

Illinois Climate Change Advisory Group

Subgroup: Power/Energy

Policy Name: #8 Energy efficiency standards for appliances and equipment

Policy Type: Regulatory technology standard

Estimated 2020 Reductions Compared to BAU: 2.875 million metric tons CO2

Affected sectors, subsectors or entities (As the case may be)

Sector: Multi-sector

Subsector: Industrial, Commercial, Residential

Entities: Manufacturers, retailers, consumers

Description

This is a Zero Net cost to consumers policy proposal.

In the 2005 Energy Policy Act Congress established or updated federal energy efficiency standards for 15 appliances. Illinois could adopt efficiency standards for appliances not covered by federal rules and apply for waivers of preemption to increase the standards for selected others. Such standards would achieve considerable energy savings, economic benefits, and pollution benefits. ACEEE has developed a proposal that covers the following appliances and equipment:

Bottle-type water dispensers	Pool heaters
*Commercial boilers	Hot tubs
Commercial hot food holding cabinets	Residential furnaces and boilers
Compact audio products	Residential pool pumps
DVD players and recorders	External power supplies for consumer electronics
Liquid-immersed distribution transformers	State-regulated incandescent reflector lamps
Medium voltage dry-type distribution transformers	Walk-in refrigerators and freezers
Metal halide lamp fixtures	

For three products included here – commercial boilers, pool heaters, and residential furnaces and boilers – federal standards exist, but would be made stricter after petitioning U.S. Department of Energy for a waiver from federal preemption.

Rough estimate of reductions from BAU in 2020

The ACEEE study estimates that if Illinois were to adopt the proposed efficiency standards for appliances and equipment the state would achieve reductions of 2.875 million tons of carbon dioxide annually by 2020.

*overlaps with #4 and #14 – efficiency standards for commercial and industrial boilers

Timetables, duration and stringency

The proposed standards would be adopted in 2008, so that 2020 would be the 12th year of implementation.

Barriers to implementation

The main barrier would be the administrative burden of adopting the various standards.

Interstate Cooperation

The proposed efficiency standards for appliances and equipment would make most sense as federal standards or improvements to existing federal standards, but could be adopted by Illinois or other individual states.

Sources:

American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE) and Appliance Standard Awareness Project (ASAP), *Leading the Way: Continued Opportunities for New State Appliance and Equipment Efficiency Standards*, March 2006

Environment Illinois, *A Blueprint for Action: Policy Options to Reduce Illinois' Contribution to Global Warming*, Jan. 2007