



# Appliance Standards Awareness Project

## Summary of Appliance Standards in the Energy Independence and Security Act January 2008

Note: For complete details on the technical standards, scope of coverage and exemptions, and test methods, see the legislation. Go to [www.thomas.gov](http://www.thomas.gov), search for “HR 6” by bill number and view the version as passed by both the House and Senate. Relevant section numbers are included in the table below.

Product	Bill section	Technical standard in legislation	Effective date	Rulemakings for upgrades <sup>i</sup>	Notes
Commercial three-phase central air conditioners under 65 kbtu/h	314	SEER 13	June 2008	No special requirements	Sets commercial AC standard equal to residential standard for similar equipment
Dehumidifiers	311	Min. EF varies by capacity from 1.35 to 2.5	10/1/2012	No special requirements	
Electric motors	313	General purpose motors between 1 and 200 HP must meet NEMA premium efficiency levels; many motor types and sizes excluded from prior federal standards must meet the EPCACT 1992 standard levels	Dec. 2010	No special requirements	
External power supplies	301	No more than one-half watt in no load mode and minimum active mode efficiency which varies by output.	7/1/2008	By 7/1/2011, effective 7/1/2013 and by 7/1/2015, effective 7/1/2017	Initial standard excludes some power supplies that are part of battery charging systems
General service lamps	321	Maximum wattage levels vary by lumen output	1/2012 to 1/2014, depending on lumen range	By 1/1/2017, effective 1/1/2020 and by 1/1/2022, effective 1/1/2025	First rulemaking must save as much as a min. 45 lpw standard; if not the standard is 45 lpw

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Metal halide lamp fixtures	324	88% ballast efficiency for pulse start; 94% ballast efficiency for magnetic probe start	1/2009	By 1/1/2012, effective 1/1/2015; and 1/1/2019, effective 1/1/2022	CA preemption waived for standards issued prior to 1/1/2011 or if DOE misses deadlines
Reflector lamps	322	Extends 1992 reflector standards to previously exempted lamp types	June 2008	No special requirements	
Residential boilers	303	82% min AFUE for gas hot water; 84% for oil hot water plus no standing pilots and automatic temperature reset	9/1/2012	No special requirements	
Residential clothes washers	311	MEF = 1.26 or greater Water factor = 9.5 or less	1/1/2011	By 12/31/2011, effective 1/1/2015.	
Residential dishwashers	311	No more than 355 kWh per year and 6.5 gallons water per cycle	1/1/2010	By 1/1/2015; effective 1/1/2018	
Residential furnace fans	304	None	None	By 12/31/2013	
Residential refrigerators	311	None	None	By 12/31/2010, effective 1/1/2014	
Walk in coolers and freezers	312	Multiple prescriptive requirements affecting the thermal enclosure, motors and lights	1/1/2009	By 1/1/2012, effective 1/1/2015 and by 1/1/2020, effective 2023	Preemption sunsets if DOE misses deadlines; CA standards set before 1/1/2011 not preempted

<sup>i</sup> Under the new law, DOE must periodically review each standard and related test methods for potential amendment. Within six years of any final rule establishing a new standard, DOE must either propose a new standard or determine that no amendment is warranted. A proposed new standard must be made final within two years of a proposed standard's publication and can be effective three to five years after final rule publication, depending on the product. However, no new standard issued under this provision can be required within six years of a prior required standard for that product. Any determination that no new standard is warranted must be revisited every three years. Any reviews specifically required for a given product or reviews triggered by ASHRAE revisions are unaffected by this periodic review provision. In other words, reviews must happen every six years, but other provisions of law may require an earlier review. Test methods must be reviewed at least every seven years. (Note: the new law also removes the requirement for a formal Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANOPR).)