



Energy-Saving

HOMES, BUILDINGS,
& MANUFACTURING

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy

Energy Efficiency Sector Overview

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Energy Efficiency Overview

Advanced Manufacturing Office

- Next generation processes / materials R&D
- Broadly applicable and for energy-intensive industries
- R&D Consortia
- Rare Earth Materials R&D – limit supply chain volatility
- Manufacturing technical assistance

Federal Energy Management Program

- Reduce energy costs for federal facilities and fleets
- Financing and technology technical assistance
- Skills training / tools
- Transfer of practices broadly

Building Technologies Office

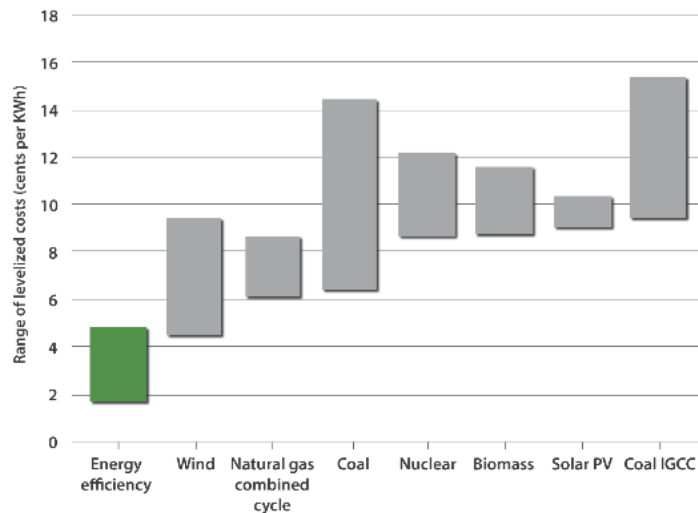
- Technology RD&D; 20 - 80% savings
- Homes & Building Systems RD&D; 50% savings
- Sensors/controls / grid integration RD&D
- Building decision-making tools
- Building codes technical assistance
- Appliance standards

Weatherization & Intergovt'l Programs

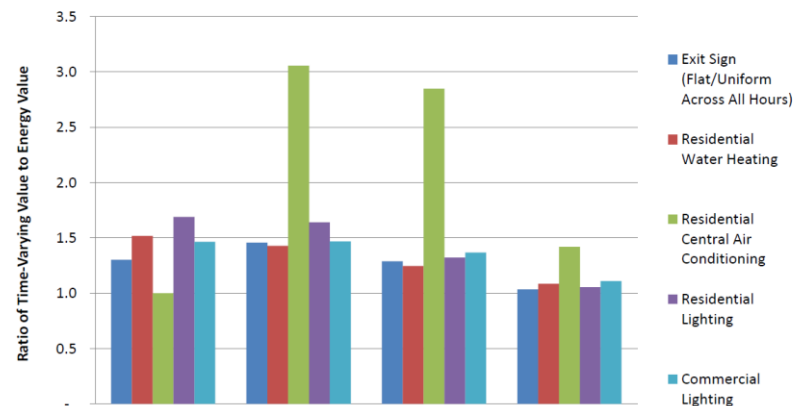
- Low income weatherization
- State Energy Program
- Best practice TA for state and local gov'ts

Office (Amounts in Thousands)	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 HEWD Mark	FY 2019 SEWD Mark
Energy Efficiency	\$858,727	\$142,000	\$773,000	\$873,000
Advanced Manufacturing Office	\$305,000	\$75,000	\$260,000	\$311,000
Federal Energy Management Program	\$27,000	\$10,000	\$27,000	\$31,000
Building Technologies Office	\$220,727	\$57,000	\$180,000	\$225,000
Weatherization and Intergovernmental Programs	\$306,000	\$0	\$306,000	\$306,000

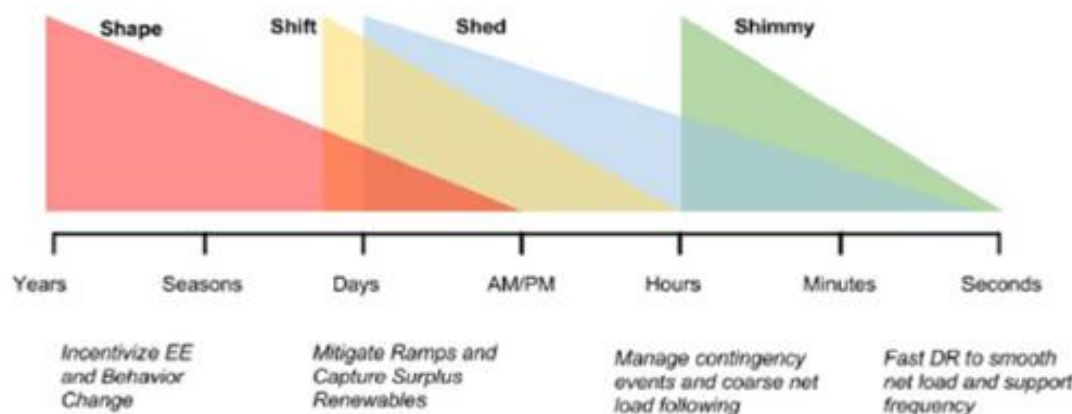
Value of Energy Efficiency -- lower costs, improved affordability, reliability and resiliency



Comparing Total Utility System Value to Energy Value



Notes: The flat load shape is an exit sign. Energy value includes: energy, risk, carbon dioxide emissions, avoided RPS and DRPE, as applicable. Total time-varying value includes all energy values and capacity, transmission, distribution and spinning reserves. Ratios are calculated by dividing total time-varying values by energy-only values.
 *In Georgia, where publicly available data did not include avoided transmission and distribution system values, the time-varying value of efficiency appears much lower for all measures evaluated. Avoided transmission and distribution costs are included in Georgia Power's energy efficiency evaluations, but are not a part of the publicly available PURPA avoided cost filing.



Buildings are underutilized as a flexible electric system resource

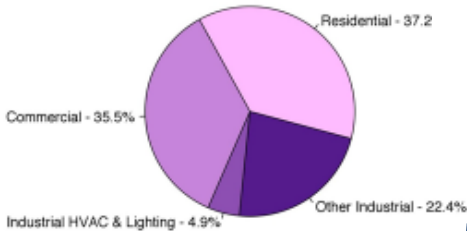
Residential and Commercial Buildings

U.S. Energy and Electricity

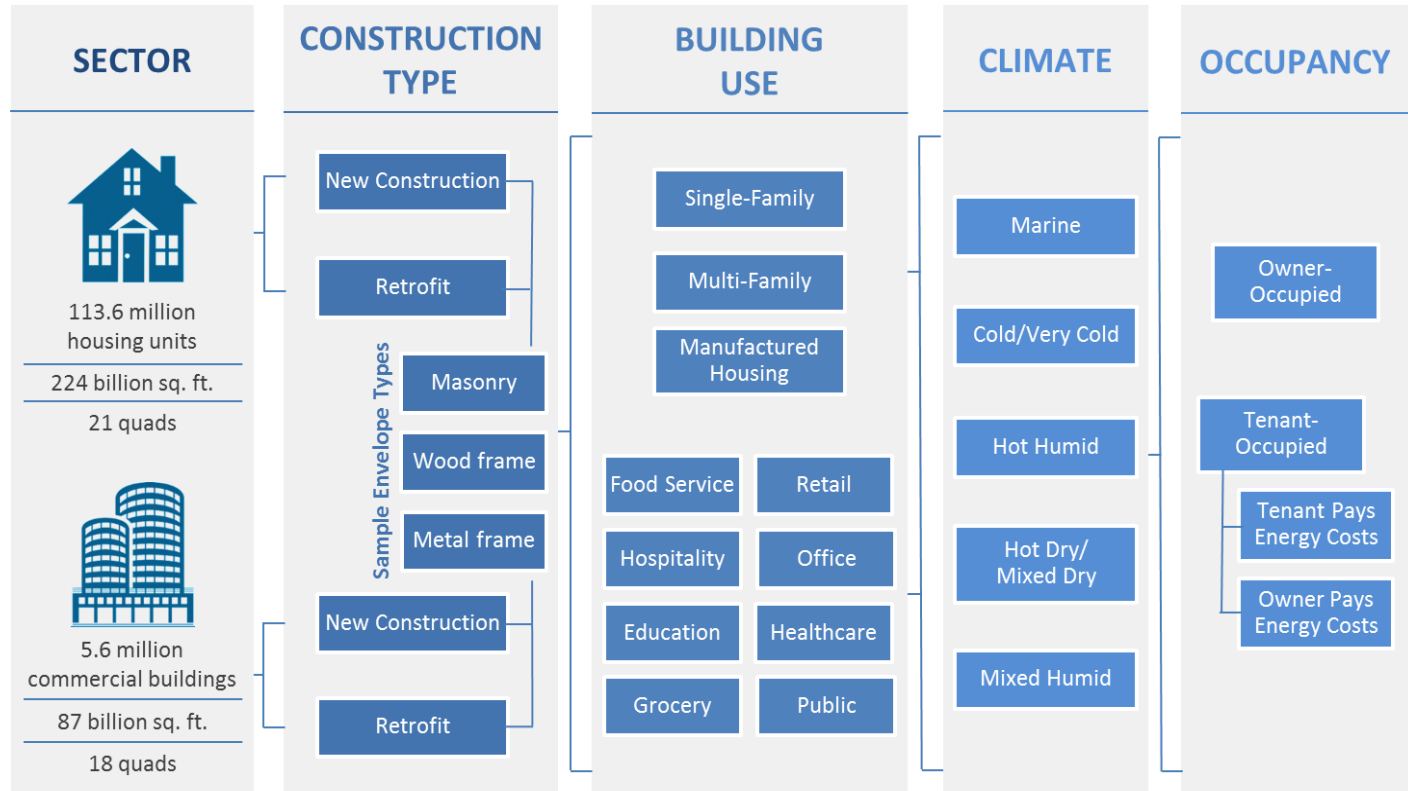
Energy Use



Electricity Use



* Industrial HVAC and lighting data based on 2006 MECs



Sample Technology Areas (Gas and Electric)



Buildings Portfolio

- **Next Generation Energy Saving Technologies**
 - Enable development of cost-effective technologies capable of reducing a building's energy use per square foot
 - Improvements in lighting, HVAC (with improvement in working fluids), windows/envelope, water heating, and appliances.
 - Enable building to grid interactions / beyond batteries
- **Validation of High Performance Buildings**
 - Design and construction of new homes that consume 50% less energy per square foot for heating, cooling, and water heating relative to typical homes
 - Design and construction of new buildings that consume 50% less energy per square foot relative to the average commercial buildings.
- **Appliances & Equipment Standards and Building Energy Codes**
 - Meet statutory obligations
- **Building Energy Science STEM**

LED Performance



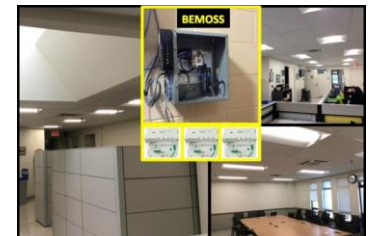
Electrochemical Water Heater



Manufactured Homes



Open Source Controls



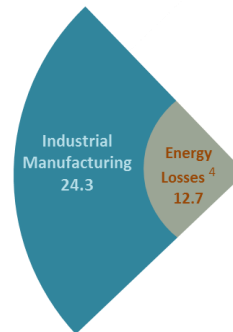
Advanced Manufacturing

Improve the energy productivity of U.S. industry, improve U.S. industrial competitiveness, and grow U.S. leadership in manufacturing

U.S. Manufacturing in 2014

- 12% of U.S. gross domestic product.
- Directly employed 12 million people and generated millions of jobs in other sectors.
- Sold products valued at \$5.9 trillion.
- Represented 17% of the world's manufacturing output.
- Supplied 51% of total U.S. exports.
- Accounted for 25% of U.S. energy consumption at a cost of \$130 billion.

Manufacturing Goods



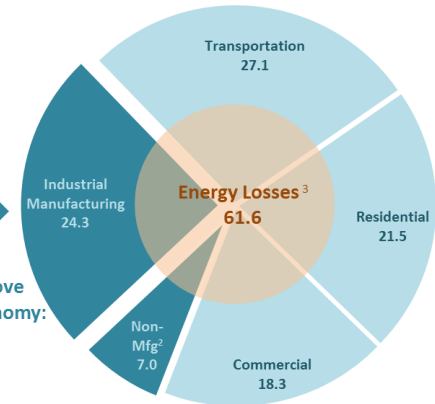
More efficient manufacturing reduces energy losses.

and...

More efficient manufacturing enables technologies that improve energy use throughout the economy:

- Transportation
- Buildings
- Energy Production and Delivery

Use of Manufactured Goods



U.S. Energy Economy by Sector
98.3 Quadrillion Btu, 2014 ¹

¹ Energy consumption by sector from EIA Monthly Energy Review, March 2015

² Industrial non-manufacturing includes agriculture, mining, and construction

³ From LLNL Energy Flow Chart 2014 (Rejected Energy), adjusted for manufacturing losses

⁴ Manufacturing energy losses based on DOE AMO Sankey/Footprint Diagrams

AMO R&D Topics



Federal Energy Management Program Office

Enable Federal agencies to meet energy, water and other goals -- assist in improving federal facility resiliency / security aligned with Agency missions

Portfolio

1. Assist Federal Agencies to Meet Goals

- Technical assistance

2. Leverage Third-Party Performance-Based Contracts

- Improve access to private sector financing and agency know how in using them

3. Catalyze Innovative/Leadership Projects at Federal Sites

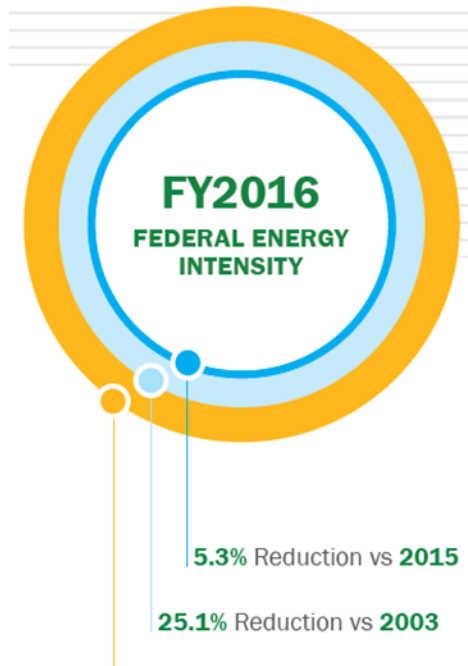
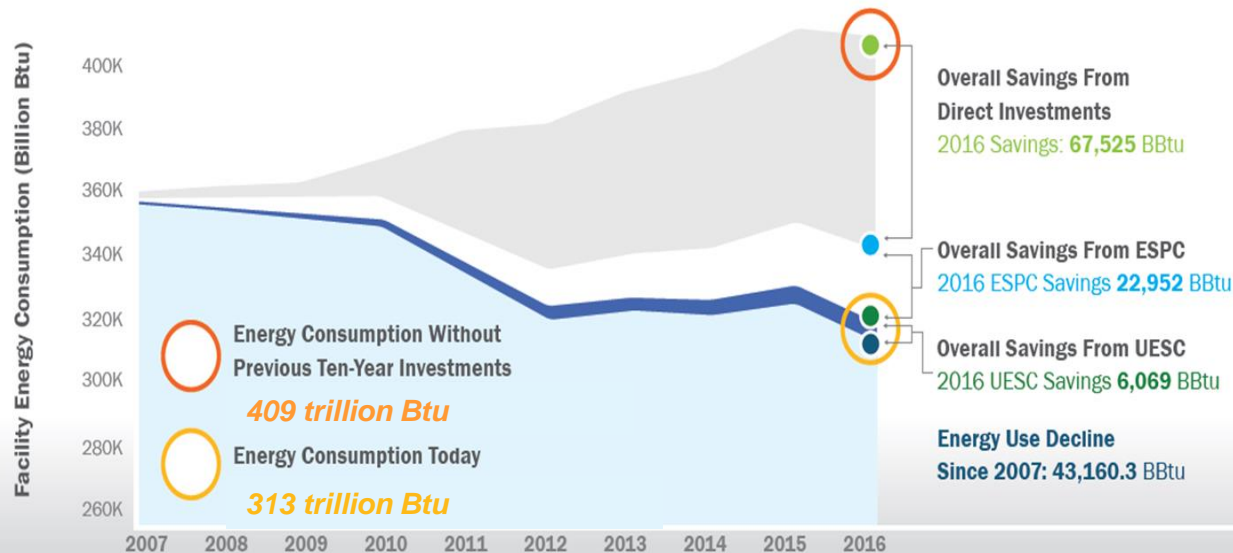
- Improve federal know how by providing training and tools
- Demonstrate best practice solutions with private sector (e.g. Better Buildings Data Center Challenge)

4. Track Government-Wide Performance

- Support OMB/CEQ

Federal Energy Management Program

FEDERAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE 2007



- Annual federal energy bill of **\$16.1 billion (FY16)**
- Between **\$9 billion** and **\$15 billion** of potential self-financing efficiency measures estimated to exist in Federal buildings.
- **\$165 billion of** deferred maintenance and repairs required to bring government owned property, and equipment to an acceptable condition.