

Appliance Efficiency Standards

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John Ruckes, Office of Policy and
Management



History of Connecticut Standards

- sSB 1027: Standards for a wide range of consumer appliances
- President Reagan approves an Energy Standards law

Equal to 22 nuclear power plants

President Reagan is to be commended for supporting a movement in Congress aimed both at conserving energy and saving consumers money. He will sign a law requiring national energy standards for home appliances, a bill only slightly modified from one he pocket-vetoed last fall.

Mr. Reagan at first insisted that setting minimum efficiency standards for ovens, refrigerators, air conditioners, washers, dryers and the like was an undue governmental interference in the marketplace. Consumers, he said, should have the right to purchase lower-priced appliances, even if higher-priced, more efficient products would cost them less in the long run.

Manufacturers had cheered the president's initial position. They had been unhappy when Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald R. Ford encouraged the idea of energy-efficiency standards.

In recent years, however, state legislatures began moving into the federal vacuum. New York, California and Massachusetts enacted energy standards of their own, and similar standards are being considered in 10 other states, including Connecticut.

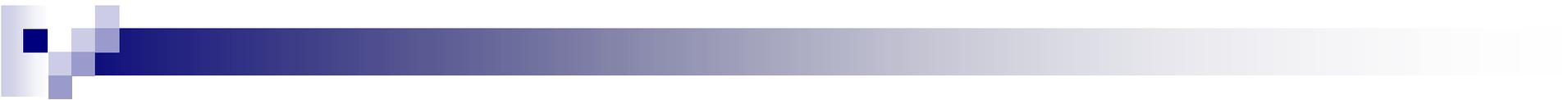
The emerging state standards are not

uniform. Manufacturers, facing the prospect of designing slightly different models for different states, urged Mr. Reagan to approve federal standards.

The president's aides suggested a minor, technical change in the bill he'd vetoed last year, and said he would then approve an energy-standards law. The amended version sailed through the Senate; all that remains is to reconcile the House and Senate versions.

It may be arguable whether government should keep its citizens from being penny-wise and pound-foolish by buying cheap appliances that will run up high operating costs. The national interest, however, ought to override such philosophical concerns about regulation in this case. Proponents say that more efficient home appliances will save enough energy by the year 2000 to equal the output of 22 nuclear power plants.

In a nation that has forgotten some of the energy conservation lessons of a decade ago — and that still faces a future of uncertain oil supplies, costly and controversial nuclear power, and pollution-producing coal generation of power — more efficient appliances in American homes would contribute to a more stable energy future.



History of Connecticut Standards (cont'd)

- PA 87-564: Luminaires, Lighting Ballasts and Showerhead Efficiency Standards
1987
- 2001 Appliance Standards Awareness Project promotes new legislation to enact additional standards
- CT Climate Change Action Plan calls for appliance efficiency standards- 1/04



History of Connecticut Standards (Cont'd)

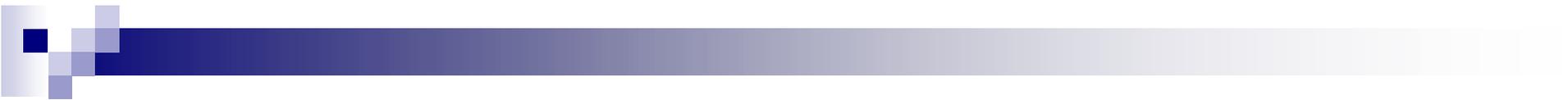
- PA 04-85: Establishes standards for eight product classes; requires DPUC to establish regulations
- EPACT 2005 Pre-emption- only four products for CT to establish state standards; will eventually be pre-empted
- PA 07-242- Expanded the list to include nine additional product classes; requires OPM to establish regulations
- 2007 Federal Energy Independence and Security Act pre-empts states from establishment of standards for a number of products



Current Status of Regulations

RE: PA 07-242

- Draft regulations prepared and approved internally by OPM and by the Governor's office
- Notice of Intent in 1/1/08 CLJ
- One trade organization provided comments relating to federal pre-emption within the 30 day comment period
- Sent over to Attorney General for determination of "legal sufficiency"



Multi-State Compliance System

- CT initiated a multi-state compliance system
- Based upon data from already collected data in California's databases
- Web-based (www.appliancestandards.org)
- Simple for manufacturers to comply
- Future add-ons may include automated responses to states and manufacturers
- Currently being used by CT, OR, RI, & WA
- Other states that have adopted or are adopting standards: AZ, MA, MD, NV, NY, VT, DC, NH, NJ. Several will be utilizing compliance system



Status from PA 04-85

Product	CT Standard	Pre-emption
Comm. Clothes Washers	Pre-empted	
Commercial Refrig. & Freezers	7/1/08	1/1/10
Illuminated Exit signs	Pre-empted	
Large packaged A/C >20 tons	7/1/09	1/1/10
Low voltage dry-type transformers	7/1/06	1/1/07
Torchieres	Pre-empted	
Traffic Signals-vehicular	Pre-empted	
Unit Heaters	7/1/06	8/1/08



Status from PA 07-242

Product	CT Standard	Pre-emption
Bottle-type water dispensers	1/1/09	N/A
Comm. hot food holding cabinets	1/1/09	N/A
Metal halide lamp fixtures	Pre-empted	
Single voltage external power supplies	1/1/08	7/1/08
Spas (hot tubs)	1/1/09	N/A
State-regulated incand. reflector lamps	Pre-empted	
Swimming pool pumps	1/1/10	N/A
Walk-in refrig. & freezers	Pre-empted	
Residential furnaces & boilers	Procurement rqmt. for state agencies only	N/A



Emission Reductions from CT standards by 2020

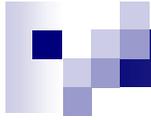
■ PA 04-85

- 74,400 metric tons carbon
- 312 metric tons NO_x
- 339 metric tons SO₂

■ PA 07-242

- 81,400 metric tons carbon
- 346 metric tons NO_x
- 493 metric tons SO₂

Source: Appliance Awareness Standards Project (ASAP) and American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (ACEEE)



Contact Information

John Ruckes

Office of Policy and Management

860-418-6384

John.ruckes@ct.gov