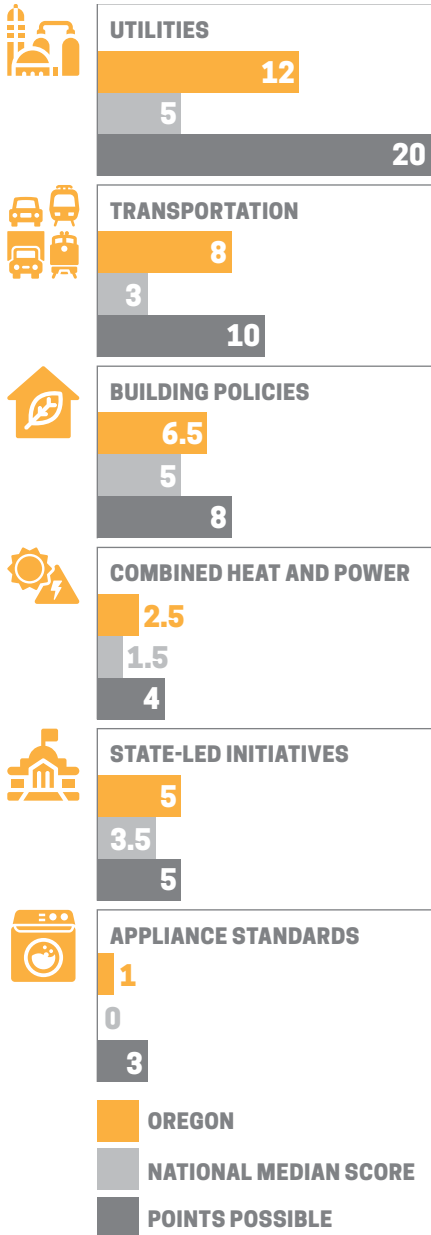




Oregon

Oregon ranked seventh in the 2018 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, falling two positions since last year. The state scored 35 points out of a possible 50, 1.5 fewer points than it earned in 2017.

Oregon slipped somewhat in the rankings behind Connecticut, which updated to more efficient building energy codes in 2018, and New York, which announced new and stronger utility savings targets. However Oregon remains a national leader in energy efficiency and in fact achieved its highest reported levels of electricity savings in 2017. In late 2017, Governor Kate Brown signed an executive order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by increasing energy efficiency of new building construction and facilitating Oregonians' electric vehicle (EV) use.



UTILITIES

Oregon's third-party efficiency administrator, Energy Trust of Oregon, offers a comprehensive portfolio of electricity and natural gas efficiency programs that consistently report savings exceeding the national average. Electricity savings edged upwards in 2017 and the state continues to prioritize outreach to moderate-income, rural, and under-represented customers through a variety of efficiency efforts. The Bonneville Power Administration and the Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance also work with utilities to generate energy savings within the state. An energy efficiency resource standard is in place that sets long-term energy savings targets.

TRANSPORTATION

The state has a comprehensive set of efficient transportation policies in place, including targets for reduced vehicle miles traveled, tailpipe emission standards, and complete streets legislation. Oregon passed major transportation legislation in 2017 that included new incentives for zero-emission vehicles under the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's EV Rebate and Charge Ahead Rebate programs. Oregon integrates transportation and land use planning and has had a freight plan in place since 2011.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

Building codes are developed by the state and are mandatory. The state's residential building code is equivalent to the 2015 IECC, while the commercial building code is equivalent to ASHRAE 90.1-2013. Oregon has completed a variety of activities to ensure compliance, including establishing a stakeholder advisory board and involving utilities in code compliance efforts.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER

The state has an interconnection standard and offers incentives for CHP projects. The Energy Trust facilitates feasibility studies for potential CHP system owners, and the state has policies to encourage the use of renewable fuel CHP systems.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

The state offers tax credits for energy-efficient construction and runs loan and grant programs to encourage energy efficiency in homes and businesses. The state government leads by example by requiring energy-efficient public buildings, benchmarking energy use, and encouraging energy savings performance contracts. In November 2017, Governor Kate Brown signed Executive Order 17-20, directing all state agencies to adopt savings targets for any remodels and track state-owned building energy use. New state-owned office buildings permitted after January 1, 2022, must be designed to operate as carbon neutral and follow energy use and renewable energy requirements of ASHRAE Standard 189.1. Oregon hosts a variety of research centers focused on energy efficiency.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS

The state established standards in 2005 and 2007, most of which were later preempted by federal standards. In 2013, Oregon passed standards for battery chargers and televisions, among other products.