

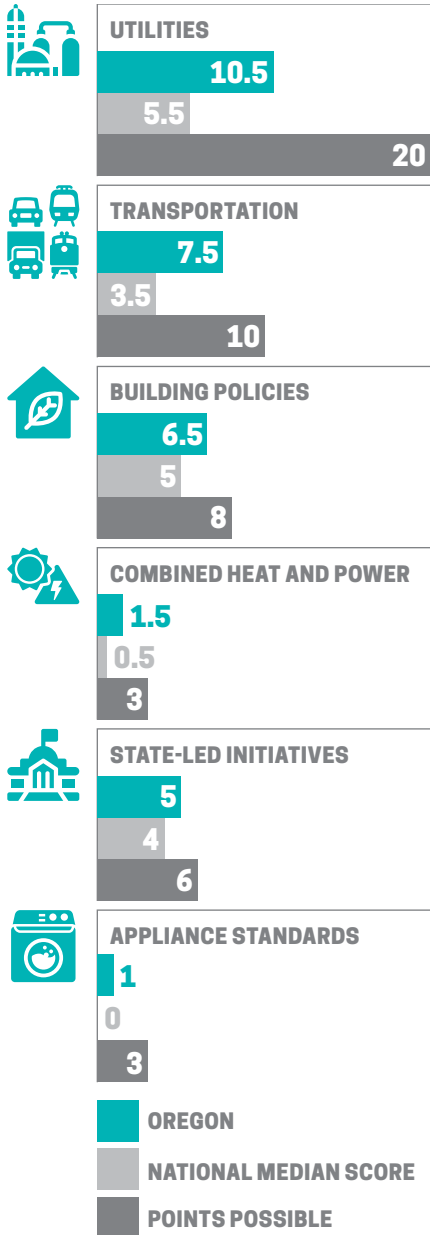


2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

Oregon

Oregon ranked ninth in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, falling two places since last year. The state scored 32 points out of a possible 50, 3 less than it earned in 2018.

Oregon remains a top-10 national leader in energy efficiency, although utility-reported electric savings slipped somewhat below targets in 2018. Energy Trust reported that much of the shortfall was driven by expected savings from a multi-year custom megaproject that had been delayed to 2019. Meanwhile, natural gas savings reached record levels at 7.5 million annual therms. Energy Trust worked throughout the year to develop its 2020–24 Strategic Plan, which it plans to adopt this October. The state also passed SB 1044 this year, calling for programs, support, and tracking efforts to enable the state to meet aggressive zero-emission vehicle adoption targets by 2035.



UTILITIES (10.5 OF 20 POINTS)

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 dipped below 1% of statewide sales in 2018, though 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 that sets long-term energy savings targets is in place.

TRANSPORTATION (7.5 OF 10 POINTS)

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 (ZEVs) under the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's EV Rebate and Charge Ahead Rebate programs. The state also passed SB 1044 this year, aimed at spurring vehicle electrification and setting targets that 90% of all vehicles sold, and 50% of all registered vehicles in the state be ZEVs by 2035.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (6.5 OF 8 POINTS)

Building codes are developed by the state and are mandatory. Oregon's residential building code is equivalent to the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), while the commercial building code is equivalent to American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Standard 90.1-2013. Changes to the commercial code have been proposed using a 2018 IECC baseline. 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 (1.5 OF 3 POINTS)

The state has an interconnection standard that is favorable for combined heat and power (CHP) 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. Oregon also has incorporated CHP into its local resiliency planning efforts. One new CHP system was installed in 2018.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (5 OF 6 POINTS)

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. Oregon hosts a variety of research centers focused on energy efficiency.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (1 OF 3 POINTS)

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