



Pacific Power Community Benefits & Impacts Advisory Group (CBIAG) Public Notes

Environmental Impacts, Customer Generation Programs, Integrated Resource Planning
Thursday, June 20, 2024, 1:00 – 4:00 p.m., Pacific Time

These notes were synthesized and summarized by E Source, Pacific Power’s meeting facilitation partner.

Executive Summary

June’s CBIAG public meeting was conducted via Zoom. The meeting was held on June 20, 2024, from 1:00-4:00 p.m. PDT. Nine CBIAG members attended, representing eight CBIAG member organizations, and three members of the public. The meeting provided the key considerations for the focal Community Benefit Indicator (CBI) for the month: Environmental Impact.

Meeting Objectives

1. Discuss Community Benefit Indicators (CBI) that relate to Environmental Impacts
2. Provide updates on the Clean Energy Plan (CEP) and Integrated Resource Plan (IRP)
3. Learn about Customer Generation Programs

2024 CBIAG Members	Organization
Christina Zamora	KLCAS/CAPO
Erubiel Valladares	Rural Development Initiative
Jennifer Gustafson	AllCare Health
Sara Wallach	Community Energy Project
Shaun Pritchard	United Community Action Network
Sherrie Villmark	Community Energy Project
Silvia Tanner	Multnomah County Office of Sustainability
Yahaira Torres	Rural Development Initiative
Xitali Torres	Verde
Presenters	
Christina Medina	Stakeholder Policy & Engagement Manager

Patty Satkiewicz	Legislative Policy Advisor
Randy Baker	Director of Resource Planning
Rick Link	Senior Vice President of Resource Planning
Robert Meredith	Policy Director, Pricing & Tariff
Jeffrey Daigle	E Source, Facilitation Team
Morgan Westberry	E Source, Facilitation Team

Public Attendees

Karen Chase	Energy Trust of Oregon
Mia Deonate	Energy Trust of Oregon

PacifiCorp Affiliated Attendees

Kimberly Alejandro	Equity Analyst
Tracy Moreland	Tribal Liaison
Tag Gavin-Darnieder	E Source, Facilitation Team
Zanya Morgan	E Source, Facilitation Team

Meeting Notes

Welcome & Introductions

Pacific Power’s Christina Medina opened the nineteenth CBIAG meeting by welcoming the attendees, introducing the guest speakers, and thanking the members for their continued participation in the group. Member and public perspectives are essential to achieving meaningful impacts on communities.

E Source’s Jeffrey Daigle provided meeting experience items, an overview of the agenda and objectives, introduced the presenters, and encouraged participation by members during the meeting and after the meeting via the post-meeting survey.

CBIAG Member Check In

Jeffrey Daigle “checked-in” with meeting attendees by asking: *What smell, image, or sound prompts nostalgia for you?* The group shared unique answers reminiscent of childhood experiences.

- The smell of horse manure as a reminder of their childhood home
- The smell of cigarettes as reminder of their grandmother and childhood
- The song War Ensemble by Slayer, recalling teaching their younger brother how to dance
- The smell of corn after irrigation or hops when it is being harvested
- Orange creamsicles as a reminder of visiting the public pool as a child
- The smell of tiger balm, reminder of their grandmother
- Seeing school supplies in stores, reminder of playing teacher with their siblings
- The smell of the rose garden in Portland, reminder of their first winter in Portland

Reflecting on the March Meeting

Christina Medina, Stakeholder Policy & Engagement Manager, shared a reflection of the [April CBIAG meeting](#) including goals and a list of attendees and summarized the themes resulting therefrom. Due to an internal reorganization at PacifiCorp, no meeting was held in May, instead, the time was used to settle into the new structure and to hold space to honor the changes.

Main Themes:

- Defining resilience in energy and discussing resilience metrics – CAIDI (Customer Average Interruption Duration Index), SAIFI, and SAIDI (System Average Interruption Data Index)
- Highlighting the CBRE (Community Based Renewable Energy) intersectionality to resilience using the 3 CBRE-RH Pilot components
- Learning about the new Fire High Consequence Areas and company measures to reduce the risk of wildfires
- Reviewing 2023 wildfire mitigation accomplishments and planned programs for 2024

Community Benefit Indicators (CBIs) | Environmental Impacts

Patty Satkiewicz, Legislative Policy Advisor, talked about the reporting and compliance requirements related to environmental impacts such as emissions and allocating renewable energy. Ms. Satkiewicz is on a team overseeing compliance with cap-and-trade programs in PacifiCorp service territory and reporting the metrics. The team has been intentional about proposing interim CBIs that 1) relate to environmental impacts 2) are consistent with the outcomes being measured 3) can leverage existing methodology and 4) have been vetted and approved by stakeholders.

The proposed outcome of environmental impacts as an indicator of community benefits is an increase in energy from non-emitting resources and a reduction in CO2 emissions to meet HB 2021 targets. “Success” will be measured and tracked using the percentage of renewable and non-emitting resources serving Oregon retail customers and the amount of emissions associated with Oregon retail sales. The purpose is to reduce fossil fuel resources and increase renewable and non-emitting resources that currently power Oregon’s grid, while maintaining system reliability and on-demand service to customers.

Meeting Discussion:

- Multnomah County of Sustainability asked are the current CBIs the same as the last Clean Energy Plan filing? Has the company considered other environmental based CBIs? There is value in these indicators, but there has been frustration expressed by stakeholders in looking at compliance with legal obligations as the useful information is limited. Can different CBI outcomes and metrics be explored that are more responsive to the concerns voiced?
 - Ms. Satkiewicz shared that the CBIs being shared today are the same as those in the CEP. It is acknowledged that there is disconnect within the community stemming from Oregon HB 2021 compliance as stakeholders want more localized environmental impacts

detailing specific effects in the community. However, the DEQ and OPUC were explicit in the requirement to incorporate greenhouse gas emissions associated with the mix of electricity serving Oregon customers which results in a different scope of sources. To find middle ground, the company will explore the possibility of bringing in other groups that focus on site specific emissions.

- HB 2021 requires that PacifiCorp increase energy from non-emitting resources and reduce CO2 emissions to meet HB 2021 targets. Clean Energy Plans require Oregon retail electricity providers to reduce electricity associated greenhouse gas emissions below baseline:
 - 80% below baseline by 2030
 - 90% below baseline by 2035
 - 100% below baseline by 2040
 - Baseline is the average annual emission of greenhouse gases for the years 2010-2012 associated with the electricity sold to electricity customers.
- Multnomah County of Sustainability suggested considering other Oregon appropriate environmental metrics that could satisfy concerns that were voiced in the last round of planning, allowing stakeholders to see feedback evolution. Also, asking if there are any energy generation facilities located in Oregon?
 - Ms. Satkiewicz cited Hermiston, a natural gas generation facility located in Oregon and expressed gratitude for receiving actionable feedback. The company will look into bringing professionals into the meeting space who can talk in more detail about the work being done on the ground at emitting facilities. The company also has smaller-scale qualifying facilities enabled by federal legislation that can be further explored in upcoming meetings.
- Rural Development Initiative asked 1) what are the examples of non-emitting resources that help reduce CO2? Is planting more trees the answer? 2) Does Oregon retail sales include freight lines?
 - Ms. Satkiewicz distinguished the difference between non-emitting resources and renewable resources, many renewables are non-emitting but not all non-emitting resources are renewable. In Oregon, renewable energy resources are defined as wind energy, solar, photovoltaic solar, wave/tidal, ocean thermal energy, small hydropower, and certain biomass and thermal energy resources (i.e., animal manure). Some of these resources have associated emissions such as carbon dioxide and methane. An example of this is the biomass facility in Oregon that the company takes power from, which is technically a renewable resource, but it does produce emissions. An example of a non-emitting resource that is not a renewable resource would be hydropower in the Pacific Northwest. While this resource does not produce emissions, Oregon prefers to incentivize other resources such as solar and wind, due to the environmental concerns associated with hydropower. Ms. Satkiewicz explained scope one, two, and three emissions used in carbon accounting. The scopes depend on the degree of control an entity has on emissions. Scope one emissions refer to direct control associated with the product an entity can change. Scope two almost always refers to purchased electricity. Scope three refers to supply chain emissions. Applying this framework to Oregon retail sales and CBIs, one must look at what the utility has the control to change. PacifiCorp wants to track measures they can change. Using a hypothetical Amazon distribution center as an example, tracked emissions would not incorporate fleet tailpipe greenhouse gas emissions from the Amazon trucks because the company has no control over Amazon's practices. In short, metrics are specific to the company's products, electricity procured

from owned resources that is delivered to customers. The [Greenhouse Gas Protocol](#) is a great resource to learn more about the specific information of carbon accounting.

- Jeffrey Daigle reassured the group that meeting notes are being taken and if further explanation is required the discussion can be ongoing in meeting spaces ahead.
 - Christina Medina informed the group that notes from previous meetings are uploaded on the [CBIAG webpage](#).
- Ms. Satkiewicz iterated that over the past +/- 20 years greenhouse gas accounting has evolved and continues to do so as companies and legislature think deeply about how to quantify and measure carbon reduction while considering what is and is not in control limits.

PacifiCorp is tracking progress to targets and measuring performance against the proposed CBIs. The table below measures the PacifiCorp Oregon fuel mix coming from renewable, non-emitting resources. In 2021 and 2022, about 20% of fuel came from renewable resources while about 5% came from non-emitting resources.

	2021 (1)	2022 (2)
Renewable	20.24%	20.1%
Non-Emitting	4.93%	4.9%
Total	25.17%	25.0%

The table below is a report card tracking reduction by metric tons of PacifiCorp Oregon CEP emissions as reported to the Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) and adjusted for QF emissions, compared against the HB 2021 Baseline: 8,994,448 (MT CO₂e). In 2021, the company saw a reduction from baseline of 8.3% and 11.6% in 2022.

	2021	2022
MWh served in Oregon	13,780,530	13,974,604
Total Oregon anthropogenic emissions (excluding QF) (MT CO ₂ e):	8,247,779 (1)	7,950,456
Emissions Reduced from Baseline	869,970	1,043,992
Percent Reduction from Baseline	8.30%	11.61%

Meeting Discussion:

- KLACS asked who determined the years to use for the average of the baseline?
 - Ms. Satkiewicz revealed that the average was created by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality in partnership with the Oregon Public Utility Commission. Hydropower generation in 2010, 2011, and 2012 largely contributed to the average emissions.
- AllCare Health questioned if the emission numbers are impacted by water volume going through the hydro?
 - Ms. Satkiewicz answered yes, using an example of snow melting as an impact of the volume of water flowing through dams which can result in a “good” or “bad” hydro year.
 - AllCare Health asked how does PacifiCorp offset hydro factors during “bad” years to keep the emissions rate low?

- Ms. Satkiewicz shared that the company uses a variety of resources to help fill the gaps including solar facilities in Utah and wind farms in Wyoming. Another factor is the amount of energy customers are using at a given time. Peaks and valleys will impact which resources are serving the mix at any given time. The utility can influence what mix is serving by purchasing power from others on the wholesale market or in contractual ways.

PacifiCorp operates as a six-state system and can leverage the broad geographic footprint to bring renewables and non-emitting resources from places in the country where they are best positioned to be located. For example, because it is typically windier in the Midwest and sunnier in the desert it would be the best utilization of funds to build resources in those areas. However, the challenge arises in building transmission lines and bringing those resources to different states. The company must consider the best position to buy and build resources to provide customers with the most resources for their money while providing clean, sustainable energy. The different ways in which the utility and the customer both contribute to efforts in reducing emissions are outlined in the table below.

Utility	Customer
<i>Generation</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locating, producing, and storing more renewable energy 	<i>Energy Efficiency</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps customers save money on their bills (weatherizing homes)
<i>Transmission</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carrying power across great distance to where people are 	<i>Demand Response</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Money for using less energy during peak hours
<i>Distribution</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Getting more renewable energy to the community 	<i>Transportation Electrification</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing your carbon footprint
	<i>Renewable Energy Programs</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Going above and beyond

Meeting Discussion:

- Multnomah County of Sustainability asked how the company is thinking about local, community based renewable energy (CBREs) resources in the next round of planning?
 - Ms. Satkiewicz noted that CBREs do have requirements under HB 2021, however, this conversation will be tackled later in the presentation by another subject matter expert.
 - Mr. Daigle highlighted the feedback form used to provide input CBRE planning and processing, allowing PacifiCorp to implement better responses moving forward.

Customer Generation Programs

Robert Meredith, Pricing & Tariff Policy Director, presented Oregon customer generation programs to the group including net metering, the Oregon Solar Incentive program, and net billing. Net metering is defined as an electric billing tool that uses the electric grid to "store" excess energy produced by solar panel systems. Under net metering, excess energy produced by customer solar panels that is not used is credited back to the customer. For example, if a customer generator on net metering took 500 kilowatt hours from

the utility and then generated 250 kilowatt hours and sent that on to the grid or the distribution system, they would be billed at a net 250 kilowatt hours. In Oregon, net metering has been around since 2000 and has seen significant growth in adoption since. Currently, there are 18,796 customers participating in the net metering program, this represents 196 megawatts of nameplate capacity and 2.9% of customers.

The Oregon Solar Incentive Program was authorized by House Bill 3039 in 2009 to incentivize the solar installation market when solar energy was not quite common, it currently has 714 participants. Production meters were put on participating sites to measure customer generation. Customers were paid for all solar generation with the price dependent upon location with prices ranging from \$0.20 to \$0.65 per kilowatt hour, averaging out to \$5,892 in annual payments. Customers do pay a \$10 monthly solar meter charge to offset the cost of production. The value of solar energy under this program is \$3.2M annually. Customers are committed to 15-year contracts with the first contract expiring in August 2025.

Another program the company implemented in Utah and California is the net billing program, established in 2020, seen as a successor to net metering. With net billing there is not a netting of the energy on the customer's bill, instead everything that the customer *takes* from the utility gets the standard bill and what is *sent* to the utility gets financial credit. Currently, Utah customers enrolled in the net billing program are credited \$0.07 per kilowatt hour. Across the net metering, net billing, and transition programs between both, adoption has been stable over time. Currently, the company's priorities are:

1. Implementing a successor program for the Oregon Solar Incentive Program by August 2025
 - a. Ensuring compliance with legislation
2. Evaluating net metering and exploring alternative customer generation programs
3. Continuing outreach with interested parties

Meeting Discussion:

- Multnomah County Office of Sustainability asked if the company observed changes or similar adoption rates in California as observed in Utah?
 - Mr. Meredith highlighted the difference in the California service territory as it is deeply rural with about 35,000 customers, because of this the adoption rates are not comparable to other service territories. However, about a year ago California did implement a net billing program called NEM 3.0. Looking to Utah, there was a spike in adoption rates as customers rushed to complete applications before the cutoff date.
 - Mr. Daigle added more details regarding NEM 3.0, sharing the export return rate of \$0.08 per kWh.
- Energy Trust of Oregon asked if the company is seeing a similar differentiation in solar adoption in urban versus rural in Utah? Utah also has a mostly rural territory.
 - Mr. Meredith shared that the Utah territory is the most urban territory within PacifiCorp so there is a stark contrast. Across service territories, there is more adoption in urban

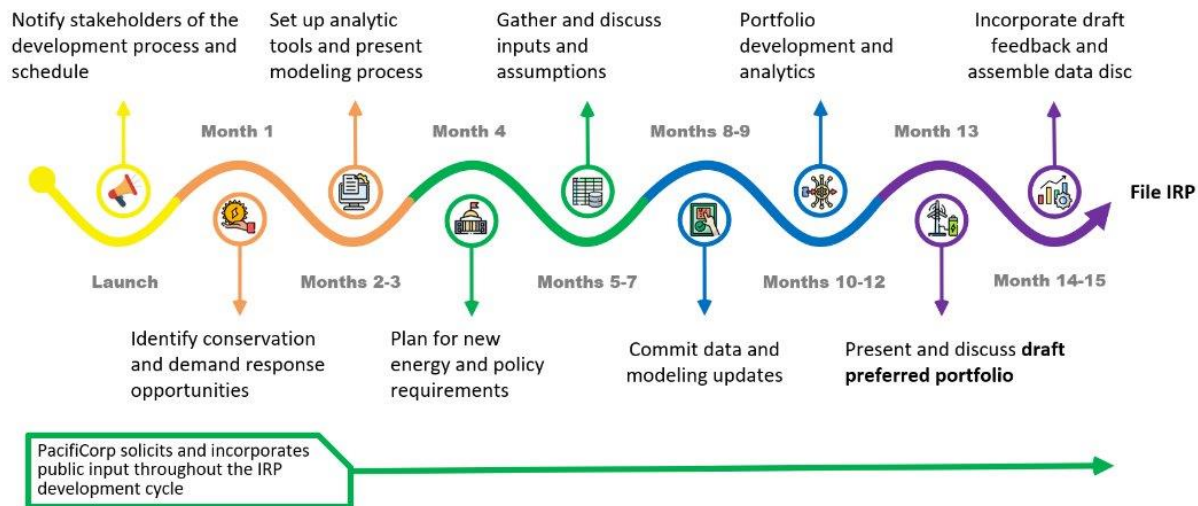
areas versus rural areas. This can be due to the value of solar installation, ease of mobility, or dense population.

- Mr. Daigle asked if there are any equity considerations to think about when it comes to net metering or cost shifting that the group can lay the groundwork for?
 - Mr. Meredith offered income and cost shifting as equity considerations. During early adoption, most rooftop solar customers were those with higher income. In California, there have been efforts to make the costs of solar more affordable and accessible to customers with low to moderate incomes. With cost shifting, affordability can become significant as the customer impact increases what everyone must pay for. Mr. Meredith asked for stakeholder input on how the issues mentioned can be addressed.
 - Multnomah County Office of Sustainability added that Portland General Electric (PGE) has been considering what changes net energy metering may propose such as characterizing the impact of potential cost shifts. Another consideration is the financial barrier as it directly impacts access.
 - Mr. Daigle encouraged feedback and set the stage for the conversation to continue across all engagement spaces in Oregon over time.
- KLAC asked if resiliency in rural areas would be a way to encourage customers to adopt solar energy?
 - Mr. Meredith shared it is a consideration to think about when formulating customer generation programs.
- AllCare Health asked if there has been any discussion about incentivizing or potentially inviting homeowners who have rentals to utilize solar? Renters are reliant on their landlords to implement solar energy to reduce electricity costs.
 - Mr. Meredith noted the point as a great consideration when analyzing the challenges to net metering.
 - Christina Medina shared that the challenges of homeowner versus renter incentives have been brought up in feedback discussions. Relating back to transparency around cost shifting and energy affordability, Ms. Medina recapped a conversation from the May Tribal Nations Engagement Series meeting with Matt McVee where members vocalized the desire for more transparency in billing that is easily digestible for customers to understand exactly what they are paying for.
 - Mr. Daigle offered to continue the conversation as a workshop component closer to the date of filing to talk about the difficulty in providing incentives to renters and managing the process.

Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) Updates

Randy Baker, Director of Resource Planning, brought IRP updates to the group highlighting the status of the planning process and reviewing recent Federal activities that impact Clean Energy Planning.

PacifiCorp's IRP is a long-term 20-year resource plan that relies on forecasts of expected future conditions to guide mathematical modeling aimed at finding the best path forward to meet those future conditions. The IRP is published on a 2-year cycle with an update in the off-cycle years. A key point about this cycle is that as the world changes, plans change, and this is reflected in every IRP report distributed.



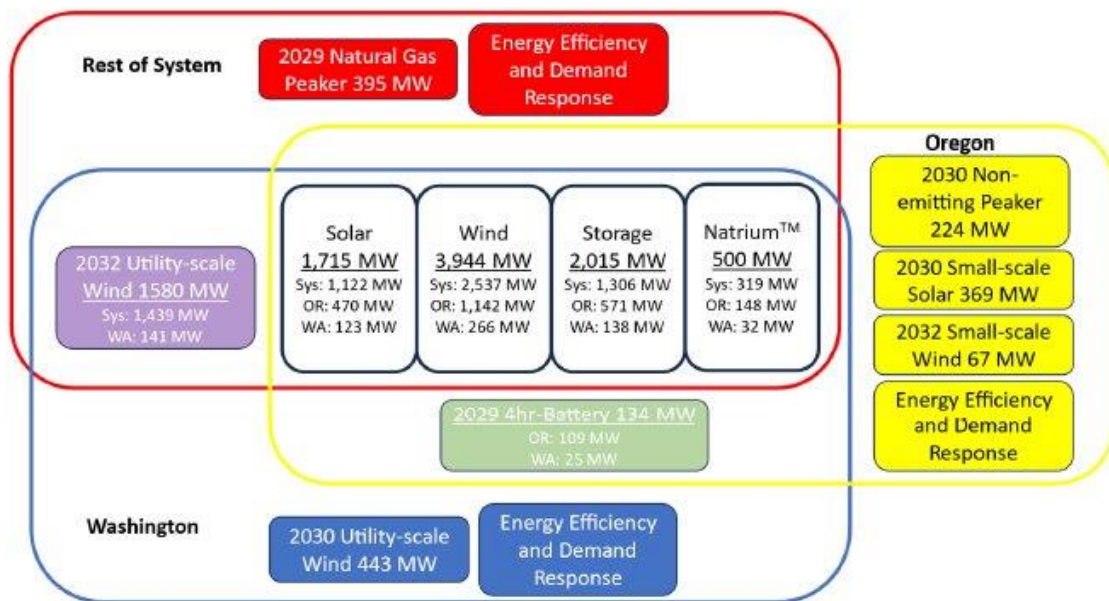
The figure above provides a view of the IRP development cycle, which typically spans about 15 months. During those 15 months, public engagement is ongoing through a series of meetings and other communications. The 2025 IRP cycle launched in January, announcing the meeting schedule, and setting up the first meeting held on January 25th. Currently, the process is in months 5-7 which aims to gather and discuss input and assumptions and determine modeling constraints. The data and assumptions coming out of current activities will become inputs to the IRP mathematical modeling. Later in the process, IRP models will use those inputs and assumptions as part of calculating the least-cost, least-risk portfolio for each state. Some states share portfolios while others have unique models. A portfolio can be thought of as a set of coordinated resources that meet all requirements for customers and regulation. A preferred portfolio is the single best set of coordinated resources to meet all requirements and is the basis of PacifiCorp’s two-to-four-year action plan.

For the 2025 IRP, the company anticipates releasing a public draft on January 1, 2025. In the last two months of the process, everything is brought together for the final filing. The draft, with feedback leads to updates models, which flow into the IRP document itself.

Mr. Baker reviewed modeling improvements made to state portfolio integration that are specific to Oregon but impact all service territory states. In previous IRP cycles, the company sought to meet state level requirements through layering on additional needed resources for each state after the final selection of the system wide, least cost least risk portfolio. In the past this layering approach made sense because the resource selections for each state were more than 95% similar and the layered resources needed to meet state requirements were more akin to minor adjustments. However, as of the 2023 IRP update distributed on April 1st of this year, all portfolios representing PacifiCorp six-state territory, are instead integrated into a final preferred portfolio so that the preferred portfolio speaks to the optimal resources for all customers. This change is attributed to changes in legislation and feedback from stakeholders and Oregon staff.

The new approach is more work intensive, requiring more modeling and considerations, but it avoids potential pitfalls in the future such as overbuilding or deoptimizing a portfolio. Initial runs are completed to represent the states, including an unconstrained run for those states that have no additional state specific policy requirements. These runs are then compared for all similarities and differences and each portfolio’s selections are incorporated into a new preferred portfolio that captures both the common features of all those models and captures each state's specific outcomes.

Figure 1—Allocation of the 2023 IRP Update Preferred Portfolio Through 2032



The figure above looks at portfolio integration outcomes that have emerged from the recent IRP update to show overlaps and distinction in the latest portfolios. Oregon resources are in yellow, Washington resources in blue and resources from the unconstrained model representing the rest of the system are in red. The overlaps reveal which resources in each portfolio are shared and which are not. The large red rectangle that is labeled “rest of system” depicts system resources selected in the unconstrained model. The red solid boxes at the top which are not included in Oregon's yellow or Washington's blue, are therefore distinct as they do not overlap with Oregon and Washington. Those resources, not shared with Washington or Oregon, include 395 megawatts of natural gas peakers and are emitting resources and a portion of energy efficiency. The yellow rectangular outline depicts resources selected in the Oregon Clean Energy Plan portfolio. The solid yellow boxes show the resources selected only in the Oregon study, and that includes 224 megawatts of non-emitting peakers, 369 megawatts of small scale solar, 67 megawatts of wind, and energy efficiency and demand response. The green box towards the middle represents an overlap where both Oregon and Washington both selected this resource, whereas the rest of the system did not. Oregon therefore shares 134 megawatts of four-hour batteries with Washington.

Oregon also shares a great deal with the unconstrained portfolio which is seen in the white boxes at the center. Oregon, Washington, and the rest of the system all selected ~2000 megawatts of solar, ~4000

megawatts of wind, more than 2000 megawatts of storage and 500 megawatts of clean base load, the Natrium project.

Meeting Discussion:

- KLACS asked if the resources are prioritized or just listed?
 - Mr. Baker shared that resources are not prioritized; the model uses math to solve the entire problem at once without categorizing one resource as more important than the other.

Mr. Baker reviewed federal activities impacting Tax Credit Modeling including the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), and EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) rule 111(d). President Joe Biden signed into law the IRA in August 2022 to address clean energy and climate change. The IRA covers many types of credits and activities, but the most important for the IRP are the two types of tax credits which offset the cost of non-emitting resources. Added resources can receive 1/2 tax credits if in service by 12/31/2037.

1. Production Tax Credit (PTC): a 10-year credit based on the megawatt hours of energy produced by a resource
2. Investment Tax Credit (ITC) – an upfront tax credit on the build costs of a resource

The IRP filing will include these credits for all future resources built through 2037. Based on location or development, resources can be eligible for a bonus credit. The company's current IRP modeling looks for the tax break that is most beneficial given the conditions or the type of resource involved. For example, a PTC may provide the most cost savings for a solar energy project, whereas an ITC may provide the most cost savings for a wind facility. These benefits can also extend to nuclear energy development projects.

Mr. Baker reviewed the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act signed into law in November 2021 which provides funding for transportation and infrastructure spending, offering financing options. PacifiCorp is pursuing these benefits on projects and investments in currently owned items. However, a challenge with this modeling is that the company may see reduced cost from developments in the future based on these benefits, but it is not guaranteed that the incentives will be passed onto customers. From a risk standpoint, PacifiCorp has chosen not to model any benefits to projects related to this act since these benefits are not guaranteed to be passed to customers. Since pricing has been volatile in recent years, these cost savings and grants can mitigate cost increases due to other factors such as supply issues and material costs. The company is pursuing grants and benefits under recent legislation as best as it can.

Another federal rule implemented in the IRP is the modeling of the U.S Environmental Protection Agency's 111(d) Rule, finalized in May 2024 to standardize fossil fuel fired power plants and issue new requirements. The rule addresses emissions from existing coal fired plants and ensure that new combustion turbines are constructed to minimize greenhouse gas emissions by requiring those plants to achieve emissions reductions equivalent to those that would be possible through carbon capture and sequestration. For the 2025 IRP and CEIP, PacifiCorp has already evaluated options for coal powered and natural gas facilities, under the 111(d) rule further analyses may be required.

Mr. Baker shared the 2025 IRP public input meeting schedule with the next general public input meeting scheduled for June 26-27, 2024. The following general public input meeting will be hosted on July 17-18, 2024, with additional monthly meetings in August and September and no meetings in November and December. The 2025 draft IRP is expected to be distributed on January 1, 2025, with the actual filing on March 31, 2025.

The IRP team has received feedback about regulation, publication, requirements, timing of assumption requirements, questions about future resource cost sources, and comments related to coal modeling. Feedback is welcomed using the [stakeholder feedback form](#) which goes directly to the IRP group upon submittal. Currently, there is a technical issue with the feedback form process, resulting in feedback being responded to but not published. This issue is being resolved and is expected to be fixed in the coming weeks, but feedback is being accepted.

Meeting Discussion:

- Is IRP information available in languages other than English?
 - Mr. Baker shared that the IRP itself is not published in other languages, but advisory group meetings slides and notes, which may discuss IRP, are published in other languages. It is worth considering translating the IRP to other languages in the future.
 - Ms. Medina recommended translating the feedback form to further increase accessibility.

Public Comment

Jeffrey Daigle opened the floor for public comments and concluding thoughts.

Meeting Discussion:

- Rural Development Initiative expressed appreciation for the level of information provided and stressed accessibility in providing translation of materials.
- KLCAS expressed appreciation for the information presented and being able to ask questions throughout the presentation to receive instant feedback. The biggest takeaway from the meeting has been how the IRP for Oregon is integrated with other states in a “big picture” way.
- AllCare Health expressed gratitude for the thoughtfulness behind the conversation and being able to participate in the group to continue learning.

Next Steps

Pacific Power’s Christina Medina closed the meeting by providing context on next steps, thanking members for feedback and the team for support and putting together a great meeting. July’s meeting is scheduled for the 18th from 1:00 – 4:00pm, August’s meeting will take place on the 15th from 1:00 – 4:00pm. PacifiCorp will continue to evolve and is looking forward to continued work with the CBIAG members and welcomes members to invite colleagues from their organizations to join the calls.

If you have not already, please participate in the post-meeting survey:

<https://forms.office.com/r/XcZ8qW0w0z>