Oregon Department of **ENERGY**

Quantifying and Prioritizing Energy Efficiency

NASEO Policy Outlook Conference

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OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Leading Oregon to a safe, equitable, clean, and sustainable energy future.

Our Mission

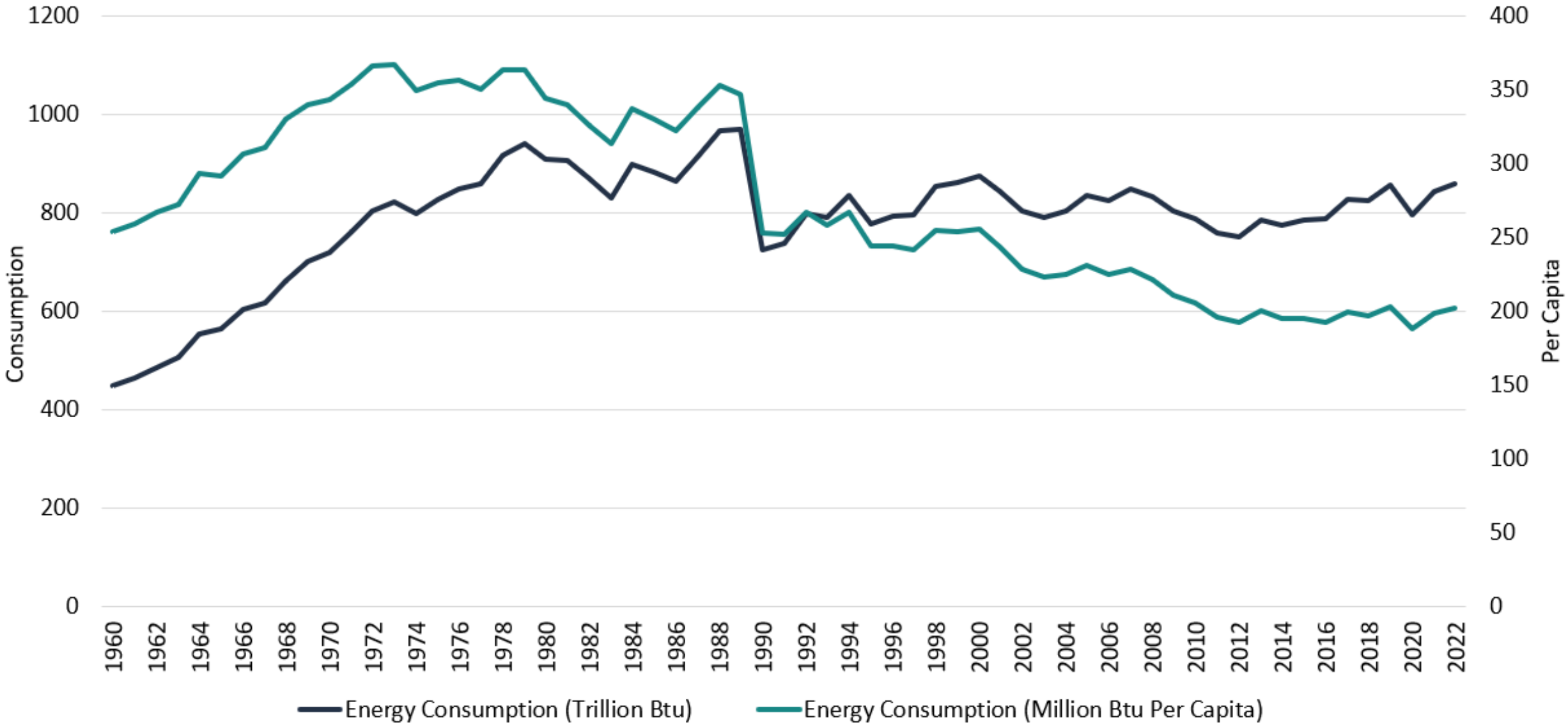
The Oregon Department of Energy helps Oregonians make informed decisions and maintain a resilient and affordable energy system. We advance solutions to shape an equitable clean energy transition, protect the environment and public health, and responsibly balance energy needs and impacts for current and future generations.

What We Do

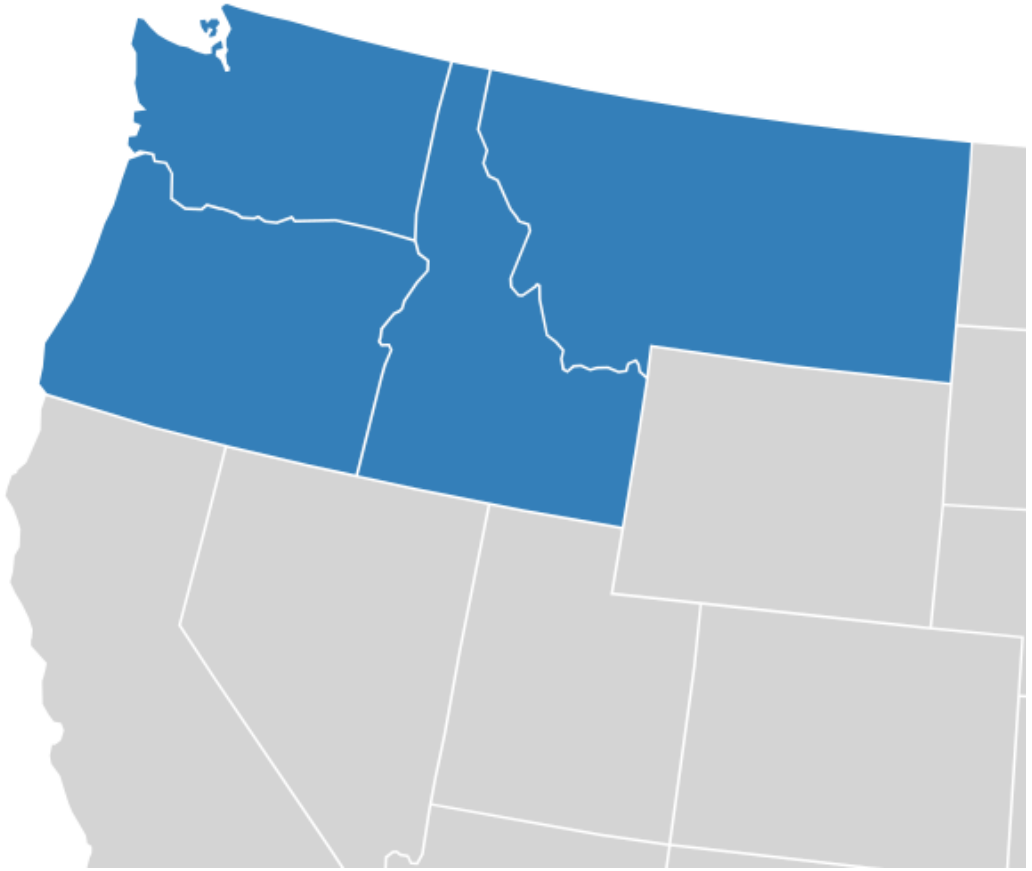
On behalf of Oregonians across the state, the Oregon Department of Energy achieves its mission by providing:

- A Central Repository of Energy Data, Information, and Analysis
- A Venue for Problem-Solving Oregon's Energy Challenges
- Energy Education and Technical Assistance
- Regulation and Oversight
- Energy Programs and Activities

Oregon's Total Energy Consumption and Per Capital Energy Consumption Over Time



Northwest Power Act: 1980



839b(e)(1). The plan shall, as provided in this paragraph, give priority to resource which the Council determines to be cost-effective. Priority shall be given: first, to Conservation; second, to renewable resources; third, to generating resources utilizing waste heat or other generating resources of high fuel conversion efficiency; and fourth, to all other resources.

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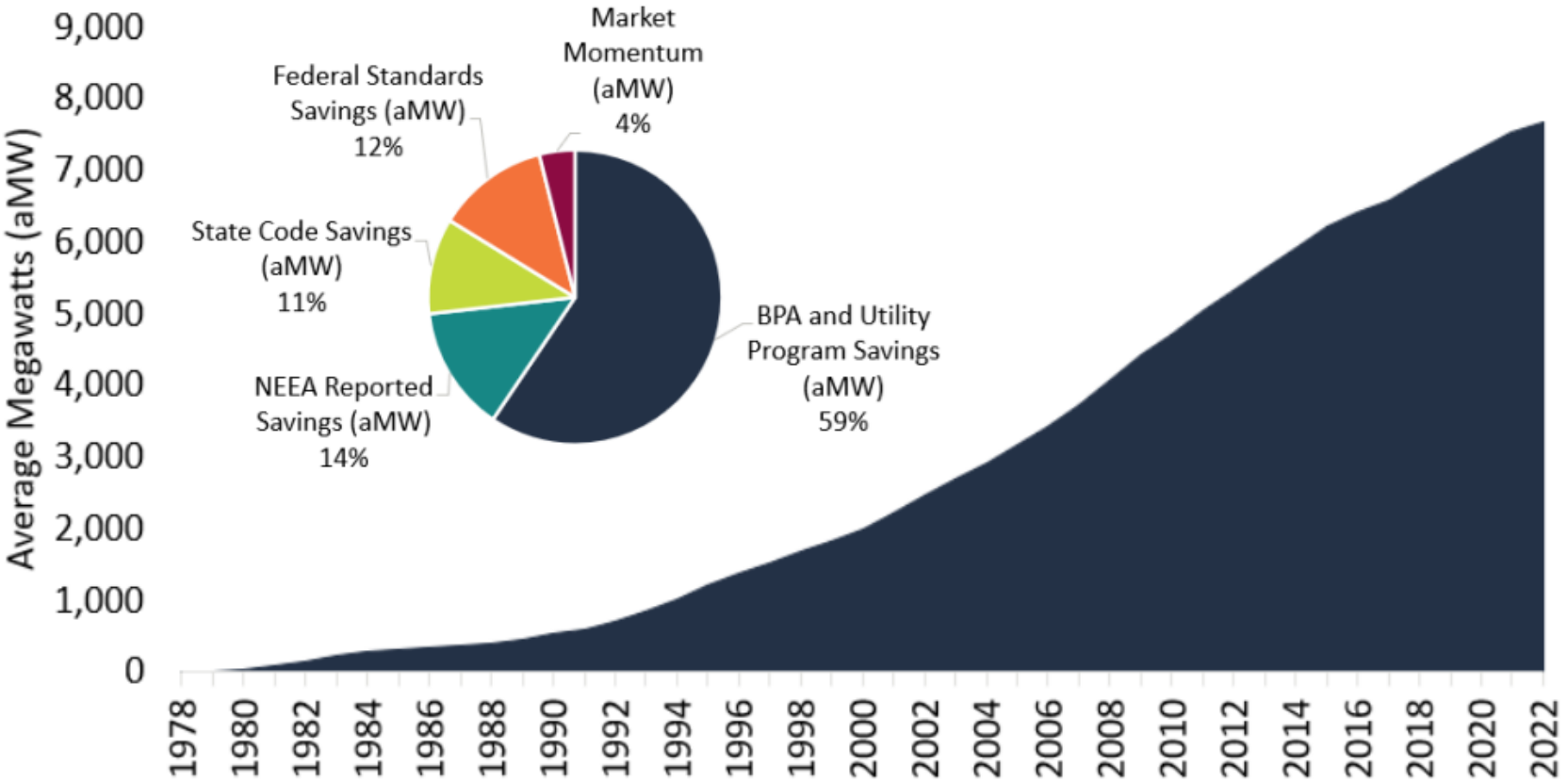
Cumulative Regional Energy Savings

NWPCC Cumulative Regional Energy Efficiency Savings (Chart) and Share of Cumulative Savings (Pie) by Mechanism[5]



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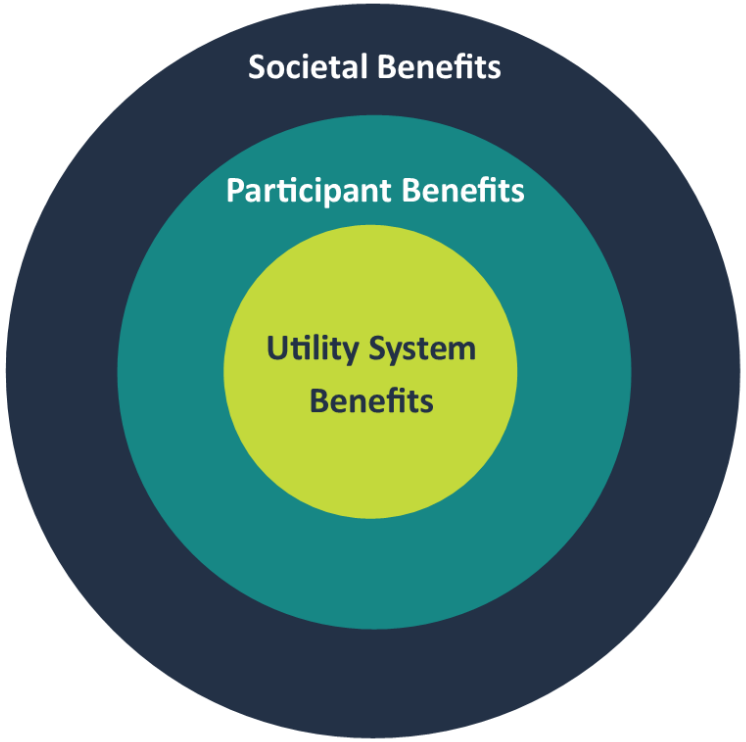
Co-Benefits of Energy Efficiency



- Energy efficiency is facing new challenges, demands, and increased competition from low-cost renewable resources
- Traditional cost-effectiveness tests fail to capture the wide range of co-benefits of energy efficiency
- Several organizations, including OR Public Utility Commission and CA Public Utilities Commission, are working to quantify and incorporate numerous co-benefits into investment decisions

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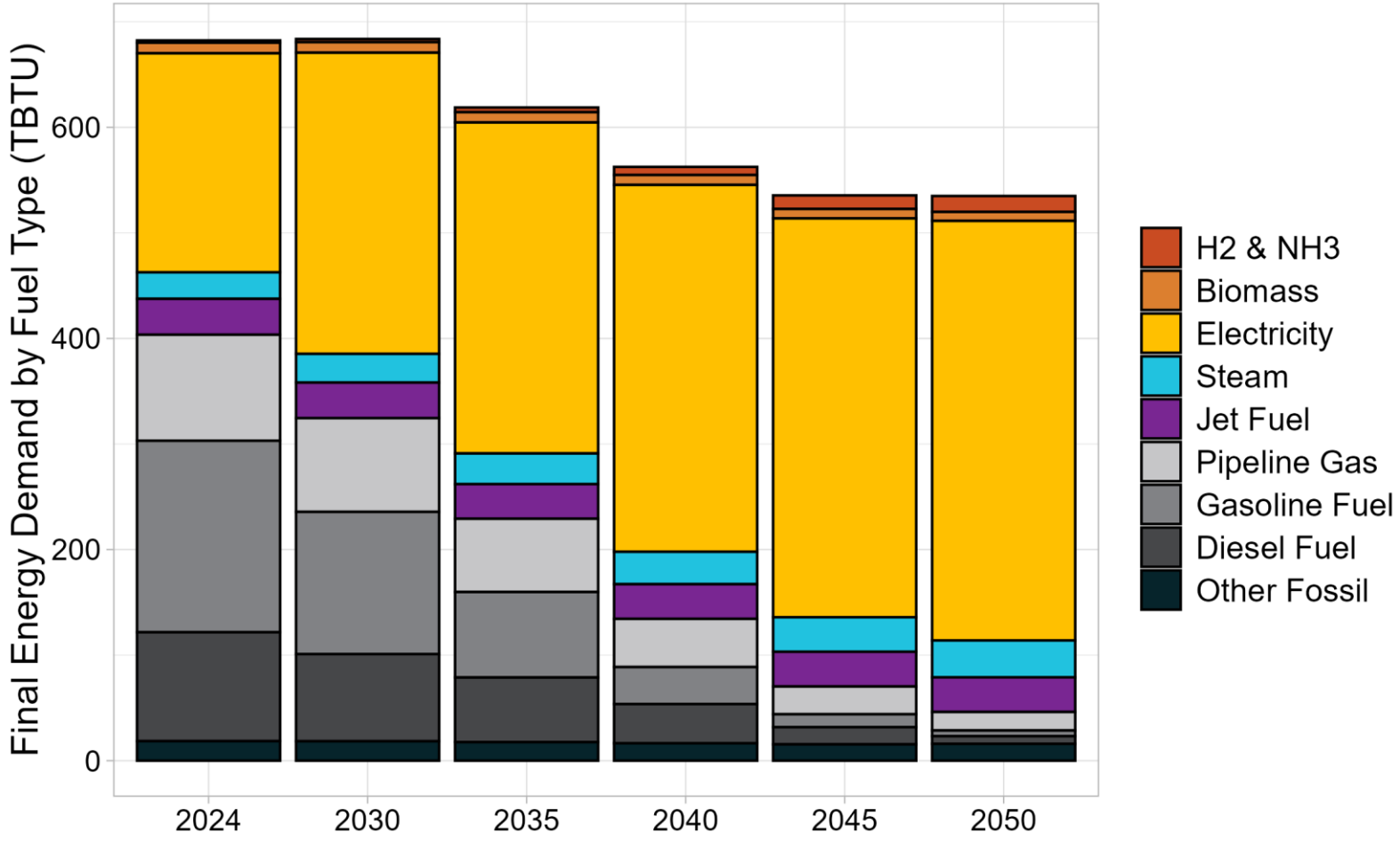
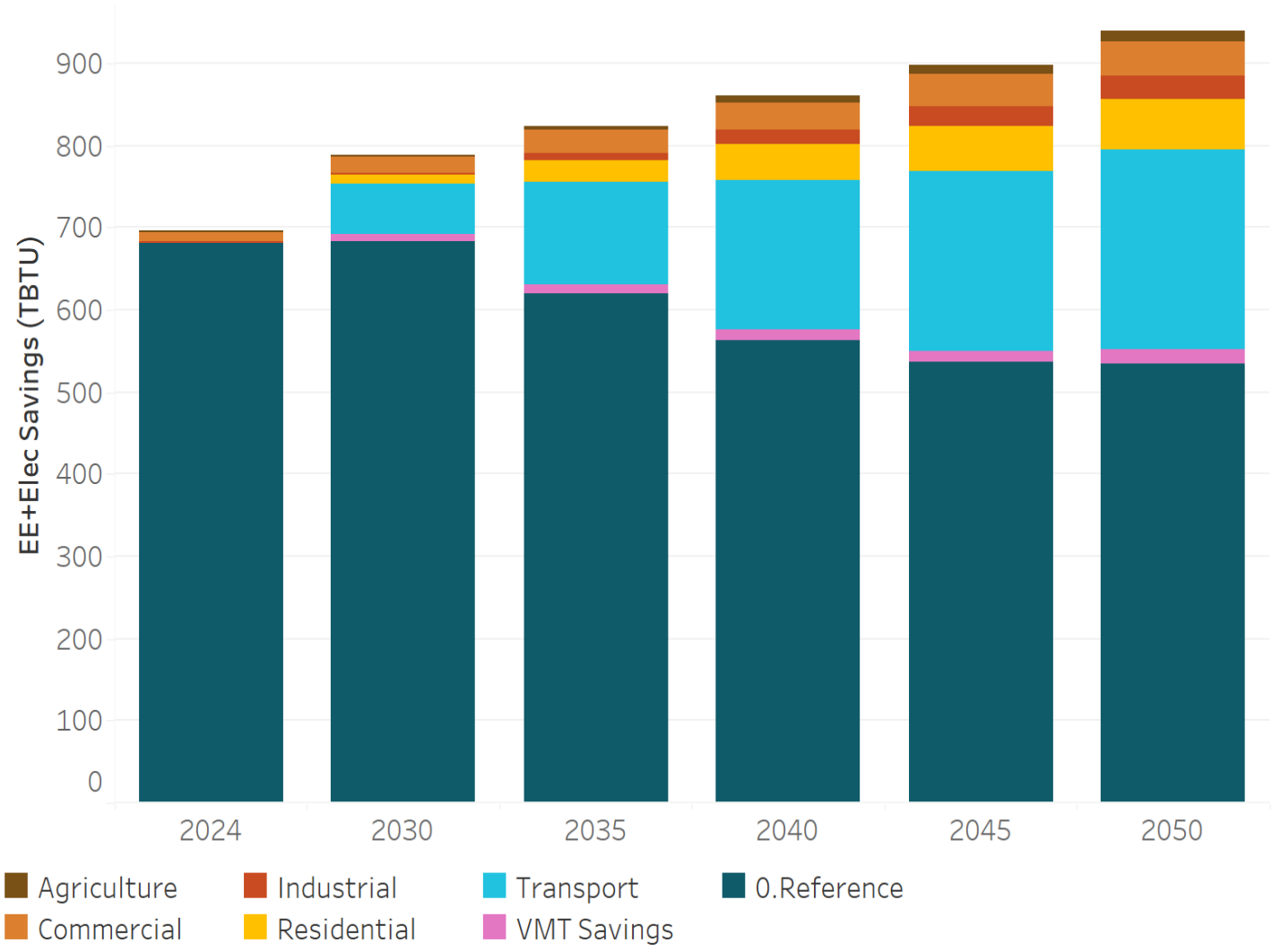
Energy Demand by Fuel in Oregon



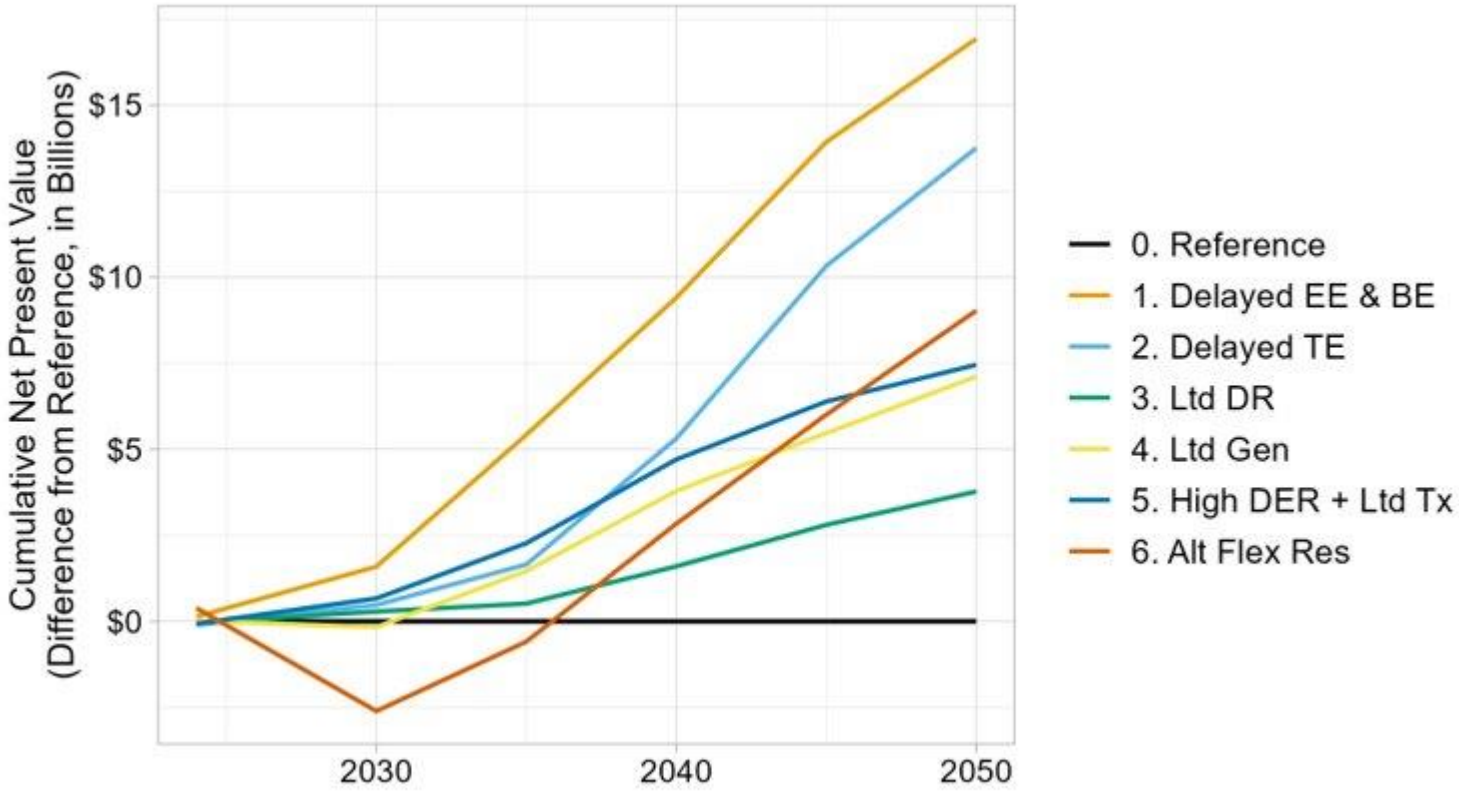
Final Energy Demand Savings by Sector



Least-cost Pathway

The Reference Scenario from the model was the least-cost pathway to meet our energy and climate objectives.

Other pathways modeled cost more.



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Five Pathways to Guide Oregon

1. Energy Efficiency. Advance energy efficiency across buildings, industry, and transportation sectors, including by expanding access to and appeal of multimodal transportation options, to deliver the benefits of a more efficient energy system.

2. Clean Electricity. Secure reliable, affordable, and clean electricity by expanding the electricity system and incorporating load flexibility.

3. Electrification. Increase electrification of end uses across transportation, buildings, and industry, while safeguarding reliability, promoting affordability, and maximizing opportunities to use load flexibility as a resource.

4. Low-Carbon Fuels. Advance the use of low-carbon fuels in the hardest-to-electrify end uses and to maintain a reliable electric grid.

5. Resilience. Strengthen resilience across all levels of the energy system, including utilities, communities, and customers, enhancing Oregon's ability to adapt to climate change and mitigate other risks.

Implementation of each pathway must consider burdens and benefits to environmental justice communities and apply an equity lens to prevent further disproportionate impacts to historically and currently marginalized communities.