

## Summary of HB 1030 – Energy Efficiency Standards

On May 10, 2005, Governor Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr. signed into law HB 1030. This law amends the Energy Efficiency Standards Act (EESA), which became law in 2004.

HB 1030, which becomes effective June 1, 2005, makes the following changes to the EESA:

- Eliminates ceiling fan airflow efficiency requirements, while preserving lighting efficiency requirements for ceiling fan light kits (both light kits that are integrated into a ceiling fan and separate kits).
- Clarifies that ceiling fan light kits satisfy requirements of EESA if the lumens-per-watt is equivalent to or better than a comparable ENERGY STAR compact fluorescent bulb.
- Exempts from EESA those commercial refrigerators, freezers, and refrigerator-freezers designed exclusively for medical, scientific, or research purposes.
- Limits energy efficiency standards for large-packaged air conditioning equipment by defining applicable equipment as only those units with at least 20 tons, but not more than 80 tons of cooling capacity.
- Defines “widely available” as products available in the State from three or more manufacturers. Existing EESA language allows the Maryland Energy Administration to delay implementation of a standard for up to a year if affected products are not “widely available” in the State.
- Clarifies that MEA’s authority to delay implementation may be applied to identifiable product subcategories.
- Clarifies illuminated exit sign standard to specify that products must meet Version 2.0 of the “Energy Star Program Requirements for Exit Signs” developed by the US EPA on January 1, 1999.
- Clarifies the unit heater standard to require intermittent ignition device rather than prohibiting pilot lights.
- Requires MEA to develop product testing procedures through a formal rulemaking process.
- Allows certification to another State or to the Federal government to be used in lieu of separate certification to the State of Maryland provided that the relevant State or Federal standard is equivalent to or more stringent than that of Maryland and the information supplied would be sufficient to certify the product in Maryland.

- Defines “retailer” as a person engaged in business of making retail sales in the State.
- Removes labeling requirement for all products except those sold through retailers.
- Nullifies labeling standards for a product category in the event that national energy efficiency standards are developed by Federal law or rule for that category.
- Requires label on product or packaging (original law required label on both) and requires label on all display models.
- Accelerates implementation date for commercial refrigerators and unit heaters to 90 days after effective date of bill, which is June 1, 2005.
- Delays labeling requirement until March 1, 2006.