

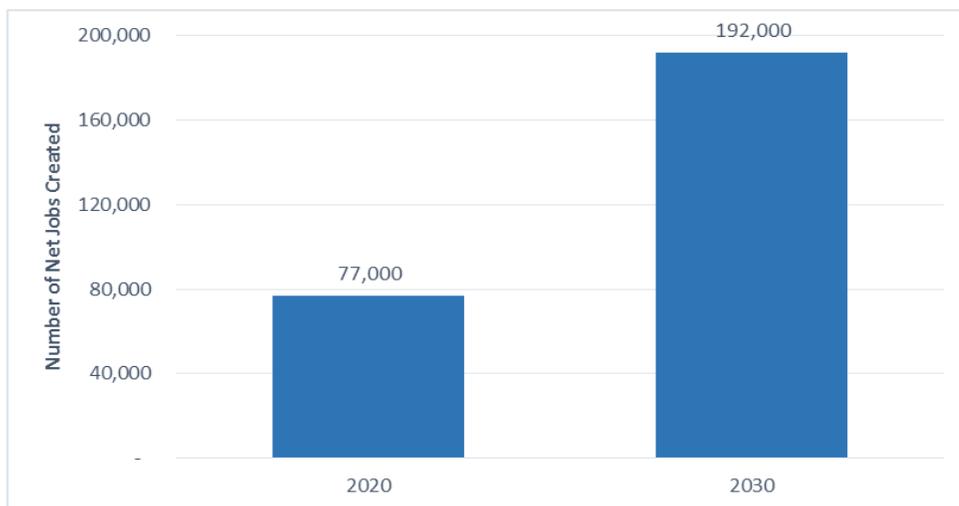
## Savings and Jobs in the Shaheen-Portman Bill

February 27, 2014

The *Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act of 2014*, introduced by Senators Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH) and Rob Portman (R-OH),<sup>1</sup> contains a variety of provisions designed to promote energy efficiency technologies and foster job creation. These provisions cut government and industrial energy waste and help homeowners finance energy efficiency improvements, among other energy-saving measures. An analysis by the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE) of the economic and energy impacts of the bill and a number of amendments demonstrates that the measures could reduce energy use, save consumers money, and create jobs.

A rough estimate suggests the provisions of the new version of the Shaheen-Portman bill would support more than 190,000 added net jobs in 2030.<sup>2</sup>

### New Jobs Created by Proposed Legislation



The provisions in the new bill would likely achieve 12 “quads” of cumulative energy savings by 2030.<sup>3</sup> These provisions also would save substantial amounts of money. The cumulative net savings (benefits minus costs) would be almost \$100 billion over the 2014–2030 time period. This means that policies in the bill and various amendments would not only pay for themselves, but save consumers and the federal government billions of dollars. The energy savings would result in a reduction of about 650 million metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions. By 2030 the bill would cut emissions as much as taking about 22 million cars off the road.

<sup>1</sup> An earlier version of the bill was first introduced in 2011 (and was previously analyzed by ACEEE). A modified version (S. 761) was introduced in April 2013 and was reported out of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in May 2013 in a bipartisan voice vote where 19 members supported the bill and only 3 opposed it. A new version (S. 1392) was introduced on July 30, 2013 and brought to the Senate floor in September, but was withdrawn. A new version of the bill was introduced on February 27, 2014 with additional provisions.

<sup>2</sup> The jobs numbers included here are based on an input-output analysis in the original report, but scaled to include the additional provisions in the new bill.

<sup>3</sup> One quad is a quadrillion (1,000 trillion) British Thermal Units (Btu) of energy, roughly 1% of all energy use in a year in the United States.

## Summary of Key Findings for the Shaheen-Portman Bill

	Net Jobs Created	Net Savings (billion 2011\$)	Primary Energy Savings (quadrillion Btu)	CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions Avoided (MMT)
2020	77,000	\$ 2.6	0.4	20
2030	192,000	\$ 16.2	1.8	95
Cumulative	NA	\$ 99.5	12.0	647

The Shaheen-Portman bill represents an opportunity to enhance the U.S. economy while providing energy and environmental benefits. In the current economy, creating jobs and helping consumers and businesses to reduce energy costs is more important than ever.

The provisions ACEEE analyzed in the bill are (new provisions in italics):

Title	Subtitle	Section
I—Buildings	A—Building Energy Codes	Sec. 101 Greater Energy Efficiency in Building Codes
	B—Worker Training and Capacity Building	Sec. 111 Building Training and Assessment Centers
		Sec. 112 Career Skills Training
	<i>C—School Buildings</i>	<i>Sec. 121 Coordination of Energy Retrofitting Assistance for Schools</i>
	<i>D—Better Buildings</i>	<i>Sec. 133 Tenant Star Program</i>
	<i>E-- Energy Information for Commercial Buildings</i>	<i>Sec. 141 Energy Information for Commercial Buildings</i>
II—Industrial Efficiency and Competitiveness	A—Manufacturing Energy Efficiency	Sec. 202 Future of Industry Program
		Sec. 203 Sustainable Manufacturing Initiative
	B—Supply Star	Sec. 211 Supply Star
	C—Electric Motor Rebate Program	Sec. 221 Energy Saving Motor Control, Electric Motor, and Advanced Motor Systems Rebate Program
	D—Transformer Rebate Program	Sec. 231 Energy Efficient Transformer Rebate Program
III—Federal Agency Energy Efficiency		Sec. 301 Energy-efficient and energy-saving information technologies
		<i>Sec. 303 Energy Efficient Data Centers</i>
IV—Regulatory Relief	<i>C—Water Heaters</i>	<i>Sec. 421 Grid-Enabled Water Heaters</i>
	<i>D--Energy Performance Requirement for Federal Buildings</i>	<i>Sec. 431 Energy performance requirement for Federal buildings</i>
		<i>Sec.432 Federal building energy efficiency performance standards; certification system and level for green buildings</i>
		<i>Sec.433 Enhanced energy efficiency underwriting</i>

ACEEE’s full analysis of the original S. 1392 and selected other provisions can be downloaded here: <http://aceee.org/white-paper/shaheen-portman-2013>. The largest addition was the combined SAVE Act/federal building efficiency amendment, which was estimated to save a cumulative 1.4 quad and \$11 billion through 2030, primarily from the SAVE Act. Please contact Suzanne Watson at [swatson@aceee.org](mailto:swatson@aceee.org) or (202) 507-4006 with questions or comments.

*The American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy acts as a catalyst to advance energy efficiency policies, programs, technologies, investments, and behaviors.*