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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PacifiCorp's Vision

PacifiCorp's first Clean Energy Implementation Plan (CEIP) fulfills provisions of Washington State's Clean Energy Transformation Act (CETA),¹ passed in May 2019 by the Washington State Legislature and signed into law by Governor Jay Inslee. The legislation combines directives for utilities to pursue a clean energy future with assurances that benefits from a transformation to clean power are equitably distributed among all Washingtonians, all at a reasonable cost.

For many years, PacifiCorp has been on an independent trajectory to economically develop clean energy, powering jobs and innovation. This trajectory is manifest in the company's 2021 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), which serves as the basis for this CEIP and plans for the bulk of renewable and non-emitting resource acquisitions that will be necessary to comply with CETA directives.

This CEIP details the specific actions PacifiCorp will take over the next four years (2022-2025) to move toward CETA's clean energy goals. Specifically, utilities must show that by December 31, 2025, all coal-fired generation has been removed from Washington's allocation of electricity. By January 1, 2030, utilities must be greenhouse gas (GHG) neutral, and by 2045, 100 percent of Washington's electricity supply must come from non-emitting and renewable resources.

This first CEIP draws new and vital voices into the process of achieving Washington's clean energy future and outlines an expectation that this future can be achieved safely, securely and reliably, and in a way that reduces burdens on our most vulnerable communities.

Meeting CETA directives can be achieved at moderate cost to Washington customers, largely because PacifiCorp's 2021 IRP advances the company's ongoing commitment to clean energy with significant investments in energy efficiency, renewable resources and transmission laid out in the 2017 IRP and 2019 IRPs. Based on the 2021 preferred portfolio,² including incremental actions specifically intended to meet CETA's requirements, PacifiCorp currently forecasts that it is on track to meet each CETA objective.

Setting Targets

The CEIP is filed on a four-year cycle and sets interim targets for non-emitting and renewable energy contributions to meet retail electricity sales,³ and also sets specific targets for energy efficiency, demand response, and renewable energy.

The interim target is the percentage of forecast retail energy sales that PacifiCorp forecasts meeting with renewable and non-emitting generation in each year. Actual percentages are likely to vary from forecasts. As PacifiCorp continues to expand its non-emitting and renewable

¹ RCW 19.405.

² PacifiCorp's 2021 IRP is publicly available at <https://www.pacificorp.com/energy/integrated-resource-plan.html>.

³ Calculated as retail load to Washington customers net of distributed generation, private generation and DSM.

resources on its system this target is expected to trend upward until achieving GHG neutrality by 2030 and 100 percent renewable and non-emitting energy for Washington customers by 2045.

In 2020, the ratio of Washington retail sales served by renewable and non-emitting energy resources was 21.9 percent. Based on the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio, the interim target for this CEIP is 50 percent, to be achieved by 2025, increasing to 81 percent by 2030 and 94 percent by 2040, which is the last year of the 2021 IRP's 20-year planning horizon. Beyond 2040, the company will continue its trajectory to 100 percent clean energy for Washington customers by 2045.

Providing Benefits

Aligned with CETA objectives, Chapter 2 – Development of Customer Benefit Indicators, describes how PacifiCorp has worked in partnership with stakeholders and advisory groups to identify the highest priority benefits for customers, and to identify potential barriers and burdens that may prevent some customers from gaining those benefits.

These efforts have resulted in nine customer benefit indicators (CBIs) and associated weighting factors to evaluate the equitable distribution of these benefits, allowing the company to assess and monitor the impacts of each specific proposed program, action, and investment. The CBIs are attributable to and inform utility actions and tactics described in Chapter 3 – Specific Actions.

In addition, CETA requires that certain benefits target communities facing particularly challenging circumstances. These communities are referred to as highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations, which are collectively referred to as named communities.

Taking Action

PacifiCorp is taking action to meet CETA targets identified in Chapter 1 - Interim and Specific Targets. In this CEIP, specific actions to achieve targets in the years 2022 through 2025 are grouped into four key areas:

1. Supply-Side Resources
2. Energy Efficiency
3. Demand Response
4. Community Outreach and Engagement

In the longer term, company actions are forecast to be consistent with the 2021 IRP, and include the addition of renewable and non-emitting resources, retirement of renewable energy credits (RECs) associated with renewable generation, and the ongoing pursuit of both energy efficiency and demand response.

Assessing Costs

The incremental cost of the CETA-compliant resource portfolio was assessed in the company's 2021 IRP and refined for the CEIP covering the years 2022 through 2025, as defined in rule, resulting in an estimated modeled incremental cost reduction of \$2.66 million annually on a present-value revenue requirement (PVRR) basis. In addition to the IRP-modeled resource portfolio costs, there are non-modeled costs including increased energy efficiency

implementation costs and Equity Advisory Group (EAG) and public engagement costs amounting to approximately \$2.4 million annually. Together, costs in the years 2022-2025 amount to roughly a cost reduction of \$0.23 million annually.

These values are calculated by comparing the system-wide CETA-compliant resource portfolio costs plus the additional non-modeled costs to the costs of a hypothetical future in which CETA legislation did not exist, using an alternative portfolio developed in the 2021 IRP. This exercise is indicative of, but separate from rate making.

Engaging the Public

PacifiCorp is grateful to participants in its advisory groups and the EAG, technical workshops and public meetings, each of which serves to illuminate equity challenges and public interest as well as ground the CEIP in the pressing concerns of Washington named communities. Their engagement was essential to the development of this CEIP. Input and comments that were received through the public participation process are outlined in Appendix A of this document. Appendix A also documents PacifiCorp’s responses to these comments.

Commented [SJ(1)]: @Ghosh, Rohini (PacifiCorp) This edit doesn't look right. The 0.23m plus \$2.4m for the non-modeled would still be a net increase of \$2.2m

Commented [SJ(2R1)]: Ok – looking at the tables below, I see the new net between modelled and non-modelled is 0.23m but shouldn't the first reference modeled costs be larger than .023 if the non-modeled is unchanged?

Commented [G(3R1)]: Ah yeah that was weird. Corrected.

Commented [SJ(4)]: Can we say the costs are indicative rather than illustrative?

Commented [G(5R4)]: Yes I think that makes sense, see revised sentence if that sounds ok?

Commented [B(6R4)]: This sentence works for me. (I hate the calculation they are forcing, but this works).

CHAPTER 1 – INTERIM AND SPECIFIC TARGETS

Chapter Summary

The Washington State Legislature passed CETA in May 2019, which is being implemented through a series of rules developed by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (Commission). These rules direct large electric utilities to create long-term planning documents to describe how the utility will:

- Eliminate coal-fired resources from Washington’s allocation of energy by the end of 2025;
- Ensure all retail electricity sales in Washington are greenhouse gas-neutral by 2030; and
- Ensure all retail electricity sales in Washington are sourced from 100 percent renewable or non-emitting energy sources by 2045.

To support these objectives, PacifiCorp must set interim targets within the CEIP, which document the company’s path to the 2045 requirement on an annual basis, ensuring compliance with each milestone set in the legislation.

A summary of the proposed interim targets is available in Figure 1.1, based mainly on the result of PacifiCorp’s IRP). The IRP summarizes the long-term planning and modeling for PacifiCorp’s resource needs over the next 20 years, including how to achieve CETA’s requirements at the least risk and lowest reasonable cost.

PacifiCorp’s IRP demonstrates a need for supply-side and demand-side projects and programs. Supply-side resources increase the amount of clean energy provided to Washington customers through generation. Demand-side resources reduce or shift electricity use and/or generation of electricity by consumers, which can impact the overall proportion of clean energy resources. Highlights include:

- New utility-scale wind, solar, and storage projects
- Increase in distributed and small-scale energy projects
- A new advanced nuclear Natrium™ demonstration project
- 14 transmission projects to support deployment of clean energy generation resources
- Removal of coal from Washington retail allocation by 2023 and retirement of 14 coal units by 2030 and 19 by the end of 2040

To support the interim targets, CETA requires utilities to set specific targets for renewable energy, energy efficiency, and demand response within each CEIP. These targets include results from a 2020 solicitation for resources consisting of 1,792 MW of wind generation, 95 MW of solar generation, 1,211 MW of solar generation co-located storage and 200 MW of stand-alone battery storage. 590 MW of wind generation is being contracted as a build and transfer to PacifiCorp with the balance of the generation contracted through long-term power purchase agreements. Further resources will be identified within an upcoming 2022 all-source RFP.

Proposed demand-side specific targets include 212,431 MWh of energy efficiency over the next four years and 37.4 MW of demand response capacity through 2025.

Overall, PacifiCorp estimates that by the end of this CEIP period in 2026, emissions will already be down 26 percent against 2019’s preferred IRP portfolio on a systemwide basis. PacifiCorp’s current portfolio and upcoming supply and demand-side actions are well-aligned with Washington’s ambitious, but achievable goal of 100 percent clean energy by 2045.

Introduction

CETA was passed by the Washington State Legislature and signed into law by Governor Jay Inslee in May 2019. The legislation combines directives for utilities to pursue a clean energy future with assurances that benefits from a transformation to clean power are equitably distributed among all Washingtonians, at a reasonable cost.

The Commission began rulemakings to implement CETA in June 2019, and the first phase concluded in December 2020. As directed by the legislation and the new CETA rules, Washington electric utilities must file the following long-term planning documents:

Clean Energy Action Plan: The Clean Energy Action Plan (CEAP) is a ten-year planning document that is derived from the IRP and included as an appendix to the IRP. The CEAP provides a Washington-specific view of how PacifiCorp is planning for a clean and equitable energy future that complies with CETA.

Integrated Resource Plan: The IRP is a comprehensive decision support tool and roadmap for meeting the company's objective of providing reliable and least-cost electric service to its customers. The plan is developed through open, transparent and extensive public involvement from state utility commission staff, state agencies, customer and industry advocacy groups, project developers, and other stakeholders.

The key elements of the IRP include: an assessment of resource need, focusing on the first 10 years of a 20-year planning period; the preferred portfolio of supply-side and demand-side resources to meet this need; transmission projects; and an action plan that identifies the steps that will be taken over the next two-to-four years to implement the plan.

Clean Energy Implementation Plan: This document, the CEIP, is a plan that lists the specific actions PacifiCorp will take over the next four years to move toward the 2030 and 2045 clean energy directives.

The CEAP included in the 2021 IRP (Appendix O – Washington Clean Energy Action Plan) provides a Washington-specific roadmap of how PacifiCorp is planning for a clean and equitable energy future relative to the requirements of CETA.

Overview of PacifiCorp d/b/a Pacific Power & Light Company (PacifiCorp)

PacifiCorp is a multi-jurisdictional, vertically integrated utility that serves nearly two million customers in six western states: California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. In Washington, PacifiCorp serves approximately 137,000 customers throughout Yakima, Walla Walla, Columbia, Benton, Cowlitz, and Garfield Counties. The company’s generation and transmission systems span the west and connect customers to safe, reliable, affordable, and increasingly renewable electricity. PacifiCorp’s integrated transmission system connects thermal,

hydroelectric, wind, solar, and geothermal generating facilities with markets and loads. The diversity of this integrated system benefits all of PacifiCorp’s customers in all six states. PacifiCorp owns approximately 11,500 megawatts (MW) of generating capacity and about 16,500 miles of transmission lines.

PacifiCorp’s large regional footprint enables delivery of low-cost generation from some of the best wind and solar sites in the country. PacifiCorp is proud to operate one of the lowest-cost systems in the country, and we remain actively engaged in finding ways to leverage the benefits of geographic diversity for its customers as it develops and implements plans to deliver the targets set forth in CETA.

Over the past 13 years, PacifiCorp has successfully reduced its greenhouse gas emissions and improved reliability while simultaneously delivering energy cost savings to our customers. The company has achieved these results by collaborating with others, and through the visionary and collaborative efforts of our own generation, transmission, information technology and energy supply management teams, PacifiCorp has been a key player in the creation of an open and connected Western grid. All of these factors have brought PacifiCorp into a very favorable position to achieve CETA objectives in the years to come.

Interim Targets

Overview

The first three directives of CETA’s clean energy transformation standards⁴ are as follows:

- (1) On or before December 31, 2025, each utility must eliminate coal-fired resources from its allocation of electricity to Washington retail electric customers.
- (2) By January 1, 2030, each utility must ensure all retail sales of electricity to Washington electric customers are greenhouse gas neutral.
- (3) By January 1, 2045, each utility must ensure that non-emitting electric generation and electricity from renewable resources supply one hundred percent of all retail sales of electricity to Washington electric customers.

Furthermore, “each utility must demonstrate that it has made progress toward and has met the standards in this section at the lowest reasonable cost”.⁵ Consistent with WAC 480-100-640, the company proposes interim targets to demonstrate its trajectory toward meeting (2) and (3), above. Interim targets for this CEIP are based on PacifiCorp’s 2021 IRP preferred portfolio, a least-cost, least-risk portfolio of resources optimized to meet all system-wide requirements including CETA objectives. The selection of the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio of resources is supported by comprehensive data analysis and an extensive public-input process.⁶

Figure 1.1 reports PacifiCorp’s interim targets derived from its 2021 IRP preferred portfolio, consistent with the requirements of clean energy transformation standards (2) and (3), above.⁷

⁴ WAC 480-100-610(1-3).

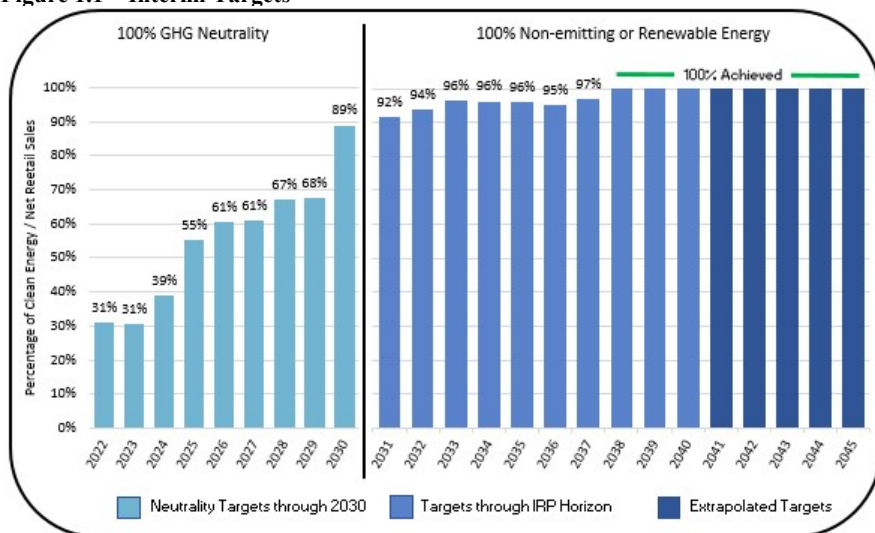
⁵ WAC 480-100-610(5).

⁶ PacifiCorp’s 2021 IRP is publicly available at: <https://www.pacificorp.com/energy/integrated-resource-plan.html>

⁷ Source data and calculations for interim target development can be found in confidential workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-P02-MM-CETA WA Allocation Target Development-12-31-21(C).xlsx” and the annual summary data and figure can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-Figure 1.1 - P02-MM-CETA 2022-2045 Interim Targets-12-31-21.xlsx”.

The figure divides interim targets into two forecast ranges aligned with the objectives for year 2030 (100 percent GHG neutrality) and year 2045 (100 percent non-emitting and renewable energy). In the post-2030 period, the last five years to reach the 2045 objective are beyond the 2021 IRP’s 20-year study period. Extrapolation of the last five years is not necessary however, as 100 percent renewable energy has already been achieved by 2038.⁸

Figure 1.1 – Interim Targets



Up to 2045, CETA allows for up to 20 percent of the greenhouse gas neutral standard to be met with alternative compliance in the form of alternative compliance payments, unbundled RECs, energy transformation projects, or energy recovery from a municipal solid waste facility.⁹ To achieve the 2045 target, the clean energy standard must be met with 100 percent non-emitting generation or electricity from renewable energy resources.

The interim targets are informed by the company’s historical performance under median water conditions, a factor in developing expected resource behaviors and Washington retail sales.

Table 1.1 reports CEIP-period interim targets for Washington in annual megawatt hours of energy rather than as percentages, yielding annual interim compliance targets from 2022 through 2025.¹⁰ These values are subject to change and will be re-evaluated in the IRP two-year progress report and biennial CEIP updates.

⁸ In the Draft CEIP, extrapolation was used for years 2041 through 2045. In this final CEIP the extrapolation is unnecessary because the company refined its target calculation to explicitly use retail sales rather than using retail load as a proxy.

⁹ RCW 19.405.040 (1)(b).

¹⁰ Source data and calculations for interim target development can be found in confidential workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-P02-MM-CETA WA Allocation Target Development-12-31-21(C).xlsx” and the annual summary data and figure can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-Figure 1.1 - P02-MM-CETA 2022-2045 Interim Targets-12-31-21.xlsx”.

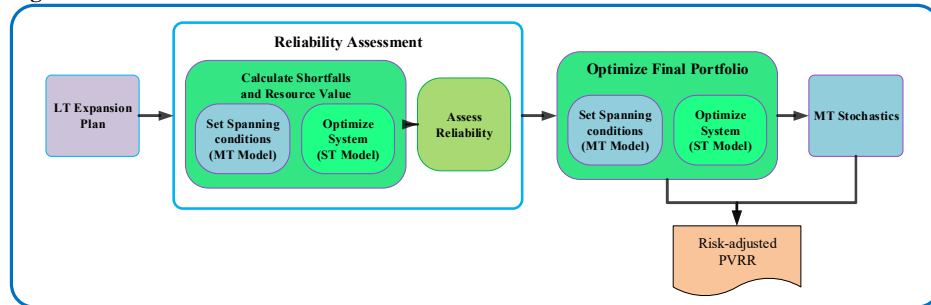
Table 1.1 – Interim Targets (MWh)

| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Total |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Retail Electric Sales | 4,051,128 | 4,076,594 | 4,091,630 | 4,069,088 | 16,288,439 |
| Projected Renewable and Nonemitting Energy | 1,257,341 | 1,247,437 | 1,586,482 | 2,242,561 | 6,333,821 |
| Net Retail Sales | 2,793,787 | 2,829,157 | 2,505,148 | 1,826,526 | 9,954,619 |
| Target Percentage | 31% | 31% | 39% | 55% | |
| Interim Compliance Target | 1,257,341 | 1,247,437 | 1,586,482 | 2,242,561 | 6,333,821 |

Modeling

In developing a preferred portfolio that also demonstrates progress toward achieving CETA requirements, and specifically the interim targets, PacifiCorp employs Energy Exemplar’s proprietary PLEXOS optimization software. The IRP modeling approach is used to assess the comparative cost, risk, and reliability attributes of resource portfolios. Figure 1.2 provides a high-level overview of the portfolio production process used in the 2021 IRP followed by a description of each production step and of each model’s function in that process.

Figure 1.2 – Portfolio Production Process



Production Process Steps

Resource Portfolio Development

All IRP models are configured and loaded with the best available information at the time a model run is produced. This information is fed into the PLEXOS Long-Term planning model (LT model), which is used to produce resource portfolios with sufficient capacity to be reliable on a 20-year aggregated granularity basis.

Reliability Assessment

Resource portfolios developed by the LT model are simulated in the Short-Term model (ST model) to quantify reliability shortfalls at an hourly level. The ST model also supports the assessment of each resource’s net system value, inclusive of resources that are not part of the specific portfolio being examined. This allows for the refinement of each portfolio according to a highly granular view of its needs and at the same time provides the data necessary to optimally select additional resources when needed to resolve shortfalls. The reliability-adjusted portfolio is then rerun through the ST model to create an optimal dispatch which considers all resource availability and system requirements at an hourly level, inclusive of individual resource operations and market purchases.

Cost and Risk Analysis

Resource portfolios developed by the LT model and adjusted for reliability by the ST model are simulated in the Medium-Term schedule (MT model) to produce metrics that support comparative cost and risk analysis among the different resource portfolio alternatives. Stochastic risk modeling of resource portfolio alternatives is performed using Monte Carlo sampling of stochastic variables across the 20-year study horizon, which include load, natural gas and wholesale electricity prices, hydro generation, and unplanned thermal outages. The MT results are used to calculate a risk adjustment which is combined with ST model system costs to achieve a risk-adjusted PVRR to guide portfolio selection.

Portfolio Selection

The portfolio selection process is based on modeling results from the resource portfolio development and cost and risk analysis steps. The screening criteria are based on the PVRR of system costs, assessed across a range of price-policy scenarios on a deterministic basis and on an upper-tail stochastic risk basis. Portfolios are ranked using a risk-adjusted PVRR metric, a metric that combines the deterministic PVRR with upper-tail stochastic risk PVRR. The final selection process considers cost-risk rankings, robustness of performance across pricing scenarios and other supplemental modeling results, including reliability and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions data as an indicator of risks associated with greenhouse gas emissions.

Model Functions

Long-term planning model (LT)

PacifiCorp used the LT model to produce unique resource portfolios across a range of different planning cases. Informed by the public-input process, PacifiCorp identified case assumptions that were used to produce optimized resource portfolios, each one unique regarding the type, timing, location, and amount of new resources that could be pursued to serve customers over the next 20 years.

Medium-Term schedule (MT model)

PacifiCorp used the PLEXOS MT model to perform stochastic risk analysis of the portfolios. Each portfolio was evaluated for cost and risk among three natural gas price scenarios (low, medium, and high) and three CO₂ price scenarios (zero, medium, high). An additional CO₂ policy scenario was developed to evaluate performance assuming a price signal that aligns with the social cost of greenhouse gas (SCGHG). Taken together, there are five distinct price-policy scenarios (medium gas/medium CO₂, medium gas/zero CO₂, high gas/high CO₂, low gas/zero CO₂, and SCGHG).

A primary function of the MT model is to calculate an optimized risk-adjustment, representing the relative risk of a portfolio under unfavorable stochastic conditions for that portfolio.

Short-Term model (ST model)

Each portfolio was evaluated in the ST model to establish system costs for each portfolio over the entire 20-year planning period. The ST model accounts for resource availability and system requirements at an hourly level, producing reliability and resource value outcomes as well as a PVRR, which serves as the basis for selecting least-cost least-risk portfolios.

The MT model risk-adjustment was added to the system cost determined by the ST model to calculate a final “risk-adjusted” PVRR measure of system cost.

A selection of portfolios was analyzed using the other four price-policy scenarios in the ST and MT models to evaluate how each portfolio performs under differing market/policy conditions.

Taking into consideration stakeholder comments and regulatory requirements, PacifiCorp produced additional studies that examine the potential impact of portfolio options on the system.

Final Preferred Portfolio Selection

The preferred portfolio determined in the 2021 IRP is identified as “P02-MM-CETA”, and represents the least-cost, least-risk portfolio meeting all requirements, inclusive of achieving the requirements of CETA.

Target Development

To develop interim targets in accordance with the 2030 and 2045 clean energy targets¹¹ the Washington allocation of preferred portfolio resources was determined and analyzed based on forecasted retail electric sales to Washington.

To estimate the amount and mix of energy forecasted to serve Washington customers for the 2022-2045 period, PacifiCorp summed annual generation from its qualifying resources allocated to Washington customers under the Washington Inter-Jurisdictional Allocation Methodology (WIJAM) for existing resources, and under a tentative proposed future allocation methodology for resources added in 2024 and beyond.¹²

To calculate the energy and the total amount of renewable and carbon non-emitting energy allocated to Washington customers, the company made the assumptions set forth below. Generally, where a resource is assumed to generate RECs, where one REC is generated for one megawatt-hour of renewable energy, the resource was assumed to generate CETA-compliant energy. In addition to REC-generating resources, it was assumed that all Washington-allocated energy from non-emitting resources was also CETA compliant, namely hydroelectric, nuclear and hydrogen non-emitting peaking plants.¹³ In summary, the resource allocation assumptions are:

1. For REC-generating resources, generation of CETA-compliant energy is consistent with the company’s REC entitlement start and end date.
2. Allocation of energy for new proxy resources added before the end of 2023 was allocated as defined by the 2020 Protocol and WIJAM, using system generation factors.

¹¹ WAC 480-100-610(2)(3)

¹² The WIJAM and the 2020 PacifiCorp Inter-Jurisdictional Allocation Protocol (2020 Protocol) define how resources and costs are allocated to Washington customers through December 21, 2023. The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission approved the WIJAM and 2020 Protocol in its Final Order 09/07/12 in docket UE-191024 et. al., effective January 1, 2021. The company is in the process of negotiating its Multi-State Process (MSP) cost allocation methodology with the commissions and stakeholders in the six states it serves.

¹³ WAC 480-100-610(3) states that by January 1, 2045, each utility must ensure that “non-emitting electric generation and electricity from renewable resources supply one hundred percent of all retail sales of electricity to Washington electric customers”.

3. Allocation of energy for new proxy resources added in 2024 and beyond was assumed to be allocated according to proposed assigned production (AP) factors that represent Washington’s share of system need.¹⁴
4. Customer preference and voluntary renewable resources were not assumed to generate RECs for the system or the state of Washington and thus are not included in the allocation of renewable energy.
5. All renewable and non-emitting resources were assumed to be CETA compliant, including wind, solar, geothermal, hydro, nuclear and hydrogen non-emitting peaking plants. For renewable resources co-located with battery storage, RECs were assumed to be generated pre-storage; no RECs are generated at battery discharge.
6. Thermal resources were assumed to not be CETA compliant and did not count towards the clean energy total. Coal resources were removed from Washington rate base in 2024 and beyond.

Washington retail electric sales were defined as total energy served to customers annually, net of distributed generation, existing and optimized energy efficiency and demand-side management (DSM) resources. CETA compliance targets were calculated annually as a percentage of Washington retail electric sales. The clean energy transformation standards WAC 480-100-610(2) specify that for each year 2030 and beyond, each utility must ensure all retail sales of electricity to Washington are greenhouse gas neutral. By 2045 each utility must ensure that non-emitting electric generation and electricity from renewable resources supply one hundred percent of all retail sales of electricity to Washington customers. Annual targets were calculated as a percentage of Washington retail electric sales to be the total energy of renewable and carbon non-emitting energy the utility must provide to Washington customers to meet the clean energy transformation standards.

For purposes of this CEIP, PacifiCorp relies on the use of unbundled RECs to satisfy the alternative compliance component of the 2030 greenhouse gas neutral standard. PacifiCorp may meet up to 20 percent of its aggregate retail electric sales over the four-year compliance period with alternative compliance from January 1, 2030, through December 31, 2044.

PacifiCorp does not contemplate the use of energy transformation projects as a compliance mechanism in this CEIP due to uncertainty regarding their application to the clean energy requirements. The company will continue to monitor stakeholder and agency developments at the Department of Ecology and leverage opportunities for energy transformation projects that may provide verifiable and sustained benefits to Washington customers and will include its analysis of potential projects in future CEIPs.

System-Wide Contributions to Targets

The upward trajectory of interim targets flows from PacifiCorp’s ongoing investment in its non-emitting and renewable fleet. In 2020, the ratio of Washington retail load served by renewable and non-emitting energy resources was 21.9 percent. Based on the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio,

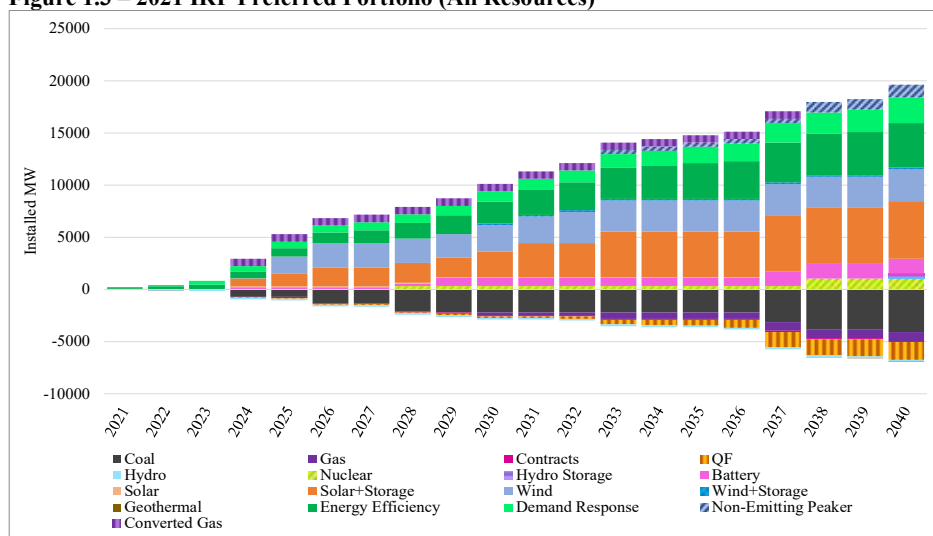
¹⁴ The allocation methodology that may be used in 2024 is currently being negotiated through the Multi-State Process (MSP). In the absence of an agreed-upon formulaic methodology to calculate annual assigned production (AP) factors, assumptions about the future of cost allocation were made. The AP factors are assumed to be assigned to new proxy resources the year a resource is added and is assumed fixed over the life of the resource. AP factors are calculated based on relative state positions within the system.

the interim target for this CEIP is 55 percent, to be achieved by 2025, increasing to 92 percent by 2030 and 100 percent by 2040, which is the last year of the 2021 IRP 20-year planning horizon. Given that 100 percent clean energy is projected in 2038, the trajectory towards a 100 percent clean energy target by 2045 is fully expected.

The Preferred Portfolio

CETA rules direct utilities to make CEIP actions consistent with their most recent IRP and CEAP, included as Appendix O of the 2021 IRP.¹⁵ Figure 1.3 illustrates that PacifiCorp’s 2021 preferred portfolio includes substantial new renewables, building upon the company’s trajectory established over past IRPs.¹⁶ Increased renewable supply-side resources are facilitated by incremental transmission projects, DSM resources, significant storage resources, and for the first time, advanced non-emitting nuclear energy.

Figure 1.3 – 2021 IRP Preferred Portfolio (All Resources)



Supply-Side Resources

Over the 20-year planning horizon, the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio includes 3,628 MW of new wind and 5,628 MW of new solar co-located with storage.

PacifiCorp’s resources serving Washington currently includes generation from 35 hydroelectric facilities throughout the region. The 2021 IRP preferred portfolio adds to the fleet of non-emitting resources with the 500 MW advanced nuclear Natrium™ demonstration project, assumed to come online by summer 2028. Through 2040, the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio

¹⁵ WAC 480-100-640(6)(b)(ii).

¹⁶ The source data and figure can be found in confidential workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-LT 18609 21IRP 20yr P02-MM-CETA-12-31-21 (C).xlsx”.

includes 1,000 MW of additional advanced nuclear resources and 1,226 MW of non-emitting peaking resources.

These renewable and non-emitting resources form the foundation of the calculation of interim targets in the CEIP, calculated based on Washington’s energy allocations to meet retail sales.

Transmission

To facilitate the delivery of new renewable energy resources to PacifiCorp customers across the West, the preferred portfolio includes additional transmission investment. Specifically, the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio includes the Energy Gateway South transmission line—a new 416-mile high-voltage 500-kilovolt transmission line and associated infrastructure running from the new Aeolus substation near Medicine Bow, Wyoming, to the Clover substation near Mona, Utah. The 2021 preferred portfolio also includes the Energy Gateway West Subsegment D.1 project—a new 59-mile, high-voltage (230-kilovolt) transmission line from the Shirley Basin substation in southeastern Wyoming to the Windstar substation near Glenrock, Wyoming. Both transmission lines will come online by the end of 2024.

The 2021 IRP preferred portfolio also includes a 290-mile high-voltage 500-kilovolt transmission line known as Boardman-to-Hemingway, which connects those respective substations in Oregon and Idaho, which will come online in 2026. Further, the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio also includes near-term and long-term transmission upgrades across the system that will facilitate continued and long-term growth in new resources needed to serve our customers. Table 1.2 summarizes the incremental transmission projects in the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio.¹⁷

¹⁷ Table 1.2 can be found in the PacifiCorp 2021 Integrated Resource Plan Volume I, page 10 (located online at <https://www.pacificorp.com/content/dam/pcorp/documents/en/pacificorp/energy/integrated-resource-plan/2021-irp/Volume%20I%20-%209.15.2021%20Final.pdf>).

Table 1.2 – Transmission Projects Included in the 2021 IRP Preferred Portfolio^{1,2,*}

| Year | Resource(s) | From | To | Description |
|-------|---|---|-------------------|---|
| 2025 | 1,641 MW RFP Wind (2025) | Aeolus WY | Clover | Enables 1,930 MW of interconnection with 1700 MW of TTC: Energy Gateway South |
| 2026 | 615 MW Wind (2026) | Within Willamette Valley OR Transmission Area | | Enables 615 MW of interconnection: Albany OR area reinforcement |
| 2026 | 130 MW Wind (2026) 450 MW Wind (2032) 650 MW Battery (2037) | Portland North Coast | Willamette Valley | Enables 2080 MW of interconnection with 1950 MW TTC; Portland Coast area reinforcement, Willamette Valley and Southern Oregon |
| | | | Southern Oregon | |
| 2026 | 600 MW Solar+Storage (2026) | Borah-Populous | Hemingway | Enables 600 MW of interconnection with 600 MW of TTC: B2H Boardman-Hemingway |
| 2028 | 41 MW Solar+Storage (2028) 377 MW Solar+Storage (2030) | Within Southern OR Transmission Area | | Enables 460 MW of interconnection: Medford area reinforcement |
| 2030 | 160 MW Solar+Wind+Storage (2030) 20 MW Solar+Storage (2030) | Yakima WA Transmission Area | | Enables 180 MW of interconnection: Yakima local area reinforcement |
| 2031 | 820 MW Solar+Storage (2031) 206 MW Non-Emitting Peaker (2033) | Northern UT Transmission Area | | Enables 1040 MW of interconnection: Northern UT 345 kV reinforcement |
| 2033 | 400 MW Non-Emitting Peaker (2033) 1100 MW Solar+Storage (2033) | Southern UT | Northern UT | Enables 1500 MW of interconnection with 800 MW TTC: Spanish Fork - Mercer 345 kV; New Emery - Clover 345 kV |
| 2040 | 156 MW Solar+Storage (2040) 500 MW Pumped Storage (2040) | Central OR | Willamette Valley | Enables 980 MW of interconnection with 1500 MW of TTC |
| 2028* | 500 MW Adv Nuclear (2028) | Southwest Wyoming Transmission Area | | Reclaimed transmission upon retirement of Naughton 1 & 2 |
| 2029* | 549 MW Battery (2029) | Eastern Wyoming Transmission Area | | Reclaimed transmission upon retirement of Dave Johnston Plant |
| 2037 | 909 MW Solar+Storage (2037) | Southern Utah Transmission Area | | Reclaimed transmission upon retirement of Huntington 1 & 2 |
| 2038 | 412 MW Non-Emitting Peaker (2038) 1000 MW Adv Nuclear (2038) | Bridger WY Transmission Area | | Reclaimed transmission upon retirement of Jim Bridger Plant |
| 2040 | 206 MW Non-Emitting Peaker (2040) 60 MW Wind (2040) | Eastern Wyoming Transmission Area | | Reclaimed transmission upon retirement of Wyodak |

1 - TTC = total transfer capability. The scope and cost of transmission upgrades are planning estimates. Actual scope and costs will vary depending upon the interconnection queue, the transmission service queue, the specific location of any given generating resource and the type of equipment proposed for any given generating resource.

2 - Energy Gateway South is modeled in the 2021 IRP as a contingent option with bids in the 2020 All-Source Request for Proposals (2020AS RFP). Other transmission options prior to 2026 are not modeled as transmission requirements and costs are accounted for in the 2020 All-Source Request for Proposals transmission cluster study for all other resource bids.

* - Reclaimed transmission is committed with resources with a commercial operation date later than the date of retirement.

These transmission investments have allowed PacifiCorp to economically incorporate new renewable resources. In the 2021 IRP there is one projected transmission investment located in the Yakima, Washington transmission area in 2030, which supports incremental renewable resources.

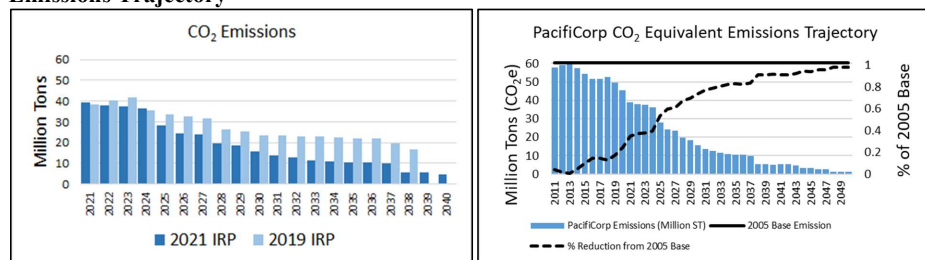
Carbon Dioxide Emissions

The 2021 IRP preferred portfolio reflects PacifiCorp’s on-going efforts to provide cost-effective clean-energy solutions for our customers and accordingly reflects a continued trajectory of declining CO₂ emissions. PacifiCorp’s emissions have been declining and continue to decline due to several factors including PacifiCorp’s participation in the Energy Imbalance Market (EIM), which reduces customer costs and maximizes use of clean energy; PacifiCorp’s on-going transition to clean-energy resources including new renewable resources, new advanced nuclear resources, new non-emitting resources, storage, transmission, and Regional Haze compliance that capitalizes on flexibility.

The chart on the left in Figure 1.4 compares projected annual CO₂ emissions between the 2021 IRP and 2019 IRP preferred portfolios.¹⁸ In this graph, emissions are not assigned to market purchases or sales, and in 2026, annual CO₂ emissions are down 26 percent relative to the 2019 IRP preferred portfolio. By 2030, average annual CO₂ emissions are down 34 percent relative to the 2019 IRP preferred portfolio, and down 52 percent in 2035. By the end of the planning horizon, system CO₂ emissions are projected to fall from 39.1 million tons in 2021 to 4.8 million tons in 2040—a reduction of 88 percent.

The chart on the right in Figure 1.4 includes historical data, assigns emissions at a rate of 0.4708 tons CO₂ equivalent per MWh to market purchases (with no credit to market sales), includes emissions associated with specified purchases, and extrapolates projections out through 2050. This graph demonstrates that relative to a 2005 baseline, system CO₂ equivalent emissions are down 53 percent in 2025, 74 percent in 2030, 83 percent in 2035, 92 percent in 2040, 94 percent in 2045, and 98 percent in 2050.

Figure 1.4 – 2021 IRP Preferred Portfolio CO₂ Emissions and PacifiCorp CO₂ Equivalent Emissions Trajectory*



* Note: PacifiCorp CO₂ equivalent emissions trajectory reflects actual emissions through 2020 from owned facilities, specified sources and unspecified sources. From 2021 through the end of the twenty-year planning period in 2040, emissions reflect those from the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio with emissions from specified sources reported in CO₂ equivalent. Market purchases are assigned a default emission factor (0.4708 short tons CO₂e/MWh) – emissions from sales are not removed. Beyond 2040, emissions reflect the rolling average emissions of each resource from the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio through the life of the resource. The emissions trajectory does not incorporate clean energy targets such as those set forth in Oregon House Bill 2021 or any other state-specific emissions trajectories.

¹⁸ Source data and the figure can be found in confidential workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-Figures 1.4 - 1.5 - Resource Charts - IRP 12-31-21 (C).xlsx”.

Coal and Gas Retirements/Gas Conversions

Washington is currently served by two coal-fired facilities within PacifiCorp’s resource portfolio: Colstrip Unit 4 in Colstrip, Montana, and Jim Bridger Units 1-4 in Point of Rocks, Wyoming. The allocation of resources to Washington, in accordance with WAC 480-100-610(1), will no longer include these resources by December 31, 2023.

Following the removal of these resources from Washington’s allocation of energy, PacifiCorp will pursue the retirement or divestiture of Colstrip from the company’s portfolio by the end of 2025. The company will begin steps to convert Jim Bridger Units 1 and 2 from coal-fired to natural gas-fired.

Although the removal of coal from Washington rates is a significant milestone in fulfilling a vital CETA objective, the future disposition of coal retirements will remain an important factor in meeting 2030 and 2045 objectives. This is because coal retirements occurring after 2023 in the preferred portfolio are inextricably linked to the company’s ability to economically site new renewable and non-emitting resources that benefit Washington customers and contribute to meeting interim targets through 2040 and beyond.

Driven by ongoing cost pressures on existing coal-fired facilities and dropping costs for new resource alternatives, of the 22 coal units currently serving PacifiCorp customers, the preferred portfolio includes retirement of 14 of the units by 2030 and 19 of the units by the end of the planning period in 2040.

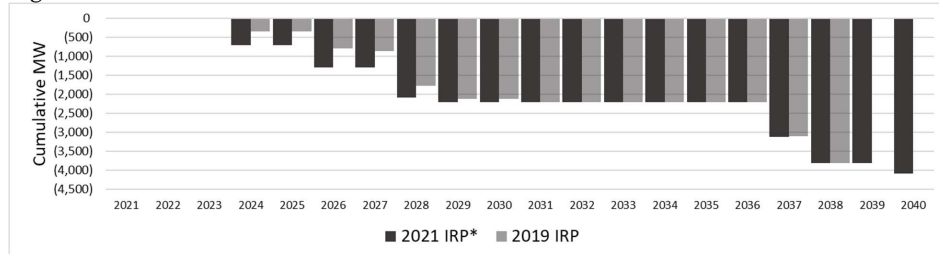
As shown in Figure 1.5, coal unit retirements/gas peaker conversions in the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio will reduce coal-fired generation capacity by 1,300 MW by the end of 2025, over 2,200 MW by 2030, and over 4,000 MW by 2040.¹⁹

Coal unit retirements scheduled under the preferred portfolio include:

- 2023 = Jim Bridger Units 1-2, converted to natural gas peakers in 2024 (same retirement year for Jim Bridger 1 in 2019 IRP and instead of 2028 for Jim Bridger 2 in the 2019 IRP).
- 2025 = Naughton Units 1-2 (same as 2019 IRP)
- 2025 = Craig Unit 1 (same as 2019 IRP)
- 2025 = Colstrip Units 3-4 (instead of 2027 in the 2019 IRP)
- 2027 = Dave Johnston Units 1-4 (same as 2019 IRP)
- 2027 = Hayden Unit 2 (instead of 2030 in the 2019 IRP)
- 2028 = Craig Unit 2 (instead of 2026 in the 2019 IRP)
- 2028 = Hayden Unit 1 (instead of 2030 in the 2019 IRP)
- 2036 = Huntington Units 1-2 (same as 2019 IRP)
- 2037 = Jim Bridger Units 3-4 (same as 2019 IRP)
- 2039 = Wyodak (same as 2019 IRP but outside of 2019 IRP planning horizon)

¹⁹ Source data and the figure can be found in confidential workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-Figures 1.4 - 1.5 - Resource Charts - IRP 12-31-21 (C).xlsx”.

Figure 1.5 – 2021 IRP Preferred Portfolio Coal Retirements/Gas Conversions*



* Note: Coal retirements are assumed to occur by the end of the year before the year shown in the graph. The graph shows the year in which the capacity will not be available for meeting summer peak load. All figures represent PacifiCorp’s ownership share of jointly owned facilities.

In addition to the coal unit retirements outlined above, the preferred portfolio reflects 1,554 MW natural gas retirements through 2040. This includes Naughton Unit 3 at the end of 2029, Gadsby at the end of 2032, Hermiston at the end of 2036, and Jim Bridger Units 1 and 2 at the end of 2037.

Other Thermal Resources

PacifiCorp’s Washington allocation of energy currently includes generation from the Chehalis Generating Station (Chehalis)—a natural-gas fired resource in Chehalis, Washington—and from the Hermiston Generating Station (Hermiston)—a natural-gas fired resource in Hermiston, Oregon. On an energy basis, Hermiston currently generates approximately one-third of the gas-fired power serving PacifiCorp’s Washington customers, while Chehalis generates the remaining two-thirds. Hermiston is anticipated to be removed from Washington’s allocation of electricity by the end of 2023.

Chehalis is currently forecast to serve Washington customers through the end of the IRP study period, retiring upon technical end-of-life in 2043.

Specific Targets

Consistent with CETA legislation, PacifiCorp proposes specific targets for renewable energy, energy efficiency, and demand response. Similar to the interim targets, specific targets are informed by the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio, which provides an optimal assessment of resources required to meet system requirements over a 20-year planning period. The specific targets from the 2021 IRP were in turn informed by interrelated analysis and public processes including the 2020 all source request for proposal (2020AS RFP), the 2021 demand response RFP and the 2021 Conservation Potential Assessment (CPA). The results of these focused efforts were incorporated into the 2021 IRP as a part of the process for determining the optimal preferred portfolio.

Renewable Energy Targets

By the end of 2024 (and within the CEIP period covering 2022-2025), the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio includes the 2020 all-source RFP final shortlist resources. These projects include 1,792 MW of wind, 1,302 MW of solar additions, and 697 MW of battery storage capacity—497 MW paired with solar and a 200 MW standalone battery.²⁰

During this time, the preferred portfolio also includes the acquisition and repowering of Rock River I (49 MW) and Foote Creek II-IV (43 MW) wind projects located in Wyoming. Through the end of 2026, the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio includes an additional 745 MW of wind and an additional 600 MW solar co-located with storage.

The CEIP renewable energy targets are directly represented by the IRP outcomes stated above, resulting from the modeling strategies described earlier in this chapter. Additional detail regarding these individual projects is given in Chapter 3 – Specific Actions.

To facilitate the delivery of new renewable energy resources to PacifiCorp customers across the West, the preferred portfolio includes significant transmission investments. Specifically, the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio includes the Energy Gateway South transmission line—a new 416-mile, high-voltage 500-kilovolt transmission line and associated infrastructure running from the new Aeolus substation near Medicine Bow, Wyoming, to the Clover substation near Mona, Utah. The 2021 preferred portfolio also includes the Energy Gateway West Subsegment D.1 project (D.1)—a new 59-mile high-voltage 230-kilovolt transmission line from the Shirley Basin substation in southeastern Wyoming to the Windstar substation near Glenrock, Wyoming. Both transmission lines come online by the end of 2024.

Energy Efficiency and Demand Response Targets

CETA requires a four-year conservation target (2022-2025) and an intermediate target (2022-2023). The IRP preferred portfolio with adjustments identified cost-effective, reliable, and feasible conservation from 2022 through 2031 for the Energy Independence Act (EIA) target. PacifiCorp proposes to use the same forecast to draft specific targets for the CEIP, as follows:

- 2022-2023 draft target is provided with Biennial Conservation Plan (BCP) filed on November 1, 2021.
- 2024-2025, use additional two years of conservation pro-rata share, plus adders for decoupling. Update through 2023 BCP process.

The conservation forecast for end-use efficiency, behavioral programs and market transformation (collectively referred to in this document as energy efficiency) is developed using the following data sources, assumptions and methodology;

- Completion of the 2021 CPA.²¹
- Economic screening/selection of resources through the 2021 IRP development process.

²⁰ The reported capacity for RFP solar resources reflects their expected maximum output after degradation in their first full year of operation. The maximum solar capacity prior to degradation is 1,306 MW.

²¹ Available online at https://www.pacificorp.com/content/dam/pacorp/documents/en/pacificorp/energy/integrated-resource-plan/2021-irp/2021-irp-support-and-studies/cpa-final-report-and-appendices/PacifiCorp%20DSM%20Potential%20Report%20-%20Vol%201%20-%20FINAL_2-26-2021.pdf

- Addition of projected savings from the existing Home Energy Reports (behavioral) program.
- Identification of adjustments to the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio conservation resource selections based on updates from Regional Technical Forum (RTF) Unit Energy Savings (UES) values.
- Comparison of the annual conservation forecast with the pro-rata share of the ten-year forecast. The target is the larger of the two consistent with the methodology used in the EIA process.²²

Table 1.3 – Energy Efficiency Targets (2022-2025)

| MWh at Generation | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Washington - first year Energy Efficiency from the 2021 IRP Preferred Portfolio | 34,003 | 37,231 | 39,530 | 45,254 |
| Behavioral Programs (HER) | 4,414 | (182) | 4,414 | (182) |
| RTF adjustments (total) | 335 | 407 | 486 | 558 |
| Adjusted Energy Efficiency Forecast - annual | 38,752 | 37,456 | 44,431 | 45,631 |
| Adjusted Energy Efficiency Forecast - pro-rata | 50,579 | 50,579 | 50,579 | 50,579 |
| Decoupling commitment - five percent | 2,529 | 2,529 | 2,529 | 2,529 |
| Annual Target - pro-rata basis | 53,108 | 53,108 | 53,108 | 53,108 |
| 2022-2025 target | | | | 212,431 |

Demand Response Targets and Calculations

The company identified demand response resources from two sources—the 2021 CPA and bids solicited through the 2021 demand response RFP. The 2021 IRP included approximately 26 different resource options for selection compared to only 13 resources available for selection in the 2019 IRP. The majority of demand resources included in the near term 2021 modeling were derived from competitive bids in the 2021 demand response RFP. The company plans to use those competitive RFP bids as the basis for targets during the implementation period.

PacifiCorp’s demand response target for the 2022 through 2025 CETA implementation period is 37.4 MW²³ of demand response through 2025. Total demand response volume is subject to change based on timing of programs and contract negotiations.

When reviewing demand response resources in the 2021 IRP preferred for target setting, several important considerations were taken into account. Those considerations include:

²² Table 1.3 can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-WA 2022-2023 EIA target development and adjustments 12-31-21 (C)”.

²³ The calculations can be found in the confidential workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-Demand Response Targets 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

1. The 2021 IRP tested the upper limit of possibility with respect to demand response resources, exploring cost-effectiveness thresholds of the resource by modeling numerous program designs and accelerated acquisition in the near term. As a result, the company is taking steps to procure initial demand response resources from competitive 2021 RFP bids. Moving forward, the company will continue to explore that upper limit and maximize potential volume from vendors.
2. Demand response offerings, characterized by sector, rely on a subset of electrical end uses that are understood to have the potential to provide demand response services. While program design offerings for demand response differ in IRP modeling, the capacity derived from a given end use in the RFP has some interaction with other resources and programs characterized in the CPA. For example, a smart thermostat demand response program and a residential HVAC direct load control (DLC) program are different programs with different pricing and performance characteristics, however, both rely on similar electric end-uses for demand response services.
3. The IRP examined two separate RFP vendors with different program design characteristics that had a portion of overlapping commercial and industrial customer segments, to compete within the model. The company anticipates contracting with one vendor for demand response targeting the commercial and industrial customer base.
4. Initiation, facilitation, and expansion of demand response programs requires on-going evaluation of program design and strategies to deliver and maintain positive customer experience and minimize program attrition over time. IRP modeling may not fully account for how programs may evolve over time and how customers interact with different programs or offerings. PacifiCorp plans to be deliberative and meticulous in launching and growing demand response programs to prevent customer fatigue and to maintain and grow participation in programs over time.
5. IRP modeling examines capacity impacts from both a summer and winter standpoint. IRP results reflect the summation of seasons, it's possible that there will be divergences in how capacity impacts are reported from demand response programs (average annual impacts) and how they are modeled (sum of seasonal impacts).

Accounting for these considerations PacifiCorp developed an actionable target of 37.4 MW²⁴ for demand response programs during the implementation period. The company did not include time-of-use pilots in the 2021 CEIP demand response target calculation. PacifiCorp is currently implementing a time-of-use pilot to identify these savings; this action is described in more detail in Chapter 3, Specific Actions. Once the pilot concludes and more is known about the impacts and customer response to specific rate designs, adjustments can be made to targets incorporating projected impacts from actions related to rate design.

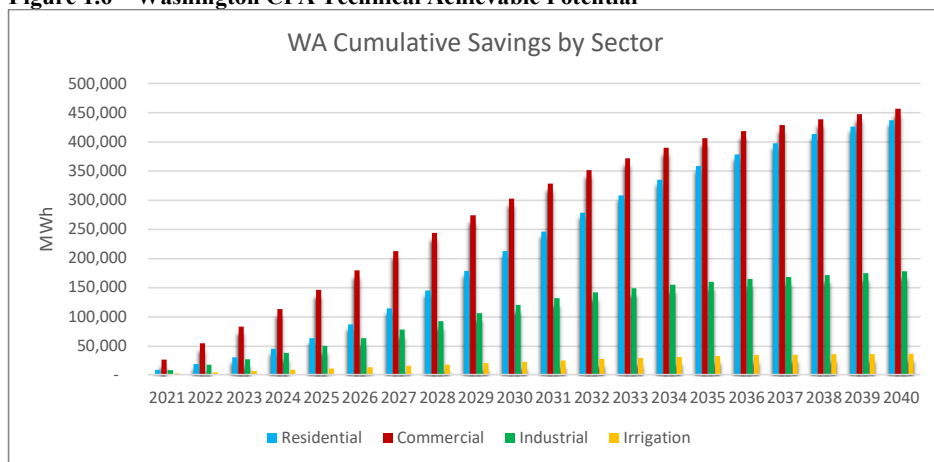
Conservation Potential

New cost-effective energy efficiency measures and programs are among the new resource selections that are present in every portfolio described in the process above. These resources are first identified through the development of a CPA, which identifies the magnitude and cost of all technically achievable energy savings opportunities in PacifiCorp's service territory over the

²⁴ This target approximates 34.7 MW of capacity during the summer peak period and 22.7 MW of capacity during winter peak period. Capacity savings estimates do not include line losses.

next 20 years. Several measures include quantified non energy impacts netted against measure cost. Examples include health benefits from avoided woodsmoke with installation of ductless heat pumps, operations and maintenance cost savings with new lighting, and water savings for measures which conserve water use as well as electricity use. For the past several IRP cycles, PacifiCorp has contracted with Applied Energy Group (AEG) to conduct this assessment. A comprehensive description of the study methodology, underlying assumptions, and results can be found on PacifiCorp’s website.²⁵ Figure 1.6 shows cumulative technical achievable potential results from the CPA for the Washington service territory.

Figure 1.6 – Washington CPA Technical Achievable Potential



The study results in over 3,000 individual efficiency measures which are then bundled into 27 groups for each of PacifiCorp’s six states. The output from the CPA serves as an input to the PLEXOS model which selects the optimal mix of resources from the defined bundles to provide system adequacy in a least cost least risk manner. The conservation resources which are selected in the preferred portfolio become the cost-effective conservation potential, informing acquisition of energy efficiency.

Demand Response and Load Management Programs

Cost-effective demand response and load management resources are identified with resources from the CPA as well as the 2021 demand response RFP and are selected in a manner similar to conservation resources. The scope of the CPA includes identification of the technical potential for DLC demand response opportunities and for potential new pricing programs. The methodology and all underlying assumptions and results for CPA resources can also be found on PacifiCorp’s website.

DLC resources are differentiated by customer, technology, and duration. Sustained duration resources are available for more than 20 minutes while short duration reflects load which can be

²⁵ Available online at <https://www.pacificorp.com/energy/integrated-resource-plan/support.html>

curtailed in greater quantity but for shorter duration such as for frequency response over 5-minute increments where the customer is less likely to be impacted by the disruption.

The amount and cost of load curtailment or shift is characterized by customer type and type of end use that is being controlled. The technical achievable potential is input to the IRP model as a resource option to be selected to meet system adequacy. The demand response selections in the preferred portfolio become the cost-effective demand response potential informing future acquisition.

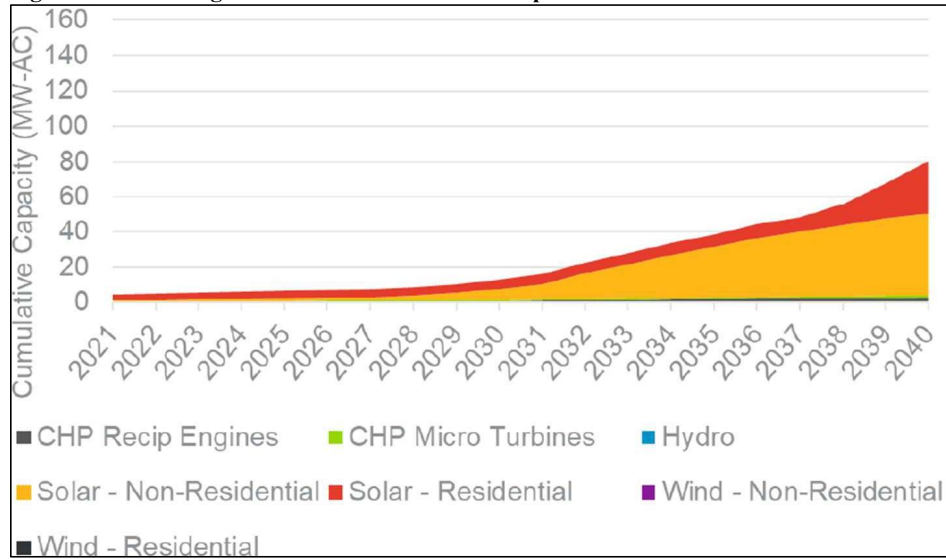
Pricing programs include time-of-use rates, critical-peak pricing and other behavioral pricing tools. The third focus of the CPA is to quantify the technical potential and magnitude of demand impacts possible through these pricing designs. The results are used to inform future rate design concepts that are proposed with rate cases, but the IRP model is not used to determine the type and amount of pricing programs as a part of the preferred portfolio. This is because all pricing programs are designed to be cost effective to the system but may not be cost effective for the individual customer to select. Therefore, setting targets for programs that only benefit the utility system but not customers is not appropriate for the IRP but is analyzed and designed through other stakeholder and regulatory processes.

Distributed Energy Resources

Distributed energy resources include energy conservation, demand response and load management, and distributed generation. Energy conservation and demand response and load management are characterized in the CPA and 2021 demand response RFP as described above. New customer-sited generation is forecasted within the Private Generation Long Term Resource Assessment, included as an appendix to the 2021 IRP.²⁶ This assessment was conducted by Guidehouse Consulting for all states and for each distributed generation resource type including solar PV, small scale wind, small scale hydro, reciprocating engines and micro-turbines. The resource costs and state specific policies and incentives are integrated in the forecast of customer adoption of these resources across low, base, and high case scenarios. The base case results are netted against each state's load forecast. Washington private generation assumptions are shown in Figure 1.7.

²⁶ Available online at https://www.pacificorp.com/content/dam/pcorp/documents/en/pacificorp/energy/integrated-resource-plan/2021-irp/2021-irp-support-and-studies/PacificCorp_2021_IRP_PG_Resource_Assessment.pdf

Figure 1.7 - Washington Private Generation Assumptions



CHAPTER 2 – DEVELOPMENT OF CUSTOMER BENEFIT INDICATORS

Chapter Summary

The transition to a clean electricity system for the state of Washington will require systemic change for large utilities and individual households. These changes will bring about both changes and benefits for Washingtonians. In order to realize these benefits equitably, PacifiCorp co-created a process with members of the public and community leaders (like the Equity Advisory Group, EAG) to (1) identify communities who are experiencing disproportionate challenges, (2) pinpoint challenges that can be reduced or improved by the utility and clean energy resources, and (3) develop metrics to track progress on those challenges and benefits.

Those three components are the basis of this chapter, as follows:

1. *Identify key communities who are experiencing disproportionate challenges.* In this chapter, these communities are referred to as “named communities.” The benefits of new clean energy programs and projects included in this CEIP will be directed to these “named communities”, while some will be directed toward all PacifiCorp customers. The label “named communities” is made up of two distinct groups: (1) “highly impacted communities (HICs)”, which were determined by the Washington Department of Health using specific indicators, and (2) “vulnerable populations”, which were determined using the lived experiences of community leaders through our Equity Advisory Group, EAG.
2. *Pinpoint challenges that can be reduced or improved by the utility and clean energy resources.* These opportunities to help support communities and the challenges they experience are known in this chapter as CBIs. There are nine CBIs included in this CEIP (Table 2.3), all of which are intended to reduce burdens, reduce costs, increase environmental benefits, boost public health, support energy resiliency and security, and/or reduce risks.
3. *Develop metrics to track progress relative to those challenges and benefits.* To evaluate progress along those nine indicators, PacifiCorp developed a list of 17 metrics. The section entitled Baseline Analysis of Customer Benefit Indicators demonstrates the current state of those metrics within PacifiCorp’s service territory (i.e., the area they serve). Using this baseline, PacifiCorp will be able to measure how their actions are influencing those metrics over time. The full list of CBI metrics is reported in Table 2.3. The link between utility actions and these CBIs and metrics is discussed in both Chapter 2 and Chapter 3, as well as Appendix C.

Introduction

One goal of CETA is to ensure that all Washingtonians benefit from clean energy transformation. To achieve this, PacifiCorp, in partnership with stakeholders and advisory groups, identified the highest priority benefits for customers. These teams also identified possible barriers and burdens that may prevent some customers from gaining those benefits.

PacifiCorp developed nine CBIs to evaluate the equitable distribution of these benefits. CBIs are designed to demonstrate the impact of proposed programs, actions, and investments. Each CBI has associated benefits it aims to achieve and CBI metrics that PacifiCorp will monitor. The indicators are attributable to and inform the utility actions and tactics described in Chapter 3. For example, decisions on supply-side resources will seek to improve the CBIs and attain the 2030 and 2045 clean energy targets.

In addition, CETA requires that certain benefits target communities facing particularly challenging circumstances. These communities are referred to as highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations, which are collectively called named communities.

A summary of CETA’s benefit categories and associated community target are given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 – CETA Benefit Categories and Communities

| Benefiting Communities | Benefit Category | Description |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Named Communities | Reduction of Burdens | Benefits from customer programs that result in lower energy prices |
| Named Communities | Non-Energy Benefits | Benefits that are not related to energy or cost, but are still otherwise attributable to utility actions |
| Named Communities | Energy Benefits | Benefits related to having a higher amount of renewable energy that combats climate change |
| All Communities | Environment | Benefits that result in a sustainable environment |
| All Communities | Cost Reduction | Benefits related to reducing customer energy bills |
| All Communities | Public Health | Benefits that result in healthier communities |
| All Communities | Energy Security | Benefits related to having uninterrupted access to energy |
| All Communities | Resiliency | Benefits that reduce the frequency and duration of outages |

Regulatory Compliance

As identified in 480-100-640(4) each utility’s CEIP must include proposed or updated CBIs and associated weighting factors related to WAC 480-100-610(4)(c) including at a minimum, one or more CBIs associated with energy benefits, nonenergy benefits, reduction of burdens, public health, environment, reduction in cost, energy security, and resiliency. CBIs and weighting factors must be developed consistent with the advisory group process and public participation plan described in WAC 480-100-655. The utility should describe and explain any changes in CBIs or weighting factors from its most recently approved CEIP.

Named Communities

PacifiCorp conducted a multi-step stakeholder engagement process with public participation and community input to define named communities. This included surveys, the establishment of an EAG, and comparison of available data with perspectives on lived experiences in PacifiCorp’s service territory.

Highly Impacted Communities

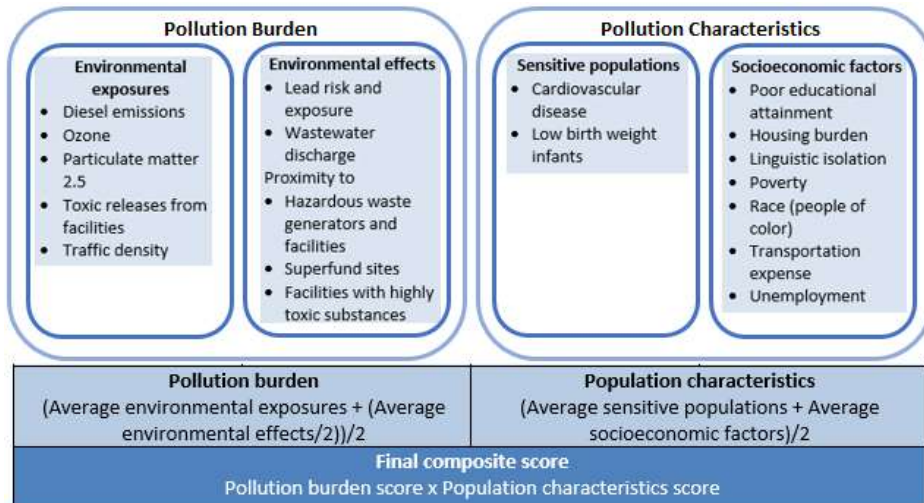
At year-end 2020, PacifiCorp’s service territory included 112,000 residential customers and 22,317 non-residential customers. PacifiCorp’s service area in Washington has two primary regions: Yakima County and Walla Walla County. In total, PacifiCorp’s Washington service area covers or partially covers sixty-one census tracts. Yakima and the surrounding area covers or partially covers 47 separate census tracts, while Walla Walla and the surrounding area covers or partially covers 14 census tracts.

The Washington Department of Health (DOH) defines a highly impacted community as a census tract that meets at least one of the following criteria:

- The census tract is covered or partially covered by “Indian Country” as defined and designated by statute (RCW 19.405.020), or
- The census tract ranks a nine or ten on the Washington Tracking Network (WTN) Environmental Health Disparities Map, as designated by the Washington DOH.

Through a collaborative effort, the DOH developed a ranking of environmental, health, and socioeconomic themes and measures for each census tract throughout the state using deciles (1 decile = 10 percent). Each decile represents 10 percent of the values in the data set. As an example of how to interpret the rankings, a census tract with a rank of nine for poverty would mean that 10 percent of other census tracts throughout the state have a higher proportion of their population living below the poverty level, while 80 percent of census tracts throughout the state have a lower proportion of their population living below the poverty level.

Figure 2.1 – Calculation Methodology of Washington's Environmental Health Disparities Index²⁷



To determine the presence of highly impacted communities, PacifiCorp relied on analysis of data for tribal lands, environmental health disparities (EHD), environmental exposures, environmental effects, socioeconomic factors and sensitive populations. Additional detail on these themes and measures are provided below.

- **Indian country:**²⁸ Except as otherwise provided in sections 1154 and 1156 of 18 US Code, the term “Indian country”, as used in 18 US Code Section 1151 and RCW 19.405.020, means (a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation, (b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state, and (c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.
- **Environmental health disparities:** The DOH uses the EHD data to designate highly impacted communities under the CETA-Cumulative Impact Analysis (CIA). It is the overall ranking of each of the nineteen WTN measures within the EHD, which are grouped into four categories:
 - **Environmental exposures** includes Nitrous-Oxide diesel emissions (annual tons/Km²), ozone concentration, particulate matter (PM) 2.5 concentration, populations near heavy-traffic roadways, and toxic releases from facilities.
 - **Environmental effects** includes lead risk from housing, proximity to hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities, proximity to national priorities list

²⁷ Adapted from University of Washington Department of Environmental & Occupational Health Sciences. Washington Environmental Health Disparities Map: technical report. Seattle; 2019. https://deohs.washington.edu/sites/default/files/images/Washington_Environmental_Health_Disparities_Map.pdf

²⁸ For this document, PacifiCorp will use the term Tribal Lands.

- facilities (superfund sites), proximity to risk management plan facilities, and wastewater discharge.
- **Socioeconomic factors** includes limited English, no high school diploma, race/ethnicity, population living in poverty, transportation expense, unaffordable housing, and unemployed.
- **Sensitive populations** includes deaths from cardiovascular disease and low birthweight.

PacifiCorp Service Area Specific Mapping of Washington Department of Health Data by Census Tract

This section shows maps of PacifiCorp’s Washington service area with DOH rankings for communities. Overall, there are an estimated 30,365 PacifiCorp customers within highly impacted communities in the Washington service area, which is 27.1 percent of the total customer base.

As shown in Figure 2.2, for the Overall EHD ranking of 9 or 10, the Yakima area has 19 census tracts and the Walla Walla area has none.

Figure 2.2 – Overall Environmental Health Disparities in PacifiCorp Service Area

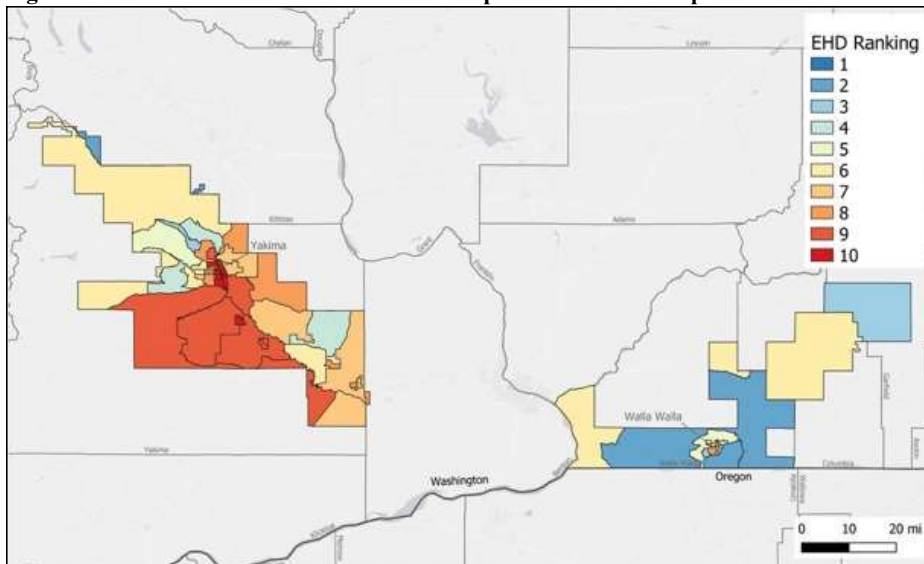
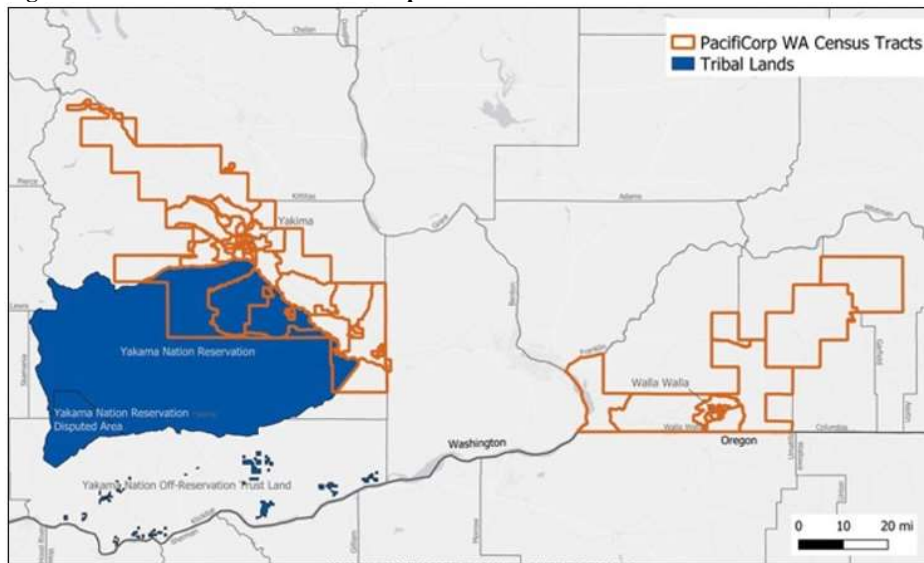


Figure 2.3 shows the census tracts that are located on Tribal Lands: the Yakima area has six (Yakama Nation Reservation) and the Walla Walla area has none.

Figure 2.3 – Tribal Land and PacifiCorp Service Area



Vulnerable Populations

PacifiCorp sought input from its stakeholders—primarily the EAG—for the designation of vulnerable populations. The list of 22 vulnerable populations includes:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. People with lower education attainment | 13. People who speak limited English |
| 2. Adults 65 years old and above | 14. Renters |
| 3. Young children | 15. Multi-generational households |
| 4. People with a hearing impairment | 16. Multi-family households |
| 5. People with a disability | 17. People experiencing homelessness |
| 6. People with medical equipment at home | 18. People living in rural areas |
| 7. Diverse supplier business owners | 19. People living in different land statuses (such as land trust vs. fee patent that have different regulatory requirements) |
| 8. Energy burdened | 20. Agricultural and/or farm workers |
| 9. Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) | 21. Gas-heated homes |
| 10. Low-income migrants | 22. Single parents |
| 11. Low income | |
| 12. Immigration status (outside of US citizen) | |

The EAG also shared perspectives on the challenges and barriers that these vulnerable populations face. From the input, it was evident that many communities deal with the same or similar challenges, although some are unique to certain groups. PacifiCorp and Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI) categorized the challenges into nine primary categories: technology, employment, finances, transportation, education, health, housing, language, and discrimination. The full list of challenges identified by the EAG is in Figure 2.4 below.

Figure 2.4 – Challenges & Barriers Faced by Named Communities, Identified by the EAG

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| • Access to broadband | • Housing | • Mental health stigmas |
| • Access to education | • Immigration status | • Monetary resources |
| • Access to information | • Information on energy use | • Multi-family housing |
| • Access to transportation | • Lack of education | • Rural challenges |
| • Affordable housing | • Land management | • Seasonal work |
| • Cost of living | • Language barriers | • Technology barriers |
| • Discrimination | • Limited income | • Trust building |
| • Employment | • Low barrier access | • Utility consistency |
| • Federal versus state standards | • Mental health needs | • Zoning |
| • Financial barriers | | |

PacifiCorp then used available data at the appropriate granularity to determine the number of, or percentage of, the service area that might be considered part of a vulnerable population. This analysis was compared to statewide numbers or percentages of these populations. The results of this analysis are in Table 2.2.²⁹

In some cases, it was not possible to find an appropriate dataset for vulnerable populations at the needed level of granularity. Vulnerable populations for which PacifiCorp was unable to locate adequate data include people living in different land statuses (#19) within PacifiCorp’s Washington service territory, as well as some statewide proportions including people with a hearing impairment (#4), households that use in-home medical equipment at least 3 hours per week (#6), low-income migrants (#10), and people experiencing homelessness (#17).

Table 2.2 – Proportion or Count of Vulnerable Populations within PacifiCorp Service Area Compared to Statewide

| # | Vulnerable Population | PacifiCorp Service Area Proportions | Washington Statewide Proportions |
|----|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Educational Attainment: Population 25 years and over with high school diploma (or equivalent) or below ^a | 48.2% | 30.3% |
| 2 | Total population 65 years and over ^b | 14.6% | 15.1% |
| 3 | Total population under 5 years ^b | 7.6% | 6.1% |
| 4 | People with a hearing impairment ^c | 14.9% | No data |
| 5 | Total civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability ^a | 13.7% | 12.7% |
| 6 | Households that use in-home medical equipment at least 3 hours per week ^c | 15.7% | No data |
| 7 | Minority & Women’s Business Enterprises ^d (<i>total certified</i>) | 26 | 2,363 |
| 8 | Energy Burdened Households ^{c,e} | 13.2% | 15.1% |
| 9 | Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed ^f | 30.8% | 24.7% |
| 10 | Low-income migrants ^c | 2.0% | No data |

²⁹ The source data and table can be found in confidential workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-VulnerablePopulations 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

| | | | |
|----|--|---------|---------|
| 11 | Percentage of families and people whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty level ^b | 12.1% | 7.2% |
| 12 | Total population foreign born ^a | 16.9% | 14.3% |
| 13 | Language spoken at home by population 5 years and over: Language other than English ^a | 32.8% | 19.1% |
| 14 | Occupied housing units that are renter-occupied ^h | 36.1% | 37.0% |
| 15 | Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years ^a | 2.8% | 1.8% |
| 16 | Population in households living with other nonrelatives ^a | 2.9% | 4.8% |
| 17 | People experiencing homelessness and/or do not have permanent housing ^e | 0.6% | No data |
| 18 | Households located in rural areas ⁱ | 3.3% | 5.2% |
| 19 | People living in different land statuses | No data | No data |
| 20 | Civilian employed population 16 years and over: Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining ^g | 15.1% | 2.9% |
| 21 | Occupied housing units using utility gas for house heating fuel ^l | 25.5% | 34.5% |
| 22 | Total households: male or female householder, no spouse/partner present, living alone with own children ^a | 17.0% | 15.9% |

^a US Census Bureau, ACS, 2019, Table DP02

^b US Census Bureau, ACS, 2019, Table DP05

^c PacifiCorp Residential Customer Survey, 2021

^d Washington Office of Minority & Women’s Business Enterprises, Directory of Certified Firms. Note: this figure represents the *total* counts of certified MWBEs, as opposed to *percentages*.

^e Washington Department of Commerce, Utility Energy Program Assistance Survey Tool

^f United Way Washington: ALICE Project

^g US Census Bureau, ACS, 2019, Table DP03

^h US Census Bureau, ACS, 2019, Table DP04

ⁱ US Department of Agriculture, 2010, Rural-Urban Commuting Areas

^j US Census Bureau, ACS, 2019, Table S2504

Summary of Customer Benefit Indicators

For this CEIP, PacifiCorp developed CBIs to evaluate the equitable distribution of benefits in partnership with stakeholders and the EAG. Table 2.3 summarizes these nine CBIs, their associated CETA benefit categories, and the metrics that will be used to measure and track them.

Table 2.3 – CBI, Benefit Categories, and Metrics

| CBI | Benefit Categories | Metric(s) |
|---|--|--|
| Culturally and linguistically responsive outreach and program communication | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of burdens • Non-energy benefit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach in non-English languages • Percentage of responses to surveys in Spanish |
| Community-focused efforts and investments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-energy benefit • Reduction of burden • Public health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops on energy related programs • Headcount of staff supporting program |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| | | <p>delivery in Washington who are women, minorities, and/or can show disadvantage³⁰</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of public charging stations in named communities |
| Participation in company energy and efficiency programs and billing assistance programs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost reduction • Reduction of burden • Non-energy benefit • Energy benefit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households/businesses, including named communities, who participate in company energy/efficiency programs • Percentage of households that participate in billing assistance programs • Number of households/businesses who participate/enroll in demand response, load management, and behavioral programs |
| Efficiency of housing stock and small businesses, including low-income housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy benefit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households and small businesses that participate in company energy/efficiency programs • Energy efficiency expenditures³¹ |
| Renewable energy resources and emissions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of renewables/non-emitting resources serving Washington • Washington allocated greenhouse gas emission from Washington allocated resources |
| Households experiencing high energy burden | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost Reduction • Reduction of burden | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of customers experiencing high energy burden by: highly impacted communities, vulnerable populations, low-income bill assistance (LIBA) and Low-Income Weatherization participants, and other residential customers |
| Indoor air quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public health • Non-energy benefit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households using wood as primary or secondary heating • Non-electric to electric conversions for Low-Income Weatherization program |
| Frequency and duration of energy outages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy resiliency • Risk reduction • Energy benefit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAIDI, SAIFI, and CAIDI* at area level including and excluding major events |

³⁰ In this metric, program delivery is defined as related to energy efficiency programs, with exception to the low income weatherization program.

³¹ Energy efficiency expenditures include customer, partner, and direct install incentive payments and exclude all other administrative or program costs.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Residential customer disconnections | • Energy security | • Number of residential customer disconnections including disconnections within named communities |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|

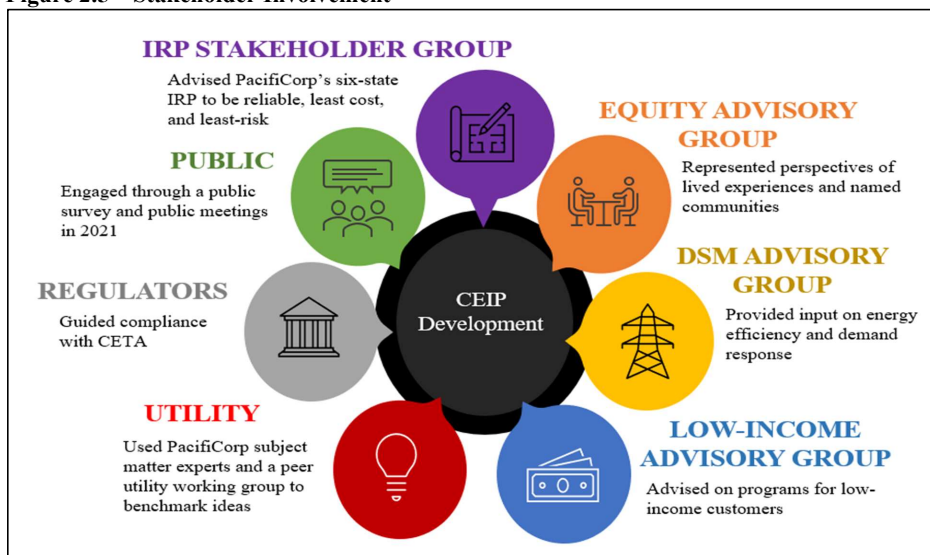
*System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI), System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI), Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI)

Customer Benefit Indicator Development for the CEIP

PacifiCorp developed and refined the list of CBIs through an iterative process leveraging the voices, perspectives, expertise, and creativity of internal subject matter experts and external stakeholders, including:

- Equity Advisory Group
- Low-Income Advisory Group
- Demand-Side Management Advisory Group
- IRP Stakeholders Group
- Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission Staff
- Washington Attorney General’s Office of Public Counsel
- Public stakeholders
- Public surveys

Figure 2.5 – Stakeholder Involvement



To create CBIs, PacifiCorp used an outcome-oriented approach, and designed actions to mitigate the challenges that Washington customers face. This section describes the steps of this process.

1. **Identify named communities and the challenges they face:** To monitor the equitable distribution of benefits, PacifiCorp took input from stakeholders and the EAG using an

iterative process to identify named communities and consider the challenges and barriers that they face. See Figure 2.4 for the full list of challenges the EAG identified.

2. **Match challenges to corresponding benefit categories:** CETA specified benefit categories for customers in named communities and for all customers including named communities. PacifiCorp reviewed these categories and matched them to the challenges that named communities face. This effort was shared with the EAG and compared with peer utility methodologies for validation.
3. **Determine the challenges that PacifiCorp can influence:** PacifiCorp then focused on the challenges that utility actions could impact. These challenges were assigned to benefit categories and PacifiCorp proposed draft CBIs that could address these challenges. The EAG and stakeholders provided feedback on the draft CBIs through an iterative process, which helped develop the CBIs in this document.
4. **Align CBIs with regulation:** CETA and Commission Staff guidance provided a framework for utilities to consider, create, and refine CBIs. PacifiCorp presented draft CBIs to Commission Staff for regulatory review and feedback.
5. **Weigh CBIs to understand the significance and prioritization of each:** PacifiCorp used data from an EAG activity and the public survey to weigh each benefit category based on priority. The results of this work are in Table 2.4. The EAG was also asked to individually prioritize the draft CBIs during the same activity. The results of this exercise are in Table 2.5. Based on the prioritization exercise, the highest-scored CBIs in each benefit category were selected as the initial set of CBIs for the 2022 CEIP. Stakeholders and the EAG reviewed the revised list of CBIs during public meetings.

PacifiCorp conducted a series of surveys from July 2, 2021, through August 10, 2021. The objective of the survey effort was to gather public feedback on PacifiCorp’s CBIs, soliciting customers’ thoughts, preferences, and input, to better inform PacifiCorp’s planning efforts.

PacifiCorp distributed surveys to residential and non-residential customers by:

- Publicly posting the survey links to PacifiCorp CEIP web page.
- Emailing the survey link to all customers with an email address (48,124 residential and 2,861 non-residential customers).
- Providing the survey in both Spanish and English.
- Distributing bill inserts to approximately 132,380 customers directing them to the CEIP web page to take survey.

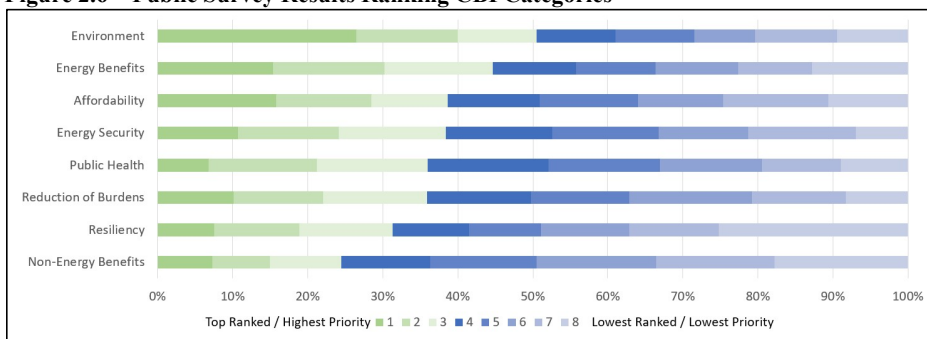
Some EAG members distributed paper copies for hard-to-reach customers. Surveys were also distributed to the DSM Advisory Group, Low-Income Advisory Group, and Washington IRP stakeholders. PacifiCorp sent reminder emails to all groups.

The primary research goals of the survey included understanding customers’ preferences and priorities for the CBIs and determining the main concerns and challenges faced by customers in the clean energy transition. As provided in Figure 2.6 below, respondents ranked CBI categories in order of highest to lowest priority, from 1 to 8.³² The benefit categories of environment, energy benefit and affordability were ranked highest by the public. Survey responses from the public, DSM Advisory Group, Low-Income Advisory Group, and Washington IRP stakeholders

³² The source data and figure can be found in confidential workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-CBIWeights 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

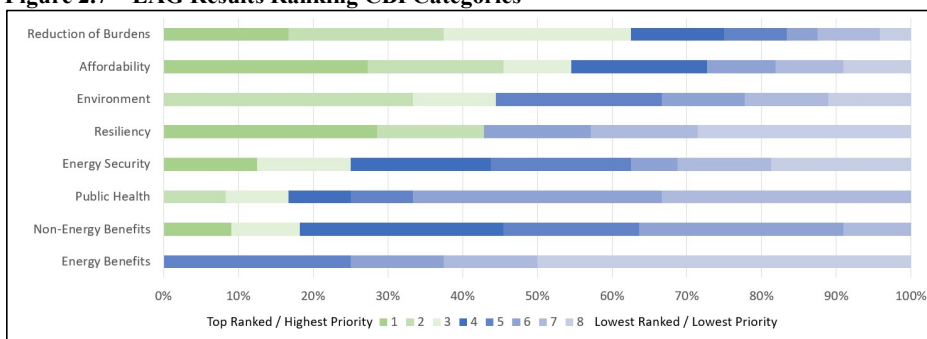
are informing the total public survey results illustrated in Figure 2.6 and the ranked CBI categories provided in Table 2.4.

Figure 2.6 – Public Survey Results Ranking CBI Categories



In addition to soliciting the preferences and priorities for CBIs from the public, PacifiCorp also asked the EAG to provide a ranking of their benefit priorities. As provided in Figure 2.7 below, the benefit categories of reduction of burdens, affordability and environment were ranked highest by the EAG.³³

Figure 2.7 – EAG Results Ranking CBI Categories



PacifiCorp then averaged the public and EAG rankings to produce a “Combined” ranking, assigning a 50 percent weight to each stakeholder group. See Table 2.4.³⁴

³³ The source data and figure can be found in confidential workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-CBIWeights 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

³⁴ The source data and table can be found in confidential workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-CBIWeights 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

Table 2.4 – Ranked CBI Categories

| EAG | Rank/ Weight | Public | Rank/ Weight | Combined | Rank/ Weight |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Reduction of Burdens | 8.0 | Environment | 8.0 | Environment | 7.0 |
| Affordability | 7.0 | Energy Benefits | 7.0 | Affordability | 6.5 |
| Environment | 6.0 | Affordability | 6.0 | Reduction of Burdens | 6.0 |
| Resiliency | 5.0 | Energy Security | 5.0 | Energy Security | 4.0 |
| Energy Security | 3.0 | Reduction of Burdens | 4.0 | Energy Benefits | 4.0 |
| Public Health | 3.0 | Public Health | 3.0 | Resiliency | 3.5 |
| Non-Energy Benefits | 3.0 | Resiliency | 2.0 | Public Health | 3.0 |
| Energy Benefits | 1.0 | Non-Energy Benefits | 1.0 | Non-Energy Benefits | 2.0 |

As described in PacifiCorp’s 2022 Public Participation Plan, PacifiCorp developed the weighting factors provided in Table 2.4 above based on feedback and input from its EAG, its other advisory groups and the public, and feedback from its customer base through the Clean Energy Benefit survey.

Given the CBI category rankings, provided in Table 2.4 above, the EAG subsequently scored each of PacifiCorp’s specific draft CBIs in terms of criticality and impact potential. The prioritizations from the 12 EAG members were combined into a “weighted score” prioritization. The draft CBIs bolded within Table 2.5 received the highest weighted scores within each primary benefit category were selected as the move-forward CBIs.³⁵ In some instances, multiple CBIs were highly rated within categories. This was the case for the CBI of reduced number of households experiencing high energy burden, which received the second highest score within the primary benefit category. And so, PacifiCorp carried forward this CBI and recognized the significance of this outcome within the CEIP. Another example was the draft CBI of “greenhouse gas emissions” within the Environmental category. PacifiCorp adopted this as one of the metrics to measure the adopted CBI of “renewable energy resources and emissions.”

³⁵ The source data and table can be found in confidential workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-CBIWeightsEAG 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

Table 2.5 – EAG Draft CBI Prioritization

| Primary Benefit Category | Outcome | Draft CBI | Weighted Score |
|------------------------------------|--|--|----------------|
| Reduction of Burdens | Improved education and awareness | Increase efforts to support clean energy education | 10.2 |
| | | Improve culturally and linguistically responsive outreach and marketing to increase awareness of energy and conservation programs | 10.3 |
| | Reduced barriers for program participation | Increase participation in bill assistance, weatherization and energy efficiency programs and grant opportunities | 8.8 |
| | | Expand in-language services across written, spoken and visual services | 9.2 |
| Non-Energy Benefit | Increased economic / community engagement | Increase participation in community-focused efforts and investments | 9.3 |
| | | Provide support for job training programs | 6.8 |
| | | Track and support increased diversity in local program delivery | 7.8 |
| Energy Benefit | Increased amount of clean energy | Expand electrification opportunities | 7.8 |
| | | Increase participation in company energy and efficiency programs* | 9.3 |
| Environmental | Reduced greenhouse gas emissions | Increase in renewable energy resources | 9.8 |
| | | Lower Greenhouse Gas emissions | 9.5 |
| Cost Reduction | Minimize the cost of clean energy transition | Reduce number of households experiencing high energy burden | 8.8 |
| | | Increase participation in company energy and efficiency programs | 9.3 |
| | | Increase awareness of and participation in billing assistance programs | 8.3 |
| | | Reduce number of customers in arrearages | 8.0 |
| Public Health | Improved health and well-being | Decrease wood use for home heating* | 9.3 |
| | | Improve home comfort | 7.0 |
| Energy Resiliency / Risk Reduction | Low frequency and duration of outages | Reduce frequency and duration of energy outages | 8.0 |
| | | Optimize grid investments | 7.7 |
| | | Support customer programs related to community resiliency | 7.8 |
| Energy Security | Improved local energy systems | Develop local/regional infrastructure to promote long-term reliable service | 9.0 |
| | Reduced residential disconnections | Reduce number of residential customer disconnections | 9.5 |

*CBIs listed were further refined based on input received from the Joint Advocates. Bolded CBIs were carried forward as PacifiCorp’s final CBIs within the CEIP.

Per WAC 480-100-655(2)(a)(ii), the company is required to obtain input from the public regarding CBI weighting factors. Considering timing requirements for filing PacifiCorp’s Draft CEIP (November 1, 2021), it was necessary to develop an approach to obtain input from all customers regarding their prioritization of benefits from CETA without having well-defined

CBIs at the time of survey implementation. However, at the time of survey implementation the company did have access to the statutory elements that would be incorporated with forthcoming EAG input. PacifiCorp's public survey was made available in English and Spanish and was active over the July 2, 2021 to August 10, 2021 timeframe. Given these considerations, the prioritization of statutory elements from the public, the EAG, the low-income advisory group, the DSM advisory group and the Washington IRP stakeholder group were used to develop the weighted CBIs.³⁶

Furthermore, using the prioritization of statutory elements allows for a more straightforward development of weights for CBIs developed throughout the CEIP process.

The weights for statutory elements as provided in Table 2.4, were applied to the final CBIs as presented in Table 2.5 to develop the weighted CBIs presented in Table 2.6 below.

Table 2.6 – Connecting Advisory Group & Public Scoring to Final CBIs

| CBI # | CBI | Associated Benefit Category | EAG & Public Scoring | Average Weight |
|-------|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Culturally and linguistically responsive outreach and program communication | Reduction of Burdens | 6 | 4.0 |
| | | Non-Energy Benefits | 2 | |
| 2 | Community-focused efforts and investments | Non-Energy Benefits | 2 | 3.7 |
| | | Reduction of Burdens | 6 | |
| | | Public Health | 3 | |
| 3 | Participation in company energy and efficiency programs and billing assistance programs | Cost Reduction | 6.5 | 4.6 |
| | | Reduction of Burdens | 6 | |
| | | Non-Energy Benefits | 2 | |
| | | Energy Benefits | 4 | |
| 4 | Efficiency of housing stock and small businesses, including low-income housing | Energy Benefits | 4 | 4.0 |
| 5 | Renewable energy resources and emissions | Environment | 7 | 7.0 |
| 6 | Households experiencing high energy burden | Cost Reduction | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| | | Reduction of Burdens | 6 | |
| 7 | Indoor air quality | Public Health | 3 | 2.5 |
| | | Non-Energy Benefits | 2 | |
| 8 | Frequency and duration of energy outages | Resiliency | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| | | Risk Reduction | 4 | |
| | | Energy Benefits | 4 | |
| 9 | Residential customer disconnections | Energy Security | 4 | 4.0 |

³⁶ The source data and table can be found in confidential workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-CBIWeights 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

6. **Incorporate stakeholder input on CBIs:** PacifiCorp completed a comprehensive review of the July 30, 2021 Joint Comments on CBIs on behalf of The Energy Project, Front and Centered, NW Energy Coalition, and the Washington State Office of the Attorney General, Public Counsel Unit (Joint Advocates). PacifiCorp compared the Joint Advocate CBIs and metrics to those being considered by PacifiCorp. This mapping exercise resulted in refinements to several of PacifiCorp’s CBIs and the adoption of additional metrics as reflected in Table 2.3 above. PacifiCorp’s comparative analysis was transmitted to the Joint Advocates on October 25, 2021. PacifiCorp initiated and participated in a conference call with the Joint Advocates on November 19, 2021 to respond to comments from the Joint Advocates on the draft CBIs contained in the November 1, 2021 draft CEIP as well as PacifiCorp’s mapping exercise. The Energy Project also completed a comparative analysis of the CBIs and metrics proposed by the Joint Advocates to those proposed by PacifiCorp. Copies of the CBI comparative analyses prepared by PacifiCorp and The Energy Project are found in Appendix B of the final CEIP.

Additionally, PacifiCorp reviewed CEIP documents produced by other peer utilities in Washington: Avista and Puget Sound Energy. One update PacifiCorp adopted as a result was to change from a one-CBI-for-one-benefit category mapping, as shown in Table 2.5, to a one-to-many CBI benefit category mapping, as shown in the final version in Table 2.3. This means that each CBI can be associated with one *or more* benefit categories, which more comprehensively reflects the interweaving impacts that CBIs can have. As seen in Table 2.7, on average each benefit category is associated with more than two CBIs and leverages more than four metrics for measurement.³⁷

Table 2.7 – CBI to Benefit Category Mapping

| Benefit Category / Statutory Element | Customer Group to Which Benefit Category Flows | Number of Associated CBIs | Number of Associated Metrics |
|--|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Reduction of Burdens | Named communities | 4 | 9 |
| Cost Reduction | All customers ¹ | 2 | 4 |
| Environment | All customers | 1 | 2 |
| Resiliency | All customers | 1 | 1 |
| Non-Energy Benefits | Named communities | 4 | 10 |
| Energy Security | All customers | 1 | 1 |
| Public Health | All customers | 2 | 5 |
| Energy Benefits | Named communities | 3 | 6 |
| Average Number of CBIs per Category | | 2.3 | 4.8 |

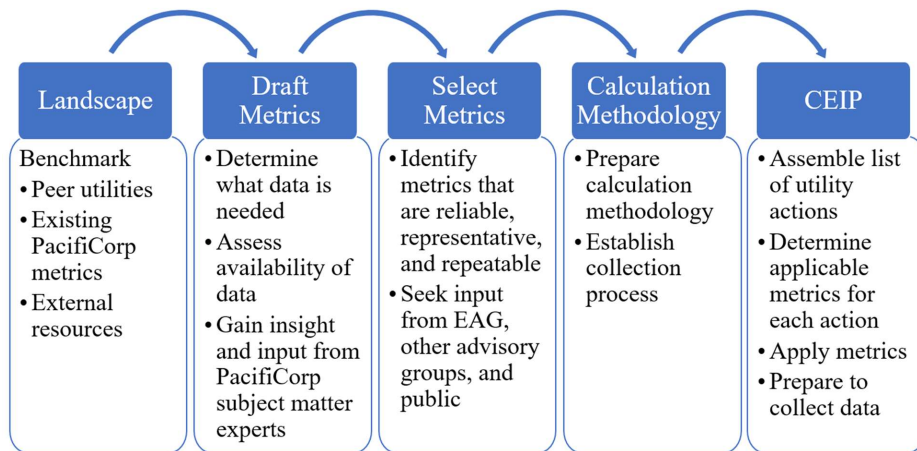
¹ Note that benefit categories which flow to all customers also include customers in named communities.

Another update PacifiCorp adopted after reviewing peer utilities’ draft CEIPs was to remove directionality from the move-forward CBIs and metrics, to allow tracking and measurement to be more objective and easier to interpret.

³⁷ The source data and table can be found in confidential workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-CBIWeights 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

7. **Define metrics to monitor and track CBIs:** PacifiCorp created 17 quantifiable metrics to measure the CBIs, at least one metric per CBI. PacifiCorp used internal and external data sources, stakeholders, peer utilities, advocates, and the EAG to refine and validate the proposed metrics. PacifiCorp prioritized metrics that were reliable, repeatable, and representative of the communities and objectives of the CBIs. Figure 2.8 illustrates the steps in this process.

Figure 2.8 – Metric Creation Process



8. **Use CBIs to inform proposed actions:** In this final step in the process, PacifiCorp aimed to “put it all together” and apply the CBIs to specific actions, in accordance with WAC 480-100-640(5). Leveraging outputs leading up to this phase of the process, PacifiCorp conducted several internal stakeholder meetings with subject matter experts across departments to brainstorm and document possible tangible actions the company could implement to positively impact each CBI. This led to a more formal and exhaustive exercise of action-to-CBI mapping, of which PacifiCorp shared flowchart examples in public and EAG meetings in October 2021.³⁸ These mappings included for each specific action:

- a. Action type
- b. Proposed implementation tactic(s)
- c. Applicable CBI(s)
- d. Measurement & metrics

³⁸ See slides from EAG Meeting 6A Oct 20, 2021 available online here: https://www.pacificorp.com/content/dam/pcorp/documents/en/pacificorp/energy/ceip/EAG_Meeting_6A_Slides_final.pdf

Figure 2.9 – Example Action-to-CBI Mapping



Some of the supply-side resources and energy efficiency actions in this inaugural CEIP were identified from processes that were already underway or completed at the time of this CBI-action mapping exercise, namely the 2020AS RFP and the BCP. There are other actions, like those in the categories of community outreach and demand response, that are new. It is important to note that some CBIs are associated with actions that PacifiCorp is taking in accordance with other Washington regulations. Accordingly, they are not identified as CETA “specific actions” in this CEIP. PacifiCorp will evaluate and adjust CBIs and associated actions in future reports and CEIP processes, in conjunction with the key stakeholders listed above.

The final output led to the creation of Appendix C. For further details on the individual actions and the specific ways each ties to CBIs, see Chapter 3.

Baseline Analysis of Customer Benefit Indicators

To assess the progress on CBIs, PacifiCorp developed a baseline to understand the current state of these measurements. Future measurements will be compared to the baseline to track the change over time. Generally, baseline CBI metric data is provided for 2020, with exception to disconnections. The 2020 disconnection data was not used as the baseline due to the COVID-19 pandemic and disconnection moratorium.³⁹ Therefore, it was determined that 2019 to be a more representative disconnection baseline.

Culturally and Linguistically Responsive Outreach and Program Communication

Stakeholders and the EAG shared that the lack of awareness and accessibility of information are challenges for named communities. The purpose of this CBI is to more appropriately engage with customers to reduce burdens and increase non-energy benefits for Washington customers. PacifiCorp will track communications to customers in named communities and look for opportunities to expand outreach, using different media, different methods, and different languages.

³⁹ See Governor Inslee Proclamation 20-23.2, issued April 17, 2020; and *In the Matter of Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic*, Order 01 Extension of Disconnection of Energy Services for Nonpayment and Adopting Related Requirements, Docket No. U-200281 (Oct 20, 2020).

Table 2.8 – Washington Outreach in Languages Other than English, 2020

| Description | Timing (2020) | Language(s) |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Paid ad (TV/Video Ads): Energy efficiency messaging | April | Spanish |
| Paid ad (Radio): LIBA program information | August - October | Spanish |
| Paid ad (Print): Energy efficiency messaging | April, June, August, November | Spanish |
| Paid ad (Print): LIBA program information | August - October | Spanish |
| Paid ad (Digital display): LIBA program information | August - October | Spanish |
| Email: Energy efficiency email linked to Spanish translation | December | Spanish |
| Direct mail: Spanish translation of welcome letter sent to new residential customers | January - December | Spanish |
| Collateral: LIBA program flyers and posters for agency partners | As needed, sent upon request | Spanish |
| Collateral: Energy education program parent letter and home energy worksheet in Spanish | Fall | Spanish |
| Bill message: COVID-19 related service updates | March - December | Spanish |
| Email: Helping customers with payment arrangements and assistance | April-May | Spanish |
| Direct mail: Helping customers with payment arrangements and assistance | June | Spanish |
| Bill message: Wildfire safety messaging | May - November | Spanish |
| Bill insert & email: Energy assistance messaging | October - November | Spanish |
| Email: Helping customers with payment arrangements and assistance | Ongoing starting July | Spanish |
| Web: Update of Spanish webpage and materials on Pacific Power website | Ongoing | Spanish |
| Social media: Reminders about utility payment scams linked to information in Spanish | Ongoing starting in March | Spanish |

Table 2.9 – Program Communications Impressions, 2020

| Channel | Wattsmart | Wattsmart Business | Home Energy Savings |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Social media (Facebook, Instagram, and/or Twitter) | 2,779,118 | 1,237,035 | 426,244 |
| Online advertising or digital display | 2,992,631 | 4,386,104 | N/A |
| Television | 971,646 | N/A | N/A |
| Radio | 4,843,959 | 3,773,855 | N/A |
| Newspaper/Magazine | 367,956 | 486,356 | N/A |
| Email | N/A | 3,235 | 111,930 |
| Direct mail | N/A | 5,142 | N/A |
| Total | 11,955,310 | 9,891,727 | 538,174 |

In addition to tracking communications and outreach, PacifiCorp is committed to track engagement with Spanish language communities by tracking responses to Spanish versions of company surveys.^{40 41} Specifically, PacifiCorp will report responses to on-going residential surveys as well as CETA public participation meetings.

Table 2.10 – Percentage of Spanish Version Respondents to PacifiCorp Surveys

| | HIC | | All Customers | |
|--|---------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| 2019 Residential Survey, Spanish Version | 18 | 2.9% | 42 | 1.2% |
| 2021 Residential Survey, Spanish Version | 32 | 5.5% | 68 | 1.9% |
| 2021 CETA Public Survey, Spanish Version | Unknown | Unknown | 133 | 6.2% |

Community-Focused Efforts and Investment

The purpose of this CBI is to focus investments so that communities more equitably receive benefits. Impacts from these investments will have positive implications on non-energy benefits and will also reduce burdens for Washington customers. One metric for this CBI will focus on tracking workshops on energy-related programs.

Table 2.11 – Workshops on Energy Related Programs in Washington, 2020

| Workshop | HIC | Non-HIC |
|--|-----|---------|
| Wattsmart Business vendor program training March 11, 2020 in Walla Walla | No | Yes |
| Wattsmart Business vendor program training March 12, 2020 in Yakima | Yes | No |

In addition to tracking workshops, PacifiCorp will track the number of staff supporting program delivery for Home Energy Savings and Wattsmart Business energy efficiency programs in Washington. PacifiCorp obtained this information as of October 2021 from its program delivery vendors. The headcounts are based on third party program delivery staff who are customer and or vendor/trade ally facing (either in person, via email/mail, web meeting or phone) and are focused on engaging customers in outreach, technical, and back-office functions. The total headcount for program delivery is 32.

⁴⁰ Based on the American Community Survey, 30.8% of PacifiCorp’s Washington service territory primarily speaks Spanish at home, whereas within highly impacted communities 48.2% of customers speak Spanish at home.

⁴¹ The source data can be found in confidential workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-SpanishResponses 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

Table 2.12 – Headcount of Staff Supporting Program Delivery in Washington

| | All Employees/Staff |
|---|---------------------|
| Women | 17 |
| Minority | 3 |
| Can show disadvantage in some other way | 1 |
| Total | 21 |

PacifiCorp will support the installation of public electric vehicle (EV) charging stations in the service area, with a focus on highly impacted communities. The installation of EV charging stations will promote fewer emissions from fossil fuel transportation alternatives.

Table 2.13 – Public Charging Stations in Washington Service Area⁴²

| | HIC | Total Service Territory |
|--------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| | Count | Count |
| Public Charging Stations | 5 | 41 |

Source: US. Department of Energy, Alternative Fuels Data Center, https://afdc.energy.gov/fuels/electricity_locations.html#/analyze?fuel=ELEC. October 2021.

Participation in Company Energy and Efficiency Programs and Billing Assistance Programs

PacifiCorp has existing programs designed to lower customer energy costs and reduce energy burden, and they also provide energy and non-energy benefits (see Chapter 3, Demand-Side Actions). Through CETA and this CEIP, PacifiCorp commits to increasing funding or expanding programs to address issues raised by the EAG, such as the availability of repair funding under the Low-Income Weatherization Program.

The success of these programs relies on customer participation. PacifiCorp will track the number of participants and participation rates of these programs. Program participation rates and energy efficiency expenditures from 2020 are included in Table 2.14 and Table 2.15.⁴³ Where possible, these metrics are split out for customers in highly impacted communities.

⁴² The source data can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-PublicChargingStations 12.31.21.xlsx”.

⁴³ The source data can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-ProgramParticipationExpenditures 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

Table 2.14 – Number of Households and Businesses Who Participate in Energy / Efficiency Programs & Energy Efficiency Expenditures, 2020

| Energy / Efficiency Program | HIC | | All Customers | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| | Count ^c | Expenditures ^d | Count ^c | Expenditures ^d |
| Low-income Weatherization | 11 | \$78,756 | 40 | \$295,907 |
| Home Energy Savings ^a | 103 | \$83,968 | 976 | \$855,941 |
| Wattsmart Business ^b | 61 | \$892,458 | 221 | \$2,485,993 |
| Small Business Lighting | 22 | \$105,182 | 43 | \$228,158 |
| “Very small”: <30,000 kWh annual usage | 10 | -- | 19 | -- |
| “Small”: 30,000+ kWh annual usage | 12 | -- | 24 | -- |

- ^a Includes all installed measure categories except for energy kits and the lighting buy-down.
- ^b The Wattsmart Business program listed includes midstream lighting (Lighting Instant Incentive).
- ^c This number represents the count of unique participants at the site-level.
- ^d Energy efficiency expenditures include the sum of customer and partner incentives.

Table 2.15 – Number of Households and Businesses Who Participate in Demand Response, Load Management, and Behavioral Programs, 2020

| Program | HIC | | All Customers | |
|--|--------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Count | Expenditures | Count | Expenditures |
| Behavioral (Home Energy Reports) ^a | 14,652 | n/a | 53,102 | n/a |
| Demand Response / Load Management ^b | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |

- ^a The Home Energy Reports program does not offer direct customer incentives.
- ^b Note that as of 2020, PacifiCorp was not offering Demand Response or Load Management programs within Washington.

In Table 2.16, the percent of eligible household’s represents the count of participating households divided by the count of households eligible for Low-Income Bill Assistance (LIBA) (i.e. those households who are at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level or 80 percent of area median income), across all census tracts within PacifiCorp Washington service territory.⁴⁴

Table 2.16 – Percentage of Households Who Participate in Low-Income Bill Assistance Programs, 2020

| | HIC | | All Customers | |
|--|-------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | Count | Percent of Eligible | Count | Percent of Eligible |
| Total Active Participating Households | 2,538 | 20.4% | 5,954 | 20.2% |

Table 2.17 shows the percent of customers within each vulnerable population who participated in an energy efficiency or bill assistance program in 2020, including Home Energy Savings, Low-Income Weatherization, Behavioral (Home Energy Reports), and LIBA.⁴⁵ Impacts vary by program type. Home Energy Savings and Low-Income Weatherization participation results in

⁴⁴ The source data can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-ProgramParticipationExpenditures 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

⁴⁵ The source data can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-SurveyOutputs 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

upgraded systems that last for multiple years. These systems are not candidates for replacement again until the end of their life. Home Energy Reports and LIBA participation is ongoing and the same customer often participates each year.

Table 2.17 – Percentage of Vulnerable Populations Who Participated in Energy Efficiency Programs, 2020

| Vulnerable Population | | Percent of Customers in Each Vulnerable Population Who Participated in Energy / Efficiency Programs, 2020 | | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Home Energy Savings | Low-Income Weatherization | Home Energy Reports | Low-Income Bill Assistance |
| 1 | Households with high school diploma or lower educational attainment | 1.1% | 0.2% | 43.1% | 9.8% |
| 2 | Older Adults (65+ yrs) | 2.1% | 0.1% | 45.3% | 2.0% |
| 3 | Young Children (5 yrs or under) | 2.1% | 0.0% | 38.8% | 5.4% |
| 4 | People who have a hearing impairment | 2.3% | 0.0% | 40.4% | 3.1% |
| 5 | People with a disability | 1.7% | 0.0% | 41.7% | 6.2% |
| 6 | People with medical equipment at home | 2.7% | 0.0% | 44.8% | 4.4% |
| 7 | Diverse supplier business owners | 3.5% | 0.0% | 47.9% | 1.2% |
| 8 | Energy burdened | 2.3% | 0.0% | 38.2% | 14.2% |
| 9 | Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) | 0.7% | 0.0% | 41.3% | 9.3% |
| 10 | Low-income migrants | 0.0% | 0.0% | 42.4% | 8.3% |
| 11 | Low income | 1.0% | 0.1% | 40.9% | 12.1% |
| 12 | Immigration status (outside of US citizen) | 0.0% | 0.0% | 42.4% | 3.6% |
| 13 | People who speak limited English | 1.1% | 0.0% | 41.9% | 11.0% |
| 14 | Renters | 0.5% | 0.0% | 37.0% | 9.2% |
| 15 | Multi-generational households | 2.8% | 0.0% | 42.7% | 2.0% |
| 16 | Multi-family households | 1.7% | 0.0% | 40.8% | 0.9% |
| 17 | People experiencing homelessness and/or without permanent housing | 0.0% | 0.0% | 33.5% | 10.0% |
| 18 | People living in rural areas | 0.0% | 0.0% | 49.7% | 5.4% |
| 19 | People living in different land statuses (such as land trust vs. fee patent that have different regulatory requirements) | No data | No data | No data | No data |
| 20 | Agricultural and/or farm workers | 0.9% | 0.0% | 38.6% | 10.3% |
| 21 | Gas-heated homes | 1.0% | 0.0% | 44.9% | 1.9% |
| 22 | Single parents | 0.6% | 0.0% | 39.8% | 10.6% |

Sources: PacifiCorp 2021 Residential Customer Survey, PacifiCorp DSM Participation Tracking Data

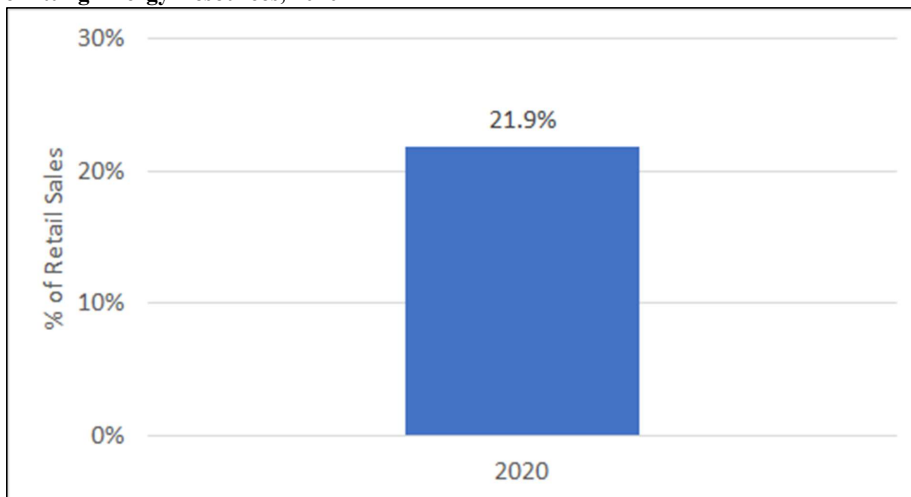
Efficiency of Housing Stock and Small Businesses, including Low-income Housing

Energy efficiency is an important non-emitting resource available to PacifiCorp, allowing customers to lower bills and gain non-energy benefits, such as a more comfortable home environment. In addition to increased participation rates, PacifiCorp will track expenditures on energy efficiency programs for qualified candidates in the programs listed in the “Participation in company energy and efficiency programs and billing assistance programs” CBI. See Table 2.14 and Table 2.15. above.

Renewable Energy Resources and Emissions

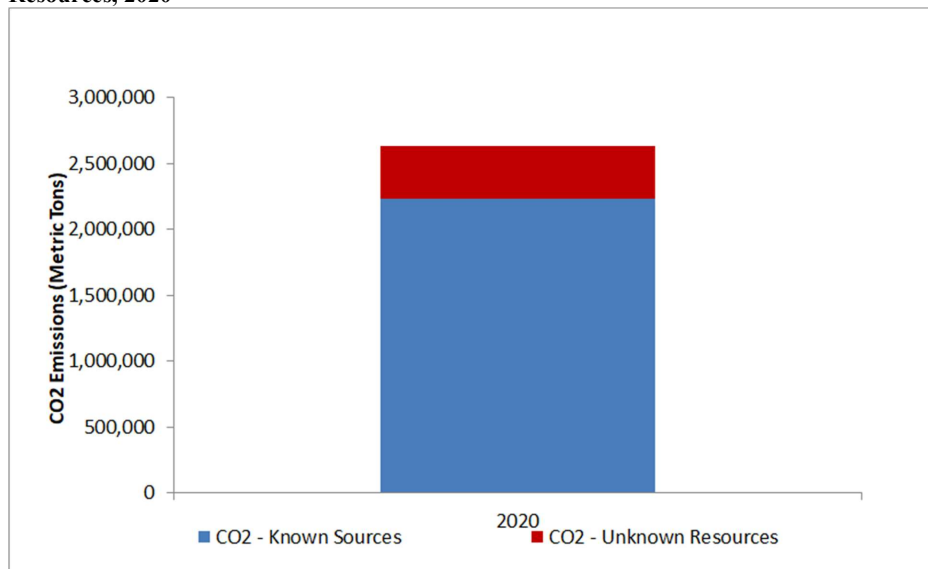
To achieve the renewable and non-emitting resource goals of CETA, PacifiCorp’s IRP adds approximately 3,294 MW of renewable and energy storage resources to the existing system over the next four years. These supply-side energy resources meet customer demand and offset fossil fuel resources that currently power Washington’s grid, leading to environmental benefits.

Figure 2.10 – Washington Percentage of Retail Sales served by Renewable and Non-emitting Energy Resources, 2020⁴⁶



⁴⁶ The source data can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-RenewableResources 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

Figure 2.11 – Washington Allocated Greenhouse Gas Emission from Washington Allocated Resources, 2020⁴⁷



Households Experiencing High Energy Burden

Energy burden is the average annual housing energy costs divided by the average annual household income.⁴⁸ Energy burdened households spend a disproportionate amount of their income on home energy costs. PacifiCorp will aim to mitigate and not disproportionately allocate costs to highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations.

PacifiCorp defines a customer as experiencing high energy burden when they spend 6 percent or more of their income on home energy costs. This threshold is based on the definition of “high” energy burden used by the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE)⁴⁹ and also matches the Washington Department of Commerce’s Utility Energy Program Assistance Survey Tool.⁵⁰ PacifiCorp used survey data, census data, and other data tools, such as the Department of Energy’s Low-Income Energy Affordability Data (LEAD) tool to estimate and cross-reference customers’ energy burden. In aggregating these results and aligning them with our service area, PacifiCorp excluded natural gas expenditures. Results for 2020 are shown in Table 2.18.⁵¹

⁴⁷ The source data can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-Emissions 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

⁴⁸ Adapted from the LEAD Tool Methodology developed by the National Renewable Energy Lab.

⁴⁹ Drenhobl, Ariel, Ross, Lauren, and Ayala, Roxana. How High Are Household Energy Burdens?: An Assessment of National and Metropolitan Energy Burden across the United States. ACEEE: September 2020. Available online: <https://www.aceee.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/u2006.pdf>

⁵⁰ Washington Department of Commerce, Utility Energy Program Assistance Survey Tool. Available online: <https://www.commerce.wa.gov/growing-the-economy/energy/ceta-energy-assistance/>

⁵¹ The source data can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-SurveyOutputs 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

Table 2.18 – Energy Burden for Washington Service Area, 2020

| Population | Mean Energy Burden ^a (%) | Number of Customers Experiencing High Energy Burden | Percent of Customers Experiencing High Energy Burden |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Highly Impacted Communities | 5.0% | 6,671 | 22.0% |
| Low Income Bill Assistance ^b | 5.7% | 1,676 | 28.1% |
| Low-income Weatherization ^b | 7.8% | 20 | 51.2% |
| All Customers | 3.7% | 14,750 | 13.2% |

^a Sources: PacifiCorp Residential Survey (2021) for self-reported 2020 household income; customer billing records from 2020.

^b Implementation agencies for LIWx and LIBA provided PacifiCorp with a sample of participants’ 2020 verified household income levels. PacifiCorp also used customer billing records from 2020.

In Table 2.19, the percent of customers within the vulnerable population experiencing high energy burden provided in the final column is expressed as the proportion of customers experiencing high energy burden within each respective vulnerable population.⁵²

⁵² The source data can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-SurveyOutputs 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

Table 2.19 – 2020 Energy Burden for Washington Service Area: Vulnerable Populations

| Vulnerable Population | | Mean Energy Burden (%) within the Vulnerable Population | Number of Customers within the Vulnerable Population Experiencing High Energy Burden | Percent of Customers within the Vulnerable Population Experiencing High Energy Burden |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|---|
| 1 | Households with high school diploma or lower educational attainment | 6.3% | 14,750 | 27.7% |
| 2 | Older Adults (65+ yrs) | 3.4% | 1,895 | 11.6% |
| 3 | Young Children (5 yrs or under) | 5.2% | 1,540 | 18.0% |
| 4 | People who have a hearing impairment | 3.3% | 2,040 | 12.2% |
| 5 | People with a disability | 4.5% | 2,939 | 19.1% |
| 6 | People with medical equipment at home | 3.4% | 2,513 | 14.3% |
| 7 | Diverse supplier business owners | 2.3% | 2 | 6.4% |
| 8 | Energy burdened | See table 2.18 above | See table 2.18 above | See table 2.18 above |
| 9 | Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) | 7.1% | 12,992 | 37.6% |
| 10 | Low-income migrants | 4.0% | 318 | 14.4% |
| 11 | Low income | 7.3% | 5,075 | 37.5% |
| 12 | Immigration status (outside of US citizen) | 2.3% | 983 | 5.2% |
| 13 | People who speak limited English | 3.5% | 5,131 | 14.0% |
| 14 | Renters | 4.4% | 7,420 | 18.4% |
| 15 | Multi-generational households | 3.5% | 521 | 16.6% |
| 16 | Multi-family households | 4.4% | 514 | 15.7% |
| 17 | People experiencing homelessness | 3.1% | 143 | 19.9% |
| 18 | People living in rural areas | 5.3% | 966 | 26.0% |
| 19 | People living in different land statuses (such as land trust vs. fee patent that have different regulatory requirements) | No data | No data | No data |
| 20 | Agricultural and/or farm workers | 4.3% | 2,391 | 14.1% |
| 21 | Gas-heated homes | 1.9% | 1,007 | 3.5% |
| 22 | Single parents | 5.1% | 2,188 | 24.5% |

Source: PacifiCorp 2021 Residential Customer Survey

Indoor Air Quality

With input from the EAG, PacifiCorp identified wood heating, and its associated indoor air quality impacts, as a public health threat for vulnerable populations in the Washington service area. Table 2.20 illustrates that approximately 4.2 percent of households in PacifiCorp’s Washington service area use wood as a primary heating source and 20.3 percent use it as a

secondary source.⁵³ In highly impacted communities, primary and secondary wood use are lower, at 4.0 percent and 11.7 percent, respectively. PacifiCorp will track these values within the Washington service area over time.

Table 2.20 – Number of Households Using Wood as Primary or Secondary Heating Source

| Population | Primary Heating System | | Secondary Heating System | |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| All Households | 4,682 | 4.2% | 22,691 | 20.3% |
| Households in HICs | 1,221 | 4.0% | 3,544 | 11.7% |

Source: PacifiCorp 2021 Residential Survey

⁵³ The source data can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-SurveyOutputs 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

Table 2.21 – Number of Households Using Wood as Primary or Secondary Heating Source Among Customers within Vulnerable Populations⁵⁴

| Vulnerable Population | | Primary Heating System | | Secondary Heating System | |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| | | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| 1 | Households with high school diploma or lower educational attainment | 2,224 | 3.9% | 6,118 | 10.7% |
| 2 | Older Adults (65+ yrs) | 757 | 4.6% | 3,622 | 22.1% |
| 3 | Young Children (5 yrs or under) | 298 | 3.5% | 1,725 | 20.2% |
| 4 | People who have a hearing impairment | 828 | 5.0% | 4,221 | 25.3% |
| 5 | People with a disability | 794 | 5.2% | 3,033 | 19.8% |
| 6 | People with medical equipment at home | 386 | 3.7% | 2,014 | 19.3% |
| 7 | Diverse supplier business owners | 1 | 5.3% | 8 | 30.9% |
| 8 | Energy burdened | 2,010 | 7.4% | 4,612 | 16.9% |
| 9 | Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) | 2,109 | 6.1% | 3,667 | 10.6% |
| 10 | Low-income migrants | 39 | 1.7% | 300 | 13.5% |
| 11 | Low income | 623 | 4.6% | 1,501 | 11.1% |
| 12 | Immigration status (outside of US citizen) | 552 | 2.9% | 4,466 | 23.6% |
| 13 | People who speak limited English | 639 | 1.7% | 4,719 | 12.8% |
| 14 | Renters | 897 | 2.2% | 2,202 | 5.5% |
| 15 | Multi-generational households | 196 | 6.3% | 617 | 19.7% |
| 16 | Multi-family households | 216 | 6.6% | 737 | 22.5% |
| 17 | People experiencing homelessness | 0 | 0.0% | 34 | 4.8% |
| 18 | People living in rural areas | 299 | 8.1% | 827 | 22.3% |
| 19 | People living in different land statuses (such as land trust vs. fee patent that have different regulatory requirements) | No data | No data | No data | No data |
| 20 | Agricultural and/or farm workers | 1,041 | 6.2% | 2,968 | 17.5% |
| 21 | Gas-heated homes | 0 | 0.0% | 5,874 | 20.6% |
| 22 | Single parents | 241 | 2.7% | 1,407 | 15.8% |

Source: PacifiCorp 2021 Residential Survey

In addition to tracking wood heating sources, PacifiCorp will also track non-electric (including natural gas, propane, oil and solid fuels) to electric heating conversions in our Washington service area. At this time, customers with non-electric heating do not qualify for a heating system conversion under Schedule 114 and modifications to change the Schedule have been filed on December 21, 2021.

⁵⁴ The source data can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-SurveyOutputs 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

Table 2.22 – Non-Electric to Electric Heating Conversion for Low-income Weatherization Program, 2020

| | HIC | | All Customers | |
|----------------------|-------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| Households Converted | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |

Frequency and Duration of Energy Outages

The frequency and duration of energy outages can signify the resilience and quality of the electricity system. To measure this, PacifiCorp will use existing industry measurements:

- **System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI):** The average outage duration for each customer served
- **System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI):** The average number of interruptions a customer may experience
- **Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI):** The average outage duration any given customer would experience

By tracking these metrics for this CBI, PacifiCorp will monitor the frequency and duration of energy outages, including and excluding major events. Generally, total performance (including major events) can be an indicator of resilience, while data excluding major events is an indicator of reliability. These measures need to be assessed using a reasonable history, particularly for metrics including major events, since weather patterns that can result in substantial impacts to reliability happen randomly based on the particular weather experienced. Thus, an evaluation of several years is appropriate to discern some of the variations that occur with these patterns. PacifiCorp’s Washington service territory experiences weather cycles approximately every three years, and as a result a five-to-seven-year history is best-suited to judge performance.

As shown in Figure 2.12 through Figure 2.17 below, there is no persistent bias for HIC versus non-HIC reliability.⁵⁵ The seven-year average SAIDI, SAIFI and CAIDI scores for HICs (shown with dotted red lines) are lower than non-HICs (shown with dotted blue lines) when excluding or including major events. On a yearly basis, deviations in scores are a function of the random nature of reliability and the period being considered. The 2020 reliability total performance for HICs were affected more so than non-HIC communities by two windstorms, which occurred in March and September. Further a transmission-level outage event impacted HICs more so than the broader service territory that same year. During the seven-year time period, however, the reliability scores of 85-86 minutes ranked PacifiCorp’s level of reliability delivered in the first quartile nationally.

⁵⁵ The source data and figures can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-SAIDIScores 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

Figure 2.12 – SAIDI Scores Including Major Events for Washington Distribution Planning Areas

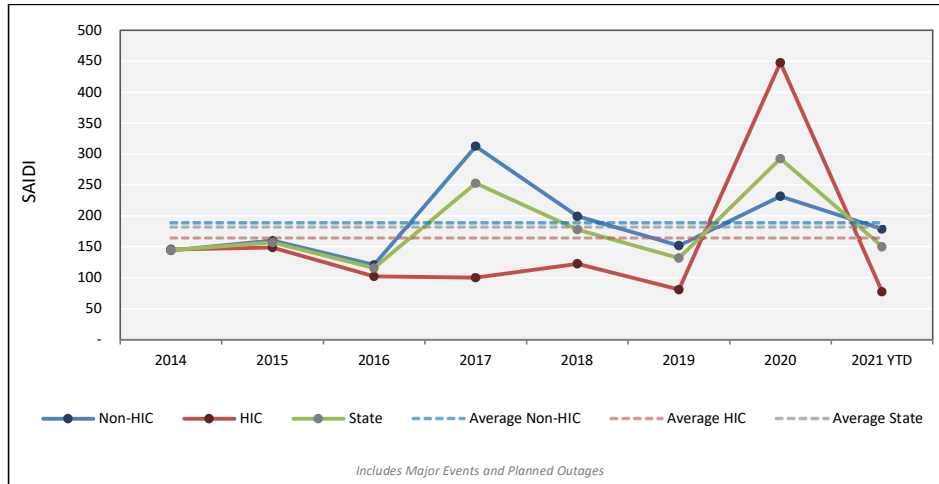


Figure 2.13 – SAIDI Scores Excluding Major Events for Washington Distribution Planning Areas

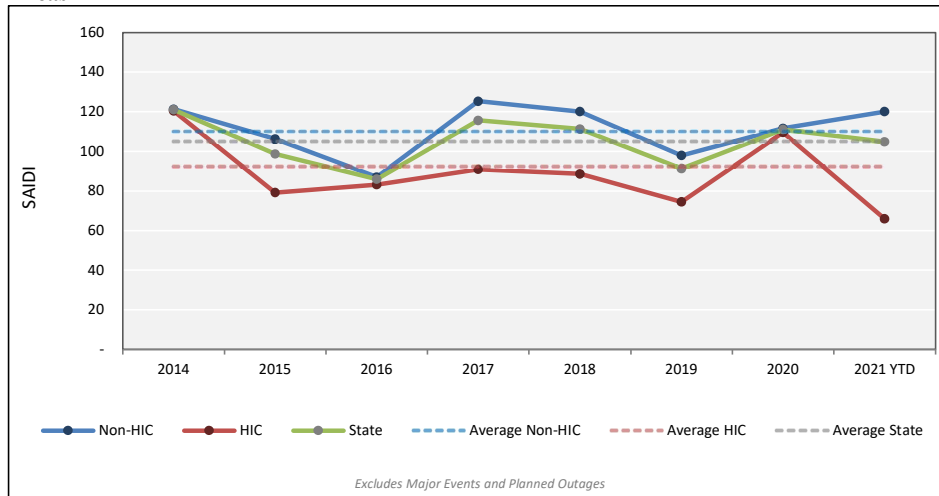


Figure 2.14 – SAIFI Scores Including Major Events for Washington Distribution Planning Areas

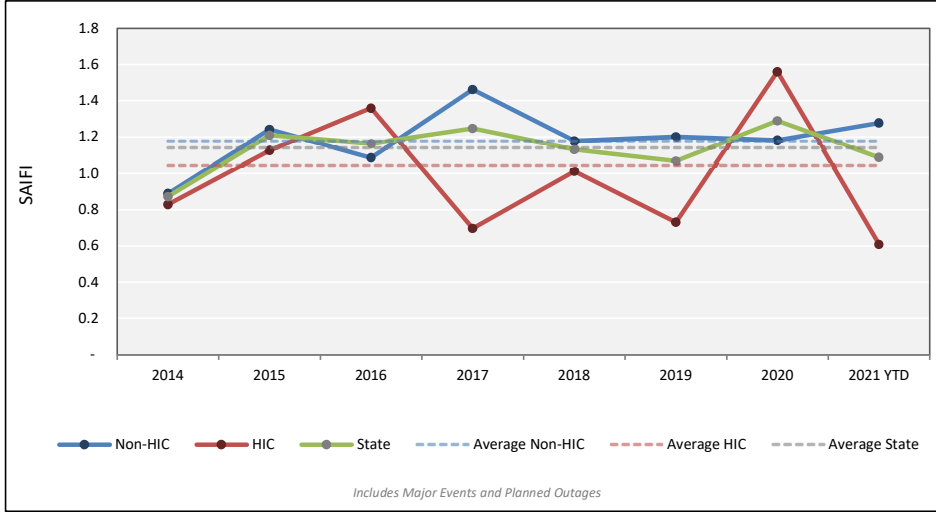


Figure 2.15 – SAIFI Scores Excluding Major Events for Washington Distribution Planning Areas

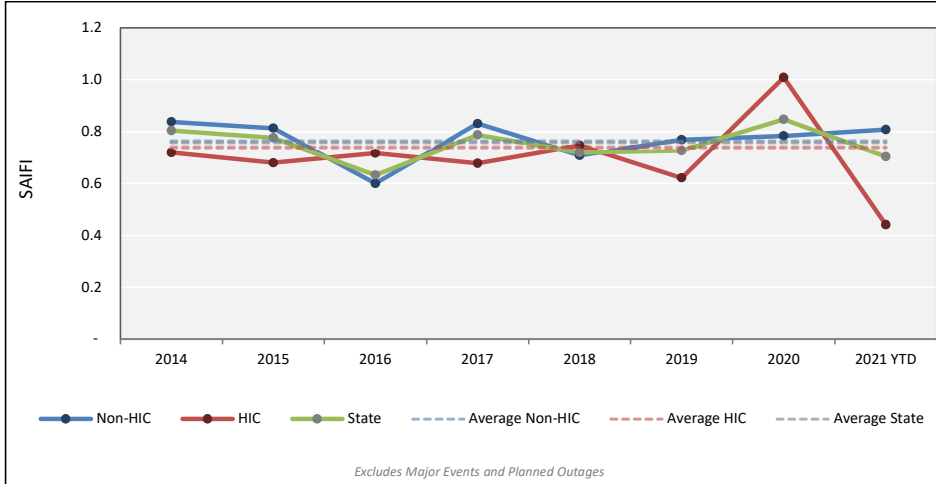


Figure 2.16 – CAIDI Scores Including Major Events for Washington Distribution Planning Areas

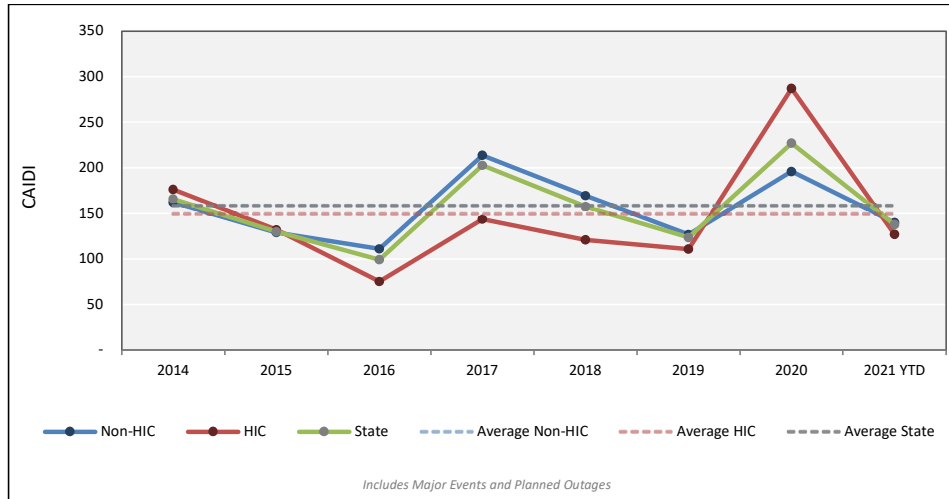
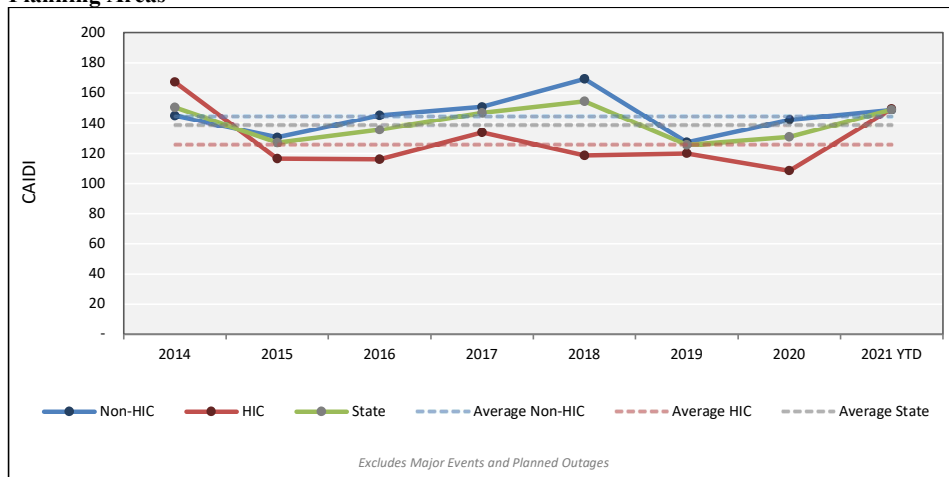


Figure 2.17 – CAIDI Scores Excluding Major Events for Washington Distribution Planning Areas



Residential Customer Disconnections

To understand the energy security of customers, especially within named communities, PacifiCorp will track the number of residential disconnections over time. A program could be established to decrease residential customer disconnections, especially to assist highly impacted

communities. Baseline disconnection data has been provided for 2019, which is attributable to PacifiCorp’s disconnection policy during 2020.⁵⁶

Table 2.23 – Washington Residential Customers Experiencing a Disconnection, 2019

| | Highly Impacted Communities | | All Customers | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| Number of Residential Disconnections | 663 | 2.2% | 1,375 | 1.2% |

Relationship between Specific Actions, CBIs and Metrics

This section provides additional detail regarding the relationship between specific actions, CBIs and the metrics the company will track to measure progress for the CEIP.

PacifiCorp understands CBIs to be the outcomes resulting from actions taken by the company to address customer challenges. As a result of the actions put forth in the CEIP, it is expected that improvements in the CBI metrics will be evident over time. In this inaugural CEIP, PacifiCorp is assembling its baseline of data that will continue to be refined, measured, and tracked over time. PacifiCorp will analyze this track record of data to determine future targets for improvement.

Per WAC 480-100-640, each utility must explain the association of each action with at least one CBI. PacifiCorp offers a detailed review of that relationship in Chapter 3 and in Appendix C. In summary, there are 42 individual actions across four action categories with a total of 65 CBI “tags” or “associations.” On average, each CBI has seven CBI-action tags, meaning that there are on average seven actions designed to “move the needle” for every CBI.

As mentioned above, if a utility is required to offer a program or take an action by a different law, then that program or action is not identified in the CEIP as a utility action even if it is consistent with CETA. This is the case for actions associated with CBIs eight and nine; the actions support CETA objectives but are not included in the CEIP as a “utility action” because they are required by a different law.

Table 2.24 shows the count of action tags for each CBI across the four action types and overall.

Table 2.24 – CBI-to-Action Mapping

| CBIs | Supply-Side Action Tags | Energy Efficiency Action Tags | Demand Response Action Tags | Community Outreach Action Tags | Total Action Tags |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Culturally and linguistically responsive outreach and program communication | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| 2 Community-focused efforts and investments | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 12 |
| 3 Participation in company energy and efficiency programs and billing assistance programs | 0 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 16 |

⁵⁶ The source data can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-Disconnects 12.31.21 (C).xlsx”.

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|----|---|---|---|----|
| 4 | Efficiency of housing stock and small businesses, including low-income housing | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 5 | Renewable energy resources and emissions | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| 6 | Households experiencing high energy burden | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 7 | Indoor air quality | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 8 | Frequency and duration of energy outages | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Residential customer disconnections | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 2.25 shows the CBI-action mapping in a different summary view, aggregated by each of the four action types. The count of total CBI tags represents how many times the CBIs were associated with actions within the action type. The 11 actions within the Energy Efficiency action type had the most CBI tags, at 34.

Table 2.25 – CBI Impacts by Action Type

| Action Type | Total Actions | Total CBI Tags |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Supply-Side Resources | 21 | 21 |
| Energy Efficiency | 11 | 34 |
| Demand Response | 5 | 5 |
| Community Outreach | 5 | 5 |
| Total | 42 | 65 |

CHAPTER 3 – SPECIFIC ACTIONS

Chapter Summary

Specific Actions describes the steps that PacifiCorp will take to achieve the interim and specific targets described in Chapter 1 in a cost-effective way that supports reliability, safety, and equitable outcomes for Washington customers.

For the purposes of the CEIP, PacifiCorp has categorized specific actions into four categories:

- Supply-Side Resources
- Energy Efficiency
- Demand Response
- Community Outreach and Engagement

The supply-side resource actions describe the new generation that PacifiCorp will procure and come from the results of the most recent IRP. A 2020 solicitation for resources was recently finalized and consists of 20 different renewable energy projects. A new 2022 solicitation for resources is set to open during the implementation of this CEIP and will consist of approximately 1,345 MW of new generation and 600 MW of co-located energy storage.





PacifiCorp's existing energy efficiency programs will be maintained or expanded, including weatherization for low-income customers, and home and business programs designed to incentivize lower energy use by replacing energy consuming equipment with more efficient equipment including appliances, heating and cooling equipment and lighting. Through these programs, PacifiCorp anticipates not needing to generate 217,408 MWh of electricity due to energy efficiency savings during the four-year CEIP timeframe.

Demand response describes programs and actions that incentivize customers to provide grid services and/or reduce electric consumption at times when it is expensive for the utility to supply electricity. Currently, PacifiCorp does not have any demand response programs in Washington, but PacifiCorp intends to launch efforts to achieve around 37.4 MW of savings through a combination of commercial, industrial, residential, time-of-use rate pilots, and storage programs over the period of this CEIP.

To ensure that these actions provide benefits to all customers equitably, PacifiCorp is exploring ways to meaningfully engage with customers in their communities. PacifiCorp plans to develop educational materials, expand outreach programs, and establish an electric vehicle grant program, all of which will be designed to support communities equitably.

Overview of Specific Actions

The company is proposing actions that fall into four categories: supply-side resources, energy efficiency, demand response and community outreach and engagement.

| | |
|---|--|
|  <p>SUPPLY-SIDE RESOURCES</p> <p>These actions support PacifiCorp to generate more electricity from carbon-free and non-emitting resources for its customers in Washington.</p> |  <p>COMMUNITY OUTREACH & ENGAGEMENT</p> <p>These actions create greater opportunities for the communities PacifiCorp serves to reap the benefits of clean electricity programs, regardless of their economic or cultural circumstances.</p> |
|  <p>ENERGY EFFICIENCY</p> <p>These actions help customers transform their homes, offices, and businesses to use electricity more efficiently. This has the effect of lowering bills and creating more comfortable spaces.</p> |  <p>DEMAND RESPONSE</p> <p>Demand response is when customers change their electricity usage at certain times to put less pressure on the grid. These actions help customers access more of the clean electricity produced by PacifiCorp's resources.</p> |

All actions adhere to CEIP standards⁵⁷ to:

- (a) Pursue all cost-effective, reliable, and feasible conservation and efficiency resources, and demand response;
- (b) Maintain and protect the safety, reliable operation, and balancing of the electric system; and
- (c) Ensure that all customers are benefiting from the transition to clean energy through:
 - (i) The equitable distribution of energy and nonenergy benefits and reduction of burdens to vulnerable populations and highly impacted communities;
 - (ii) Long-term and short-term public health and environmental benefits and reduction of costs and risks; and
 - (iii) Energy security and resiliency.

Specific actions through the end of 2025 were determined by the 2021 IRP consistent with the interim clean energy targets and comprise the renewable energy specific targets. As a multistate utility serving six states, PacifiCorp engages in a biannual public participation process to develop an IRP and identify the optimal least-cost, least-risk portfolio of resources to serve its customers.

The 2020AS RFP and 2021 demand response RFP identified specific resources for procurement (“final shortlist”) that were confirmed in the 2021 IRP process as specific actions to pursue through the end of 2024. The 2021 IRP also identified additional potential to acquire additional proxy resources as specific actions through the end of 2026, and those resources able to come

⁵⁷ WAC 480-100-610 (2) and WAC 480-100-610 (3)

online prior to the end of 2025 are identified as specific actions. Inasmuch as the IRP preferred portfolio resources are comprised of well-researched and vetted assumptions (“proxy” resources), any resources identified in an RFP must be confirmed via a competitive market solicitation process. For that reason, consistent with WAC 480-107, a 2022 all source request for proposal (2022AS RFP) and concurrent targeted demand side RFP are planned as specific actions to solicit and evaluate specific energy supply resources through the end of 2026.

Washington customers account for approximately eight percent of PacifiCorp’s load. Each of the resources selected for the final shortlist in the 2020AS RFP and each of the resources to be selected in subsequent RFPs will be allocated according to MSP. All resources designated to be allocated to, and therefore, serve Washington customers will be evaluated against the community benefit indicators (CBIs) proposed in this CEIP as relevant.

The 2020AS RFP and 2021 IRP proxy resources included in the specific actions are renewable resources and therefore contribute to PacifiCorp’s interim and target goals and meet PacifiCorp’s CBIs related to Environmental Benefit.⁵⁸ Ongoing and future contract negotiations comply with Washington Electric Utilities – Procurement of Resources rules,⁵⁹ which require the firm awarded the contract to track and report to the utility its use of diverse businesses including, but not limited to, women, minority, disabled, and veteran-owned businesses and their subsequent eligibility for tax credits associated with certain supplier diversity.⁶⁰ PacifiCorp has provided a summary below for how nonenergy benefits are considered with respect to the supply side action items, including adding a requirement to the power purchase agreements to track and report on diversity spending and points allocated in the non-price scoring matrix for proving the equity questionnaire and benefiting highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations. The 2022AS RFP described below will be used to select specific resources in lieu of the generic proxy resources. Consistent with WAC 480-107-025 (2), the RFP will request information related to community benefit indicators approved as part of this CEIP.⁶¹

The 2021 demand response resources included as a specific action will be procured using third party vendors that submitted competitive bids in the 2021 demand response RFP. Further description of the 2021 demand response RFP is provided below.

All future supply-side and demand-side solicitations, such as the 2022AS RFP will include informational requirements related to equity and the environment with which to evaluate and track nonenergy benefits.

⁵⁸ “Amount of renewables / non-emitting resources serving Washington” and “Washington allocated greenhouse gas emission from Washington allocated resources”

⁵⁹ WAC 480-107-075.

⁶⁰ RCW 82.08.962 and 82.12.962.

⁶¹ (2) The RFP must request information identifying energy and nonenergy benefits or burdens to highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations, short-term and long-term public health impacts, environmental impacts, resiliency and energy security impacts, or other information that may be relevant to identifying the costs and benefits of each bid, such as a bidder's past performance utilizing diverse businesses and a bidder's intent to comply with the labor standards in RCW 82.08.962 and 82.12.962. After the commission has approved the utility's first clean energy implementation plan (CEIP), requested information must contain, at a minimum, information related to indicators approved in the utility's most recent CEIP, including customer benefit indicators, as well as descriptions of all indicators.

Supply-side Resource Actions

Table 3.1, Table 3.2, and Table 3.3 comprise a matrix of proposed specific actions, listing the specific actions for renewable energy resulting from qualifying facilities (QFs), the 2020AS RFP and 2021 IRP proxy resources to be confirmed by the 2022AS RFP. In addition to the resources procured as a result of IRPs and subsequent RFPs, PacifiCorp is procuring additional resources via request from qualifying facilities (QFs) under the Public Utilities Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA).⁶²

Table 3.1 – QF Specific Action Resources

| Project Name | Owner | Type | Location | Resource Size (MW) | Battery Size (MW) | Expected Online |
|-----------------|------------|-------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Sunnyside Solar | One Energy | Solar | Yakima, WA | 4.99 | n/a | 2023 |

Table 3.2 – 2020AS RFP Specific Action Resources

| Project Name | Bidder/Owner | Type | Location | Resource Size (MW) | Battery Size (MW) | Expected Online |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Anticline | NextEra | Wind | Wyoming East | 100.5 | n/a | 2024 |
| Cedar Springs IV | NextEra | Wind | Wyoming East | 350.4 | n/a | 2024 |
| Rock Creek I* | Invenergy | Wind | Wyoming East | 190 | n/a | 2024 |
| Rock Creek II* | Invenergy | Wind | Wyoming East | 400 | n/a | 2024 |
| Boswell Springs | Innergex | Wind | Wyoming East | 320 | n/a | 2024 |
| Two Rivers | Blue Earth & Clearway | Wind | Wyoming East | 280 | n/a | 2024 |
| Cedar Creek | rPlus Energies | Wind | Goshen ID | 151 | n/a | 2023 |
| Fremont | Longroad Energy | Solar with Battery | Utah South | 99 | 49.5 | 2023 |
| Rush Lake | Longroad Energy | Solar with Battery | Utah South | 99 | 49.5 | 2023 |
| Parowan | First Solar | Solar with Battery | Utah South | 58 | 58 | 2024 |
| Rocket Solar II | DESRI | Solar with Battery | Utah North | 45 | 12.5 | 2023 |
| Hornshadow I & II | enyo energy | Solar with Battery | Utah South | 300 | 75 | 2023 |
| Green River I & II | rPlus Energies | Solar with Battery | Utah South | 400 | 200 | 2024 |
| Hamaker | ecoplexus | Solar with Battery | Southern OR | 50 | 12.5 | 2023 |
| Hayden 2 | ecoplexus | Solar with Battery | Southern OR | 160 | 40 | 2023 |
| Dominguez I | Able Grid | Battery Storage | Utah North | n/a | 200 | 2024 |
| Glen Canyon | sPower | Solar Photo-voltaic | Utah South | 95 | n/a | 2023 |

⁶² WAC 480-106

Table 3.3 – 2022AS RFP Specific Action Resources

| Project Name | Bidder/Owner | Type | Location | Resource Size (MW) | Battery Size (MW) | Expected Online |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Portland/N. Coast | Proxy | Wind | NW Oregon | 130 | n/a | 2025 |
| Willamette | Proxy | Wind | NW Oregon | 615 | n/a | 2025 |
| Borah Hemingway | Proxy | Solar with Battery | Idaho | 600 | 600 | 2025 |

PacifiCorp pursues resource procurement under circumstances where additional resources are warranted by expected system benefits and to meet customer need. Following the identification of resource need during an IRP, PacifiCorp engages in a Request for Proposal (RFP) process⁶³ to identify resources to fulfill the identified need. The outcomes of the 2019 IRP and 2021 IRP are examples of this cycle of identification and targeted procurement in that both of these most recent IRPs have prompted the need for an RFP to fulfill on the preferred portfolio of optimal resources. Both are highly relevant to meeting CETA targets as the renewable resources identified (or soon to be identified, in the case of the 2022AS RFP) contribute to meeting interim targets.

In addition to the resources procured via the IRP-RFP cycle, PacifiCorp contracts with eligible QF resources under the Pacific Power tariff WN U-76.⁶⁴ At the time of this filing, one resource, Sunnyside Solar in Yakima, WA, has been contracted for and constitutes an additional supply-side action item to add new renewable energy to PacifiCorp’s Washington territory, as reported in Table 3.1, above.

Resource Adequacy in Supply-side Resource Selection

The resources indicated in Table 3.1 and Table 3.2 were analyzed in the 2021 IRP to meet all system requirements as part of PLEXOS core functionality.⁶⁵ In the 2021 IRP, which confirmed the selection of 2020AS RFP resources, PacifiCorp established a 13 percent hourly capacity reserve margin requirement for each topology location containing load in the LT model. The 13 percent capacity reserve margin (CRM) includes operating reserve requirements for contingency reserves, which are calculated as 3 percent of load plus 3 percent of generation. The CRM applies in all periods and must be met by available resources within that area or imports from adjacent areas with excess resources available, subject to transmission constraints. This treatment is an improvement on a traditional planning reserve margin which accounts only for peak load capacity met by an estimated firm capacity contribution. Additionally, the 2021 IRP directly modeled operating reserve requirements such that resources selected to meet CRM requirements

⁶³ WAC 480-107-009(2)

⁶⁴ https://www.pacificpower.net/content/dam/pcorp/documents/en/pacificpower/rates-regulation/washington/rates/QF_Avoided_Cost_Purchases_and_Procedures_for_Qualifying_Facilities.pdf

⁶⁵ Additional discussion of reliability as modeled in PLEXOS can be found in Chapter 1. For additional detail regarding resource selection methodology and reliability requirements, please refer to the 2021 IRP, Chapter 8 – Modeling and Evaluation Approach, pages 220-223. Please also see the 2021 IRP, Chapter 5 - Reliability and Resiliency, for a discussion of regional challenges and the WECC Western Assessment of Resource Adequacy Report.

will also meet the specific operating contingency spin and non-spin reserve requirements⁶⁶. Taken together, these reliability requirements guide Plexos modeling to meet load with sufficient resources in all periods, recognizing uncertainties for load fluctuation and extreme weather conditions, fluctuation of variable generation resources, the possibility for unplanned resource outages, and reliability requirements to carry sufficient contingency and regulating reserves.

Supply-side Action Items - QFs: Equity and Customer Impacts

PacifiCorp will receive all the renewable energy credits for the contracted resources after the deficiency period, which begins January 1, 2028. While such resources will contribute to PacifiCorp's renewable energy and greenhouse gas emissions goals, PacifiCorp will have no information related to or insight into nonenergy benefits.

Supply-side Action Items – 2020AS RFP Resources: Equity and Customer Impacts

The 2020AS RFP supply-side actions were determined before CETA rules were finalized or CBIs determined, and therefore, while they contribute to PacifiCorp's renewable energy and greenhouse gas reduction goals, the company does not have any information related to the nonenergy indicators associated with the 2020AS RFP resources, nor are the nonenergy CBIs applicable to the resources sited outside of Washington state. The company is endeavoring to add a diversity contractor reporting requirement to all 2020AS RFP contracts, subject to ongoing negotiations, consistent with subsequently passed procurement of energy rules;⁶⁷ however, because of the timing of the 2020AS RFP issuance prior to the development of CETA rules and CBIs, and also because of the location of the supply-side action items outside of Washington state, the 2020AS RFP shortlist bidders are not obligated to meet any diversity targets or thresholds.

The 2020AS RFP resources shown in Table 3.2 are the culmination of system needs identified in the 2019 IRP, filed October 18, 2019. CETA became law in May 2019 and rulemaking did not complete until December 2020 after the 2020AS RFP had been issued, bids received and initial shortlist had been determined. CBI data and tracking were not available at the time of 2020AS RFP issuance, nor were they available when the final shortlist recommendation was complete and filed in June 2021. The resources selected by the 2020AS RFP, all of which are renewable, contribute significantly to the company's ability to meet interim targets and are the subject of ongoing specific actions toward this purpose. However, 2020AS RFP resources are not considered for the purposes of incremental cost calculation as they were not driven by CETA legislation.

Supply-side Action Items – 2022AS RFP Action Items: Equity and Customer Impacts

Proposed supply-side action items resulting from the 2022AS RFP will consider equity and CBIs in the following ways:

1. Proxy resources selected in the 2019 IRP were renewable resources. While the 2022AS RFP is an "all resource" solicitation, it is anticipated that the least-cost, least risk supply-side resources will be renewable resources which can reach commercial operations by the

⁶⁶ Only up capacity available within ten minutes can be counted as contingency reserve.

In accordance with Requirement 2 of BAL-002-WECC-2a, at least half of a BAA's requirement must be met with "spinning" resources that are online and immediately responsive to system frequency deviations, while the remainder can come from "non-spinning" resources that do not respond immediately, though they must still be fully deployed in ten minutes. More information is available online at: <https://www.wecc.org/Reliability/BAL-002-WECC-2a%20-%20Effective%201-24-2017.pdf>

⁶⁷ WAC 480-107-075(2)

- end of the 2025 and therefore will contribute to PacifiCorp’s renewable energy and greenhouse gas emission goals.
2. All resources responding to the 2022AS RFP will be required to provide contractor diversity reporting consistent with Washington’s purchases of resources rules⁶⁸ and the pro forma contracts included in the solicitation.
 3. Bidders will be allowed to provide one free bid alternative for a different diversity strategy. In other words, bidders may provide pricing with and without - or with differing levels of - supplier, contractor and/or labor diversity without having to pay an additional bid fee. PacifiCorp anticipates that bidders with Washington-sited resources may provide an initial bid, or free bid alternative, leveraging the tax credits available under RCW 82.08.962 and 82.12.962.
 4. The 2022AS RFP will include an Equity Questionnaire, which will request certain information of bidders related to the proximity of proposed resources to local communities, the population characteristics of those communities, job creation, local impacts, and the expected environmental impacts associated with the proposed resources.
 5. Washington-located resources are requested to grade themselves based on the CBIs proposed in this CEIP.
 6. Washington-located resources are requested to provide the location ranking score for each of the criteria in Washington State Department of Health’s Environmental Public Health Data website and Environmental Health Disparities V 1.1 tool (<https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/wtn/WTNIBL/>)
 7. In the non-price scoring process, bidders with Washington-sited resources will receive points for the following items:
 - a. Completion of the Equity Questionnaire (Bid Submittal Completeness).
 - b. Agreement with the RFP pro forma contract term to track and report contractor diversity tracking and reporting. (Contracting Progress and Viability)
 - c. Proposal meets PacifiCorp’s supplier diversity goals: <https://www.pacificorp.com/suppliers/supplier-diversity.html> (Project Readiness and Deliverability)
 - d. Proposed resource is located in a highly impacted community or in proximity to a vulnerable population according to Washington State Department of Health’s Environmental Public Health Data website and Environmental Health Disparities V 1.1 tool (<https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/wtn/WTNIBL/>) (Project Readiness and Deliverability)

2020AS RFP - Process for Selecting Supply-side Resource Action Items

PacifiCorp’s 2020AS RFP was filed for approval with the Utah PSC and the Oregon PUC in April 2020. In July 2020, the Utah PSC and the Oregon PUC approved the 2020AS RFP, and PacifiCorp issued the 2020AS RFP to market. The 2020AS RFP sought bids for resources capable of coming online by the end of 2024 up to the level of resources identified in PacifiCorp’s 2019 IRP. Bids were submitted in August 2020. An initial shortlist was identified in October 2020.

Upon selection to the initial shortlist, the resources entered into a six-month FERC-jurisdictional interconnection cluster study process during which resources were studied by PacifiCorp Transmission according to its Open Access Transmission Tariff to determine the cost and timing of interconnection to PacifiCorp’s transmission system. Those initial shortlist resources able to demonstrate interconnection prior to December 31, 2024 were asked to update their bid offerings

⁶⁸ WAC 480-107-075(2)

with the interconnection cost. The bids were evaluated with oversight by independent evaluators from Oregon and Utah, and a final selection of resources was determined using the same portfolio optimization models, scenarios and sensitivities as the IRP process.

The final shortlist of winning bids was identified by June 2021 and is comprised of 1,792 MW of wind generation, 95 MW of solar generation, 1,211 MW of solar generation collocated storage and 200 MW of stand-alone battery storage; 590 MW of wind generation is being contracted as a build and transfer to PacifiCorp with the balance of the generation contracted through long-term power purchase agreements.

PacifiCorp is currently negotiating final terms for the build transfer agreements and the power purchase agreements with each of the final shortlisted participants with a goal of finalizing agreements in Q1 2022. The final shortlist was acknowledged in October 2021 by the Public Utility Commission of Oregon. All other necessary final state regulatory approvals and proceedings are expected to be complete by Q2 2022.

2022AS RFP - Process for Selecting Supply-side Resource Action Items

On September 1, 2021, in docket UE-200420, PacifiCorp filed its 2021 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). According to Washington’s Electric Companies – Purchases of Resources rules, “a utility must issue an all-source RFP if the IRP demonstrates that the utility has a resource need within four years.⁶⁹” PacifiCorp determined that a 2022AS RFP is required to pursue resource need identified in its 2021 IRP Action Plan; specifically, the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio includes the following incremental resources:

- 1,345 MW of new proxy supply-side generation resources and 600 MW of collocated energy storage resources with commercial operation date by December 31, 2026; and
- 274 MW of new proxy demand-side resources.

For the 2022AS RFP, PacifiCorp will consider proposals that can meet part of the resource need identified above and also bids from long lead resources requiring longer lead time to develop and construct that places the project completion beyond the required 2022AS RFP commercial operation date of December 31, 2026. PacifiCorp will consider proposals offering the following transaction structures: benchmark transaction whereby the utility proposes the project; build-transfer transaction; power purchase agreement transaction; tolling agreement transaction; and professional services contracts for demand-side bids.

Washington’s Purchases of Resources rules⁷⁰ require that “[a] utility must engage the services of an independent evaluator (“IE”) to assess and report on the [RFP] solicitation process if:

- a) The utility or its subsidiary or affiliate participates in the utility's RFP bidding process;
- b) The utility intends to retain the option to procure resources that will result in the utility owning or having a purchase option in the resource over its expected useful life; or
- c) The utility is considering repowering its existing resources to meet its resource need.”

Because PacifiCorp anticipates it will participate in the 2022AS RFP bidding process by considering build-transfer and benchmark transactions, PacifiCorp is required to engage an IE to provide oversight, assess and report on the solicitation process.

⁶⁹ WAC 480-107-009(2)

⁷⁰ WAC 480-107-023(1)

After consulting with Commission Staff and PacifiCorp’s Washington stakeholders, PacifiCorp issued a solicitation for a Washington IE. A timeline of actions related to the IE solicitation to support the 2022AS RFP are outlined below:

- On September 2, 2021, PacifiCorp consulted with Staff about the company’s plans to issue a solicitation for an IE.
- On September 2, 2021, PacifiCorp published on its public website⁷¹ information explaining its independent evaluator selection process including the expected RFP timeframe, and the means by which interested parties could participate in the IE and RFP approval processes.
- On September 2, 2021, PacifiCorp sent an email notification to the interested parties on its Washington IRP list and CEIP service lists to notify them of the IE solicitation, the creation of the website where updates would be posted, and an email address where interested parties could provide comments regarding the IE solicitation process, submit questions, and inquire about participating in the IE RFP.
- PacifiCorp presented information about the IE solicitation and the website on three separate occasions in September 2021; first during a September 8, 2021 CEIP public participation meeting, second on September 14, 2021 at a CEIP technical conference, and finally on September 15, 2021, at the fifth EAG meeting.
- PacifiCorp issued the Washington IE RFP on September 10, 2021 when it directly emailed and solicited bids from 34 potential IE bidders.
- PacifiCorp received three IE bids prior to the IE RFP bid deadline on September 24, 2021. All three bids met the minimum qualifications.
- On October 7, 2021, PacifiCorp filed a petition with the Commission requesting approval of the recommended IE and on November 12, 2021, WUTC approved Bates White, LLC as the Washington IE to oversee PacifiCorp’s 2022AS RFP.
- PacifiCorp has posted information about the 2022AS RFP on its website⁷² and continues to highlight the 2022AS RFP at public meetings including PacifiCorp’s October 6, 2021 and November 10, 2021 CETA public participation meetings, the October 19, 2021 and November 10, 2021 second and third CEIP technical conferences and the October 20, 2021 and November 17, 2021 sixth and seventh EAG meetings.

With the Washington IE engaged, PacifiCorp anticipates filing of a final draft 2022AS RFP by December 30, 2021, for approval by the Commission. Table 3.4 presents the current proposed 2022AS RFP is as follows:

Table 3.4 – 2022AS RFP Milestones

| Milestone | Date |
|---|------------|
| Washington IE RFP issued | 09/10/2021 |
| Washington IE bids due | 09/24/2021 |
| Commission open meeting and IE approval | 11/12/2021 |
| PacifiCorp files 2022AS RFP with Commission | 12/30/2021 |
| WA interested persons – deadline to file comments on 2022AS RFP | 02/14/2022 |

⁷¹ <https://www.pacificorp.com/suppliers/rfps/wa-ie-rfp.html>

⁷² <https://www.pacificorp.com/suppliers/rfps/2022-all-source-rfp.html>

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Commission open meeting – seek approval of 2022AS RFP | 03/17/2022 |
| 2022AS RFP issued to market | Early April 2022 |
| Notice of intent to bid due | June 2022 |
| Demand-side RFP Issued to Market | Q3 2022 |
| 2022AS RFP bids due | December 2022 & January 2023 |
| Final Shortlist Recommendation | Q2 2023 |

Overview of the 2022AS RFP Evaluation Process

PacifiCorp’s all source RFP bid evaluation and selection process is designed to identify the combination and amount of new resources that will maximize customer benefits through the selection of bids that will satisfy projected capacity and energy needs while maintaining reliability. The same method is used to evaluate benchmark resources and market bids. The models that PacifiCorp will use to evaluate and select the best combination and amount of bids in the RFP are similar to the models that were used to evaluate proxy resources in PacifiCorp’s 2021 IRP. PacifiCorp uses the same portfolio optimization modeling software that was used in the IRP to serve as decision support tools that can guide prudent resource acquisition paths to maintain system reliability at a reasonable cost.

At a high level, the 2022AS RFP evaluation process involves four evaluation criteria:

1. Minimum criteria and bid eligibility
2. Non-price scores
3. Portfolio optimization (IRP) model to determine price scores and identify a preferred portfolio and recommend a final shortlist of bids to serve PacifiCorp’s six-state system
4. State specific resource consideration and selection. Specifically, CBI evaluation of resources allocated to Washington

Conformance to Minimum Requirements

Benchmark and market bids will initially be screened after receipt against minimum requirements to determine RFP conformance and eligibility. After IE review and consultation, non-conforming bids will be notified to correct their bid within two (2) business days or be removed from the RFP. Consistent with Oregon regulations, OAR 860-089-0400 (2), non-price score criteria that seek to identify minimum thresholds for a successful bid have been converted into minimum bidder requirements.

As a minimum requirement, all resources are required to complete the equity questionnaire included with the RFP. When considering resources located in Washington, PacifiCorp has a preference for projects that provide environmental and economic benefits to highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations. When considering resources to be allocated to Washington customers, equity questionnaire responses will be used in Phase IV of the evaluation process to measure Washington community benefit indicators as part of CETA, to the extent relevant.

Non-Price Scoring

After PacifiCorp has screened for eligibility, conforming bids will be evaluated and given non-price scores. PacifiCorp’s non-price scoring model evaluates whether bids are thorough and comprehensive, whether the proposed resource is viable, and whether the bidder is likely to

achieve commercial operation by the required deadline. The non-price rubric is designed to be objective, intuitive, and self-scoring. As a bid requirement, bidders are required to score themselves based on the completeness of RFP bid requirements, the ability to contract with the project, and the maturity of the project and ability to deliver the project by the commercial operation deadline.

IRP Modeling to Determine Price Scores and Recommend a Final Shortlist

Prior to the final evaluation and selection of the final shortlist, the shortlist bidders from the demand-side RFP will be available for incorporation and inclusion to the IRP models. After inclusion of the demand-side resources, PacifiCorp will use PLEXOS (the same portfolio optimization model used by PacifiCorp to develop resource portfolios in the 2021 IRP) to develop an optimized resource portfolio by selecting from the demand-side RFP and supply-side resources. As was done in the 2021 IRP, PacifiCorp will perform a reliability assessment to ensure that the selected portfolio of resources can meet all hourly load and operating reserve requirements with sufficient cushion to account for other system uncertainties such as non-normal weather events. Should incremental flexible resource capacity be required to maintain system reliability, additional resources will be selected from the initial shortlist of bids that are capable of providing incremental flex capacity or remove resources to hit the targeted reliability requirements.

PacifiCorp evaluates portfolios under a range of different environmental policy and market price scenarios (policy-price scenarios). In this way, PacifiCorp uses PLEXOS to optimize its selection of bid resources to identify the lowest cost, reliable portfolio under multiple scenarios prior to undergoing additional stochastic risk analysis and further consideration as part of the final shortlist process.

PacifiCorp next uses PLEXOS to evaluate each portfolio and its ability to perform under dynamic weather and market conditions. PLEXOS measures the stochastic risk of each portfolio through its production cost estimates. By holding a resource portfolio fixed and using Monte Carlo simulations of stochastic variables, including load, wholesale electricity and natural gas prices, hydro generation, and thermal unit outages, PLEXOS can measure the expected cost of each portfolio in an uncertain future.

PacifiCorp then summarizes and analyzes the portfolios to identify the specific bid resources that are most consistently selected among the policy-price scenarios. Finally, PLEXOS will be used to calculate a price score for each bid. The price and non-price score will be used to recommend a final shortlist of system resources. In consideration of certain non-price scores and other qualitative criteria, and in consultation with the IE, PacifiCorp may perform further scenario risk analysis and use PLEXOS to evaluate changes to the recommended portfolio of resources prior to making its final shortlist determination.

Washington CETA and CBI Evaluation of Action Items

Following the final shortlist selection for system resources across its six-state service territory, PacifiCorp will consider resources additions and changes required for CETA compliance purposes. In consultation with the IE, PacifiCorp will evaluate the final shortlist bids designated in part to be allocated to and serve Washington customers. In accordance with Washington

Electric Utilities – Procurement of Resources rules,⁷³ PacifiCorp will review the Equity Questionnaire for each resource and evaluate the associated risks and benefits to vulnerable populations and highly impacted communities associated with those bids. PacifiCorp, in consultation with the IE, may add or replace resources allocated to Washington customers in order to meet CETA goals with the understanding that the incremental cost associated with those resources would later be assigned to Washington customers. In the event a bidder has provided a free bid alternative associated with a different supplier, contractor or labor diversity strategy, PacifiCorp will evaluate the incremental cost compared with the incremental nonenergy benefit of the bid alternatives.

CBI/Action Mapping: Supply-Side Resources Specific Actions

The company’s CEIP proposes 21 specific supply-side specific actions (see Table 3.1, Table 3.2, Table 3.3 and Appendix C for a detailed listing of PacifiCorp’s supply-side specific actions).

The company proposes the CBI of renewable energy resources and emissions for supply-side actions. Supply-side actions will meet customer demand, which will offset fossil fuel resources and reduce emissions.

To document the company’s progress regarding the CBI of renewable energy resources and emissions, the company will track Washington’s percentage of retail sales served by renewable and non-emitting energy resources as well as Washington allocated greenhouse gas emission from Washington allocated resources. Chapter 6 of the CEIP outlines the information that will be included in PacifiCorp’s annual clean energy progress report that will be filed by July 1 of each year.

Demand-side Actions

Existing Customer Programs in Washington

PacifiCorp offers a variety of programs which can be beneficial to customers that are living in a highly impacted community or designated as a vulnerable population (referred to as ‘named communities’) such as providing low-cost electricity, which positively impacts housing expenditures and lessens the cost burden for impoverished households. Below are some additional details regarding a select number of PacifiCorp programs which beneficially impact Washington named communities.

- **Low-income Weatherization Program:** Provides energy efficiency services through a partnership between the company and local non-profit agencies to low-income eligible households residing in single family homes, manufactured homes and multi-unit residential housing. Services are provided at no cost to participants.
- **Project Help – Fuel Fund** provides energy assistance to customers in need with funds donated by customers and employees which PacifiCorp matches 2 to 1 - up to \$34k annually in Washington. Donated funds are provided to Project Help in Washington, a non-profit program providing energy assistance with donated funds.

⁷³ WAC 480-107-025(2) and WAC 480-107-035

- **Low Income Bill Assistance (LIBA) Program:** Provides a bill discount to income eligible households year-round. A three-tiered bill discount based on the income and monthly billing include a discount on each kWh usage in excess of 600 kWh. The program is administered through partner Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) agencies for income certification services.
- **Time-of-Use Pilot Program:** Provides a time of use pilot program which can lower bills for participating customers who can shift usage to off-peak periods of time. This pilot program is limited to the first 500 residential customers and 100 nonresidential customers that enroll.
- **Energy Efficiency Programs** (available regardless of income): For residential customers, the Home Energy Savings program provides cash incentives for qualifying home energy efficiency improvements and appliance upgrades. Approximately half of the residential customers receive a Home Energy Report that provides information on energy use within the home and comparisons with similar homes. For business customers (including small businesses), the Wattsmart Business program provides cash incentives and technical expertise for upgrades to efficient lighting, heating and cooling and more. Enhanced incentives are available for small businesses for lighting retrofits. Both programs provide support and training for participating retailers, suppliers and contractors so these trade allies can help bring the program to customers.

2021 Demand Response RFP

PacifiCorp's 2019 IRP identified the addition of 178 MW of demand response system wide by 2029 as resource additions of a least cost least risk long term resource plan. To acquire the demand response resource needs identified in the 2019 IRP, the company issued a demand response RFP for cost-effective demand response resources. Successful initial short list bids from this demand response RFP joined final bids from the 2020AS RFP for a combined analysis in the 2021 IRP to determine the optimal acquisition of resources to meet system needs. On February 8, 2021, PacifiCorp issued an RFP soliciting proposals from implementation contractors for demand response resources. Although a variety of programs were eligible for consideration, of most interest to PacifiCorp were programs located in Oregon and/or Washington with the following focus:

- 1) Non-Residential Curtailment
- 2) Residential and/or Small Commercial Smart Thermostat or Water Heaters
- 3) Irrigation load control

The final shortlist of bids was identified in June 2021 and includes over 600 MW of capacity during the planning horizon. PacifiCorp is finalizing the procurement and negotiation of demand response resources following the completion of 2021 IRP. Contract negotiations and program filings are expected to conclude in Q4 of 2021. All necessary state regulatory approvals and proceedings are expected to be complete by the spring of 2022.

Incremental Energy Efficiency Program Utility Actions

PacifiCorp will use the energy efficiency programs listed below, and more fully described in the DSM Business Plan prepared for the 2022-2023 Energy Independence Act, to deliver the energy

efficiency targets. PacifiCorp programs in combination with market transformation savings delivered by the Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance are projected to deliver 217,408 MWh which exceeds the target of 212,431 MWh⁷⁴.

Table 3.5 – Energy Efficiency Programs and Estimated Savings (2022-2025)

| Program or Initiative (MWh/Yr) | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2022-2025 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Low Income Weatherization (114) | 182 | 182 | 182 | 182 | |
| Home Energy Savings (118) | 10,349 | 10,986 | 10,349 | 10,986 | |
| Home Energy Reports | 4,414 | (182) | 4,414 | (182) | |
| Total Residential Programs | 14,945 | 10,986 | 14,945 | 10,986 | |
| Wattsmart Business (140) - Commercial | 22,645 | 23,256 | 22,645 | 23,256 | |
| Wattsmart Business (140) - Industrial | 13,936 | 13,776 | 13,936 | 13,776 | |
| Wattsmart Business (140) - Irrigation | 935 | 935 | 935 | 935 | |
| Total Business Programs | 37,516 | 37,967 | 37,516 | 37,967 | |
| Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance | 3,314 | 3,977 | 3,314 | 3,977 | |
| Total Conservation | 55,774 | 52,930 | 55,774 | 52,930 | 217,408 |

*All savings values are at the generator

PacifiCorp will make changes to residential and non-residential customer energy efficiency programs and increase focus on delivery to named communities. These changes were informed in part based on input from the EAG and relate to the following CBI:

- Households experiencing high energy burden
- Participation in company energy and efficiency programs and billing assistance programs
- Indoor Air Quality
- Efficiency of housing stock and small businesses, including low-income housing

Details are available in PacifiCorp’s DSM 2022-2023 Business Plan. The changes related to Clean Energy Transformation Act incremental utility actions are described below.

Residential:

Home Energy Savings:

- Enhanced incentives for windows in multi-family units on residential rate schedules. Initial focus on buildings in highly impacted communities.
- Continue direct install residential lighting in multi-family units. Continue focus in highly impacted communities.
- Maintain and expand if possible general purpose lamp buy down in “dollar stores” in highly impacted communities. This will be the only retail lighting buy down offer.

⁷⁴ Table 3.5 can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP- WA WSB HES Portfolio CE Inputs 2022-2023 (C).xlsx”.

- Continue manufactured home direct install duct sealing and lighting. Continue focus in highly impacted communities.
- Continue promoting new construction offerings for multifamily and single family units. Continue focus in highly impacted communities.
- Non-electric, non-natural gas upgrades in named communities.
- Serve named community residential customers who use non-electric and non-natural gas fuel sources in their primary heating systems by decommissioning these systems and installing ductless heat pumps. This measure will be offered at the same incentive rate as the typical ductless heat pumps measure, and will be available in single family, manufactured homes, and multifamily residences. Customers in highly impacted communities will be eligible for this incentive and customer eligibility criteria will be available on the program website. The standard ductless heat pump measure replacing electric forced air furnace or zonal electric primary heating systems is still available for all residential customers.
- The program will use RTF deemed values for ductless heat pump installations that assume a zonal electric resistance baseline since RTF does not have any measures for alternative fuel source replacement or conversions. highly impacted community determination will be included in customer data provided by PacifiCorp.

Low Income Weatherization:

- Increase funds available for repairs from 15 percent to 30 percent.
- Permit installation of electric heat to replace permanently installed electric heat, space heaters or any fuel source except natural gas with adequate combustion air as determined by the Agency. The changes are designed to promote the installation of electric heat and minimize use of wood heat, solid fuels or natural draft equipment in specific applications where combustion safety (and indoor air quality) cannot be maintained.
- Changes to Schedule 114 are required to implement these changes. Amended tariff sheets will be filed with the Commission to enable these changes.

Non-residential:

Wattsmart Business:

Increase outreach and participation for small businesses and named community small businesses identified by census tract and rate schedule.

- Create a new offer within the [current small business enhanced incentive offer](#) targeting the smallest businesses using less than 30,000 kilowatt-hours per year and Named Community small businesses on Schedule 24.
 - o Offer a higher incentive and increase the incentive cap for this new offer from 90 percent to 100 percent of project costs to reduce the customer out-of-pocket cost barrier.
- Target a portion of company initiated proactive outreach to small businesses located in highly impacted communities. Continue to tie proactive outreach to approved small business vendor capacity to respond to customer inquiries.
- Offer approved small business lighting vendors a higher vendor incentive for completed lighting retrofit projects with small businesses located in highly impacted communities.

Participation Tracking and Reporting:

Track program participation for the following and include in annual reports starting in 2022 (noting 2022 will be a transition year as applications are revised to collect additional information).

- Low Income Weatherization
 - o Participants located in a highly impacted communities
 - o Participants whose primary language spoken is other than English (question asked of the contact person completing the incentive application)
 - o Participants who rent or lease rather than own
 - o Participants living in a manufactured home

- Home Energy Savings
 - o Participants located in a highly impacted communities
 - o Participants whose primary language spoken is other than English (question asked of the contact person completing the incentive application)
 - o Participants who rent or lease rather than own
 - o Participants living in a manufactured home
 - o Participants living in a multi-family unit

- Wattsmart Business (except midstream/Instant Incentive)
 - o Participants located in a highly impacted communities
 - o Participants whose primary language spoken is other than English (question asked of the contact person completing the incentive application)
 - o Participants who rent or lease rather than own
 - o Participants who are smaller businesses (e.g., account associated with project receives electric service on Schedule 24)

Measurement & Verification Protocols for Energy Efficiency

Appendix 3 of the 2022-2023 DSM Business Plan provides the EM&V framework for energy efficiency.

Table 3.6 – Proposed Cost (millions) of Energy Efficiency programs

| Year | Incentives/direct benefits | General implementation | Total |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| 2022 | \$ 14.72 | \$ 8.09 | \$ 22.81 |
| 2023 | \$ 14.72 | \$ 8.31 | \$ 23.03 |
| 2024 | \$ 14.72 | \$ 8.09 | \$ 22.81 |
| 2025 | \$ 14.72 | \$ 8.31 | \$ 23.03 |
| Total | \$ 58.87 | \$ 32.79 | \$ 91.67 |

This table reflects the total estimated costs of the energy efficiency portfolio, consistent with the 2022-2023 DSM Business Plan. Only the estimated portion of incremental costs attributable to CETA are included in the incremental cost analysis in Section 4.

Costs of the energy efficiency programs align with the budgets and the calculation of direct benefits in the 2022-2023 DSM Business Plan. Costs include funding for NEEA. 2024 and 2025 are set equal to 2022 and 2023.⁷⁵

PacifiCorp in conjunction with the other investor-owned utilities contracted with DNV to assess and quantify additional non-energy impacts. Work scope, preliminary findings, their application to the 2022-2023 planning process were shared with the DSM Advisory Group. The final DNV report is included as Appendix 4 in the BCP.

Equity and Customer Impacts

Measurements of energy efficiency impacts go beyond kilowatt-hour reductions in an effort to adequately represent the impacts of energy efficiency among other customer types, particularly in named communities.

Energy impacts

Energy impacts by program (except for low income weatherization which is not required to be cost effective and is not included in the analysis) for 2022-2023 are available in the cost effectiveness analysis from AEG provided as an Appendix to the DSM Business Plan provided in the BCP. Energy impacts for 2024-2025 have not been calculated yet, but are expected to be similar since the annual energy savings are comparable.

Non-energy impacts (NEIs)

As part of the 2022-2023 biennial planning process, PacifiCorp in conjunction with the other investor-owned utilities contracted with DNV to assess and quantify additional non-energy impacts. The DNV analysis identified NEIs from the existing literature and assigns those NEIs to relevant PacifiCorp programs and measures. DNV’s NEI Database contains 50 separate residential and C&I NEIs from 46 publicly available studies. After assigning the NEI to PacifiCorp programs and measures, DNV adjusted the estimates based on plausibility, confidence, and economic adjustment factors. The adjustments improve transferability of the research to PacifiCorp territory. They also adjust the NEI values to account for uncertainty stemming from extremely high or low values, the quality of the methods used in the original study, the age of the original study, and differences in economic conditions between the area covered by the original study and PacifiCorp service territory. The end result is a single matched value as the final recommended NEI for each measure-by-NEI combination. The final DNV report documenting the analysis is included as Appendix 4 (NEI Report) in the BCP. The matched values by measure are included in same appendix in the same docket (NEI values).

The table and figure below provide an initial estimate of how the measure specific NEIs from the DNV analysis are distributed by customer programs for the 2022-2025 period (utilizing the assumption that the last two years are equal to the first two years). These estimates are calculated using the measure-NEI mapping found in the NEI values spreadsheet referenced above. The values presented below represent the net present value of NEI’s over the lifetime of measures installed during the 2022-2025 period.⁷⁶

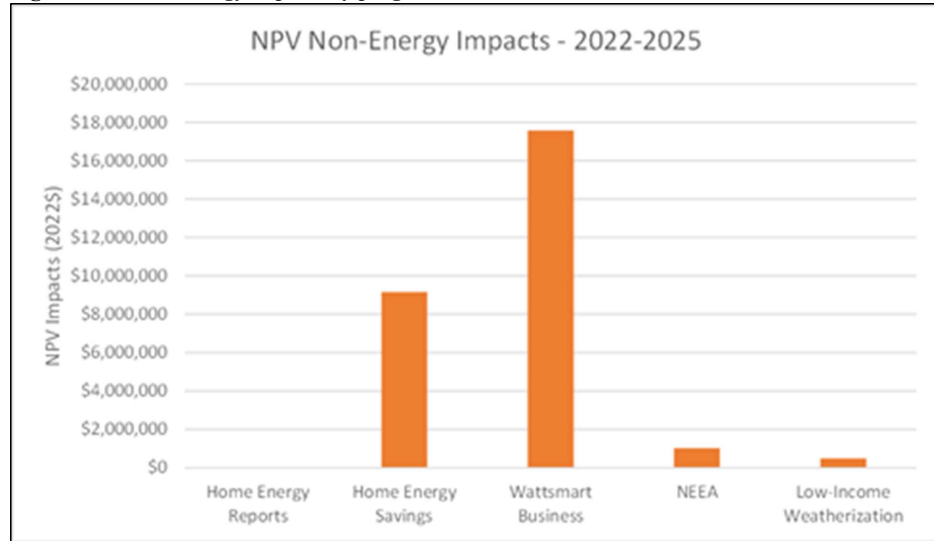
⁷⁵ Table 3.6 can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP- WA WSB HES Portfolio CE Inputs 2022-2023 (C).xlsx”

⁷⁶ Information Table 3.7 and Figure 3.1 can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-BenCost PY2022-25 12.31.21 (C).xlsm”.

Table 3.7 – Non-energy impacts by program for 2022-2025

| Program | NEI (\$) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Low Income Weatherization | \$495,672 |
| Home Energy Savings | \$9,160,974 |
| Home Energy Reports | \$0 |
| Wattsmart Business | \$17,586,509 |
| Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance | \$1,021,151 |
| Total Conservation | \$28,264,306 |

Figure 3.1 – Non-energy impacts by program for 2022-2025



CBI/Action Mapping: Energy Efficiency Specific Actions

PacifiCorp proposes eleven specific energy efficiency actions (see Appendix C for a detailed listing of PacifiCorp’s energy efficiency specific actions). In total, there are five CBIs related to energy efficiency specific actions. These CBIs, the associated energy efficiency specific actions and related metrics are meant to address the challenges expressed by the EAG and other stakeholders regarding equitable distribution of benefits of PacifiCorp’s energy efficiency and billing assistance programs, as discussed below.

The company proposes five separate CBIs for energy efficiency actions – participation in company energy and efficiency programs and billing assistance programs, households experiencing high energy burden, community-focused efforts and investments, indoor air quality and efficiency of housing stock and small businesses, including low-income housing.

The CBI of participation in company energy and efficiency programs and billing assistance programs will help customers lower energy costs and reduce energy burden. Energy efficiency specific actions related to this CBI include Home Energy Saving program (HES) multifamily window incentives, HES multifamily and manufactured home direct install lighting, HES lamp buy-downs, HES manufactured home direct install duct sealing, HES new construction multifamily offerings, HES assistance for non-electric, non-gas heating, replacement with ductless heat pumps, Wattsmart Business program (WSB) higher lighting retrofit incentives for HIC small businesses and the smallest of the small businesses, WSB increased vendor incentives for completed lighting retrofit projects for the smallest of the small businesses and small businesses in highly impacted communities.

Specific to energy efficiency actions, the company will document its progress regarding the CBI of participation in company energy and efficiency programs and billing assistance programs, by tracking the number of energy efficiency program participants, the number of demand response program participants, and the number and percent of participants converting from gas to electric heating under the low-income weatherization program.

The CBI of “households experiencing high energy burden” is directly impacted by energy and efficiency programs and billing assistance program participation. Participation in these programs will help customers lower energy costs and reduce energy burden. Energy efficiency specific actions related to this CBI include Home Energy Saving program (HES) multifamily window incentives, HES multifamily and manufactured home direct install lighting, HES lamp buy-downs, HES manufactured home direct install duct sealing, HES new construction multifamily offerings, HES assistance for non-electric, non-gas heating, replacement with ductless heat pumps.

Specific to energy efficiency actions, the company will document its progress regarding the CBI of “households experiencing high energy burden,” by tracking energy burden for low-income bill assistance program participants, low-income weatherization program participants, HICs, vulnerable populations and for all customers.

Within the context of energy efficiency specific actions, the CBI of “community-focused efforts and investments” is intended to demonstrate the company’s increased focus on investment of energy efficiency programming so that communities more equitably receive energy efficiency program benefits. Energy efficiency specific actions related to this CBI include Home Energy Saving program (HES) multifamily window incentives, HES multifamily and manufactured home direct install lighting, HES lamp buy-downs, HES manufactured home direct install duct sealing, HES new construction multifamily offerings, HES assistance for non-electric, non-gas heating, replacement with ductless heat pumps, WSB higher lighting retrofit incentives for HIC small businesses and the smallest of the small businesses, WSB increased vendor incentives for completed lighting retrofit projects for the smallest of the small businesses and small businesses in highly impacted communities, Low Income Weatherization (LIW) repair funds increase, and LIW non-electric to electric heat installations.

Specific to energy efficiency actions, the company will document its progress regarding the CBI of “community-focused efforts and investments”, by tracking workshops on energy related programs and the headcount of minorities, women and other disadvantaged program delivery staff in Washington.

Within the context of energy efficiency specific actions, the CBI of “indoor air quality” aims to reflect the company’s efforts to improve air quality within the housing envelope. The energy efficiency action related to this CBI include the LIW program electric heat installation specific action.

Specific to energy efficiency actions, the company will document its progress regarding the CBI of “indoor air quality,” by tracking non-electric to electric conversions for the LIW program and the number of households using wood as a primary or secondary heating source.

Within the context of energy efficiency specific actions, the CBI of “efficiency of housing stock and small businesses, including low-income housing” aims to increase non-energy benefits, such as a more comfortable home environment. The energy efficiency action related to this CBI include the WSB higher lighting retrofit incentives for HIC small businesses and the smallest of the small businesses, WSB increased vendor incentives for completed lighting retrofit projects for the smallest of the small businesses and small businesses in highly impacted communities, LIW repair fund increase and LIW program electric heat installation specific action.

Specific to energy efficiency actions, the company will document its progress regarding the CBI of “efficiency of housing stock and small business, including low-income housing,” by tracking expenditures⁷⁷ on energy efficiency programs for qualified candidates in the programs listed in the “Participation in company energy and efficiency programs and billing assistance programs” CBI. In addition, PacifiCorp will track non-electric (including natural gas, propane, oil and solid fuels) to electric heating conversions in our Washington service area.

These metrics will be tracked annually with results made available each year as required by WAC-480-109-120(3). Additionally, Chapter 6 of the CEIP outlines the information that will be included in PacifiCorp’s annual clean energy progress report that will be filed by July 1 of each year.

Demand Response Resources

PacifiCorp presently does not offer any demand response programs in Washington. However, as a result of the 2021 demand response RFP, the company anticipates demand response and load management programs will be in place during the implementation plan period. The start period of programs is dependent on a number of variables; however, the company anticipates programs may begin enrolling customers as soon as 2022. Program details represented below are characterized based on current expectations and information available and are subject to change based on forthcoming contract negotiations and program filings. Anticipated programs during the implementation period may include:

- **Commercial and Industrial Curtailment:** This program is expected to target commercial and industrial customers with loads exceeding 100 kW in the prior year. PacifiCorp will contract with a third-party vendor to help administer the program to qualifying customers. The program is expected to start with a block resource that is

⁷⁷ Energy efficiency expenditures include customer, partner, and direct install incentive payments and exclude all other administrative or program costs.

dispatched in its entirety for each event. In later years dispatch flexibility around MW volume and location could potentially be utilized. Customers can participate through DLC and manual response with availability for dispatch year-round though events are expected to be during summer and winter months.

- **Irrigation Load Control:** This program will target agricultural irrigation loads from customers on Schedule 41 or 48, who are irrigating or soil drain pumping agricultural areas. PacifiCorp will contract with a third-party vendor to help administer the program to qualifying customers. The program will use billing demand data and gather customer information on pump size to target customers which meet the ideal operational profile and load factor for the program. The program will rely on field installed DLC devices to send signals to pumping equipment for reduction of irrigation loads. Once enrolled in the program, participants can set up notifications to be received via email or text. In addition, participants can view pump status, power usage, and event information for scheduled, running, and past events using their smart phone, tablet, or desktop computer. Expected dispatch for events are expected to be during summer during the hours from 6 AM – 8 PM.
- **Bring Your Own Thermostat:** The Bring Your Own Thermostat program will target residential customers with existing, Wi-Fi connected, customer-owned smart thermostats. PacifiCorp will contract with a third-party vendor to help administer the program to qualifying customers. The vendor will work with smart thermostat manufacturers to facilitate the relationship between PacifiCorp customers and manufacturers available resources and programs to locate, communicate with, and enroll participants. Participant enrollments entered through the manufacturer provided interfaces will then flow into the energy management system. The program will focus on homes with heat pumps, electric resistance heating, and central AC. Once enrolled customers will be notified prior to an event where they can elect to opt-out of a specific event. Availability for dispatch is year-round though events are expected to occur peak periods in summer and winter months.
- **Residential Grid Interactive Water Heaters:** This program will target residential customers with electric resistance water heaters and a Wi-Fi connection. PacifiCorp will contract with a third-party vendor to help administer the program to qualifying customers. The program will work to incorporate CTA-2045 compatible water heaters where possible and non-CTA-2045 compatible water heaters via a retrofit to existing heaters. The program intends to work with manufacturers to increase awareness and leverage software to aggregate water heater loads for responsive control. Availability for dispatch is year-round though events are expected to be during evening and morning hours during summer and winter months.
- **Batteries:** This program will target residential and commercial customers with a Wi-Fi connection to promote and incentivize the installation of individual batteries for system wide integration in support of overall grid management. The company plans to leverage and expand existing contracts with a third-party vendor supporting the Wattsmart Batteries Program for Rocky Mountain Power. The company anticipates that initially, participation will come from residential customers with solar, and will charge the batteries with excess generation. Customers may participate by installing eligible battery equipment and allowing the company to utilize the battery for grid management. While program design is not final, it is likely that a minimum commitment term will be required

in order to receive an enrollment incentive. Availability for dispatch is expected to be year-round in any hour with rapid response for traditional demand response, frequency reserve, contingency reserve, regulation reserves, regional grid management, backup power and other ancillary needs.

- **Time-of-Use Pilots:** Beginning in May 2021, PacifiCorp launched residential and non-residential service time of use pilots.⁷⁸ The residential pilot (Schedule 19) targeting single family residential customers. The residential pilot is available for up to 500 customers on a first-come, first-served basis. The non-residential time of use pilot (Schedule 29) targets non-residential customers with loads under 1,000 kW and is available for up to 100 customers on a first-come, first-served basis. Once concluded, evaluations will be conducted, and results can be used to inform future plans and targets for time-of-use offerings.

Proposed Program Development Strategy

Prior to filing demand response programs, PacifiCorp will share proposed program characteristics, budgets, implementation and evaluation strategies, and cost-effectiveness methodologies to facilitate feedback and guidance of stakeholders, in particular relying on the DSM Advisory Group. These meetings, in conjunction with email communications in which supporting information is shared, will be pivotal in helping the company develop programs and refine assumptions. Feedback will then be incorporated into a draft filing which will be shared with the DSM Advisory group to gather additional feedback. Once general agreement and understanding on programs has been achieved, the company will file programs. Programs will be filed independently to allow for flexibility and increase efficiency in the launch of programs.

A number of unknowns presently exist regarding demand response programs as the company is currently negotiating with vendors, finalizing several items including expected MW volume and costs for each program. The 2021 IRP included initial bids from vendors in response to the information put forth in the 2021 demand response RFP. While PacifiCorp anticipates programs will be cost-effective in subsequent calculations, there is a possibility that refined cost and benefit assumptions for a demand response program will not be found to be cost-effective. The company will work with stakeholders and commission staff as more outcomes are known and determine the best course of action for each demand response resource.

Proposed Program Budgets

PacifiCorp is still in the process of determining program costs, the values presented below are estimates based on information from the 2021 demand response RFP. Proposed costs for PacifiCorp's demand response programs are subject to change based on contract negotiations and program filings and timing. For the 2022-2025 implementation period a range of prospective budgets for the demand response programs described above are shown in Table 3.8⁷⁹.

⁷⁸ Available online: <https://www.pacificpower.net/about/rates-regulation/washington-rates-tariffs.html>

⁷⁹ The supporting calculations can be found in the confidential workpaper "210829-PAC-WP-Demand Response Targets 12.31.21 (C).xlsx".

Table 3.8 – Proposed Demand Response Program Budgets 2022-2025

| Year | Incentives/Direct Customer Benefit | General Implementation Expense | Total Spending |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Total 2022-2025 | \$3,745,000 - \$2,285,000 | \$3,500,000 - \$2,100,000 | \$7,245,000 - \$4,385,000 |

* Proposed costs for PacifiCorp’s demand response programs are subject to change based on contract negotiations and program filings and timing.

Measurement and verification (M&V) protocols

The company intends to follow guidance and practices outlined in the “*Measurement and Verification for Demand Response*”⁸⁰ developed for DOE and FERC as part of the national action plan on demand response. M&V for settlement of payments to participants will vary depending on each program and is subject to change based on contract negotiations with vendors. M&V strategies for estimating kW impacts are outlined in Table 3.9 below.

⁸⁰ Available online: [Measurement and Verification for Demand Response | Electricity Markets and Policy Group \(lbl.gov\)](https://www.electricitydeliveredata.com/Measurement-and-Verification-for-Demand-Response)

Table 3.9 – Potential M&V Strategies by Program Type

| Program Category | Potential M&V Strategies |
|--|--|
| Commercial and Industrial Curtailment | Data is anticipated to be collected on site from installed meters to verify performance. Baseline is expected to be generated using historical interval meter data and may also use weather and/or historical load data for baseline development. |
| Irrigation Load Control | Data on actual curtailed load is expected to come from integrated load control devices, providing near real time metrics on the amount of load curtailed for an event. Baseline usage is expected to be estimated using prior day or prior day averages of consumption during event periods. |
| Bring Your Own Thermostat | Individual capacity reduction can be highly variable depending on individual schedules, occupancy, and weather. Incentive is intended to be fixed per participant, with total kW reduction provided by vendor. Ex post analysis may utilize regression analysis to verify impacts. |
| Residential Grid Interactive Water Heaters | Controller attached to equipment is expected to meter circuit measuring voltage, current, and power. To quantify impact the pre-heat and post-curtailment energy are expected to be compared to typical non controlled consumption during those intervals, as well as the typical non curtailed consumption during the curtailment window. |
| Batteries | Batteries are anticipated to connect to company's Energy Management System via Wi-Fi connection to support near real time metrics for performance. |
| Time of use pilots | PacifiCorp will file its evaluation at the conclusion of the pilot and intends to rely on billing and survey data to estimate impacts for time of use pilots. |

Equity and Customer Impacts

Measurements of demand response impacts go beyond kilowatt reductions in an effort to adequately represent the impacts of demand response among other customer types, particularly in named communities. CETA is more focused on the equitable distribution of energy and non-energy benefits, and other benefit areas described in WAC 480-100-640 (4)(b). As part of the 2021 IRP process PacifiCorp had AEG researched the applicability and application of non-energy impacts to determine to what extent utilities in other jurisdictions quantify, monetize, and attribute NEIs to demand response programs. The results of this work are illustrated below in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10 - Examples Non-Energy Benefits and Costs of Demand Response Programs

| LEGEND: | | |
|---|--|---|
| <i>Green color = typically a benefit</i> | <i>Yellow color = either a benefit or a cost</i> | <i>Grey color = typically a cost</i> |
| Societal Non-Energy Impacts | Utility Non-Energy Impacts | Participant Non-Energy Impacts |
| Employment above the job creation benefits of manufacturing a combustion turbine or constructing T&D upgrades ^{1 2 3} | Changes in billing costs of utility (e.g., customers unable or unwilling to participate may see bill increases, customers responding to demand response signals may see bill decreases) ¹ | Satisfaction/pride from preventing outages and being "green" ^{1 3} |
| Economic development (e.g., changes in gross domestic product) ^{2 3} | Changes in the number of customer complaint calls or service requests ¹ | Improved ability of integrated load management solutions to manage energy use (e.g., demand response -enabled thermostat) ¹ |
| Improved air quality (avoiding criteria pollutants above and beyond the level of existing environmental regulations) ^{1 2 3} | Changes in the number of delinquent bills or disconnections ¹ | Economic well-being (e.g., fewer bill-related calls, fewer power shut-offs/reconnects, reduced foreclosures) ³ |
| Additional greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation benefits (beyond avoided GHG cost embedded in the energy price and criteria pollutants included in the generation cost) ^{1 3} | Improved customer relations ¹ | Better public image for commercial enterprises ¹ |
| Changes in public health including healthcare and healthcare insurance costs associated with lower emission levels, especially decreased air pollution (gains with less pollution, loss with back-up generators, potentially more medical emergencies with malfunctioning medical equipment) ^{1 2 3} | Reduced marketing and administrative costs due to demand response customer participation in multiple distributed energy resource programs ¹ | Transaction costs beyond the demand response technology/service itself (e.g., application fees, paperwork, time spent researching processes, developing load shedding plans) ^{3 5} |
| Environmental justice improvements ^{1 3} | | Productivity losses (e.g., lower productivity levels, more spoilage/defects, lower sales during demand response events) ^{3 5} |
| Impacts on cultural resources ¹ | | Convenience/comfort losses (e.g., thermal, lighting levels/aesthetics) ³ |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Changes in noise pollution (e.g., benefit when equipment is shut off, but cost when back-up equipment is turned on) ^{1,2} | | Safety and health losses (e.g., less lighting may lead to increased crime, non-operational medical equipment) ⁴ |
| Biological impacts ¹ | | Improved asset value (e.g., improved property value, equipment functionality/performance improvement) ³ |
| Land use, including impacts of energy infrastructure on local ecosystems (fewer power plants) ¹ | | |
| Changes in water use, wastewater treatment, and water quality ¹ | | |
| Changes in visual resources (e.g., due to removal of power plant stacks or transmission towers, or adding back-up equipment) ¹ | | |
| Increases/decreases in criteria pollutants and GHG emissions (e.g., participants use back-up diesel generators during demand response events or increases when loads shift from hours with low- to high-emission resources) ² | | |
| Improved energy security/resilience (e.g., reduced dependence on imported fossil fuels) ^{2,3} | | |

Data sources and notes:

1. California Public Utilities Commission. 2016 Demand Response Cost Effectiveness Protocol, July 2016.
2. EPRI. *The Total Value Test: A Framework for Evaluating the Cost-Effectiveness of Efficient Electrification*. August 2019.
3. National Energy Screening Project, *National Standard Practice Manual for Benefit-Cost Analysis of Distributed Energy Resources*. August 2020.
4. AEG added this, as it was missing from the three sources.
5. PacifiCorp is already capturing the transaction costs beyond the demand response technology/service itself in the cost-effectiveness analysis.
6. PacifiCorp is already capturing the productivity losses in the cost-effectiveness analysis.

PacifiCorp plans to use the California demand response cost effectiveness protocol⁸¹ for evaluating expected distribution of cost and benefits for demand response programs. Similar to energy efficiency, the company expects to examine impacts from a utility cost test (UCT) and a total resource cost (TRC) test perspective. The TRC perspective includes non-energy impacts in its assessment of costs and benefits. Where quantifiable, PacifiCorp will include non-energy impacts in its analysis of program costs and benefits. Once program details are finalized following contracting, PacifiCorp will provide additional details regarding the quantification of non-energy impacts of its demand response programs. Appendix C – Specific Actions, lists potential non-energy impacts that could be considered for each demand response program.

CBI/Action Mapping: Demand Response Specific Actions

PacifiCorp proposes five specific demand response actions (see Appendix C for a detailed listing of PacifiCorp’s energy efficiency specific actions). These specific actions impact the CBI of participation in company energy and efficiency programs and billing assistance programs.

The CBI of participation in company energy and efficiency programs and billing assistance programs will help customers lower energy costs and reduce energy burden. Demand response specific actions related to this CBI include the residential demand response program, the commercial and industrial demand response program, the agricultural irrigation demand response program, the battery program, and the company’s time-of-use pilot programs.

Specific to demand response actions, the company will document its progress regarding the CBI of participation in company energy and efficiency programs and billing assistance programs, by tracking the number of demand response program participants and expenditures. Chapter 6 of the CEIP presents an overview of the information that will be contained in PacifiCorp’s annual clean energy progress report.

These metrics will be tracked annually and shared with the DSM advisory committee. Annual reporting on demand response will be conducted for the portfolio summarizing performance, CBIs, and any evaluation results. It will focus on programs that have been in operation for at least one year. For programs that have not reached a full year of operation a status update will be provided within the annual progress report. Reporting on demand response programs will be developed based on to feedback from the DSM advisory group and other stakeholders and is subject to change as a result.

CETA Prioritization

The resources resulting from the 2020AS RFP shown in Table 3.2 are the culmination of system needs identified in the 2019 IRP, filed October 18, 2019. By the time CETA became law in May 2019, the majority of the 2019 data and modeling assumptions were complete. Also, CBI data and tracking were not available at this time. The resources selected by the 2020AS RFP, all of which are renewable, contribute significantly to the company’s ability to meet interim targets and are the subject of ongoing specific actions toward this purpose. However, 2020AS RFP resources

⁸¹ <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/electric-costs/demand-response-dr/demand-response-cost-effectiveness>

are not considered for the purposes of incremental cost calculation⁸² as they were not driven by CETA legislation.

Despite the timing of the 2019 IRP and 2020AS RFP processes relative to CETA resource procurement prioritization, these resources are nonetheless consistent with the priorities expressed in CETA.⁸³

The prioritization in law begins with the company’s pursuit of “all cost-effective, reliable, and feasible conservation and efficiency resources, and demand response,” which is largely consistent with RCW 19.285.040(1), a statute in force at the time of the 2019 IRP and subsequent RFPs. The results of the 2021 Demand Response RFP were considered in the 2019 IRP modeling and analysis that ultimately determined the 2020AS RFP shortlist. Subsequently, in the 2021 IRP, energy efficiency for the state of Washington was optimally selected based on the P02-SCGHG portfolio, and approaches maximum energy efficiency among available programs. Demand response was optimally incorporated into the 2021 IRP based on the competitive demand response RFP, which validated the 2020AS RFP resource selections and selected additional proxy supply-side and demand-side resources by 2025 to be validated in the 2022AS RFP. Taken together, energy efficiency and demand response selections from the 2021 IRP are aligned with CETA requirements and serve to reduce future renewable resource need.

The next prioritization states,

In making new investments, an electric utility must, to the maximum extent feasible: (i) Achieve targets at the lowest reasonable cost, considering risk;

This prioritization requirement is met by the 2020AS RFP and optimization modeling, which by design pursue the most cost-effective resources in consideration of risk, including existing renewable options as identified through the bidding process.

The final prioritization requirement states,

In the acquisition of new resources constructed after May 7, 2019, rely on renewable resources and energy storage, insofar as doing so is consistent with (a)(i) of this subsection.

To the extent that all selected resources resulting from the 2020AS RFP are renewables, this final condition is met.

In all, PacifiCorp’s resource selections in its 2019 IRP, 2021 IRP, 2021 Demand Response RFP and 2020AS RFP were aligned with CETA priorities.

Communication, Outreach and Engagement

The company envisions a number of CEIP actions that are not explicitly demand-side or supply-side actions. Generally, these “other” actions focus improvements on delivery of programs and

⁸² Refer to Chapter 4, Incremental Cost

⁸³ Specifically RCW 19.405.040(6)

communications to customers including to named communities (as defined in Chapter 4). This category of action is a direct result of feedback received during EAG meetings. During these meetings, a gap in accessibility was identified in outreach and engagement, particularly in culturally and linguistically responsive outreach and program communication. In response to this feedback, PacifiCorp plans to implement the following other actions as part of the CEIP:

Outreach, Language and Education

PacifiCorp plans to improve and expand its outreach and marketing to better reach all customers including customers in named communities. The company currently has existing marketing plans and budgets for its various programs that are targeted more broadly to its customer base in Washington. PacifiCorp is considering new ways to target customers through existing marketing budgets and plans for energy efficiency and energy assistance programs. This may include increased communications to zip codes in highly impacted communities. PacifiCorp is also looking into new advertising channels to reach customers more directly in their communities in places like schools, grocery stores, and laundromats. For example, this could include energy efficiency messaging on signage in grocery stores, or printed collateral promoting the LIBA program distributed to schools in Washington.

PacifiCorp plans to work directly with community partners to assess needs for additional outreach and develop materials based on those conversations. This could include, but is not limited to, informational flyers, brochures and posters, and will be calibrated based on that work with community partners. PacifiCorp also received feedback through public meeting outreach and during EAG meetings about information being accessible and representative of our customer base. From this feedback, the company plans to adjust strategies to include more direct outreach to customers through email, bill inserts, and handouts provided to community partners and organizations. Additionally, considerations will be made for customers without access to a computer or the Internet. Marketing plans are typically finalized in Q1 of each year. Energy efficiency focused marketing plans are shared with the Washington energy efficiency advisory group annually in December or January. LIBA plans will be shared with the low-income advisory group annually.

PacifiCorp also recognizes the need to continue to increase Spanish outreach to customers. While this work has already begun, PacifiCorp will continue to increase the number of ads and direct outreach (mail, email, and collateral) in Spanish. PacifiCorp will also create additional program webpages and materials in Spanish on its website, including education materials on a new webpage dedicated to educational content. Educational sources will include content, videos and resources for customer and community use. Spanish ads will drive directly to these Spanish webpages. Digital and printed materials in Spanish will be available to customers and community organizations to provide information about program offerings. PacifiCorp also will continue to identify and expand outreach to non-profits that provide services to named communities.

Non-energy impacts that may result from these outreach activities are expected to include increased awareness and participation of PacifiCorp programs such as Home Energy Savings. Non-energy impacts associated with subsequent participation in PacifiCorp programs is expected to be counted and attributed to non-energy impacts specific to programs. Examples of non-energy impacts resulting from better outreach and increased participation in programs, include

trust and partnership between customers and PacifiCorp, along with increased home comfort. PacifiCorp believes actions specific to program outreach and communications can be implemented with existing marketing funds. Additional outreach costs included in Table 4.3 are modest and will be used for enhanced outreach and materials for EAG and public meetings.

Establish an Electric Vehicle (EV) grant program

PacifiCorp plans to establish an Electric Vehicle (EV) program that provides additional support for named communities to install electric vehicle charging infrastructure, purchase electric vehicle charging infrastructure, conduct outreach and education related to transportation electrification, and potentially purchase electric vehicles. The grant program objectives are to: 1) activate transportation electrification projects equitably throughout the Pacific Power territory, and 2) ensure expansion of education and learning of what transportation electrification can mean for named communities. The program will be co-created with the EAG stakeholders to establish an inclusive grant program with emphasis on named communities. Preliminary concepts for the grant eligibility include a potential program covering 100 percent of costs for eligible projects. Potential projects would be inclusive of a variety of electric mobility projects from installation of infrastructure, to adoption of different modes of electric transportation to outreach and educational campaigns and events. Pacific Power anticipates the following engagement schedule and application filing schedule.

- Q1 2022. Engage with stakeholders to build out preliminary grant program design.
 - WUTC Stakeholder Group
 - EAG
- Q2 2022.
 - Build initial application and schedule for named communities grant program
 - Share application with stakeholders for feedback
 - Finalize application ready to file with WUTC
- Q3 2022.
 - File application and schedule with WUTC
- Q4 2022
 - Launch named communities grant program

The company intends to detail additional planning assumptions for the program in its Transportation Electrification Plan in 2022. The Transportation Electrification Plan will examine the future of transportation electrification and identify potential costs and benefits of forthcoming EV programs including non-energy impacts related to transportation electrification. The scale and cost of the grant program will be detailed as part of the planning process and program filings. Those potential costs are not considered incremental costs and, as such, are not included in table 4.3. Current cost estimates of the grant program are anticipated in the range of \$500k to \$750k over the 2022-2025 period but are subject to change as the planning process evolves.

CBI/Action Mapping: Community Outreach Specific Actions

The company's CEIP proposes five specific community outreach and engagement actions (see Appendix C for a detailed listing of PacifiCorp's community outreach and engagement actions). In total, there are two CBIs related to community outreach and engagement actions.

The company proposes two separate CBIs for Community, Outreach and Engagement Actions – culturally and linguistically responsive outreach and program communication, as well as community-focused efforts and investments.

Community outreach and engagement specific actions will ensure the company more appropriately engages with customers to reduce burdens and increase non-energy benefits for Washington customers. These specific actions include focused improvements on delivery of programs and communications to customers including named communities, improve language accessibility, expand outreach to named communities, and improve educational resources.

Specific to community outreach and engagement actions, the company will document its progress regarding the CBI of culturally and linguistically responsive outreach and program communication, by tracking outreach in languages other than English, program communication impressions, and the number of respondents to the Spanish version of PacifiCorp’s CETA Survey and Residential Survey.

Community outreach and engagement specific actions will also work to focus investments so that communities more equitably receive benefits in the form of establishing an electrical vehicle grant program. Impacts from investments in this program will have positive implications on non-energy benefits and will also reduce burdens for Washington customers.

Specific to community outreach and engagement actions, the company will document its progress regarding the CBI of community-focused efforts and investments by tracking the number of public electric vehicle charging stations in PacifiCorp’s service area. Please see Chapter 3 Specific Actions for additional detail.

As outlined in Chapter 6, these metrics will be tracked with results made available in the annual clean energy progress report.

CHAPTER 4 – INCREMENTAL COST

Chapter Summary

PacifiCorp filed its 2021 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) on September 1, 2021, which serves as a roadmap for meeting customers’ long-term future energy needs. The IRP filing includes a near-term action plan window which covers the 2022 CEIP period through 2025 and is used to inform the calculation of incremental costs attributable to CETA as described in this chapter.

The 2021 IRP introduced the company’s first preferred portfolio designed to meet CETA standards and is contrasted to an IRP study that meets the requirements for an alternative low reasonable cost case as defined by CEIP requirements. The preferred portfolio guides the company’s actions to ensure cost-effective compliance with CETA requirements. Any new costs resulting from differences between the preferred portfolio and the alternative low reasonable cost case are considered incremental costs, if the costs are directly attributable to compliance with RCW 19.405.040 or 19.405.050. These incremental costs include CETA-driven impacts to electricity generation, energy efficiency, new programs to support customers, program management, etc., as can be measured for the current CEIP period, years 2022 through 2025.

This chapter deals with the methodology of calculating these costs out to 2025 under three different scenarios. The first scenario aligns with the incremental cost strategy presented in the 2021 IRP, while the other two scenarios are for informational purposes and serve to highlight the challenges and relevance of methodology in terms of incremental cost calculation outcome.

Overview and Requirements

WAC 480-100-660(1) states that to determine the “incremental cost of the actions taken to comply with RCP 19.405.040 and 19.405.050” the utility must compare its lowest reasonable cost portfolio (“CEIP Portfolio”) to the Alternative Lowest Reasonable Cost Portfolio (“Alternative Portfolio”) that would have resulted in the absence of CETA requirements. WAC 480-100-660(1) also states that the company should use a portfolio optimization model consistent with the most recent integrated resource plan as the basis for calculating the lowest and alternative lowest reasonable cost portfolios. The utility must also show the difference between portfolio choices and investment decisions between the two portfolios to demonstrate which investments and expenses are directly attributed to meet the requirements of RCW 19.405.040 and 19.405.050.

The CEIP is informed by PacifiCorp’s 2021 IRP and the preferred portfolio of resources that was optimally developed to meet CETA requirements. The preferred portfolio of resources was evaluated with the SCGHG dispatch adder included as a factor in energy efficiency selections and SCGHG was considered in the totality of portfolios examined throughout the IRP process. The CEIP Portfolio is therefore synonymous with the preferred portfolio as it represents the least cost path to achieving CETA targets of all available portfolios, including those developed

assuming an SCGHG dispatch adder and an SCGHG-impacted market environment.⁸⁴ Likewise, the Alternative Portfolio attempts to demonstrate what the company would have done in the absence of CETA except with the SCGHG cost adder applied in the portfolio’s resource selections. The Alternative Portfolio was identified as P02-SCGHG-MM in the 2021 IRP.

For informational purposes, PacifiCorp is presenting three incremental cost calculations in this first CEIP, as follows:

1. CEIP Portfolio (P02-MM-CETA) and Alternative Portfolio (P02-SCGHG-MM)⁸⁵
2. CEIP Portfolio (P02-MM-CETA) and P02-MM (the company’s lowest cost portfolio if not for CETA requirements)⁸⁶
3. CEIP Portfolio run with SCGHG cost assumptions (P02-MM-CETA-SC) and P02-MM-SC (the company’s lowest cost portfolio if not for CETA requirements run with SCGHG cost assumptions)⁸⁷

The first incremental cost calculation alternative is a comparison of the CEIP Portfolio and the Alternative Portfolio (P02-SCGHG-MM). This pairing is consistent with interpretations of RCW 19.280.030(3) and WAC 480-100-605 evaluated with Staff over the course of the IRP development cycle, but leads to some unintuitive outcomes due to the specific requirements of the Alternative Portfolio study as interpreted in rulings.

The second pairing compares the CEIP Portfolio to the top-performing portfolio that the company would have pursued in the absence of CETA legislation.

The third pairing is similar to the second except that each of the two cases (CEIP portfolio and P02-MM) is re-evaluated to include the SCGHG dispatch adder as an operations cost driver.^{88,89}

⁸⁴ The CEIP portfolio is denoted P02-MM-CETA in the 2021 IRP. Supporting workpapers for P02-MM-CETA include the LT portfolio summary: “210829-PAC-WP-LT 18609 21IRP 20yr P02-MM-CETA-12-31-21 (C).xlsx” and the ST cost summary: “210829-PAC-WP-ST Cost Summary -P02-MMGR-CETA ST Split Run Cost Data LT 18609 ST 19709 12-31-21 (C).xlsx”. Additional workpapers supporting those files are the fixed costs: “210829-PAC-WP-18609 - P02-MMGR-CETA Fixed Costs 12-31-21 (C).xlsx” and the system-wide risk adjustment: “210829-PAC-WP-MT Cost Summary -P02-MMGR-CETA MT Split Run Cost Data LT 18609 MT 18631 12-31-21 (C).xlsx”.

⁸⁵ Supporting workpaper: “210829-PAC-WP-Cost Summary Compare P02-MMGR-CETA less P02-SCGHG-MM 12-31-21 (C).xlsx”

⁸⁶ Supporting workpaper: “210829-PAC-WP-Cost Summary Compare P02-MM-CETA less P02-MM 12-31-21 (C).xlsx”

⁸⁷ Supporting workpaper: “210829-PAC-WP-Cost Summary Compare P02-MM-CETA-SC less P02-MM-SC 12-31-21 (C).xlsx”

⁸⁸ The CEIP portfolio including the SCGHG dispatch adder as an operations driver is denoted as P02-MM-CETA-SCGHG in the 2021 IRP. Supporting workpapers for P02-MM-CETA-SCGHG include the LT portfolio summary: “210829-PAC-WP-LT 18609 21IRP 20yr P02-MM-CETA-12-31-21 (C).xlsx” and the ST cost summary: “210829-PAC-WP-ST Cost Summary -P02-MMGR-CETA-SC ST Split Run Cost Data LT 18609 ST 20549 12-31-21 (C).xlsx”. Additional workpapers supporting those files are the fixed costs: “210829-PAC-WP-18609 - P02-MMGR-CETA Fixed Costs 12-31-21 (C).xlsx” and the system-wide risk adjustment: “210829-PAC-WP-MT Cost Summary -P02-MMGR-CETA-SC MT Split Run Cost Data LT 18609 MT 18716 (C).xlsx”.

⁸⁹ Supporting workpapers for P02-MM-SCGHG include the LT portfolio summary: “210829-PAC-WP-LT 5230 21IRP 20yr P02-MM 12-31-21 (C).xlsx” and the ST cost summary: “210829-PAC-WP-ST Cost Summary -P02-

While the first of these comparisons is the basis of PacifiCorp’s official incremental cost calculation for the purposes of RCW 19.405.060(5) and WAC 480-100-660, the company is presenting the other two calculations because they may be valuable for some stakeholders.

The forecasted incremental costs in the compliance years 2022 through 2025 reflect both IRP derived incremental costs and non-modeled incremental costs. Having strictly applied the outcome of the incremental cost calculation as laid out in rule, there is an estimated cost reduction of \$0.23 million per year.⁹⁰ An average \$0.23 million decrease in revenue requirement would result in customer rates impact of approximately -0.07 percent and is well below the annual threshold for alternative means of compliance per RCW 19.405.060(3). As such, the company will not seek alternative compliance under this provision for the four-year compliance window documented in this CEIP.

Portfolio Analysis

Chapter 1 described the 2021 IRP development process used to determine the CEIP Portfolio. In summary, to ensure the 2021 IRP and the Washington Clean Energy Action Plan included as an appendix to the 2021 IRP complied with WAC 480-100-660(1), PacifiCorp used the PLEXOS Long-Term (LT model), Medium-Term schedule (MT model) and Short-Term model (ST model) to optimally develop a range of least-cost least-risk portfolios under various policy and cost environments. The policy and cost environments include:

- Low, medium and high natural gas prices
- Zero, medium and high carbon dioxide prices
- An additional scenario including the SCGHG.

Evaluation of the resulting set of portfolios informed the selection of the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio: the top-performing portfolio over a range of metrics including expected cost, low-probability high-cost outcomes, reliability, and carbon dioxide emissions, which also demonstrates the ability to meet the requirements of RCW 19.405.040 19.405.050 in a least-cost least-risk manner.

The Alternative Portfolio

PacifiCorp’s Alternative Portfolio is P02-SCGHG-MM, developed during the company’s 2021 IRP.⁹¹ This portfolio best represents the actions the company would have taken but for CETA,

MMGR-SC ST Split Run Cost Data LT 5230 ST 20633 12-31-21 (C).xlsx”. Additional workpapers supporting these files are the fixed costs: “210829-PAC-WP-5230 - P02-MMGR Fixed Costs 12-31-21 (C).xlsx” and the system-wide risk adjustment: “210829-PAC-WP-MT Cost Summary -P02-MMGR-SC MT Split Run Cost Data LT 5230 MT 17644 12-31-21 (C).xlsx”.

⁹⁰ Supporting workpaper: “210829-PAC-WP-Rev Req-12-31-21.xlsx” which links in the IRP modeled costs from the ST Cost Summary Compare file: “210829-PAC-WP-Cost Summary Compare P02-MMGR-CETA less P02-SCGHG-MM 12-31-21 (C).xlsx”.

⁹¹ Supporting workpapers for P02-SCGHG-MM include the LT portfolio summary: “210829-PAC-WP-LT 29923 21IRP 20yr P02-SC 12-31-21 (C) .xlsx” and the ST cost summary: “210829-PAC-WP-ST Cost Summary -P02-SCGHG-MM Split Run Cost Data LT 29923 ST 30180 12-31-21 (C).xlsx”. Additional workpapers supporting those files are the fixed costs: “210829-PAC-WP-29923 - P02-SCGR Fixed Costs 12-31-21 (C).xlsx” and the system-wide risk adjustment: “210829-PAC-WP-MT Cost Summary -P02-MMGR-SC MT Split Run Cost Data LT 5230 MT 17644 12-31-21 (C).xlsx”.

consistent with WAC 480-100-605, but also includes the SCGHG “in the resource acquisition decision.”

Although there are portfolio-wide cost variances between the Alternative Portfolio and the CETA Portfolio, only costs that would likely be assignable to Washington customers are included in the incremental cost calculation.⁹² Other costs – such as changes in resource costs not allocated to Washington – are appropriately ignored in this calculation. This means that the incremental cost calculation is reasonably accurate *for Washington*, but does not demonstrate what actual system costs would be for the entire PacifiCorp system. Given that the company will pursue the CEIP Portfolio of resources in its action plan (which has been optimized to minimize costs for all of PacifiCorp’s customers as well as to meet CETA requirements) and not pursue the suboptimal portfolio of resources provided in the Alternative Portfolio, portfolio differences in resources not assigned to Washington in the Alternative Portfolio are irrelevant from a system planning perspective and will not impact any customer’s costs.⁹³

Interim Target Shortfall Resolution

During portfolio development, upon evaluation relative to the 2030 CETA target, a shortfall of roughly 69 MW of annual capacity was identified in 2030 (the highest shortfall year), with significantly smaller shortfalls identified on average in the years between 2030-2033, for the top-performing portfolio.⁹⁴ Under a four-year compliance window for the time period 2030 – 2033, an average annual shortfall of 49 MW was identified. This shortfall is addressed with a Washington-situs assigned 160 MW wind and solar resource co-located with storage located in Yakima, Washington. This additional co-located resource increases the renewable capacity contribution of the combined hybrid resource project (including solar and battery components) toward CETA objectives while operating within existing transmission limits. By operating within existing transmission limits the company avoids building new transmission which can be disruptive to communities. A further discussion of how the preferred portfolio was evaluated relative to the requirements of CETA during the IRP process can be found in the 2021 IRP.⁹⁵

Other Incremental Cost Calculations

For informational purposes, PacifiCorp presents two alternative incremental cost calculations.

First, the preferred portfolio can be compared to P02-MM, which the IRP identified as the top-performing case. This comparison shows a modest incremental cost for CETA compliance

⁹² A Washington-specific allocation of portfolio costs for P02-SCGHG-MM: “210829-PAC-WP-ST Cost Summary -P02-SCGHG-MM ST WA Alloc 12-31-21 (C).xlsx”.

⁹³ The Washington resources and actions selected in P02-SCGHG and P02-MM (the top performing portfolio in the 2021 IRP) are largely congruent. In the action plan window, 2022-2025, the only significant resource differences under the SCGHG that would be allocated to Washington customers were impacts on DSM resources. For the purposes of the incremental cost calculation, this means that they generally represent what the company would have done *for Washington* but for CETA. However, other resource selections in P02-SCGHG are not consistent with what PacifiCorp’s actions would have been, but for CETA, with P02-MM serving as a more accurate estimate of a likely future in a non-CETA world. Accordingly, this incremental cost calculation provides some insight into how customers may be affected by CETA, assuming that SCGHG is included as a cost, but does not represent actual likely systemwide non-CETA planning.

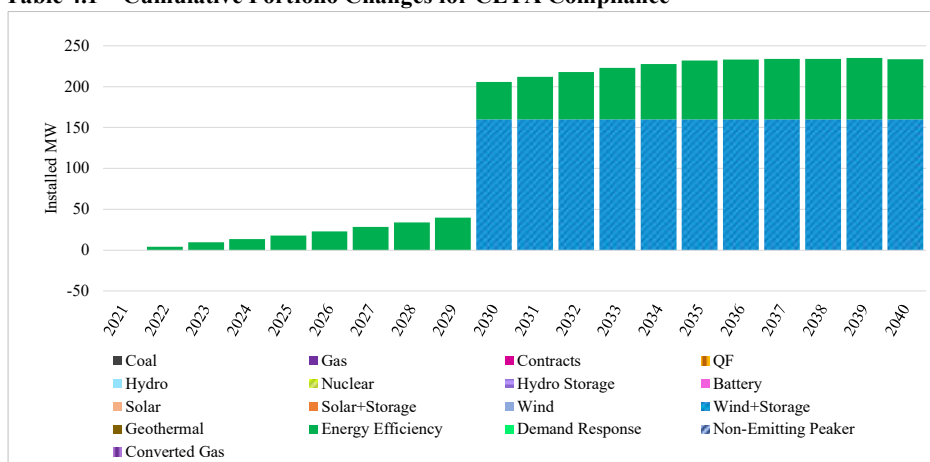
⁹⁴ Analysis and source data can be found in confidential workpaper “210829-PAC- P02-MM Initial WA Resource Alloc 12-31-21 (C).xlsx”.

⁹⁵ Volume I, Chapter 9 (Modeling and Portfolio Selection), PacifiCorp’s 2021 Integrated Resource Plan.

consistent with additional actions taken to comply with renewable and non-emitting energy targets as defined by the law. This comparison gives the most accurate representation of CETA-driven portfolio changes and therefore the most accurate representation of actual costs resulting from these changes.

Table 4.1 illustrates the modest portfolio changes in this alternative comparison, required to achieve CETA compliance.⁹⁶ The primary components of which are additional energy efficiency and the addition of 160 MW of situs-assigned renewables in Yakima, Washington as described previously.

Table 4.1 – Cumulative Portfolio Changes for CETA Compliance



Second, the CEIP Portfolio, with a SCGHG dispatch cost adder included, can be compared to PO2-MM-SCGHG, which is the IRP-identified top-performing case with a SCGHG dispatch adder included that would have resulted in the absence of CETA. This comparison uses the resource selections of the CEIP Portfolio and the IRP’s top-performing cases but re-optimizes operations assuming the SCGHG dispatch adder, resulting in different incremental costs driven by CETA portfolio additions. This comparison maintains parity between the two cases in that each was developed under assumptions of an expected future but anticipates operational costs consistent with a future in which the SCGHG cost is directly paid on dispatch. While the resulting incremental cost calculation is based on an alternative future operational assumption, the underlying portfolios remain rational and the incremental costs calculation outcome is therefore intuitive.

Incremental costs for these two informational views are given in the discussion that follows.

⁹⁶ Source data and figure can be found in confidential workpaper “210829-PAC- Figure 4.1 - 21IRP 20yr P02-MM-CETA (18609) less 21IRP 20yr P02-MM (5230)-12-31-21 (C).xlsx”.

Revenue Requirement Methodology

Costs Included for Consideration

Incremental costs included for consideration in this CEIP can be broadly considered in two categories – IRP modeled incremental costs, and non-IRP modeled incremental costs. IRP modelled incremental costs were identified through the comparison of changes in investment costs between the CEIP Portfolio and the Alternative Portfolio, described above. Per rule WAC 480-100-660(1), the only differences in investment decisions between the two portfolios described are a direct result of CETA requirements, determined to be met in a least-cost least-risk manner. The cumulative impacts of CETA compliance are described in Table 4.2.

Incremental investments and expenses were identified from the comparison of the two portfolios and summarized on an annual, nominal and levelized basis, for the compliance years in this CEIP. Table 4.2 summarizes the resource-driven incremental expenses identified by the comparison of relevant portfolios as described in the above section.⁹⁷

Table 4.2 - Annual Impacts of CETA 2022-2025

| (\$million) | Compliance Year | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Fuel Costs | (0.31) | 1.36 | (2.35) | (2.20) |
| Other Variable Costs | 0.02 | (0.01) | (0.17) | (0.10) |
| Energy Efficiency | - | - | - | - |
| Net Market Purchase | 0.29 | 0.02 | 0.09 | (0.30) |
| Emissions | - | - | - | (0.36) |
| Deficiency | (0.60) | 1.05 | 0.30 | (0.08) |
| Fixed Costs | (0.65) | (2.21) | (2.53) | (1.88) |
| Total | (1.24) | 0.20 | (4.66) | (4.92) |

Energy efficiency selections are the same between the alternative lowest reasonable cost portfolio and the CEIP portfolio, and are not therefore an incremental resource difference. This occurs because the SCGHG dispatch adder is required to be applied to the lowest reasonable cost portfolio, and thus drives energy efficiency bundle selections in both portfolios, making it appear as if the application of this cost in portfolio development is not due to CETA.

Further to the IRP derived incremental costs, to determine non-IRP modelled incremental costs, all workstreams engaged in the preparation of this report were asked to evaluate and identify any costs expected to be incurred that would not otherwise have been absent CETA requirements during the four-year period. The resulting non-IRP modelled costs reflected in this CEIP include administrative type costs such as EAG-related moderation and communication costs, incremental staffing requirements, and costs related to activities undertaken to enhance reach and equitable

⁹⁷ Table 4.2 and supporting data can be found on workbook tab “IRP Modelled Costs” in the file “210829-PAC-WP-Rev Req-12-31-21.xlsx” which are derived from the ST Cost Summary files for P02-MM-CETA and P02-SCGHG-MM and can also be found in the compare file.

distribution of DSM programs. Table 4.3 summarizes the identified non-IRP modelled incremental costs by category⁹⁸:

Table 4.3 – Non-modelled Incremental Costs

| (\$million) | Compliance Year | | | | Description of Cost Item |
|---|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | |
| CEIP Management, Coordination & Communication | 0.56 | 0.57 | 0.58 | 0.60 | Additional Staffing to help coordinate, facilitate and strategic planning for CEIP |
| Enhanced Outreach & Communication | 0.41 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.40 | Outreach and materials for EAG and Public meetings |
| External Data Support | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.18 | Vendor expense for data support |
| CETA-specific DSM Program Expenses | 1.24 | 1.26 | 1.29 | 1.32 | Costs incurred to enhance reach and equitable distribution of DSM programs |
| Total | 2.38 | 2.40 | 2.45 | 2.50 | |

These administrative costs, in addition to the costs identified through the comparison of the preferred portfolio and alternative lowest reasonable cost portfolio, are included in the revenue requirement calculation described below. Detailed descriptions of and methodologies relied upon to derive non-IRP costs estimates can be found in Revenue Requirement development workpapers “210829-PAC-WP-Rev Req-12-30-21.xlsx”, on the tab labelled “Non-IRP Costs”. This workpaper tab also provides a more granular breakdown of the individual costs that make up the total costs under each category in Table 4.2.

Revenue Requirement for 2022 – 2025

Taking the estimated incremental costs identified based on methodologies described in this report, the company calculated an annual revenue requirement using the standard revenue requirement formula:

$$Revenue\ Requirement = Rate\ of\ Return \times (Net\ Rate\ Base) + Operating\ Costs$$

Using the above formula, the estimated annual revenue requirement for each year in the compliance period is as follows:

⁹⁸ Table 4.3 and supporting data can be found on workbook tab “Non-IRP Costs” in the file “210829-PAC-WP-Rev Req-12-31-21.xlsx”.

Table 4.4 - Estimated Annual Revenue Requirement

| \$-Millions | Compliance Year | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Revenue Requirement | | | | |
| Fixed Costs ^{1,2} | (0.65) | (2.21) | (2.53) | (1.88) |
| Variable Costs | | | | |
| Fuel Costs | (0.31) | 1.36 | (2.35) | (2.20) |
| Variable O&M | 0.02 | (0.01) | (0.17) | (0.10) |
| Energy Efficiency | - | - | - | - |
| Net Market Purchase | 0.29 | 0.02 | 0.09 | (0.30) |
| Emissions | - | - | - | (0.36) |
| Deficiency | (0.60) | 1.05 | 0.30 | (0.08) |
| Total Variable Costs | (0.60) | 2.41 | (2.13) | (3.05) |
| Administrative & General | | | | |
| DSM Program Costs | 1.24 | 1.26 | 1.29 | 1.32 |
| Outreach Costs | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.39 |
| Materials | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Staffing | 0.56 | 0.57 | 0.59 | 0.60 |
| Data Support | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.18 |
| Total Revenue Requirement ³ | 1.14 | 2.59 | (2.21) | (2.42) |
| Average Revenue Requirement | (0.23) | | | |

Notes:

1. Incremental fixed costs represent fixed cost variance between the CEIP portfolio (P02-MM-CETA) and Alternative Portfolio (P02-SCGHG-MM)
2. Fixed costs compared are reported in the respective portfolios at a nominal and levelized basis, which reflects both a return on and return of component
3. Estimated revenue requirement is calculated based on incremental costs derived by comparing IRP portfolios. Therefore, the cost estimates derived from this exercise are based on MSP allocation assumptions applied to IRP portfolio outcomes. Actual cost recovery will ultimately be determined by the prevailing cost allocation methodology approved in Washington at the time recovery is sought.

The average annual incremental revenue requirement over the reporting period shows a net reduction of approximately \$0.23 million.⁹⁹ This average annual cost reduction of \$0.23 million does not meet the average annual threshold amount for determining eligibility for reliance on RCW 19.405.060(3), as the next section of this document demonstrates. An average \$0.23 million decrease in revenue requirement would result in customer rates impact of approximately

⁹⁹ Table 4.4 can be found on workbook tab “Revenue Requirement” of file “210829-PAC-WP-Rev Req-12-31-21.xlsx”.

-(0.07) percent. Calculations supporting this rate impact estimate can be found in the Revenue Requirements workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-Rev Req-12-30-21.xlsx”.

Annual Threshold for Alternative Means of Compliance

Per WAC 480-100-660(2), a utility must calculate the average annual threshold amount for determining eligibility for reliance on RCW 19.405.050(3) as a means of compliance. RCW 19.405.505(3) states that an investor-owned utility must be considered to be in compliance with the standards under RCW 19.405.040(1) and 19.405.050(1), if over the four-year compliance period, the average annual incremental costs of meeting the standards exceed such annual threshold as defined under WAC 480-100-660(2). For a compliance period consisting of four years, the mathematical formula for the Annual Threshold Amount is as follows:

$$\text{Annual Threshold Amount} = \frac{(\text{WASR}_0 \times 2\% \times 4) + (\text{WASR}_1 \times 2\% \times 3) + (\text{WASR}_2 \times 2\% \times 2) + (\text{WASR}_3 \times 2\%)}{4}$$

Applying the company’s forecasted weather-adjusted sales revenues for the applicable years to this compounding formula, the company’s four-year cost threshold is \$66.7 million. This translates to an Annual Threshold Amount of \$16.7 million. Forecasted, weather-adjusted sales revenues were developed by applying approved rates (\$/MWh) in Washington to weather-adjusted forecast sales (MWh) in Washington. Workpapers supporting forecasted Washington revenues used for the purpose of this annual threshold calculation can be found workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-Rev Req-12-31-21.xlsx”.

Table 4.5 – Cost Thresholds

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Reference |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| 1 Forecasted WA Revenues | 331,912 | 335,220 | 333,772 | 332,492 | |
| 2 2% of Revenues | 6,638 | 6,704 | 6,675 | 6,650 | Line 1 x 2.0% |
| 3 Multiplier | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| 4 Threshold Amount | 26,553 | 20,113 | 13,351 | 6,650 | Line 2 x Line 3 |
| 5 Four-Year Threshold Amount | 66,667 | | | | Sum Line 4 |
| Annual Threshold Amount | 16,667 | | | | Line 5 / 4 |

Based on current forecasts, the estimated incremental costs identified for implementation of CETA from 2022 through 2025 are within the annual threshold amount. As such, the company will not rely on RCW 19.405.060(3) as a means of alternate compliance.

Revenue Requirement Comparison of Alternative Portfolios

Based on the incremental cost calculations from the additional portfolio analysis provided by the company for informational purposes, revenue requirement of the derived costs across all scenarios examined is compared in Table 4.6:

Table 4.6 - Revenue Requirement Comparison of All Incremental Cost Alternatives

| | Portfolio Comparison | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|--|
| | P02-SCGHG-MM vs. P02-MM-CETA | <i>(Informational)</i> P02-MM-CETA vs. P02-MM | <i>(Informational)</i> P02-MM-CETA-SC vs. P02-MM-SC |
| 4-Year Average Annual Incremental Cost (\$millions) | (0.23) | 5.60 | 12.41 |
| 20-year System PVR(d) | (\$182) | \$164 | \$269 |

The methodology in calculating the revenue requirement impact of incremental costs in each scenario is the same. In each instance, non-IRP costs are held constant, but the IRP-modelled costs are substituted for each portfolio examined. Workpapers supporting the calculation of each alternative scenario analysis can be found in workpaper “210829-PAC-WP-Port Scenarios Costs-12-31-21.xlsx”.¹⁰⁰

¹⁰⁰ Additional supporting workpapers that include the source data for Table 4.6: “210829-PAC-WP-Cost Summary Compare P02-MM-CETA-SC less P02-MM-SC 12-31-21 (C).xlsx” and “210829-PAC-WP-Cost Summary Compare P02-MM-CETA less P02-MM 12-31-21 (C).xlsx”.

CHAPTER 5 – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Chapter Summary

As required by CETA, utilities in Washington must ensure that all customers served in Washington benefit equitably from the transition to renewable energy. In compliance with WAC 480-100-655(2), PacifiCorp established a plan to encourage public participation throughout the development of the 2022 CEIP. PacifiCorp’s July 30, 2021 Revised Public Participation Plan addressed the ways in which PacifiCorp planned to seek and incorporate public feedback to inform the preparation and filing of the 2022 CEIP. As outlined in that plan, public participation for the 2022 CEIP was built on four pillars to support robust and inclusive participation: (1) Engaging members of the public by selecting outreach, methods, timing, and language considerations that address barriers to participation, (2) making data accessible and available to members of the public and CEIP stakeholders, (3) building upon learnings from existing advisory groups and stakeholders interested in the CEIP development process, and (4) building upon learnings from the EAG. PacifiCorp incorporated learnings from each of these four pillars of input to ensure that the health, safety, and well-being of its communities was considered in the CEIP development process.

Public Engagement - Outreach, Timing, Methods, and Language Considerations

PacifiCorp worked to establish a CEIP public participation process that was open, transparent, and accessible. To meet these goals, we developed a process of seeking public participation by embracing inclusive design and ensuring that communication with stakeholders was proactive and easy to understand.

Outreach

An overview of PacifiCorp’s Public Participation outreach methods is provided in below. Additional details are described throughout Chapter 5.

Table 5.1 - Outreach Methods and Opportunities for Feedback

| GETTING THE WORD OUT | | |
|---|---|--|
| Tool | Description (2021 plan) | Proposed 2022-2025 plan |
| Project website: https://www.pacificcorp.com/energy/washington-clean-energy-transformation-act-equity.html ¹⁰¹ | The project website provides information about the CEIP in English and Spanish, including sharing public participation opportunities, hosting project information, collecting feedback on online surveys, documenting EAG and other advisory group meeting materials, etc. The CEIP webpage received 4,272 pageviews from | PacifiCorp will continue to use and update this page to share information and materials related to CETA. |

¹⁰¹ WAC 480-100-655(2)(g)(i)-(iv)

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | when it was developed in May 2021 through December 2021. | |
| Email updates | Announcements and CEIP website updates were communicated to stakeholders via e-mail. Public meeting information was communicated to customers via e-mail. | Email was noted as a top method of outreach for public meetings through attendee poll results. E-mail was also instrumental in receiving comments from stakeholders on the draft CEIP. PacifiCorp will continue to send email updates to stakeholders and customers. |
| Project fact sheet and flyers | PacifiCorp provided digital and printed public participation information to customers in English and Spanish. | EAG members identified a need for informational collateral to distribute. PacifiCorp will continue to provide printed and digital fact sheets and flyers in English and Spanish. |
| Existing advisory groups and EAG pre-meeting materials | Meeting materials were shared with advisory group members prior to each meeting. EAG pre-meeting materials included the presentation slide deck and an expanded agenda that described the meeting objectives and discussion topics. | As EAG meetings continue in 2022-2025, PacifiCorp plans to share pre-meeting materials with advisory group and EAG members. |
| Meeting summaries | Following each EAG meeting, meeting summaries were prepared and posted on the CEIP website and distributed to EAG members. Meeting notes were also prepared for public meetings following Public Meeting No. 1. | Meeting summaries will continue to be posted on the CEIP webpage and distributed to EAG members. |
| Utility bill inserts | Informational bill inserts were provided to customers who receive their bill in the mail in printed format and provided digitally to customers who are on paperless billing. Bill inserts included information in English and Spanish. Call-in information was included to notify customers of public participation meetings to reach those who may not have access to the Internet. | Informational bill inserts will be provided to customers as needed. |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Utility bill messages | Informational bill messages were printed or provided digitally with customer bills in both English and Spanish. | Informational bill messages will be provided to customers as needed. |
| Interactive Voice Response (IVR) | PacifiCorp customers in Washington who call customer service receive a pre-recorded Interactive Voice Response (IVR) message in English or Spanish that directs customers to the CEIP webpage. | Interactive Voice Response (IVR) messages will be provided to customers as needed. |
| Social media | Informational content is posted on the company's social media accounts directing customers to the CEIP website. | PacifiCorp will continue to utilize existing social media channels to share CETA related information. |
| Paid media | To reach customers in Washington, the company uses paid advertising across various media channels, including newspaper, radio, and social media ads. | According to public meeting feedback, paid media was an effective way to reach customers about CETA information. PacifiCorp will continue to reach customers in Washington through paid media channels as needed. |
| Press release | Press releases were issued to local publications in PacifiCorp's Washington service area to notify customers about the public participation meetings. | PacifiCorp will continue to issue press releases to publications in Washington and will consider new Spanish outlets to include. |
| Text message notices | Text message notices were sent to Washington customers informing them about public participation meetings. | PacifiCorp will continue to send text message notices as needed. |
| Partner channels | PacifiCorp partnered with its EAG and local community groups and organizations to share CEIP information. | PacifiCorp received feedback from the public and EAG members that one of the most impactful forms of outreach is to work directly with local community organizations and EAG members. PacifiCorp plans to increase outreach through partner channels in 2022-2025. |
| PacifiCorp website | PacifiCorp has referenced the CEIP project on its primary website and provided a link to https://www.pacificorp.com/energy/washington-clean-energy-transformation-act-equity.html | PacifiCorp will keep references to the CEIP webpage on its primary website. |

| SHARING INFORMATION AND SEEKING INPUT | | |
|---|--|---|
| Tool | Description (2021 plan) | Proposed 2022-2025 plan |
| Community surveys | Data on the benefits from a clean energy transformation were collected from PacifiCorp's Washington customer base, PacifiCorp's existing advisory groups and the EAG. A summary of survey results was posted on PacifiCorp's CEIP webpage. | One of the largest takeaways from the clean energy benefit survey was the clear gap in reaching customers who speak Spanish. PacifiCorp will be making increased efforts to reach and obtain feedback from customers who speak Spanish. |
| Project email (ceip@pacificorp.com) | Input from stakeholders has been collected via e-mail and responses have been included in Appendix A. | PacifiCorp will continue to review and consider public comments received through the project email. |
| CEIP Public Meetings | PacifiCorp hosted a series of all-customer meetings to solicit additional feedback from its customer base. Meeting materials were prepared and shared on the CEIP website. Public meeting notes were shared on the CEIP website. Public meeting notes were shared on the CEIP website. Approximate public attendance at each public meeting was as follows: Meeting 1: 18 Meeting 2: 16 Meeting 3: 17 | PacifiCorp is prepared to host additional public meetings and technical conferences in 2022-2025 based on interest level. The company is considering in-person workshops; however, with COVID-19, it is currently unclear if that will be feasible. |
| CEIP Technical Conferences | PacifiCorp hosted a series of technical meetings with parties interested in a deeper examination of the CEIP to solicit direct feedback on its development. Meeting materials were prepared and shared on the CEIP website. The meetings were interactive, and comments were directly addressed during the meetings. | |
| EAG and Existing Advisory Group Meetings | PacifiCorp's CEIP project team and subject matter experts (SMEs) presented information on CEIP topics for the EAG and existing advisory group members to discuss, react to, and comment on. Participants provided input and/or engaged in dialogue with the CEIP project team, SMEs, and each other on the designated topics. | PacifiCorp plans to continue meeting with the EAG to discuss the implementation of the CEIP. Details of PacifiCorp's proposed EAG meeting schedule for 2022 can be found in Table 5.5. |

Key Takeaways

Through public feedback and feedback from EAG members, several changes were made to public outreach tactics to make meeting information more accessible. These changes included:

In response to feedback received about making information available to customers who do not have access to a computer or the Internet, printed bill inserts were sent to customers with call-in information for public meetings. Additionally, newspaper notices ran in local publications with call-in information. These outreach methods were included in English and Spanish.

Based on feedback in the first public participation meeting, English and Spanish radio ads were added to PacifiCorp's outreach tactics for the third and fourth public meetings.

PacifiCorp received feedback from EAG members about sharing information through trusted community partners in Washington. In response to this feedback, PacifiCorp created a flyer with meeting details in English and Spanish and distributed it to EAG members and through a Hispanic Heritage Month event with the Central Washington Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. PacifiCorp will look for additional opportunities to work with community partners to expand outreach.

During public participation meetings, attendees were asked how they heard about the meetings. More attendees mentioned hearing about the meetings through PacifiCorp's outreach in meeting three than they did in meeting two. PacifiCorp plans to continue using these outreach methods in future public meetings while also considering recommendations from the public and EAG members.

Timing

PacifiCorp's outreach began in spring 2021 and focused on outreach through existing channels – especially the existing advisory groups in Washington – and through community-based organizations to identify potential members of the newly-formed EAG.

In April 2021, RMI (formerly Rocky Mountain Institute) assisted PacifiCorp reaching out to and conducting interviews with community-based organizations and members of the public who were identified as potential participants in the EAG. The feedback and learnings obtained through this interview process helped to inform the EAG's scope. Through this process and as described below, the formal EAG was established; the first meeting was held in May 2021.

PacifiCorp provided an email notification to each of the company's existing advisory groups in Washington – as well as the full six-state public IRP distribution list – on May 4, 2021. The email provided notice that the development of the 2022 CEIP was beginning and provided an opportunity to review the company's public participation plan, to join the email distribution list specific to the CEIP (CEIP@pacificorp.com), and to visit the company's webpage for next steps in CEIP participation (<https://www.pacificorp.com/energy/washington-clean-energy-transformation-act-equity.html>).

In July 2021, PacifiCorp distributed a customer survey, intended to seek preliminary feedback from all Washington customers who were not otherwise participating in an advisory group.

PacifiCorp’s existing Washington advisory groups met regularly in 2021 and will continue to hold meetings to, in part, support CEIP development and implementation. A timeline of advisory group meetings, stakeholder meetings, and public participation meetings throughout 2021 is shown in Table 5.2 below.

Table 5.2 – 2021 Advisory Group and Public Participation Meeting Schedule

| Meeting Type | Date |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Low Income Advisory Committee Meeting | May 6, 2021 |
| EAG Meeting (#1) | May 13, 2021 |
| EAG Meeting (#2) | June 16, 2021 |
| DSM Advisory Group Meeting | June 17, 2021 |
| Low Income Advisory Committee Meeting | June 18, 2021 |
| IRP Public Input Meeting | June 25, 2021 |
| Low Income Advisory Committee Meeting | July 20, 2021 |
| EAG Meeting (#3) | July 21, 2021 |
| DSM Advisory Group Meeting | July 22, 2021 |
| IRP Public Input Meeting | July 29-30, 2021 |
| IRP Public Input Meeting | August 6, 2021 |
| IRP Public Input Meeting | August 12, 2021 |
| EAG Meeting (#4) | August 18, 2021 |
| CEIP Public Meeting (#1) | September 8, 2021 |
| CEIP Technical Conference | September 14, 2021 |
| EAG Meeting (#5) | September 15, 2021 |
| CEIP Public Meeting (#2) | October 6, 2021 |
| DSM Advisory Group Meeting | October 12, 2021 |
| CEIP Technical Conference (#2) | October 19, 2021 |
| EAG Meeting (#6A) | October 20, 2021 |
| CEIP Technical Conference (#3) | November 10, 2021 |
| CEIP Public Meeting (#3) | November 10, 2021 |
| EAG Meeting (#7) | November 17, 2021 |

Methods

PacifiCorp’s initial public participation outreach was via both telephone and email and was designed to inform existing advisory groups (including the IRP Public Input Process) of the opportunity to provide feedback, as well as to form the EAG.

Direct outreach methods to the IRP public-input stakeholders occurred via email and through a dedicated IRP webpage that provides meeting materials, stakeholder feedback forms, and participation information for each meeting. Outreach for both the DSM Advisory Group and the Low-Income Advisory Group occurred via email to participants on the distribution list. PacifiCorp continued to use these outreach methods as applicable throughout the development of the 2022 CEIP.

In addition to specific outreach to stakeholders, PacifiCorp established a dedicated webpage to provide information to the public regarding how to participate in the development of the 2022 CEIP. The webpage includes information about CETA, the CEIP development

processes, links to relevant documents, and:

- A schedule of advisory group meetings and a tentative schedule of topics to be discussed.
- Meeting summaries, materials, and documents, including those from past meetings.
- Information on how to participate in the development of the CEIP.
- Data and information provided to support participant education as part of the EAG.
- Links to filings and plans associated with CETA compliance (2021 IRP filing that included the CEAP, CEIP filing, etc.) posted no later than thirty days following final action by the Commission.
- Spanish translations of EAG meeting materials and webpage content.

The CEIP website is found at: <https://www.pacificorp.com/energy/washington-clean-energy-transformation-act-equity.html>.

The company also set up a dedicated email address, CEIP@pacificorp.com, that is posted on the webpage to facilitate timely responses to any stakeholder questions. PacifiCorp also encouraged members of the public who wanted to participate in the development of the CEIP to join the company’s email list, which was used to communicate upcoming meetings, meeting materials, and other opportunities for education and feedback.

PacifiCorp developed a survey targeted to our broader Washington customer base to gather input on the development of the CEIP. The survey was made available in English and Spanish between July 2, 2021 and August 10, 2021. There were separate versions for residential and non-residential customers. Outreach for this survey included a printed and digital bill insert to all Washington customers; direct email to approximately 53,000 customers; survey links on the CEIP webpage; a recorded IVR message through PacifiCorp’s customer care center; electronic and hard-copy distribution to community members through the EAG; and direct outreach to Washington business and community leaders from PacifiCorp regional business managers and additional internal contacts. A separate survey was also made available for advisory group input – including to the DSM Advisory Group, Low-Income Advisory Group, and Washington IRP stakeholders – and was shared via email. Survey results were prepared, summarized, and posted on the CETA webpage. Customer feedback was incorporated into the CBI weighting process.

Key takeaways from the survey:

- Residential and non-residential respondents were generally aligned on priorities
- Environmental benefits ranked highest
- Energy benefits, energy security, affordability, and reduction of burdens also ranked high
- Cost and bill increase concerns ranked highest
- Dependability of variable clean energy resources also ranked high
- Need for increased effort to ensure survey responses are representative of PacifiCorp’s broader customer base
- Under-sampled populations tended to rank Affordability higher, to displace Energy Security in the top 3

- When weighting survey results by demographics and income PacifiCorp observed consistency in the main takeaways and overall top 2 rankings: Environment, Energy Benefits

The exercise to aggregate these weighting results and map them to specific proposed CBIs is further explained in the “Summary of Customer Benefit Indicators” section of Chapter 2.

Additionally, in Q4 2021, PacifiCorp conducted its biennially-scheduled residential customer survey across all its service territory, including in the state of Washington. The original objective of this survey effort has been to understand how customers use energy in their homes. This year, PacifiCorp updated and added key demographic and household-level questions to the survey in order to assess and cross-verify customers’ status within vulnerable populations and cross-tabulate with certain key CBI metrics.

In the future, PacifiCorp plans to continue leveraging customer surveys to both gather public input and feedback, as well as estimate key CBI metrics across all customers and within named communities.

PacifiCorp held 3 public meetings on the CEIP development process that were targeted for the company’s Washington customer base. The first meeting was held September 8, 2021 and focused on providing background context on CETA and the CEIP, as well as the initial CBIs and public engagement. The second meeting was held October 6, 2021 and focused on the results of the IRP and actions that PacifiCorp can take to influence the CBIs and their defined metrics. The third meeting was held November 10, 2021 and provided an overview of the draft CEIP for public feedback.

PacifiCorp held 3 technical conferences on the CEIP development process that were targeted for parties interested in a deeper examination of the CEIP. The first meeting was held on September 14, 2021 and provided an overview of the 2021 IRP and CEIP workplan, highlighted PacifiCorp’s proposed Utility Actions, and discussed near-term procurement actions. The second technical conference was held on October 19, 2021 and provided an overview of resource planning and utility costs, refined CBIs, and an update on Utility Actions. The third technical conference was held on November 10, 2021 and provided an overview of this draft CEIP.

PacifiCorp documented its responses to questions, comments and input received as part of its public participation process. PacifiCorp’s responses to comments are found in Appendix A.

Addressing Barriers to Participation

PacifiCorp understands that accessibility is key to ensuring an inclusive public participation process. Through our interviews with experts and EAG members, we identified potential barriers to public participation more broadly, and worked to apply the learnings to encourage participation from members of the public. PacifiCorp identified the following potential barriers to public participation:

In-person outreach and in-person meetings were not possible due to the COVID-19 pandemic and PacifiCorp primarily relied on digital channels for outreach. PacifiCorp continually worked to address the barrier caused by reduced in-person and in-community outreach by refining its methods of communication. As the 2022 CEIP is implemented,

PacifiCorp will continue to explore avenues of community engagement and outreach/education in coordination with its EAG and other existing community organizations as more in-person options become available.

For customers who do not regularly participate in utility planning processes, there may be a perception that input will not be considered by the utility. PacifiCorp worked to clearly outline how feedback was being considered and accounted for as part of the 2022 CEIP. The company worked to address this barrier by conducting proactive outreach to community groups through our regional business managers, by providing meeting notes and materials that include what stakeholder feedback was received during meetings, and through a summary of stakeholder feedback and how that feedback was ultimately incorporated into the CEIP.

Language Considerations. PacifiCorp addressed language considerations by working with a translation service to provide a Spanish version of the company’s CEIP website and meeting materials. Providing Spanish translations of materials is consistent with the company’s current outreach process in Washington. The website included Spanish translated versions of meeting materials, instructions regarding how to participate in future meetings as well as a tentative schedule for topics to be addressed during future meetings, and a link to contact PacifiCorp to request translation services at future CEIP meetings. PacifiCorp also provided live Spanish interpretation services for public participation meetings.

Cultural Considerations. PacifiCorp worked to address cultural barriers and embrace cultural differences by obtaining a deeper understanding of the communities within its service area. PacifiCorp’s EAG advised that the company needs to learn more about our different communities so that we can specifically refine and enhance our mechanisms for outreach and communication. Through contacts with community organizations, we are continually learning and working toward accommodating cultural differences. PacifiCorp also recognized the need for diversity training within our organization and as of June 2021, all employees have received Unconscious Bias training so that we can be more aware of how our actions affect others. PacifiCorp will continue to have conversations with the EAG and public to learn more about ways the company can communicate to meet in ways that meet the cultural needs of its communities.

Members of the public may face economic barriers to participation as most utility engagement has historically been held during weekdays. As part of the interview process in formulating the EAG, PacifiCorp asked potential members to provide feedback on preferred meeting times, with options for meetings outside of typical working hours. While meetings during weekdays were still the preferred option for the EAG, PacifiCorp took steps to address economic barriers by offering a stipend to EAG members who indicated that a stipend would be helpful.

Utility planning processes are often data-heavy, and improvements are planned to make data available in broadly understood terms. PacifiCorp is working to ensure that data is available in broadly understood terms.

As a result of input received from existing advisory groups, the EAG and requests from the public and other stakeholders, PacifiCorp implemented alternative approaches to promote public participation that included:

- Bill inserts and bill messages provided electronically for customers who receive their bills electronically or printed for customers who receive their bills by mail.
- Social media posts targeted to PacifiCorp’s service area in Washington.
- Notices published in newspapers of general circulation in PacifiCorp’s service area in Washington.
- Radio ads running on stations in PacifiCorp’s service area in Washington; and
- Direct email to customers who have provided email information to us.

Incorporating Learnings from Existing Advisory Groups

PacifiCorp has historically considered input throughout the planning process from the company’s existing Washington advisory groups: DSM, low-income programs, and the IRP public participation process. These processes will continue to inform how the company approaches long- and intermediate-term planning. Input from these stakeholders informed the resource, strategy, and CBI considered in the development of the 2022 CEIP. Generally, the input from the stakeholder groups discussed in this chapter was used in the following ways to inform the company’s 2022 CEIP:

- Iterative development of future Washington-specific Clean Energy Action Plans (CEAPs)
- Identification of highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations (referred to as named communities) within the CEIP
- Development of CBIs flowing to named communities and all customers including named communities
- Weighting factors for CBIs specific to named communities and all customers, including named communities
- Development of the utility interim targets within the CEIP
- Development of the CEIP utility actions

Input from these advisory groups will continue to be critical throughout the 2022-2025 implementation period.

Incorporating Stakeholder Feedback from the Low-Income Advisory Committee

PacifiCorp’s Low-Income Advisory Group meets regularly to discuss issues related to energy burden, as well as to advise the company on programs designed to increase limited-income customers’ ability to pay their monthly bills through energy assistance, efficiency measures, and bill discounts. The group currently has two existing programs in its purview:

- **Bill Discount Program:** Included 6,100 participating households in 2019 with a total assistance amount of \$3.1 million.
- **Low-Income Weatherization:** Has provided weatherization funding to over 7,800 homes since the program began. Program eligibility based on 200 percent of federal poverty guideline or 60 percent of state median income, whichever is greater.

This group discussed the methods by which utilities must make funding available on July 31, 2021, for low-income households with income that do not exceed the higher of 80 percent of area median income or 200 percent of federal poverty level. This change modifies the eligibility threshold of the current low-income bill assistance program, and PacifiCorp held meetings to seek advice from the advisory group on meeting income guidelines.

Members of the Low-Income Advisory Group include: Commission Staff, The Energy Project, Public Counsel, NW Energy Coalition, PacifiCorp and the three local Community Action Agencies that administer Low Income Bill Assistance Program (Schedule 17) (Blue Mountain Action Council in Walla Walla, Northwest Community Action Center in Toppenish, and Opportunities Industrialization Center in Yakima). A few of the Low-Income Advisory Group members are also members of PacifiCorp's EAG.

The Low-Income Advisory Group met in May and June 2021 to discuss potential modification to Schedule 17 - Low Income Bill Assistance Program (LIBA) and supported modifications including income guideline tier structure, removal of enrollment cap extending program to all income qualified applicants, and straight percentage discount of net bill. Modifications to LIBA program approved by the Commission and implemented effective August 1, 2021. PacifiCorp obtained input from the Low-Income Advisory Group through the Clean Energy Benefit Survey and presented draft CBIs to the group on July 20, 2021. Input from the Low-Income Advisory Group informed the CBIs and metrics developed as part of this 2022 CEIP.

PacifiCorp plans to hold meetings with the Low-Income Advisory Group in the first half of 2022 to provide updates on the Schedule 17 - Low Income Bill Assistance program and to discuss energy conservation program delivery for Highly Impacted Communities (HIC) and Vulnerable Populations. Additionally, PacifiCorp will provide regular updates to the Low-Income Advisory Group on energy efficiency and related communication specific actions included in the CEIP on an ongoing basis, including the WUTC decision on company's advice filing which includes modifications to the Low Income Weatherization program. Additionally, PacifiCorp plans to discuss the development and scope of an Arrearage Management Plan with its Low-Income Advisory Group.

Incorporating Stakeholder Feedback from the DSM Advisory Group

PacifiCorp uses its DSM Advisory Group to meet the requirements of WAC 480-109-110. The DSM Advisory Group was initially created under the June 16, 2000, Comprehensive Stipulation in docket UE-991832, which the Commission approved in the August 9, 2000, Third Supplemental Order in that docket, and its IRP public input process created under WAC 480-100-238.

DSM Advisory Group topics are focused on energy efficiency (also known as conservation) and include but are not limited to the Energy Independence Act (EIA or I-937) biennial target setting process, including program design and plans, adaptive management, budgets, and communication strategies to achieve the Commission-approved biennial target, cost recovery through the system benefit charge, cost effectiveness. Regulatory filings related to conservation must be provided to the DSM Advisory Group at least 30 days ahead of filing. Members are

asked to provide written comments on conservation filings within 1-2 weeks so their review can be incorporated into the final filed documents.

The DSM Advisory Group meets at least four times per year. Presentation materials are provided 1-2 days in advance of the meeting. Supplemental files may also be provided. The meeting is typically conducted by one or more members of PacifiCorp's conservation delivery team. Company speakers rotate depending on subject matter. Subject matter experts outside the company may be asked to speak. Presentations are informal with questions encouraged and discussed in the presentation. Meeting notes are kept by the company, but not typically circulated back to the group. Specific group follow-ups are captured and included in the next meeting agenda.

Members include Commission staff, The Energy Project, Public Counsel, NW Energy Coalition, and PacifiCorp. Representatives from Northwest Power and Conservation Council, Northwest Energy Efficiency Council, PacifiCorp customers, Puget Sound Energy, Avista and the Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance have attended selected meetings in the past. PacifiCorp members have attended Puget Sound Energy and Avista advisory group meetings in the past.

On June 17, 2021, PacifiCorp presented details regarding CETA, the EAG and highly impacted communities within the Washington service area to the DSM Advisory Group. Further, on July 22, 2021, PacifiCorp provided details regarding vulnerable populations, draft CBIs, and requested the DSM Advisory Group to complete the Clean Energy Benefit Survey. On September 2, 2021 PacifiCorp presented an update on CBI development, CBI weighting and a residential benefits crosswalk. On September 15, 2021 PacifiCorp provided draft program details and budgets which included utility actions for energy efficiency that would be included in the draft CEIP. The draft DSM Business Plan provided to the group on October 1, 2021 requested comments and also included the utility action information. The DSM advisory group provided direct input on PacifiCorp's specific actions developed as part of the 2022 CEIP. PacifiCorp will provide regular updates to the DSM Advisory Group on the energy efficiency, demand response, and related communication specific actions included in the CEIP on an ongoing basis.

Incorporating Stakeholder Feedback from IRP Public-Input Process

PacifiCorp develops its 20-year IRPs on a biennial basis through a robust and inclusive public-input process that allows for stakeholder review and feedback on the company's long-term planning assumptions, methodologies, analysis, and results. Stakeholders have been involved in the development of the 2021 IRP from the beginning. The public-input meetings held beginning in January 2020 were the cornerstone of the direct public-input process, and there have been a total of 18 public-input meetings held as part of the 2021 IRP development cycle. Three of the meetings were topic-specific technical workshops to discuss development of its CPA. An additional IRP stakeholder meeting was held post-filing on October 1, 2021. The IRP public-input process also included state-specific stakeholder dialogue sessions held in July 2020. The goal of these sessions was to capture key IRP issues of most concern to each state, as well as to discuss how to tackle these issues from a system planning perspective.

PacifiCorp’s IRP public-input process uses stakeholder feedback forms as a vehicle outside of the public input meetings to receive and respond to stakeholder questions and recommendations – as of August 31, 2021, the company had received 91 stakeholder feedback forms comprised of more than 480 questions, comments, or recommendations. PacifiCorp makes these stakeholder feedback forms and the company’s responses publicly available on the company’s IRP webpage. PacifiCorp also provides a summary of the public input process in Appendix C, Public Participation, within its filed IRP.

The company’s IRP public-input process generates input that directly informs the development of the company’s IRP. Most notably, this can be seen through the company’s scenarios and sensitivities run as part of the portfolio modeling process, inputs to modeling assumptions such as the supply-side resource table and price-policy scenarios, and its portfolio modeling methodology and approach. The robust, transparent, and inclusive IRP public-input process provides for public input to ensure that PacifiCorp’s IRP produces a 20-year resource portfolio that is reliable, least-cost and least-risk. This resource portfolio, the preferred portfolio, will inform the 10-year Washington-specific CEAP and subsequently, development of the four-year CEIP. IRP public-input meetings are open to the public, and to the extent that members of other advisory groups – or anyone interested in the process – would like to attend and provide feedback, PacifiCorp welcomes the participation.

As part of the June 26, 2021, July 30, 2021, and August 27, 2021, IRP public-input meetings PacifiCorp provided an update on the CEIP development process and ways for the public to provide feedback.

Establishing and Supporting the EAG

To establish a cleaner and more equitable electricity system for Washington, PacifiCorp formed its EAG. The EAG is intended to elevate issues of energy equity in the planning process by providing a seat at the table to affected communities. Members of the EAG are community leaders supporting underserved populations, and they provide insights into the lived experiences of Washington communities.

To establish an EAG in compliance with WAC 480-100-655(1)(b), PacifiCorp consulted with experts in energy equity and invited stakeholder input from the onset of the outreach process. These experts included:

- American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE)
- Front and Centered
- Initiative for Energy Justice (IEJ)
- RMI*
- The Public Counsel Unit of the Washington Attorney General’s Office
- Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission Staff

**RMI served as a consultant to this project, facilitating and designing EAG meetings alongside PacifiCorp’s CEIP team.*

With these experts, PacifiCorp’s team worked not only to identify representative community members for the EAG but also to design an inclusive input process for the EAG to

meaningfully engage in the planning process. This included identifying pathways to integrate EAG expertise into the resource planning process, CEAP, and CEIP.

Identifying EAG Members and Participants

PacifiCorp's two Washington-focused Regional Business Managers (RBMs) serve as ties between the company and community. These RBMs actively participate in community events and engage with Washington customers. RBMs were integral in identifying prospective EAG participants and supporting stakeholder outreach.

The stakeholder outreach phase of this work served as a forum for gathering insights on local energy equity-related challenges. These interviews provided PacifiCorp and RMI with an understanding of important priorities and perspectives to consider as we designed the EAG and planned for group discussions.

As part of these interviews, PacifiCorp and RMI asked for additional recommendations and referrals for potential EAG participants that have direct knowledge and experience with communities or populations identified as highly impacted or potentially vulnerable. The following organizations provided perspective through this process:

- Asian Pacific Islander Coalition (APIC)-Yakima
- Blue Mountain Action Council (BMAC) of Walla Walla
- Central Washington Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
- The Energy Project
- Greater Yakima Chamber of Commerce
- La Casa Hogar
- Northwest Community Action Center (NCAC)
- Northwest Energy Coalition (NVEC)
- Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) of Washington
- Perry Technical Institute
- People for People
- SonBridge
- University of Washington
- Walla Walla Sustainable Living Center
- Washington State Department of Commerce
- Washington State Department of Veterans Affairs
- Washington State Office of the Attorney General
- Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission Staff
- Yakama Nation
- Yakama Power
- Yakima County Development Association
- Yakima County Health District

Overall, these stakeholders expressed passion for the importance of this work and its related outcomes. Stakeholders emphasized the importance of including new voices, creating an accessible public process, and ensuring that the perspectives adequately reflect these communities. Interviewees also shared perspectives on challenges that the communities are facing and how energy equity directly relates to the conditions and situations that people are facing. Challenges shared included: the COVID pandemic, access to computers and internet,

language barriers, heating homes with wood-burning stoves, and a lack of equitable economic development.

Other input captured from stakeholder interviews included priorities related to energy equity, suggested topics to cover in EAG meetings, reasonable expectations to have of EAG members, as well as EAG member accommodations and support. Stakeholders were also asked to share ideas for additional organizations or individuals to reach out to about this effort.

Based on input from these stakeholders, PacifiCorp recruited 12 EAG members (see Table 5.3) to represent local perspectives related to:

- Environmental justice
- Public health
- Social Services
- Businesses
- Tribal populations
- Asian Pacific Islander community
- Hispanic community
- Seniors
- Veterans
- Low-income population
- Agricultural workers

Table 5.3 – PacifiCorp 2021 Equity Advisory Group Members

| Name | Organization |
|------------------|---|
| Paul Tabayoyon | Asian Pacific Islander Coalition |
| Sylvia Schaeffer | Blue Mountain Action Council of Walla Walla |
| Angelica Reyes | La Casa Hogar |
| Laura Armstrong | Independent representative (former employee of La Casa Hogar) |
| Noemi Ortiz | Northwest Community Action Center |
| Isidra Sanchez | Opportunities Industrialization Center |
| Kaila Lockbeam | Perry Technical Institute |
| Norman Thiel | SonBridge |
| Erendira Cruz | Walla Walla Sustainable Living Center |
| Raymond Wiseman | Representing Yakama Nation; employee of Yakama Power |
| Jonathan Smith | Yakima County Development Association |
| Nathan Johnson | Yakima Health District |

Building an Inclusive and Accessible Process of Consultation and Collaboration

For the engagement of the EAG to be meaningful, the collaboration process supported full and authentic participation by all individuals. PacifiCorp worked closely with EAG members to address the following potential barriers to EAG and public participation:

- **Information Accessibility.** To ensure that people of various backgrounds were able to participate in this work, PacifiCorp used a variety of outreach and communications channels, including:
 - PacifiCorp’s CEIP webpage

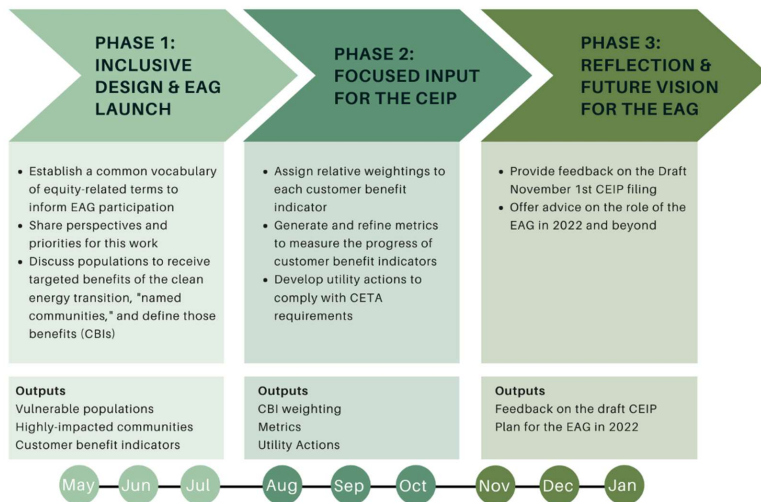
- Email distribution list for CEIP stakeholders, which members of the public were invited to join by emailing CEIP@pacificcorp.com,
- Pre-meeting materials that outline meeting objectives and discussion topics, sent directly to EAG members at least 3 business days prior to each scheduled EAG meeting
- Spanish translation of EAG materials shared with EAG members and posted on the CEIP website
- Conference calls with EAG members e.g., when requested by EAG members; make up EAG meeting when 5 members were not able to attend
- Cross-channel communication between the EAG, DSM Advisory Group, Low-Income Advisory Group, and IRP Public Process to inform these groups about the opportunity to participate in CEIP development
- Use of collaboration tools (e.g., MURAL digital workspace, online documents, and online spreadsheets) to collect input and feedback
- **Meeting Accessibility.** Timing and schedules of meetings were determined in collaboration with EAG members to provide the greatest opportunity for participation. In addition to inclusive scheduling, PacificCorp has a publicly-facing CEIP webpage that publicizes the following meeting information:
 - Times
 - Duration
 - Frequency
 - Virtual meeting web links and phone numbers (or location for future in person meetings when it is safe to do so)
- **Language Accessibility.** Feedback on language considerations and translation support were requested following the first EAG meeting on May 13, 2021. In response, the company expanded translation services to include meeting materials and notes.
- **Meeting Transparency.** EAG meetings were open to the public for observation, though active participation in discussion and breakout rooms was limited to EAG members. Each meeting had a period for public comment. Following each EAG meeting, meeting notes were posted on the company’s CETA website for public review and comment.
- **Compensation.** PacificCorp piloted a program to compensate EAG members for their time and participation. Five EAG organizations opted into the compensation pilot in 2021. It is expected that the compensation program will be adopted for the CEIP implementation period of 2022-2025.

EAG Collaboration and Meeting Schedule

As described below and illustrated on Figure 5.1, PacificCorp engaged the EAG across three phases in 2021:

- Phase 1 – Inclusive Design and EAG Launch
- Phase 2 – Focused Input on the CEIP
- Phase 3 – 2021 Reflection and Future Vision for the EAG

Figure 5.1 – PacifiCorp EAG Collaboration



Phase 1 – Inclusive Design and EAG Launch

Phase 1 focused on creating a common vocabulary and mission among EAG members and PacifiCorp. In Phase 1, the EAG shared the lived experiences that informed their contributions to this work, noted the communities that they serve, and co-created definitions of terms important to this work. The outcomes of this phase served as the foundation for the rest of this work.

In Phase 1, the EAG was also tasked with reviewing the definition of highly impacted communities and identifying “vulnerable populations.” PacifiCorp’s EAG defined vulnerable populations as “Communities that experience a disproportionate cumulative risk from environmental burdens due to a) Adverse socioeconomic factors, including unemployment, high housing and transportation costs relative to income, linguistic isolation, and access to food, education, health care, capital and credit; and (b) Sensitivity factors, such as low birth weight and higher rates of hospitalization.” The EAG brainstormed populations that fit this definition in PacifiCorp’s service area and iterated on that list throughout their work together.

The highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations together comprise the named communities that are a focal point of this work, through the development and deployment of CBIs that the EAG began scoping at the end of Phase 1.

Phase 2 – Focused Input for the CEIP

In Phase 2, the EAG began the work of applying the outcomes from Phase 1 to the CEIP. To that end, the EAG helped define the relative weights of the CBIs—this weighting also accounted for the more than 1,000 public responses to a survey about benefit categories and CBIs (more information about the survey is included earlier in this Chapter (Public

Engagement - Outreach, Timing, Methods, and Language) as well as Chapter 2, CBI Development.

EAG members also brainstormed ways to measure the CBIs that they saw as most crucial to their communities. The EAG then provided feedback on a more complete list of metrics. PacifiCorp compiled this list of metrics by examining existing and accessible data resources available to support CBI progress tracking. Further details on this data process are provided in Chapter 2: Summary of Customer Benefit Indicators.

Phase 3 –Reflection & Future Vision for the EAG

In Phase 3, the EAG was tasked with two distinct duties: (1) provide feedback on the Draft November 1 CEIP, and (2) offer advice on the role of the EAG in 2022 and beyond.

For task 1, the EAG provided direct comments on the CEIP and participated in a CEIP feedback meeting on November 17, 2021. This meeting supported the EAG in understanding, digesting, and providing comments on the CEIP. It started with an overview of the CEIP, followed by more details on the chapters that pertain to equity outcomes—the EAG’s feedback has been crucial on equity outcome topics and planning for an equitable clean energy transformation.

For the second task of Phase 3, EAG members were asked to respond to a survey regarding the proposed plan for EAG 2022. After the seventh meeting, the post-meeting survey included questions to understand the interest of EAG members to continue to participate in the group and other information to help PacifiCorp plan for the EAG in 2022. The results from that survey revealed that:

- Eight of the 12 current EAG members said that they would like to continue to participate in the EAG in 2022.
 - 1 respondent would not like to participate
 - 1 respondent would like to participate in the future, but is not available in 2022
 - 1 respondent would like to participate but does not have sufficient availability to be a full EAG member
- EAG members recommended meeting on a regular basis throughout 2022. PacifiCorp is planning to propose a meeting schedule of every 6 weeks (2 meetings per quarter).
- 64 percent of respondents would like meetings that are shorter than 3 hours, 36 percent of respondents like 3-hour meetings. PacifiCorp is planning to propose a meeting duration of 1.5 to 2 hours, depending on meeting content.
- Several respondents recommended additional organizations that could be considered for inclusion in the EAG in 2022: Yakima National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Nuestra Casa, Sunnyside, The Energy Project (PacifiCorp invited The Energy Project to participate in 2021, but they declined), and trade allies, like Nexant, Evergreen Efficiency, and Craft 3.
- EAG members offered ideas for topics to cover in 2022, in the following categories:
 - Overall CEIP implementation

- Additional context on the four CEIP focus areas (supply-side resources, energy efficiency, demand response, and community outreach and engagement): costs, constraints, opportunities
- Implementation details, especially as they relate to ideas generated by the EAG
- Energy resources
 - Equity questionnaire for resource procurement decisions and its criteria and weighting
 - The potential Yakima Wind project planned for 2030
- Community outreach and engagement
 - Plans and actions for community outreach and engagement, with a lens on which local organizations can help with these efforts
 - Multi-lingual engagement
 - Community input and community needs
 - Community education on CETA
- EAG member organizations
 - Short presentations by EAG members on their organizations and impact

Overall, members of the 2021 EAG voiced gratitude for PacifiCorp’s efforts on this work and an appreciation for the structure and effectiveness of EAG meetings.

Past EAG 2021 meetings are summarized in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4 – PacifiCorp EAG 2021 Schedule

| Date | Topics for Discussion |
|--------------------|--|
| May 13, 2021 | EAG Meeting 1: Background and introductions Discussion topics included initial introductions, providing background on PacifiCorp and CETA, collaboratively defining equity, and mutual sharing of perspectives, backgrounds, and experiences. |
| June 16, 2021 | EAG Meeting 2: Named communities Topics included the review of highly impacted communities, identification of vulnerable populations, and exploring potential benefits, burdens, and opportunities of clean energy for highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations. |
| July 21, 2021 | EAG Meeting 3: Customer benefit indicators: Part I Topics for discussion included an overview of PacifiCorp’s CEIP, initial view of existing customer programs, and the role of CBIs for tracking progress on equity; CBI alignment with challenges for named communities with community priorities; and initial draft of CBIs. |
| August 18, 2021 | EAG Meeting 4: Customer benefit indicators: Part II Topics for discussion included input from EAG on CBIs; CBI prioritization and weighting factors; methods and data to support CBI metrics; constraints and challenges of CBI metrics. |
| September 15, 2021 | EAG Meeting 5: CBI metrics, utility planning, and utility actions Topics for discussion included continued input on CBI metrics; an initial list of PacifiCorp actions, and an overview of PacifiCorp’s upcoming draft CEIP. |
| October 20, 2021 | EAG Meeting 6: Preparing for draft CEIP comments Topics included highlights on the impact of the EAG on the work thus far; review of CBIs and metrics; more detail on utility actions; process for providing feedback on the CEIP. |
| November 1, 2021 | Draft CEIP published |
| November 17, 2021 | EAG Meeting 7: Draft CEIP review and comments Topics for discussion will include an overview of the November 1 Draft CEIP, input from the EAG on PacifiCorp utility actions and equity included in the November 1 Draft CEIP. |

Clarifying How PacifiCorp Incorporated Feedback from the EAG in its CEIP

Throughout 2021, the EAG’s input was critical to the development of the CEIP. In particular, the EAG’s input directly fed into the development of named communities, CBIs, utility actions, and metrics.

1. **Named Communities:** Members of the EAG helped construct the definitions of equity that served as guiderails for this work. With these definitions in mind, the EAG provided feedback on the highly impacted communities as determined by CETA and developed the list of vulnerable populations that are a focus of this work. Further, they helped scope the precise challenges and barriers to participation that these populations face that contribute to the company’s CBIs and actions.
2. **CBIs:** Using these named communities, the EAG defined the benefits that they would like these communities to realize through the clean energy transition in the CBI outcomes. The EAG also provided crucial insight on the lived experiences of community

members to understand the relative importance and prioritization of CBIs, which resulted in the CBI weighting.

3. **Utility Actions:** The EAG’s ideas led to a number of equity-focused Utility Actions, which are outlined in Chapter 2 in the section entitled Communication, Outreach and Engagement. The EAG prioritized the accessibility of utility programs with a focus on helping communities to understand what programs are available and how they can take advantage of them. As part of these considerations, the EAG emphasized the need for PacifiCorp to communicate in ways that meet the language and cultural needs of its communities. EAG discussions led to new program design considerations, including funding for residential energy efficiency repairs and an electric vehicle grants program.
4. **Metrics:** PacifiCorp’s EAG demonstrated a deep understanding of program tracking and appropriate metrics. This expertise helped in the development of leading metrics included in the CEIP. Not only will these metrics support PacifiCorp’s progress along key indicators, but they will help to build equity into the success of important programs.

Together, this input has formed the basis of PacifiCorp’s long-term commitment to equity and an equitable transition to clean energy in the state of Washington.

EAG 2022 and Beyond

At the EAG meeting on January 19, 2022, PacifiCorp will solicit additional input and ideas from the EAG for how to design successful EAG meetings in 2022. PacifiCorp will account for this feedback and input as the plans for EAG meetings in 2022 are developed. Such future engagements may include EAG participation select program design and outreach. PacifiCorp will continue to engage the EAG as a sounding board to learn more about the needs of its Named Communities as the company develops culturally and linguistically responsive outreach and marketing to increase awareness of its energy and conservation programs.

Future EAG 2022 meetings are proposed in Table 5.5. This schedule is draft and subject to change based on input received from the EAG during the January 2022 meeting and EAG recruitment efforts.

The company recognizes that the scope of the EAG’s role in the CEIP will be refined over time. No less than annually, the EAG processes will be evaluated and modified based on feedback, new projects and/or programs, or other considerations by members. PacifiCorp will rely upon outreach methods identified in Table 5.1 to keep the public informed on EAG meeting dates, topics, and opportunities for engagement.

Table 5.5 – PacifiCorp EAG 2022 Proposed Schedule

| Date | Topics for Discussion (subject to change) |
|---------------------------|--|
| January 19, 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflections on EAG process in 2021, and next steps for EAG 2022 • Updates/Review of final CEIP, feedback received |
| January and February 2022 | EAG New Member 2022 Recruitment |
| February 16, 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of scope and schedule for meeting topics as discussed at January meeting • Onboarding new EAG members and invitation to other advisory group members that want to learn more • Introduce EV Plan and explore design of EV Grant Program |
| March 16, 2022 | Potential topics include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAG Member Presentations (5-7) on organizational priorities • Explore design of EV Grant Program (continued) |
| April 13, 2022 | Potential topics include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAG Member Presentations (5-7) on organizational priorities • Plans and actions for community outreach and engagement, with lens on partnerships with local organizations |
| June 15, 2022 | To be determined |
| July 13, 2022 | To be determined |
| September 21, 2022 | To be determined |
| October 19, 2022 | To be determined |
| December 7, 2022 | Reflections on EAG process in 2022, and next steps for EAG 2023 |

CHAPTER 6 – ANNUAL REPORTING

Regulatory Reporting Requirements

WAC 480-100-650 sets forth the requirements for ongoing reporting to include:

- (1) Preparation of a clean energy compliance report to be filed by July 1, 2026, and every 4 years thereafter.
- (2) Preparation of annual clean energy progress reports to be filed by July 1st of 2023 and every year thereafter except for the years when a clean energy compliance report is submitted.

As outlined at WAC 480-100-650 (3), PacifiCorp's annual clean energy progress report will contain the following information:

- (a) Beginning July 1, 2027, and each year thereafter, an attestation for the previous calendar year that PacifiCorp did not use any coal-fired resource to serve Washington retail electric customer load;
- (b) Conservation achievements in megawatts, first-year megawatt-hour savings, and projected cumulative lifetime megawatt-hour savings;
- (c) Demand response program achievement and demand response capability in megawatts and megawatt hours;
- (d) Renewable resource capacity in megawatts, and renewable energy usage in megawatt hours and as a percentage of electricity supplied by renewable resources;
- (e) All renewable energy credits and the program or obligation for which they were used;
- (f) Verification and documentation of the retirement of renewable energy credits for all electricity from renewable resources use to comply with the requirements of RCW 19.405.040, 19.405.050, a specific target, or an interim target; except for electricity purchased from Bonneville Power Administration, which may be used to comply with these requirements without a renewable energy credit until January 1, 2029, as long as the nonpower attributes are tracked through contract language;
- (g) Non-emitting resource capacity in megawatts, and non-emitting energy usage in megawatt hours and as a percentage of total electricity supplied by non-emitting energy;
- (h) PacifiCorp's greenhouse gas content calculation pursuant to RCW 19.405.070;
- (i) An electronic link to the utility's most recently filed fuel mix disclosures report as required by RCW 19.29A.140;
- (j) Total greenhouse gas emissions in metric tons of CO₂e;
- (k) Demonstration of ownership of nonpower attributes for non-emitting generation using attestations of ownership and transfer by properly authorized representatives of the generating facility, all immediate owners of the non-emitting electric generation, and an appropriate company executive of the utility.

Other Information

Other information (WAC 480-100-650 (3)(l)) that PacifiCorp plans to provide in its annual report that directly relates to the 2022 CEIP include:

- Customer benefit indicators for programs and actions as outlined in Chapter 2
- Progress on the specific actions found in Chapter 3
- Status of incremental costs in comparison to what is found in Chapter 4

- Ongoing public participation efforts and tactics based on Chapter 5

CBIs

In addition to energy tracking, PacifiCorp will also report on and track customer CBIs described in Chapter 2. These metrics report on the progress made in each CBI as PacifiCorp moves through the four-year CEIP cycle. There are separate metrics for each CBI that connect with the feedback that PacifiCorp received from its customers and stakeholders as part of the public participation process.

Table 6.1 shows the metrics for these customer benefit indicators, as described in Chapter 2. PacifiCorp is still in the process of evaluating data availability for some of the metrics. Many of these are new for PacifiCorp; measurement methods and data will continue to be refined over time.

Table 6.1 – CBIs and Metrics

| CBI | Metric(s) |
|---|--|
| Culturally and linguistically responsive outreach and program communication | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach in non-English languages • Percentage of responses to surveys in Spanish |
| Community-focused efforts and investments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops on energy related programs • Headcount of staff supporting program delivery in Washington who are women, minorities, and/or can show disadvantage • Number of public charging stations in named communities |
| Participation in company energy and efficiency programs and billing assistance programs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households/businesses, including named communities, who participate in company energy/efficiency programs • Percentage of households that participate in billing assistance programs • Number of households/businesses who participate/enroll in demand response, load management, and behavioral programs |
| Efficiency of housing stock and small businesses, including low-income housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households and small businesses that participate in company energy/efficiency programs • Energy efficiency expenditures |
| Renewable energy resources and emissions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of renewables/non-emitting resources serving Washington • Washington allocated greenhouse gas emission from Washington allocated resources |
| Households experiencing high | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of customers experiencing high energy burden |

| | |
|--|---|
| energy burden | by: highly impacted communities, vulnerable populations, low-income bill assistance (LIBA) and Low-Income Weatherization participants, and other residential customers |
| Indoor air quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households using wood as primary or secondary heating • Non-electric to electric conversions for Low-Income Weatherization program |
| Frequency and duration of energy outages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAIDI, SAIFI, and CAIDI at area level including and excluding major events |
| Residential customer disconnections | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of residential customer disconnections including disconnections within named communities |

Specific Actions

In the annual CEIP progress report, PacifiCorp will report on progress on specific actions. This will include:

- A summary of actions
- Learning that could affect future actions, program design, or targets
- Challenges or barriers encountered that could affect actions, program designs, or targets
- A summary of any required changes to specific actions or program

Incremental Costs

The annual CEIP progress report will provide an update of forecasted or estimated incremental costs presented in the 2022 CEIP.

Public Participation

Ongoing public participation is critical to the success of PacifiCorp’s CEIP.

As part of reporting on public participation, PacifiCorp will prepare a summary of the following topics in the annual report:

- Public participation tactics used
- Success and challenges encountered in public participation
- Adjustment made to public participation during the year
- A summary of advisory group activities during the year
- Copies of or links to advisory group materials and meeting summaries

Definitions

- **Customer benefit indicator (CBI):** an attribute, either quantitative or qualitative, of resources or related distribution investments associated with customer benefits.
- **CBI metric:** the variety of methods in which PacifiCorp understands change in data/criteria used to track CBI progress.
- **Clean Energy Action Plan (CEAP):** The Clean Energy Action Plan (CEAP) is a ten-year planning document that is derived from the IRP and included as an appendix to the IRP. The CEAP provides a Washington-specific view of how PacifiCorp is planning for a clean and equitable energy future that complies with CETA.
- **Clean Energy Implementation Plan (CEIP):** This document, the CEIP, is a plan that lists the specific actions PacifiCorp will take over the next four years to move toward the 2030 and 2045 clean energy directives.
- **Conservation Potential Assessment (CPA):** The Conservation Potential Assessment (CPA) for 2021-2040, conducted by Applied Energy Group (AEG) on behalf of PacifiCorp, primarily seeks to develop reliable estimates of the magnitude, timing, and costs of DSM resources likely available to PacifiCorp over the IRP's 20-year planning horizon.
- **Demand-side Management (DSM):** PacifiCorp classifies DSM resources into four categories, differentiated by two primary characteristics: reliability and customer choice. These resource classifications can be defined as: demand response (e.g., a firm, capacity focused resource such as direct load control), energy efficiency (e.g., a firm energy intensity resource such as conservation), demand side rates (DSR) (e.g., a non-firm, capacity focused resource such as time of use rates), and behavioral-based response (e.g., customer energy management actions through education and information).
- **Highly impacted community (HIC):** a community designated with a score of 9 or 10 based on the DOH cumulative impact analyses or a census tract that is fully or partially on sovereign tribal territory. Scores are assigned based on several indicators that express: 1) environmental exposures, 2) environmental effects, 3) sensitive populations, and 4) socioeconomic factors. This information is available on the Washington Department of Health's Information by Location Environmental Health Disparities (EHD) map.
- **Integrated Resource Plan (IRP):** The IRP is a comprehensive decision support tool and roadmap for meeting the company's objective of providing reliable and least-cost electric service to its customers. The plan is developed through open, transparent and extensive public involvement from state utility commission staff, state agencies, customer and industry advocacy groups, project developers, and other stakeholders.
- **Named communities:** a term for both highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations.¹⁰²
- **Non-energy impacts (NEIs):** benefits (positive) or costs (negative) of non-energy attributes
- **Request for Proposals (RFP):** A procurement solicitation announcement posted publicly indicating that bids for energy supply contracts and associated resources are sought.

¹⁰² PacifiCorp recognizes these terms do not reflect the strength, individuality, and cultural values of the communities referenced. These are the terms being used to align with CETA legislation, however, PacifiCorp modified CETA's vulnerable population definition to include the insights and perspectives of the EAG.

- **Vulnerable population:** a community that experiences a disproportionate cumulative risk from environmental burdens due to: (a) Adverse socioeconomic factors, including unemployment, high housing and transportation costs relative to income, linguistic isolation, and access to food, education, technology, broadband, health care, capital and credit; and (b) Sensitivity factors, such as mental health, low birth weight, and higher rates of hospitalization.