

Energy Efficiency

Opportunities for Manufacturers

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MANUFACTURING
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The NAM Agenda



Goal 1: The United States will be the best place in the world to manufacture and attract foreign direct investment.

Goal 2: Manufacturers in the United States will be the world's leading innovators.

Goal 3: The United States will expand access to global markets to enable manufacturers to reach the 95 percent of consumers who live outside our borders.

Goal 4: Manufacturers in the United States will have access to the workforce that the 21st-century economy demands.





- Because of our policies on taxes, energy, tort and trade, it is 20 percent more expensive to do business in the U.S. than it is in the countries which are our nine largest trading partners—and that is excluding the cost of labor.
- However, we enjoy a slight competitive *advantage* when it comes to energy.
- With the right policies in place, that advantage could increase dramatically—making the U.S. a manufacturing powerhouse once again.



NAM Strongly Supports Energy Efficiency Policies

Manufacturers are committed to reducing our energy intensity and producing more energy efficient consumer products to help reduce the U.S. demand for energy, save money, lower costs and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. American society has much to gain from sensible efficiency and waste reduction measures across all sectors of the economy.

Manufacturers use one-third of our nation's energy and are directly affected by the cost of energy in making products as well as by the cost of maintaining office operations. It is widely acknowledged that process and building system energy efficiency and conservation offer immediate and cost-effective opportunities to reduce energy cost inputs, reduce water use, stretch available energy supplies and decrease greenhouse gas emissions.

Manufacturers have taken the lead in making energy efficiency a priority. Improvements in energy efficiency in the manufacturing sector have helped the country to be more efficient in energy use per unit of GDP and reduced the energy intensity of the U.S. economy. Manufacturers have achieved greater energy efficiency through cost-effective distributed generation, combined heat and power technologies, waste heat recovery systems, water reuse and recycling, intelligent energy systems such as advanced metering infrastructure and demand response, and improved process manufacturing.



National Association of Manufacturers' Energy Efficiency Task Force
**Federal Policies to Promote Building Sector
Energy Efficiency**

1. **Promote consumer transparency through energy use labeling for buildings.** Direct the Department of Energy (DOE) to develop an "energy performance score" that provides purchasers and lessees of residential and commercial buildings with standard building performance energy metrics, similar to nutrition labels on food and miles-per-gallon ratings on vehicles. A harmonized, consumer-friendly rating system is critical in those states that have enacted market disclosure regulations requiring standard and consistent building energy information to be transaction based and available publicly.
2. **Improve the existing national database of energy consumption information.** Direct the DOE to improve and enhance the voluntary system for collecting and organizing operational energy use data in buildings for generic benchmarking.
3. **Encourage open and visible access to energy usage and pricing.** Direct the DOE to provide funding for voluntary programs for buildings that expand real-time energy data access to consumers and foster market solutions based on energy awareness and management.
4. **Partner with the private sector to support research, development and deployment.** Energy efficiency in commercial and residential buildings represents the largest short-term opportunity to reduce U.S. energy consumption and concomitant greenhouse gas emissions. To capitalize, policymakers should increase federal government investment to research, develop and deploy energy-efficiency standards.
5. **Save taxpayers money by reducing government energy spending.** The federal government spends more than \$7 billion annually on building-related energy costs—or \$70 billion each decade. Government estimates suggest that at least 15 percent of that spending could be avoided by modernizing energy systems in government buildings. Energy-saving performance contracts (ESPCs) and utility energy service contracts (UESCs) offer attractive mechanisms to leverage private financing to realize guaranteed energy savings and save taxpayers money. Federal policy should establish an annual target for federal agencies of \$2 billion in guaranteed energy savings through ESPCs and UESCs.
6. **Recognize and value energy-efficiency investments.** Unleash private financing of energy efficiency in commercial and residential sectors by supporting property tax repayment (property assessed clean energy lending), public-private partnerships, bill financing and other mechanisms that guarantee private sector performance and require no upfront cash from the government; integrate energy-efficiency criteria into residential and commercial building loan underwriting standards (the Sensible Accounting to Value Energy Act); and require energy-efficiency disclosure in new and existing home sales backed by federal mortgages.
7. **Provide an incentive for states to update building codes.** While the current stakeholder-based model building code process for residential and commercial buildings has a successful track record in substantially raising energy efficiency over time, many states and localities fail to keep pace of code updates. Congress should direct the DOE to provide financial and technical support to states and localities for the timely adoption and enforcement of current stakeholder-developed energy-efficiency codes for both residential and commercial construction.

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In early 2013, the NAM Energy Efficiency Task Force developed a set of policy principles designed to inform Congress on ways to promote building sector energy efficiency.

These policy principles were crafted with the goal of receiving strong bipartisan support.

Many of these concepts have made their way into legislation in the House and Senate.



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Manufacturers Support Shaheen-Portman

September 11, 2013

Cc: Senator Lisa Murkowski
Senator Rob Portman
Senator Jeanne Shaheen
Senator Ron Wyden

Majority Leader Reid and Minority Leader McConnell:

We write representing a broad spectrum of interests to express our support of S.1392, the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act, introduced by Senators Shaheen (D-NH) and Portman (R-OH). This bill reflects a bi-partisan, consensus agreement on a set of energy policies that will benefit the economy, advance energy security, and improve the quality of the environment. All agree that expanding energy efficiency is in the national interest and this legislation would increase energy efficiency opportunities for businesses, consumers, and the federal government.

S. 1392 is built on a consensus principle and the broad support it has received is the product of that principle. It is our hope that the Senate will proceed with full consideration of this bill in a manner that gives it the best opportunity to move forward in the legislative process.

Thank you for your consideration and we look forward to continuing to work with you and the Senate to support federal energy efficiency policies that benefit all Americans.

Sincerely,



Ross Eisenberg
Vice President
Energy and Resources Policy

The Honorable Jeanne Shaheen
United States Senate
520 Senate Hart Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Shaheen and Portman:

On behalf of the National Association of Manufacturers, I am writing to express our support for the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act, a bipartisan, mandate-free legislation that will benefit the business community. This bipartisan legislative effort will create construction jobs and increase the energy security of our country and I am hopeful it will pass.

The NAM is the largest industrial trade association in the U.S., representing 13,000 small, medium and large manufacturing companies. We employ more than 10 million workers in the U.S. and generates more than \$1.7 trillion in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In addition, two-thirds of our members are small businesses, which serve as the engine for job growth.

Manufacturers use a significant amount of energy and are acutely aware of the cost of energy both in making products and in running their facilities. We have acknowledged that process energy efficiency is a key to our industry's immediate and cost-effective growth and stretch available energy resources.

Manufacturers play a significant role in the construction of residential buildings. Manufacturers are developing more effective distributed generation systems, water recovery systems, water metering infrastructure and



Home Manufacturing Renaissance ManuFacts Get Involved Manufacturing

Sep 5 New Report Shows Energy-Efficiency Legislation Would Be Major Job-Creator

Posted by: [Jamie Hennigan](#) under [Economy](#), [Energy](#) on September 5, 2013 @ 3:10 pm

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According to a new [report](#) released today by the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy, legislation drafted by Senators Rob Portman and Jeanne Shaheen would support 174,000 jobs by 2030.

The report also found that the energy-efficiency legislation could save consumers and businesses over \$65 billion on their energy bills by 2030.

As users of one-third of our nation's energy, manufacturers are directly affected by the cost of energy, and we believe policies should promote research, development, and deployment of energy-efficient technologies.

Manufacturers [support](#) the Shaheen-Portman bill, a set of common sense, bipartisan energy efficiency measures that would create jobs by saving energy in industrial, commercial, and residential sectors.

☆☆☆☆☆ Rating: 0.0/5 (0 votes cast)

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Manufacturers Support Performance-Based Contracting

Manufacturing Facilities Supporting the ESPC Industry

