
















Near-term regulatory change, infrastructure improvements, and energy supply changes affecting the manufacturing sector

 COAL
  ELECTRIC
  GAS
  NUCLEAR

TYPE OF CHANGE	TIMING	ENERGY SUPPLY IMPACTED	DESCRIPTION	LIKELY CHANGE IN ENERGY USE
Infrastructure: Smart Grid and Grid Modernization	2012-22		Grid updates will smooth peaks, reduce high power load needs, and minimize black-or brown-outs. Conservation needs during peak periods will likely decrease.	
Regulatory: State-level energy efficiency requirements	2008-19	 	Electric and gas utilities must meet increasing energy efficiency goals through 2019 and provide incentives to meet those goals.	
Regulatory: National Equipment Standards	2015	 	U.S. Department of Energy planning to improve rulemaking completes in 2015, with an expectation of increased rule-making speed and new standards.	
Regulatory: National pollution rules for power plants	2014	   	Regulatory targets are programmed to increase as climate change laws ramp up pollution reduction goals in coming years.	
Market Driven Forces: Energy supply changes	2014		Additional fracking-related supply in the market-place will likely keep oil and/or natural gas prices depressed. Coal and nuclear plants may close due to regulation changes, but no significant supply limits are foreseen.	

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning.