



Ms. Brenda Edwards  
U.S. Department of Energy  
Building Technologies Program  
Mailstop EE-5B  
1000 Independence Avenue, SW.  
Washington, DC 20585-0121

Re: Request for Information for Energy Conservation Standards for Residential Clothes Dryers

Docket Number: **EERE-2014-BT-STD-0058**

Dear Ms. Edwards:

Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships (NEEP) thanks the Department of Energy for the opportunity to provide information regarding Residential Clothes Dryers.

NEEP, in coordination with a number of efficiency stakeholders from through the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region, recently completed a report that we believe will provide real world performance information to the Department as they assess the opportunities of revising minimum efficiency standards for clothes dryers.

The Report, Residential Electric Clothes Dryers Baseline Study, can be accessed online;  
<http://www.neep.org/residential-electric-clothes-dryers-baseline-study>

The report presents the research results from a study to determine baseline assumptions and provide potential programmatic support for advanced clothes dryer technologies for the residential market. The research is part of a continued effort to assess several emerging technologies and innovative program approaches by the Regional EM&V Forum managed by NEEP.

The residential clothes dryer study metered 23 existing residential electric clothes dryers in single household homes in Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Massachusetts. In addition, targeted secondary research of other studies that focused on the energy consumption and usage patterns of electric clothes dryers was performed.

Some of the key findings include;

- Average annual estimated electric energy consumption: 993 kWh for an average single family household size of 2.8
  - Energy usage is consistent with other reviewed studies
- Dryer runtimes and energy usage are somewhat higher during cold weather months, due to heavier and/or multi-layer clothing
- Dryer usage is somewhat higher on weekend days
- Weekday load shape is relatively flat between 11 AM and 10 PM, and differs from other reviewed studies
- Dryer standby energy usage is very small:
  - Dryers with electronic controls;  $\cong$ 1.5 kWh per dryer per year (actual measured amperage is below meter accuracy range)
  - Dryers with electro-mechanical controls have 0 standby usage



- For New England, the most common dryer location is in a heated or semi-heated (thermally coupled) basement
- All surveyed sites had proper venting to the outdoors
- Volume of exhausted air produces energy penalty of  $\cong 12\%$  of dryer usage

Please don't hesitate to contact me ([djlis@neep.org](mailto:djlis@neep.org), 781-860-9177 x127) if you have any questions about the contents of the report. Thank you again for the opportunity to participate in this process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Lis".

David Lis, Director of Market Strategies