

Appliance Standards:  
Potential contributions to  
“15 by 15”

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# ASAP Steering Committee

- American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy
- Natural Resources Defense Council
- Consumer Federation of America
- Pacific Gas and Electric Company
- California Energy Commission
- Alliance to Save Energy
- Energy Foundation
- National Environmental Trust
- Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships

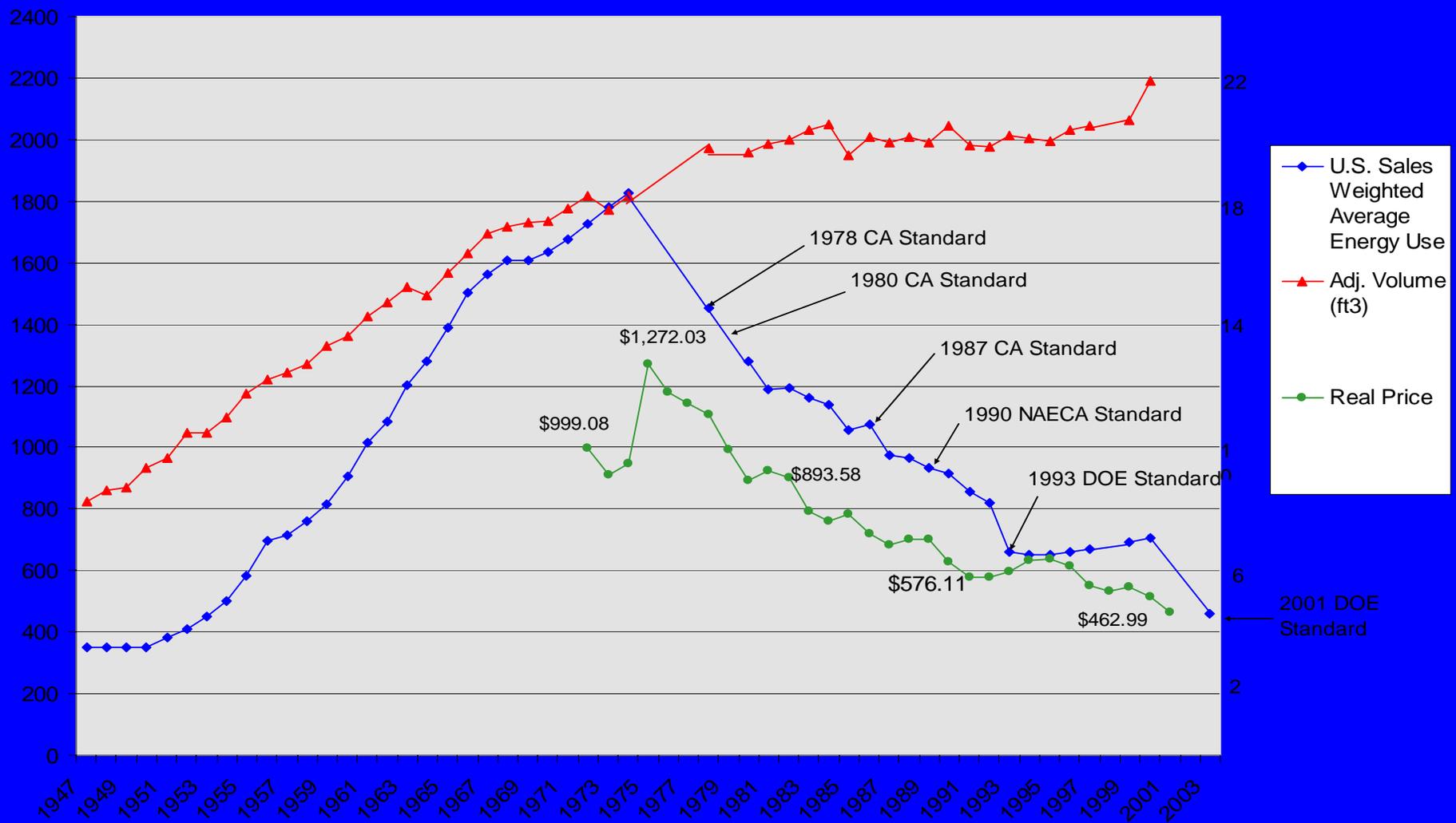
“Standards remove the most inefficient products from the market while retaining a broad array of consumer choice.”

- at the national level, standards apply to the manufacture or import of products
- at the state level, to their sale or installation

- Standards can make a big, direct contribution to the “15 by 15” commitment.
- Standards are *essential* for locking in program benefits at lowest possible cost.

- 1970s and '80s: States establish energy efficiency standards including:
  - Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin.
- State policy leads to consensus federal legislation.
  - Federal laws 1987, 1988, 1992 and 2005
  - Federal standards cover about forty common products.
- **State standards have historically led to strong national standards.**

# U.S. Refrigerator Energy Use v. Time with Price



- Total savings from existing standards in 2000:
  - 2.5% of U.S. electricity use
  - 21,000 MW of peak power demand – equivalent to about 70 mid-sized power plants.
  - \$50 billion in net consumer savings
- Total savings from existing standards by 2020:
  - 7.8% of projected U.S. electricity use
  - 120,000 MW of peak power demand – equivalent to about 400 power plants
  - \$186 billion in net consumer savings

➤ **Among most effective policies for saving energy**

# Recent New York State Actions

- 2005 law established standards or directed agencies to set standards for five product categories.

- *2015 SAVINGS POTENTIAL*

- *1,530 GWh*
    - *310 MW*

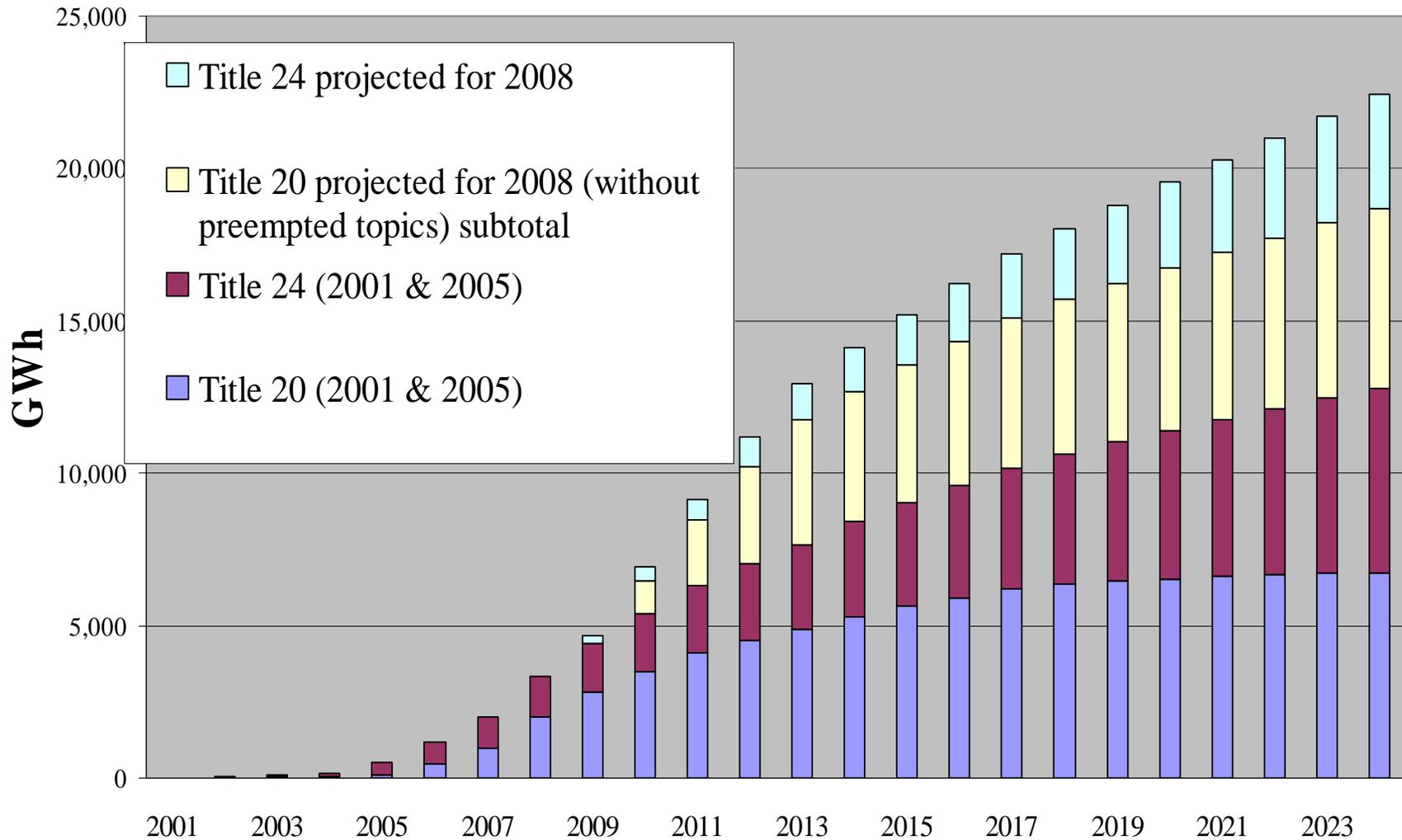
# NY pushes the Feds

- 2001 New York/ NRDC led lawsuit preserved strong central AC standards
  - *Impact: 200 GWh & 300 MW in 2015*
- 2005 New York/ NRDC deadline lawsuit
  - IMPACT: DOE under court order to update 22 overdue standards between 9/2007 and 6/2011.*

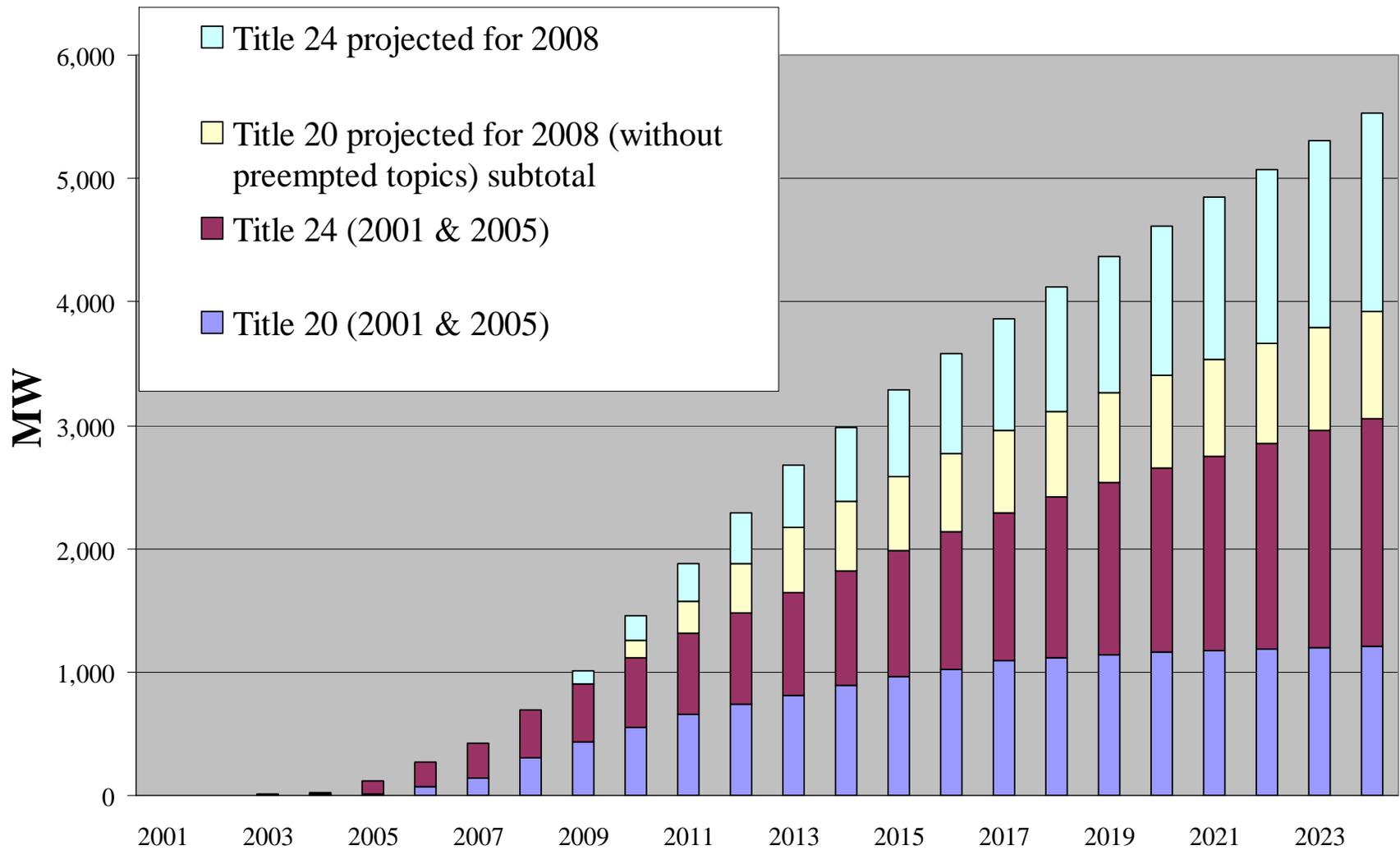
# Potential new state standards

- General service light bulbs
- The California model
  - Broad agency authority
  - New standards must pass benefit cost test
  - Must save energy
  - Annual budget of around \$2 million

# Annual CA Electricity Savings from Title 20 and Title 24 (standards combined)



## CA Peak Demand Reduction from Title 20 and Title 24 (standards combined)



# Potential Impacts

- General service light bulb standards
  - *Potential 2015 impacts*
    - ~ 5,000 to 7,400 GWh
    - ~ 1,360 MW to 2,000 MW
- CA-style state standards program
  - *Potential 2015 impacts*
    - ~ 2,500 GWh
    - ~ 250 MW

# Federal standards

- 25 new standards to be completed between 2007 and 2011, effective 2009 to 2015.
- State analysis and active participation in federal process can help shape these standards.
  - *Potential impacts in 2015: ~ 2,000 GWh*
  - *Long term annual potential: ~ 10,000 GWh*

# Recommendations

- Act soon to establish general service light bulb standards.
  - *Potential impact: ~ 5,000 to 7,400 GWh in 2015*
- Establish robust state agency authority for new appliance standards.
  - *Potential impact: ~ 2,500 GWh in 2015*
- Actively participate in federal rulemaking processes.
  - *Potential impact: ~ 2,000 GWh in 2015*