Internal Operations Partnerships

Partnership	Description	Partners	Online Resources
Department of Energy: Industrial Assessment Centers	*Background:* The Industrial Assessment Centers (IACs) operate under the umbrella of the Department of Energy's (DOE) Industrial Technologies Program (ITP). DOE and multiple academic partners launched the IACs in 1976 to provide free energy assessments for small and medium-sized manufacturing facilities. The IAC partnership now includes 26 universities, and has provided more than 13,000 free assessments since 1980. *How IACs work:* Eligibility for assessments currently includes manufacturing facilities with gross annual sales under $100 million and with fewer than 500 employees. An IAC team visits the facility and conducts an energy audit and/or industrial assessment as required. The IAC team analyzes options for specific strategies to improve energy efficiency, factoring in cost, performance and payback schedules, and then makes recommendations for improving energy efficiency tailored to the specific facility. The IAC website has a database with all publicly available information on assessments and includes details on facility type, industry, and energy usage. The database also contains IAC recommendations on energy efficiency strategies and opportunities for reducing energy and cost at facilities.	IACs are located at 26 universities across the country, including Oregon State University, University of Alabama and Syracuse University. Complete list - http://www1.eere.energy.gov/industry/bestpractices/industrial_assessment_center_locations.html Companies that have partnered with IACs include Cooper Cameron, Dickten & Masch, Intier Automotive, **Lockheed Martin**, Metzeler, Odwalla Juice and Polymetallurgical Corporation.	Industrial Assessment Centers home page: http://www1.eere.energy.gov/industry/bestpractices/iacs.html Fact Sheet on Industrial Assessment Centers: http://www1.eere.energy.gov/industry/bestpractices/pdfs/fs_iac.pdf Case Study: Improving Energy Efficiency at U.S. Plastics Manufacturing Plants: http://www1.eere.energy.gov/industry/bestpractices/plastics_manufacturers_save.html IAC Database: http://iac.rutgers.edu/database/index.php
Department of Energy: Save Energy Now	*Background:* Save Energy Now is under the umbrella of the Department of Energy's Industrial Technologies Program (ITP), and was launched in 2005 with the goal of reducing industrial energy intensity by 25% in 10 years. Save Energy Now has completed more than 2000 assessments since 2005. *How Save Energy Now works:* Members of Save Energy Now have access to technical and financial help from the ITP. The partnership is open to small, medium and large companies. To participate, a company performs internal assessments of energy consumption and identifies opportunities for improving energy efficiency. ITP's energy experts perform onsite assessments and make recommendations on technologies and strategies that can be implemented to improve energy efficiency. ITP experts provide energy management training for facilities, software tools for better assessments, and web seminars on general energy efficiency strategies. Save Energy Now partners have reported savings of $200 million in energy	Partners include American Axle and Manufacturing, **BASF**, **California Portland Cement**, **Dow Chemical Company**, Katahdin Paper Company, and the Xerox Corporation.	Department of Energy: Save Energy Now home page: http://www1.eere.energy.gov/industry/saveenergynow/ Webcasts: http://www1.eere.energy.gov/industry/resources/webcasts.html

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	costs, and have reduced consumption of source energy by 32 trillion Btu. These energy efficiency programs have also reduced carbon dioxide emissions by 2.2 million metric tons.		
Environmental Protection Agency: Combined Heat and Power Partnership	*Background:* The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) launched the Combined Heat and Power partnership (CHP) in 2001. CHP is a voluntary partnership committed to advancing cogeneration as a way to reduce environmental impact and increase energy efficiency. The partnership provides a forum for members to share information on high-efficiency technology, project development and best practices. CHP partners come from the industrial sector (industrial, commercial and institutional facilities; project developers; and equipment manufacturers), state and local governments (energy, environmental and economic development agencies), and relevant stakeholders (end users of CHP technology, financiers, and utilities). *How CHP works:* Members of the CHP have access to technical and financial help from the EPA. In order to participate, a company performs an internal assessment to determine the viability of a cogeneration system. EPA's energy experts then complete detailed analyses identifying opportunities for energy savings and include a cost-benefit analysis of different strategies. The EPA also provides guidance on financing options. Once the cogeneration system has been built, the company communicates energy savings to the EPA, and receives public recognition on the EPA website.	Industry partners include Green Power Management, Burns & McDonnell Engineering Co., Cannon Boiler Works, **UTC Power**, and **Johnson Controls**. State and Local partners include the New York State Energy Research & Development Authority, Association of Energy Engineers, Delaware Energy Office, and the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. Relevant Stakeholder partners include **Baxter Healthcare**, Columbia University, Archer Daniels Midland Company, Verizon Communications, **Dow Chemical Company**, Korridor Capital Investments, and **Weyerhaeuser**. Complete list - http://www.epa.gov/CHP/partnership/partners.html	Environmental Protection Agency: Combined Heat and Power Partnership home page: http://www.epa.gov/chp/ CHP Procurement Guide: http://www.epa.gov/CHP/documents/pguide_financing_options.pdf CHP Project Development Guide: http://www.epa.gov/CHP/project-development/index.html
National Institute of Standards and Technology: Manufacturing Extension Partnership	*Background:* The National Institute of Standards and Technology's Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) was created in 1988 to strengthen the competitiveness of U.S-based manufacturing. The MEP includes almost 60 affiliates that work to improve the process and business aspects of manufacturing. Although MEP experts work on various issues including information technology, business growth and lean manufacturing, energy efficiency is a significant part of their projects. *How MEP works:* MEP provides services and resources to companies that want assistance with improving energy efficiency. MEP has almost 400 centers across the United States, and is able to provide direct assistance to	Partner companies include Haynes International, Southwest Fabricators, Bessemer Plywood Corporation, and Central Metal Finishing.	National Institute of Standards and Technology: Manufacturing Extension Partnership home page: http://mep.nist.gov/ MEP Database – Client Successes: http://blue.nist.gov/sshome

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	manufactures and works with individual facilities to develop the most appropriate strategies. Companies work with their local MEP centers to identify opportunities for using technology and strategies to increase energy efficiency.		About MEP: http://www.mep.nist.gov/about-mep/index.htm MEP Centers Map: http://www.mep.nist.gov/centers-near-you/index.htm