

Energy Efficient Product Standards

NARUC Energy Regulatory Partnership Program

The Energy Regulatory Commission of the Republic of Macedonia and

The Vermont Public Service Board

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May 24, 2005



- * GOAL: INCREASED USE OF HIGH EFFICIENCY PRODUCTS
- YOU MAY ACCOMPLISH THIS BY:
- ❖ GOVERNMENT STANDARDS FOR MINIMUM EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE
- ❖ PRODUCT LABELING PROGRAM (ENERGY STAR, EU's "Eco-Label).
- ❖ PAYING INCENTIVE TO CONSUMERS, RETAILERS, or MANUFACTURERS (THE "GOLDEN CARROT" INITIATIVE).



- U.S. Department of Energy is active in standards and test procedure development for the following 14 products:
- Central Air Conditioners & Heat Pumps.
- Clothes Washers
- Dishwashers
- ❖ General Service Fluorescent.
- Plumbing Products.
- Refrigerators & Freezers
- Small Duct, High Velocity Air Conditioners

Clothes Dryers.

Cooking Products.

Furnaces & Boilers.

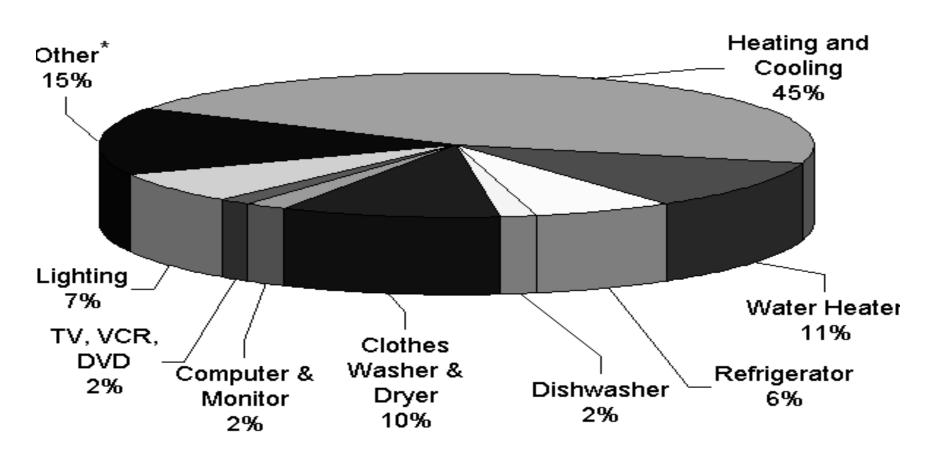
Incandescent Reflector-

Pool Heaters.

Room Air Conditioners.



How Consumers spend their energy dollar





- The federal appliance energy efficiency standards program began in 1987 after several states passed appliance standards
- Patchwork of state standards made problems for manufacturers
- Appliance manufacturers then asked Congress for uniform national standards under federal law



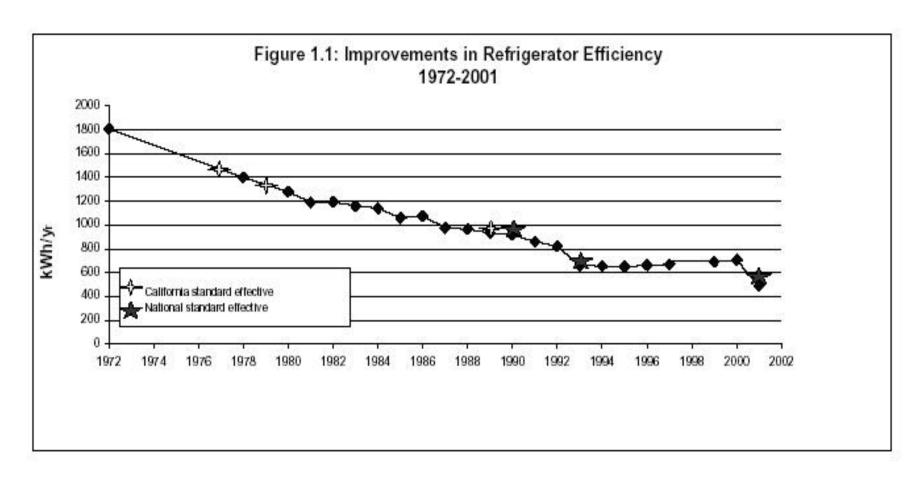
- ❖ Federal appliance standards are successful in reducing energy use and air pollution, and in saving consumers money.
- * Standards in place through the year 2000 have reduced U.S. electricity use by 2.5 percent (88 billion kWh annually) and reduced peak power demand by approximately 21,000 MW.
- Savings equivalent to seventy 300-megawatt fossil fuel power plants.



- ❖ More Energy savings potential remains
- ❖ By the year 2020, projected savings from standards already in place are expected to reduce U.S. electricity consumption by 7.8 percent, peak demand by enough to displace 400 power plants, and carbon emissions by 75 million metric tons.
- Through 2030, consumers will save \$186 billion about \$1,750 per household.

Source: Alliance to Save Energy







Energy efficiency standards are one of lowest-cost, highest-benefit energy policies employed by state and federal governments.



Developing Standards

- In U.S., environmental organizations and appliance manufacturers negotiate standards.
- * U.S. Department of Energy is government rulemaking body



- An alternative to standards: Consumer Product Labeling
- In the U.S.: Energy Star by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- European Union: Eco-Label







- Recognized by 40 percent of consumers
- Covers 35 energy-using categories
- Selects products using 10-15% less energy
- Applies to products, buildings
- Covers Residential and Commercial sectors



EU's Eco-Label



- Cleaning Products
- Appliances
- Paper Products
- Home and garden
- Clothing
- * Tourism
- Lubricants