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Oregon

Oregon ranked fifth in *The 2017 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, rising two positions since last year. The state scored 36.5 points out of a possible 50, 1.5 points more than it earned in 2016. 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 rise in this year's rankings reflects an increase in electric and natural gas savings from 2015, efforts to strengthen and comply with building energy codes, and a strong commitment to making energy efficiency programs available to low-income customers.

UTILITIES (12.5 OUT OF 20)

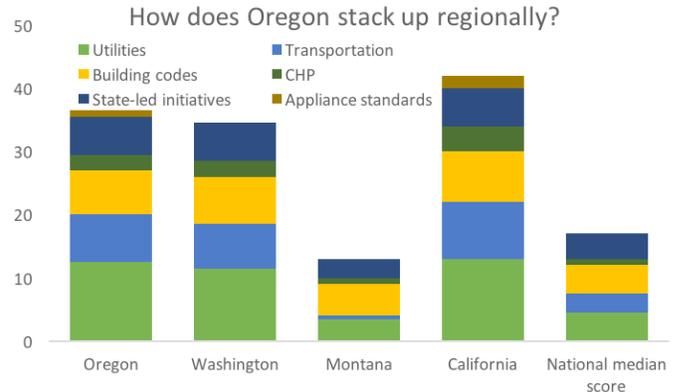
Oregon's third-party efficiency administrator, Energy Trust of Oregon, offers a comprehensive portfolio of electricity and natural gas efficiency programs that consistently report savings exceeding the national average. Both electricity and gas savings in 2016 edged upwards from levels reported in 2015. 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 (7.5 OUT OF 10)

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 EFFICIENCY POLICIES (7 OUT OF 8)

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. A baseline compliance study of the region completed in 2013 measured compliance on two scales and returned results of 91% and 96%, and a follow-up study is under way.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (2.5 OUT OF 4)

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. One new CHP system came online in 2016.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (6 OUT OF 6)

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 OUT OF 2)

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 others.

MEDFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT

After previous investments in energy efficiency yielded annual savings of more than \$70,000 in 2015, the Medford School District began working with the Energy Trust of Oregon as part of its commercial Strategic Energy Management initiative. Through low- and no-cost improvements and operations changes, the school district saved another \$80,900 annually. Students have been very involved in energy-saving efforts. Isobela, a student who wrote a letter to the district superintendent regarding energy waste and started an energy-saving team at her school, said, "I think that if you spend less money for lighting and computers, I think you could spend more of it on books."

