

SHB 1100 - H AMD 544

By Representative Morris

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the
2 following:

3 "Sec. 1. RCW 19.260.020 and 2009 c 565 s 18 and 2009 c 501 s 1
4 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

5 The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter
6 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

7 (1) "Automatic commercial ice cube machine" means a factory-made
8 assembly, not necessarily shipped in one package, consisting of a
9 condensing unit and ice-making section operating as an integrated
10 unit with means for making and harvesting ice cubes. It may also
11 include integrated components for storing or dispensing ice, or both.

12 (2) "Bottle-type water dispenser" means a water dispenser that
13 uses a bottle or reservoir as the source of potable water.

14 (3) "Commercial hot food holding cabinet" means a heated, fully
15 enclosed compartment, with one or more solid or partial glass doors,
16 that is designed to maintain the temperature of hot food that has
17 been cooked in a separate appliance. "Commercial hot food holding
18 cabinet" does not include heated glass merchandising cabinets, drawer
19 warmers, or cook and hold appliances.

20 (4)(a) "Commercial refrigerators and freezers" means
21 refrigerators, freezers, or refrigerator-freezers designed for use by
22 commercial or institutional facilities for the purpose of storing or
23 merchandising food products, beverages, or ice at specified
24 temperatures that: (i) Incorporate most components involved in the
25 vapor-compression cycle and the refrigerated compartment in a single
26 cabinet; and (ii) may be configured with either solid or transparent
27 doors as a reach-in cabinet, pass-through cabinet, roll-in cabinet,
28 or roll-through cabinet.

29 (b) "Commercial refrigerators and freezers" does not include: (i)
30 Products with 85 cubic feet or more of internal volume; (ii) walk-in
31 refrigerators or freezers; (iii) consumer products that are federally

1 regulated pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sec. 6291 et seq.; (iv) products
2 without doors; or (v) freezers specifically designed for ice cream.

3 (5) "Compensation" means money or any other valuable thing,
4 regardless of form, received or to be received by a person for
5 services rendered.

6 (6) "Cook and hold appliance" means a multiple mode appliance
7 intended for cooking food that may be used to hold the temperature of
8 the food that has been cooked in the same appliance.

9 (7) "Department" means the department of commerce.

10 (8) "Drawer warmer" means an appliance that consists of one or
11 more heated drawers and that is designed to hold hot food that has
12 been cooked in a separate appliance at a specified temperature.

13 (9) "Heated glass merchandising cabinet" means an appliance with
14 a heated cabinet constructed of glass or clear plastic doors which,
15 with seventy percent or more clear area, is designed to display and
16 maintain the temperature of hot food that has been cooked in a
17 separate appliance.

18 (10) "Hot water dispenser" means a small electric water heater
19 that has a measured storage volume of no greater than one gallon.

20 (11) "Mini-tank electric water heater" means a small electric
21 water heater that has a measured storage volume of more than one
22 gallon and a rated storage volume of less than twenty gallons.

23 (12) "Pass-through cabinet" means a commercial refrigerator or
24 freezer with hinged or sliding doors on both the front and rear of
25 the unit.

26 (13) "Point-of-use water dispenser" means a water dispenser that
27 uses a pressurized water utility connection as the source of potable
28 water.

29 (14) "Pool heater" means an appliance designed for heating
30 nonpotable water contained at atmospheric pressure for swimming
31 pools, spas, hot tubs, and similar applications.

32 (15) "Portable electric spa" means a factory-built electric spa
33 or hot tub, supplied with equipment for heating and circulating
34 water.

35 (16) "Reach-in cabinet" means a commercial refrigerator or
36 freezer with hinged or sliding doors or lids, but does not include
37 roll-in or roll-through cabinets or pass-through cabinets.

38 (17) "Residential pool pump" means a pump used to circulate and
39 filter pool water in order to maintain clarity and sanitation.

1 (18)(a) "Roll-in cabinet" means a commercial refrigerator or
2 freezer with hinged or sliding doors that allow wheeled racks of
3 product to be rolled into the unit.

4 (b) "Roll-through cabinet" means a commercial refrigerator or
5 freezer with hinged or sliding doors on two sides of the cabinet that
6 allow wheeled racks of product to be rolled through the unit.

7 (19) "Showerhead" means a device through which water is
8 discharged for a shower bath.

9 (20) "Showerhead tub spout diverter combination" means a group of
10 plumbing fittings sold as a matched set and consisting of a control
11 valve, a tub spout diverter, and a showerhead.

12 (21) "State-regulated incandescent reflector lamp" means a lamp
13 that is not colored or designed for rough or vibration service
14 applications, has an inner reflective coating on the outer bulb to
15 direct the light, an E26 medium screw base, a rated voltage or
16 voltage range that lies at least partially within 115 to 130 volts,
17 and falls into one of the following categories:

18 (a) A bulged reflector or elliptical reflector bulb shape and
19 which has a diameter which equals or exceeds 2.25 inches; or

20 (b) A reflector, parabolic aluminized reflector, or similar bulb
21 shape and which has a diameter of 2.25 to 2.75 inches.

22 (22) "Tub spout diverter" means a device designed to stop the
23 flow of water into a bathtub and to divert it so that the water
24 discharges through a showerhead.

25 (23) "Wine chillers designed and sold for use by an individual"
26 means refrigerators designed and sold for the cooling and storage of
27 wine by an individual.

28 (24) "À la carte charger" means a battery charger that is
29 individually packaged without batteries. "À la carte charger"
30 includes those with multivoltage or multiport capabilities.

31 (25) "Battery analyzer" means a device:

32 (a) Used to analyze and report a battery's performance and
33 overall condition;

34 (b) Capable of being programmed and performing service functions
35 to restore capability in deficient batteries; and

36 (c) Not intended or marketed to be used on a daily basis for the
37 purpose of charging batteries.

38 (26) "Battery backup" or "uninterruptible power supply charger"
39 means a small battery charger system that is voltage and frequency
40 dependent and designed to provide power to an end-use product in the

1 event of a power outage, and includes an uninterruptible power supply
2 charger as defined in IEC 62040-3 ed.2.0 (March 2011). The output of
3 the voltage and frequency dependent uninterruptible power supply
4 charger is dependent on changes in AC input voltage and frequency and
5 is not intended to provide additional corrective functions, such as
6 those relating to the use of tapped transformers.

7 (27) "Battery charger systems" means a battery charger coupled
8 with its batteries or battery chargers coupled with their batteries,
9 which together are referred to as battery charger systems, including
10 all rechargeable batteries or devices incorporating a rechargeable
11 battery and the chargers used with them. Battery charger systems
12 include, but are not limited to:

13 (a) Electronic devices with a battery that are normally charged
14 with AC line voltage or DC input voltage through an internal or
15 external power supply and a dedicated battery charger;

16 (b) The battery and battery charger components of devices that
17 are designed to run on battery power during part or all of their
18 operations;

19 (c) Dedicated battery systems primarily designed for electrical
20 or emergency backup; and

21 (d) Devices whose primary function is to charge batteries, along
22 with the batteries they are designed to charge. These units include
23 chargers for power tool batteries and chargers for automotive, AA,
24 AAA, C, D, or 9 V rechargeable batteries, as well as chargers for
25 batteries used in larger industrial motive equipment and à la carte
26 chargers.

27 (28) "Consumer product" means any article that when operated
28 consumes energy including articles that to any significant extent are
29 distributed in commerce for personal use or consumption by
30 individuals. "Consumer product" does not include an automobile as
31 defined in 49 U.S.C. Sec. 32901(a)(3).

32 (29) "Illuminated exit sign" means:

33 (a) A sign that is designed to be permanently fixed in place to
34 identify an exit, including those products that are a combination
35 illuminated exit sign and emergency egress lighting; and

36 (b) A sign that: (i) Consists of an electrically powered integral
37 light source that illuminates the legend "EXIT" and any directional
38 indicators; and (ii) provides contrast between the legend, any
39 directional indicators, and the background.

1 (30) "Large battery charger system" means a battery charger
2 system, other than a battery charger system for golf carts, with a
3 rated input power of more than two kilowatts.

4 (31) "Small battery charger system" means a battery charger
5 system with a rated input power of two kilowatts or less, and
6 includes golf cart battery charger systems regardless of the output
7 power.

8 **Sec. 2.** RCW 19.260.030 and 2009 c 501 s 2 are each amended to
9 read as follows:

10 (1) This chapter applies to the following types of new products
11 sold, offered for sale, or installed in the state:

- 12 (a) Automatic commercial ice cube machines;
13 (b) Commercial refrigerators and freezers;
14 (c) State-regulated incandescent reflector lamps;
15 (d) Wine chillers designed and sold for use by an individual;
16 (e) Hot water dispensers and mini-tank electric water heaters;
17 (f) Bottle-type water dispensers and point-of-use water
18 dispensers;

19 (g) Pool heaters, residential pool pumps, and portable electric
20 spas;

21 (h) Tub spout diverters; ~~((and))~~

22 (i) Commercial hot food holding cabinets; and

23 (j) Battery charger systems, except those:

24 (i) Used to charge golf carts;

25 (ii) That are classified as class II or class III devices for
26 human use under the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act as of the
27 effective date of this section and require United States food and
28 drug administration listing and approval as a medical device;

29 (iii) Used to charge a battery or batteries in an illuminated
30 exit sign;

31 (iv) With input that is three phase of line-to-line three hundred
32 volts root mean square or more and is designed for a stationary power
33 application;

34 (v) That are battery analyzers;

35 (vi) That are voltage independent or voltage and frequency
36 independent uninterruptible power supplies as defined by the
37 international electrotechnical commission 62040-3 ed.2.0 as of the
38 effective date of this section; or

1 (vii) Used to charge larger industrial motive equipment, such as
2 fork lifts, burden carriers, or person carriers.

3 (2) This chapter applies equally to products whether they are
4 sold, offered for sale, or installed as stand-alone products or as
5 components of other products.

6 (3) This chapter does not apply to:

7 (a) New products manufactured in the state and sold outside the
8 state;

9 (b) New products manufactured outside the state and sold at
10 wholesale inside the state for final retail sale and installation
11 outside the state;

12 (c) Products installed in mobile manufactured homes at the time
13 of construction; or

14 (d) Products designed expressly for installation and use in
15 recreational vehicles.

16 **Sec. 3.** RCW 19.260.040 and 2009 c 501 s 3 are each amended to
17 read as follows:

18 The minimum efficiency standards specified in this section apply
19 to the types of new products set forth in RCW 19.260.030.

20 (1)(a) Automatic commercial ice cube machines must have daily
21 energy use and daily water use no greater than the applicable values
22 in the following table:

Equipment type	Type of cooling	Harvest rate (lbs. ice/24 hrs.)	Maximum energy use (kWh/100 lbs.)	Maximum condenser water use (gallons/100 lbs. ice)
Ice-making head	water	<500	7.80 - .0055H	200 - .022H
		>=500<1436	5.58 - .0011H	200 - .022H
		>=1436	4.0	200 - .022H
Ice-making head	air	450	10.26 - .0086H	Not applicable
		>=450	6.89 - .0011H	Not applicable
Remote condensing but not remote compressor	air	<1000	8.85 - .0038	Not applicable
		>=1000	5.10	Not applicable
Remote condensing and remote compressor	air	<934	8.85 - .0038H	Not applicable
		>=934	5.3	Not applicable

1	Self-contained models	water	<200	11.40 - .0190H	191 - .0315H
2			>=200	7.60	191 - .0315H
3	Self-contained models	air	<175	18.0 - .0469H	Not applicable
4			>=175	9.80	Not applicable

5 Where H= harvest rate in pounds per twenty-four hours which must be reported within 5% of the tested value. "Maximum
6 water use" applies only to water used for the condenser.

7 (b) For purposes of this section, automatic commercial ice cube
8 machines shall be tested in accordance with the ARI 810-2003 test
9 method as published by the air-conditioning and refrigeration
10 institute. Ice-making heads include all automatic commercial ice cube
11 machines that are not split system ice makers or self-contained
12 models as defined in ARI 810-2003.

13 (2)(a) Commercial refrigerators and freezers must meet the
14 applicable requirements listed in the following table:

15	Equipment Type	Doors	Maximum Daily Energy Consumption (kWh)
16	Reach-in cabinets, pass-through cabinets, and roll- 17 in or roll-through cabinets that are refrigerators	Solid	0.10V+ 2.04
18		Transparent	0.12V+ 3.34
19	Reach-in cabinets, pass-through cabinets, and roll- 20 in or roll-through cabinets that are "pulldown" 21 refrigerators	Transparent	.126V+ 3.51
22	Reach-in cabinets, pass-through cabinets, and roll- 23 in or roll-through cabinets that are freezers	Solid	0.40V+ 1.38
24		Transparent	0.75V+ 4.10
25	Reach-in cabinets that are refrigerator-freezers 26 with an AV of 5.19 or higher	Solid	0.27AV - 0.71

27 kWh= kilowatt-hours

28 V= total volume (ft³)

29 AV= adjusted volume= [1.63 x freezer volume (ft³)]+ refrigerator volume (ft³)

30 (b) For purposes of this section, "pulldown" designates products
31 designed to take a fully stocked refrigerator with beverages at 90
32 degrees Fahrenheit and cool those beverages to a stable temperature
33 of 38 degrees Fahrenheit within 12 hours or less. Daily energy
34 consumption shall be measured in accordance with the American

1 national standards institute/American society of heating,
2 refrigerating and air-conditioning engineers test method 117-2002,
3 except that the back-loading doors of pass-through and roll-through
4 refrigerators and freezers must remain closed throughout the test,
5 and except that the controls of all appliances must be adjusted to
6 obtain the following product temperatures.

7	Product or compartment type	Integrated average product temperature in degrees Fahrenheit
8	Refrigerator	38±2
9	Freezer	0±2

10 (3)(a) The lamp electrical power input of state-regulated
11 incandescent reflector lamps shall meet the minimum average lamp
12 efficacy requirements for federally regulated incandescent reflector
13 lamps specified in 42 U.S.C. Sec. 6295(i)(1)(A)-(B).

14 (b) The following types of incandescent lamps are exempt from
15 these requirements:

16 (i) Lamps rated at fifty watts or less of the following types: BR
17 30, ER 30, BR 40, and ER 40;

18 (ii) Lamps rated at sixty-five watts of the following types: BR
19 30, BR 40, and ER 40; and

20 (iii) R 20 lamps of forty-five watts or less.

21 (4)(a) Wine chillers designed and sold for use by an individual
22 must meet requirements specified in the California Code of
23 Regulations, Title 20, section 1605.3 in effect as of July 26, 2009.

24 (b) Wine chillers designed and sold for use by an individual
25 shall be tested in accordance with the method specified in the
26 California Code of Regulations, Title 20, section 1604 in effect as
27 of July 26, 2009.

28 (5)(a) The standby energy consumption of bottle-type water
29 dispensers, and point-of-use water dispensers, dispensing both hot
30 and cold water, manufactured on or after January 1, 2010, shall not
31 exceed 1.2 kWh/day.

32 (b) The test method for water dispensers shall be the
33 environmental protection agency energy star program requirements for
34 bottled water coolers version 1.1.

35 (6)(a) The standby energy consumption of hot water dispensers and
36 mini-tank electric water heaters manufactured on or after January 1,
37 2010, shall be not greater than 35 watts.

38 (b) This subsection does not apply to any water heater:

1 (i) That is within the scope of 42 U.S.C. Sec. 6292(a)(4) or
2 6311(1);

3 (ii) That has a rated storage volume of less than 20 gallons; and

4 (iii) For which there is no federal test method applicable to
5 that type of water heater.

6 (c) Hot water dispensers shall be tested in accordance with the
7 method specified in the California Code of Regulations, Title 20,
8 section 1604 in effect as of July 26, 2009.

9 (d) Mini-tank electric water heaters shall be tested in
10 accordance with the method specified in the California Code of
11 Regulations, Title 20, section 1604 in effect as of July 26, 2009.

12 (7) The following standards are established for pool heaters,
13 residential pool pumps, and portable electric spas:

14 (a) Natural gas pool heaters shall not be equipped with constant
15 burning pilots.

16 (b) Residential pool pump motors manufactured on or after January
17 1, 2010, must meet requirements specified in the California Code of
18 Regulations, Title 20, section 1605.3 in effect as of July 26, 2009.

19 (c) Portable electric spas manufactured on or after January 1,
20 2010, must meet requirements specified in the California Code of
21 Regulations, Title 20, section 1605.3 in effect as of July 26, 2009.

22 (d) Portable electric spas must be tested in accordance with the
23 method specified in the California Code of Regulations, Title 20,
24 section 1604 in effect as of July 26, 2009.

25 (8)(a) The leakage rate of tub spout diverters shall be no
26 greater than the applicable requirements shown in the following
27 table:

		Maximum Leakage Rate
Appliance	Testing Conditions	Effective January 1, 2009
	When new	0.01 gpm
Tub spout diverters	After 15,000 cycles of diverting	0.05 gpm

28
29
30
31
32 (b) Showerhead tub spout diverter combinations shall meet both
33 the federal standard for showerheads established pursuant to 42
34 U.S.C. Sec. 6291 et seq. and the standard for tub spout diverters
35 specified in this section.

36 (9)(a) The idle energy rate of commercial hot food holding
37 cabinets manufactured on or after January 1, 2010, shall be no
38 greater than 40 watts per cubic foot of measured interior volume.

1 (b) The idle energy rate of commercial hot food holding cabinets
2 shall be determined using ANSI/ASTM F2140-01 standard test method for
3 the performance of hot food holding cabinets (test for idle energy
4 rate dry test). Commercial hot food holding cabinet interior volume
5 shall be calculated using straight line segments following the gross
6 interior dimensions of the appliance and using the following
7 equation: Interior height x interior width x interior depth. Interior
8 volume shall not account for racks, air plenums, or other interior
9 parts.

10 (10) The following standards are established for battery charger
11 systems:

12 (a) Large battery charger systems and small battery charger
13 systems manufactured on or after January 1, 2017, must meet
14 requirements specified in the California Code of Regulations, Title
15 20, section 1605 in effect as of the effective date of this section.

16 (b) Battery backup and uninterruptible power supplies that are
17 not consumer products manufactured on or after January 1, 2017, must
18 meet requirements specified in the California Code of Regulations,
19 Title 20, section 1605 in effect as of the effective date of this
20 section.

21 (c) Large battery charger systems and small battery charger
22 systems must be tested in accordance with the method specified in the
23 California Code of Regulations, Title 20, section 1604 in effect as
24 of the effective date of this section.

25 **Sec. 4.** RCW 19.260.050 and 2009 c 501 s 4 are each amended to
26 read as follows:

27 (1) No new commercial refrigerator or freezer or state-regulated
28 incandescent reflector lamp manufactured on or after January 1, 2007,
29 may be sold or offered for sale in the state unless the efficiency of
30 the new product meets or exceeds the efficiency standards set forth
31 in RCW 19.260.040. No new automatic commercial ice cube machine
32 manufactured on or after January 1, 2008, may be sold or offered for
33 sale in the state unless the efficiency of the new product meets or
34 exceeds the efficiency standards set forth in RCW 19.260.040.

35 (2) On or after January 1, 2008, no new commercial refrigerator
36 or freezer or state-regulated incandescent reflector lamp
37 manufactured on or after January 1, 2007, may be installed for
38 compensation in the state unless the efficiency of the new product
39 meets or exceeds the efficiency standards set forth in RCW

1 19.260.040. On or after January 1, 2009, no new automatic commercial
2 ice cube machine manufactured on or after January 1, 2008, may be
3 installed for compensation in the state unless the efficiency of the
4 new product meets or exceeds the efficiency standards set forth in
5 RCW 19.260.040.

6 (3) Standards for state-regulated incandescent reflector lamps
7 are effective on the dates specified in subsections (1) and (2) of
8 this section.

9 (4) The following products, if manufactured on or after January
10 1, 2010, may not be sold or offered in the state unless the
11 efficiency of the new product meets or exceeds the efficiency
12 standards set forth in RCW 19.260.040:

- 13 (a) Wine chillers designed and sold for use by an individual;
- 14 (b) Hot water dispensers and mini-tank electric water heaters;
- 15 (c) Bottle-type water dispensers and point-of-use water
16 dispensers;
- 17 (d) Pool heaters, residential pool pumps, and portable electric
18 spas;
- 19 (e) Tub spout diverters; and
- 20 (f) Commercial hot food holding cabinets.

21 (5) The following products, if manufactured on or after January
22 1, 2010, may not be installed for compensation in the state on or
23 after January 1, 2011, unless the efficiency of the new product meets
24 or exceeds the efficiency standards set forth in RCW 19.260.040:

- 25 (a) Wine chillers designed and sold for use by an individual;
- 26 (b) Hot water dispensers and mini-tank electric water heaters;
- 27 (c) Bottle-type water dispensers and point-of-use water
28 dispensers;
- 29 (d) Pool heaters, residential pool pumps, and portable electric
30 spas;
- 31 (e) Tub spout diverters; and
- 32 (f) Commercial hot food holding cabinets.

33 (6)(a) Large and small battery charger systems, if manufactured
34 on or after January 1, 2017, may not be sold or offered for sale in
35 the state unless the efficiency of the new product meets or exceeds
36 the efficiency standards set forth in RCW 19.260.040.

37 (b) Battery backup and uninterruptible power supplies that are
38 not consumer products, if manufactured on or after January 1, 2017,
39 may not be sold or offered for sale in the state unless the

1 efficiency of the new product meets or exceeds the efficiency
2 standards set forth in RCW 19.260.040.

3 (7) Large and small battery charger systems, if manufactured on
4 or after January 1, 2017, may not be installed for compensation in
5 the state on or after January 1, 2018, unless the efficiency of the
6 new product meets or exceeds the efficiency standards set forth in
7 RCW 19.260.040.

8 NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 19.260
9 RCW to read as follows:

10 (1) Beginning December 31, 2015, and each year thereafter, the
11 department must prepare an annual report on Washington's national
12 rating as an energy efficient state. The report must include
13 recommendations for retaining a top ten presence on a national energy
14 efficiency rating list.

15 (2) The report required by this section must, in accordance with
16 RCW 43.01.036, be submitted to the appropriate committees of the
17 legislature."

18 Correct the title.

EFFECT: Removes all references to and efficiency standards for
high light output double-ended quartz halogen lamps, small diameter
directional lamps, state-regulated LED lamps, and HVAC air filters.

Removes from the underlying bill an exception from the efficiency
standards established for battery charger systems for those used to
charge a motor vehicle that is powered by an electric motor drawing
current from rechargeable storage batteries, fuel cells, or other
portable sources of electrical current, and which may include a
nonelectrical source of power designed to charge batteries and
components thereof.

Extends an exception from the efficiency standards established
for battery charger systems to those used to charge golf carts and
larger industrial motive equipment such as fork lifts, burden
carriers, or person carriers.

Removes the requirement for the department of commerce to report
on standards for high light output double-ended quartz halogen lamps.

Requires the department of commerce to prepare an annual report
on Washington's national rating as an energy efficient state that
includes recommendations for retaining a top ten presence on a
national energy efficiency rating list.

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