load growth

#### **Regional issues**

- Environmental justice
- Transmission
- Market development
- Emissions accounting
- Multijurisdictional utilities

# Allocation of risks and benefits

- Energy burden
- Community-based resources
- Voluntary actions
- Federal incentives

# **Ongoing Focus**

- Low-regrets near-term actions, such as energy efficiency and flexible procurements
- Improving planning, metrics, and other frameworks for tracking and adjusting
- Staying engaged in long-term opportunities, such as regional markets and emissions accounting

### Conclusion

Questions?

#### Additional questions?

Contact Robin Freeman, Policy Director, <u>robin.freeman@puc.oregon.gov</u>

### Want more detail?

- Appendix slides
- OPUC Climate and Clean Energy Agenda
- Planning guidance: <u>UM 2225</u>
- Policy and legal issues: <u>UM 2273</u>
- PGE planning: LC 80
- Pacific Power planning: <u>LC 82</u>

