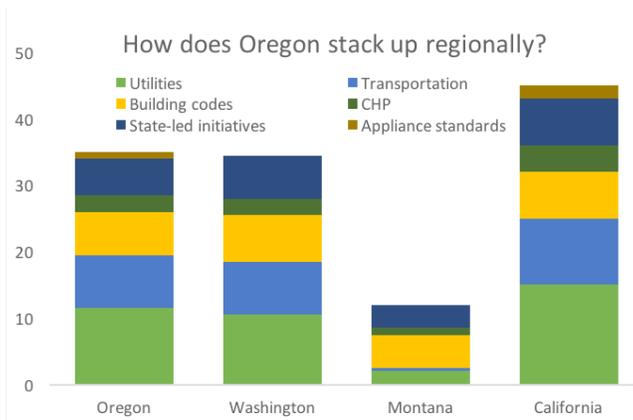
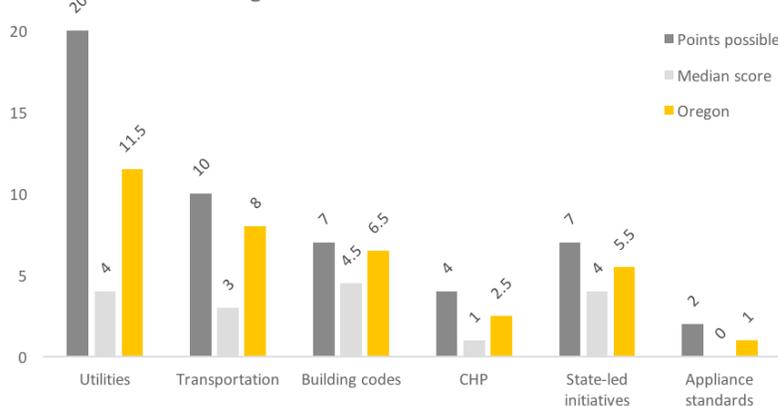


Oregon



Oregon ranked 7th in the 2016 *State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, dropping three positions compared to 2015. The state scored 35 points out of a possible 50, 1.5 points fewer than it earned last year.

Oregon in *The 2016 State Scorecard*



UTILITIES

Oregon earned 11.5 points out of 20 for its utility policies and programs. Oregon's third party efficiency administrator, Energy Trust of Oregon, offers a comprehensive portfolio of electricity and natural gas efficiency programs and achieves higher-than-average savings. 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

Oregon earned 8 points out of a possible 10 points for transportation policies. 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 integrates transportation and land use planning and has had a freight plan in place since 2011.



BUILDING ENERGY CODES

Oregon earned 6.5 points out of 7 for its building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. Building codes are developed by the state and are mandatory. The state's residential building code is equivalent to the 2012 IECC, while the commercial building code is expected to be within plus or minus 2% of 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. A baseline compliance study of the region completed in 2013 measured compliance on two scales and returned results of 91% and 96%.



COMBINED HEAT & POWER

Oregon scored 2.5 out of 4 points for its combined heat and power policies. 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-fueled CHP systems. Two new CHP systems came online in Oregon in 2015.



STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

Oregon scored 5.5 out of 7 points for state-led energy efficiency 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. Oregon hosts a variety of research centers focused on energy efficiency.



APPLIANCE STANDARDS

Oregon scored 1 point out of 2 for its 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 things.



LOOKING AHEAD

Oregon remains a national leader in energy efficiency. The Energy Trust of Oregon, along with other efficiency administrators, consistently achieves high levels of energy savings for the state's homes and businesses, and policymakers emphasize efficiency across a variety of areas. Oregon's fall in the rankings this year is a sign of stiff competition. As leading states begin to realize electricity savings exceeding 2%, Oregon must push for even greater levels of energy savings in order to maintain its position in the *State Scorecard*.