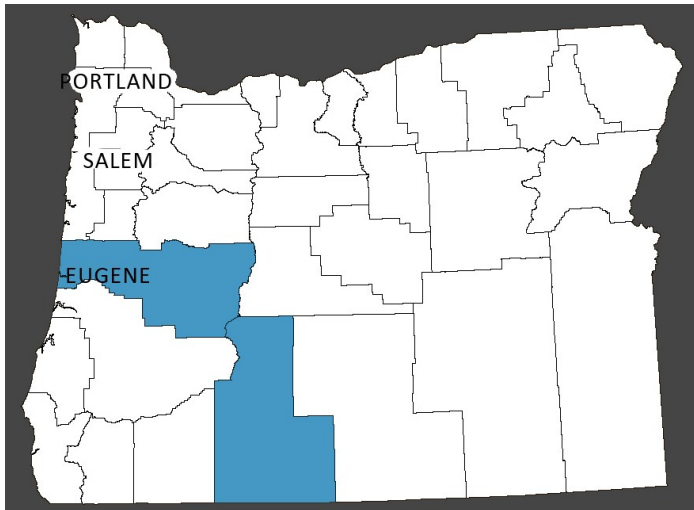


**DRAFT**

## State Profile and Data Sheet



**EPA Non-Attainment Counties:**  
Klamath, Lane

**Oregon Demographic Information:**

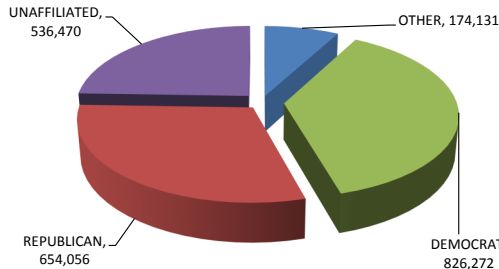
<b>Total Population:</b>	3.97 Million
<b>Growth Rate (since 2001):</b>	0.87%
<b>Largest Populated Counties:</b>	
Multnomah	776,712
Washington	562,998
Clackamas	394,972
Lane	358,337
<b>Square Miles:</b>	98,466
<b>College Degree (Bachelors or higher):</b>	29.7%
<b>Economic Indicators:</b>	
<b>Total Civilian Labor Force:</b>	1,936,900
<b>Current Unemployment:</b>	5.2%
<b>State GDP (nominal):</b>	\$219.590 billion (2014)
<b>Latest GDP Growth Estimate:</b>	4.45%
<b>% of U.S. GDP:</b>	1.36%
<b>GDP Per Capita:</b>	\$57,814
<b>Income Per Capita:</b>	\$27,048

**Oregon CMAQ Funding:**

\$ 16,143,017

**Oregon Political Landscape:**

**Registered Voters by Party Affiliation - 2015**  
Source: <http://sos.oregon.gov/elections>



<b>State Governor:</b>	Kate Brown (D)
<b>Majority Leader—Senate:</b>	Diane Rosenbaum (D)
<b>Majority Leader—House:</b>	Jennifer Williamson (D)
<b>Senate President:</b>	Peter Courtney (D)
<b>House Speaker:</b>	Tina Kotek (D)

<b>U.S. Senators:</b>	
Ron Wyden (D)	Jeff Merkley (D)
<b>U.S. Representatives by District:</b>	
Peter DeFazio (D)	Greg Walden (R)
Earl Blumenauer (D)	Kurt Schrader (D)
Suzanne Bonamici (D)	

<b>Oregon Fleet and Parking Division:</b>	
<b>Director/COO:</b>	Michael Jordan
<b>Fleet Operations:</b>	Carl Crowe

<b>Committees of Note:</b>	
<b>Business and Transportation:</b>	Lee Beyer (D) S
<b>Finance and Revenue:</b>	Herman E. Baertschiger Jr. (R) S Phil Barnhart (D) H
<b>Environment &amp; Natural Resources:</b>	Chris Edwards (D) S

<b>Oregon DOT:</b>	
<b>Director:</b>	Matthew Garrett
<b>Motor Vehicles:</b>	Tom McClellan
<b>Transportation Development:</b>	Jerri Bohard

**Oregon Legislative Landscape:**

- ◆ In July of 2015, ODOE announced offerings of up to \$8 million in Oregon tax credits are now available for alternative fuel transportation projects.
- ◆ Oregon is the site of the proposed Jordan Cove LNG export terminal. The proposed project to construct the terminal, the Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline, and the subsequent export of LNG from Oregon shores is controversial and appears in news stories frequently.
- ◆ The Oregon Legislation hosted a lively debate in June of 2015 over last minute (“Green Energy”) changes proposed to the state’s transportation funding bill. The proposed changes included tax restructuring to fund (re)building of infrastructure, and alternatives to the low-carbon fuel standard (SB324 Passed in March, 2015).

**7 AFV Bills Proposed in 2015:**

- HB-2092**—Tax credits for electric and zero emission vehicles.
- HB-2086**—Imposes carbon tax on liquid fuels. LNG removed.
- HB-2059**—Broader bill that imposes carbon tax on multiple fuels.
- HB-2447**—Extends credits for alternative fuel devices including residential devices.
- HB-2448**—Extends tax credits for AFV transportation projects until end of 2021.
- HB-2449**—Expands program to provide tax credits for biogas production.
- SB-260**—Expands existing programs to create new grant program for clean energy deployment including natural gas and other alternative fuel school buses.
- SB-324**—Created the Clean Fuels Program and established low-carbon fuel standards.

**2 AFV Bills Proposed in 2014 (2 passed):**

Extended the AFV Revolving Loan Fund Program, and established an annual fee in lieu of the excise tax for natural gas and propane vehicles

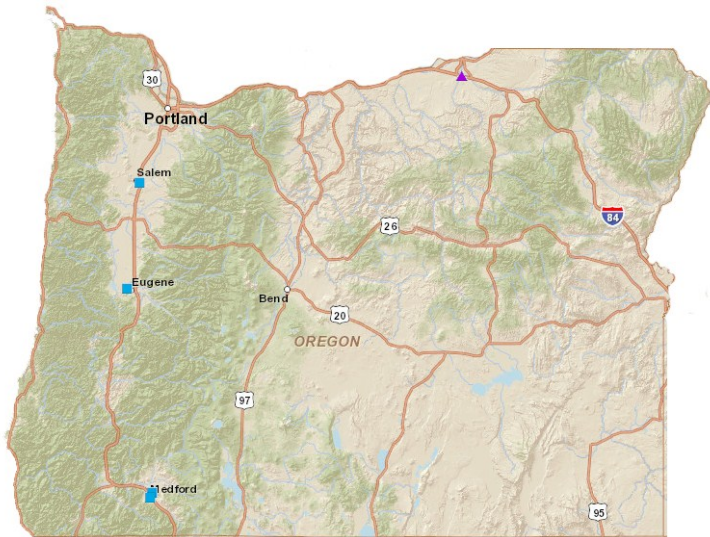
**State Legislators with a Stake: (Have introduced AFV bills)**

Philip Barnhart [D] H	Leslee Beyer [D] S
Peter Buckley [R] H	Sara Gelsler [D] S
Lew Frederick [D] H	Michael Dembrow [D] S
Jeff Reardon [D] H	Chris Edwards [D] S
Barbara Warner [D] H	Alan Bates [D] S
Jessica Pederson [D] H	Ginny Burdick [D] S
	Laurie Monnes Anderson [D] S
	Floyd Prozanski [D] S
	Charles Riley [D] S

**Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE):**

<b>Director</b> —Michael Kaplan	
<b>Energy Tax Credits, Rebates, and Compliance</b> —Matt Hale	
<b>Energy Technology</b> —Rick Wallace	
<b>Alt Fuels Program:</b> <a href="http://www.oregon.gov/energy/TRANS/Pages/altfuels.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/energy/TRANS/Pages/altfuels.aspx</a>	

## Oregon Transportation Profile:



2011 Oregon Public Road Length (59,262 miles):			
Interstate Highways:	729	Collectors:	17,706
Arterials:	7,111	Local:	33,713

Fueling Stations:	Oregon	Total U.S.
Gasoline:	970	156,065 (2.16%)
CNG/LNG: (Public stations in Blue)	15/3	1,672 (3.35%)
Diesel	509	

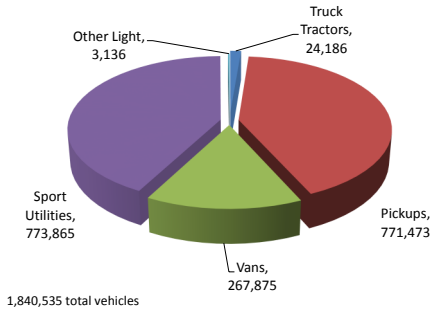
Oregon Freight Statistics (Trucking—2012):					
	Value (\$M)	Within State	From Other	To Other	
Domestic:	\$81,429	92.21%	\$51,424	64.29%	\$48,008 56.05%
Import:	\$5,130	92.51%	\$12,850	92.31%	\$6,535 59.14%
Export:	\$2,102	83.58%	\$5,771	64.97%	\$1,791 43.91%
	Weight (kt)	Within State	From Other	To Other	
Domestic:	180,959	96.63%	36,031	71.55%	29,244 43.24%
Import:	2,976	91.36%	2,731	83.25%	2,908 34.93%
Export:	2,552	63.84%	9,100	63.54%	5,125 38.13%

## Oregon Vehicles and Markets:

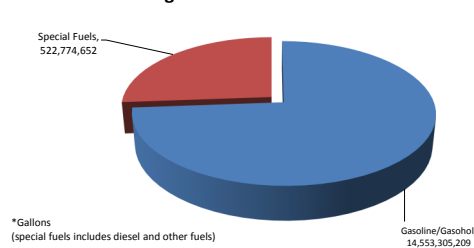
Offers Incentives for NGVs / Stations:	Energy Equivalency Excise Tax:	DGE and GGE Definitions:	Weight Limit Exemptions for NGVs:
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Partial (CNG Definition)</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>AFV Incentives:</b>	School Bus Grant and Loan Program, Infrastructure Tax Credits, Loans, and Equipment Exemptions		
<b>AFV Use in Government:</b>	Clean Transportation Fuel Standards, (AFV) Acquisition, Fuel Use, and Emissions Reductions Requirements, Alternative Fuel School Bus Grant and Loan Program		

## Market Potential:

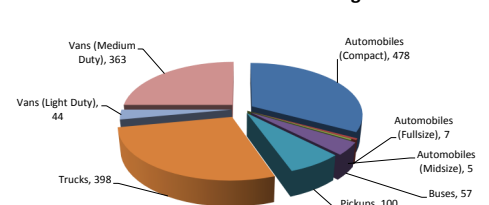
**Oregon Truck Registrations 2013**



**Oregon Motor Fuel Use\* - 2013**



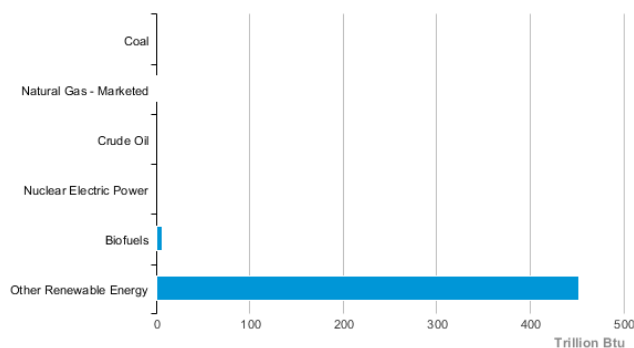
**Natural Gas Vehicles in Oregon**



- ◆ 606,000 Class 3-8 Truck Sales in the United States in 2013—Oregon registered 24,186 truck tractors in 2013
- ◆ 2011 Natural Gas Vehicles in Oregon—1,452
- ◆ 2011 Natural Gas Consumption—Vehicle Fuel—1,176 (Thousand GEG)

## Oregon Energy Production:

**Oregon Energy Production Estimates, 2013**



### Oregon's Energy Production Facts:

- ◆ Oregon is one of the nation's leading generators of hydroelectric power, ranking second, after Washington, in net electricity generation from conventional hydroelectric power in 2013.
- ◆ In 2013, 70% of Oregon's net electricity generation was from conventional hydroelectric power plants and other renewable energy resources.
- ◆ Oregon's abundant hydroelectric power contributes to residential electricity prices that are well below the national median.
- ◆ Major transmission lines connect Oregon's electricity grid to California and Washington, allowing for large interstate electricity transfers.
- ◆ The owners of the proposed Jordan Cove Energy Project at Coos Bay, Oregon, after getting liquefied natural gas (LNG) import approval, have decided to seek approval to become the first West Coast LNG export terminal outside of Alaska.