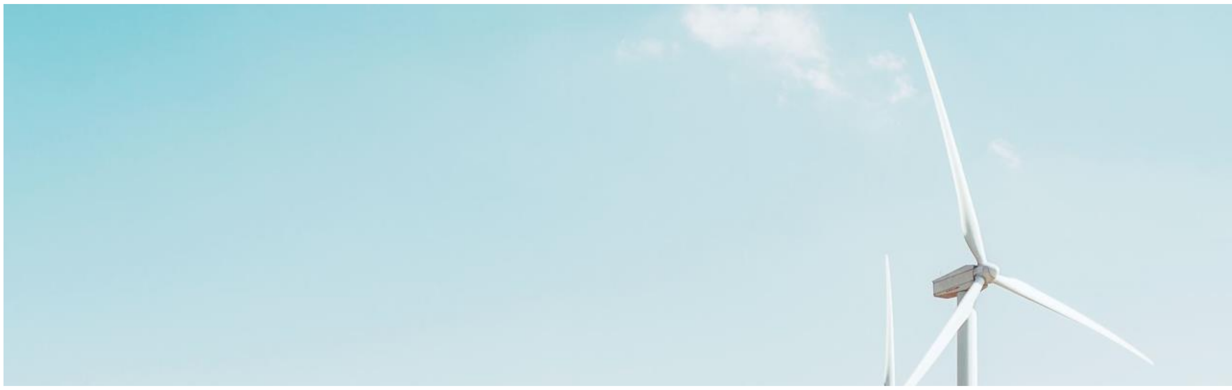


Clean Energy Implementation Plan (CEIP) Engagement Series

November 2025 Meeting Notes

Tuesday, November 04, 2025, 9:00 -10:30 am Pacific Time

These notes were synthesized and summarized by E Source, PacifiCorp's meeting facilitation partner.

Executive Summary

There were 29 people in attendance, including members of the public and Pacific Power representatives, at the fifth Clean Energy Implementation Plan Engagement Series meeting of the year. The session was held virtually via the Zoom platform and provided Clean Energy Implementation Plan (CEIP) updates, outlined 2026 engagement, and highlighted the 2027 Integrated Resource Plan Public Input Meeting schedule. To maximize accessibility, the meeting was recorded for those who could not attend, and Spanish and American Sign Language (ASL) interpretation/translation was provided.

The following is a summary of the content and feedback received during the 90-minute public meeting.

Opening

E Source facilitator, Morgan Westberry, opened the CEIP meeting by welcoming the attendees and thanking the public for continued participation. Public perspectives are essential to achieving meaningful impacts for communities. Ms. Westberry reviewed meeting experience items, provided an overview of the agenda, and introduced the presenters.

PacifiCorp's 2025 Clean Energy Implementation Plan

Dr. Rohini Ghosh, Director of Clean Energy Planning, reviewed PacifiCorp's 2025 Clean Energy Implementation Plan detailing energy equity efforts, public participation, targets, specific actions, and compliance costs. On October 1, 2025, PacifiCorp filed it's 2025 Clean Energy Implementation Plan with the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission in Docket UE - 250617. PacifiCorp's 2025 CEIP lists the specific actions the company will take over the next four years (2026 – 2029) to move toward the 2030 and 2045 clean energy directives. The team has taken feedback throughout the process and adapted the plans and processes, where possible. All feedback is synthesized and included in Appendix A of the filing.

The Commission issued a notice of opportunity to file written comments, due December 12, 2025. Interested parties and individuals can submit written comments directly to the Commission online or by e-mail or mail. PacifiCorp expects direction on next steps in the review process from the Commission by early 2026. To follow along, please visit the company's Washington Clean Energy Transformation Act & Equitable Distribution of Benefits webpage at any time for information and updates or the Commission docket webpage.

The 2025 CEIP consists of ten sections and 4 appendices covering a range of topics:

1. Introduction
2. Energy Equity
3. Public Participation
4. Portfolio Development
5. Key Features of the 2025 CEIP Preferred Portfolio
6. Interim Targets
7. Specific Targets
8. Customer Benefit Indicators
9. Specific Actions
10. Compliance Costs
    a. Appendix A: Summary of Feedback
    b. Appendix B: Regulatory Compliance
    c. Appendix C: Specific Actions
    d. Appendix D: Supporting Work and References

The Clean Energy Transformation Act mandates the consideration of the **equitable distribution of energy and non-energy benefits and burdens across populations**. PacifiCorp considers impacts to named communities across its implementation of specific actions in terms of both energy and non-energy impacts, and in regard to the tracking of its Customer Benefit Indicators (CBIs). Beyond the scope of CETA, there is the ongoing Equity Docket initiated by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission. PacifiCorp looks forward to continuing to participate in this docket to better understand how the four tenets of energy justice overlap and reinforce each other to achieve energy justice and will continue to bring that lens into the implementation of this CEIP.

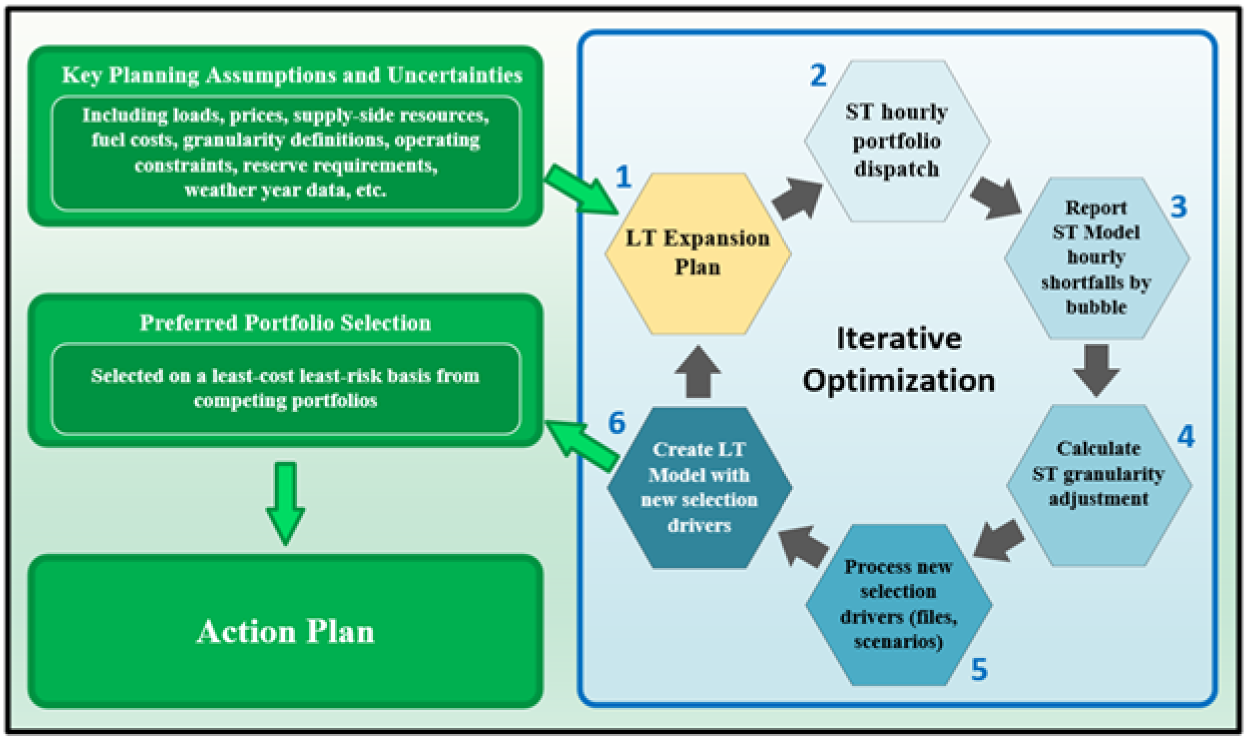
Kimberly Alejandro, Regulatory Manager of Clean Energy Planning, reviewed the Public Participation Plan (PPP) filed in May 2025 which details key activities to improve outreach methods, timing, language considerations, key learnings, and feedback. The PPP also addresses barriers to participation such as language, culture, economic hardship, and data education. This plan incorporates learnings from several engagement spaces including the CEIP Engagement Series, Integrated Resource Plan Public Input Series, Low-Income Advisory Group, Demand-side Management Advisory Group, and Equity Advisory Group. The PPP also details the early stages of the ongoing Tribal engagement efforts to strengthen the relationship between Tribes and PacifiCorp.

Based on feedback, PacifiCorp created a supplemental handout to expand upon the timeline for Washington's clean energy targets, the clean energy action plan, and clean energy implementation plan. This document is available in Spanish and English on the Washington Clean Energy Transformation Act &

Equitable Distribution of Benefits webpage. Physical copies are available at the local office as well. Interested parties can email CEIP@pacificorp.com to arrange acquiring physical copies.

Dr. Ghosh detailed the portfolio evaluation process as shown in the diagram below. All long-term resource portfolio modeling and analyses are developed consistently with and based on the methods used in the 2025 Integrated Resource Plan. Portfolio evaluation is an iterative process to work through model runs and determine the optimal set of resource decisions in any given portfolio based on the inputs and assumptions that have been defined. The preferred portfolio selected resources inform the near-term action plan at the system wide and jurisdictional level.

Figure 2 - Portfolio Evaluation Steps within the IRP and CEIP Process

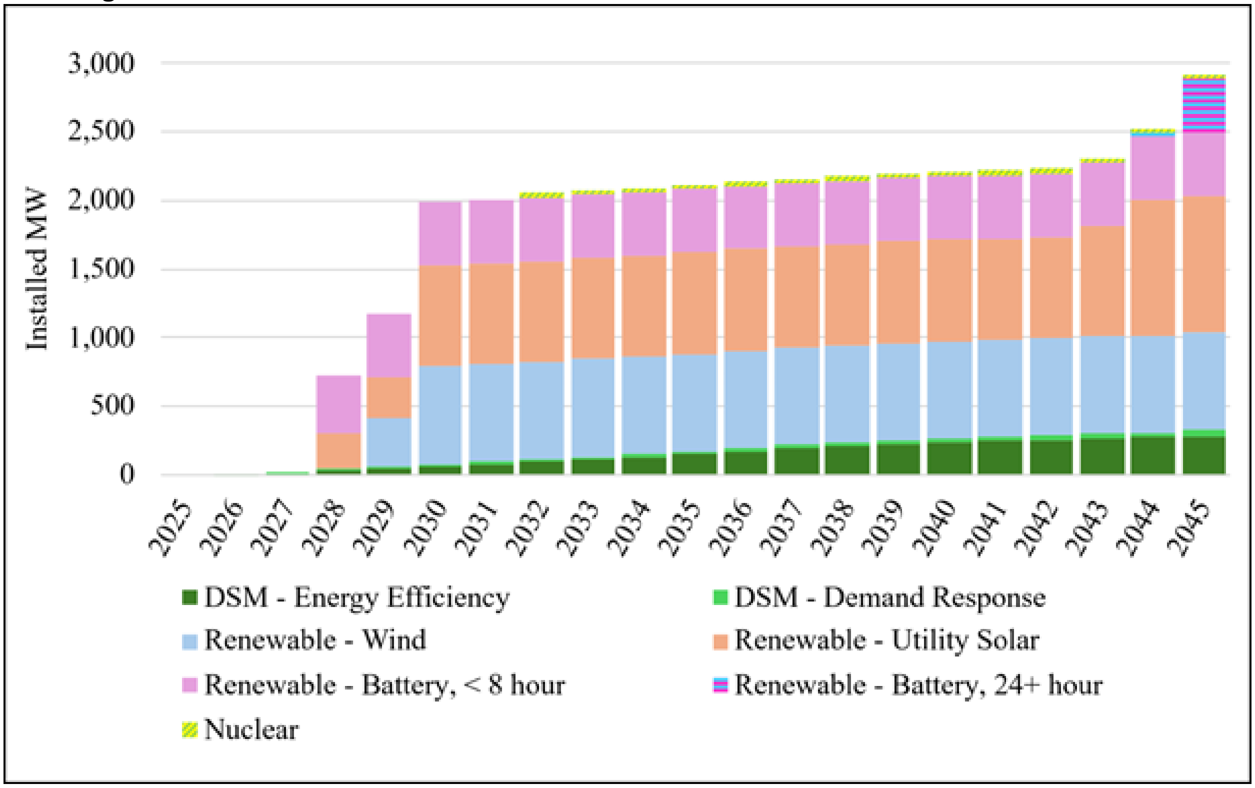


In the 2025 planning cycle, the jurisdictional model approach was introduced and applied, allowing the team to hone in on jurisdictional requirements specific to Washington including being able to model Washington-specific capacity and resource adequacy needs. Ultimately, the team can then combine all jurisdictional portfolios into one preferred portfolio. There have been several key changes in the planning environment, including changes to federal tax credit policy which impacted the modeling for the 2025 CEIP, removing new production tax credits or investment tax credits for proxy resources in the model. Other sensitivities are the impacts of low renewable output andand the Washington 2026 protocol. The Washington 2026 Protocol was proposed as part of PacifiCorp's 2025 power cost only rate case, however, no decision has been made yet. The company expects a decision in December 2025. If the protocol is adopted, the team has already run a sensitivity to analyze how the changes would impact the performance of the preferred portfolio and the progress towards interim targets. While the impacts are not expected to be significant, there is a benefit to Washington customers.

The 2025 CEIP made several modeling updates to account for updates to inputs such as an updated price policy, price assumptions, corrections to assumptions, and adjusting CETA drivers. CETA drivers incentivize the model to select and build CETA compliant energy towards meeting the 2030 decarbonization goals. However, the model typically results in a just-in-time approach, with resources coming online on the last day of 2029. In the final portfolio modeling, the team moved CETA drivers from 2030 to begin in 2028. This change was based on parties' feedback that the just-in-time approach did not account for risks associated with procuring such a large volume of resources in a year.

Based on the modeling updates and changes from the 2025 IRP modeling to the 2025 CEIP draft and final filing, there were changes in the selection of resources in the preferred portfolio for Washington customers. The impact of portfolio selections relative to the draft is shown in the table below. Notable changes are timing and resource mix.

Washington Jurisdictional Cumulative Portfolio Shares of the 2025 CEIP Preferred Portfolio



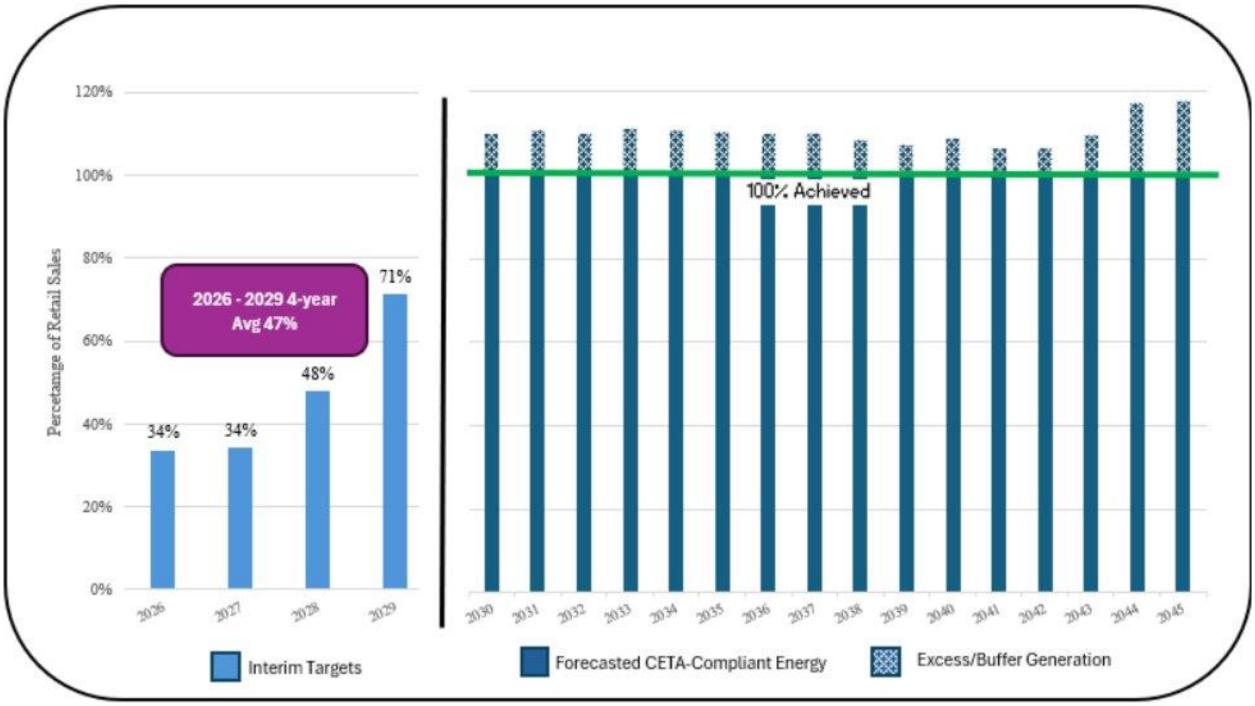
In the draft CEIP, there were 13,180 megawatts of new renewable wind and solar resources selected by 2030. In the final CEIP preferred portfolio, there were 14,144 megawatts of new renewables but less wind and more solar. Timing was also a significant portion of the new wind and solar, moving procurement up to 2028 and 2029, rather than resources coming online at the beginning of 2030. In 2045, there is a significant addition of batteries, as that is the year when the zero emitting resource standard will begin. Between the 2025 IRP and draft CEIP and the final preferred portfolio, there are no changes to the demand side management selections as they were optimally selected in the 2025 IRP and locked.

Meeting Discussion

- Katie Ware, representing Renewable Northwest, noted that the just-in-time model tends to delay procurement under the assumption that costs will decline over time. However, if the social cost of greenhouse gas (SCGHG) is higher with more emitting resources online, is it easy for PacifiCorp to identify in the model when to toggle seated drivers forward or backward?
    - Samuel Zacharia, from PacifiCorp's IRP team, explained that in Washington runs that include SCGHG, the model knows that there is a cost assigned to carbon emissions. Even if the model does not include drivers until 2030, it knows in 2028 that it must build something by 2030. If doing so is a cheaper solution because it reduces emissions in 2028, the model would build it in 2028 anyway.
        - Ms. Ware is interested in seeing what the emissions are over time in the different models to determine the extent to which adding solar and wind in 2028 is actually reducing emissions.
            - Mr. Zacharia noted that point and will consider it for future planning.

As a result of the selection of resources over the 21-year planning horizon, PacifiCorp can forecast a long-term trajectory of clean energy interim targets. Interim targets are calculated by taking all the renewable and non-emitting generation that is CETA compliant as a percentage of Washington retail sales. PacifiCorp is demonstrating that the long-term plan is expected to make progress and support compliance with the 2030 and 2045 CETA decarbonization goals and is seeking acknowledgment of the clean energy interim targets. The graph below highlights the expected increase from 30% to 71% at the end of 2029, driven by several hundreds of megawatts of renewable resources on average across the four years to achieve a target of 47%. While the 2029 interim target is set for 71%, PacifiCorp recognizes that the numbers can fluctuate over the years. However, the 2030 target to be greenhouse gas neutral is binding. PacifiCorp could procure resources to serve up to 80% of retail sales from clean energy then meet the additional 20% using alternative compliance such as purchasing an unbundled Renewable Energy Credit (REC). This is not shown in the model because the team is still working to better understand what a good forecast of REC prices is and how those signals work.

PacifiCorp's Clean Energy Interim Targets 2026-2045 based on the 2025 CEIP Preferred Portfolio



**Drivers are modeled in such a way to result in modeling selections ofenough resources to hit at least 100% generation to retail sales from clean energy starting in 2030. The green bar indicates the 100% target. While the portfolio results inisexcess generation, the company is not targeting above 100%.*

Meeting Discussion

- Charlee Thompson, representing Northwest Energy Coalition, noted a concern in the jump from 46% in the draft CEIP clean energy interim targets in 2029 to 80% in 2030. Such a significant jump is a risk and is unlikely to be achieved. With the updated final preferred portfolio, the target of 71% allows for a smoother transition as it is a much smaller gap. However, the concern now shifts to the interim targets of 48% in 2028 to 71% in 2029.
    - Dr. Ghosh explained that from a modeling perspective, the portfolio is creating a glide path which means the model driver starts at a certain amount and linearly increases between 2028 and 2029 then again between 2029 and 2030. The timing of the current model is exactly what is needed, and it is understood that the transition will be less smooth. Through the RFPs, PacifiCorp is reviewing a set of resources to potentially get the company into the range of targets through balanced costs and timing. The final preferred portfolio is meant to represent a glide path that is not going to result in overly significant pressures of costs and rate impacts.
        - Mr. Zacharia added that in the model, the team can add any number of megawatts for each resource based on what is needed to hit a particular target. While it is possible that actual compliance may look a bit different from the current glide path, the model is intended to represent the plan to be compliant by 2030 and recognize the risks of waiting until then to procure and bring resources online.
    - Ms. Thompson asked if the 2029 target being notably higher than it was in the draft due to modeling changes of moving up the 2030 compliance to 2028 or are there other factors?

        - Dr. Ghosh explained that the difference in the targets is because of the drivers. When the team reran the portfolios with the drivers starting in 2030 and removed tax credits, the 2029 target was actually lower than 46%.
            - Mr. Zacharia added that the model will always prefer to shift costs later in time, even if solar costs do not go down in nominal or real terms.
    - Ms. Thompson asked why the just-in-time approach is not appearing in 2030 onwards. PacifiCorp is forecasted to be 100% in 2030 when under CETA the company must be at least 80%.
        - Mr. Zacharia explained that in the model, once the company reaches 100% in 2030, there are not many resources that need to be added after.
            - Dr. Ghosh added that if the group has any suggestions or resources on how the model represents 80% by 2030, the team is open to it.
- Paul Barrager, representing WUTC, asked if there are specific risks that are being considered by the planning team. Is there no consideration of taking advantage of expiring ITC or PTC to bring the procurement forward in a couple of years?
    - Dr. Ghosh explained that operationally the team has seen transmission and construction delays in projects coming online within timelines. Even if the team plans for a resource to be on by 2030, there are always unknown risks, some of which are associated with signing long term purchase power agreements with other developers. There is always a risk that a developer cannot get a project online in the timeframe set which pushes the project further out and risks compliance obligation. Regarding tax credits, the company's tax specialists and lawyers reviewed the One Big Beautiful Bill Act and found a lot of unknowns and sources of confusion around what the odds were that resources are going to qualify for tax credits. Currently, PacifiCorp does not have any projects that are at risk; the uncertainty is borne by the developers in the market. The company expects that developers will represent their known risks and top costs in the bids received.
- Angelina Bowman, representing WUTC, asked if Washington, Oregon, and California all have similar goals for reducing carbon emissions, is there a concern that when the targets are hit there is going to be higher competition for the existing renewable and storage resources? Will the costs actually decrease if resources are procured later rather than now? Related to cost decreasing, what is the discount rate the company is using? There is a lot of literature detailing whether it makes sense to use a significant discount rate when talking about societal benefits in terms of carbon reduction, because it basically means the company is discounting future generations.
    - Regarding competition in the market, Dr. Ghosh shared that the actual cost of proxy renewables is purely based on the National Renewable Energy Laboratory ATB. In the 2025 planning cycle, the team is not changing those based on anything else because of stakeholder feedback received in the last planning cycle, when PacifiCorp team did inflate resource costs based on observed market conditions, stakeholders felt very strongly that the company was wrong and should strictly stick to ATB resource costs. All west coast states have competing similar policies and will be competing for resources in the market. The concern around how to logically include that in the model is very valid. Currently, PacifiCorp uses publicly provided data sets to map out those resource costs over time.
    - Mr. Zacharia noted that the discount rate of 6.38% is intended to represent costs in terms of time value of money if costs are deferred to a future date. There could be value in having a lower discount rate or thinking about things that are non-financial that are not currently being captured. This is something to potentially talk about more in the future, but in the current analysis it is not considered.

The table below highlights specific renewable energy targets for 2026–2029. There are no non-emitting resources that have or are expected to come online before 2029.

	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total
Retail Electric Sales	4,023,917	4,160,614	4,297,349	4,268,516	16,750,396
Projected Renewable Energy	1,353,697	1,424,997	2,055,679	3,046,342	7,880,715
Net Retail Sales	2,670,221	2,735,617	2,241,669	1,222,174	8,869,681
Target Percentage	34%	34%	48%	71%	
Renewable Energy Specific Target	1,353,697	1,424,997	2,055,679	3,046,342	7,880,715

-

Demand-side management targets are shown in the table below. The company set an energy efficiency target for 2026 through 2029 which begins with cost effective selections of energy efficiency in the 2025 IRP. There is a technical achievable potential available to the model, and it selects what is cost effective which then goes back to the program managers who further adjust that based on actual programs and what is possible. The energy efficiency program managers are only setting a two-year target in the biennial Conservation Plan under the Energy Independence Act. As of right now, the target is to achieve 145,371 MWH in savings from programs over the next four years. The last two years of that will likely be updated in the next two-year plan for demand response.

2026-2029 Energy Efficiency Target

Target Category MWh at Generation	2026	2027	2028	2029
Washington - 1st Year Energy Efficiency IRP Preferred Portfolio	33,253	36,986	44,044	41,252
Additional Conservation (HERs, production, distribution, co-gen)	2,686	2,334	7	7
RTF & Other Adjustments (Total)	(8,344)	(9,091)	(10,909)	(10,522)
Adjusted Energy Efficiency Forecast - Annual	27,595	30,228	33,142	30,737
Adjusted Energy Efficiency Forecast - Pro-rata	34,612	34,612	34,612	34,612
Decoupling Commitment (5%)	1,731	1,731	1,731	1,731
Annual Target	36,343	36,343	36,343	36,343
			2026-2029 Target:	**145,371**

2026-2029 Demand Response Target

	2026	2027	2028	2029
Available Capacity, MW at Generation	15	18	21	22

By the end of 2029, the company set a target of achieving 22 megawatts in available demand response capacity which is a significant increase from the 8 megawatts of available demand response capacity today. The hope is that launching new programs and increasing capacity in existing programs will take PacifiCorp to the 2029 target.

Below is a summary of the 10 Customer Benefit Indicators which were initially co-developed with the Washington Equity Advisory Group and further refined based on additional feedback and input from the 2021 CEIP. There are over 30 quantitative metrics associated with the 10 CBIs in which PacifiCorp will collect and report on data on an annual basis as part of the progress report filings. This information is also available in the publicly available CBI Report Card. The company continues to evaluate and improve upon the framework in collaboration with the EAG and other participants.

No.	CBI
1	Increase culturally and linguistically responsive outreach and program communication.

2	Increase community-focused efforts and investments.
3	Increase participation in company energy and efficiency programs.
4	Increase efficiency of housing stock and small businesses, including low-income housing.
5	Increase renewable energy resources and reduce emissions.
6	Decrease households experiencing high energy burden.
7	Improve indoor air quality.
8	Reduce frequency and duration of energy outages.
9	Reduce residential and customer disconnections.
10	Increase named community clean energy.

The 2025 Clean Energy Implementation Plan includes a chapter on specific actions to support supply side resources, community outreach and engagement, energy efficiency, and demand response which include:

- Complete 2025 Washington Situs Request for Proposals (RFP) to procure supply-side resources to come online by end 2029
- Increase participation across energy efficiency programs and increase benefits for Named Communities
- Grow existing demand response programs and create an equity plan for each program
- Establish an electric vehicle supply equipment grant program

In the presentation on the draft CEIP, Dr. Ghosh presented the annual threshold for compliance. In the final filing, the Compliance Cost chapter forecasts the cost of compliance with CETA which explains what are the actions that would not have been taken if not for CETA, relative to the types of incremental resources needed to procure as well as administrative and general actions to support those initiatives. The total incremental cost for four years is $25M or $6M per year. Based on the law, if a utility crosses this threshold amount in terms of spending for compliance with CETA, they must be found in compliance. Forecasted incremental costs for this planning period do not exceed the forecasted annual threshold amount for alternative compliance. Actual supply-side resource costs are expected to differ, and incremental transmission costs should be included.

	Compliance Year			
($million)	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**
Portfolio Resource Costs				
Incremental Proxy Wind Resource Cost	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$13.60
Incremental Proxy Solar Resource Cost	$0.00	$0.00	$1.92	$3.69
Total Portfolio Resource Costs	$0.00	$0.00	$1.92	$17.29
Administrative & General				
Engagement/Outreach	$0.58	$0.60	$0.61	$0.63
Programs	$0.42	$0.42	$0.43	$0.44
Data Support	$0.10	$0.10	$0.10	$0.11
Staffing	$0.40	$0.41	$0.42	$0.43
Total Admin. & General Costs	$1.50	$1.52	$1.56	$1.60
Total Annual Incremental Cost	$1.50	$1.52	$3.48	$18.89
Total Incremental Cost (2026-2029)	**$25.39**			
Average Incremental Cost	**$6.35**			

**This table does not reflect incremental transmission costs from additional interconnection or line builds associated with bringing on incremental supply side resources.*

Meeting Discussion

- Charlee Thompson, NWEC, requested clarification around the targets. Based on the information shared, PacifiCorp plans to be at 100% clean energy starting in 2030, but there are hefty costs starting in 2030 just to meet the 80% standard.
    - Dr. Ghosh explained that the incremental costs shown in the filing only focus on the resources coming online and that will incur costs through the end of 2029. There are likely resources coming online at the end of 2029, but the costs do not begin until 2030. The increase from 71% in 2030 to 100% in 2034 could change based on actual procurement patterns. There is a good chance that resource costs will actually increase in the future given changes in tax credit policy and other things happening in the regulatory environment right now. The company is being cautious in avoiding creating a false sense of security by not forecasting high incremental costs in this planning period. In the summer of 2030, the company will make a compliance filing for 2026 to 2029. In 2034, when the company makes a compliance filing for the 2030 through 2033 planning period, it is more likely to hit that incremental cost threshold.
        - Ms. Thompson suggested just being at 80% clean energy in 2030.

- Dr. Ghosh noted that this is a consideration if the purchase of unbundled RECs are cheaper and it is worth delaying additional long-term resources.

General Updates

Kimberly Alejandro, Regulatory Manager of Clean Energy Planning, highlighted 2026 engagement goals outlined in PacifiCorp's 2025 Public Participation Plan:

1. Increase awareness
    a. Provide educational opportunities
    b. Connect interested parties to information
2. Increase access
    a. Offer content in alternative formats
    b. Provide support services upon request
3. Amplify co-benefits
    a. Connect individuals and organization to beneficial programs to support their communities
    b. Providing timely updates

The team is working closely with the Washington advisory groups and Tribal communities to meet public participation goals and reconnect with customers and local organizations to hear direct feedback. Tracy Moreland, Tribal Liaison is working directly with Tribes to support PacifiCorp objectives and goals to ensure there is an open line of communication.

The 2027 Integrated Resource Plan Public Input Series has begun and will allow interested parties to engage with the filing as available. Highlighted dates represent opportunity windows for input review, indicative portfolios, draft filing, final evaluations, and the final filing.

Preliminary 2027 IRP Public Input Meeting (PIM) Schedule		
Event		Date
2025	Meeting #1	October 1, 2025
	Meeting #2	November 12, 2025
	Lockdown for 2025 IRP Update	November 30, 2025
	Meeting #3	December 17, 2025
2026	Meeting #4	January 28-29, 2026
	Publish Draft 2025 IRP Update	January 30, 2026
	Meeting #5	March 11-12, 2026
	Distribute 2025 IRP Update	March 31, 2025
	Meeting #6	April 22-23, 2026
	Meeting #7	June 3-4, 2026
	Meeting #8	July 15-16, 2026
	Input Review	**July 15, 2026**
	Meeting #9	August 26-27, 2026
	Meeting #10	October 14-15, 2026
	Indicative Portfolios [UT 3.3, 3.4]	**October 14, 2026**
	Meeting #11	November 18-19, 2026
	Draft 2027 IRP [WA (3)]	**November 30, 2026**
2027	Meeting #12	January 28-29, 2027
	Present final evaluations [UT 3.5]	**January 28, 2027**
	Meeting #13	February 25-26, 2027
	File 2027 IRP	**March 31, 2027**

There is a webpage specifically dedicated to IRP planning which includes recordings of past sessions and a feedback form in which interested parties can submit questions and comments. To be added to the external distribution list, please email IRP@pacificorp.com.

Dr. Ghosh recapped the 2025 Washington Situs Request for Proposals timeline. The bid close date was October 7, 2025 (expected to be coming online prior to 2030). PacifiCorp received a good number of bids submitted to the RFP. The RFP team is currently reviewing the information submitted by bidders and preparing data for modeling. The modeling will create a ranking of bids from which a shortlist is created. The bids that make it to the shortlist will be identified for contract execution.

Bids were due on October 7, 2025, which screened for minimum eligibility and cured any missing information. The bids were then ranked in a model in order of benefit. Ranking is expected to be completed by February 12, 2026, to create a short list of bids. Bidders on the shortlist will move towards contract execution. Final contracts are expected to be executed by March 30, 2026. The company and developers will then prepare for commercial operations with all projects coming online before December 29, 2029.

Public Comment

There were no public comments or closing thoughts.

Upcoming Engagement Opportunities

Joint Washington Equity Advisory Group (EAG) and Demand-Side Management (DSM) Advisory Group Meeting
December 11, 2025, 1:00-4:00 pm PST
https://esource.zoom.us/j/83713155605

Additional Resources:
Washington Feedback Tracker:
Washington CEIP Feedback Tracker

Washington Energy Resource Center:
Energy Resource Center (pacificpower.net)

For more information:
Washington Clean Energy Implementation Plan

Please email comments/questions to:
CEIP@pacificorp.com