



Oregon

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OREGON ENERGY STRATEGY

TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

This document serves as a reference for frequently used terms and abbreviations in the development of the Oregon Energy Strategy.

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Table 1: Acronyms, Initialisms, and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term
ACF	California Advanced Clean Fleets
ACT	Advanced Clean Trucks
ACC	Advanced Clean Cars
AG	Advisory Group
AI	Artificial intelligence
ATB	National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) Annual Technology Baseline
BAU	Business-as-usual
BE	Building electrification
BESS	Battery Energy Storage Systems
BEV	Battery electric vehicle
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
BTM	Behind-the-Meter
BTU	British thermal unit
CBSA	Commercial Building Stock Assessment
CCS	Carbon capture and sequestration Also carbon capture and storage
CH ₄	Methane
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
COU	Consumer-owned utility
CRD	Comment Response Document
CT	Combustion turbine
CCGT	Combined cycle gas turbine
DAC	Disadvantaged Community Also Direct Air Capture
DER	Distributed energy resource
DLR	Dynamic line rating
DR	Demand response
EE	Energy efficiency
E-fuels	Electrofuels
EGS	Enhanced geothermal systems
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EJ	Environmental justice Also energy justice
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EP model	EnergyPATHWAYS model
ESS	Electricity service supplier

EV	Electric vehicle
FCEV	Fuel cell electric vehicle
G2V	Grid-to-vehicle
GET	Grid-enhancing technology
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GW	Gigawatt
GWh	Gigawatt-hour
H ₂	Hydrogen or hydrogen gas
HB	House Bill
HD	Heavy-duty
HDVs	Heavy-duty vehicles
HVAC	Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
ICE	Internal combustion engine
IOU	Investor-owned utility
IRA	Inflation Reduction Act
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
LDVs	Light-duty vehicles
LPG	Liquified petroleum gas
LS	Listening session
MD	Medium-duty
MDHVs	Medium- and heavy-duty vehicles
MDVs	Medium-duty vehicles
MMT	Million metric ton
MPG	Miles per gallon
MPG-e	Miles per gallon equivalent
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt-hour
NEEA	Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance
NH ₃	Ammonia
NPV	Net present value
NREL	National Renewable Energy Laboratory
NWPCC	Northwest Power & Conservation Council
NZNW	CETI's Net-Zero Northwest study
ODOE	Oregon Department of Energy
OSW	Offshore wind
PNNL	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
PoP - West	The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Power of Place – West study
PV	Photovoltaic (solar) Also present value, in economics
PWG	Policy Working Group
RA	Resource adequacy

RE	Renewable energy
RBSA	Residential Building Stock Assessment
RIO model	Regional Investment and Operations model
RPS	Renewable Portfolio Standard
SMR	Small modular reactor
TBTU	Tera-British thermal unit
TE	Transportation electrification
TENs	Thermal Energy Networks
The CPP	Climate Protection Program
The Energy Strategy, the Strategy	Oregon Energy Strategy
TX	Transmission
US DOE	United States Department of Energy
V2G	Vehicle-to-grid
VMT	Vehicle miles traveled
WG	Focus-area Working Group
ZEV	Zero-emission vehicle

Table 2: Key Project Terminology

Term	Definition
Advisory Group	A group of subject matter experts and interested parties convened by ODOE to provide a diverse range of perspectives for the development of a comprehensive and well-informed Oregon Energy Strategy. For more information, refer to the AG Charter .
Alternative Scenarios	Variations on the Reference Scenario. Each Alternative Scenario changes a key area of uncertainty compared to the Reference, framed as a set of “What if” questions. (For example, What if it takes longer to build transmission?) By comparing modeling outputs between the Reference and Alternative Scenarios, energy pathways modeling helps to inform decisions by better understanding the effects of the “What if” scenarios on the mix of technologies and resources needed to meet Oregon’s energy policy objectives.
CETI	The Clean Energy Transition Institute.
CETI-OES Team	The Clean Energy Transition Institute-Evolved Energy Research and Oregon Energy Strategy Team. ODOE contracted with CETI to perform technical modeling in support of the Oregon Energy Strategy. The technical modeling is based on Evolved’s proprietary modeling software.
Complementary analyses	Technical analyses beyond the energy pathways modeling that ODOE will provide to support Phase 2 policy discussions. The complementary analyses include an Energy Wallet analysis, Air Quality modeling, geospatial mapping, and employment impacts, and are intended to provide additional context on energy burden, affordability, health impacts, community well-being, and economic vulnerabilities.
Energy pathways modeling	A planning tool that calculates energy needed to power an economy while meeting policy targets, such as a greenhouse gas emissions target, and the least-cost way to meet those energy needs with efficiency, clean electricity, electrification, clean fuels, and carbon sequestration. Energy pathways modeling uses a “backcasting” approach that, based on current circumstances, optimizes ways to achieve given policy targets rather than forecasting a future based on current information and trends.
Evolved	Evolved Energy Research.
Focus-area Working Group	A topic-focused group convened by ODOE to provide specific input or feedback to inform the modeling and technical analysis.
Phase 1	The period of Oregon Energy Strategy development focused on technical analyses and fact-finding to support and inform exploration of pathways to achieving the state’s energy policy objectives.
Phase 2	The period of Oregon Energy Strategy development focused on discussing policy gaps and opportunities to inform policy recommendations.

Phase 3	The period of Oregon Energy Strategy development focused on drafting the Oregon Energy Strategy Report.
Policy Working Group	A topic-focused group convened by ODOE in Phase 2 to discuss policy gaps and opportunities to inform Oregon Energy Strategy policy recommendations.
Reference Scenario	The core set of assumptions and data that the energy pathways modeling uses to inform and constrain the model’s selection of a least-cost pathway to achieving Oregon energy policy objectives. This pathway has been selected to strike a balance of “aggressive but achievable” assumptions that, based on numerous sources, are likely to yield the lowest-cost pathway to meet our objectives. However, many risks and uncertainties remain, and there is no one “correct” solution for the full combination of technologies and measures needed to meet our goals. To more fully inform the evaluation of pathways and policies, the Reference Scenario is compared to several Alternative Scenarios.

Table 3: Names of Scenarios & Abbreviations, Including Sensitivities

#	Scenario/Sensitivity Name	Scenario abbreviation
0	Reference Scenario	Ref
0a	No Change in VMT Sensitivity	No change VMT
0b	50% Lower Data Center Growth Sensitivity	50% data centers
0c	No Advanced Clean Trucks Sensitivity	No ACT
1	Delayed Energy Efficiency and Building Electrification	Delayed EE & BE
2	Delayed Transportation Electrification	Delayed TE
3	Limited Demand Response	Ltd DR
4	Limited Utility-Scale Electricity Generation in Oregon	Ltd Gen
5	High Distributed Energy Resources + Limited Transmission	High DER + Ltd Tx
6	Alternative Flexible Resources	Alt Flex Res