

Annual Energy Outlook 2009 with Projections to 2030

Table 2. State appliance efficiency standards and potential future actions

State	Program (effective year of standard noted in parentheses)
AZ	Arizona's Minimum Appliance and Equipment Efficiency Standards currently apply to automatic commercial icemakers (2008) and metal halide lamp fixtures (2008). Every 3 years, the Energy Office of the Arizona Department of Commerce must conduct a comparative review and assessment of standards and submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the State legislature.
CA	California's Appliance Efficiency Regulations apply to automatic commercial ice makers (2006); commercial refrigerators and freezers (2003 phase I / 2006 phase II); consumer audio and video products (2006/2007); large packaged air conditioners above 20 tons (2006/2010); metal halide lamp fixtures (2006/2008); pool pumps (2006/2008); single-voltage external power supplies (2007/2008); general service incandescent lamps (2006); water dispensers (2003); walk-in refrigerators and freezers (2006); hot tubs (2006); commercial hot food holding cabinets (2006); under-cabinet fluorescent lamps (2006); and vending machines (2006). In addition, Assembly Bill 1109 requires a minimum efficiency standard for all general-purpose lights, with the goal of reducing energy use for indoor residential lighting to 50 percent of 2007 levels and for indoor commercial and outdoor lighting to 75 percent of 2007 levels by 2018.
CT	Connecticut efficiency standards apply to commercial refrigerators and freezers (2008) and large packaged air-conditioning equipment (2009). Standards must be reviewed biannually and increased if it is determined that higher efficiency standards would promote energy conservation and be cost-effective for consumers, and if multiple products would be available.
MD	Maryland's efficiency standards apply to bottle-type water dispensers (2009); commercial hot food holding cabinets (2009); metal halide lamp fixtures (2009); residential furnaces (2009); alternating current to direct current power supplies (2012/2013); State-regulated incandescent reflector lamps (2009); walk-in refrigerators and freezers (2009); commercial refrigeration cabinets (2010); and large packaged air-conditioning equipment (2010). Every 2 years the Maryland Energy Administration is directed to review and propose new standards to the Maryland Assembly for products not already subject to standards, or add more stringent amendments to existing standards.
MA	The Massachusetts appliance standards currently apply to medium-voltage dry-type transformers (2008); metal halide lamp fixtures (2009); residential furnaces and boilers (to be determined); residential furnace fans (to be determined); State-regulated incandescent reflector lamps (various types) (2008); and single-voltage external power supplies (2008). The State Department of Energy Resources (DOER) must file a biannual report on appliance efficiency standards, evaluating effectiveness and energy conservation. Existing Federal standards cover residential furnaces, boilers, and furnace fans; however, Massachusetts is seeking a waiver from the warm weather standard.
NV	Nevada's Assembly Bill 178 establishes efficiency standards for general-purpose lights (lamps, bulbs, tubes, or other illumination devices for indoor and outdoor use, not including lighting for people with special needs) to take effect between 2012 and 2015. Effective January 1, 2016, the Director of the Office of Energy must set a new minimum efficiency standard that exceeds the previous standard.
NY	New York efficiency standards currently not preempted by Federal legislation include consumer audio and video products (to be determined); digital television adapters (to be determined); metal halide lamp fixtures (2008); and single-voltage external power supplies (to be determined, preemption for some types starting in July 2008). New York law allows the Secretary of State, in consultation with the State Energy Research and Development Authority, to add additional products so long as they are commercially available, cost-effective, and not covered by Federal standards.
OR	Oregon efficiency standards currently not preempted by Federal legislation include automatic commercial icemakers (2008); metal halide fixtures (2008); single-voltage external power supplies (2007); and State-regulated incandescent reflector lamps (various types) (2007).
RI	Rhode Island efficiency standards not preempted by Federal standards include high-intensity discharge lamp ballasts (2007); single-voltage external power supplies (2008); metal halide lamp fixtures (2008); residential boilers and furnaces (to be determined); incandescent spot lights (2008); bottled water dispensers (2008); commercial hot food holding cabinets (2008); and walk-in refrigerators and freezers (2008). Rhode Island legislation allows for existing efficiency standards to be increased if the Chief of Energy and Community Services determines that it would promote energy conservation in the State and would be cost-effective for consumers.
VT	Vermont's Act Relating to Establishing Energy Efficiency Standards for Certain Appliances creates minimum standards for medium-voltage dry-type transformers (2008); metal halide lamp fixtures (2009); residential furnaces and boilers (to be determined); residential furnace fans (to be determined); single-voltage external power supplies (2008); and State-regulated incandescent reflector lamps (various types) (2008).
WA	Washington standards apply to automatic commercial ice makers (2008); commercial refrigerators and freezers (2007); metal halide lamp fixtures (2008); single-voltage external power supplies (2008); and State-regulated incandescent reflector lamps (various types) (2007). State efficiency legislation stipulates that standards may be increased or updated.