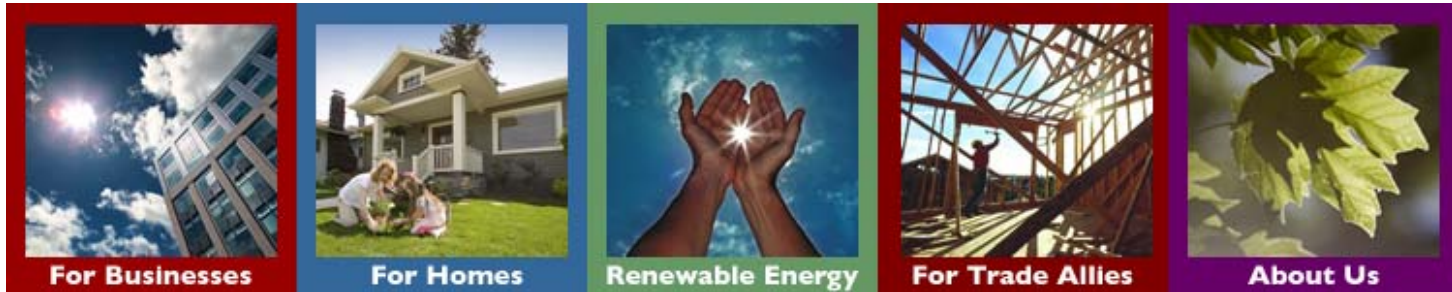


# Energy Trust of Oregon



## Meeting Load Growth with Energy Trust Services

**CAC Meeting**  
**July 19, 2006**

# Study Genesis

## **What would it take for Energy Trust to meet all electric load growth in the territory we serve by 2012?**

- Carbon Allocation Task Force expressed interest in what was the maximum Energy Trust could save.
- As Energy Trust engages in IRP processes, PUC and utilities have also asked.
- Strategic planning process was a great opportunity to look outside our current business world and ask “What does Oregon need of us by 2012 and how can we meet that need?”

# Study Objectives

- Big picture (imprecise, quick) view of potential for efficiency and renewable power to meet growth needs.
  - Utility customers currently contribute 2.7% of bills to Energy Trust services.
  - How much more funding would it take to stabilize impacts of load growth?
- Conservative view. Contributions of other groups not quantified in this study. (ODOE, Federal tax credits, utility education efforts, etc.)
- No assumptions re: renewable portfolio standard, carbon cap, or other new law.

# Methodology

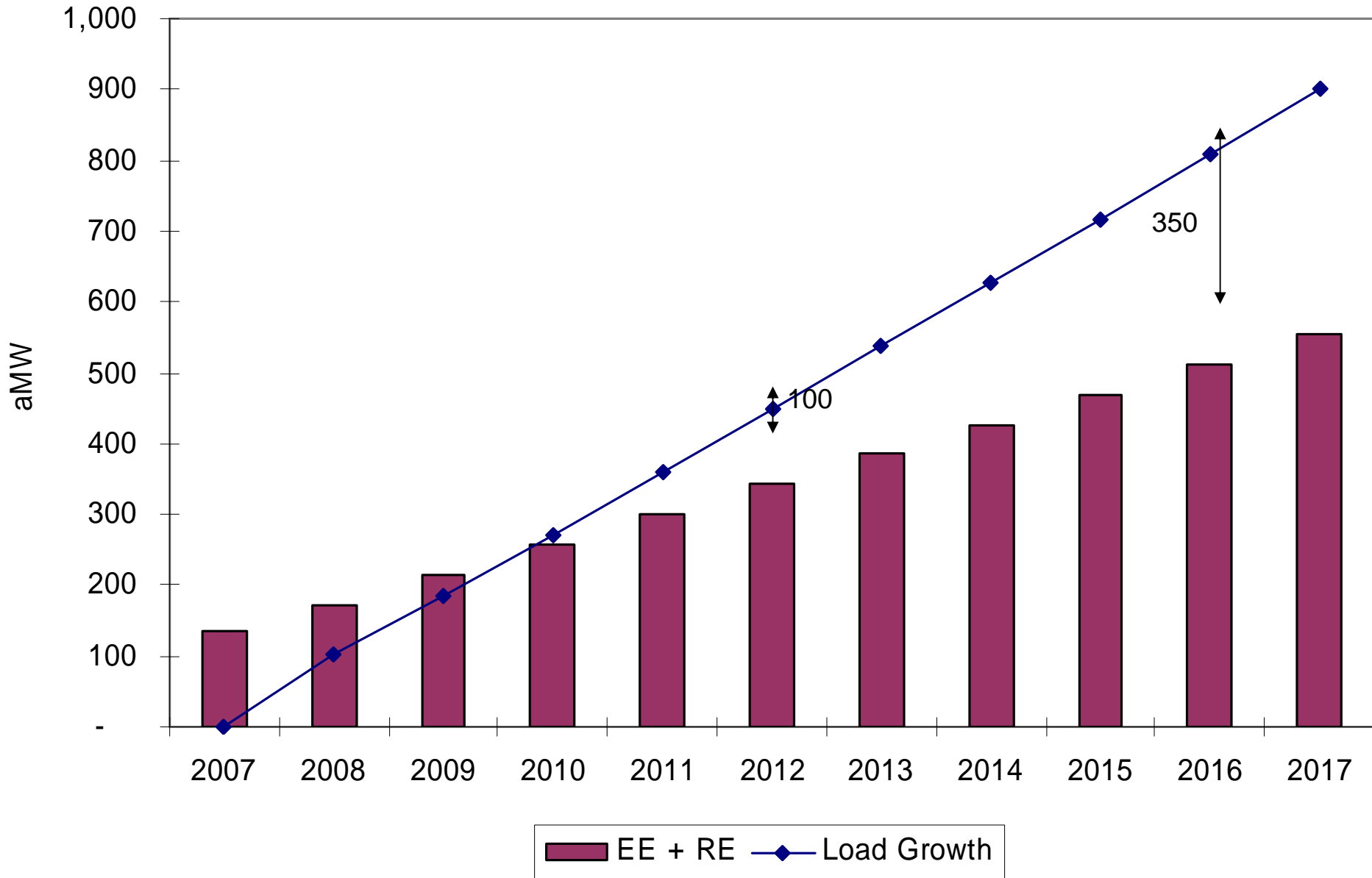
## 1. Quantify load growth 2007-2017

- Apply utility IRP load growth assumptions to current year retail sales ~1.5% per year
- Remove Energy Trust efficiency forecasts (~150 aMW)
- Approximately 450 aMW of growth by 2012, almost 900 aMW 2017

## 2. Apply current efficiency and renewables projections

- RE 2002-2012 forecast of 200 aMW
- RE + EE = 350 aMW, 100 aMW remain in 2012
- Escalate current level of services through 2017, 350 aMW gap to fill by 2017.

# Cumulative Forecasted Services (current funding) vs. Load Growth 2007-2017



# Methodology, cont.

3. Define scenarios for how to meet load growth
  - Scenario 1: Increase Energy Trust budget with same proportion of EE/RE funding to fill “the gap”
  - Scenario 2: Same as #1 but shift renewable funding towards lowest cost renewable programs only starting 2009
  - Scenario 3: Fill the gap with as much efficiency as possible up to the limit on the current resource assessment then fill the balance with least cost renewables

# Primary Conclusion:

- *The efficiency and renewable resources appear to be available to achieve zero fossil fuel generation growth in Energy Trust service territory, assuming utilities' medium load growth forecasts.*

# Results

| 2012  | Increase to ETO Budget | Resulting PPC (%) | RE % of Total Load |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Sc. 1 | 34%                    | 3.8               | 6.0                |
| Sc. 2 | 24%                    | 3.6               | 7.0                |
| Sc. 3 | 47%                    | 4.2               | 5.0                |

| 2017  | Increase to ETO Budget | Resulting PPC (%) | RE % of Total Load |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Sc. 1 | 68%                    | 4.5               | 11                 |
| Sc. 2 | 55%                    | 4.2               | 12                 |
| Sc. 3 | 60%                    | 4.3               | 11                 |

Scenario 1: Increase Energy Trust budget with current EE/RE weighting

Scenario 2: Same as #1 but shift RE funding towards low cost by 2009

Scenario 3: Fill the gap with EE first, then RE

# The Results Raise Some Questions...

Increasing funding for efficiency and renewables by 55-70% can have significant impacts on Oregon's energy needs by 2017

- Is this plausible and credible?
- What should we do with this information?
- This is a high level first cut analysis, should we go deeper?
- If we add in the contributions of others (ODOE, federal credit impacts...) this lowers Energy Trust costs to achieve the target.
- How does this analysis mesh with the work of ODOE (carbon allocation task force), REWG, Power Council?
- More...?