ENERGY STAR® Commercial Hot Food Holding Cabinet Stakeholder Meeting: Version 1.0 Specification Revision Kick-off

December 9, 2009

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Agenda

- Welcome & Introductions
- ENERGY STAR Overview
- Specification Revision Rationale
- Proposed Changes to Specification
  - Volume categorization
  - Other products
  - Reporting requirements
- Data Submission
- Proposed Timeline
- Q&A / Discussion

ENERGY STAR Overview

- ENERGY STAR is the government-backed symbol for energy efficiency
  - Identifies products in more than 60 categories that use less energy without sacrificing quality or performance
  - ENERGY STAR qualified products are an easy, convenient solution to energy and cost concerns
- More than 2,000 manufacturers labeling more than 40,000 product models
- More than 1,000 retail partners
- More than 550 utility partners promoting ENERGY STAR

ENERGY STAR Product Labeling

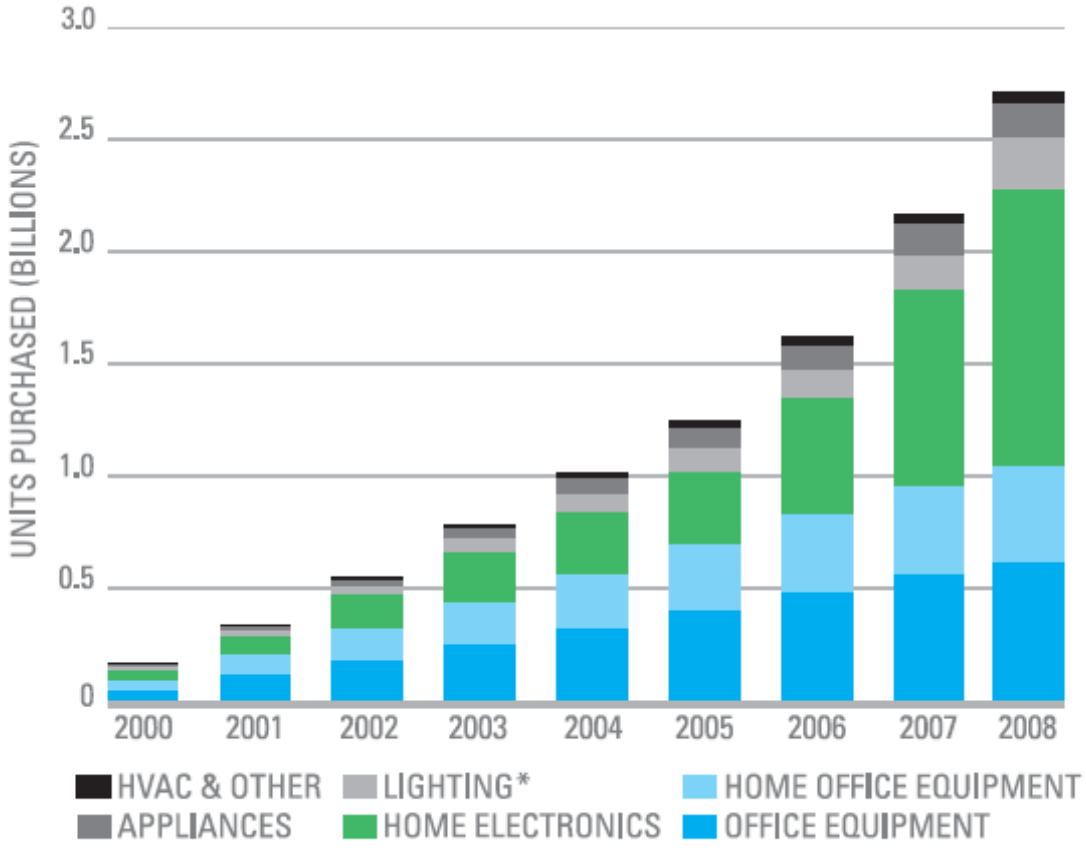
- Objectives
  - To reduce greenhouse gas emissions, caused by the inefficient use of energy
  - To make it easy for businesses and consumers to identify and purchase products with enhanced energy efficiency that offer savings on utility bills while maintaining performance, features, and comfort

Brand Awareness and Success

- ENERGY STAR awareness now more than 75% of U.S. households
- Of those U.S. households that have purchased an ENERGY STAR product
  - More than 75 percent report the label as influential in their purchasing decision
  - More than 80 percent report they are likely to recommend ENERGY STAR qualified products to friends
- In 2008 alone, Americans with the help of ENERGY STAR:
  - Saved about $19 billion on their energy bills
  - Prevented 43 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to the annual emissions of 29 million vehicles

ENERGY STAR Success

More than 2.5 Billion ENERGY STAR qualified products purchased since 1992



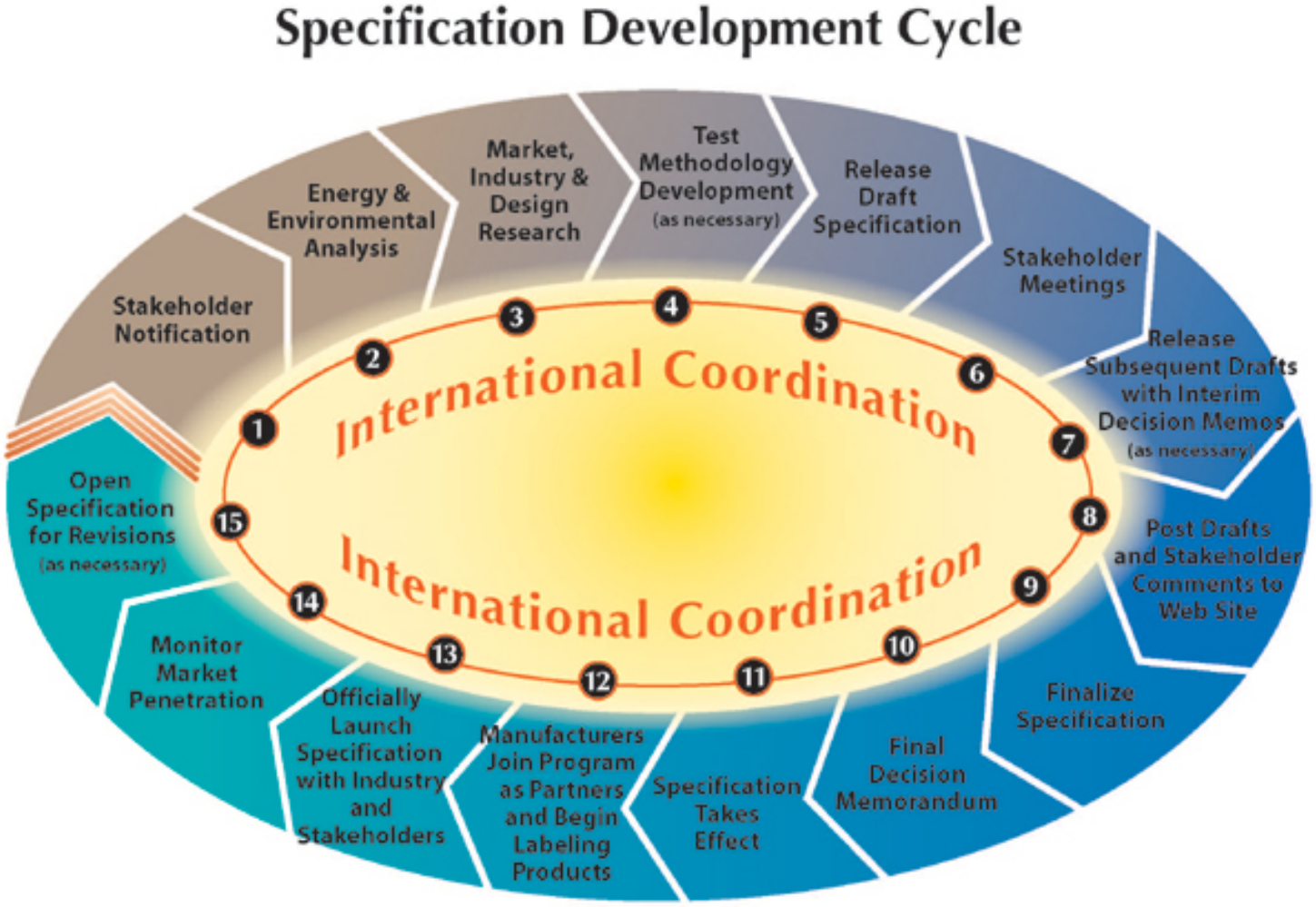
*Lighting category does not include purchases of compact fluorescent bulbs.

EPA

ENERGY STAR Spec Development

- Guiding Principles
  - Significant energy savings can be realized on a national basis
  - Product performance is maintained or enhanced with increased energy efficiency
  - Purchase of higher efficiency product is cost effective
  - Energy efficiency can be achieved through several technology options
  - Energy consumption and performance can be measured and verified with testing
  - Labeling differentiates products and is visible for purchasers

Development Cycle



ENERGY STAR in CFS

- Restaurants and commercial kitchens are one of the highest energy consumers of buildings
  - Using approximately 250,000 Btu per square foot, roughly 2.5 times more energy per square foot than other commercial buildings

- Outfitting an entire kitchen with a suite of ENERGY STAR Qualified Commercial Food Service Equipment could save operators
  - 350 MBtu/year annually, or the equivalent of approximately $3,600

ENERGY STAR HFHCs

- More than 40 utilities/organizations offer incentives on the purchase of ENERGY STAR qualified commercial foodservice equipment
  - More than 25 organizations offer incentives for HFHCs
- ENERGY STAR qualified hot food holding cabinets can save businesses money
  - Approximately 3,200 to 9,300 kWh annually, or an average of $340 to $960 per year on utility bills

ENERGY STAR Spec: Background

- The Version 1.0 specification requires Commercial Hot Food Holding Cabinets to meet a maximum idle energy rate of 40 watts/cubic feet
  - Varies as a function of volume but based on a single line fit

- Max idle energy rate based on test method described in ASTM F2140-01

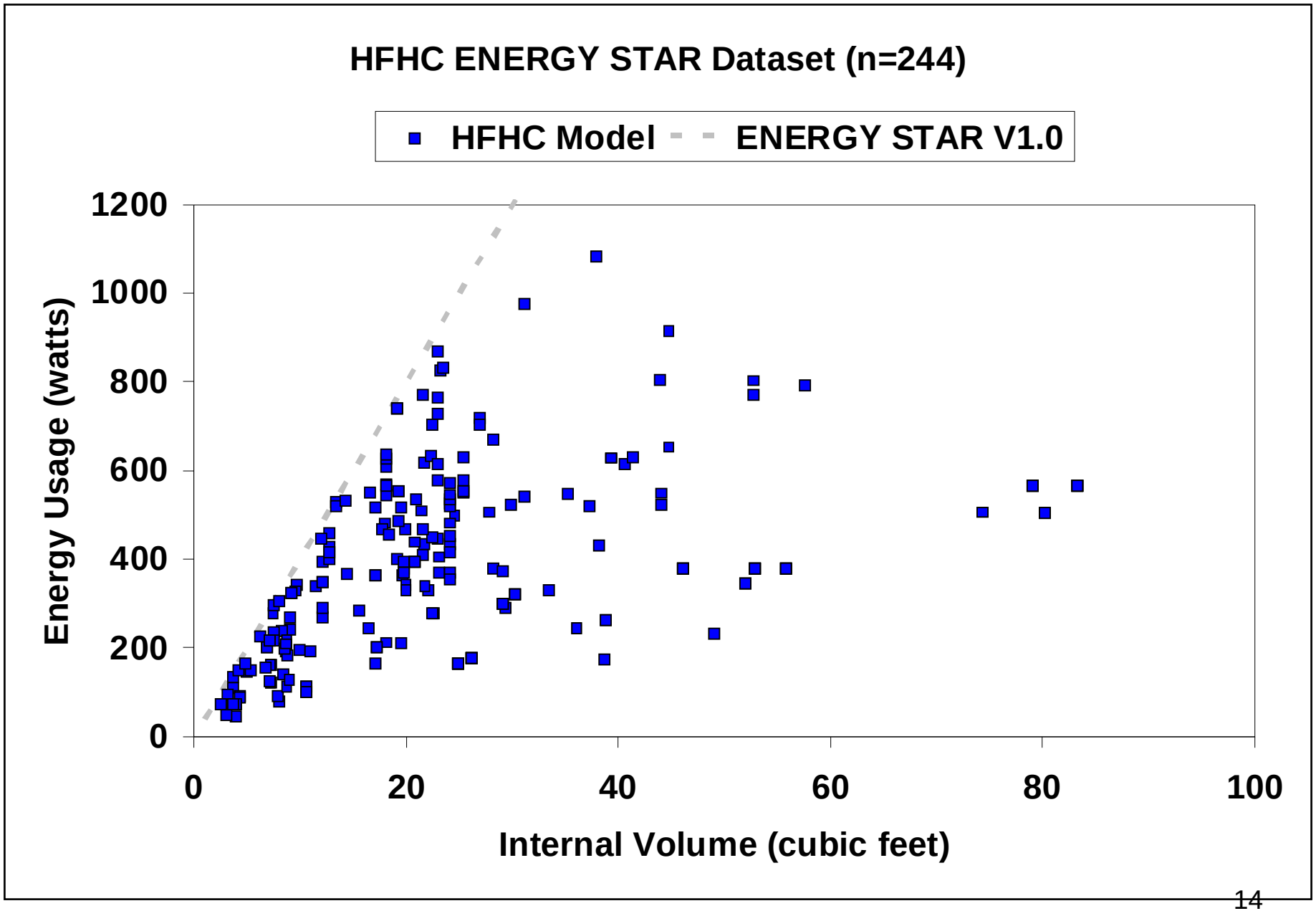
ENERGY STAR Spec: Success

- The Version 1.0 specification took effect in August 2003
- There are currently 21 manufacturing partners that have qualified 244 products
- Market share of ENERGY STAR qualified HFHC units in 2008 was 79% of marketplace

Rationale for Revision

- Market share of ENERGY STAR qualified HFHCs has been growing

- Efficiency regulations of 40 watts/cubic feet at
  - Federal-level: American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009 makes this level mandatory for all HFHCs sold in U.S. as of 1/1/2012
  - State-level: Level is already in effect in several states
    - Several more states have regulations that will become effective in coming year


HFHC ENERGY STAR Dataset (n=244)
HFHC Model
ENERGY STAR V1.0
Energy Usage (watts)
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
0
20
40
60
80
100
Internal Volume (cubic feet)

Expected Revision: Max Idle Energy

- Update the maximum idle energy rate to ensure that ENERGY STAR commercial hot food holding cabinets remain top performers when it comes to energy efficiency

- New maximum idle energy rate levels based on the following volume ranges
  - 0 – 10 cubic feet: half-size units
  - 10 – 25 cubic feet: full-size units
  - 25 cubic feet and greater: banquet-sized units

Expected Revisions: Other

- Other categories of HFHCs not currently covered in the specification and able to be tested to the ASTM test procedure

- Modify family reporting requirement to have all HFHCs tested and reported separately
  - Aligning with other CFS specifications
  - Providing clarity on QP list for end-users

Additional Items for Consideration

- Reference to ASTM test procedure
  - "Idle energy rate-dry test" in ASTM F2140-01
- Measurement of interior volume
  - Straight-line segments following the gross interior dimensions of the appliance
  - Not account for racks, air plenums, or other interior parts
- Other items

Next Steps: Data Collection

- Data request for
  - Non-qualified HFHCs
  - New product categories
- Data collection form distributed with launch memo dated 11-16-09 and available on ENERGY STAR Web site

  www.energystar.gov/RevisedSpecs - click on the "Commercial Hot Food Holding Cabinets" link
- Deadline for submitting product data is December 14

Proposed Timeline for Specification Development

November 16, 2009
EPA memo to launch process

December 9, 2009
Stakeholder Webinar kick-off

December 14, 2009
Data submission from stakeholders due

January 12, 2010
Draft 1 distributed by EPA

January 26, 2010
Stakeholder Webinar on Draft 1

February 9, 2010
Comments on Draft 1 due from stakeholders

Proposed Timeline

February 16, 2010
Draft 2 distributed by EPA

March 2, 2010
Stakeholder conference call on Draft 2 (*as necessary*)

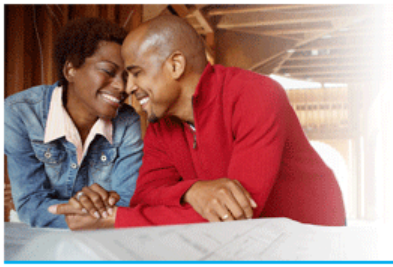
March 9, 2010
Comments on Draft 2 due from stakeholders

March 23, 2010
EPA to distribute Final Draft

April 6, 2010
Comments on Final Draft due from stakeholders

April 27, 2010
EPA to distribute Final specification

February 1, 2011
Version 2.0 effective date



Q&A

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Thank you