

# WELCOME

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## **NEW LIGHTING EFFICIENCY LAWS CAN AFFECT ELECTRICAL & LIGHTING DISTRIBUTORS' SALES**

**How will the new lighting laws impact your business?**

**Presenter: Greg Murphy - MaxLite Product Manager**



# What are the laws?

In late 2007, President Bush signed a federal energy bill that established energy-efficiency standards for the everyday light bulb. These standards essentially retire the **131-year-old incandescent**, which is so inefficient that 90 percent of the electricity it uses is wasted as heat.



# Why have the laws?

Once in full effect, the standards will:

- **Cut our nation's electric bill by \$13 billion a year**
- **Eliminate the need for 30 large (500 MW) power plants**
- **Prevent more than 100 million tons of CO2 emissions, the main pollutant responsible for global warming**

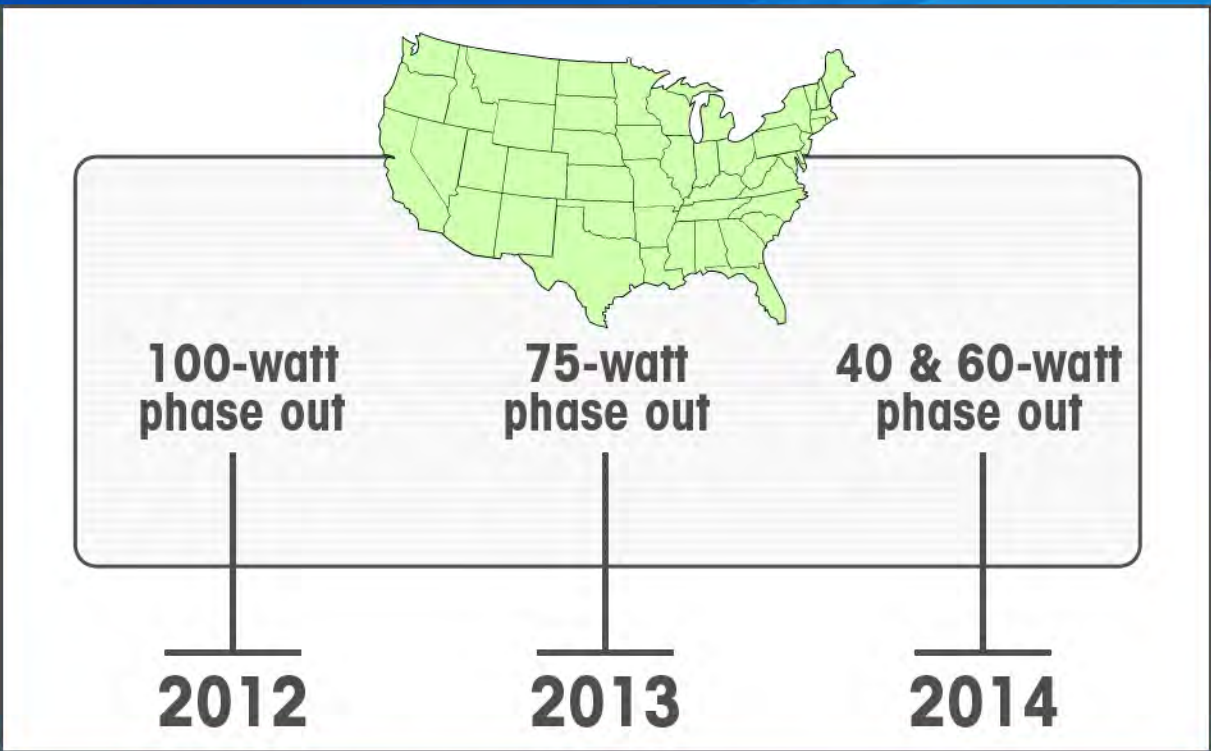
**To put this into perspective, these standards will save as much electricity each year as that used by all the homes in the state of Texas.**

**And of course Energy Security!**



# When and what does the law impact?

Rated Lumens	Max Rated Wattage	Min Rated Lifetime	Effective Date
1490-2600	72	1,000	1/1/2012
1050-1489	53	1,000	1/1/2013
750-1049	43	1,000	1/1/2014
310-749	29	1,000	1/1/2014



# Exceptions to the law

## Specialty Bulbs:

- Reflector bulbs
- 3-way bulbs
- Candelabra bulbs
- Globes
- Shatter-resistant bulbs
- Vibration service
- Rough service
- Colored bulbs
- Bug lights
- Plant lights



# Metal Halide Fixtures

**Metal Halide lamp fixtures designed to be operated with lamps rated greater than or equal to 150 watts but less than or equal to 500 watts shall contain a pulse start metal halide ballast with a minimum ballast efficiency of 88 percent, magnetic probe-start ballast with a minimum efficiency of 94 percent, a non-pulse start electronic ballast with a minimum ballast efficiency of 92% for wattages greater than 250 watts; and a minimum ballast efficiency of 90% for wattages less than or equal to 250 watts.**



**Effective January 1st, 2009**



# Laws in place still to come

- **Requires roughly 200 percent greater efficiency for light bulbs, or similar energy savings, by 2020.**
- **New initiatives for promoting conservation in buildings and industry.**
- **Requires all lighting in Federal buildings to use Energy Star products.**
- **New standards and grants for promoting efficiency in government and public institutions. New and renovated Federal buildings must reduce fossil fuel use by 55% (from 2003 levels) by 2010, and 80% by 2020. All new Federal buildings must be carbon-neutral by 2030.**



# Opportunity for higher margin lighting products



**LED**



**CFL**



**LED fixtures with controls**



**High Power CFL (HighMax)**



# Light pollution & the law

The Clean Neighborhoods and Environment Act 2005 now makes light nuisance subject to the same criminal law as noise and smells. It applies to "artificial light emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance".

For more information, please see the Clean Neighborhoods and Environment Act 2005 webpage:  
<http://www.britastro.org/dark-skies/cleanact.html?00>



# Resources

We will send you all the;

**Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 - A**  
summary of major provisions.

Order Code RL34294

## CRS Report for Congress

### Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007: A Summary of Major Provisions

December 21, 2007

Fred Sissine, Coordinator  
Specialist in Energy Policy  
Resources, Science, and Industry Division

Prepared for Members and  
Committees of Congress

Congressional  
Research  
Service

Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007:  
Major Provisions

The Energy Independence and Security Act (P.L. 110-140, H.R. 6) is an energy law designed to increase energy security and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This report describes the major provisions of the law, including the legislative action on H.R. 6, and each of the titles in the law.

Major provisions of the law are as follows:

- Title I (Energy Efficiency).** The law sets a target of 35 mpg for cars and light trucks by 2008 and rises to 36 mpg by 2011. It also sets a target of 20 mpg for heavy-duty trucks by 2008 and rises to 22 mpg by 2011.
- Title II (Energy Conservation).** The law sets a modified standard for energy efficiency of 100,000 Btu per year for residential and commercial buildings. The equipment includes refrigerator-freezers, metal halide lamps, and freezers.
- Title III (Energy Production).** The enacted law includes provisions to offset the estimated cost to the federal government of H.R. 6 that were not included in the Energy Policy Standard (RPS) and most provisions of the law that would repeal of tax subsidies for oil and gas production and renewable energy.

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## **QUESTIONS & ANSWERS:**

Thank you everyone for your attention.

This webinar session will be left open for the next 10 minutes to allow time for questions. We will answer as many questions as we have time for right now, but ALL questions will be answered via e-mail within the next 24 hours.

Thanks again for attending, and we hope to speak to you again, soon!

**FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER MAXLITE PRODUCTS; OR FOR LIGHTING QUESTIONS IN GENERAL; PLEASE CONTACT:**

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**Or contact your MaxLite Representative or MaxLite's Regional Sales Manager.**

