



ENERGY STAR® OVERVIEW OF 2009 ACHIEVEMENTS

ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROTECTS OUR ENVIRONMENT AND GROWS OUR ECONOMY

Climate change continues to be one of the most important environmental challenges facing the global community. Despite the recent economic downturn, consumers, businesses, and organizations continue to rise to this challenge by investing in energy-efficient technologies and practices. Improving the efficiency of the nation's buildings, homes, and industries is the fastest, most cost-effective solution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the near term and combating global climate change in the long term. The more we invest in energy efficiency, the greater the down payment we make in a sustainable environment for future generations. These investments not only reduce costs and protect the environment, they also help address volatile energy prices, strengthen energy security, create new jobs, and spur economic growth.

The government's ENERGY STAR program advances the adoption of energy efficiency across the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors of the U.S. economy. By using unbiased information, market-based partnerships, objective measurement tools, and consumer outreach, the program identifies and dismantles market barriers. Since the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) launched ENERGY STAR in 1992, the program has transformed the marketplace by providing trusted, unbiased information to homeowners, businesses, and consumers on reliable, cost-effective, efficient products, services, and practices that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

As of 2009, more than 17,000 organizations have partnered with ENERGY STAR to realize significant environmental and economic benefits. This document provides a brief overview of key ENERGY STAR achievements in 2009. A more comprehensive summary of the program's accomplishments will be available later in 2010.

RESULTS FOR 2009

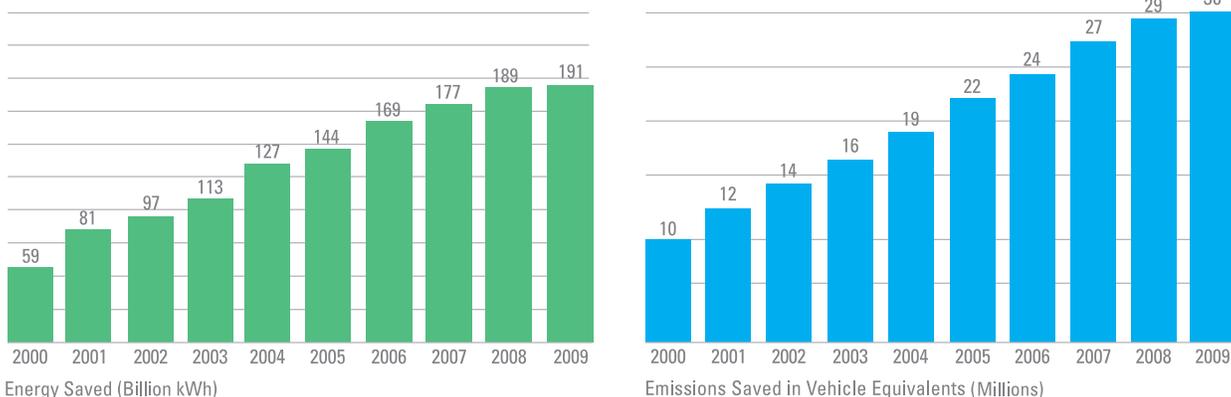
2009 marked another year of impressive growth and continued success for the ENERGY STAR program. Americans, with the help of ENERGY STAR, prevented 45 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions last year alone—equivalent to the annual emissions from 30 million vehicles (see Fig. 1)—and saved nearly \$17 billion on their utility bills. These savings are expected to grow substantially in the years ahead as consumers and businesses continue to reap the benefits of their investments and look to ENERGY STAR for guidance on investing in additional energy-efficient products, practices, and policies.

ENERGY STAR PARTNERS

Across the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, businesses, institutions, organizations, and consumers continue to address global climate change by adopting energy-efficient products and practices. A diverse set of public and private organizations nationwide are joining forces with EPA and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) through ENERGY STAR to protect the environment, while bringing the value of energy efficiency to their customers, the public, and themselves. ENERGY STAR partners include:

- Nearly 3,000 manufacturers using the ENERGY STAR to label and differentiate more than 40,000 individual product models.
- More than 1,500 retail partners bringing ENERGY STAR qualified products and educational information to their customers.
- Over 8,500 builder partners constructing new homes that qualify as ENERGY STAR in every state and the District of Columbia—saving homeowners money while improving comfort.

Fig. 1. ENERGY STAR Benefits Continue To Grow



- More than 3,600 private businesses, public sector organizations, and industrial facilities investing in energy efficiency and reducing energy use in their buildings and facilities.
- More than 45 states, 700 utilities, and many other energy efficiency program sponsors nationwide leveraging ENERGY STAR to improve the efficiency of commercial buildings and homes.
- Thousands of energy service providers, home energy raters, financial institutions, architects, and building engineers making energy efficiency more widely available through ENERGY STAR—providing additional value to their customers.

The collective efforts of these partners and the government have resulted in steady growth of consumer awareness of the ENERGY STAR label. By the end of 2009, more than 75% of the American public could identify the ENERGY STAR label. Over one in three households knowingly purchased an ENERGY STAR qualified product and 80% of those households credited the label as an important factor in their decision.

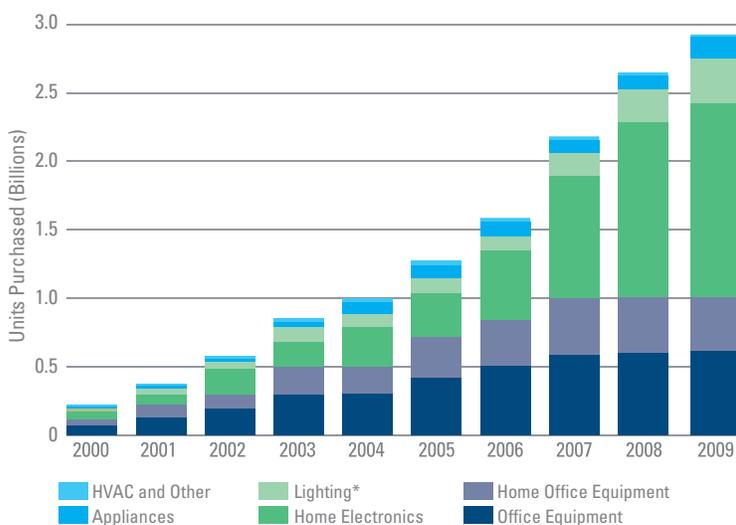
ENERGY STAR PRODUCTS

The American public trusts ENERGY STAR as the national symbol for energy efficiency to guide their purchasing decisions, save them money, and protect the environment. By looking to ENERGY STAR for products, Americans know they can save on utility bills, while reducing the greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change.

Highlights for 2009

Qualified Products. Americans purchased over 300 million ENERGY STAR qualified products in 2009 across more than 60 product categories for a cumulative total of about 3 billion products since 2000 (see Fig. 2). The categories—including appliances, heating and cooling equipment, consumer electronics, office equipment, lighting fixtures, and more—offer consumer savings of as much as 75% relative to standard models.

Fig. 2. About 3 Billion ENERGY STAR Qualified Products Purchased Since 2000



*Compact fluorescent bulbs are not included in the number of ENERGY STAR qualified products purchased.

ENERGY STAR Product Specifications—New and Revised.

In 2009, EPA expanded the suite of commercial food service products to include griddles, ovens, and glass door refrigerators and freezers. The efficiency bar was raised for qualified solid door refrigerators and freezers and displays, TVs, and audio/video equipment. The suite of qualified IT equipment was expanded to include professional displays, commercial audio/video products, and computer servers. EPA developed new verification testing requirements for computers and ventilating fans and refined the requirements for geothermal heat pumps. DOE added integral LED lamps to the collection of qualified products and revised the specifications for windows, doors, and skylights.

Change the World, Start with ENERGY STAR Campaign. This national campaign challenged Americans to pledge to make energy-efficient choices at home and at work that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. With a new focus on youth and families, the 2009 campaign helped over 1,300 clubs or schools develop community service projects related to energy efficiency. Additionally, the campaign traveled to five cities with an energy-efficient exhibit house, garnered nearly 8 million media impressions, and generated nearly 200,000 pledges.

ENERGY STAR FOR THE HOME

Whether making energy-saving improvements to their existing home or looking for an energy-efficient new home, Americans rely on ENERGY STAR as a trusted source of information, comfort, and savings. Through ENERGY STAR, EPA offers best practices and products that consumers can use to reduce household energy use, save on their utility bills, and improve comfort.

Highlights for 2009

One Million New Homes Have Earned the ENERGY STAR. In 2009, EPA announced that 1 million ENERGY STAR qualified homes have been built in the United States, a significant milestone since the program began offering the label for homes in 1995. More than 100,000 new homes were constructed to meet ENERGY STAR guidelines in 2009 (see Fig. 3).

Home Improvement. Home Performance with ENERGY STAR (HPwES), EPA's flagship whole-house retrofit program, continued to grow in 2009 with over 23,000 homes improved through locally sponsored programs across the country. This brings the total number of homes improved through HPwES to more than 75,000. Seven new sponsors are starting HPwES programs—bringing the total number of programs to more than 30 across 28 states.

Home Energy Performance Tools. More than 110,000 consumers used EPA's online Home Energy Yardstick to compare their homes' energy use to others across the country. Over 66,000 homeowners used the interactive ENERGY STAR Home Advisor to see customized recommendations for improving the energy efficiency of their homes.

Affordable Housing. More than 5,000 ENERGY STAR qualified homes were built using public funding in 2009. This includes homes built using funds from the federal Community Development Block Grant program, which experienced a 30% increase in the number of ENERGY STAR qualified homes built over 2008. More than 40 state housing finance agencies (HFAs) now give preference to projects that include ENERGY STAR products and/or residential new construction practices, while at least eight state HFAs require all new homes funded with low-income housing tax credits to be ENERGY STAR qualified.

Energy Efficiency Financing. EPA launched an innovative ENERGY STAR Mortgage pilot program in 2009 to promote energy efficiency financing among homeowners and homebuyers. The pilot offers affordable financing to consumers buying an ENERGY STAR qualified home. It also offers financing for homeowners making improvements, either through participation in a HPwES program or a Weatherization Assistance Program, which are expected to cut home energy use by at least 20%. The pilot program is underway in Maine and Colorado, which collectively have provided over 150 ENERGY STAR Mortgages.

ENERGY STAR FOR BUSINESS

Through the ENERGY STAR program, EPA delivers tools and resources to commercial and industrial partners to help them reduce energy use and provides recognition opportunities to highlight partners' energy efficiency efforts.

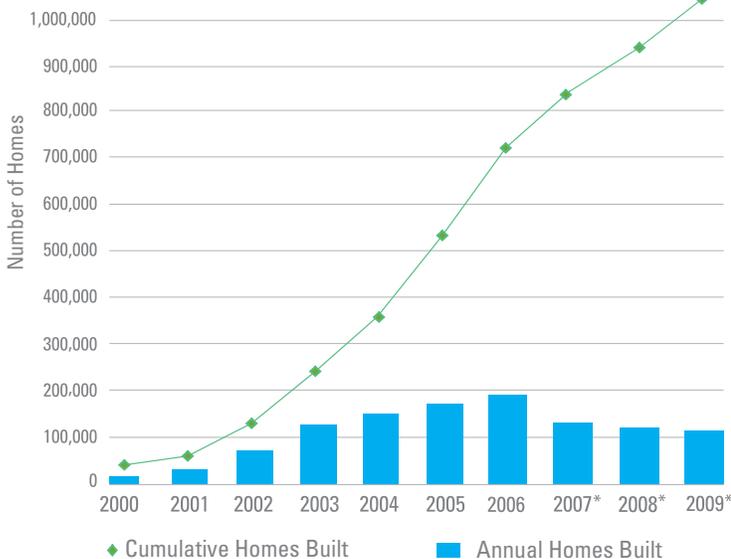
Highlights for 2009

Tracking Energy Performance. The energy performance of more than 130,000 buildings—representing nearly 17 billion square feet or 23% of the total market—has been assessed using EPA's ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager (see Fig. 4). This includes 87% of inpatient healthcare facilities; 55% of offices (including banks); 35% of education facilities; 29% of supermarkets/convenience stores; and 26% of hotels, residence halls, and long-term care facilities.

Buildings Earn the ENERGY STAR. Almost 3,900 buildings earned EPA's ENERGY STAR in 2009—more than in any other year. The ENERGY STAR label, which recognizes buildings that perform in the top 25% of the market, was extended to houses of worship resulting in the first worship facilities to earn this recognition. Overall, more than 8,700 buildings—representing almost 1.6 billion square feet—and over 50 plants have now been recognized for top performance.

More Buildings Designed to Earn the ENERGY STAR. In 2009, nearly 100 commercial building design projects achieved Designed to Earn the ENERGY STAR, for a total of 230. These buildings will be constructed with the intent of earning the ENERGY STAR once built and operational, at which point the

Fig. 3. More Than 1 Million Homes Nationwide Bear the ENERGY STAR Label



*Reflects transition to more stringent specification and slow down in U.S. housing starts.

actual energy use will be verified and the loop from design to performance closed.

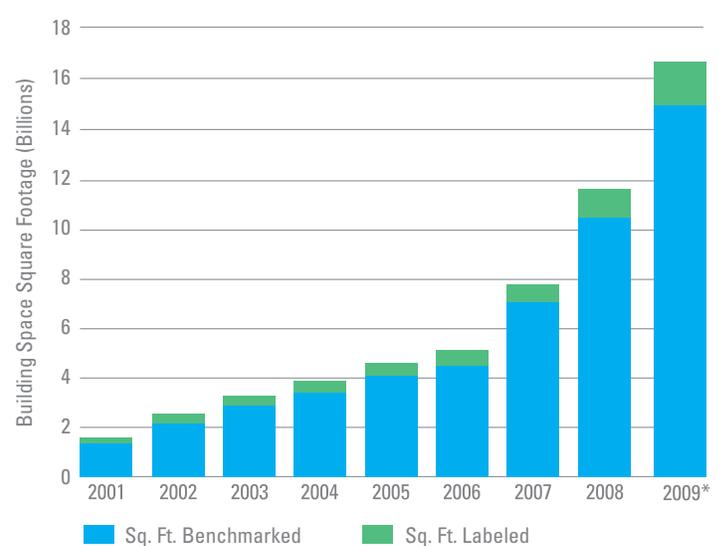
Leaders in Saving Energy. More than 100 partners have been recognized as ENERGY STAR Leaders for reducing the energy use in their buildings by as much as 40% or achieving top-performing portfolios, as verified through EPA's energy performance scale. These Leaders, about 80% of which are school districts, manage nearly 390 million square feet across more than 5,600 facilities. In 2009, almost 60 organizations—including the first two to qualify for a 40% reduction—earned recognition, the most ever in a single year.

Portfolio Manager Expansion. To assist federal government building users in meeting sustainability tracking and reporting requirements, a Sustainability Checklist was added to EPA's Portfolio Manager. Users can now also track and account for onsite renewables and renewable energy certificates.

Local and State Government Initiatives. In 2009, local and state governments leveraged ENERGY STAR in creating voluntary campaigns and enacting legislation to promote energy efficiency and protect the environment. The City of Louisville launched the second annual Kilowatt Crackdown, a contest to promote building energy efficiency improvements. Other governments also demonstrated their commitment to energy efficiency with ENERGY STAR through their own campaigns—Chicago's Green Office Challenge, San Francisco's 24x7 Energy Challenge, Portland's Office Energy Showdown, and Lt. Governor's ENERGY STAR School Challenges in Wisconsin and New Mexico. The State of Washington and New York City enacted legislation requiring public and privately owned commercial buildings to be benchmarked using Portfolio Manager, joining Washington, DC, Austin, TX, West Chester, PA, and the State of California.

ENERGY STAR for Industry. EPA's Industrial Focuses provide industry-specific energy management tools and resources. In 2009, the Industrial Focuses continued to make strides in energy efficiency and added Metal Casting to the suite for a total of 17 focuses. Four new energy performance indicators (EPIs) were issued—for the juice, potato products, flat glass, and container glass industries—to enable energy managers and corporate executives to evaluate the energy efficiency of their plants relative to that of the industry.

Fig. 4. Steady Growth in Building Space Benchmarked and Labeled (Sq. Ft. in Billions)



*2001-2008 includes only buildings eligible to receive an ENERGY STAR energy performance score. 2009 includes those buildings as well as buildings eligible to receive an EUI (Energy Use Intensity).



ENERGY STAR® AWARD WINNERS

SUSTAINED EXCELLENCE

3M
St. Paul, MN

Advantage IQ, Inc.
Spokane, WA

APS (Arizona Public Service)
Phoenix, AZ

ArcelorMittal
Chicago, IL

Austin Energy
Austin, TX

Building Owners and Managers
Association (BOMA)
International
Washington, DC

CalPortland Company
Glendora, CA

CB Richard Ellis
Los Angeles, CA

CenterPoint Energy
Houston, TX

Council Rock School District
Newtown, PA

Energy Inspectors
Las Vegas, NV

Energy Trust of Oregon
Portland, OR

Food Lion, LLC
Salisbury, NC

Ford Motor Company
Dearborn, MI

GE Appliances & Lighting
Louisville, KY

Giant Eagle Incorporated
Pittsburgh, PA

Gorell Enterprises, Inc.
Indiana, PA

Gresham-Barlow School District
Gresham, OR

Hines
Houston, TX

ITW Food Equipment Group -
North America
Troy, OH

Ivey Residential, LLC
Evans, GA

J. C. Penney Company, Inc.
Plano, TX

The Joint Management Committee
representing Massachusetts
New Homes with ENERGY STAR
Lexington, MA

Lowe's Companies, Inc.
Mooresville, NC

Merck & Co., Inc.
Whitehouse Station, NJ

Nashville Area Habitat
for Humanity
Nashville, TN

National Grid
Waltham, MA

New York State Energy Research
and Development Authority
(NYSERDA)
Albany, NY

NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital
New York, NY

Northwest Energy
Efficiency Alliance (NEEA)
Portland, OR

Oncor
Dallas, TX

OSRAM SYLVANIA Inc.
Danvers, MA

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
(PG&E)
San Francisco, CA

Pella Corporation
Pella, IA

PepsiCo, Inc.
Purchase, NY

ProVia Door
Sugarcreek, OH

Raytheon Company
Waltham, MA

Rocky Mountain Power, Inc.
Salt Lake City, UT

SENERCON
El Paso, TX

Servidyne
Atlanta, GA

Southern California Edison
Company
Rosemead, CA

Southern Energy Management
Morrisville, NC

Sponsors of Northeast Energy
Efficiency Partnerships (NEEP)
Lexington, MA

TIAA-CREF
New York, NY

Toyota Motor Engineering &
Manufacturing North America,
Inc.
Erlanger, KY

TRANSWESTERN
Houston, TX

USAA Real Estate Company
San Antonio, TX

Whirlpool Corporation
Benton Harbor, MI

Winton/Flair Custom Homes
El Paso, TX

Wisconsin Focus on Energy
Madison, WI

PARTNER OF THE YEAR

Advanced Energy
Raleigh, NC

Andersen Corporation
Bayport, MN

Bosch Home Appliances
Huntington Beach, CA

Canon U.S.A., Inc.
Lake Success, NY

CEMEX USA
Houston, TX

Colorado Governor's Energy
Office
Denver, CO

Energy Diagnostics Inc.
Valparaiso, IN

Energy Education
Dallas, TX

EnergyLogic
Berthoud, CO

Environments For Living/Masco
Home Services
Daytona Beach, FL

Evergreen Public Schools
Vancouver, WA

FetterGroup
Louisville, KY

Frostbusters & Coolth Co.
Grand Junction, CO

Gainesville Regional Utilities
(GRU)
Gainesville, FL

Georgia Power
Atlanta, GA

Good Earth Lighting, Inc.
Wheeling, IL

Hanesbrands Inc.
Winston-Salem, NC

HEI Hotels & Resorts
Norwalk, CT

Home Energy Defense
Lincoln, NE

JELD-WEN, inc.
Klamath Falls, OR

Johnson Controls, Inc.
Milwaukee, WI

Jones Lang LaSalle
Chicago, IL

Kennedy Associates
Seattle, WA

Kimberly-Clark Corporation
Dallas, TX

Kohl's Department Stores
Menomonee Falls, WI

Long Island Power Authority
(LIPA)
Uniondale, NY

Loudoun County Public Schools
Ashburn, VA

Louisville-Jefferson County
Metro Government
Louisville, KY

Manitowoc Foodservice
New Port Richey, FL

New Mexico Gas Company
Albuquerque, NM

Nissan North America, Inc.
Franklin, TN

Panasonic Home & Environment
Company
Secaucus, NJ

Public Service Company of New
Mexico (PNM)
Albuquerque, NM

Public Service Company of
Oklahoma (PSO)
Tulsa, OK

Puget Sound Energy
Bellevue, WA

Questar Gas Company
Salt Lake City, UT

Saint-Gobain
Valley Forge, PA

Sears Holdings Corporation
Hoffman Estates, IL

Sunoco, Inc.
Philadelphia, PA

Technical Consumer Products,
Inc.
Aurora, OH

ComEd
Chicago, IL

Community Housing Partners
Christiansburg, VA

Continental Refrigerator
Bensalem, PA

DIRECTV, Inc.
El Segundo, CA

HearthStone Homes, Inc.
Omaha, NE

Houston Habitat for Humanity
Houston, TX

KB Home
Los Angeles, CA

M/I Homes
Columbus, OH

Menards
Eau Claire, WI

Metro Lighting
St. Louis, MO

Nationwide Marketing Group
Winston-Salem, NC

On Top of the World
Communities, Inc.
Ocala, FL

PK Management, LLC
Richmond Heights, OH

Richmond American Homes
Denver, CO

Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Suwon, South Korea

Sharp Electronics Corporation
Mahwah, NJ

Southern California Gas
Company
Los Angeles, CA

Southern Minnesota Municipal
Power Agency (SMMPA)
Rochester, MN

AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE

Actus Lend Lease, LLC
Nashville, TN

City of Topeka Department
of Housing & Neighborhood
Development
Topeka, KS

For more information, visit www.energystar.gov

All values and figures for 2009 are preliminary as of March 1, 2010. Source for all figures: EPA Climate Protection Partnerships Division