

Policies to Reduce Standby Power in the United States

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Why Standby Matters



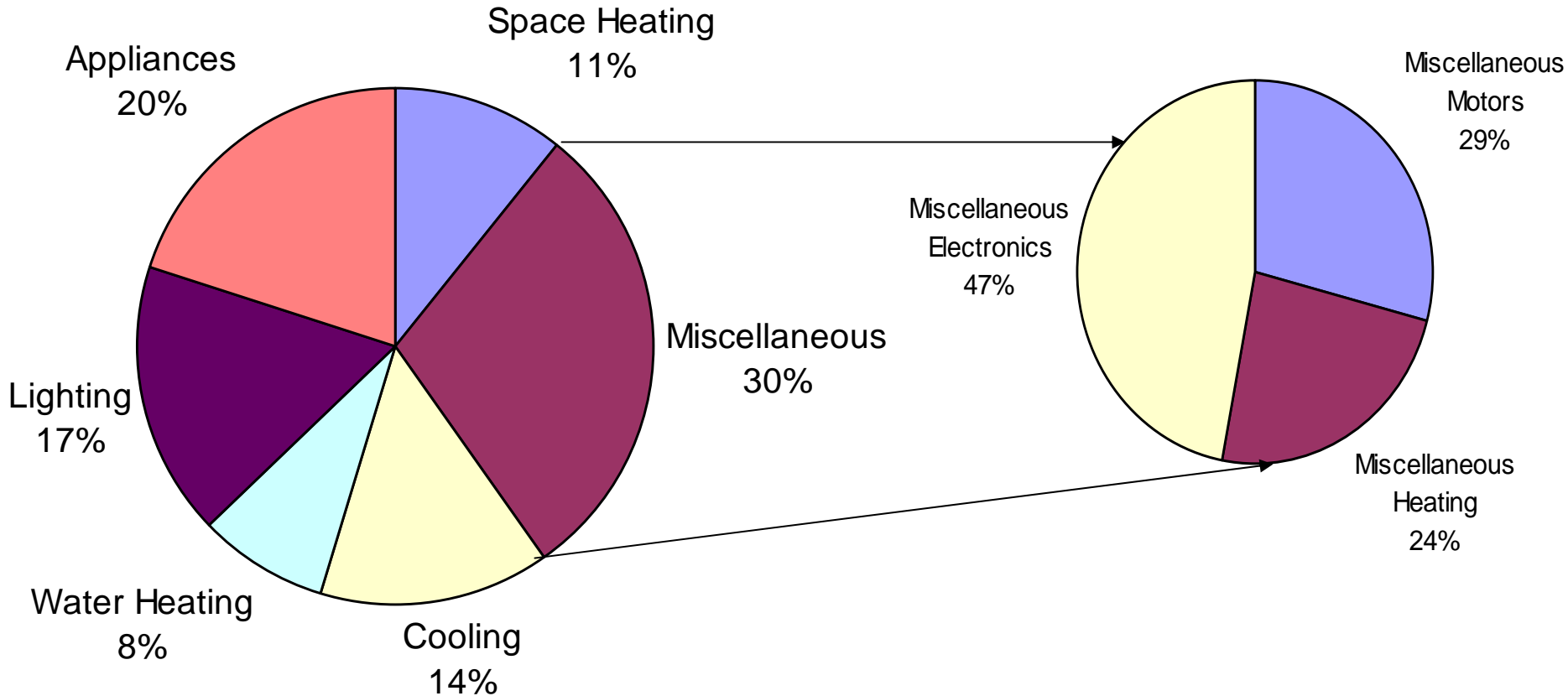
- Standby power accounts for 5-11% of residential electricity consumption in the United States
- ~\$10 billion in annual energy costs.
- New technologies are available that make it possible to reduce standby power while maintaining all features that consumers want.

Why Standby is Complicated

- Appears in ~200 separate product types
- Average US home has ~40 products drawing standby power
- Most new electrical products draw standby -- it's now the norm rather than the exception
 - No policies have recognized this shift

Where is Standby “Located”?

Residential Electricity Consumption by End Use for 2006



- 2006 projected U.S. national residential electricity consumption: **1,400 TWh**
- 2020 **1,700 TWh**

Many Groups Trying to Cut Standby

- Regulations
 - US DOE
 - State of California (and other states)
- Voluntary Programs
 - Energy Star
 - Government purchasing specifications
 - Federal (Executive Order)
 - States and communities
 - Utility programs
 - Set-top boxes (DTAs)
- Labels
- Coverage, effectiveness, schedules differ



Department of Energy

(US DOE)

- Capture standby in tests and standards for white goods: dishwashers, washing machines, ACs, water heaters, etc.
- Develop standards for external power supplies and battery chargers
- Regulate standby in new products: microwave ovens, set-top boxes



California

(California Energy Commission & Other Agencies)

Standby regulations apply to:

- External power supplies
- Compact audio
- DVD players/recorders
- TVs
- Set-top Boxes

California utilities have been active in studying standby power and promoting conservation

EPA's Standby Strategy



- Add standby requirements to new and/or revised specifications, where applicable
- Use IEC 62301 (International Standard) test method and standby definition
 - Work to ensure that test procedure and definition reflect advances in technology, realistically capture energy use, and support new policies
- Coordinate with U.S. DOE, the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP), and other international organizations/programs



EPA's Standby Strategy *(cont.)*

- Select specification levels based on test data (levels must be supported by test data that represents the U.S. market)
- Target a one-watt specification level, noting that:
 - Levels may be higher in some cases due to special performance considerations (e.g., fax machines, large-format devices, networked products), or
 - A duty cycle approach that includes standby may be preferred for some product areas
- Verify manufacturer data on selected products through ENERGY STAR compliance testing initiative

Government Purchasing Specifications

- Established by presidential Executive Order (2001)
- Federal government purchases only 10% of IT equipment but strongly influences market
- Early success in lowering standby
- Many local governments use same specifications as part of Energy Star

Future Policies

- Greater integration & coordination across standards and programs (DOE, EPA, California ...)
- Focus on annual energy use in major energy-using products
 - Increased attention to all low power modes
 - Links between active modes and low power modes
 - Consideration of network-induced power consumption
- Coverage of more products
- Recognition that standby power in products is the norm rather than the exception, [requiring fundamentally different policies](#)