

Appendix: 2025-2030 Scenario Draft – Highest level statements only

- 1. Climate change-related extreme weather events will occur with increasing frequency.**
- 2. Decarbonization remains a state policy objective. Utilities continue to invest in meeting decarbonization goals; growing customer interest in decarbonization will drive some consumers and businesses to reduce their carbon footprint.**
- 3. Policymaking dynamics in Oregon will remain stable and favorable for clean energy solutions, despite the national political landscape remaining polarized.**
- 4. Increasing housing supply, especially affordable housing, through new construction will be a sustained statewide objective through 2030.**
- 5. Policies, stakeholder advocacy and funding sources continue to prioritize equity and environmental justice to acknowledge and address systemic injustice in the energy system. This systemic injustice has increased energy burden and resulted in disproportional impacts of climate change on frontline communities.**
- 6. Utilities are evolving their operating model. Planning and management will focus on distribution system planning to encompass not only reliability but also capacity, flexibility and resiliency. Community needs are increasingly factored into utility resource planning.**
- 7. Energy affordability will become a bigger issue as rates increase for utility customers.**
- 8. The value of energy efficiency, renewable energy and distribution system-connected technologies such as solar + storage is increasing relative to other resource options. OPUC and stakeholder interest in procuring all achievable potential as soon as possible will increase.**
- 9. Statutory authority for funding of energy efficiency, small-scale renewable energy and distribution system-connected technology through Energy Trust remains stable with no changes expected. The regulatory framework for Energy Trust investments also remains stable and continues to necessitate exceptions or additional funding sources to support investments that do not pass existing cost-effectiveness tests.**
- 10. Significant new funding streams for clean energy investment will become available. Most will incorporate some degree of environmental justice objectives.**
- 11. The number of organizations and programs offering clean energy services for customers will grow.**
- 12. Customers will be challenged to navigate a broader range of offers and service providers to determine which clean energy actions to take—creating a barrier to action. More customers will experience variable quality or misleading information, creating a risk of lost confidence among customers and challenging credibility of clean energy implementers.**
- 13. Labor market constraints and shortages will continue to be a barrier to increasing energy efficiency and small-scale renewables projects.**