

The Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act (Shaheen-Portman)

The Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness (ESIC) Act is a national strategy to increase the use of energy efficiency technologies in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors of our economy, while also fostering job creation.

This bipartisan bill uses a variety of low-cost tools to reduce barriers for private sector energy users and drive adoption of off-the-shelf efficiency technologies that will save businesses and consumers money, make America more energy independent, and reduce emissions. Efficiency technologies are commercially available today, can be widely deployed in every state in the nation, and pay for themselves through energy savings relatively quickly.

The Shaheen-Portman bill will help speed the transition to a more energy efficient economy, increasing both our economic competitiveness and our energy security for the coming decades, while stimulating the economy and encouraging private sector job creation.

What the Bill Would Do

- **BUILDINGS**

- Strengthens national model building codes to make new homes and commercial buildings more energy efficient while working with states and private industry to make the code-writing process more transparent.
- Kick starts private sector investment in commercial, industrial and municipal building efficiency upgrades and renovations by expanding the existing Department of Energy (DOE) Loan Guarantee program to include efficiency retrofits.

- **MANUFACTURERS**

- Helps manufacturers reduce energy use and become more competitive by working with states to establish a revolving loan program to help finance efficiency upgrades.
- Encourages the DOE to work with private sector partners to invest in the research, development and commercialization of innovative energy efficient technology and processes for industrial applications.
- Establishes a DOE program – SupplySTAR - to help make companies' supply chains more efficient.

- **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

- Requires the federal government – the single largest energy user in the country -- to adopt energy saving techniques for computers, saving energy and taxpayer dollars.
- Requires agencies to share best practices for advanced metering technology to remotely monitor and better manage energy usage of government buildings.
- Allows federal agencies to use existing funds to update plans for new federal buildings, using the most current building efficiency standards.
- Clarifies that Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) can be used by federal agencies to install electric vehicle charging infrastructure, making it easier for agencies to use electric vehicles.

Summary of Key Findings for Shaheen-Portman

Year	Net Jobs Created	Net Annual Consumer Savings (billion 2009\$)	Annual Primary Energy Savings (in Quadrillion Btu)	Annual CO ₂ Emissions Avoided (in Million Metric Tons)
2020	80,000	4	0.5	29
2030	159,000	20	1.9	108

- Consumers would save a net \$4 billion a year by 2020 and \$20 billion a year by 2030 in reduced energy costs. Cumulative net savings for consumers would total \$60 billion by 2030.
- Businesses would add a net total of 80,000 jobs by 2020 and 159,000 jobs by 2030. Job growth would occur through a combination of direct jobs in construction and manufacturing fields such as air conditioning manufacturers, indirect jobs such as equipment wholesalers and induced jobs as newly hired workers spend their earnings back into the economy.
- Reducing demand for electricity would reduce the amount of carbon dioxide emitted by coal-fired power plants and other power sources by 29 million metric tons per year by 2020 and 108 million metric tons per year by 2030. Cutting CO₂ by 108 million metric tons is the equivalent of keeping 21 million cars off the road, according to the U.S. EPA’s Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator.

Net Jobs Created from Energy Efficiency Provisions in Shaheen-Portman

