

The Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act of 2014 (Shaheen-Portman)

The Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness (ESIC) Act will create jobs, lower pollution, and save taxpayers money by making our country more energy efficient. The bipartisan bill, commonly referred to as Shaheen-Portman, specifically promotes the use of energy efficiency technologies in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors of our economy. The result of the lowered consumption and investments in energy efficient technologies is good for our economy and good for our environment.

According to a new study, Shaheen-Portman is estimated by 2030 to create more than 190,000 jobs, save consumers \$16 billion a year, and cut carbon dioxide by the equivalent of taking 22 million cars off the road.

This bipartisan bill uses a variety of low-cost tools to make it easier for private sector energy users to become more efficient while also making the country's largest energy user – the federal government – more efficient. The bill incentivizes the use of efficiency technologies that are commercially available today, can be widely deployed across the country, and quickly pay for themselves through energy savings.

The Shaheen-Portman bill enjoys strong bipartisan support along with the endorsement of various business coalitions, environmental groups, and labor. The 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 driving economic growth and encouraging private sector job creation.

Highlights of 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.
 - Trains the next generation of workers in energy-efficient commercial building design and operation through university-based Building Training and Research Assessment Centers.
- **MANUFACTURERS**
 - Directs the Department of Energy (DOE) to work closely with private sector partners to encourage research, development and commercialization of innovative energy efficient technology and processes for industrial applications.
 - Helps manufacturers reduce energy use and become more competitive by incentivizing the use of more energy efficient electric motors and transformers.
 - 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.
 - Allows federal agencies to use existing funds to update plans for new federal buildings, using the most current building efficiency standards.
- **REGULATORY PROVISIONS**
 - Creates an exemption for thermal storage water heaters under DOE efficiency standards that go into effect in April 2015, so that large grid-enabled electric-resistance water heaters can continue to be manufactured for use only in demand response programs.
 - Requires all Federal agency issued, insured, purchased, or securitized home mortgages to account for energy efficiency in the mortgage appraisal/underwriting process.