CLEAN ENERGY LEADS OREGON ENERGY ECONOMY

Clean energy industries lead Oregon’s energy economy, accounting for nearly six out of every ten energy jobs. Smart policies like the Renewable Portfolio Standard, Clean Fuels Program and Coal to Clean have driven local development of clean energy projects like solar arrays and wind farms. These projects have spurred investments and fueled private sector job growth throughout the state.

With a population of four million, Oregon’s clean economy—lead by more than 40,000 energy efficiency jobs and 7,000 renewable energy jobs—has created job opportunities in nearly every metro area, county, and legislative district across the state. The state ranks among the top 20 in renewable energy (20th), solar (14th), wind (20th), energy efficiency (20th), and clean fuels (17th).

Unfortunately, job growth in Oregon’s clean energy economy is slowing down—only 1.4% in 2018—and Oregon joins a small club of states experiencing slower growth in clean jobs than overall employment (1.6%). In fact, 25 states saw growth in clean energy jobs exceed 4% in 2018 and states that recently passed sweeping climate and clean energy policies—such as Nevada (32% growth) and Colorado (5% growth)—are pulling ahead of Oregon.

One factor contributing to this slowdown has been the market uncertainty created by the State Legislature’s multi-year impasse on the Clean Energy Jobs bill (cap-and-invest). To stay competitive in a rapidly shifting energy market—and to take full advantage of the clean energy job creation happening at the state, regional and national levels—the Oregon legislature must pass the Clean Energy Jobs bill. By taking decisive action in the 2020 session, lawmakers can seize America’s clean energy leadership and become a national destination for millions of dollars in clean technology investments and thousands of new jobs. These jobs will be a boon to all of Oregon, from Newport to Ontario, and everywhere in between.

INDUSTRY BREAKDOWN: JOBS

- **Energy Efficiency:** 42,547 jobs
  - Energy Star & Lighting: 5,213
  - Trad. HVAC: 10,870
  - High-Efficiency HVAC & Renewable H&C: 11,406
  - Adv Materials: 9,689
  - Other: 5,370

- **Renewable Energy:** 7,376 jobs
  - Solar: 5,723
  - Wind: 1,350
  - Geothermal: 27
  - Bioenergy/CHP: 230
  - Low-Impact Hydro: 46

- **Clean Vehicles:** 2,666 jobs
  - Hybrid Electric Vehicles: 1,160
  - Plug-in Hybrid Vehicles: 556
  - Electric Vehicles: 714
  - Natural Gas Vehicles: 132
  - Hydrogen & Fuel Cell: 103

- **Fuels:** 727 jobs
  - Other Biofuels: 631
  - Other Ethanol/Non-Woody Biomass: 96

- **Grid & Storage:** 2,090 jobs
  - Storage: 1,284*
  - Smart Grid: 323
  - Micro-Grid: 249
  - Other Grid Modernization: 234

* Storage includes pumped hydro storage, battery storage, thermal storage, and mechanical storage detailed technologies.

CLEAN ENERGY JOBS IN PERSPECTIVE

- 5x more renewable energy jobs in Oregon than fossil fuel jobs
- 10.6% of Oregon clean energy workers are veterans, nearly double the national average (6%)
- Nearly 11K Rural Oregonians work in clean energy
- 8 OUT OF 10 of Oregon energy sector jobs are in clean energy industries
- 58%
ENERGY EFFICIENCY SPOTLIGHT

MORE CLEAN ENERGY = MORE CONSTRUCTION JOBS

While energy efficiency companies employ blue- and white-collar workers alike, construction work is dominant.

4 out of 10 Oregon workers in the energy sector are employed in energy efficiency

3 out of every 5 energy efficiency employees in Oregon work in construction and repairs

1 out of every 4 construction workers in Oregon are employed in energy efficiency

WHAT DO ENERGY EFFICIENCY WORKERS DO?

// Manufacture and install high efficiency systems, controls, windows, and insulation in existing and new homes, commercial and industrial buildings
// Design and construct high performance buildings such as those earning LEED certification
// Upgrade and repair heating, air conditioning and ventilation (HVAC) and water heating equipment
// Manufacture and install ENERGY STAR-certified appliances, lighting, ceiling fans, commercial cooking equipment, refrigerators and boilers
// Save money for businesses, homeowners, schools, states, counties, municipalities, U.S. armed forces, and more
Employers are projecting a 3.1% increase in clean energy jobs for 2019.

**Clean Vehicles: 17%**
Oregon's clean vehicles sector saw a 17% jump, outpacing the sector's national average (15.4%).

Rural & Small-Town Impact

- 50% of Oregon’s clean energy workforce is located outside the Portland metro area.
- 13,000 jobs are located in counties with populations less than 300,000.
- 1/5 of clean energy jobs in Oregon are in rural areas.

**Leading in Jobs per Capita**

- Of the top 10 counties by clean energy jobs per capita, 5 have populations under 100,000—including No. 1 Morrow County which is home to more than 38 clean energy jobs for every 1,000 employable residents.

Small Businesses Fuel Success

- 4 out of every 5 clean energy workers are employed by businesses with fewer than 20 employees.
- Of the total energy employment, 52.7% have 1-4 employees, 31.1% have 5-19 employees, 9.5% have 20-99 employees, 5.4% have 100-499 employees, and 1.4% have 500+ employees.

Job Growth Engine

While Oregon’s clean energy economy grew slower than other states, the sector did experience some growth in Oregon in 2018.

**2019 Forecast**
Employers are projecting a 3.1% increase in clean energy jobs for 2019.

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Oregon’s clean vehicles sector saw a 17% jump, outpacing the sector’s national average (15.4%).

Clean Energy Drives Oregon’s Energy Economy

- **55,406** Clean Energy jobs
- **23,769** Traditional Motor Vehicles jobs
- **1,422** Fossil Fuels jobs
- **194** Nuclear jobs
- **15,015** Other jobs

- **95,806** Total Energy Employment

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Oregon’s state legislature came up short yet again in the effort to pass the Clean Energy Jobs bill (HB 2020) during the 2019 session. For the third year in a row the state missed a key opportunity to make Oregon a national and global destination in the shift toward the clean energy economy of the future. To keep Oregon’s clean energy sector competitive—and continue creating good jobs from Portland to Baker City to Klamath Falls—the legislature must provide the appropriate market signals and investments by passing a cap-and-invest program in the 2020 session.

An effective, jobs-first, cap-and-invest policy would be based on science and place an enforceable, declining cap on the state’s greenhouse gas emissions. Specifically, the cap-and-invest policy should ensure greenhouse gas emissions decline 45% by 2035, and at least 80% by 2050, compared to 1990 levels. Emissions must decline between now and 2050 with real and enforceable mid-term GHG targets in advance of 2050. Such a program would reduce emissions in line with Oregon’s updated climate change goals.

Cap-and-invest will send a strong market signal to Oregon’s private sector, helping scale up renewable energy development as the cost of producing and storing power from the wind and sun continue to plummet. At the same time, cap-and-invest will generate new investments in energy efficiency, helping businesses save money on energy bills—money that can be reinvested in capital expenditures, technological innovation and human resources. Furthermore, program revenue—estimated to exceed $4 billion by 2030, based on the program design in HB 2020—will be invested into communities throughout Oregon. The revenue will fund projects in clean energy, energy efficiency and low-income home weatherization, as well as providing revenue streams for working and natural land managers through sustainable agriculture and carbon sequestration projects in Oregon’s forests.

**CAP-AND-TRADE’S TRACK RECORD OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EMISSION REDUCTIONS**

Putting a price on carbon emissions to drive growth in clean energy is not an untested idea unique to Oregon. In fact, across North America, it has proven to be an elegant and cost-effective means of reducing the GHG emissions fueling climate change. As California, nine Northeastern states and the Canadian province of Quebec have experienced, cap-and-trade programs have driven emission reductions while GDP growth has frequently outpaced national averages.

In Quebec under cap-and-trade, unemployment has fallen to its lowest level on record going back to 1976. California, meanwhile, has leveraged its climate plan—anchored by cap-and-trade—to make significant reductions in carbon emissions while growing the economy. With cap-and-trade providing a backstop, California met its 2020 greenhouse gas emission reduction goals four years ahead of schedule while enjoying a record job expansion spanning 115 straight months.®

Since 2014, California has implemented $3.4 billion in revenue from cap-and-trade to fund projects throughout the state. Revenues invested through 2016 support over 75,000 jobs® and have driven an additional $6.4 billion from other funding sources, including private investment and federal matching funds. 57% of revenue implemented to-date benefit California’s disadvantaged communities, including investments in low-income weatherization, clean energy, and water efficiency programs; projects that reduce toxic air pollution from cars and industry; and over $400 million® in funding for low-income housing. These investments have also funded projects that drive energy costs savings for the state’s agricultural and food processing sectors including funding to upgrade agricultural equipment and trucks and grants for food processors to implement projects that reduce carbon emissions and onsite energy use.

Another metric showing these programs work for business: California is posting 100% industry compliance for its cap-and-trade program.

**OREGON’S OPPORTUNITY**

By enacting cap-and-invest legislation, Oregon has an opportunity to join California and Quebec in an established, successful regional carbon market called the Western Climate Initiative (WCI). By leveraging the experience and market competencies of California and Quebec, and linking with their existing market, Oregon will be able to design its own cap-and-invest model, all while ensuring it complements existing successful policies like the Renewable Portfolio Standard, the Clean Fuels Program and Coal to Clean.

Moving forward with the cap-and-invest policy now is critical to generating the private-sector market signals needed to attract innovative clean energy companies to Oregon. It will save businesses money through energy efficiency, offer companies a clearer, longer-term understanding of the state policies that may impact their operations, reduce the carbon emissions fueling climate change and build on the 55,000 jobs already employing Oregonians in clean energy across the state.

Decisive action on cap-and-invest in 2020 is critical to drive the investments that will create and sustain new jobs over years to come. A 2018 economic analysis commissioned by the Oregon Carbon Policy Office shows a cap-and-invest program (modeled on HB 2020) could create 50,000 jobs and drive a 2.5% increase in real GDP by 2050.®
OREGON CLEAN ENERGY JOBS BY DENSITY

Data shows that distribution of clean energy jobs in Oregon crosses all political boundaries, with clean energy jobs in every congressional and state legislative district.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Clean Energy Jobs*</th>
<th>Renewable Energy Jobs</th>
<th>Energy Efficiency Jobs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (Rep. Bonamici)</td>
<td>16,811</td>
<td>3,017</td>
<td>12,212</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 (Rep. Walden)</td>
<td>11,037</td>
<td>1,301</td>
<td>8,621</td>
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<td>3 (Rep. Blumenauer)</td>
<td>11,668</td>
<td>1,306</td>
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<td>4 (Rep. DeFazio)</td>
<td>10,390</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 (Rep. Schrader)</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>4,350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Note: Over 10,600 additional jobs are located in Oregon’s rural areas.
## Clean Jobs Oregon

### State Senate Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Clean Energy Jobs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (Sen. Heard)</td>
<td>3,447</td>
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<td>29 (Sen. Hansell)</td>
<td>1,714</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 (Sen. Bentz)</td>
<td>774</td>
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## Endnotes

1. Unless otherwise stated, the data and analyses presented in Clean Jobs America E2 (Environmental Entrepreneurs) are based on data collected for the 2019 U.S. Energy Employment Report (USEER), produced by the Energy Futures Initiative (EFI) in partnership with the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO) and collected and analyzed by BW Research Partnership (BWRP). See Pages 9-13 for methodology questions. For more questions regarding methodology, visit [https://www.e2.org/clean-jobs-america-faq](https://www.e2.org/clean-jobs-america-faq).

2. Projected growth rates and employee size numbers are based on a 15-minute, supplemental survey of approximately 30,000 employers that enriches the employment data published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in its Quarterly Census on Employment and Wages (QCEW). More information on this survey can be found in Appendix B in the USEER 2019 report at [www.usenergyjobs.org](http://www.usenergyjobs.org).


10. County employable population data based on 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimate of residents 16 years and older from the U.S. Census Bureau accessible at [https://factfinder.census.gov](https://factfinder.census.gov).

## Presented By:

**E2**

E2 is a national, nonpartisan group of business leaders, investors and others who advocate for smart policies that are good for the environment and good for the economy.

**Clean Jobs Count**

Clean Jobs Count is a campaign to raise awareness of the economic importance of the clean economy. Visit [www.cleanjobscount.org](http://www.cleanjobscount.org) to join thousands of business leaders, workers and others to tell lawmakers and policymakers that clean jobs count.

## In Partnership With:

**Oregon Business for Climate**

Oregon Business for Climate provides a forum for Oregon industry leaders to collaborate in policy and business engagements aimed at promoting investment, job creation, competitiveness and economic growth towards Oregon’s low-carbon economy.

## Thanks to Support From:

E2 wishes to express its appreciation to the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO), the Energy Futures Initiative (EFI) and BW Research Partnership (“BWRP”) who made this report possible by producing the USEER and its underlying data.