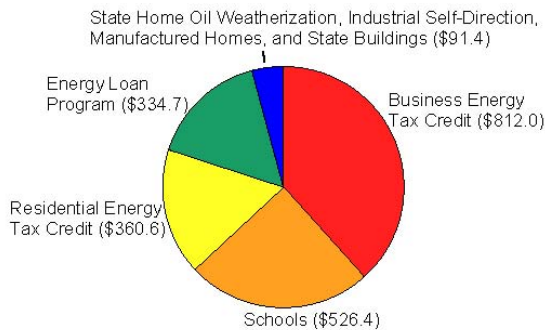
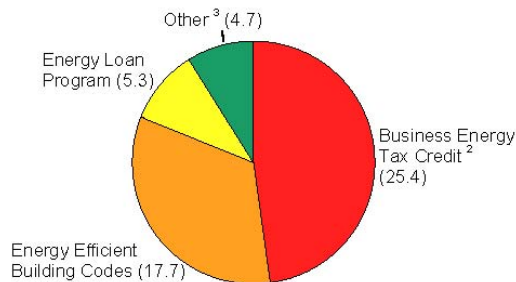


## Overview of Programs 1980-2005 for Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE)

### 1980-2005 Energy-Efficiency Project Investment Totaled \$2.1 Billion (Chart in Millions of Dollars) <sup>1</sup>



### 2005 Energy Saved and Generated from ODOE Projects Totaled 53.1 Trillion Btu (Chart in Trillions of Btu) <sup>2</sup>



**Business Energy Tax Credit** – The program provides a 35 -percent state tax credit for Oregon businesses that invest in conservation, renewable resources, recycling, and burning less-polluting transportation fuels. The 2001 Legislature allowed Oregon non-profit organizations, tribes, schools and other public entities to become partners with private businesses and participate in the program. **The Business Energy Tax Credit program recorded almost 10,200 energy-saving projects. (1980-2005)**

**Residential Energy Tax Credit** – This is a state tax credit for Oregon residents who invest in energy-efficient appliances, heat pumps, air conditioners, ducts, furnaces, water heaters, hybrid and alternative-fuel vehicles, solar- and geothermal-heating systems, and solar and wind systems. **The Residential Energy Tax Credit program provided tax credits for almost 234,900 residential energy-saving purchases. (1980-2005)**

**Statewide Energy Loan Program** – Low-interest, fixed-rate, long-term loans for projects that save energy, produce energy from renewable resources, or use alternative fuels. **This program issued loans for more than 600 energy projects costing almost \$335 million. (1980-2005)**

**Building Codes** – ODOE develops the energy-efficiency component of state building codes. **More than 484,000 homes were built to energy standards. (1980-2005)**

**Schools** – ODOE's current Schools program included project costs of \$16.5 million for Public Purpose Charges, \$333.6 million for High Performance Schools, \$225,000 for Williams Oil Settlement, and \$176.1 million for Rebuild America. **The Schools program benefited more than 700 schools. (1997-2005)**

**Manufactured Homes Program** – ODOE implements an energy-efficient certificate program for manufactured homes now called the Energy Star Program. **More than 28,900 new energy-efficient manufactured homes were sited in Oregon. (1995-2005)**

**State Home Oil Weatherization** – This program provides an energy-audit checklist and rebates for Oregon residents with homes heated with oil, propane, kerosene, butane or wood (primary heat source). **The program implemented almost 61,100 energy-saving measures in Oregon homes. (1980-2005)**

**State Energy Efficiency Design** – ODOE reviews design plans for new and renovated state buildings to identify energy efficiency opportunities and to ensure that new state buildings are 20 percent more efficient than state code and retrofits are 10 percent more efficient. **The agency reviewed 98 state buildings, resulting in \$17.0 million in energy improvements. (2001-2005)**

**Self-Direction** – Large electricity consumers may spend the conservation and renewable-resource portion of their Public Purpose Charges at their own site. **The total number of energy-conservation projects completed was 112 projects costing \$20.5 million and saving 551.6 billion Btu. (2002-2005)**

### **State Energy Program (SEP) Formula Grant**

SEP formula grant funds used for Residential Energy Tax Credits leveraged almost \$93.3 million in private expenditures for appliances, heating systems, air conditioners, hybrid and alternative-fuel vehicles, and renewable resources. In 2005, the Oregon Department of Energy reviewed and approved tax credits for 31,900 energy-efficient appliances.

### **State Energy Project (SEP) Special Projects**

State Energy Project (SEP) Special Project grants support ODOE programs: Million Solar Roofs, Clean Cities Coalition, Developing An Ethanol Market, Above Codes, Biomass Working Group, Rebuild America Energy Savings Performance Contracting (ESPC), and Industrial Energy Efficiency.

**Million Solar Roofs Coalition** – The project builds a career path for future solar contractors in Oregon. ODOE develops an apprenticeship and training program to implement Oregon's new specialty solar contractor licenses. To ensure that future solar contractors will find work once trained, ODOE provides opportunities for consumers to get hands-on exposure to solar energy technologies.

**Clean Cities Coalition** – This project funded the Columbia-Willamette Clean Cities Coalition coordinator position to organize and host an Advancing the Choice event in conjunction with an auto, truck, retrofitter, hybrid or idle-reduction manufacturer. The position also confirms the operation of alternative-fuel vehicle fueling sites; organizes and hosts stakeholder meetings; meets with local or state policy staff to educate them on the benefits of alternative fuels, idle-reduction technologies, and other means to reduce our dependence on oil; and attends the National Clean Cities Conference and the annual peer-review meeting.

**Developing An Ethanol Market** – This project installed an ethanol (E85) fueling station at the Department of Administrative Services (ODAS) Portland Motor Pool for use by state and local government fleets. In addition, public access conditions are being developed. ODAS has committed to use this fuel for all its 250 flexible fuel vehicles. The project coordinated the procurement of an E85 fueling station; ensured that site analysis and preparation for the fuel station was properly done; procured the equipment; installed the fueling station; performed outreach to public fleet managers; and measured and verified E85 fuel use.

**Analyzing Above-Code Measures** – This project researched and analyzed above-code measures, exterior lighting options, and code enforcement and compliance options. It made recommendations in a report to Oregon Building Codes Division.

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Oregon Biomass Working Group – This project conducted several Oregon meetings to increase communications, share information, and identify and initiate a biomass project. It committed two forest products firms to investing in thermal and electric biomass plants.

Rebuild America ESPC – This project provided technical assistance for 10 ESPC projects currently underway; provided information, education, and technical assistance to increase awareness and understanding of the benefits of ESPC; expanded ESPC technical assistance to local government and community college partners; and facilitated the development of new public sector projects.

Accelerating Industrial Energy Efficiency – This project focused on the high-energy use industrial plants that were not previously contacted. It identified these firms, built relationships with key personnel and on-site plant staff, delivered Industries of the Future technical materials and services, identified plant efficiencies, and provided technical and financial assistance to one or more energy efficiency projects.

## **Leveraging Funds**

The ODOE leverages the federal funds we receive for our energy efficiency programs to make them as effective as possible. In fiscal year 2005-2006, Oregon's SEP federal grant funds leveraged expenditures of funds from state, Petroleum Violation Escrow, private, and other sources totaling an estimated \$104.5 million. For each federal dollar spent, there was \$77 in leveraged expenditures that achieved energy savings.

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<sup>1</sup>The energy-project investment total is not adjusted for overlap between ODOE programs: Business Energy Tax Credit, State Energy Loan Program, and Industrial Self-Direction.

<sup>2</sup>The energy saved/generated total is reduced to prevent overlap in ODOE programs, which decreases the Business Energy Tax Credit amount by 1.6 trillion Btu. Before the overlap adjustment, the Business Energy Tax Credit program energy savings is 27.0 trillion Btu.

<sup>3</sup>Other includes former and current ODOE programs: Schools and Hospitals; Industrial Self-Direction; Manufactured Homes; State Home Oil Weatherization; Residential Energy Tax Credit; and State Buildings. Some programs do not track energy saved/generated.