

**2009 Recovery Act – Energy Efficiency and
Conservation Block Grants Application
For American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)
Funding Opportunity Grant #DE-FOA-0000013**

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

**State of Oregon
Oregon Department of Energy**

Technical Contact: Lori Koho
Public Buildings Manager
Oregon Department of Energy
625 Marion Street NE
Salem, Oregon 97301-3737
Phone: (503) 378-4040
FAX: (503) 373-7806
E-mail: lori.koho@state.or.us

Business Contact: George Thompson
Grants Officer
Oregon Department of Energy
625 Marion Street NE
Salem, Oregon 97301-3737
Phone: (503) 378-3767
FAX: (503) 373-7806
E-mail: george.d.thompson@state.or.us

U.S. Department of Energy National Energy Technology Laboratory

Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) Application

(Grant #DE-FOA-0000013)

Background

The U.S. Congress enacted the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) primarily to stimulate the economy, to create and retain jobs, and assist those most impacted by the recession. The Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) program, authorized in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) and signed into Public Law (PL 110-140) on December 19, 2007, is intended to help states, cities, counties and tribes implement strategies to encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives. The program works at the community level to help meet energy and climate protection goals and was funded for the first time under the ARRA.

The ARRA EECBG funds provided to the Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) will be used to fund projects that reduce fossil fuel emissions in a manner that is environmentally sustainable and maximizes benefits for local and regional communities; reduce total energy use; increase the use of renewable energy sources; and improve energy efficiency in the building, transportation, commercial, institutional and public sectors.

ODOE will encourage new and innovative approaches, and will use funds in a cost-effective manner to maximize benefits to the populations served by eligible local government entities, and in a manner that will yield continuous benefits over time to achieve energy and emission reductions.

Implementing EECBG energy-related projects will result in the following: unemployed and part-time workers will secure prevailing wage jobs; local economies will realize an influx of funds to provide basic services to Oregonians; and long-term energy savings and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions will be achieved, which also help Oregon reach its established energy goals.

At least 60 percent of the EECBG funds will be used to award sub-grants to local government entities in Oregon that are not eligible for direct formula grants. As Oregon Governor Ted Kulongoski directed in Executive Order No. 09-06, federal stimulus grants will be used for the "promotion of Oregon's sustainability, renewable energy, carbon reduction, energy efficiency, and green development goals." Oregon views the \$9.59 million in ARRA EECBG funds as an extraordinary opportunity to leverage and expand ODOE's existing programs that promote energy-efficiency, energy conservation, renewable energy and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and will enable eligible governments to carry out projects considered financially improbable just a few months ago.

Oregon, with 3.7 million residents, currently has one of the nation's highest unemployment rates (12.4 percent as of May 2009). More significantly, Oregon has reported the largest one-year jobless rate increase in the country. Jobs created or retained by energy projects funded by ARRA will be a key factor in improving Oregon's local economies over the long term. Based on the U.S. Department of Energy's (USDOE) guidance of \$92,000 per one job-year, ODOE anticipates that 105 jobs can be created or retained by projects implemented using ARRA EECBG funds.

Projects that reduce energy use and costs will help counties and cities save on operating expenses, which, in turn, will help them retain current employees and hire new ones. ODOE will look for opportunities to leverage ARRA funds for innovative projects, programs and initiatives that address state energy priorities, including the reduction of fossil fuel emissions and that have high potential for achieving the ARRA EECBG goals.

Oregon is well-positioned to implement the purposes of the grant with its mature and effective energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. The Oregon Department of Energy was established in 1975 as a state agency, and the Business Energy Tax Credit, Residential Energy Tax Credit and Energy Loan Program were created by the Oregon Legislature in the late 1970s. Oregon was one of the first states in the nation to have such innovative programs, which now, nearly three decades later, are more important than ever. To date, ODOE programs have already saved or generated electricity amounting to more than 52 trillion Btu. ODOE anticipates funding a variety of projects to help implement the Governor's Climate Change Agenda with the potential for Oregon to save or generate 78,000 MMBtus annually and reduce 8,390 Short Tons of CO₂.

Attachment E

Oregon's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy

E-1

Summary of Measurable Goals and Objectives

Describe your State's proposed Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy. Provide a concise summary of your measurable goals and objectives, which should be aligned with the defined purposes and eligible activities of the EECBG Program. These goals and objectives should be comprehensive and maximize benefits statewide. Provide a schedule or timetable for major milestones. If your State has an existing energy, climate, or other related strategy, please describe how these strategies relate to each other.

Existing State Energy Strategies

Oregon's recent climate change activities are a continuation of energy efficiency, conservation and renewable energy policies and measures that the State has pursued for several years. Early actions include adopting a state benchmark in 1992 to hold the state's carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions to 1990 levels, and adopting CO₂ emission performance standards for new energy facilities in 1997. Oregon became the first state in the nation to control emissions of carbon dioxide.

Climate Change Strategies:

In 2003, Governor Ted Kulongoski joined the governors of California and Washington to establish the West Coast Governors' Global Warming Initiative. The Initiative provided the three states a forum for interstate cooperation on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In November 2004 the Governors approved 36 recommendations in five areas that were jointly developed by the three states.

That effort led to the Western Climate Initiative. In February 2007, the Governors of the five Western states signed a joint memorandum of understanding to form the Western Regional Climate Action Initiative (later shortened to the Western Climate Initiative, or WCI). The WCI, which expanded to other states and most of Canada, released its recommendations on September 23, 2008 to develop a design for a regional market-based cap and trade program to help achieve the emissions goal. State agencies and the Governor's Office have provided staff expertise to the WCI effort.

Governor Kulongoski appointed a 28-member Advisory Group on Global Warming in early 2004 to create a climate action plan for Oregon. This diverse group of stakeholders completed the

Oregon Strategy for Greenhouse Gas Reductions in December 2004. This strategy recommended policies and measures in several areas including energy efficiency, electric generation and supply, transportation, biological sequestration, materials use, recovery, and waste disposal, and state government operations.

Through the Oregon Department of Energy, the Governor established a Carbon Allocation Task Force in August 2005 to develop a carbon allowance program designed to meet the State's greenhouse gas reduction goals. The Oregon Environmental Quality Commission adopted rules for the low emission vehicles program in December 2005.

The Governor adopted the following goals that the Advisory Group on Global Warming recommended as a key element of his global warming and energy priorities:

- By 2010, arrest the growth of Oregon's greenhouse gas emissions (including, but not limited to CO₂) and begin to reduce them, making measurable progress toward meeting the existing benchmark for CO₂ of not exceeding 1990 levels.
- By 2020, achieve a 10 percent reduction below 1990 greenhouse gas levels.
- By 2050, achieve a "climate stabilization" emissions level at least 75 percent below 1990 levels.

In May 2006, the Governor convened the Climate Change Integration Group (CCIG) to oversee implementation of the recommendations from the 2004 Advisory Group; to assess the current state of knowledge about the sensitivity, adaptive capacity and vulnerability of natural and human systems to global warming; and to prepare recommendations about how the State can adapt to unavoidable changes. The CCIG issued their report *A Framework for Addressing Rapid Climate Change* in January 2008.

The Governor's 2006 Executive Order on Sustainability for the 21st Century incorporates greenhouse gas emissions accounting into state agency decisions and reporting. Executive Order 06-02 called for the Department of Administrative Services to coordinate an interagency team to lay foundation for agency greenhouse gas inventories. Those inventories for both Oregon state agencies and Oregon University System were completed in summer 2007.

The Governor's carbon dioxide goals became law when the 2007 Legislature passed HB 3543. That legislation also created the Global Warming Commission (GWC) and the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute. The Commission is responsible for recommendations to meet the greenhouse gas reduction targets, for developing an educational strategy on global warming issues, for tracking global warming impacts on Oregon and other issues.

The Oregon Global Warming Commission report released in January 2009 stated that Oregon will likely meet its first goal, to arrest and reverse its historical trend of emissions rising each year, by 2010. The remaining goals, however, loom ahead. The report goes on to recommend that Oregon promote energy efficiency and support renewable energy resources.

Oregon is also part of The Climate Registry, which allows entities to report their greenhouse gas emissions to common data platform. The State participates on the protocols committee, and both the protocols and software technical working groups.

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Strategies:

The 2005 Oregon Legislature adopted State appliance energy efficiency standards for eleven products that were not covered by federal standards at that time. Energy conservation and efficiency has been the cornerstone of energy policy at the Oregon Department of Energy. From building codes to high efficiency appliances, all combine to help reduce energy consumption. Oregon has long been involved in innovative energy saving programs such as working with governments to encourage LEDs in traffic signals and with private firms to promote the Vending

Miser effort to reduce the energy use of vending machines.

In April 2005, Governor Kulongoski released Oregon's *Renewable Energy Action Plan* (REAP). The plan is designed to encourage production of energy from renewable sources, demonstrate a variety of technologies, and remove barriers. Renewable resource development provides energy independence, helps protect Oregonians from high-energy prices, and promotes economic growth.

The Renewable Energy Working Group was established in February 2006 to advise the State on the implementation of Oregon's *Renewable Energy Action Plan*. The group, staffed by the Oregon Department of Energy, continues to work on renewable energy policy and was instrumental in developing the Renewable Portfolio Standard of 25% renewable energy by 2025, which the 2007 Legislature passed into law as SB 838. Also passed in 2007 was a Renewable Fuel Standard for biodiesel and ethanol based on in-state production.

Summary of Measurable Goals and Objectives for the EECBG Strategy

Oregon's existing energy and climate change laws and policies support the EECBG in helping government entities to:

- Reduce energy use and emissions from fossil fuels;
- Improve energy efficiency in the building, transportation, commercial, institutional and public sectors; and
- Increase the use of renewable energy.

The goal of Oregon's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy for the EECBG is to improve coordination of energy-related policies and programs across jurisdictional levels of governance and to maximize the effectiveness of local and community level projects and programs. The sub-grants will help governments develop new and innovative approaches to increase energy efficiency, increase renewable energy use, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

This will be measured by the:

- Number of jobs created and/or retained to promote economic growth and community development
- Energy saved
- Number of government energy strategies developed using the ODOE Community Energy Planning Tool
www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/GBLWRM/docs/CommunityEnergyPlanningTool.pdf
- Increased renewable energy generation in Oregon
- Reduction of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global warming by reducing fossil fuel use
- Amount of government, utility, private sector and non-profit funds leveraged to maximize the resulting energy, economic and environmental benefits
- Number of building energy audits
- Increased community commitment and support for renewable energy projects
- Greater development of small scale renewable energy projects in places like hospitals, libraries and county courthouses
- Number of loans from State Energy Loan Program (SELP)
- Reduction of vehicle miles traveled

Maximizing Benefits Statewide

To maximize benefits statewide, ODOE will:

- Fund projects for eligible entities statewide
- Prioritize projects that create and/or preserve jobs and contribute to economic recovery
- Prioritize energy efficient and conservation projects
- Prioritize projects that have the capability to deploy and meet all reporting requirements

- Prioritize projects that leverage funding
- Promote integration with long-term priorities and impact to enhance community economic development, community stabilization and poverty reduction
- Utilize unique strategies to enhance community benefits and development
- Fund a diversity of project types and geographic location

Event Timetable for Major Milestones

Activity	Date
Program development	On-going
Project selection and evaluation of anticipated energy savings	9/1/2009
Develop and execute intergovernmental agreements for program management with Economic Development Districts	8/1/2009
Provide technical assistance	On-going
Develop and execute funding grants	9/1/2009
Implement projects	9/1/2009 – 10/1/2011
Monitor and verify project progress	On-going
Energy management training	9/1/2009
Prepare quarterly, annual, final reports	9/1/2009 – 8/31/2012
Create ARRA EECBG Website	10/1/2009
Create ARRA EECBG project success stories	1/1/2010 – 8/31/2012

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Proposed Implementation Plan

Describe your State’s proposed implementation plan for the use of EECBG Program funds to assist you in achieving the goals and objectives outlined in the strategy described in question #1. Your description should include a summary of the activities submitted on your activity worksheets, how each activity supports one or more of your strategy’s goals/objectives.

Sixty percent of the funding received by the State of Oregon will be used for sub-grants to units of local government that are not otherwise eligible for direct formula grants. Emphasis areas will include:

- Development and implementation of transportation programs to conserve energy use
- Traffic signals and street lighting with emphasis on reduced energy use and light pollution
- Energy and water savings
- Revitalization of existing downtown structures through energy efficiency retrofits
- Energy efficiency and renewable energy enhancements to municipal water treatment plants.
- Improving a building’s exterior walls, roof, doors and windows, lighting, HVAC and controls
- Video-conferencing to reduce vehicle miles traveled
- Community energy planning tool (energy strategies)
- Deployment of renewable energy systems such as photovoltaic, solar thermal, geothermal, biomass and micro-hydro projects
- Technical assistance for resource conservation management

For the 40 percent grant funding that is not sub-granted to local units of government, ODOE will use the follow strategy:

- 20 percent of the total award will be used for expansion of the State of Oregon's solar highway program. This funding will be used to leverage private funds. In 2008, Oregon completed the nation's first solar photovoltaic project in a highway right-of-way to power lighting. EECBG funds will be used to build on that successful pilot program. ODOE will sub-grant with the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) via interagency agreement.
- The remainder will be used for State energy efficiency, renewable energy, and climate change activities and staffing. This will help meet the 2020 goal in statute to achieve a 10 percent reduction below 1990 greenhouse gas levels.

Summary of Activities

A variety of proposals, covering many of the 14 activities authorized under the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, have been submitted to the Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) for funding consideration. As a state that will be passing through funds to sub-grantees, Oregon chose three general areas of activity.

1. Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy
2. Technical Consultant Services
3. Development and Implementation of Transportation Programs

Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy

The goal of Oregon's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy for the EECBG is to improve coordination of energy-related policies and programs across jurisdictional levels of governance and to maximize the effectiveness of local and community level projects and programs. To meet this goal, ODOE will work with governments to ensure that their funded projects reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy efficiency, reduce energy use or generate renewable energy, and that these projects benefit from all available utility and state incentives. ODOE plans to hire additional technical staff as necessary to assist with project implementation.

The range of activities to meet this goal includes:

Public building energy efficiency and conservation retrofit projects, measured through the number of jobs created.

- Lighting, HVAC controls and upgrades
- Encourage deep conservation with building envelope improvements
- Technical assistance in the development of local or regional Resource Conservation Management (RCM) programs

Energy efficiency and renewable energy projects, measured by energy savings and renewable energy generated.

- Enhancements to municipal wastewater treatment plants
- Deployment of renewable energy systems using solar photovoltaic, solar thermal, geothermal, biomass and/or small-scale hydropower

Community Energy Planning Tools, measured by the number of local government energy strategies developed.

- The development of Community Energy Plans is a means for reviewing and evaluating community design options for a more efficient and sustainable use of energy. Since energy use is a component of every community project, planning for energy and resource use can help communities achieve long-term sustainability. Taking steps to conserve energy and use energy more efficiently, while also developing renewable resources, will reduce the environmental impacts of our energy use.

Building Codes Compliance, measured by energy saved in Btus

- The cheapest and most effective way to ensure a building is energy-efficient is to build it that way. ODOE collaborates with the Building Codes Division, builders, contractors, industry

stakeholders and a regional energy code collaborative to develop recommendations for enhancements to the state energy code.

Technical Consultant Services

The Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) will provide or contract for technical consultant support to enable entities to develop their own programs in the transportation, public building, commercial, and renewable energy sectors as identified in Activity #1.

Developing Local Programs, measured by increased community commitment and support for renewable energy projects.

- ODOE will work with Economic Development Districts to ensure that local entities receiving sub-awards complete projects as specified within the grant including timelines, reporting requirements and all provisions of the EECBG such as Davis-Bacon and NEPA.

Leveraging Funds, measured by the amount of support from government, utility, private sector and non-profit groups.

- ODOE will promote leveraging funds and will track and report grant funds separately where EECBG funds are used in conjunction with other funding.

ODOE is experienced in the implementation and oversight of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects including energy modeling and reporting, and the evaluation of greenhouse gas emissions reductions associated with those projects.

Development and Implementation of Transportation Programs

ODOE will fund transportation projects that will conserve energy, reduce vehicle miles traveled reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and increase efficiency and renewable energy generated. These projects include:

- Installation of solar panels on interstate rights-of-way to conserve energy in highway operations and maintenance activities.
- Upgrading traffic lights to LED, and synchronization of traffic signals
- Development of infrastructure such as bike lanes and pathways
- Videoconferencing in rural communities
- Satellite work centers

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Performance Metrics

Summarize your performance metrics from Attachment B1 – Project Activity File: Proposed Number of Jobs Created, Proposed Number of Jobs Retained, Proposed Energy Saved and/or Renewable Energy Generated, Proposed GHG Emissions Reduced (CO₂ Equivalents), and Proposed Funds Leveraged.

- Proposed Number of Jobs Created¹: 105/ year
- Proposed Number of Jobs Retained: Unknown at this time
- Proposed Energy Saved and/or Renewable Energy Generated: 60,000 MMBtus
- Proposed GHG Emissions Reduced: 5,890 Short Tons (CO₂)
- Proposed Funds Leveraged: \$29 Million²

¹ Estimates of jobs created based on USDOE guidance formula of one job-year per \$92,000 of funding expended.

² Includes leveraged funds from public-private partnership

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Process for Providing Sub-grants

Describe the State's established process for providing sub-grants to units of local government that are not eligible for direct EECEBG formula grants from DOE.

ODOE will develop a sub-granting process or use existing systems that will quickly and effectively allocate funds to eligible entities, prevent fraudulent spending, provide strong reporting and promote EECEBG Program principles. ODOE will follow state procurement policy and guidelines for executing agreements with sub-grantees. Currently, local governments can receive funds from the State of Oregon either through direct deposit accounts at the Department of Administrative Services or through the Oregon Treasury Department's local government pool account. Contracts will be established with each sub-grant recipient. Oregon Department of Justice will develop a standard template to streamline the sub-grant process.

The Oregon Department of Energy will sign intergovernmental agreements with Oregon's eleven Economic Development Districts (EDDs), which serve all the counties, cities, towns, and tribes. The EDDs have experience assisting with implementation of federal and state programs; in 2007-2008, they administered and managed 285 federal grants and contracts. The EDDs will provide program administration along with oversight of funds and project requirements for governments.

To help the sub-grantees meet the reporting requirements and metrics listed in Attachment C, the Economic Development Districts can draw upon their 66 employees, 200 board members and 300 advisory committee participants. The EDDs have experience providing local communities with planning, project development services, and grant administration, and say that they "work with their partners to make sure projects are completed."

Selecting qualified energy projects

The announcement of state ARRA funds for energy projects has attracted preliminary interest from more than 850 Oregon entities. The next step in project assessment will be a preliminary technical review by ODOE staff. Some factors that ODOE will consider include:

- Are there adequate energy savings or reduced fossil fuel emissions to be realized from the proposed project?
- Is the project "shovel ready" and does it result in jobs created or retained?
- Does it appear that the community has the capacity to implement the project and avoid delays in implementation?
- Have local authorities approved the project?
- Has the local utility conducted a recent energy audit?
- Has geographic distribution been achieved?
- Does the project add to the diversity of project types?
- Does it meet the Governor's Climate Change Agenda?

Once a project has passed these first levels of review, ODOE will extend an agreement to the government entity. Using Economic Development District (EDD) staff to serve as the project managers ensures that the project is properly bid and reporting occurs at predetermined intervals.

The next step involves project development. EDD staff will complete this step, considering the following:

- Is the project properly permitted?
- If necessary, has the appropriate level of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance been completed for the project?
- Can the project meet all grant requirements, including assurance that iron, steel and manufactured goods are produced in the United States and that wage rates are comparable to those prevailing on projects of a similar character?

Work with utilities and others to provide technical assistance

ODOE has the professional and technical staff and programs in place to deliver ARRA funds to energy projects to state, city, county and tribal governments.

To ensure that the projects achieve the required results of the program at the local level, ODOE will call upon the state's Economic Revitalization Term (ERT) to assist with outreach and identification of potential local projects that fit within the overall eligibility requirements.

ODOE will partner with the Energy Trust of Oregon (ETO), the organization serving customers of Oregon's two investor-owned utilities, and with the local consumer-owned utilities. The ETO and local consumer-owned utilities are currently required to identify, measure and verify energy projects to which they contribute financial incentives.

Leverage funds for governments

ODOE will leverage ARRA funds with other financial incentives whenever possible. Projects that qualify for an ETO or consumer-owned utility financial incentive will require less ARRA EECBG funding. In addition, ODOE has a Business Energy Tax Credit (BETC) program that public entities can monetize by partnering with a private business or taxpayer. If a project qualifies for the BETC, the entity could use a portion of their funds for the project and apply for the BETC.

Established in 1981, ODOE's State Energy Loan Program (SELP) will also help leverage ARRA funding. The SELP was designed to promote energy conservation and renewable energy resource development. The program offers low-interest, long-term fixed-rate loans for qualified energy projects.

Although matching funds are not required for ARRA projects, ODOE will maximize leveraging funds where possible. ODOE expects at least \$2 million in funds leveraged from utility and ETO incentives, BETC, and loans for many ARRA SEP-funded energy projects.

ODOE will also follow up with governments to assess and evaluate, and communicate results to the public, via established methods, such as case studies, news releases and Web postings.

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Sustaining Benefits Beyond the EECBG Funding Period

Describe how this strategy has been designed to ensure that it sustains benefits beyond the EECBG funding period.

The goal of Oregon's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy for the EECBG is to improve coordination of energy-related policies and programs across jurisdictional levels of governance and to maximize the effectiveness of local and community level projects and programs. This strategy, built on the core strengths of the Oregon Department of Energy's experience in the development of energy conservation and renewable energy resource projects, will focus more on community level deployment.

A number of cities in Oregon have signed on to the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement, pledging to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This local government effort can be supported by the choices the State makes in funding energy efficiency and renewable energy projects across Oregon.

Oregon's recent climate change activities are a continuation of energy efficiency, conservation and renewable energy policies and measures that the State pursues. The Oregon Department of Energy's EECBG strategy reflects the program and policy choices made over more than 30

years. This is further shaped by the department's on-going commitment to partnerships with businesses, governments and the public.

To encourage ongoing investments in conservation and renewable resources, after the ARRA funding period is over, ODOE will continue to:

- Demonstrate the feasibility of new energy-saving processes, practices, materials and energy efficient equipment to accelerate their acceptance and transform the market;
- Provide information and technical assistance to households, businesses, schools and governments on ways to save energy and invest in renewable energy;
- Train building operators in efficient equipment operation practices;
- Provide technical assistance to those wanting to use renewable energy resources;
- Determine what energy-saving measures are cost-effective;
- Continue to offer state financial incentives; and
- Help the State meet its statutory obligation of 25 percent new renewable energy by 2025.

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Auditing and Monitoring Procedures

The President has made it clear that every taxpayer dollar spent on our economic recovery must be subject to unprecedented levels of transparency and accountability." Describe the auditing or monitoring procedures currently in place or that will be in place (by what date) to ensure funds are used for authorized purposes and every step is taken to prevent instances of fraud, waste, error and abuse.

Governor Kulongoski is committed to ensuring that Oregonians know exactly how every dollar of federal economic recovery money is being spent, and can be confident that those dollars are producing results. Oregon is deploying a comprehensive statewide stimulus-tracking database via an intergovernmental agreement with Willamette Education Service District (WESD), gathering information ranging from project details, costs, timelines, and project manager and contractor contacts, to jobs created, energy saved, and carbon emissions reduced. This economic recovery tracking database will use innovative GIS technology and incorporate employment and workforce data, enabling Oregon to strategically target federal stimulus money to those localities where it will have the most significant impact. Information in the database will be available to everyone online at the governor's economic recovery website (<http://www.oregon.gov/recovery>).

The Governor also established an Economic Recovery Executive Team dedicated to coordinate and track the infusion of federal stimulus dollars into Oregon. The team reports directly to the Governor's Office and is in regular contact with project managers throughout state government who are implementing the federal stimulus package.

Project performance will be monitored by the EDDs, utilities and ODOE, and corrective action taken, as necessary, to ensure acceptable performance for all sub-grantees. Sub-grantees will be required to submit quarterly financial and program progress reports for the duration of the program. The Oregon Department of Energy or its agent will inspect all projects upon completion. The recently acquired position of internal auditor at ODOE will help monitor the usage and expenditure of federal stimulus funds. The position, just approved by the Oregon Legislature, is expected to be filled by September 1, 2009.