U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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APPLIANCE STANDARDS AND RULEMAKING FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (ASRAC)

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MEETING

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2013

The ASRAC convened in Room 8E-089, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C., at 10:00 a.m., Doug Brookman, moderator, presiding.

MEMBERS PRESENT

ANDREW deLASKI, Appliance Standards Awareness Project, Co-Chair

JOHN MANDYCK, UTC Climate, Controls & Security, Co-Chair

DOUG BROOKMAN, Public Solutions, Inc., Moderator

ASHLEY ARMSTRONG, Team Lead for Test
Procedures and Certification and
Enforcement, Department of Energy

JOHN F. CASKEY, National Electrical Manufacturers Association

TIMOTHY CASSIDY, Best Buy

STEVEN COUSINS, Coca-Cola Company

THOMAS COUGHLIN, National Grid

TOM ECKMAN, Northwest Power and Conservation Council

DAVID HUNGERFORD, California Energy Commission

KELLEY KLINE, General Electric KENT PETERSON, P2S Engineering

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PRESENT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

DANIEL COHEN, General Counsel

JOHN CYMBALSKY, Designated Federal Official,

Department of Energy

ROLAND RISSER, Department of Energy

ALSO PRESENT

KARIM AMRANE, Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute

NORMAN ASBJORNSON, AAON

ROBERT ASDAL, Hydraulic Institute

BILL BELT, Consumer Electronics Association

ALEX BOSENBURG, NEMA

DONALD BRUNDAGE, Southern Company

DAVID CALABRESE, Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute

KEITH DENNIS, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

JORDAN DORIA, Ingersoll Rand

HOLLY EVANS, Strategic Counsel

GARY FERNSTRAM, PG&E

DEREK GREENAUER, Underwriters Laboratories

MARK HANDZEL, Xylem

CHARLES HON, True

ALBERT HUBER, Patterson

MICHAEL IVANOVICH, Air Movement and Control Association International

GARY LANGILLE, Echostar

KEVIN MESSNER, AHAM

KAREN MEYERS, Rheem

ANDREW MOORE, Mitsubishi Electric

NATHAN MOUW, Whirlpool

ELIZABETH NOLL, American Gas Association

GREG ORLOFF, CSA Group

TRAVIS PURKINS, Whirlpool

JENNIFER REED, Illinois Tool Works, Inc.

MICHAEL RIVEST, Navigant

STEVE ROSENSTOCK, Edison Electric Institute

STEPHEN SCHAEFER, Hoshizaki America, Inc.

RON SHEBIK, Ingersoll Rand

MARK STANGA, Daikin

ALSO PRESENT: (cont.)

ELIZABETH TATE, American Public Gas Association

RUSTY THARP, Goodman Manufacturing Company, L.P.

GREG TOWSLEY, Grundfos
GARY VERDUN, Grundfos
KEVIN WASHINGTON, Illinois Tool Works, Inc.
KAY WINN, Kathleen Winn & Associates

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Adjournment

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

(9:59 a.m.)

MR. BROOKMAN: Good morning, everyone, and welcome. This is the first meeting of the Appliance Standards and Rulemaking Federal Advisory Committee here at the U.S. Department of Energy. Today is February 26, 2013.

So glad you could make it here this morning. We're going to start off with welcoming remarks from Roland Risser.

MR. RISSER: Good morning from me as well. My name is Roland Risser and I'm the Director of the Building Technologies Office here at the Department of Energy. My responsibility includes among other things the Appliance and Equipment Standards Program.

First, thanks for joining us today. This is a FACA. You're going to hear more about that. I think we probably are going to have an attorney that will make sure we stay on track.

But for those of you who may not be as familiar with that, I looked it up on Wikipedia. So what popped up is Federation of Anglican Churches in the Americas, Military of the Central African Republic and the Figi Cycling Association. So if you're here for any of those, you're in the wrong room.

(Laughter.)

So ours is the Federal Advisory Committee Act meeting. And the particular one -- well, first on that, you'll probably get more about this. But the part I liked about this is this is administered by GSA. And the one sentence that I liked best was, these are provisional bodies that have the advantage of being able to circumvent bureaucracy and collect a range of opinions.

So if you look at how the FACA was set up, you would say we didn't circumvent bureaucracy. Hopefully, from now going forward we can do some of that. That's the intent of this.

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Now the specific committee is the Appliance Standards and Rulemaking Federal Advisory Committee. I think John wisely left the F out of the acronym. And so it came out with ASRAC. That's what you're here for. You're in the right place at the right time.

I'm excited about opportunity. We've steadily been improving the development of our standards program for the last three years. And this is sort of the next step in that path of improving both the data-driven transparent process and decisionmaking. And that's really the foundation for what we're trying to do here.

We also believe that consensus agreement negotiated rulemakings are preferable. And the reason we set this ASRAC up is we believe this is the right way to set standards in this environment. We hope that you believe that as well.

Now the alternative is we have our regular regulatory process that we use. And

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it actually also is public and transparent.

The difference is in how the outcome gets decided.

In our regular process we take the interactions data in. The are а little different. We do have public meetings, but we don't interact on an iterative basis. Rather, we take in information and sort of provide information that's data-driven. And then the main communications take place in lovely forum as the Federal Register, where we file information and we get comments back.

That works. But I believe it's not as helpful, useful and communicative as this sort of process where you just get parties together, and you have communication in real time and it's iterative.

So I also believe that the other process that I described gets an outcome that we support based upon the data we have. But it might not be the outcome that this set of the participants would set on their own if

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they were able to negotiate an outcome. I think there's a possibility that the outcome could be better taking everything into account. We do the best we can, but we only have the data we have in front of us.

We also need to point out that while we are supporting this consensus, negotiated rulemaking process, we learned over the last year or so that it doesn't always result in an outcome that works. And so to avoid delays and other problems we are going to make sure we continue our regular, normal process in parallel with this process so that if the consensus, negotiated rulemaking breaks we don't lose time because we have down, certain requirements for delivering these rules. And we want to make sure we stay on those.

The advantage to that, to this process, is you all know that if there isn't a consensus that comes out of this process there's a fallback which you may or may not

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like. Hopefully, some of you will like it, but we do the best we can to get those rulings set with the data we have in front of us.

So we've had a lot of questions about ASRAC and who is on it. You probably know we have over 60 products that we have regulatory authority over. And there are now over two million basic models that have been certified under this program. We also have a variety of trade associations, non-profits, other parties who are interested in this holistically.

So you can imagine the breadth of who might want to participate. We had to make some decisions as to how to set up the steering committee. And we selected 11 members of that steering committee.

One of the things we were looking for is a group that could be quick to get results and which also reflected the broad range of opinions that are out there in the market. And you're going to hear more about

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that in a few minutes.

The point I want to make here is, although the steering committee is very important to what we're doing, the real work takes place in the working group meetings. That's where the individual rules or test procedures of whatever gets brought forward gets discussed. That's where we want the heaviest technical input because that's where we have to get that data-driven information in front of everyone.

And so those of you who are interested in this committee, this is an important committee. It guides what everyone does. But the real heavy lifting is going to take place there.

The way we look at the program as a whole we typically build the test procedure. That rolls into FTC labels or Energy Star ratings. And that rolls into where appropriate federal minimum energy efficiency standards.

I'm going to give you a hint that I believe there's another area that we will want to look at and we're going to ask the ASRAC Committee to consider. We have authority over commercial product labeling that has never been implemented. The reason is commercial products are purchased differently than consumer products. So the whole process has get thought of to differently.

There's an opportunity there to drive market behaviors which could get results quicker and actually results that are good for consumers, for manufacturers, and others if we can do this right. So I throw that out as a topic. I think you're going to be discussing that as a possibility going forward.

I will also tell you that John and I were at the White House yesterday. And they were very interested in this topic. We were talking about multiple things that could happen in that space. And my experience with

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1	the White House in the three short years that
2	I've been here is you hear nothing until
3	you're asked, where is the answer? Where is
4	it?
5	So we've had that before where
6	there's interest. It's sort of brews. And
7	then we get asked, okay. Where is your
8	deliverable? So we expect something will come
9	back out of that. And I look forward to
10	hearing what the folks here have to say.
11	We have a lot of interested
12	parties here in the room. It's fairly packed.
13	We welcome all of you. Keep in mind that
14	this is an open meeting. We want to have
15	anyone who wants to come in and listen to do
16	so.
17	Thanks again for coming. I'm
18	going to now turn this over to Doug Brookman
19	who is going to facilitate the meeting today.
20	MR. BROOKMAN: Thank you. Thanks
21	very much. And I thought it was appropriate
	I control of the cont

to recognize our co-chairs for brief welcoming

remark, Andrew deLaski and John Mandyck.

CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Well, good morning. My name is John Mandyck. I'm with United Technologies. And I'm very pleased to co-chair this committee with my friend, Andrew.

Carrier Corporation is part of United Technologies. And through that, I've had about 20 years of experience working on energy efficiency issues primarily in the heating, ventilating and air conditioning business.

I think this is a great opportunity for us to make an impact on the appliance standards program. I think we're all here because we care about efficiency. And so I think it's with no irony that this group can help the Department actually act efficiently and more effectively through broader stakeholder participation, which is what our committee is all about.

So I look forward to everybody's

participation. I think we'll get out of this what everybody wants to put into it. I would at least as a co-chair encourage everybody to be forthright and to participate as much as you can on the issues that we'll have before us.

CO-CHAIR deLASKI: I'm Andrew deLaski and I'm the Executive Director of the Appliance Standards Awareness Project. And for those you who don't know, ASAP is a coalition project of efficiency proponents including environmental groups and consumer groups, representatives from state government and from utilities, a major utility.

We are -- I'm based on Boston. And it's a pleasure to be a part of this committee and to help to help the Department to advance negotiation. We as a coalition have had -- we're very bullish on the prospects of negotiation as a way to develop new standards and to address the needs of the program.

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We've had great success with negotiations over the years. In my experience and time that I've been doing the work which is about 15 years now, roughly one-third of DOE rulemakings, all the rulemakings for all new standards, have been based on negotiated outcomes.

But this endeavor that a new endeavor in the starting on here is sense that it is now -- DOE has created this advisory committee bring the task to negotiation within the scope of а advisory committee.

And several of us were involved in a process last year for transformers. John and I were on that committee and Tom and probably some others here in the room as well.

And as John Cymbalsky said, we batted one out of three. So .333 which is not bad if we got one out of three. We'd like to have done more. But we did get one out of three, John.

And it was a learning experience.

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I think that's one that does hold promise. I think this committee and the folks who will be involved in working groups potentially could make a big contribution to how we advance new standards for difficult topics that may otherwise be hard to advance.

I welcome the opportunity to be involved with the committee and to help as John said, the more we put into it the more we'll get out of it. Look forward to the work.

MR. BROOKMAN: Thank you. Thank you, Andrew. Thank you, John. And thank you, Roland.

The conduct of a federal advisory committee is different than normal rulemaking The discussion is confined to meetings. the committee, but though each members of meeting typically has public а comment an segment. So there's opportunity anybody that wishes to do so to comment on the work of the committee.

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And also the Department has gone to lengths today and I think we'll continue, too, to make this an open meeting that is accessible via the web. So we welcome those individuals that have joined us via the web. And do we know about how many have joined us via the web? Twenty. So we welcome them.

All of you received a copy of the agenda as you walked in the room. I think immediately following this brief overview of the agenda we're going to ask each committee member to introduce him- or herself and take a couple of minutes to explain their connection to the Appliance Standards Program, discuss their expectations and what they might seek to be the achievements of the committee.

Following that, John Cymbalsky is going to provide a program overview. And then there's going to be a discussion period, overview of committee operations, framework and discussion with the members. We'll take a lunch right around noon today.

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1 And then following lunch 2 going to be as a committee identifying initial committee efforts to best facilitate program 3 4 activities. And this will be an opportunity 5 committee members to suggest possible 6 ideas and to think about what the committee 7 might be taking up looking ahead. 8 Around about 2:30 p.m. or p.m., next steps and then around about 9 10 p.m. or so public comment period. We expect

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today.

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Questions and comments before we proceed?

there will be closing and adjourning today

So that's the plan for

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(No response.)

right about 3:30 p.m.

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So I would like to then commence individual committee members and ask to introduce themselves and say a couple minutes about their expectations, their hopes, what they'd like to see accomplished.

> like would And whoever to go

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first. You need to turn the microphone on and off, so you can get used to it.

Do you want to start, David?

That's fine. DR. HUNGERFORD: My is David Hungerford. I currently name working for the California Energy Commission. I've advised three commissioners in series on appliance standards rulemakings at the Energy Commission and have worked with our staff and folks at DOE to advance efficiency standards for a number of years now. In a previous this incarnation of body, the Appliance Standards Subcommittee of ASRAC, the Ι participated as well.

interest today is for this My committee in maximizing energy savings, through creative opportunities, regulatory flexibility that approaches. But the inherent in such approaches that are evolving products and product markets.

Have to engender accountability through transparency and a commitment to

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measurable energy savings outcomes. And that's my major goal.

MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. We'll just go in sequence. But anybody can skip if they wish.

Tom.

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MR. ECKMAN: I am Tom Eckman. Conservation Manager with the Northwest Power and Conservation Council. It's an interstate compact formed by the states Washington, Idaho and Montana to represent the governors and the constituents in those states in the Northwest electric energy planning Also to take care of the fish and matters. wildlife that were damaged by the construction of the hydro projects along the Columbia and Snake Rivers which is another part of our work.

I've been involved in energy efficiency since 1975. So I've been around a while working particularly on state codes and standards and looking at energy efficiency as

1	an opportunity for utility investments to meet
2	load growth.
3	With respect to the standards
4	process, I've been involved in several of the
5	negotiated rulemakings that have been taking
6	place over the years primarily informally, not
7	necessarily headed up by DOE but involved with
8	DOE. And found those to be a much more
9	satisfactory way of getting to consensus on
10	how to move the standards forward than the
11	regulatory process itself. You can't get
12	creative solutions very well out of that
13	process.
14	I think that's what I'm looking
15	for here is the way that we can get agreement
16	on creative solutions that would advance
17	sufficiency and maintain the product
18	competitiveness that we'd all like.
19	MR. BROOKMAN: Thank you.
20	Steven.
21	MR. COUSINS: My name is Steve
22	Cousins. I'm the Director of Immediate

Consumption Equipment Governance with Coca-Cola Company. When Ι say Immediate Consumption Equipment Governance, what I'm referring to is that Coca-Cola Company for the most part, we don't build appliances. We buy appliances. And my organization actually establishes and maintains the standards that the Coca-Cola Company has for its appliances immediate and the approval programs and consumption, because а majority globally beverages that we sell for immediate consumption and to be immediately. And we'd like our products to be consumed cold. So we're very much concerned about commercial refrigeration.

We have about 14 million commercial refrigeration items placed around world. the Ι mean vending machines, commercial refrigerators, merchandisers, fountain dispensers, things of that nature. Slightly more than three million here in the United States.

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And the Coca-Cola Company has been very concerned about responsible standards equipment regarding energy, the that we purchase. Actually, the Coca-Cola contribution to global warning, carbon our footprint, the largest piece actually is our appliances. It's not our manufacturing sites, our bottling operations or our fleet. refrigerators, actually our our machines, our fountain dispensers that consume the most energy in our system. So we're very much concerned about purchasing and placing equipment that's going to be efficient.

What I'd like -- a role I'd like to play in this committee is to bring to the attention advise implications or on of impacts desires of other standards as it government agencies like the EPA, for example. We've seen conflicts between what the DOE wants to do and what the EPA wants to do, particularly in the area of commercial refrigerants refrigerants used or in

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equipment.

And at the same time since CocaCola is a global company, we're very much in
tune to standards internationally. And we'd
like to see responsible standards in the U.S.
mesh or work in tandem with what's happening
in Europe and Latin America and other
geographies. I'm glad to be a part.

MR. BROOKMAN: Thank you.

John.

MR. CASKEY: I'm just glad when I have the choice in the vending machine that I pick the right product out of the vending machine which is a bottle of Coca-Cola. So thank you for that.

My name is John Caskey. I'm the Assistant Vice President of Industry Operations for the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. I've worked for them for seven years.

I've got overall probably about 35 years of experience in the energy area. Prior

to working for NEMA, I worked for two different utilities, both Pacific Gas & Electric Company and Dominion Virginia Power and Dominion Energy. So I have both utility as well as some product manufacturing experience.

Some of the things, Ι did participate the negotiated rulemaking in process for distribution transformers. And that was something that interests Ι think that approach much. is I am a wholehearted positive approach. So supporter of the negotiated rulemaking process.

I think one of the things that came out of that that I think is most valuable and that's sort of related to, if you will, one of my pet peeves which is it seems like some of the modeling that's done and the analysis that's done is very difficult to duplicate or to validate. So one of the things I want to bring to the table is more

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discussions dealing with how do you effectively validate some of the models that are used by Department of Energy. That's where negotiated rulemaking to me came in because we had manufacturers and utilities and others sitting around the table.

And they are actually very willing to share information to say, well, when I do my analysis to design a transformer I came in at X number of dollars and the modeling came in at Y number of dollars. And then we tried to figure out what caused those differences. So I think that's a very valuable outcome of the negotiated rulemaking process is that you have a face-to-face opportunity to sort of valid some of those models and make sure they're relatively in the right ball park.

The other things that interest me really deal with the cost-effectiveness of the final rules and to make sure that there's a balance between energy efficiency going forward and the cost to the manufacturers or

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the cost to the public in all of these things. 1 2 So I'm certainly looking forward 3 to participating in this. And I'm ready to 4 get started. Thank you. 5 MR. BROOKMAN: Thank you. 6 MR. CASSIDY: Hi, I'm Tim Cassidy. 7 I work for Best Buy. I work in their private label enterprise. My role at Best Buy is with 8 compliance in general for products. We sell a 9 10 lot of different kinds of products, various types of appliances, meaning things you plug 11 in the wall. 12 13 I've been involved in a lot of different standards committees for things like 14 15 quality standards, safety standards and energy 16 standards. I worked with the Department of Energy before and the California 17 Energy Commission both plug-in-the-wall 18 on 19 supplies and battery chargers. 20 I hope to bring a little different perspective on supply chain especially being 21

from a retailer than what you might see in one

of these types of committees or that I have seen before. And also to achieve a better level of collaboration around how to accomplish standards that are useful for all the parties concerned and that are within what the state of the art can truly accomplish.

MR. BROOKMAN: Thank you.

MR. PETERSON: I am Kent Peterson, Vice President, P2S Engineering, a consulting engineering firm out of California.

Also very active in ASHRAE, the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers.

I think if there is one goal that
I have it's probably what Roland said. And
don't want to add any bureaucracy to what you
already have.

This committee really should be able if I have an outlook on the committee, it's to be able to reach consensus and help assist in the rulemaking process, so we can get some of the I guess gridlock that's really

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plagued the Department maybe for the last 15

years in this area on trying to get the rules

updates and get some of the new rules out.

I am interested in flexibility. I

do believe strongly in industry consensus

standards. I have a lot of experience in

industry consensus standards and how they

might be able to help in the rulemaking.

really believe Also Ι that anything that we're doing really has to have good life-cycle cost-benefit analysis really supports not only the manufacturers, but the endusers on where we're actually applying these standards. And certainly we have to look at it not only from a national but hopefully on an international level when it manufacturers impacts that are manufacturing internationally.

I look forward to working with everyone on the committee.

MR. BROOKMAN: Thank you.

CO-CHAIR deLASKI: So I gave my

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initial introduction. Now I'll just elaborate a little bit here on some thoughts. We've talked about the experience on transformers and I also referenced some remarks said about one-third of the standards that DOE have issued have been based on negotiation.

And those negotiations have been private negotiations meaning that stakeholders like my organization and John or folks around this table have gotten together to develop a recommendation and submitted that to the Department. And those private negotiations have really taken -- there have been two flavors in my experience.

One flavor has been when we just work it out amongst ourselves and then throw it over to the Department. And then the Department before we start our rulemaking process elicits comments from everybody else in the world who wants to comment and comes up with the final rule. And that's worked pretty well.

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The Department in general has been able to adopt those standards. But sometimes hasn't for one reason or another. That's one flavor.

Another flavor of these negotiated rulemakings historically has been one where Department has been at the table to provide information and data to the And that's also been a negotiators. constructive model. I'm thinking recently of the discussions with AHAM that General Electric was involved with and I think Kevin from AHAM is here where the Department provided data to the process.

negotiator, but was a support. We were able to say, would you run this iteration of the model and give us data to help inform the discussions. And the Department because it has to be public has posted that data to the website and made it available to anybody who wants to see it. That's been another model.

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And what we're talking about today is a new model, one where the Department is actually at the table. And I think John is going to describe this later. But what I want to emphasize is that I think that those two old models, they still work.

So we right now have before the Department a recommendation for motors that our organization has worked out with NEMA and the motor manufacturers and has been submitted as a joint recommendation without the Department having been part of that negotiation process.

it's before the But yet now The Department is working on a Department. proposed rule which we hope will reflect the consensus that was submitted to it. Those processes in my view still remain very good processes for developing standards and ones should continue to explore and to that we develop.

The other process is of course the

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typical rulemaking process which Roland described at the beginning, with notice and comment rulemaking, which if one-third were negotiated that means two-thirds weren't. And some of those have been contested. Some of those have been contentious. Some of them have not been contentious.

And that will also continue to be an important way for the development of rules. That doesn't go away.

What I think of this process today is that it's a new tool in the toolkit. It's another way to develop standards that perhaps are better, can be better, for a lot of reasons that the folks who have already spoken have described. Better able to vet models as John discusses. A better way to get more stakeholders around the table who might have a view that we didn't consider those who were involved in a private negotiation. As a way to make sure that what we're developing is something the Department feels it can do.

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Sometimes we've done it. We've come up with a great idea only to have the Department say or to have legal counsel say, great idea, guys, but we can't do it. That I think is some of the benefits we get by getting altogether through a negotiated process where the Department is an active participant in the process.

When we've negotiated rulemakings on a private basis, we've often pursued a couple different paths for adopting them. One is to be able to ask the Department to do it. But many of them have been enacted through So that's been an active way for Congress. doing private negotiations that we make at the same time as we're recommending them to the Department. Put it up а consensus as recommendation to Congress. When Congress is working on energy bills, that becomes So the 2005 and 2007 Energy Bills other way. contain a bunch of consensus amendments that were negotiated by people in this room and

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others.

So I see a lot of pros in the Federal Advisory Committee process. I also see some cons. The main con I see is that it's time-consuming. I don't think it's going to be less time. I think it's going to more time than a typical rulemaking for the stakeholders, for all stakeholders.

That was certainly our experience with transformers. We spent a lot of time on transformers over a pretty intense period of time, a pretty compact period of time. So I think it's more demanding of those who are around the table, not less demanding.

So I think we're looking for expectations for the process. We should expect that it will be a process for those who are involved in the working groups of an intense level of involvement through the committees.

So I'm very optimistic that this is another way to get good standards done, to

address nettlesome problems that are before the Department. But I think we need to keep our eyes wide open as to what the demands of it are and also keep in mind that these other mechanisms for getting standards done remain very important and continue to be advanced.

MR. BROOKMAN: Thank you.

John.

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CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: John Mandyck again. Just to build on my earlier comments and also to support what Andrew just said, I think I want to thank the Department for creating the committee and creating another avenue for holding discussions on complex issues.

Let's face it. When it comes to appliance standards, all the easy stuff has So we're moving into a more and been done. more complex And we've seen the area. limitations of the traditional notice that doesn't facilitate comment process and help create understanding and dialogue

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awareness to sort through the complexities. So I think this becomes another avenue to have that dialogue, to increase participation in the process and to break down some of the complexity to arrive at a sound outcome. That's what I look forward to with the work of this group.

MR. BROOKMAN: Thank you.

MR. COUGHLIN: Hi, my name is Tom Coughlin. I work for National Grid. We're a gas and electric utility serving three states, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts. I'm the Manager of Technical Strategy and Policy in our Energy Efficiency Group at the company.

And one thing that we do is we try to see where we can set our own program standards such that we're looking at devices, appliances, standard practices that are technically and economically feasible in the marketplace.

Our programs are not geared necessarily and entirely on energy savings,

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but also how those energy savings can be sustained, things like making sure that we're kind of accelerating the adoption of building codes and appliance standards.

For all the reasons stated here by the past speakers, I'm excited to be here myself. And I guess my wish is that this group is a really helpful committee for the Department and that we can maybe certainly help you effect some of these appliance standards more efficiently and effectively.

MR. BROOKMAN: Thank you.

Kelley.

MS. KLINE: Hi, Kelley Kline, General Electric. I'm the Product Stewardship Program Leader for GE Appliances based in Louisville, Kentucky focusing on things like the refrigeration products we make there, laundry, water heaters, the products like that.

A second part of my role is as counsel to GE Home and Business Solutions

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which consists of GE Appliances and Lighting.

So a second piece is giving advice on various regulatory requirements, energy and others.

I've been involved with the standards rulemaking process with many of the activities that other folks around the table have already noted. A big supporter of the negotiated rulemaking process. We think it gives a lot of certainty, gives the ability to really work things out at a creative level and look forward to being a part of the committee to lend our support to that.

I quess in terms of an additional contribution I would hope to be able to make committee, that would be from perspective of a product manufacturer, some of the implications of the rulemaking process for manufacturers, some of the implications for really post-rule implementation the and realities of complying one with the standards and laws once they're implemented. So I hope to be able to bring that perspective as well.

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1 MR. BROOKMAN: Thank you. 2 MS. KLINE: Thank you. 3 MS. ARMSTRONG: Ι Ashley am 4 Armstrong. I'm the DOE Representative on the 5 I think Roland laid out committee. 6 overall goals of the DOE for this committee, 7 but I look forward to working with everyone. Right now at the Department I work 8 on a lot of the test procedure issues and some 9 10 of the certification, compliance and testing issues facing the Department. But I'm hoping 11 the committee will come to the table with open 12 13 with creative minds and try to come up solutions to some of the more complex issues 14 15 facing us in the next couple of years. 16 MR. BROOKMAN: Do you wish to --Hi, I'm 17 MR. CYMBALSKY: John Cymbalsky. Designated Federal 18 Ι am the 19 Officer for ASRAC. So I actually don't vote 20 in the committee, which is probably a good thing for all of you here. I'm the Program 21

Manager for Appliance Standards and Building

Codes under Roland's leadership.

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few other things to Just a that haven't talked about The we yet. Department through its standards program and lots of other programs that we run, a big part of what we're interested in is U.S. manufacturing. So whatever we do here, rest assured that one of the key goals for the Department is to promote U.S. manufacturing.

And I'm glad we have GE here at the table. We've heard recently on GE bringing back manufacturing to the U.S. And I think that's something all of us should be supportive of and proud of. And I think this program in particular goes out of its way to make sure that U.S. manufacturing can prosper under our regulatory regime.

I'11 just echo Again, what has been saying. I think this everyone committee was formed with a number of people in mind such that we can move nimbly; we can quickly and get solutions that react to

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1	everybody can be happy with in this program.
2	We talked a lot about standards.
3	But as Roland said, there are other issues
4	that relate to this program like commercial
5	labeling is one. But there are others, just
6	not negotiated rulemaking.
7	So I hope everyone here keeps an
8	open mind on what different topics we might
9	form working groups to address. And again
10	they don't all have to be rulemaking-related.
11	They can be anything that impacts the
12	program.
13	Again, I look forward to working
14	with everybody. And I guess as DFO I get all
15	the complaint letters and things. Keep them
16	coming. I've got a file full of them. And
17	we'll continue to read them. Thank you.
18	MR. BROOKMAN: Thank you.
19	Do you wish to add anything more?
20	(No response.)
21	No. Okay.
22	So thanks to all of you for

1 introducing yourselves. And we all have great 2 hopes for the Advisory Committee. 3 Next on the agenda, we're going to 4 have a program overview from John Cymbalsky. And you're going to drive those 5 6 or, John, you're going to up there. 7 MR. CYMBALSKY: I'm going to break 8 with regular tradition and sit at the table since there are just eleven of us here. 9 10 I think Doug said we're going to 11 give an overview of the program. I think we 12 switched the order. We're going to do 13 overview of ASRAC first. So lay out some ground rules as we see them. And then after 14 15 this we'll then go into Appliance the 16 Standards Program Overview. With that, let's see. Hopefully, I 17 hit the right button here. This is always a 18 19 challenge. Okay. Got it right the first 20 time. As has been stated already, ASRAC 21 22 is an advisory committee that the Department has chartered. All the committee members you see around the table were appointed by DOE and specifically by the Secretary of Energy. I know some of you have been chomping at the bit for this to actually kick off.

I know it's been a little bit of time since we've put out the Federal Register notice way back in March. But there still is a bureaucracy. We're going to try to cut through some red tape. But we do have to follow certain procedures.

But be that as it may, we have 11 of us now at the table. Each of you have different term limits that are associated with your term here on ASRAC. Some have one. Some have two. Some have three years of term. They can be reappointed once.

For those of you in the audience or maybe on the webinar I know we've had over 40 nominations to this. And again we picked 11. So that leaves a bunch of people still out there I know who have big interest in

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joining this committee at some point.

And just rest assured that we will be chartering lots of working groups where your participation will be needed. And we also will have room. Again as appointments turn over here on the committee, we will seek nominations over time.

ASRAC is solely advisory in nature. So this is not a committee that says the Department shall do X and the Department shall do Y. It's an advisory committee.

The committee tasks will originate from those around this table and with DOE involvement. When we initiate working groups, there will be distinct time frames that we would hope the working groups can work under with distinct outcomes as we go forward.

Okay. More about the working groups. We had a call a couple of weeks ago, myself, Ashley and the two co-chairs, and we kicked around some ideas that we think sounded good. And we're going to share them all

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later. And, of course, everyone else at the table obviously will hopefully have some good ideas as well.

But we will vote on what working groups to commission. I think the first thing we're going to do is decide what we mean by consensus. And I spoke to John and Andrew before.

In our transformer working group, we voted on what consensus meant. And so we need to define that first before we do any voting of any kind. So we'll do that in a bit.

The thing to recognize here is that DOE may withdraw tasks from ASRAC at any time. Again, this is an advisory committee. It doesn't actually drive the boat. DOE still drives the boat. But again this committee advises us on that.

In the event that a consensus recommendation is not reached, ASRAC will then tell the Department that it could not reach a

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consensus. Then the task will be withdrawn and DOE will proceed with its normal operating procedure based on whatever the task was.

Scope of activities. We want to keep this as broad as possible. As I said before, let's think a little outside the box in terms of not just rulemakings but what any other types of things DOE has legal for responsibility under its statutory requirements.

Obviously, the efficiency standards are one of the biggest ones and most contentious as we would expect. So I think we'll focus there obviously.

But again test procedures, I know we talked about how complex things are becoming on the standards side. Well, the test procedures are for me, who I'm not an engineer and I don't pretend to know anything about physics or how things work, the test procedures are to me very, very confusing. I probably won't read one. But I know that

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they're very difficult and that could be another area to have discussion around, how test procedures work.

More and more we find that products become more complicated to test. And so we have a test procedure waiver process. So there are lots of areas there to look into.

New product coverage. This group could come up with different products that may or may not meet some of the statutory requirements to cover. But we can discuss that.

Certification, laboratory accreditation and testing programs. Roland mentioned labeling. Again, another big issue for us is the commercial labeling. We've yet to do one. But we do have a few active rulemakings in this base right now. We have CREs. We have WICFs. Commercial ice makers. All these things that could potentially have a label behind them.

And then just any issues of

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concern. So again let's think broadly about this and hopefully we can reach consensus on a bunch of different items.

Here's the flow chart as we see things. And thanks to Jeremiah for putting this together for us. But you can see the different levels of interaction here.

But right at the beginning, so we're starting at the task discussion here today. And you can see there will be discussions between DOE and ASRAC. Out of that we hope to get today to step two.

My hope today is to have several working groups voted on and out of this committee for us to move forward informing those working groups, at which point, we will put out Federal Register notice to seek nominations for each of the working groups. And again that will take a little process to do that.

The working groups each could have up to 25 members. This committee will set the

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guidelines for the working groups. Again, time line, expected outcomes, that kind of thing.

As they go along, the working groups will brief this committee. We don't necessarily always have to meet in person like this. We can do it over the phone. We can have conference calls, cut down on travel. Webinars. Anything that works that's more efficient.

Then at the end of the day for the working groups, they will bring a recommendation, hopefully, to this committee.

And this committee votes whether or not to accept that working group's recommendation.

If this committee does at which time they will present it to the Department.

So for transformers that's exactly how it worked. We got one out of three for the transformers. So the recommendation was brought to ERAC at the time and ERAC said, okay. We'll take your recommendation.

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They presented it to the Department. And the Department adopted that into its proposed rule.

Okay. Tasking Discussion. So today we're going to I think after lunch talk about this. And we'll as a group talk about different areas for us to have working groups formed. We will vote on each one. We will also give some time lines for completion of the tasks.

An important part of the working group thing and I think Andrew hit the nail on the head here is that the working group, we're going to call it working group for a reason because you're going to work. It's not sitting around and thinking and talking.

For transformers, it was a lot of work for everyone on that committee. Multi-day meetings where it was pretty intense. But again at the end of the day for us putting in more work, I think you get a better outcome at the end of the day.

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But I don't want to say that it will be easy. But what we're going to have to do is have at least one member from this committee on each working group as a requirement. So there are 11 of you. And I think we'll share the pain. And hopefully we can match up topics with backgrounds of us that are around the table.

And hopefully we don't have this.

But in an instance where there is no volunteer, we're going to vote one. And again there's 11 votes. So there's going to be an outcome, right. So hopefully we don't go there.

And then, of course, there will be a DOE member on each of the working groups as well. And it's not just Ashley or me. You know we have a big pool of both engineers and attorneys that could be on the working groups.

Okay. So once we form the working groups, again we will solicit nominations through Federal Register notices. We'll go

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through the time commitment in that notice. At which time, DOE in conjunction with ASRAC will select the members, again limited to 25 members. At least one full committee representative and one DOE representative.

Once formed, the committee will select a chair. Each working group select a chair. And with that, the chair will again run the meetings and that kind of thing. But DOE will be there to support all these working any groups through both employees and contractor support. So we're going to try to make at least the administrative of this easier for part everybody.

Okay. So the working groups. Just like this meeting the working group meetings will be open to the public. I think the major difference you'll see about these two sets of meetings is that the working group meeting will be very technical, very in the weeds, very detailed.

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What we saw with transformers and I hope to emulate with this process as well is that those that are selected for the working groups could also bring people with them that may be more technical or may be more legal or you know whatever it may be. But I guess the point here is that you could bring more people in the room and in real time you could have your really technical experts help out to get to a better solution set at the end of the day.

Again, just reiterating, the expectations of the working group as part of a negotiated rulemaking will be outlined very clearly. DOE and the ASRAC representative will steer these working groups into what the expectations are at the end of the day.

Some guidelines will have our general counsel in here to give ethics and all that. There are legal requirements to be on the working groups.

And then again the time commitment

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is something that we realize we don't all have free time that's not infinite. So when we form these working groups, I think it's very important that we do lay out a finite amount of time for us to finish up our work. I think that's very important.

And for transformers we had courtordered deadlines looming. So that was pretty
easy to set the time limit there. But
hopefully we won't have the gun to our head on
the products that we talk about and form
groups around.

The deliberations. So once we get a work plan, the working groups themselves will meet as often as they deem necessary to get the job done. All the meetings will be announced in the Federal Register. All the meetings are public. We'll put them on the webinar.

And the working groups will operate by consensus. And consensus again this committee will vote on what consensus is.

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The working groups themselves might have a different idea of what consensus is. So the first order of business is to actually define that and work from there.

Again, Roland mentioned in his opening remarks that if we do task working groups to do a negotiated rulemaking we should realize that the Department will continue its regular process in order to come to a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking at some point. Should the negotiations break down and no consensus is reached, DOE will go forward with its own proposal.

Transformers is a good example. We got one out of three. Well, we did propose rules for all three products. It's just that only one of them was the negotiated outcome. The other two were DOE's own proposals. And so that same thing holds true for anything we do here.

So the working group chair will present any updates on their final consensus

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determination to ASRAC. The chair does not necessarily have to be the ASRAC representative. I think you can vote it to be different if you want.

The working group chair will present what the majority and minority views are that the working group worked under when it presents its results to the full committee.

And then based on that update, ASRAC will deliberate and can decide to give additional time.

For example, if the working group said, hey. We were pretty close. We think we can get there. Please give us more time. That's an option that this group can decide upon.

They can vote to accept the working group's recommendation without change and then form that recommendation to DOE with the majority and minority views. Or they could notify DOE that no recommendation can be made on that particular task either because

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they didn't reach consensus or majority consensus. And so they would recommend nothing there.

How can you participate? And again the theme here is that I noticed this group, we have 11. There were 40 applicants. There's going to be lots of opportunity for those of you who are still interested to participate on the working groups.

When you see these Federal Register notices, you'll nominate yourself. You can nominate others. But anyway I think you'll have to put in a resume and we will select working groups based on the material that is provided to us.

And just again remember, if you want to participate, it's going to be hard work. And the time commitment will be a bit of a lift for some of us. But again we definitely want as broad a participation as possible in all of our working groups.

So here's some information about

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1	our website. There's my name with my generic
2	email box. And the docket for this meeting.
3	That's the overview for the ASRAC operations.
4	MR. BROOKMAN: Let's see if there
5	are questions at this point.
6	MR. CYMBALSKY: Yes.
7	MR. BROOKMAN: John.
8	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: I have a couple
9	of questions, John, just to clarify. Any
10	recommendations that may come from ASRAC, if
11	DOE adopts, we'll adopt as a proposed rule,
12	correct?
13	MR. CYMBALSKY: That's correct.
14	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: And then is
15	there any time benefit that's gained by going
16	through an ASRAC process? In other words,
17	does it allow DOE to move more expeditiously
18	than otherwise would have been the case?
19	MR. CYMBALSKY: Yes, it can.
20	Sure. And like Andrew said though, it's not
21	necessarily that way. But yes.

Andrew.

MR. BROOKMAN:

1	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: I have a couple
2	of questions, too. In terms of the ASRAC
3	participants' involvement in the working
4	groups, DOE will always DOE is on ASRAC and
5	DOE will also have a seat on every working
6	group. And then at least one of us has to be
7	on every working group. Could it be more than
8	one of us?
9	MR. CYMBALSKY: Yes, it could be.
10	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Okay. Is there
11	an upper limit on how many folks from this
12	committee?
13	MR. CYMBALSKY: We didn't set an
14	upper limit.
15	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Okay. And then
16	what would be the access to the consulting
17	department for every rulemaking as a team of
18	consultants who are doing the technical work.
19	What is the working group's typical access to
20	the consultants? And what would be their
21	involvement in a working group's

deliberations?

MR. CYMBALSKY: I think we're
going to try to use the same model we did for
transformers. And so my expectation is that
we would provide the resources necessary to
get to a good outcome. So I think we'll have
them in the room and some mode of transformers
and hopefully do some real time analysis to
get the job done.
CO-CHAID dolagki. Tust for those

who weren't there, when did the transformers, it was the same sort of team of consultants who were doing -- who had been working for DOE for some period of time for the normal rulemaking then process were essentially available to negotiating the committee in real time.

MR. CYMBALSKY: Yes, that's our expectation is to provide the same level of support. Hopefully, we'll have enough resources to spread them around depending on what the working group situation is.

MR. BROOKMAN: John, presumably

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1	the work principally or almost totally gets
2	done in the context of actual meetings of the
3	working group.
4	MR. CYMBALSKY: Right. I think
5	what we found with transformers is oftentimes
6	the models take a while to run. So we would
7	have multi-day meetings and part of the
8	meeting would be discussing hey, what about
9	this and what about that.
10	And then what we did is we ran
11	some stuff overnight. And then the next day
12	we had some answers for some of the more
13	challenging questions.
14	But oftentimes everyone had their
15	laptops and we had manufacturers looking up
16	information in real time. We had our
17	consultants doing analysis in real time. And
18	we found a lot of good real time work being
19	done at the meetings.
20	MR. BROOKMAN: Tom.
21	MR. COUGHLIN: Where there might
22	be some work, John, required by some of the

1	people behind the scenes and they may not be
2	there, will we go through the DOE
3	representative on the working group committee
4	to make a request that we need somebody to
5	take a look at this or to do some analyses?
6	MR. CYMBALSKY: Yes. I think
7	that's fair. I think everything is on the
8	table. So if someone on the working group
9	says, I'd like you to analyze this, the
10	working group themselves could vote.
11	I know with transformers there
12	were some different levels that wanted to be
13	analyzed that the group themselves voted not
14	to look at for one reason or another. But I
15	don't see why that wouldn't be the case.
16	MR. BROOKMAN: Additional
17	questions? Final questions?
18	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: I had one more.
19	MR. BROOKMAN: Yes, Andrew.
20	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Just time
21	frame. Do you have a feel for what you think
22	the typical time frame that a working group

would be charged to act within?

MR. CYMBALSKY: That's a good question. I think it all depends upon the product and where DOE already sits in its process of doing analysis. I'd hate to pin a number on how long it would be, but we saw with transformers that was like a gun to the head was about six months' time, right. We did from July to February roughly, so six, seven, eight months for that one.

But I think a year is probably not a bad starting point for some things. We're going to find that there are others that we're going to want to do quicker. I think it's going to be very product specific.

MR. BROOKMAN: Kelley.

MS. KLINE: The examples we've talked about so far have been in the context of product-specific rulemakings. Do you envision any work groups ever taking on I guess more crosscutting questions or things that aren't -- things where the result is not

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1	a rulemaking recommendation?
2	MR. CYMBALSKY: Yes, I think
3	commercial equipment labeling is one that
4	would fit that category. But hopefully there
5	are others. Yes, I hope there are some
6	crosscutting ideas that come out of this.
7	Again, I'd hate to just say here's
8	five rulemakings. Go do them. I hope there's
9	a couple other more crosscutting issues that
10	we bring up.
11	MR. BROOKMAN: Tom Eckman.
12	MR. ECKMAN: I have one, but we'll
13	save it until later because it will take a
14	longer discussion.
15	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Good
16	overview. Additional questions? Final
17	questions before we move on?
18	(No response.)
19	So then let's do that.
20	MR. CYMBALSKY: Okay. I thought I
21	would provide a little bit of an overview of
22	the program, where things are today so that it

will help the committee maybe focus some of their thoughts. I'm not getting a response from my clicker.

(Off the record comments.)

There we go. Got it. Thanks. This slide just gives you kind of an overview of the different things we think about in the program.

Generally speaking, energy savings is our goal. How we get there can be lots of different paths. But as this funnel displays we start with our statutory authority and there are lots of things I wish we could do. But legally we can't do them. That's why my lawyer always has my back over here. We start with the statutory authority.

With that becomes product What you've seen recently out of coverage. the program is an expansion of coverage. So the statute sets some clear language on how we can expand authority to other products. We've done that with few different а

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Namely, set-top boxes, pumps and commercial fans are the three that come to mind.

And once we expand product coverage we need to develop a test procedure.

Once the test procedure is set, we can then establish efficiency levels for standards.

Then you have the date of compliance.

And then, of course, at some point and what you've seen recently is a more of a focus on enforcing the standards. It's always good to have a standard out there. But I think we found in some cases that if you have lax enforcement you may not be getting the energy savings that you previously thought you were getting.

The program the last couple of years has been actively enforcing its standards. We just reached a settlement with a big Asian firm where the settlement was \$4.5 million. We'll talk about that in a little bit.

As Roland mentioned this morning,

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we have about just over 60 products now that are covered by the program. And these are known as the covered products. These in total are responsible for about 90 percent of the energy use in homes, 60 percent in commercial buildings and almost 30 percent in industrial energy consumption.

You can see based on those percentages where the target of opportunity lies for increased energy savings. I think we as a group should focus in the areas where we think there's energy savings potential when we form these working groups.

In 2009, there were about 113 million homes and 5.4 million commercial buildings which consumed about 40 quads of energy. Just over 40 percent of the total in the U.S. in any given year.

And then finally energy use in buildings, we spend almost a half of billion dollars in energy for our buildings. So it's a lot of money. And I think the work of this

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group can help cut our energy bills as we move forward.

What the program does, I mentioned it a little bit on the first slide. But we establish test procedures and then again the efficiency metric is very important. Without it, you can't set a standard.

They be carefully need to developed because you don't want to situations where test procedures could be loopholes in gamed there are test So it's very important to procedures. these carefully laid out.

And then once you have the test you procedure, can establish standard. Often times the bottom, as you see at standards are actually not hard numbers, but some form of an equation that could vary based on, say, volume is one. You can just see little cutouts of what test procedures standards look like in the Federal Register.

I spoke a little bit about

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enforcement. Kind of new for the program. I think before say 2010, around that time, is when DOE has began enforcing its standards more rigorously. There's lots of different actions that a manufacturer must certify its product. That's one basic enforcement action is that you didn't certify your product.

And then one of the other actions may be more serious is that product does not conform to the standards. So we're enforcing both of those aspects of the program. Again, there's a little clip about the 4.5 million for four models that failed to meet our efficiency standards. That was back in November.

A few of us asked about what else we could do besides just negotiate a rulemaking. So the other thing to remember, the program works with Energy Star to develop the test procedures for Energy Star products.

And we also work with EPA to develop Energy

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Star Most Efficient. Those are other areas that possibly there's some topics there.

Generally speaking, the same test procedures is used for Energy Star as the covered products. DOE also runs the Energy Star Verification Program for EPA. So we will test a bunch of products to see if they meet the Energy Star criteria.

Since 2010, we've tested over 400 of these. And if we find issues with that, we refer the product to EPA for action. So DOE itself does not take the action. EPA does that.

I mentioned Energy Star Most Efficient. A fairly new program. Been around a couple of years. But roughly speaking, this program targets about five percent of the most efficient products in any product class and designates it as Energy Star Most Efficient. I think there's about seven to ten products now that have Most Efficient criteria.

Finally, we work with FTC. And I

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guess we've probably all seen these yellow labels by now. But the Energy Guide label, FTC requires these labels on several, most residential products. And you could see the annual energy operating cost that's on these labels. Again, the DOE test procedure is what drives the answer for that number.

And then manufacturers file data reports with FTC. And so a new thing here is that we're combining the FTC and DOE requirement to one submission.

What have we done so far? We believe that -- and these are estimates -- of all the standards that we've promulgated to date we think we can get almost 70 quads of energy savings by 2020. So that's about 70 percent in any given year of national energy consumption. And by 2030 we think about 120 quads.

It translates to huge dollar savings. So \$900 billion by 2020. And cumulatively \$1.6 trillion through 2030. Big

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numbers. And again the carbon dioxide savings will pretty much track the energy savings. You can see by 2030 we think about 6.5 billion metric tons.

Manufacturer benefits. Obviously, the one big plus for Federal standards is that the Federal standards preempt the state standards that might exist. This is something manufacturers would see as a benefit in that there's one standard to meet and not a patchwork of state standards that might be out there. So I think manufacturers see that as a benefit.

We think it also creates certainty in the market. And I think the test procedures in particular create level playing field for all manufacturers to follow. I think again another plus for this. We think the program could benefit all the different players here, the manufacturers and the consumers and the environment.

What are we working on? I'm not

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going to go through the whole list. But this is something to keep in front of us as we talk in the afternoon about potential areas of opportunity. Right here, you can see all the different standards, rulemakings that we're working on currently. A couple of them at the top we haven't officially kicked off, but we do have some statutory deadlines coming up in the future.

You can see all the different products. This definitely spans the whole gamut of all the way from commercial equipment down to say set top boxes. Just a long list.

the And then here are test procedures we're working on. Again, procedures are something that we might think about as well as we move forward. And we have about 30 of each. They're not necessarily one-for-one. For the most part they are, but you could see the different stages of where things are. And I think that might help us quide some decisions as well.

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Typically, if you want to get something done, hopefully we're in a stage of development where we have enough analysis and information to push it forward.

That's my overview. At this time,

I will take some questions about the program,

if anybody has any.

MR. BROOKMAN: Yes. John.

MR. CASKEY: As you mentioned, these are the products that are under review of consideration. I see things like lighting and motors and things that are like one device in itself. Yet there are other components of the motor systems. And what is DOE doing these days relative to looking at the system's efficiency where you've got lights and having the most efficient light in the world doesn't matter that much if it's on 24/7 and I only need it on one hour a day?

MR. CYMBALSKY: Right. Of course, that would be product specific. And then there are some legal requirements for each

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product that are in the statute that tells us what the metric is. Unfortunately, for a lot of things, our hands are tied in terms of looking at systems' approach.

But we've heard loud and clear from a lot of folks that system efficiency is something we should consider. And I think is actually a good topic to bring up definitely.

We looked at it more with -- I know we've had a couple of public meetings last week about pumps and fans. And obviously the system there, pumps in particular, was a big part of the conversation. Yes, we did talk extensively about that.

MR. BROOKMAN: Yes, John. Please.

MR. CASKEY: This is a real curiosity question. But you periodically talk about the bureaucracy within DOE and your hands being tied and things like that. I mean, is it possible for this group? If we come up and say, "Oh my gosh. Systems is the biggest thing, the most important thing for

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energy efficiency for the next 20 years," I able mean are to come with up recommendation that would should say we collectively go to Congress and try and alter whether your hands are tied or aren't tied?

MR. COHEN: That brings a whole different set of bureaucracies. What we can do -- By the way, my name is Dan Cohen. I'm the Assistant General Counsel for DOE, responsible for the appliance programs. Oh, sorry. My name is Dan Cohen. I'm a lawyer here in the General Counsel's office at DOE.

federal We agency as somewhat constrained in terms of our making a Congress for legislative proposal to any change in the statute. We can't on our own do There's a whole process for developing that. legislative proposals and we need approval. It has to be an administration wide thing to do.

We can't also encourage anybody to go to Congress on our behalf. That would be

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lobbying which is actually a criminal violation. So here, federal no one no going to want to employee, is down a ao potentially criminal route.

But this is certainly a recommendation the committee could make to the Department to seek a change in our legislative authority. And we would have to go through the process of getting that approval to submit that change to Congress.

And to the extent that anybody decides they think that's a good idea and they on their own decide they want to go to Congress individually or as part of some organized group, they can certainly do that. We won't take any position on it.

MR. BROOKMAN: Steve.

COUSINS: Α matter MR. of clarification. I'm looking at this slide that is up there now and procedures development, it "Procedures says, are And I'm thinking about exactly do ongoing."

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we mean by the term "ongoing."

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What I mean is I know there are procedures that exist now for not all of these areas. But I see there are things in various stages. I look at luminaries, for example, the last one on the list. RFI, I'm not sure what that RFI means. So maybe some clarification around what we're saying here.

MR. CYMBALSKY: I know of Okay. glazed over that, didn't I? When I "ongoing" it means we're actively working on It doesn't mean that there's not a test procedure in place already for a product that's this list. That's the not on difference between ongoing and something that's already existing. But we're just now working on an update or a new one.

The stages. A NOPR is a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. So we're working on putting that out. An SNOPR is a Supplemental notice. So that generally means we've already put out a notice of proposed rulemaking. We

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took comment. We had enough comment where we think we can't go directly to a final rule on. So that's what an SNOPR is.

A framework document precedes all of that work. So that just scopes out what the market, what the rule, what will be included in the rule.

An RFI is a request for information. So for luminaries for example we put out an RFI that just asks a whole bunch of questions. And this basically dealt with John's questions about systems efficiency for lighting. That is what that one was about.

I think that describes all of them Yes. And then there's up there. preliminary analysis which comes out after the framework, but before the NOPR and t.hat. essentially lays out the first set of numbers you'll see would go into a potential proposal. That would be the other.

I think we have some on the previous slide. Yes. And NOPR and

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1	determination. We can get to a point where we
2	can make a determination that no standard will
3	be proposed. So that's what that means.
4	MR. BROOKMAN: This is the general
5	sequence.
6	MR. CYMBALSKY: Yes.
7	MR. BROOKMAN: Top to bottom.
8	MR. CYMBALSKY: No, no.
9	MR. BROOKMAN: No?
10	MR. CYMBALSKY: No, framework
11	comes before that.
12	MR. COHEN: Right. The general
13	sequence is framework followed by an
14	opportunity for comment on the framework,
15	preliminary analysis that takes the results of
16	the framework and the comment, develops sort
17	of our initial thought of analyses and where
18	the efficiencies break down in terms of
19	cutoffs. Again an opportunity for comment.
20	Then a proposed rule. Opportunity for
21	comment. Final rule.

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To one of the other questions, I

thought it was John Mandyck asked about speed potentially. At least in the transformer negotiation, what we saw was that essentially the work that we would do in the preliminary analysis and framework stages sort of occurred in the context of the negotiation.

We didn't go through those earlier processes. We just issued a proposed rule based on all the work that was done. That's why there could be some efficiencies gained in terms of timing.

MR. BROOKMAN: Other questions here? Yes, Andrew.

CO-CHAIR deLASKI: I just want to comment on the process and sort of how I have -- what my experience has been in terms of negotiating and where that's sort of worked in this schematic. I think one of the things have to keep in mind as anything that we advances at least not SO much for crosscutting topics but for something that is a standard rulemaking is that rules still have

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to meet legal muster. So whatever our working committee develops and then advises to ASRAC, these folks have to then take it and it has to meet legal muster. It has to be something that they can propose under the statute that meets their legal criteria.

of the things that experienced is that from efficiency an advocate sitting where we sit is that the time that often is a good time to sit down and to is discuss things when the preliminary analysis has been published because it gives us who are advocates who aren't making these things and don't have the engineering data, what it costs to make these things more efficient. We don't have all the data that a manufacturer might have or a retailed might in the know how does this work have to marketplace.

When we see something that's been published by the Department, then we have data on which to make some judgments in addition to

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whatever bring to the table previously. So we found that the publication of the PTSD creates an opportunity for discussion on a private basis. And I would think in this context, too.

That said, what The goes quality of the PTSD analysis is critical, If people can't agree that that's a right. good analysis, then you'll have a hard time having a discussion. There probably is work to happen before there is so that what's coming out of the PTSD that the Department has published is something that stakeholders can have a good discussion around. "I don't believe it" or "I believe it." Then where are you could be quite a difficult process.

I think once, in my experience, the Department has published a NOPR it's pretty hard to have a fruitful discussion because positions tend to lock down. Either "I got what I wanted" or "I got most of what I wanted" or "Or I didn't." That's how I would

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think about this progressing is it's valuable to have discussion once there is a framework out there or pre-framework. Hard to kind of come to some sort of recommendation from an advocate's perspective.

And then coming to a recommendation once that PTSD has been published or that preliminary analysis that's labeled up there to me strikes me as being the time where the bulk of a working group's action would happen.

And then I also wanted to comment on the earlier discussion about legislative I think that's also changes because an important feature. When we've done private negotiations, often we've tried to put more moving parts on the table. In a negotiation if you get more moving parts going sometimes that could be a way to get to yes if we can find our ways to meet the party's multiple objectives are on the table.

So we've included things in prior

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agreements that have been outside the Department's jurisdiction, things like recommendations for incentives, tax recommendations for utility programs. So things that are outside the jurisdiction of the Department directly.

And also things that may somewhat in your jurisdiction, but not the standards program jurisdiction. For example, new Energy Star levels have been part of a prior private negotiations. We can move the standard to here, but we can move Energy Start to there and we think that by Energy Star to drive to somebody savings if the objective is energy savings, cost of energy savings. We can get part of that shifting Energy Star concert with the standards.

So I guess the question to the Department is if a working group wanted to get into those kinds of discussions about things like tax incentives that clearly are not in your jurisdiction how would that work. Is

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that something that would be out of bounds?

Or is that something that might be in bounds and a working group discussion or?

That gets back to what MR. COHEN: I think I said before, Andrew. Obviously, anything can be discussed. What we can do with it is a different question. So if the ASRAC Whatever the working recommendation is up to the full ASRAC and the ASRAC wants to make a recommendation to the Department to seek a change in its legislative authority, that's a recommendation that can be made to us. We'd have to go through a process if we wanted to, in fact, do that to develop a approval to submit proposal and get proposal to Congress. We couldn't just take that and seek to go to Congress and get it changed.

If the working group is going to have that discussion and you decide this is a really good idea and you want to go pursue it yourself, that's fine. You can go do that.

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We just wouldn't take any position on it. We couldn't.

scenario I could see imaging some tension would be the working group wanted one of your consultants to model something that was a modeling about -- Or if we change Energy Star to this level and assume that -- consumers by Energy Star, would that be hard for you to do because it's not sort of your -- He's shaking his head like you think you could.

MR. COHEN: Yes, I think we could probably do the modeling. I guess the question is whether the model was robust enough to do that kind of work.

MS. ARMSTRONG: It is. I could be done. We could definitely model it. Obviously, with the -- This is Ashley -- level setting we would have to engage EPA pretty early on to actually change the Energy Star level. We work with them pretty closely with Energy Star program. So I would say that's

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definitely something that could be considered here.

MR. BROOKMAN: John.

CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Maybe just a follow-on question there. So in past private negotiations there will be signatory а document that we agree to do X, Y or Z. under Andrew's scenario if the working group decided to pursue ancillary issues in tandem with appliance standards such as -- let's just pick tax credits and that wanted to be memorialized. Could that be done absent a DOE signature?

MR. COHEN: We would probably want to talk about it first before we created some document. My sense of it just off the top without particular facts is that we would probably ask you not to put that into a recommendation to the Department.

CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Would it be okay separately for members of the working group to privately outside of DOE come to some

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consensus?

MR. COHEN: Yes. Just to draw that distinction, we wouldn't -- I think we would have a problem with a document that came to us that said that you all agree to do something that you know we can't do. And you put that in the recommendation to us.

But on the other hand if you all on the outside on own separately, you're free agents. You can do whatever you'd like to do. We won't encourage you to do that. We can't encourage you to do that.

But you can make whatever choices you want to make. You don't give up your rights just by walking through the door.

MR. BROOKMAN: Tom.

MR. ECKMAN: In the rulemaking process, there is always a description of a non regulatory option. So how far can -- this is kind of what we're talking about here is non regulatory options to either Energy Star or some other approach to get there besides or

getting all the way with the rulemaking that you get this far with the standard and then this far with something else.

Is that in keeping with what you're saying there? We could propose it there, but not to -- I mean I don't know where the boundary is.

Obviously, if MR. COHEN: something like Energy Star, we have statutory -- there's a whole statutory authority that exists for that. That's a different thing. For instance, there was some thought in the context of set top boxes, right. Andrew was working with the manufacturers and the cable companies. That was an entirely private negotiation that was going on there and they were trying to work out a non regulatory option to present to us.

And that was fine. They went through that process. It ultimately didn't come to fruition. And we would have taken a look at that.

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1	I took the question from both
2	Andrew and John as being something about a
3	change in our authority.
4	MR. ECKMAN: Right. I wasn't
5	going there. There was a package deal that
6	included a non regulatory component that may
7	or may not involve what you can do directly.
8	MR. COHEN: Right. That's right.
9	MR. BROOKMAN: Additional
10	questions here? Yes, John.
11	MR. CASKEY: John Caskey. So when
12	we were doing the transformer negotiated
13	rulemaking, I guess we were sort of under the
14	guidance of I think it's ERAC. Is that group
15	still in existence? So we're essentially
16	taking over some of the things that they did
17	in the past.
18	MR. CYMBALSKY: Yes, transformers
19	killed ERAC.
20	(Laughter.)
21	That put them over the edge.
22	MR. CASKEY: Let's see. So my

next question is that in the transformer stuff DOE informed us of what the rules were like I think it's your obligation to pick something to the effect of the highest technologically feasible efficiency that's proven to be cost effective or something like that.

Are you going to share? Does everybody here already know what those things are? Or are you going to share them with us as sort of a starting point for our work?

MR. CYMBALSKY: I think for the working groups that's when that level of detail will be necessary. And that will describe what the EPCA 7 factors are.

But the consensus agreement itself, the ones that were before us, wouldn't necessarily always be the point that the Department would pick. That's the whole point with the negotiated rulemaking. You don't have to get to the outcome that the Department would pick by itself.

MR. COHEN: Otherwise it has meet

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the statutory obligation.

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MR. CYMBALSKY: Exactly.

MR. COHEN: Why don't I just describe just generally what John is asking about which is our basic statutory obligation is to come up with a standard. This is just in the standards world. We're not talking about labeling the enforcement or or certification

To develop a standard which maximizes the energy efficiency that the Secretary determines is economically justified and technologically feasible. And then there are seven criteria for economic justification which range from considering manufacturing impacts, life cycle costs, payback periods, environmental impacts.

We monetize all of those. The way we do our analysis, we monetize all those different factors. And we determine the maximum technologically feasible efficiency level and weigh those monetized factors for

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economic justification to calculate an overall net present value. And when we get to the place where we hit the first positive net present value, that's where we have determined that we have maximized the energy efficiency that is technologically feasible and economically justified.

That's the basic structure for how we set it up. The consensus would be looking at those seven factors, the payback periods, the life cycle costs and the analysis that we do and how we weigh out all those factors.

The seventh of the seven factors factors is other as considered by the Secretary which taken into account different types of issues. For instance, again using the transformer example we keep going back to, one of the main factors there which wasn't monetizable necessarily was the mix of steel that gets used in the core of a transformer and where the line is between using grainoriented steels and going to amorphous steels.

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1	And John can give you chapter and verse on
2	the engineering of all of that.
3	MR. CYMBALSKY: It's all behind
4	us.
5	MR. COHEN: It's all behind us
6	now. Yes.
7	MR. BROOKMAN: Other questions
8	here? Yes, Tim.
9	MR. CASSIDY: Hi, Tim Cassidy.
10	Looking at the list of test procedures, I was
11	thinking about the working groups. I assume
12	that each of these could have a working group.
13	It could I guess. I don't know what the plan
14	is.
15	But I'm looking at it like ceiling
16	fans and ceiling fan lighting kits at the
17	bottom of the list. And then I see motors on
18	the list and I see luminaries and lighting
19	systems.
20	Is there any thought about how
21	these different working groups might work
22	together? Or are they just completely

independently making rules and standards because a ceiling fan obviously is a motor and a lighting kit?

MS. ARMSTRONG: This is Ashley for DOE. So what you see here is a list of products that we are required by statute at least for most of these. Or we have elected to do individual product test procedures. Yes, a motor is part of a ceiling fan, but we have a separate test procedure for the ceiling fan and for the motor.

Now that doesn't ever preclude a working group from taking up multiple ideas and discussing them, whether it be a test procedure or standards or whatever and working together. But the outcome for DOE would probably have to be separate tests procedures unless it's like a new product of a system or something like that. Does that make sense?

MR. CASSIDY: It does. It seems it could lead to some conflicts. I'm just again seeking that if this committee works

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really well that you would have a more holistic approach maybe.

MS. ARMSTRONG: That's one idea as to how we could tackle this definitely.

MR. BROOKMAN: Yes. Kelley.

MS. KLINE: The question about the holistic approach just made me think. Is there anything else that DOE has on its radar screen that would be more of a crosscutting rulemaking? I'm thinking like at one point there was discussion about maybe another certification rulemaking or something like that.

ARMSTRONG: Absolutely. MS. Ι think this afternoon when we go to brainstorm ideas. The Department has said on the record that they are going to do another certification and compliance and enforcement rulemaking for variety of different а provisions as part of that -- You can see the list in the beginning that John had as part of that whether it be laboratory accreditation or

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1	testing programs or commercial certification.
2	All of those would be on the table for us to
3	discuss this afternoon which would be more
4	crosscutting type issues. Yes, absolutely.
5	MR. BROOKMAN: Ken.
6	MR. PETERSON: More of a process
7	question. Is this committee working simply
8	off of when we get working group
9	recommendations a simple majority?
10	MR. CYMBALSKY: Doug passed me
11	this note. And he said, "Do you want to
12	discuss how to define consensus now?"
13	MR. PETERSON: That was the second
14	part of my question.
15	MR. CYMBALSKY: It was on the list
16	of our things to do. That was our first real
17	action item to tackle. But if there are no
18	more questions on this content we can move
19	right to that before lunch. That's fine by me.
20	MR. BROOKMAN: I was thinking that
21	maybe it would be useful to describe Well,
22	you tell me. Would it be useful to describe

1	what happened in the transformers rule, the
2	set of definitions? Or would you like to go
3	in a different direction with that?
4	MR. CYMBALSKY: Yes, we definitely
5	want to go in a somewhat different direction I
6	think.
7	MR. BROOKMAN: Steve has a
8	question.
9	MR. CYMBALSKY: We transformed
10	from
11	MR. BROOKMAN: Steve, go ahead.
12	MR. GORDON: Before we can even
13	talk about consensus, do we first have to talk
14	about quorum? I mean there are 11 of us. And
15	how many of us constitutes a sufficient
16	quantity to move forward even before we talk
17	consensus? What is a quorum?
18	MR. CYMBALSKY: Right. I think we
19	can define all that right here. For
20	transformers, everyone was there all the time.
21	MR. BROOKMAN: Yes.
22	MR. CYMBALSKY: Obligation for the
20	transformers, everyone was there all the to

1	working group. For this group, I mean we kept
2	the number small just for that reason that I
3	think it's a lot easier to get 11 of us and
4	I'm not one of the us thankfully. But 11 of
5	you at the table or on the phone to make that
6	quorum be all of us.
7	As for what consensus is, I think
8	that's something we should discuss. But
9	quorum we can talk about it, but my hope was
10	that all of us would be there on the phone or
11	at the table. And we would arrange our
12	meetings such that that would happen.
13	MR. BROOKMAN: And even if a
14	member were for example in absentia that that
15	member could find a way to speak.
16	MR. CYMBALSKY: They could send a
17	delegate.
18	MR. COHEN: Actually, I would have
19	to check that. I don't think a delegate could
20	vote. I think just the members. They can be
21	there to represent the person, but I don't
	l I

think they can vote.

1	MR. BROOKMAN: Could a member be
2	on the phone and say aye or nay?
3	MR. COHEN: Yes.
4	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
5	Yes, Dan.
6	MR. COHEN: I was going to
7	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
8	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: It seems to me
9	that you want to define quorum something short
LO	of having everybody there every time. It just
11	seems to me that
L2	MR. BROOKMAN: Practically
13	speaking.
L 4	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: From a
15	practical point of view, if I'm gone for six
16	months for some reason or another.
L7	MR. ECKMAN: Or somebody is ill or
18	
L9	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Yes. I think
20	from a practical point of view 100 percent you
21	won't be able to make decisions without having
22	to have everybody there.

1	MR. BROOKMAN: Would you suggest
2	something, Andrew, as a way of moving this
3	forward?
4	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Steve, you've
5	been involved in committee. What do other
6	people think? I mean I would think some sort
7	of super majority as a quorum. But I don't
8	know what that number is. Is it three-
9	fourths? Is it
10	MR. COUSINS: Steve Cousins.
11	Since we know how many we have we have 11
12	of us we could define that by a number like
13	nine for example. Nine or more.
14	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Although there
15	is the possibility as this goes forward that
16	we would have vacancies on the committee
17	either because of a resignation or because
18	someone is termed up and DOE hasn't filled the
19	slot. So there may be You could do it
20	either way, but there is a possibility of
21	vacancies on the committee.

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MR. BROOKMAN: John.

1	MR. CASKEY: Just to throw a
2	number out, I mean as far as I know 99 percent
3	of the organizations I'm involved with they
4	use something like 50 percent. A minimum of
5	50 percent to establish a quorum. So that may
6	be sort of weak for what we're trying to
7	accomplish here.
8	MR. BROOKMAN: So if it were more
9	like six or something like that, then that
10	relates to what you would establish as
11	consensus whether that's everybody in the room
12	saying aye or whether it's a majority or a
13	super majority, right. If you were going to
14	go with some sort of a majority voting scheme,
15	if you only had six persons and you split
16	three by three that wouldn't work.
17	Ashley, go ahead. No.
18	MS. ARMSTRONG: You always need
19	the plus one, right?
20	MR. BROOKMAN: Yes. It is to me
21	compelling that you could have a member

calling in, for example, to participate in

1 that decision making process. So that gives 2 you a little more degrees of freedom. 3 John. CO-CHAIR 4 MANDYCK: We could consider 75 percent quorum which would be 5 6 eight. And then a majority of the eight. 7 I guess if you get to four-four that means there's no consensus. 8 Yes. 9 MR. BROOKMAN: And so 10 did the consensus rule work -- did you say that -- in the transformer rule? 11 that In 12 MR. COHEN: case the 13 committee decided that it was unanimity of those members who were at that meeting. 14 15 BROOKMAN: The Federal MR. 16 Advisory Committees have evolved a lot since I've done work in them over the span of these 17 20 years. And this seems to provide a lot of 18 19 flexibility. Very typically the standard for 20 negotiated rulemaking historically has been just that where every person that is a member 21 22

needs to say aye. I can live with this to

1 create a consensus recommendation. 2 all have the opportunity to do it any way you 3 want to do it. John. 4 CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Let's remember 5 6 there are two levels. So it's the level of which this committee will determine consensus. 7 And then each working group will have its 8 authority to determine how they want to define 9 10 consensus as well. 11 MR. BROOKMAN: Yes. Andrew. 12 13 CO-CHAIR deLASKI: That strikes me as sort of a crucial point. It's the folks 14 15 who are the stakeholders on a given topic who 16 will have to work that through in the working And in a sense we're here to bless it, 17 group. right. 18 19 To me I think the strawman that 20 you opted for which is that 75 percent for

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quorum and then a majority of those who show

up.

21

1	I would add to that two thoughts.
2	One is that there should be a commitment to
3	make available participation by phone. That
4	should be a rule so that's available to
5	anybody who chooses to do it.
6	Then the second thing I would say
7	is that whenever the vote is should be
8	conveyed to the Department. So if it is a
9	split vote, they know. Did you guys decided
10	based on 4-3 or was it 7-0?
11	MR. BROOKMAN: Yes. And the
12	committee is composed Go ahead. Ashley, go
13	ahead.
14	MS. ARMSTRONG: I was just going
15	to say that I think one of the requirements is
16	from the working group that (a) the working
17	group reports to ASRAC the vote and then (b)
18	an explanation of the majority and the
19	minority views as well as that's what we would
20	do to DOE so you can see the vote and why,
I	

MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.

both sides.

21

Yes, Ken.

2 ma}

MR. PETERSON: Just so we aren't confusing things, we're really talking about consensus at the working group level and a majority as ASRAC level, right? I mean in the presentation earlier that's the way it was given to us. I mean the working groups need to reach consensus and consensus is a lot more than a quorum and a vote.

MR. BROOKMAN: Yes.

CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: I think the working group can define that. The working group could define the consensus as 50 percent as well or some other number.

MS. ARMSTRONG: We are trying to define what quorum and consensus is for ASRAC, for us. How we're going to make recommendations to DOE.

MR. BROOKMAN: What I've heard so far is that John suggests that a quorum be 75 percent or eight. And that the decision making rule for ASRAC would be a majority vote

1	among those present. A quorum of eight being
2	the minimum.
3	Tom? Others? David?
4	DR. HUNGERFORD: Majority vote
5	isn't consensus. I mean I suppose we could
6	define it as such, but it really violates the
7	idea behind the word. The pure idea of
8	consensus is obviously there's no
9	disagreement.
10	But as a practical form of
11	decision making, there's always some need to
12	prevent a blocking vote from one person. So
13	it seems more practical that if we're going to
14	call it consensus or required to call it
15	consensus, that it be something better than
16	majority vote.
17	MR. BROOKMAN: Are you required to
18	call it consensus?
19	DR. HUNGERFORD: It's unanimity
20	minus one.
21	MR. BROOKMAN: It is defined as
22	consensus. Okay.

DR. HUNGERFORD: I'm just a person not torturing language too far.

MR. BROOKMAN: Yes.

Tom.

MR. ECKMAN: I'm just doing the quick math and if you had eight and five voted in favor that's less than half of the group voting in favor. So it seems like that's not quite consensus even though some are absent the vote.

near the majority. So some other super majority of that so we could at least get six people out of the -- You know, a fair number out of the eight. Then we're representing at least half of the constituents of the ASRAC committee itself is a little higher hurdle.

But given that we can vote by phone or some other way, maybe even by proxy with another member, so that we could fulfill the obligation of being around the table to discuss it.

1	MR. BROOKMAN: Yes.
2	Dan.
3	MR. COHEN: One other thought to
4	throw out and this came up in the transformer
5	context as well was that some people thought
6	that there was a potential for that they might
7	not be able to vote yes, but they didn't want
8	to vote no. There was the ability to abstain
9	and that didn't prevent a unanimous vote. So
10	that's an option you might want to think about
11	as well.
12	DR. HUNGERFORD: That's typically
13	called standing aside in consensus decision
14	making.
15	MR. BROOKMAN: Yes, John.
16	MR. CASKEY: So far from what I've
17	heard, certainly I'm happy to support the 75
18	percent for the establishment of a quorum.
19	Again, most of my groups are 50 percent. But
20	75 percent is fine. And I can live with that,
21	if you will.
1	

To

me, another group that I'm

involved with actually did define consensus something to the effect that the goal of the group was to reach unanimity in their decisions. But if they could not do that, that they needed to achieve at least a super majority which was defined as a 75 percent of those people that were available and voting on that particular topic.

That seemed to work pretty well.

Ninety percent of the time everybody is agreeing on it and then the case where you have one or two people that have difficulty, they get to express their point of view. And then you basically take a vote. As long as 75 percent of the ones in attendance vote in favor of it, then it can be passed onto the next level.

MR. BROOKMAN: Additional comments on this? Tom, yes.

MR. COUGHLIN: Yes, Tom Coughlin. It looks like if we vote on this today we'll be earning our keep.

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1	MR. BROOKMAN: I don't think you
2	need to do that today necessarily. Oh, you
3	actually do.
4	MS. ARMSTRONG: This afternoon.
5	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. I see.
6	Okay.
7	MR. COUGHLIN: I asked that
8	question because I wondered if that would
9	happen today.
LO	MR. BROOKMAN: Good. Glad we
L1	clarified that. Tom, go ahead.
12	MR. COUGHLIN: Do we get it in
L3	writing so we can view it before we vote on
L 4	it?
L 5	MR. BROOKMAN: I'm sure we could
L 6	write it up, yes.
L7	MS. ARMSTRONG: Over lunch.
L 8	MR. BROOKMAN: Over lunch, yes.
L 9	MR. COUGHLIN: Okay.
20	MR. CYMBALSKY: Lunch is always a
21	good When people get hungry, they
22	MR. BROOKMAN: Kelley, go ahead

	prease.
2	MS. KLINE: This is for These
3	will be the ground rules for this group that
4	we're not touching the work group.
5	MR. BROOKMAN: Correct.
6	MS. KLINE: Okay.
7	MR. BROOKMAN: So additional
8	comments or thoughts? I'm about to restate
9	what's on the table. Additional thoughts or
LO	comments?
L1	(No verbal response.)
L2	What's on the table is a quorum
L3	would be 75 percent of the members of the
L4	committee which would be eight. And that to
L5	establish consensus in this case, it would be
L6	75 percent of those in attendance. That's the
L7	way I guess John said it.
L8	Yes, Kent.
L9	MR. PETERSON: Just to be clear is
20	it 75 percent of those in attendance or
21	casting a vote?
22	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: I think it

1	would be casting a vote. I mean if you're on
2	the phone or.
3	MR. PETERSON: It was just
4	mentioned earlier someone may decide they want
5	to abstain from the vote.
6	MR. BROOKMAN: Good point.
7	MR. CASKEY: For the official
8	policy that we deal with, basically it's those
9	that are voting. So the abstains are not
10	counted basically.
11	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. I think
12	that's a good clarification. Seventy-five
13	percent of those casting a vote. Okay.
14	Yes, Andrew.
15	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Just to pause
16	on that for a moment. That means if I'm there
17	and I'm part of a quorum and we're just at
18	quorum, I can't abstain without the whole
19	meeting being off. That removes the
20	possibility that if you're on the cusp you
21	could lose the option of abstaining without

scrubbing the whole meeting.

1	MR. CASKEY: I don't think that's
2	true. Once quorum is established, the meeting
3	has a quorum.
4	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Okay.
5	MR. CASKEY: And then when you
6	take a vote after that and transact business,
7	not all of those people that were needed to
8	establish a quorum have to vote.
9	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Okay.
10	MR. CASKEY: They can abstain. I
11	mean that's an official response.
12	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Yes.
13	MR. CASKEY: You participated.
14	You just didn't vote yes or no.
15	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Once a quorum
16	is established, the meeting is called and it's
17	in order until it's adjourned.
18	MR. CASKEY: Right.
19	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Additional
20	thoughts on this?
21	(No verbal response.)
22	So we've also heard from Tom that

we'd like to see it written up. I don't think we want to take final action on that right now. Maybe we do that immediately after lunch. Good. I guess you're moving towards making your first decision.

Are there other things that we should try and do before we go to lunch? It's almost time.

John.

MR. CASKEY: I'm not sure what's driving this, but for whatever reason my gut feeling is that if we are this advisory group that we should really provide guidance to the working groups. And I think it just for me personally feels a little bit weird letting the working group decide their own rules relative to quorum or consensus and things like that.

It seems like we would sort of adopt one for the steering group and then that would be utilized for the working groups.

That's just one of my ideas.

MR. BROOKMAN: Kelley.

Yes, I MS. KLINE: agree with And I guess I had one guestion in that. thinking through that. I'm wondering what the distribution for transformers. Was it. basically all interested parties who wanted a seat at the table got a seat at the table? And I think that has some bearing on it whether it's all comers versus a selected committee in terms of what consensus would be.

MR. BROOKMAN: Dan.

MR. COHEN: With the committee on transformers, there's a limitation. We're something called functioning on also Negotiated Rulemaking Act which has limitation of 25 members for doing rulemaking. So there's negotiated limitation for the number of people on the committee.

That said, we tried to ensure that the committee was and I think we did achieve a committee that balanced by having a membership

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1	of all the various interests. So some
2	interested parties were represented by other
3	interested parties. The attempt was though to
4	have every interest represented.
5	MR. BROOKMAN: Andrew.
6	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: I would say
7	that this committee could provide some
8	guidance, but I don't think we can set the
9	rules. And in part that's because we don't
10	know what the makeup of those working
11	committees are going to be.
12	Department ultimately has the
13	final say of what that makeup is. So it may
14	turn out to be that everybody on the committee
15	this isn't going to happen. But it could
16	be all appliance manufacturers and no one from
17	the communities that I work with.
18	MS. KLINE: Or visa versa.
19	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Right. Or visa
20	versa. I'm just saying we don't control that.
21	And since we don't control that, I don't

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rule.

decision

1	Because I might want a different decision rule
2	if I'm one of 25 and I don't see anybody else
3	who I consider to be in my caucus. Then I see
4	if I'm half that's in my caucus.
5	MR. COHEN: Just to be clear, that
6	shouldn't happen because we have an obligation
7	to make sure that the committee is balanced.
8	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Also don't know
9	exactly how you're going to balance is. And
10	the balance is going to I think in the case
11	of transformers we had four or five different
12	caucuses so to speak or interests that were
13	represented who had varying interests. You
14	had manufacturers. You had utility companies.
15	You had suppliers of materials to
16	manufacture. You had efficiency advocates.
17	So you had quite a Not everybody would have
18	been comfortable with the rules that we're
19	going to invoke for this committee.
20	MR. BROOKMAN: John.
21	MR. CYMBALSKY: I was just going
22	to note that remember at least one of you all

will be on the working group committee. I'm not saying you can impose your will, but I think you could bring to the working group what ASRAC's preference is how they define consensus.

But I agree with what was just said. I don't think you want to have a rule hard and fast right now about what the working group should decide because I think it's important. Each product will have a different makeup of the group.

MR. BROOKMAN: John.

CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: I'm fine with would that. Ι just to find а way memorialize it that each time a working group is chartered that part of the standard work be has defined explanation for how ASRAC consensus at this level as a guidepost out And then obviously the working group there. is free to do what they think they can do.

MR. BROOKMAN: Yes, Tom.

MR. COUGHLIN: Tom Coughlin.

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1	Maybe that's our first working group not to
2	labor it, but to provide a guideline to the
3	chairs for these working groups.
4	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Other
5	thoughts at this point?
6	MS. ARMSTRONG: I think that's
7	what we're here for, right. I think that's
8	our job, not a working group's job. But
9	that's what we would do.
LO	MR. BROOKMAN: Yes. Those are all
11	good ideas and I'm making notes about those.
L2	Okay.
L3	Yes, Kent.
L 4	MR. PETERSON: Doug, in my
L 5	experience, consensus is not just about a vote
L 6	at the end of the work. It's really about a
L7	process. And at a working group level the
L 8	materially effected parties really have to
19	have their say and to be given a chance that
20	they give the input before the decision or the
21	vote is actually made

MR. BROOKMAN: Yes.

MR. PETERSON: So I think it's a lot more difficult than just saying this is what ASRAC's done. Go and take it. It really is more of a process that's laid out for the working groups so they're all following a similar process. They may choose to have a difference in what their final vote is in reaching that consensus.

Yes. To follow on MR. BROOKMAN: what Andrew was saying about minority voices not being fully heard, that sort of thing, surely it's the obligation of the Department to try and compose any working group that's representation got fair of major stakeholders the traditional justification for consensus that is everyone can live with it. The negotiators work very hard to accommodate a minority voice that could stop them from achieving that consensus. You can sometimes get a more fully vetted outcome, a more robust sort of result if everybody knows that that one person who's negotiating hard might derail

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1	the entire consensus. I just offer that as a
2	small reflection on the justification
3	historically for every one in the room saying
4	yes.
5	Did you want in here, David?
6	DR. HUNGERFORD: This is David
7	Hungerford. I think you just articulated what
8	I wanted to bring up. I would have said it a
9	little differently. It's actually a tool to
10	force the majority to consider the perspective
11	of the minority in coming to a final decision
12	by preventing them from being able to steam
13	roll past minority opinion.
14	MR. BROOKMAN: This has been a
15	good discussion. And we're just about to go
16	to lunch. Before we go lunch, John and
17	others.
18	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Yes. I guess I
19	would just reflect on that and say I think the
20	procedure we have has or we may have I think
21	well accommodates that. I think the issue

with unanimity which I would encourage you to

1	working group to think about is does that lead
2	to gridlock or not, recognizing that whether
3	the working group comes to a decision or not
4	DOE is going to act anyway.
5	So it's not like the working group
6	is blocking DOE action. DOE is going to act.
7	So the question is can there be something
8	productive that comes out of a working group
9	that can help inform that decision.
10	MR. BROOKMAN: Final comments
11	before we go to lunch?
12	(No verbal response.)
13	At lunch, we'll work to write up
14	this. When we return from lunch, we'll have
15	something printed off for you to look at and
16	move toward making a decision on that. And
17	also immediately following lunch, thoughts and
18	discussion on the things that ASRAC would
19	recommend be considered in the negotiated
20	rulemaking context.
21	Did I say that sufficiently? Yes,

I did. Okay.

1 Ιt just about takes minimum for those of you -- I think all of you 2 3 familiar with the Forrestal Building are And a whole bunch of us will 4 pretty much. 5 climb on the elevator and go down to the 6 ground floor and go about 100 yards that-a-way 7 to a big cafeteria. There is also a Subway 8 shop on the ground floor just about underneath us on the far side of the hall. But I would 9 recommend the big cafeteria. 10 11 12 1:00 p.m. 13

let's try and resume at And we had a really good start on the morning. A pleasure to have you here with us and we'll see you back here at 1:00 p.m.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 11:58 a.m. and resumed at 1:11 p.m.)

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1	A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N
2	(1:11 p.m.)
3	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Let's
4	resume. Please take your seats.
5	Okay. We had a very productive
6	discussion this morning, and I thought we'd
7	start off the afternoon reviewing what you
8	collectively created as draft decisionmaking
9	rules.
10	Moving from there, as reflected in
11	the agenda, wanted to have maybe a general
12	conversation about identifying how the initial
13	committee efforts might best facilitate
14	program activities. And then going from there
15	to perhaps some more specifics, possible
16	ideas, opportunities for the committee
17	consider for working group activity.
18	So, and then of course next steps,
19	and then at the end of the day, around about
20	3:00, there is a public comment period. So
21	that looms ahead.

So what do you think about what we

1	wrote up here, what we interpreted that you
2	said this morning?
3	Kelley?
4	MS. KLINE: On the third bullet, I
5	thought we had left it that we would really be
6	tabling the working group consensus approach
7	for them. And I wonder how it's worded if
8	we're implying that we are recommending to
9	them the 75 percent/75 percent in the first
10	couple of bullets.
11	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Can you
12	offer edits or
13	MS. KLINE: Well, I guess it
14	depends on if we think we are going to be
15	developing guidance for the workgroups on
16	consensus, I might say something like,
17	"ASRAC's to be developed, suggested consensus
18	approach," or something like that, just

MR. BROOKMAN: This is consistent

something to make clear we are not necessarily

adopting the 75 percent/75 percent for the

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workgroups.

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1	with your comment, John, I think. Isn't it?
2	Weigh in here.
3	MR. CASKEY: Actually, what she is
4	talking about is different than what I had
5	mentioned earlier.
6	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
7	MR. CASKEY: And my well, I
8	don't want to muddle what she is thinking
9	about.
10	MR. BROOKMAN: So, Kelley, I lost
11	track of where we
12	MS. ARMSTRONG: One thing so
13	the way I read that, Kelley, is just that
14	whoever the ASRAC representative is on the
15	working group would provide an explanation of
16	our consensus approach to the working group.
17	We wouldn't necessarily impose it
18	on them, but we would provide the full
19	explanation of what we did and why we did it.
20	And then they can adopt it, they can change
21	it as they see fit, within each working group.
22	But it would be the responsibility of whoever

1	the ASRAC representative is to do that for
2	each working group.
3	MR. BROOKMAN: Guidance for their
4	consideration.
5	MS. ARMSTRONG: That's how I read
6	that. I don't know if anybody else agrees.
7	MR. BROOKMAN: Any changes?
8	MR. CASKEY: So one way to
9	wordsmith that, if you want to wordsmith it,
10	would be, "ASRAC representative member would
11	provide," and strike the word "explicit" I
12	think that's a little bit sort of hard
13	"provide explanation of ASRAC's consensus
14	approach, as a starting point for the working
15	group to develop their own consensus
16	definition" or rulemaking process, or whatever
17	you want to call it.
18	MR. BROOKMAN: Definition. That
19	sounds great.
20	MR. CASKEY: Okay. That's great.
21	MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah.
22	MR. CASKEY: Leave the

1	parenthetical?
2	MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah. Okay. good.
3	Stay right there. Good, good. Okay.
4	We will review all of these of
5	course before we do anything with them. And
6	then, John, you had an additional point.
7	MR. CASKEY: Yeah. It's not a big
8	deal, but on the second bullet, for me
9	personally, I would love if we could say that
10	our objective is really to develop a consensus
11	where everyone in the activity, you know,
12	fully supports the recommendation or the
13	division.
14	And if that is not accomplished
15	with a like the idea that everyone can live
16	with it, if that's not accomplished, then our
17	backup plan would have this 75 percent of
18	members casting a vote constitutes a
19	consensus.
20	DR. HUNGERFORD: I agree. That
21	should be the second bullet, is the goals, and

then have this as a sub to that.

22

This is what

1	we do if we can't do that.
2	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Well, you could
3	say the objective is to seek consensus among
4	all ASRAC members.
5	MR. CASKEY: Yes. Unanimity?
6	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: I think no.
7	I think the objective is to seek consensus
8	among all ASRAC voting members.
9	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
10	MR. CASKEY: But we don't know
11	what definition of consensus we are using in
12	that first sentence is the problem.
13	DR. HUNGERFORD: The traditional
14	one.
15	MR. BROOKMAN: Well, when you say
16	
17	MR. CASKEY: Yeah. So we're using
18	consensus twice with two different definitions
19	in the same
20	MR. CYMBALSKY: Like you would
21	argue for the unanimous
22	MR. CASKEY: Yeah. So unanimity.

1	I can't spell it, but I can say it.
2	MR. CYMBALSKY: I can't say it.
3	MR. CASKEY: Well, you spell it
4	for them then.
5	MR. CYMBALSKY: I can't do either.
6	MR. CASKEY: I would say the
7	consensus is to seek unanimity among all
8	ASRAC's voting members.
9	MS. ARMSTRONG: That works. And
10	then just what
11	MR. CASKEY: Yes. The objective,
12	and if we can't meet that, then we
13	MS. ARMSTRONG: Put it as a
14	separate bullet.
15	MR. CASKEY: we go to
16	MS. ARMSTRONG: There you go.
17	MR. CASKEY: Yeah. Something like
18	that. Absent that
19	MS. ARMSTRONG: There you go.
20	MR. COUSINS: I would say if
21	unachievable
22	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.

1	MR. COUSINS: 75 percent.
2	MR. CASKEY: That's great.
3	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. And we just
4	wanted to confirm one other point here, which
5	was call-in and remote voting allowed. And I
6	believe Dan was saying this was Jeremiah's
7	remembering, that no proxy votes were allowed,
8	and so just wanted to clarify that as well.
9	But wanting to make certain that every member
10	had access, had a chance to weigh in when a
11	vote was called.
12	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: This is Andrew.
13	Do we need to capture the point about, you
14	know, that the if there's not unanimity
15	that we would convey the results of the vote,
16	or is that already captured in the by-laws
17	somehow?
18	Okay. It's already required, so
19	we don't have to capture it here. Okay.
20	MR. PETERSON: The second bullet,
21	sub-bullet, what's in parentheses, abstaining
22	does not detract from the 75 percent achieved.

1	Which 75 percent are we talking about?
2	MR. FREEMAN: If you abstain, it
3	doesn't count against the 75 percent needed
4	for
5	MS. ARMSTRONG: For consensus.
6	MR. FREEMAN: for the
7	consensus.
8	MS. ARMSTRONG: Not for quorum,
9	for the vote.
10	MR. PETERSON: I mean, if they
11	cast a vote, the votes if you abstain, you
12	don't cast a vote. It's already said, right?
13	MR. BROOKMAN: We just wanted to
14	be real clear.
15	MR. PETERSON: Okay.
16	MR. BROOKMAN: That was the point
17	you made.
18	MR. PETERSON: Well, some the
19	reason I'm asking the question is because
20	someone else asked the question about whether
21	if they abstained, does it hurt the quorum.
22	MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah. Right.

1	MR. PETERSON: And that is also 75
2	percent.
3	MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah. Yeah.
4	MS. ARMSTRONG: Okay.
5	MR. BROOKMAN: This could maybe be
6	more elegantly worded, but is the content I
7	think most of the content is there? Yes.
8	John.
9	MR. CASKEY: We hadn't discussed
10	it earlier, but this implies we either have a
11	face-to-face or a teleconference. But do we
12	want to specifically allow an electronic vote?
13	You know, if we don't reach quorum on a
14	particular issue, do we want to allow some
15	sort of electronic vote?
16	MS. ARMSTRONG: Yes.
17	MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah. I think
18	that's remote, to me, suggested something
19	like that, but do you want to write, slash
20	"electronic"? Right?
21	MR. CASKEY: For me, there are two
22	different issues. You know, the call-

1	in/remote means that if everybody is meeting
2	in this room and I'm sick in a hospital bed, I
3	can call in and vote yea or nay.
4	But in addition to that, there is
5	a process where if you don't achieve a quorum
6	or a consensus at that meeting, then two weeks
7	from now we could send out an email for people
8	to vote electronically. And every one of the
9	members would vote electronically. You
10	wouldn't have like 10 people here and one
11	person sending an electronic note voting yea
12	or nay.
13	MR. BROOKMAN: Would that work for
14	you? Yeah. So let's add the word
15	"electronic" slash
16	MR. CASKEY: Again, for me I'm
17	saying that's a whole separate bullet.
18	MS. ARMSTRONG: So put "and."
19	Call-in/remote and electronic voting, so they
20	are two separate things, or
21	MR. CASKEY: Or just that if
22	desired, we, you know, have the opportunity to

1	do electronic vote or something.
2	MR. PETERSON: As opposed to
3	having a meeting entirely, you're saying to
4	send out an email to
5	MR. CASKEY: Right.
6	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
7	MR. PETERSON: I just have a
8	question relative to that. Does that have to
9	be open to the public? I would think the vote
10	would have to be public.
11	MR. CYMBALSKY: Yeah, I would
12	think.
13	MS. ARMSTRONG: It would be
14	webinar. Well, I don't know.
15	MR. CASSIDY: On the first bullet,
16	I was wondering if it wouldn't be better to
17	just say, "Eight members constitutes a
18	quorum."
19	MS. ARMSTRONG: Well, the problem
20	is, like what he said earlier, that if we have
21	two spots vacant, because of whatever reason,
22	then now you are at eight of nine. Is that

really what you mean? Or can the 75 percent flux with your full percent of membership?

CO-CHAIR deLASKI: You know, letting it flux would be an attempt that would put pressure on the Department to keep the seats filled. So that could be good. The problem I see -- would be worried about -- a working group puts in all this hard word, and then we don't have -- we can't form a quorum to approve it, because John couldn't get some paperwork through the HR office. That would be what I would worry about.

Okay. MR. CASSIDY: Yeah, sure. wonder if -- you know, what's the But Ι minimum size you can have and still call this a committee. So not to make this into a big you know, the reason that thing, but, brought it up was the 75 percent is used twice and it was confusing. And if you don't need to say 75 percent, and you can say eight members minimum is a quorum, then there is no confusion. It's very clear.

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1	MR. FREEMAN: We are required to
2	fill the 12 seat "approximately 12," is how
3	it's worded in the charter, and that according
4	to Wayne Gordon he was here this morning
5	with you guys that is plus or minus like
6	one or two people. So we have to keep the
7	seats at least to 10, as required, but we of
8	course will do our best to keep the full 12
9	seats full.
10	MR. BROOKMAN: So what do you
11	do you want to press your point or
12	MR. CASSIDY: I'll leave it stand.
13	It has been decided what we want to do.
14	MR. BROOKMAN: If this committee
15	decides three months from now, six months from
16	now, they want to change this as you're making
17	rules, can they do that?
18	MR. CYMBALSKY: I think that's
19	as long now, there's two different changes
20	you could be talking about. So one could be
21	changing the charter at some point to add more
22	members or reduce members, whatever. But I

1	think this the group can decide to change its
2	own rules. Sure.
3	MR. BROOKMAN: That would be my
4	guess. Okay. John?
5	MR. CASKEY: One hopefully final
6	thing. Do we want to explicitly state that we
7	follow the Robert's Rules of Order? Or is
8	that applied? Or is that already in a DOE
9	statute somewhere that, you know, if push
10	comes to shove we'd go back to the Robert's
11	Rules of Order?
12	MR. FREEMAN: Rephrase the
13	question.
14	MR. CASKEY: Should we well, I
15	guess one question is, do we, as ASRAC, plan
16	to follow the Robert's Rules of Order? And if
17	we do, does that need to be stated here, or is
18	that just implied in all U.S. organizations or
19	something?
20	MR. FREEMAN: I'm not familiar
21	with what the Robert's Rules of Orders.
22	MR. BROOKMAN: My experience with

groups like this is that Robert's Rules aren't usually needed. It's a collegial back and forth, and everybody gets a chance to say what they need to say, and respect is given as needed to get those viewpoints said. And it's easy enough to call the motion or have a vote when the time has come.

So, okay? Yes, Andrew?

CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Back to final point on this proxy or electronic voting. I would -- you know, I think that benefit from the interaction. we'd discussion, before we bring it to a vote, in that we know sort of where people -- you know, what are the pros and cons that is going to be discussed as opposed to it has just been put out to an email, here's a proposal, you need to vote.

So in your formulation, John, would that discuss have already happened? Or could you envision a vote when there was never a discussion, it just was put out to a vote?

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Do you know what I mean? So how is that staged?

MR. CASKEY: I mean, I -- well, two things. One, I don't feel strongly about this. But, two, from my experience, sometimes we might get a recommendation from a group, and it's like we come up with a question and we just ask them do we want to go back and wordsmith their recommendation, and then we don't need to meet again to review it.

You know, if there was a concern and they fixed it, then it might come back and we could just send it out for electronic vote and say, "Oh, yeah, that's exactly the way we wanted them to fix it." Does that make sense? It would keep us from having to have another meeting.

CO-CHAIR deLASKI: The way this is

-- I guess the way this is phrased is -doesn't the site capture that? So that -- now

ASRAC can perform electronic voting. You
know, if we're just sending an email out to

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1	people, that's not really helping us to obtain
2	objective number two. Right? If it's the
3	major proposal that we haven't talked about
4	previously. So, you know, we
5	MR. CASKEY: Yeah. I only
6	pictured doing that after we had like a face-
7	to-face meeting or a teleconference on certain
8	topics and we needed to clean up some wording
9	or something like that just to get the
10	progress made before the next meeting we could
11	do an electronic
12	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Time-saving
13	thing as opposed to
14	MR. CASKEY: Yeah. That was my
15	thought.
16	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Right. So I
17	guess I that's not captured in the way
18	we've written this, so
19	MR. CASKEY: Yeah. I mean, I
20	would support something like that.
21	MR. BROOKMAN: ASRAC can perform
22	electronic voting to conclude business that

1	the committee had already discussed.
2	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Okay. That
3	works.
4	MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah?
5	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: For me.
6	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Yes?
7	DR. HUNGERFORD: Are we is
8	there something in the charter that requires
9	us to reach consensus? Is that why we're
10	defining "consensus" as a majority? Because
11	otherwise it says it still reads to me like
12	we're saying yellow is green.
13	MR. BROOKMAN: It's close on the
14	spectrum.
15	(Laughter.)
16	DR. HUNGERFORD: But it seems like
17	the objective is to seek consensus. If
18	consensus is not achievable, a majority of 75
19	percent may act.
20	MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah. I thought I
21	heard Dan say that this is called consensus,
22	this decisionmaking rule. That's what I

1	thought I heard him say.
2	MS. ARMSTRONG: The wording
3	throughout much of the documentation has the
4	word consensus in it. However you define
5	that, which is what we are trying to do here.
6	So I think you're getting caught up on a
7	word, right? I mean
8	DR. HUNGERFORD: Well, I like
9	words to mean what they mean in the
10	dictionary.
11	MR. BROOKMAN: Let me give you
12	another minute to just look at this and ponder
13	it. Yes, Tom?
14	MR. COUGHLIN: Tom Coughlin.
15	Although it is stated elsewhere, I'm just
16	wondering if right here we might want to put
17	another bullet that kind of closes this
18	what if we don't reach consensus, what happens
19	there?
20	MR. BROOKMAN: Is that in your
21	guidance?
22	MR. COUGHLIN: It is in the

guidance, but I didn't know whether we wanted to restate it here. Kind of just closes this

MR. BROOKMAN: The quidance says something like John, help -me here, actually, if the -- yeah. Okay. I think in this discussion we are clear that committee seeks unanimity, and you would hope to guide the working groups to seek unanimity.

And noting that occasionally one person or two persons can stop that, and they're dug in, that you don't want to be stopped entirely by that kind of an activity. So this is a pragmatic way to have a supermajority of individuals that want to carry this forward and move the process ahead. So that's the logic.

So are we all -- are we comfortable with this? Yes? So the way I would do this as a mediator would be, do we have anyone who dissents from accepting this -- these bullet points, this -- these

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1	decisionmaking rules for ASRAC?
2	Okay. Seeing none,
3	congratulations. You've made your first
4	decision.
5	(Applause.)
6	I would like to shift, and it does
7	seem where you work, what you do, there is
8	a lot that you see in your participation of
9	the appliance standards process, the normal
10	process, the ongoing regulatory process.
11	So the question is, as members of
12	ASRAC, would you suggest ways that this
13	committee can best facilitate those program
14	activities? And we'll start with that as kind
15	of a general discussion, and then move from
16	there into possible ideas looking ahead
17	perhaps for negotiated rulemaking or other
18	forms.
19	John?
20	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Can you just
21	clarify what this first step is?

MR. BROOKMAN: If you look at the

1	agenda, at the 1:00 time block in black, it
2	says, "Committee Discussion: Identifying
3	Initial Committee Efforts to Best Facilitate
4	Program Activities."
5	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Okay.
6	MR. BROOKMAN: And to me that
7	Ashley? Yeah, but I was wanting to do more
8	general before we do more specific.
9	MS. ARMSTRONG: I think they are
10	kind of intertwined. I mean, I think what
11	we're looking for and what we were thinking
12	about is open up the floor to the initial
13	committee first for ideas for either process-
14	related type things or specific rulemaking-
15	type things, or cross-cutting type things that
16	we think would be right for potential forming
17	of working groups at this point. So
18	MR. BROOKMAN: Steve?
19	MR. COUSINS: Yeah. I have a
20	comment, a question around process, and it
21	really doesn't have anything directly to do

with working groups. But when we were here --

earlier this morning we had a discussion about the process, the NOPR process and what happens. And we talked about, you know, development of the standards and the charge that the DOE has with regard to where the thresholds we know need to be -- responsibly need to be set.

And talk about the when we economics of it, it was pointed out that if there is a positive net present value, you know, with regard to whether or not that particular threshold moves forward, so we had this discussion about process. But I would like for this committee to have the opportunity to discuss -- as a part of the negotiated rulemaking, discuss factors that may be outside of those boundaries. Now, I don't know if that's off-limits legally or not.

Now, to be specific about it, if there's a threshold that wants to be set, some efficiency threshold, and the process vets it

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out and there is a positive net present value that's associated with that threshold, but the members of this committee feel that it is still irresponsible, I wonder if this is a forum that we could have discussion beyond that. Is that something that can be considered?

MR. CYMBALSKY: I think I am going to try to capture what Steve is saying. So what this curve is is the net present value of benefit by efficiency level in a rulemaking, let's say. So generally speaking, you start at -- the baseline there is no -- there is nothing. Nothing happens.

You go up, this would be the point where you would have maximum net present value. Generally speaking -- and it's not always the case, but, you know, the max tech solution would be so -- could be so expensive that you get negative net present value. So that's this point here.

What Dan was describing was the

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1	legal sort of point, you know, would be this
2	maximizing the energy efficiency at a point
3	of positive net present value. So that
4	this is the point that Dan described.
5	Now, what you can negotiate in the
6	working groups is any of these solution sets,
7	right? Even if you wanted that one, you could
8	negotiate that.
9	MR. COUSINS: Right. Right.
10	MR. CYMBALSKY: But, you know, the
11	negotiated outcome would be that seventh
12	factor that Dan described. It's other factors
13	that the Secretary deems important to the
14	rulemaking.
15	And so when you guys are
16	negotiating in working groups, it's not just
17	this, but you are talking about what happens
18	to small businesses. There could be a whole
19	host of other ideas that you are negotiating
20	against.
21	MR. COUSINS: Right. And so

recommendations come

whatever

out of that

working group, which may represent something that is, say, on the lower edge of this curve, is something that could potentially be pushed forward in the rulemaking.

MR. CYMBALSKY: Yeah. I mean, I think that was true for transformers, that we didn't get -- we didn't get a point over here for medium voltage, right?

MR. BROOKMAN: Andrew?

CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Yeah. I guess I would say -- and just to elaborate on what I -- my experience is that even in the contested rulemakings DOE has selected levels any -- all over that curve that John has drawn, except for to the right, except for below the origin. Okay? In my experience. And they've been all over that curve.

And I think the point that they have actually -- if I had to go over 30 years of experience in looking at the rulemakings, the point most commonly chosen has been the apex of that curve. Okay? Most commonly

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chosen.

So the -- you know, it is a -even in a contested rulemaking, it's those
seven factors, it's not just this one factor
-- this factor kind of just -- as I heard it
described this morning is the starting point,
but it's not the ending point.

MR. COUSINS: Okay. That's good. And the reason why I asked is I said outside of the financial/economic factors. My thinking is that it may very well be that where you are along that curve may change the landscape of commerce, where -- okay, whereas a small business factors in on this side, but if you're on that side then small business can no longer be involved in dealing with that commodity.

CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Right.

MR. COUSINS: Or, you know, it's things of that nature that I was --

CO-CHAIR deLASKI: And the other piece of this is -- there's the small business

1	piece of it, and then there also are the
2	external benefits, right, that aren't showing
3	up in that curve, too.
4	The way it's drawn doesn't take
5	into account external benefits in terms of
6	environmental benefits. They aren't on that
7	curve. So they're it goes it does cut
8	both ways in terms of where you would end. So
9	those environmental benefits are in that other
LO	factor as well. Peak demand on utility grids,
11	that's on that curve. All of those factors
12	need to be part of what the working group
L3	would consider.
L 4	MR. BROOKMAN: So what are your
15	ideas? What are you thinking that the
L 6	Advisory Committee should suggest that working
L7	groups consider, for example? Kelley?
18	MS. KLINE: As we are talking
L 9	about really cross-cutting ideas, right?
20	MR. BROOKMAN: Yes.
21	MS. KLINE: I had one. Thinking
22	that we talked a little earlier today about

test procedure complexity and how, you know, there's a lot of test procedure development, a lot of questions I think around interpretation of current test procedures.

think DOE And Τ has done some really good things over the past couple of years. I'm thinking about like a correlation summit that did once on like clothes we dryers, and Ι forget several products. Some of the ways that communicating quidance is very good I think.

But I think there might be an opportunity there to think about how there is a uniform or consistent way to make sure test procedures are getting interpreted the same way and for questions to be kind of vetted and raised, because I think there is a lot of examples these days about test procedure interpretation questions.

So that's the thought. It's not really fully formed. But if there's something that this committee could work on to make some

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1	recommendations around that, I think that
2	might be beneficial.
3	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Other ideas?
4	Areas that this committee or working group
5	might pursue? Tom Eckman?
6	MR. ECKMAN: Yeah. This is along
7	the lines of test procedures as well. I think
8	it's cross-cutting. One of the stumbling
9	blocks we have in many of the rulemakings is
10	the lack of what I'll call duty cycle
11	information on the product, that either is
12	current or field-based or what have you.
13	So the test procedure development-
14	laced example which Charlie Stevens brought
15	in, the number of cycles of dryer use in the
16	northwest in 50 homes compared to the current
17	test procedure, it was two-to-one
18	differential.
19	Well, that's a big air band to
20	negotiate around. And we have the same thing
21	on icemakers. We don't know what the duty
22	cycle is. How much ice do they make? They

Τ	have a capacity, but now much ice do they
2	really make?
3	And every time we stumble, because
4	that information isn't readily available, not
5	current, and I think some workgroup that can
6	put together a scope of work that says, "These
7	are the ones that are coming down the pike.
8	How are we going to get that information in
9	front of the freight train before we have to
10	make a decision about either the test
11	procedure or use of that information for life-
12	cycle costing?" Because it also involves the
13	life-cycle cost analysis.
14	This is the duty cycle with
15	produces the kilowatt hours, not the kW.
16	MR. BROOKMAN: So the task is
17	something like scope or anticipate these in
18	advance.
19	MR. ECKMAN: Yeah. And figure
20	out, you know, how is that research going to
21	get done? Where is it? If it's not being
22	done now, where is it going to be done? So

1	that it doesn't hold up a testing procedure,
2	and it doesn't hold up a life-cycle.
3	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
4	MR. ECKMAN: You know, we had the
5	same thing on refrigerators. What's the
6	icemaker cycle?
7	MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah. Scope or
8	anticipate the research that's needed. Okay.
9	Good.
10	Other thoughts? John, yes.
11	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: There is a more
12	specific one that is real-time before the
12 13	specific one that is real-time before the Department now, and that is on the HVAC and
13	Department now, and that is on the HVAC and
13	Department now, and that is on the HVAC and commercial refrigeration world, a potential
13 14 15	Department now, and that is on the HVAC and commercial refrigeration world, a potential negotiated rulemaking on certification and
13 14 15 16	Department now, and that is on the HVAC and commercial refrigeration world, a potential negotiated rulemaking on certification and enforcement.
13 14 15 16	Department now, and that is on the HVAC and commercial refrigeration world, a potential negotiated rulemaking on certification and enforcement. MS. KLINE: But that wouldn't be
13 14 15 16 17	Department now, and that is on the HVAC and commercial refrigeration world, a potential negotiated rulemaking on certification and enforcement. MS. KLINE: But that wouldn't be unique to HVAC or
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Department now, and that is on the HVAC and commercial refrigeration world, a potential negotiated rulemaking on certification and enforcement. MS. KLINE: But that wouldn't be unique to HVAC or CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: The one that's

little more about that?

CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Well, this has been -- there has been at least one proposed rule on this and several discussions and consideration by the Department through a process last year to evaluate whether they should move forward with a consensus rulemaking or not. So there has been a lot of -- I mean, I'm sorry, negotiated rulemaking or not.

So there has been Department time invested in reaching to this point, and it really -- we now have the ASRAC, which is kind of being inserted into the process. So I think we have to formally decide whether it's a topic ripe for proceeding or not. I happen to think it is.

MR. BROOKMAN: So maybe we just use that as a test case. How would -- not getting into specifics, if a member pushed forward an idea like this, how would you imagine that it then proceeds? Ashley?

1	MS. ARMSTRONG: Well, I think we
2	would discuss it first, but the idea would be
3	that ultimately if this committee thinks that
4	that is a good idea, we would vote to form a
5	working group. And as part of that, we would
6	discuss the initial scope of that working
7	group as well as timeframe. And then, from
8	there we would formally recommend DOE would
9	act on that working group formation.
10	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
11	MS. ARMSTRONG: So, I mean, that
12	is one that, as John said, has been out for a
13	while. There is an impending deadline with
14	that one, so that's one that would go quick,
15	if we were to form a working group.
16	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Other
17	thoughts?
18	MS. ARMSTRONG: To answer Kelley's
19	question, just for a second, so this one
20	probably well, this one probably would be
21	because commercial HVAC and CRE equipment
22	currently right now does not have to certify

1	their certification has been delayed until
2	December 31st of this year I think this one
3	should be narrower in scope in addressing that
4	impending deadline.
5	If we wanted to open up a broader
6	topic of certification issues for different
7	products, I think you would do that in a
8	separate working group just so that the
9	potential list of issues doesn't hold up
10	progress with this one in meeting any such
11	deadline. At least that would be my
12	recommendation. That's open to, obviously,
13	any discussion.
14	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. So did I
15	capture that? Also, plus the broader
16	MS. ARMSTRONG: I'm not
17	recommending that. I just
18	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Well,
19	someone else raised it.
20	MS. ARMSTRONG: wanted to
21	clarify.
22	MR. BROOKMAN: These are

1	possibles, right? Certification.
2	Yes, John.
3	MR. CASKEY: This is sort of
4	related to the first one, but it's a cross-
5	cutting issue, and it really deals with
6	interpretation of test procedures and possibly
7	other things. But, you know, the fact that we
8	work with a wide variety of manufacturers,
9	they interpret the test procedures and other
LO	things inconsistently.
11	But to get an answer from DOE
12	often takes long no offense, often takes a
13	long period of time. Is there some guidance
L 4	that we can give to DOE that a month is the
15	right amount of time, or two months, or some
L6	minimum some maximum period of time by
L7	which DOE will respond to questions associated
18	with test procedures and other issues?
L 9	MS. KLINE: I think that's part of
20	what I was trying to get at.
21	MR. CASKEY: Okay. So maybe
22	MS. KLINE: At like whether it's

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MR. CASKEY: Just sort of like an upper limit on the schedule or the turnaround time or something like that.

MS. KLINE: I guess I was thinking about it more in terms of what's the most expeditious way for clearing up test procedure questions.

MR. CASKEY: Okay.

MS. KLINE: I wasn't thinking about it in terms of like a time limit. I was thinking about, are there better ways to get at reconciling test procedure questions when they arise?

MR. CASKEY: I think it's all part of that.

MS. ARMSTRONG: Great. So I'm going to say from my perspective, because a lot of them come to me -- you know, it's easier when I -- you guys asked some very open-ended questions. Sometimes they come in and say, "Manufacturer A is doing this, and

Manufacturer B is doing this."

Other times it's, "DOE has tested.

We have done it one way, and our results are showing one thing and your results are showing other things." And in some cases that is a test procedure interpretation issue.

of the details of the processes. So maybe the best thing to do this would be to figure out a process. Some of them -- we could definitely put a timeline on it. I can tell you that not all of them can be answered through guidance or feedback right on the cusp, so there will have to be some caveat.

But some of them have to go through notice of rule and comment. So that's the caveat there. That's why some take longer than others, as you have seen for some of the AHAM issues.

But I definitely think it's worth doing now, because I probably get over a dozen test procedure questions a week for a variety

1	of different so there is no lack of them.
2	That's for sure. Especially the more we test.
3	MR. BROOKMAN: So this is a good
4	start.
5	MS. KLINE: I think there may be
6	an opportunity here where the test procedure
7	questions may there may be some interplay
8	here with the certification questions. I'm
9	thinking about, you know, as you see upcoming
10	certification deadlines, that's probably when
11	you are getting a lot of test procedure
12	questions on a particular topic. So there may
13	be a way to kind of dovetail the two.
14	MR. BROOKMAN: Other thoughts?
15	Other ideas? Areas? Yes, Andrew.
16	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: So I think I'm
17	just going to I'll put out a couple of
18	areas where I think are possible, and these
19	are technology-specific ideas.
20	I guess I will just start with
21	sort of an obvious point, which is that, you
22	know, a negotiation is not going to work

unless we have active participation by the key stakeholders. Right? So sort of a -- if we don't have enough -- if we do a Federal Register notice and no one applies, throw a party, no one comes. You know, it's not going to work.

So I think, you know, a threshold point is, you know, do we have buy-in from, call them the key parties, to do a negotiated rulemaking. And at this point, I don't think we do for any of the technologies that I have been involved in in discussions on a private basis thus far.

So there are two areas that are public that we have told the Department that we are in private discussions with, and those are with regard to fans and pumps. And I had lunch discussions or just in the hallway here just with HI and with AMCA -- Michael and Bob are both here -- and there is interest in pursuing those potentially.

But they haven't yet gone to their

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boards to see whether they've got the buy-in from their boards to do a negotiation, and I haven't consulted with the folks who are on our side of the table in those private negotiations to say, "Do we want to take those private negotiations and put them into the FACA process?"

There is interest, but there is not a recommendation yet from these parties that it should go there.

So what I would suggest for both of those is that if there are good candidates, and that I would hope that this committee could reconvene in the not-too-distant future, say two months or so, once -- these guys just had their framework meeting last week, and to be able to reconvene in two months and say yea or nay based on having consulted DOE and the parties having consulted to say, "Do we want to put it out there into that process?"

There are a couple others that are out there that are in private negotiations

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that may make sense. But they are all in a -none of them are in a position today where we
could say, "Yes, let's put it over to the -into the FACA process."

MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Steve?

MR. COUSINS: So we had discussion just a moment ago about the working groups and providing them guidance with regard to quorum and consensus, and so forth.

And we said that those working groups can set up their own rules of -- that causes me to think if there is any reason for us as a committee to lay out ground rules, not just around, you know, what constitutes a decision, but is there a need for us to create ground rules for the working groups, or is that something that has already been done just from negotiated rulemakings that have been done -- is there already some kind of guidance that can be formulated from that? Or is it a situation that anything goes and we don't have to create anything?

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But I'm thinking that maybe it might be good for us to create something as a starting point for altogether new working groups on things that are in the very early process.

MS. ARMSTRONG: I mean, I'm not quite sure I know what context you're speaking

quite sure I know what context you're speaking of -- like guidelines. But we would establish their scope, you know, how narrow or how wide, right? We would give them a timeframe, at least an initial timeframe, to report back.

And then, you know, the day-to-day activities are covered by the charter, and more or less, you know, the explanation of how things are supposed to go.

Now, as far as their technical discussions and that kind of stuff, I think we leave that to them, because it's going to be very different by product, or could be very different by product, but I don't know what else you are seeking other than that.

MR. COUSINS: Well, that's a good

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point, Ashley. What I was referring to is if there is some commodity here that, you know, it's early in the process and a working group is put together and it consists of people who are new to the process -- you know, they haven't been involved in pre-bid rulemakings -- and they want to talk technology issues, like they want to talk about technologies that don't exist right now, they want to bring that into, you know, how it's going to impact the rule or technologies that are dying, and how that is going to -- I mean, is there -- does it make sense to say there are some things that are off limits? There are some things that are on limits?

I mean, or should we just back away and say they can talk about anything they want to talk about. And they want to adopt a threshold or a process or a procedure around technologies that don't exist, but they want to do that -- that's -- I mean, is there any -- do we draw any boundaries? Do we don't

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draw any boundaries? You know, that's kind of what I'm thinking about with regard to giving them guidance as to how they work.

MS. ARMSTRONG: I mean, I guess -well, you -- somebody else can talk, but my
opinion of this would be that for -- if you're
talking about a specific standards rule, I
mean, just pick one off the list.

If we decided tomorrow to start something for automatic commercial icemakers, the preliminary analysis has been out. were in the process of revising stuff. decided that that one right for was consideration, I think we let them negotiate. if you well-balanced mean, have а committee, I don't think the outcome is going adopting something that is not yet commercially available, although yet, if they wanted to, they could make that recommendation to us.

Ultimately, we would still have our discussions, subsequent to the working

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1	groups. I don't think we need to put specific
2	boundaries on them like that. I have a
3	feeling a lot of those issues will come up,
4	you know, in the context of their own
5	discussions.
6	MR. BROOKMAN: So these are the
7	words that I wrote up here. The DOE will
8	they will be scoping it, and they will be
9	populating that working group. They will
10	essentially be convening them, and they will
11	orient those individuals as needed based on
12	whatever is there. Right?
13	And then, you will establish the
14	timeline. You will provide technical support.
15	And if that committee that working group,
16	pardon me, decided to go outside the bounds of
17	that, then they could consider that. And
18	though the stakeholder is present, you know,
19	they would tend to right? Something like
20	that.
21	Kelley?

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MS. KLINE: A different topic, if

1	that's okay. Pack under the general heading
	that's okay. Back under the general heading
2	of Test Procedures, but just another thought.
3	MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah.
4	MS. KLINE: I'm thinking about
5	several examples where we have test procedure
6	changes and standards changes coming.
7	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
8	MS. KLINE: And some of the timing
9	issues around those, around, you know, test
10	procedure changes leading into standard
11	changes, what you know, what happens when
12	test procedure changes that may impact the
13	measured energy, and then how that gets
14	translated to standards.
15	I think that there may be a cross-
16	cutting topic there, given the number of test
17	procedure changes we are seeing and new
18	standards that are becoming effective.
19	MR. BROOKMAN: You are thinking
20	that perhaps there could be a schedule
21	established that was more logical or coherent
22	or something like that?

1	MS. KLINE: Well, I think it's
2	I think that's part of it, and then there
3	could be more than that. Like what happens if
4	a test procedure changes in advance of a new
5	standard, and the test procedure changes the
6	measured energy in some way. You know, what
7	do you do with that? How does that translate
8	into the standard? What kind of timing issues
9	may be presented by things like that?
10	MR. BROOKMAN: It's the linkage
11	between the two.
12	MS. KLINE: I think that's right.
13	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: I'll pick up on
14	that. I think that's a good idea, because we
15	have seen instances in different product
16	categories where a standard may be set and
17	then a test procedure is either revised or set
18	following a standard being set, but before the
19	standard goes into effect.
20	And the change in potentially a
21	change in the test procedure could in essence
	ll enange in one cese procedure coura in essence

1	of those that becomes important.
2	MR. BROOKMAN: Ashley? Let me
3	remind you, as a member of this committee, you
4	can suggest things, too.
5	MS. ARMSTRONG: Thanks, Doug. I
6	was trying to let everybody else talk first.
7	So I think that's fine, as much as
8	it can be generalized. But I think to take it
9	a step further is you see what we are
10	currently working on with this list. And even
11	though some of the test procedures say NOPR, I
12	mean, it's really early in some of these
13	stages.
14	This would be the time to convene
15	working groups for specific products to deal
16	with, not only test procedures, some of which
17	may be overhaul-type test procedures, and then
18	characterizing that potential impact to feed
19	into standards rulemakings that either are
20	really early as well or not yet started.
21	So if there are certain issues
22	that we know, either our major test procedure

issues that we haven't addressed yet or other ones, this would be the time to make specific product recommendations, because characterizing those changes on an aggregated basis is going to be very difficult.

MS. KLINE: I think that's exactly right. I mean, it really does get to be product-specific pretty quick, and I think there is probably a few examples that are ripe right now, and then there's maybe the longer term question.

MR. BROOKMAN: My experience with negotiations like this is frequently they get -- they grind to a halt based on a few -- a couple of really thorny issues. And so if you could anticipate what those issues were, either in the test procedure kind -- put a little working group on it, you know, kind of sort through that and at least begin to gather the data, consistent with Tom's comment, then that would be a big advance. You wouldn't grind to a halt when you get to that point.

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	Ye	es,	John.

MR. CASKEY: Yes. I would like to see us develop some sort of process or procedures for validating the models used by the consultants and the DOE, you know, just some simple way to make sure it's in the right ballpark.

MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Other thoughts? This is a good starting point.

Yes, Andrew.

CO-CHAIR deLASKI: So this is a cross-cutting issue, and I'm not sure how this committee can address it. But it's a big -- our major concern with the program right now, which is the delays in finishing standards.

So the timing of standards has gotten to be a problem. I think it was referenced earlier that, you know, someone — the Department, between 2006 or '07 and 2011, did a great job of sticking to its schedules for completing the new standards.

And over the last, say, 18 months

to two years, things have slowed down to the point now where I think there is eight standards for which there are -- DOE has missed deadlines, several of which are legal deadlines.

We published an analysis last month showing that that -- those have real costs. We calculated \$3.7 billion in lost net value benefits present to date, and additional loss of \$300 million because of the delay. So these have real implications savings in terms of lost consumers, and environmental in terms of impacts.

And also, it is having real impacts on manufacturers, because folks don't know what the compliance dates are. So we had -- we negotiated privately an agreement with AHAM for new standards for dishwashers and clothes washers that were adopted last year.

But had a little kerfuffle at the end because it had taken the Department so

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long to get the standards done that the lead time that was anticipated by the agreement wasn't there. So the manufacturers weren't going to have as much lead time as they had thought they were going to have that they had negotiated.

So as a result, we had to adjust -- we had to negotiate a new effective date, and that was solved. Same thing happened with some of the HVAC products where the lead times that were anticipated by agreements weren't achieved. And this is -- so we have -- so you bought a consensus, and then the consensus starts to break down because it is not being implemented by the agency.

So what do we do with this? Is anything this committee there can do to this problem, which is address sort of fundamental to the program, which is that, you know, the ability to set a schedule that the government then adheres to, at least within striking distance. Certainly some

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cutting.

MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah. So that would be kind of an active, ongoing thought process.

CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Yeah.

MR. BROOKMAN: Go ahead, Steve.

MR. COUSINS: Typically, in industry or in business when you go out into and you launch a new venture, and whether successful or whether it fails, afterwards you have this opportunity to examine your learnings. You know, what was good, what was bad, what should we adopt, you know, going forward in the future. How can we change our project management processes, and so forth.

And I know there has been a lot of work with regard to, you know, standards that has been established around these appliances. I don't know if DOE has taken a few paces back and said, "What have we learned from all of these collective efforts that might help us going forward?"

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Perhaps this committee would be -is a mechanism to have discussion around
learnings from all of these individual efforts
with standards that have been established, to
help the process in the future, you know, to
kind of come up with a tactical approach to
probably get around some of the scheduling
delays that we've had.

CO-CHAIR deLASKI: And just to follow on to Steve's point, it's seems to me that the Department has the model, right? The model has been laid out. It is supposed to take three years. There was an effort to compress it I think to make it maybe a little shorter than that in some cases.

It would be interesting to go back, as you suggest, and say, "Well, okay, so how has it worked?" We've got a bunch of data now. What and why -- and to have information and discussion about what has worked, what hasn't, where have you missed the targets, and why, and to have that dealt with in an open

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1	forum I think would be helpful to all of the
2	parties.
3	And that might lead to some
4	recommendations for program improvements.
5	Right? How do you do it differently?
6	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Good. Those
7	are good thoughts. Additional thoughts?
8	MR. CASKEY: Sure. I've always
9	got one more idea.
10	MR. BROOKMAN: Good.
11	MR. CASKEY: One of the areas I
12	deal with is smart grid and demand response.
13	So at some point in the future, should some of
14	these products have inherent in them some
15	smart grid capability or some demand response
16	capability? Because certainly in terms of,
17	you know, Mom and apple pie and overall
18	efficiency, being able to respond to some of
19	those programs are pretty important, or is
20	pretty important.
21	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. That's good.
22	I thought I spotted one So we've got quite

1	a few ideas already. I don't think the list
2	is complete yet. Give you a chance to
3	evaluate what's up here.
4	As you look at this list here,
5	just for example, or we can we can put the
6	test procedure list up as well. Are there any
7	of these that strike you that they should get
8	a boost from a working group? If it's too
9	small to read, then it's also in your handout.
10	MR. CASSIDY: If they're at the
11	point of like a final rule, then it's pretty
12	late in the game, right? Is that
13	MS. ARMSTRONG: Yes.
14	MR. CASSIDY: So it should be
15	focused maybe on earlier ones, which would be
16	framework maybe and preliminary analysis. Is
17	that right?
18	MS. ARMSTRONG: That would be
19	ideal.
20	MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah. That was
21	Andrew's comment earlier, that at this point
22	there is a bunch of fact-based stuff to

1 consider, or at least interpreted fact-based 2 stuff. 3 Yes, Kelley. I'm just wondering if 4 MS. KLINE: there is some sort of set of criteria we could 5 6 discuss and come up with that would kind of 7 identify rulemakings that would be best suited 8 for a negotiated rulemaking. And I'm not familiar enough with 9 10 the ones in the preliminary analysis section to tell you which ones I think should be in 11 and out, but it might be something that we 12 13 could discuss as a group and come up with some quidelines for when it would be 14 most 15 appropriate. 16 MR. BROOKMAN: Andrew already listed one, and all of primary stakeholders 17 wish to participate. Wouldn't that be one? 18 19 MS. ARMSTRONG: I don't think we 20 are going to know that, though. I mean, it is going to be hard for us to gauge that. 21

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some point, you know, even with this idea

1	generation, we are going to need to open it up
2	to the floor.
3	MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah.
4	MS. ARMSTRONG: Just to I mean,
5	that's the whole and to the webinar, just
6	to see what other people in the room
7	because not all of us are going to be the
8	interested parties in, you know, each of these
9	things.
10	MR. BROOKMAN: Kelley, did you
11	have criteria in mind?
12	MS. KLINE: No. I was just
13	thinking that might be a good exercise for the
14	group, to come up with some
15	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Just a friendly
16	amendment, Doug, because I think to what you
17	are putting what I think is all is a high
18	threshold.
19	MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah, yeah, yeah.
20	MR. deLASKI: Okay. So critical
21	mass is more
22	MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah.

1	MR. deLASKI: it's more of
2	MR. BROOKMAN: And the other thing
3	you said, Andrew, was about the having work
4	underway, having something to work with.
5	Right? I mean, that was you're looking
6	skeptical about that also.
7	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: From where I
8	sit, that's helpful. I mean, it's not I
9	mean, some folks have more data than I have,
10	so
11	MR. BROOKMAN: Critical mass among
12	stakeholders and preliminary analysis or some
13	basis for discussion.
14	MR. COUSINS: These are things
15	that we may not know until the preliminary
16	analysis is done. But when I think about that
17	suggestion, I think about commodities that
18	have very low commercial volume, very small
19	manufacturing sector, you know, very I
20	mean, very small purchase community. I mean,
21	if it's they might lend itself to for

example, to negotiate a level. So that -- a

working group that is going to negotiate.

And I think you were talking about, well, what would be the criteria? And I think it's possible to come up with criteria that would -- that might make things easier in the future to at least point something in that direction. I think it's a good idea. I know it -- you know, it may be difficult to do unless you have some detail from a preliminary analysis. But I think there could be some criteria there.

MR. BROOKMAN: So maybe in the future.

MS. ARMSTRONG: So, Doug, one of your criteria there is preliminary analysis. And I think that's probably a great indication if you're -- or helpful information if you are working on a standards rule. However, for some of these products, like compressors or pumps or fans or blowers, we are starting from ground zero.

We need to establish some type of

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1	test procedure and metric before we can even
2	run a preliminary analysis to give you any
3	type of indication. I think it would be very
4	valuable for people to come to the table prior
5	to the preliminary analysis stage to help
6	influence the test procedure and the measure
7	discussion.
8	And you may not come to consensus
9	by any means, but at least you would have
10	discussions about what is currently being
11	done, testing burden, that type of thing,
12	before the Department just goes off on its own
13	doing that type of work, putting out
14	potentially a proposed rule and a preliminary
15	analysis, establishing a metric and then
16	forming a committee.
17	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Yeah. I agree.
18	And I think I said earlier a framework or
19	PTSD.
20	MS. ARMSTRONG: Yeah.
21	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: And, you know,
22	so we have been engaged in private discussions

1 with pumps and fans guys since before 2 frameworks were published. 3 MS. ARMSTRONG: Absolutely. 4 CO-CHAIR deLASKI: So Ι think 5 that's I think you do for new technologies that are 6 being part of the 7 process for the first time, absolutely that is true. And even for products that are subject 8 to existing standards, you can often make good 9 10 progress. You need to. MS. ARMSTRONG: Sure. 11 CO-CHAIR deLASKI: 12 Otherwise, you 13 have the risk of getting a PTSD that yields results or data that no one has confidence in, 14 15 and, therefore, you haven't formed a basis for 16 good discussions. MR. BROOKMAN: Right. As you look 17 at this list -- and, actually, you should --18 19 as a member of this committee, you should feel free to weigh in. Do some of these stand out 20 as being candidates for a working group? Or 21

it would be a working group with a narrow

1	scope perhaps.
2	MS. ARMSTRONG: Can we open it to
3	the floor, Doug?
4	MR. BROOKMAN: Sure.
5	MS. ARMSTRONG: And then we'll
6	come back to the group to discuss?
7	MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah. Certainly.
8	The floor is open.
9	MS. ARMSTRONG: No. I mean, like
10	
11	MR. BROOKMAN: Oh. Oh, yeah.
12	Okay. So we are departing from the standard
13	practice, and we have two microphones, and
14	invite you can this can also serve as
15	the public comment period I guess, perhaps, at
16	least in part. And let's hear what
17	individuals have to say about where ASRAC
18	might best use this mechanism perhaps to
19	create a working group.
20	Please. Say your name for the
21	record.
22	MR. MESSNER: Thank you. It's

Kevin Messner. I'm with the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers. I just wanted to build off of the point that Kelley talked about on test procedures and standard changes. And I don't know if this is right for a working group because of the timing.

We have an issue. I will go into a little detail here on how we would like to resolve, but we have seen three examples now where DOE is going through a process which is really undercutting the confidence in the standards program, which we all think is a very good program that has a lot of robust analysis that needs to be -- have confidence in.

So what is happening is there is test procedure changes that are happening that impact energy. And then they use a de minimis rationale to then not adjust the standard. So that is something that needs to be thought of and understood in an open and transparent way, how the use of de minimis is being applied.

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1	But then, to even go further, what
2	is happening is we have as manufacturers this
3	very key principle of the three-year lead-in
4	time. So when there is a standard being
5	finalized, the manufacturers have three years
6	to invest, retool, redesign in their product,
7	to ensure that when there is a federal
8	standard becomes the compliance date for
9	the standard happens, they have three years to
10	make sure they can sell products in the U.S.
11	And when a standard change a
12	test procedure happens in the middle of that
13	three-year lead-in period, it changes energy
14	and uses de minimis so there is no crosswalk.
15	It completely undercuts a core process of the
16	three-year lead-in, which
17	MR. BROOKMAN: The adjustment
18	period.
19	MR. MESSNER: Exactly. That
20	three-year it's a three-year lead-in period
21	to yes, to redesign and redesign your
22	product. And not only to even add insult to

injury, it then also prevents the grandfathering provisions and the safe harbor provisions, that if you do do a test procedure in a normal situation where there isn't a standard change happening, then there grandfathering provision where if you redesigned a product there is not just a test procedure that happens every year or every day, an extreme case, and then your product is out of compliance because of this impacts energy.

So it is a larger issue. AHAM is working on a proposal to try to talk through. And we want to -- we will want to talk to others to try to gain increased support for that and ultimately hopefully have DOE implement it.

I don't know if it's right for a sub-group, because we are operating on an immediate issue with a clothes dryer test procedure. That is the third time that they have done this for our products that we need

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1	to address in a more timely fashion than maybe
2	what a working group would allow.
3	But I just wanted to raise that to
4	the ASRAC as a potential something to think
5	about, and maybe in the next meeting we might
6	have something more of substance to bring to
7	the table for consideration.
8	But it is a process that doesn't
9	just impact AHAM products. It impacts the
10	whole standards process overall. So any
11	solution we come up with it would not be just
12	home appliance specific.
13	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Thanks,
14	Kevin. And that's another pathway, isn't it,
15	for any association or any interested party to
16	bring a proposal or something to ASRAC, right?
17	Rather than ASRAC doing the initiating. So
18	this is for them to consider. Okay. Thank
19	you.
20	Please, sir. Your name for the
21	record.
22	MR. ASDAL: Certainly. Bob Asdal,

Executive Director of the Hydraulic Institute.

I'd like to address this issue of the working group and the criteria for establishing working groups.

mentioned before, As Andrew Τ think the pump industry -- and we represent --Hydraulic Institute represents the industry -- would certainly need to consider working group gets established, balance is achieved, the extent to which the industry will be represented. And I think those are issues that clearly this committee has, I would think, authority to establish.

that And to the extent that authority can permeate all across groups, so that there are some consistent protocols, consistent protocols, so that every industry affected, every interested affected, would know how a working group is established, would be a very valuable thing for this group to establish.

Number two, we have had some

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ongoing negotiations, if you will, private negotiations with the energy efficiency advocates for some period of time. The pump industry has drawn from its limited resources a number of experts, and those experts we would consider as ongoing candidates to be involved in a -- if you will, a reg neg process like this.

So the other question -- and, again, an issue for this committee -- is the issue of the extent to which an association, a trade association in this case, can nominate individuals to the U.S. Department of Energy, and the extent to which those nominations will be considered because there is a limited number of experts in the country on some of these complex technologies.

MR. BROOKMAN: Ashley can respond to that.

MS. ARMSTRONG: I'm going to attempt to at least. So the way the working groups get established, ASRAC will vote on

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whether we think a working group should be established or not. Assuming the answer is yes, go forward, the recommendation will get sent to DOE.

Assuming DOE agrees, it would publish a Federal Register notice asking for nominations from everyone, the public. Up to 25 members can be appointed to the working group for any given specific working group. One of those most be a DOE representative. One of those must be an ASRAC representative. It can be more ASRAC representatives if there is interest, but those are the minimums.

We will take nominations from everyone. You may nominate yourself. You may nominate an expert, anyone -- you know, manufacturers, efficiency organizations, utilities, states, whomever, can go through the process.

The first cut at the working group recommendations, who is going to be on it, will be done by this committee. This

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committee will look through it. They will say, "These people is who -- this is who we think should be on the working group," and they will make that recommendation to DOE.

It does have to be balanced. It follows the rules of something -- that require balance --

MR. BROOKMAN: Representation.

MS. ARMSTRONG: -- representation, a variety of different things from different interested parties, but there is some assurance there that it would be. But this group around the table would get the first cut at taking the -- you know, everyone that applied and making the recommendations to DOE for nominations.

MR. ASDAL: Well, just in follow up, I think it would be very helpful to get clarity around that issue of balance. Some of us in the room are -- some of us in the room are standard-setting organizations, standards-developing organizations. And we operate

1	under ANSI, American National Standards
2	Institute, protocols if you will for
3	developing standards.
4	And they define balance very
5	clearly of manufacturers, other interested
6	parties, and users. In this case, it could be
7	just manufacturers and other interested
8	parties. But I think for us to consider as an
9	industry group and as a trade association, as
10	individual members, to consider engaging in
11	this process, we would really need to know the
12	definitions of balance and how the process
13	will work in terms of bringing experts from
14	our community to the table.
15	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
16	MR. ASDAL: Thank you. Thank you.
17	MR. BROOKMAN: Please, John. And
18	then I'm going
19	MR. CASKEY: A real quick
20	question. So when you say, "Take it to DOE,"
21	what does that really mean? And who says yea
22	or nay or whatever?

1	MR. BROOKMAN: You can talk. Yes.
2	John?
3	MS. ARMSTRONG: I mean,
4	ultimately, this committee is supposed to
5	advise, right? And I don't think so the
6	recommendations would go to him, and then his
7	management from there, right, ultimately, if
8	it was like a standard level or something like
9	that. So
LO	MR. BROOKMAN: So I have worked
11	with DOE for 20-plus years, and it's
12	convoluted. That's the short answer. It
L3	first goes go ahead.
L 4	MR. CYMBALSKY: Yes. So we'll
L 5	just talk about the transformer thing again.
L 6	So, you know, we got a pile of applications,
L7	and you could there was a stack, and so we
L 8	could say, "This guy is a manufacturer. This
L9	guy is a steelmaker. This person is a
20	utility. This person is an environmental
21	advocate, efficiency advocate. This one is

consumer interest."

1	So we have the different piles
2	based on the applicants. And so I think the
3	word "balance" to me means you have
4	representation from all of the different piles
5	you collected, and you balance the committee.
6	So
7	MR. CASKEY: Yes. I my
8	question wasn't related to balance per se. It
9	was that Ashley mentioned several times that
10	something goes to DOE. You know, like a
11	recommendation for a working group or some
12	other issue.
13	But what, does that mean you look
14	at it and you say yea or nay? Or it has to go
15	to the council or who else does it go to?
16	MR. CYMBALSKY: Sure. I mean,
17	there's lots of different parts of DOE that
18	looks at the makeup of the committee. I would
19	certainly be the first level.
20	MR. BROOKMAN: And then it would
21	go other places.
22	MR. CYMBALSKY: Yes. It would go

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MS. ARMSTRONG: I mean, for proposed standards it is going up. Right? I mean, something like that for test procedures, it would probably go to him and/or one level above him.

MR. CYMBALSKY: And our counsel looks at it, too, obviously, and --

MS. ARMSTRONG: Counsel.

MR. BROOKMAN: Dan?

MR. COHEN: The other thing Dan Cohen from would point out -- this is General Counsel's office. As you may recall, John, the requirements one of in the Negotiated Rulemaking Act, which also governs when negotiated rulemaking do а we standards, or whatever it may be -- and it's not just applying to us, that's a governmentwide statute -- is that we have a third party neutral like Doug who advises the Department on the establishment -- first of all, whether the issue could even be negotiated.

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One question that you have to ask is, is this an issue that parties could get together and potentially reach a consensus on? However "consensus" might be defined. You know, certain issues that's just not possible, right? There is just some things you are just -- there is people of good faith who are never going to get together on it. So you don't even bother with those. And that's the first cut that we actually ask a third party neutral to look at.

You'll recall in the transformer situation we hired a law professor from the University of Connecticut. And he went around and he first did an assessment. He called all of the various parties who were interested and asked a bunch of questions and said, you know, "Gee, I'm going to gather information. You know, I'm neutral to all of this. I don't really know anything about it at all. Please tell me your views."

We have actually -- there is a

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report similar to what we did for transformers. We had someone this past summer do an issue dealing with certification and enforcement. And Ι know Ι saw Dave Calabresi earlier. That was an issue that applies to commercial HVAC equipment.

And we had someone go out, a third party neutral go out and just talk to people and say, "Could this even be negotiated?"

Once that decision is made, that it's even possible to have a negotiation, then it is figuring out who can actually negotiate.

And, again, we have that -professor University law from the of Connecticut advise us on who the appropriate balanced people were. And we would, I'm sure, do the same thing, right? So that we would have -- it wouldn't just be us sitting around; we would have some neutral party advising on that process, too. So we didn't -- you know, we're not stacking the deck in one way or the other.

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MR. BROOKMAN: Tim?

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MR. CASSIDY: What I think I heard the commenter saying was that balance in a social context is fine. But you need experts in order to make progress, and there is a limited number of those experts, so that should be taken into consideration in the selection of the working group. You know, that's what I think I heard.

MR. BROOKMAN: Yes. As someone who written these convening reports, has saying yea or nay and who should participate, and typically it's organizations that would list, then there is always the potential to list an organization and for that person to bring an actual entourage, to have his experts or her experts sitting right behind him or her at the table, and for that -- for information to flow back and forth, especially in this kind of a process, readily.

So there ought not to be an expertise deficit, almost regardless of the

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composition. You know what I'm saying? This is an opportunity for this information to get in there.

You're next.

MS. MEYERS: Thank you. Karen Meyers with Rain Manufacturing. Just I want to echo the comments really about the sequencing of events on how this all happens. If you look at that first one on the list, the AEDM, if you go back to the list on the previous page, there is also a rulemaking on looking at commercial efficiency standards and maybe staying with EER or IEER.

But, really, before manufacturers can have a position on that, we need to know, you know, what the AEDM is going to be like. If you were back on that other list, and you went down a couple more, there is test procedures for central air conditioners and furnaces -- central air conditioners and heat pumps. But we have a new standard that is already set to go into effect in January.

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product development cycle, it is based upon,

you know, conducting the test to certify your

new products. And if the test standard comes

in, you know, within that -- in this instance,

within that five-year timeframe, it can affect

when you might be able to get your products

We've got a test procedure on furnace fans,

and then we also have one on residential

furnaces and boilers, and those are kind of

one that I'd really like to recommend for a

residential water heaters, because the NECA

III standards for that are set to go

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We have the same thing happening.

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So, you know, really, we've got 25

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1	months to get a whole new to design a whole
2	new platform of water heaters that meet a new
3	standard, but we don't know what that test
4	procedure is going to be and how it could
5	affect that. Yet we are trying to design new
6	products and be ready for that date, but we
7	don't really know what the test procedure is
8	going to be.
9	So it is very important for the
10	sequencing to you know, to keep this, you
11	know, rolling in line so that we can all, you
12	know, get to where we want to be. But it does
13	make it challenging from a manufacturer's
14	perspective if these things are disjointed,
15	which it in some cases they really are.
16	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. And this, of
17	course, is complicated because sometimes DOE
18	is handed their schedule.
19	MS. MEYERS: Right. And we all
20	understand
21	MR. BROOKMAN: For example.
22	MS. MEYERS: that, but, you

1	know, where possible, and as the ASRAC
2	Committee meets to define, you know, and maybe
3	even, you know, set priorities or make
4	recommendations to DOE on, you know, areas
5	where, you know, we might could do things to
6	make things a little bit more efficient as,
7	you know, has been commented on today, that
8	would be some areas that, as a product
9	manufacturer, I would really like to see the
10	committee help to focus their efforts.
11	MR. BROOKMAN: Just stay right
12	there. Given the known constraints you are
13	familiar with this process
14	MS. MEYERS: Right.
15	MR. BROOKMAN: are you
16	suggesting that there is some tweaking that
17	could be done? Or are you suggesting it's
18	more wholesale and broader?
19	MS. MEYERS: Well, I probably
20	don't understand
21	MR. BROOKMAN: On schedules.
22	MS. MEYERS: Well, you know, one

1	of the things I think I would like this
2	committee to do is to look at all of the
3	current activities that are on DOE's plate for
4	2013 and, you know, see, are there some
5	parallels that we can be running, are there
6	some ways that we can combine some activities
7	or at least move it up and down on the
8	priority list to get some more some of
9	these just follow a little bit more common
10	sense trail.
11	MR. BROOKMAN: Yep.
12	MS. MEYERS: So that we could
13	so, you know, I think it's really focusing the
14	priorities and moving things up and down on
15	the list, and making sure that they are done
16	in a coordinated fashion.
17	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Thanks very
18	much. So that's an example of a non-member
19	suggesting a possible activity for the
20	committee to consider.
21	Steve Rosenstock.

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MR. ROSENSTOCK:

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Doug, thank you

very much. Steve Rosenstock, Edison Electric Institute. If you could, could you go back to the previous slide that showed all of the standards rulemakings? Because that would help kind of illustrate my comments.

MR. BROOKMAN: There we go.

MR. ROSENSTOCK: There you go.

Thank you very much. I have two ideas for your consideration. I believe they are both cross-cutting.

The first one is, if you look on this chart there is -- on the bottom line it says microwave oven standby final rule. As I recall, the final rule for ovens for the whole products were done in 2009. They went into effect April of 2012.

But here is this other standard out there that is going to affect those ovens that could be happening, you know, final rule, which could go into effect -- I don't know what year. And, obviously, I know DOE has the authority to set both I'll say a global

appliance standard as well as a -- I'll call it a standby standard for lack of better words.

So what we have for many of these appliances is, going in the future, two test procedures, two standards, two rulemakings, and it's the same appliance. Cross-cutting issue -- is there a way to figure out how to streamline that?

Right now you have doubling of the process, doubling of the work, doubling of the, you know, records, et cetera. Is there a way to -- because if you have coverage, that standby covers all products I think from now on basically, that standby provision of EISA 2007.

The second issue I wanted to talk about was looking at this list especially you will see products that do compete with other in the marketplace or are kind of components of each other. For example, HID lamps — that's the lamps up there. Where it says high

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density discharge, that's the lamps alone, right? Not the lamps in the ballast.

But I know in EISA 2007 there were standards set for metal halide ballasts for certain fixtures. And then there is metal halide, and then there is the HID -- adjusted metal halide lamp fixtures.

Well, they are kind of -- one product is a component of the other product. So one standard could affect the other product. It doesn't make sense to have different timing of different things, because then you might have to redesign a product for one standard versus the other standard.

And also, for space heating, I know you have -- up there right now is residential boilers. Well, right now there is a new standard going into effect for furnaces in May, but just for oil furnaces. And then you had the residential boilers last year, and then you got heat pumps in 2015. But, well, what about gas furnaces?

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1	So I think there has been some
2	market implications of the fact of different
3	timings for different products that compete
4	against each other in the marketplace, and is
5	there a way, again, in terms of DOE process to
6	look at that issue, again, as a cross-cutting
7	issue because it will have an impact on the
8	marketplace and will have marketplace
9	implications.
10	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
11	MR. ROSENSTOCK: Thank you very
12	much.
13	MR. BROOKMAN: Thank you. So here
14	is what I have written. Figure out how to
15	streamline perhaps duplicative processes
16	example, microwave standby and evaluate
17	effective sequencing.
18	MR. ROSENSTOCK: Yes. But they
19	are kind of they are separate.
20	MR. BROOKMAN: I know.
21	MR. ROSENSTOCK: They are yes.
l	int. Regulation: They are yes.

1	MR. ROSENSTOCK: Sequencing of
2	competitive products, yes.
3	MR. BROOKMAN: Yes. You're next.
4	MR. IVANOVICH: I'm Michael
5	Ivanovich with AMCA International. And I'd
6	like to express that support for what Bob
7	Asdal said from Hydraulics Institute about a
8	concern for the consistency of the working
9	groups and how those memberships are actually
10	developed.
11	You know, I think a primary
12	concern is that as an industry association it
13	represents roughly 125 fan manufacturers
14	selling fans in the United States, you know,
15	to have only one vote on a committee like that
16	it could be something diluting, so to speak,
17	our voice in that regard compared to, for
18	example, the other avenues that we might have
19	available for the consensus agreement that we
20	for example, negotiating with the
21	environmental advocates. Number one.

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Number two is I'd like to -- one

of the members of ASRAC commented that would be good to validate the models that are being used for the cost-benefit analyses. curious if there has been any widespread studies the costs impacts on and on regulation, not just the energy savings, because I think that would be a very important part of validating those models.

MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.

MR. IVANOVICH: And the other thing is, given the fact that only -- if you can't vote by proxy in a consensus process, that might be a single point of failure. So if you are a member of the working group and you can't make that meeting for a very strong reason, you know, could you send somebody else to represent your institution for one of these meetings. I think that's really important.

Given the fact that these are going to be intense meetings that might be frequent, if there is a problem with that person attending a particular meeting, could

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1	they send a proxy.
2	Thank you.
3	MR. BROOKMAN: Ashley, you Dan,
4	do you want to respond to that? Okay. Dan,
5	please.
6	MR. COHEN: I'm sorry. The last
7	question about voting by proxy, we just have
8	to look into the rules under the Federal
9	Advisory Committee Act and just see if how
10	we can set that up.
11	The way it worked in the
12	transformer negotiation, you had to it was
13	actually the member who had to vote. I
14	believe that is just a requirement of the
15	statute, but I just want to look into it.
16	MR. IVANOVICH: So it's an
17	individual member, not an institutional
18	member.
19	MR. COHEN: Correct. Yes. But
20	that individual member is there in a
21	representative capacity of their interest.
22	MR BROOKMAN. Correct You're

next.

MS. REED: My name is Jennifer Reed, and I represent Illinois Tool Works.

ITW owns Traulsen. We make commercial refrigeration equipment.

So I just wanted to weigh in on the -- our hope that there will in fact be a working group that is tasked with a negotiated rulemaking on the HVAC commercial refrigeration equipment process. We think a lot of work has been done.

There are a lot of outstanding issues, as the convening report pointed out, and I think the only way to get there quickly, because the agency does have some deadlines they have to adhere to, which have already been extended in some cases, is through a negotiated rulemaking.

So we just wanted to voice our support for -- from the commercial refrigeration equipment industry, from our perspective that that would be the way to do

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that.

MR. BROOKMAN: And do you have support from -- describe just in 30 seconds your level of support.

MS. REED: Traulsen support is 100 percent. I will make the point that I — there are people here from AHRI who can speak for themselves. Traulsen is not a member of AHRI. So we do have a trade association, and — but it is — it is not a very technical one. It is rarely as involved in these kinds of issues.

We certainly -- if, for example, a call for nominations went out, we would do all of that homework in the background, so that when you got appropriate nominations you knew how broad that representation was.

But it should be pointed out that one of the reasons we make a point of being here is because we don't feel like we have an association, but we make a very -- we are one of the largest makers of a certain kind of

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1	commercial refrigeration equipment. So we are
2	affected a lot.
3	MR. BROOKMAN: Got you, thank you.
4	MS. REED: Sure.
5	MR. BROOKMAN: Please. Your name.
6	MR. THARP: Rusty Tharp with
7	DYCON/Goodman, now a part of Goodman, DYCON
8	family.
9	We would suggest that one of the
10	primary drivers for what ASRAC should be using
11	to determine which projects to address would
12	be which ones would be saving the most
13	potential energy. Examples would be the 13
14	SEER rulemaking of 2006, if my calculations
15	are correct, saved about 0.2 quads per year.
16	The regional standards that go
17	into effect in '13 and '15 saved about 75
18	percent of that, about 0.14 quads per year.
19	The standby off-mode power for furnaces and
20	air conditioners saved about three percent of
21	the total, about 0.005 quads per year.

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effect last year in 2012, saved about just a little over a thousandth of a quad, or one percent of the 13 SEER. So I guess my suggestion would be that what the committee should look at is, which ones can save the most amount of energy? And that is where the primary emphasis should be.

also want to reiterate comments made by Karen and Steve about reducing the overall burden on manufacturers. And to the point of maybe combining some of the modes potentially, the standby modes, as the normal operating modes, and well as looking at combining the test procedures, it seems that there are several times where the Department -- DOE test procedure, industry procedure, test and the DOE industry conservation standards are not in tune.

And since a lot of industry participates in all of those, it would be -- seem prudent to go ahead and put those together, and maybe even potential of adopting

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some international standards, some ISO
standards for domestic use.
And as far as the schedules
comment that was made, as far as, you know,
there are some things that you may have to
address this year or early next year. If
those are a small amount of energy that might
be saved, it may be in the best interest to
for a consensus to say we'll say that we'll
keep it as is for now and move on to the next
big thing.
So that I would suggest that
may be another alternate, too.
MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Thank you.
Karim.
DR. AMRANE: Karim Amrane, AHRI.
You have heard John Mandyck and also the lady
from Traulsen talking about this certification
of commercial products as being an important
rulemaking. And I think we would support that
as well, support this committee putting this

on a high priority, because there is a

deadline by the end of the year and I think it's a very important issue for the industry.

As far as process, I think this committee consider should stakeholders petitioning this group and asking, you know, what should be -- what this committee should decide as far as moving forward with the negotiated rulemaking. I think you should establish a process by which everybody or a group of people could together petition DOE to do something.

Having these ideas, cross-cutting ideas, I think there is one area where I believe the Department should start thinking about is with respect to the sampling plan, the tolerances with respect to testing. And those issues are not really properly addressed by DOE in our opinion, and I think it is something that this committee should look at and maybe establish a working group.

Thank you.

MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Thank you.

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Gary?

MR. FERNSTROM: Hi. I'm Gary Fernstrom representing the California Investor-Owned Utilities. And I would really like to thank the Department and all of you on this committee for taking what I think is a major step forward to improving the quality of these rulemakings.

We have about a dozen recommendations for you, which I'm not going to take the time to elaborate on now. We will send them in in writing, and we would like to ask you to consider them.

Thank you.

MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.

MR. DORIA: Jordan Doria with Ingersoll Rand. I just want to cast Ingersoll Rand's support for negotiated rulemaking for compliance and enforcement for commercial HVAC and refrigeration. Don't want to belabor that. A number of people have already pointed that out.

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One other thing I wanted to just mention as a concept, when we're considering sort of broader thematic elements for the committee to think about, would be that this is to focus on sort of regulatory activities writ large. And most of the discussion has rightfully been on minimum energy performance standards, but those are, of course, only one form that regulation can take to drive energy efficiency.

I think we are starting to see a lot more come out on what certain drivers and behavioral change do for sort of real-world energy savings, seeing a lot through Energy Star portfolio manager and what benchmarking of buildings is doing for reducing energy consumption.

I think we'd have some analogs to draw upon actually from the food and beverage industry in terms of what conveying calorie information is doing to change consumer behavior. And I think there is a role for

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1	regulation to promote all of that, but it
2	might be outside of the traditional minimum
3	energy performance standard framework. But
4	there is still, again, a role for regulation.
5	And just as a general point, it
6	would be worth I think this committee to think
7	about that a little bit in the future.
8	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Additional
9	comments from the floor?
10	MS. ARMSTRONG: So I think that's
11	a pretty good segue into just reiterating that
12	point that Roland mentioned at the outset,
13	since Jordan was nice enough to mention
14	calorie counting.
15	Commercial labeling I think is
16	something that the Department would like this
17	committee to consider forming a working group
18	on establishing, you know, or generating ideas
19	of how the Department should deal with its
20	commercial labeling authority.
21	And since Jordan introduced it,
22	whether he meant to or not, I thought I'd

1	follow up with that.
2	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Thank you.
3	You're next, please.
4	MR. LANGILLE: Hi. My name is
5	Gary Langille. I'm with Dish Network. We're
6	the third largest video provider in the U.S.
7	I just wanted to make a comment
8	that I think that there are just looking at
9	the list of products and sort of where things
10	are headed, that there is a big area that I've
11	been educated about from advocates in terms of
12	plug loads in homes and businesses that is
13	growing very rapidly.
14	And, unfortunately, those devices
15	aren't very clearly categorized as a product,
16	you know, Product A, Product B, Product C.
17	Their features change by day, by software, by
18	usage, and the power consumption changes over
19	time as products become combined and computing
20	gets more advanced.
21	So I would like to see, at some
22	noint in time perhaps this committee start

1	looking at what are the options, both legally
2	for DOE, to start looking at possible other
3	ways of promoting efficiency other than by
4	some particular product level specification,
5	you know, whether that be an allocation per
6	home, per size of home, per size of building,
7	per function, you know, so many watts to
8	deliver high definition TV to each TV in the
9	home, something to that effect that is not
10	related specifically to a product.
11	I think it's a very complicated
12	area, but I think that that's where life is
13	headed in a lot of product categories.
14	Thank you.
15	MR. BROOKMAN: Thank you.
16	Yes, sir.
17	MR. ASBJORNSON: Norman
18	Asbjornson, President and founder of AAON, a
19	manufacturer of commercial heating and air
20	conditioning equipment.
21	We have had a business plan of
22	promoting higher efficiencies, and I look

forward to the announcement of the EPAC and DOE, Title 10, Sections 429, 430, and 431. When they came out I was sadly disappointed by the lack of clarity and the lack of good understanding of how to test heating and air conditioning equipment.

The net result is that was to go into effect originally on July 1, 2011, and it was set back to January 1, 2013. It has now been set back to January 1, 2014, because of the utter confusion in model numbers and rating percentages.

We heard earlier from our industry gentleman, Karim, who spoke for AHRI, the Air Conditioning Refrigeration -- or Heating and Air Conditioning Refrigeration Institute. group has been, for over 60 years, involved as a trade association with some of the best minds of our industry setting forth all of this. And it appears that regulations totally ignored what has been done by the industry.

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I urge you to take advantage of the existing knowledge and abilities that already are available and not ignore them and cause utter confusion.

What has this done to me? I built a company around high energy efficiency. I have utter confusion as to where you are going right now, and all of my competitors -- some on the panel here -- I share -- I am sure share somewhat this situation.

The net result is you have set back the energy efficiencies of our industry because of this confusion factor. It costs a lot of money to develop a product. When we don't know where we're going, and we have the issue going on for years on end, do you know what that does to anyone trying to advance energy efficiency?

It pretty much stymies you or makes you have to decide you might develop something at great cost and then have to junk it before you even bring it on the market.

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1	Not an acceptable way to run anything.
2	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Thank you.
3	So having heard in this open
4	comment segment, let's close that now and go
5	back to the committee, having heard what was
6	said from the floor. Additional thoughts?
7	There are a lot of ideas up here in these
8	charts. Additional thoughts on points of
9	emphasis? Pathway forward? Next steps
10	perhaps before long?
11	Do you want to take restroom
12	break?
13	MS. ARMSTRONG: Well, it might be
14	worthwhile I don't know what you guys think
15	but to take a break, think about which ones
16	ASRAC is going to have to whittle them down
17	to a couple that they may or may not want to
18	vote on.
19	Obviously, forming all of these
20	working groups would take you know, so
21	which ones we find most important, but maybe a
22	couple of minutes to think about that?

1	MR. BROOKMAN: Yes. So we
2	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: One framing
3	question is I think some of these, you know,
4	may be ripe very soon, but aren't ripe here
5	today. So
6	MS. ARMSTRONG: Okay.
7	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: I think one
8	thing we should think about is when how
9	soon we want to reconvene to
10	MS. ARMSTRONG: Absolutely.
11	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: you know,
12	can we take this list, can we refine it, can
13	we make these a little bit more structured and
14	then come back in the not-too-distant future
15	and charter additional working groups. I
16	think we can probably charter at least one
17	today with what I'm hearing, and maybe two.
18	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
19	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: And then, can
20	we move on from that and come back and
21	MS. ARMSTRONG: Absolutely.
22	MR. BROOKMAN: So let's do take a
22	MR. BROOKMAN: SO let's do take

1	short break, just for 15 minutes. That means
2	we will convene at five minutes reconvene
3	at five minutes after three. And when we come
4	back and several of you can confer during
5	the break. And when we come back we'll see if
6	we can identify an issue or two or see how
7	that evolves for a working group to be
8	performed.
9	John?
10	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Yes. I would
11	just say before we break it would be helpful
12	to know when we come back which one of these
13	may have pending deadlines associated with
14	them.
15	MS. ARMSTRONG: I think I can get
16	you that.
17	MR. BROOKMAN: I can write them up
18	on the in red on the side here or
19	something.
20	MS. ARMSTRONG: Yes. That's a
21	good -
22	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Let's

1	take a break. The restrooms are at both ends
2	of the hall. And if you are going to make
3	there is a Coke machine on the ground floor on
4	the way to the coffee shop on the left. It is
5	kind of hidden in a nook.
6	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off
7	the record at 2:48 p.m. and
8	resumed at 3:11 p.m.)
9	MR. BROOKMAN: The goal for the
10	remainder of the day is to see if the
11	committee can figure out something that it
12	wants to set in motion today, and also to
13	establish some next steps.
14	I just had a brief conversation
15	with Ashley, and she was thinking it might be
16	useful as we look at this list, and it's a
17	lengthy list, to separate out the product-
18	specific things first, and your rationale
19	actually was use the microphone.
20	MS. ARMSTRONG: Well, so for the
21	couple that we have that are product-specific,
22	or at least rulemaking-specific, even if they

1	are cost-cutting, that aren't process-type
2	working group issues, I can tell you discrete
3	deadlines for those that have it, because
4	that's something John had asked for
5	previously.
6	And then, for the ones that are
7	process-oriented, you know, the committee can
8	decide after some discussion which ones they
9	may or may not wish to tackle.
10	Open here. Let's
11	MR. BROOKMAN: So do you want to
12	can you just identify the ones that are
13	product-specific?
14	MS. ARMSTRONG: So let's go with
15	the first one, the HVAC commercial cert.
16	MR. BROOKMAN: This one here.
17	MS. ARMSTRONG: December 31st of
18	this year.
19	MR. BROOKMAN: 12/31/13.
20	MS. ARMSTRONG: And that is for
21	Department action. So any working group
22	established, and its recommendations to ASRAC

1	and ASRAC's recommendations to the Department
2	would have to be well before that date.
3	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
4	MS. ARMSTRONG: Yes.
5	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: One clarifying
6	question on that. That's final action by end
7	of the year.
8	MS. ARMSTRONG: Yes.
9	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: So that means
10	you'd have to issue when would you want to
11	issue a proposed rule by?
12	MS. ARMSTRONG: You know, I think
13	if we could get if we could that's one
14	that we would need to vote today, vote out
15	today, if that's something we want to do. The
16	Department would then have to react pretty
17	quickly in starting to form that working
18	group.
19	But, you know, we would probably
20	like the working group and/or ASRAC's
21	recommendations by the end of summer/beginning
22	of fall, to be able to push the proposed rule

1	comment period for final rule by the end of
2	the year.
3	MR. BROOKMAN: Yes, John.
4	MR. CASKEY: And what's a
5	realistic timeframe for getting a working
6	group set up and approved and notice in the
7	MS. ARMSTRONG: Thirty days,
8	right?
9	MR. CASKEY: Federal Register
LO	and all of that?
11	MS. ARMSTRONG: Thirty days.
12	MR. BROOKMAN: That's impressive.
L3	(Laughter.)
L 4	MS. ARMSTRONG: We aim to succeed
15	here.
L 6	MR. BROOKMAN: Yes, okay.
L7	MR. CASKEY: Like 30 calendar
18	days?
L 9	(Laughter.)
20	MS. ARMSTRONG: We are going to
21	attempt to do it as quick as possible. I
22	think the nomination period is going to be

1	open for roughly 10 to 14 days. So you would
2	want to keep your eyes out. And if you wanted
3	to nominate someone, have their bio ready to
4	go, get that in as quick as possible, and so
5	we can move on it.
6	MR. BROOKMAN: Use the microphone,
7	please. Thank you.
8	MS. ARMSTRONG: We could talk
9	about process, why yes. The idea was that
10	some part of ASRAC would have a first cut at
11	recommendations to the committee. Now, I
12	don't know that that means we need to convene
13	in person, right? We could probably do that
14	over the phone and/or distribute a
15	MR. PETERSON: It could be a
16	webinar.
17	MS. ARMSTRONG: Yes.
18	MR. BROOKMAN: Good, good.
19	Others? Ashley? Fans and pumps?
20	MS. ARMSTRONG: Yes. So those
21	just started, so roughly three years from now.
22	Same thing yes, those are both the same.

1	A little less for the test procedure, but
2	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. High energy
3	standards, that's cross-cutting, that's
4	process.
5	MS. ARMSTRONG: So test procedure

MS. ARMSTRONG: So test procedure on water heaters is also -- it's on the right, the next one.

So this one is complicated, because the energy bill in December of this past year requires the Department to come up with some type of uniform descriptor. So this one is also end of the year, December 31st.

However, there is a second part of requires, once a test procedure and metric is established, there is consideration given to conversion of the old metric to the new metric. That is on a little bit longer timeframe, and that is where I think the Department could really use some input, because that is going to require testing run, product-specific type to be things.

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1	And so actually working on the
2	test procedure, because, you know, a lot of
3	people have been working on that test
4	procedure for about eight years with ASRAC
5	now. If actually working on that test
6	procedure isn't feasible in that timeframe, I
7	think that conversion is really important for
8	maybe this committee to consider.
9	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Thank you.
10	Are there other does HVAC, commercial
11	refrigeration
12	MS. ARMSTRONG: I think that's
13	most of the ones that have deadlines up there.
14	Most of the other ones are process-oriented
15	or potential explorations for the Department
16	on new territory, whether it be commercial
17	labeling or I'm going to call plug loads, how
18	we kind of handle consumer electronics. The
19	rest to me are mostly process at least.
20	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
21	MS. ARMSTRONG: Which ones? In
22	terms of standard levels or test procedure

issues? Both. Okay. So we just had a question about -- so CRE, it's supposed to be done by now, but the NOPR is at OMB. So I would say that we could form a committee to -- or we could consider forming a subcommittee to look at that, but the proposed levels are at OMB right now. Yes.

MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. So --

MS. ARMSTRONG: One other thing, Kelley, to your point earlier about potential test procedure correlations on it, if there are certain test procedures where we know there are issues, I would propose that you ask that those test procedures form working groups.

We can do more of a cross-cutting thing with process, as you and John kind of asked for, in terms of guidance and timing and how the Department does that. But if we know there are certain test procedures that have issues, I would say let's go ahead and try to form a working group for those, whether it be

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1	at this or subsequent meetings. Yes.
2	MR. BROOKMAN: John.
3	MR. CASKEY: So far, we have this
4	HVAC commercial certification and enforcement,
5	and then we also have behind you commercial
6	and industrial pumps and commercial and
7	industrial fans and blowers. Are those in any
8	way related or not?
9	MS. ARMSTRONG: No.
10	MR. CASKEY: Okay.
11	MS. ARMSTRONG: They will be one
12	day, but not until -
13	MR. CASKEY: So is this HVAC more
14	like packaged units?
15	MS. ARMSTRONG: Yes. It's like
16	rooftop air conditions, commercial furnaces,
17	those types of things.
18	MR. CASKEY: All right.
19	MS. ARMSTRONG: And then
20	refrigeration equipment.
21	MR. CASKEY: Okay.
22	MS. ARMSTRONG: Yes.

1	MR. BROOKMAN: Kelley.
2	MS. KLINE: Actually, just a
3	question on the water heater. I'm trying to
4	keep the different threads straight here.
5	There is the uniform descriptor.
6	MS. ARMSTRONG: Yes.
7	MS. KLINE: There is the test
8	procedure, and then there is also the
9	conversion piece, right? So it would be I
10	guess we would just have to frame up what the
11	workgroup would be what is the scope of the
12	workgroup effort, right?
13	MS. ARMSTRONG: Yes. So the
14	Department's efforts right now, we have
15	consolidated the uniform descriptor
16	requirements and the test procedure in one.
17	We will be addressing that as one. Subsequent
18	to that, we will be dealing with the
19	conversion factor.
20	MR. BROOKMAN: And what is the
21	timeframe for that? Are you pressed?
22	MS. ARMSTRONG: One year for the

1	test procedure and what falls under this
2	uniform descriptor, and then there is a little
3	longer I don't know the date off the top of
4	my head, but a little longer for the
5	conversion factor.
6	MR. COHEN: By the way, that was
7	one year from the date in December, right?
8	MS. ARMSTRONG: Right. So end of
9	the year.
10	MS. KLINE: So when you were
11	saying a minute ago what the Department could
12	really use some help on, were you talking
13	about the first part or the converted
14	MS. ARMSTRONG: The conversion.
15	MS. KLINE: this conversion
16	factor, okay.
17	MS. ARMSTRONG: In my opinion. I
18	mean, it's definitely open, but and then
19	you mentioned something earlier which kind of
20	went under the radar. I was surprised that
21	Kevin didn't bring it up, but so dryer test
22	procedure.

2	procedure open for automatic terminations.
3	And we've had a lot of data and a lot of
4	comments about how that dryer test procedure
5	may should be changed over time.
6	The Department has left some of
7	those issues on the table. I don't know that
8	it's reasonable to think that we could form a
9	subcommittee to finish the open rule right now
10	because it's on a pretty quick timeline, but
11	some of the larger issues, whether it be load
12	size, low composition, real use factors, other
13	things that we might leave on the table,
14	potentially could be ripe for a separate
15	working group with more of a long-term
16	overhaul of a dryer test procedure in mind.
17	MR. BROOKMAN: Go ahead.
18	MR. MESSNER: What I was talking
19	about on the larger test procedure changes
20	impact standard
21	MS. ARMSTRONG: I know what you
22	are going to

Right now we have a dryer

1	MS. MESSNER: dryers is the
2	kind of the tip of the spear. You did two
3	other test procedures before that, so I don't
4	working through that is something that we
5	negotiated as part of our agreement to deal
6	with auto termination.
7	But having that happen in the
8	middle of a three-year lead-in period, and
9	trying to cram it in, to us it's kind of
10	putting a square peg in a round hole. So
11	there is a larger issue on the whole auto
12	termination, but the way the DOE is going down
13	it right now it goes into all the problems
14	with the test procedure change
15	MS. ARMSTRONG: Right.
16	MR. MESSNER: and the de
17	minimis and all of that.
18	MS. ARMSTRONG: So I'm separating
19	those two issues, right? I get your point.
20	MR. MESSNER: Yes. They're
21	together for us, so it causes problems for a
22	working group to get into that.

1	MS. ARMSTRONG: Yes. So, I mean,
2	but to your point of wanting DOE to take a
3	look I think we would the idea would be
4	to form a working group to long haul take a
5	look at that.
6	MR. ECKMAN: Yes. I think it's
7	just inherent in the testing process, that
8	dryers is just iconic at the moment. But it
9	is true for all of the white goods and all of
10	the equipment where we don't have really solid
11	duty cycle information or load profile
12	information to do the costing, the pricing of
13	the kilowatt hours or the gas purchases.
14	And, you know, that's just basic
15	information that feeds any of the models. And
16	you make it up as you go when you find a data
17	source, but you don't have any idea whether
18	it's statistically representative or not.
19	We bring you something from
20	Northwest. We eat a lot of granola. It may
21	not be

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(Laughter.)

1	with the rest of the places in
2	the world. So, you know
3	MR. BROOKMAN: Most of you in this
4	room have a lot of experience in these plant
5	standards and processes and test procedures,
6	and this committee has taken a while to get
7	underway. So there has been some discussion
8	leading up 'til today thinking about what
9	might be launched soon, today perhaps.
10	So as you look at this list, what
11	bubbles forward? What are the items that you
12	think that you might wish to put to a vote
13	today to establish a working group?
14	Kelley?
15	MS. KLINE: It seems like we might
16	need a process for a fairly quick follow on
17	some of these, because I think a lot of them
18	could benefit from a little better framing and
19	maybe further definition, so
20	MR. BROOKMAN: I was thinking that
21	DOE would take the initiative. If you
22	selected one of these or several of these,

then that would -- they would go back and they'd write something up. They would scope it a little bit, they would describe it a little bit, they would talk about the deadline, you know -- I'm just guessing -- a variety of things like this.

Ashley, help me here.

MS. ARMSTRONG: I hear DOE, and I'm a DOE rep, so I'm --

(Laughter.)

-- Ashley, right? No, I think we Doug's point, or to Kelley's could to point, the committee could do it. We could do Ι think there's a couple we it. could probably -- so there's one obvious one, right? the commercial cert is Ι mean, Department something I think the or this

committee should decide whether it wants to act on today, because that one, really, today is our opportunity to start that process if we want to make that -- if anyone wants to make that deadline in a realistic manner.

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1	MR. BROOKMAN: The HVAC commercial
2	certification and enforcement. Done. Okay.
3	John?
4	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Concur with
5	that.
6	MR. BROOKMAN: Andrew?
7	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: That's one that
8	we should
9	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
10	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: I think we
11	should go ahead and charter that one today.
12	MR. BROOKMAN: Yes. John?
13	MR. CASKEY: I mean, I'm neutral
14	on that particular issue. But just when I try
15	and think through the pragmatic sort of time
16	schedule, I mean, I think if we are going to
17	spend all of March basically to set up the
18	working group, maybe, you know, April to try
19	and get a meeting set a face-to-face
20	meeting, and then maybe May to try and get a
21	chairperson selected for the working group and

to start making progress and to tell them $\ensuremath{\text{--}}$

you know, to give them what their options are, for them to develop a scope, for them to develop like how they are going to operate, and all that sort of stuff, it just seems like between, you know, May and July to have an answer back to you, or August, that has come through us -- this group seems like it's really pushing it.

I mean, I don't want to undermine the possibility for success. I mean, if you guys that are experts really think you can have success in that abbreviated time, then I'm -- you know, I'm happy for you, but it's like -- it just seems like in the case -- well, you know, just for us to get in this room took quite a bit of while. So I'm trying to put in a little bit of anticipation of delays along the way.

So is it realistic to get any meaningful results by, you know, July time period?

CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: I think it is

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if we prescribe some check-in points. So, in other words, we could ask the working group to file status reports with us, which provides gates by which they have to operate. So that's one way to try to keep a schedule on track.

MR. BROOKMAN: Tom.

MR. ECKMAN: Yes. It seems to me if they don't reach consensus, because they don't have enough time to drive there, you can probably move the marble a little further down the floor, just by together to talk about it, to find out what the real issues are and queue them up gives DOE a better chance to get the closure in a reasonable way at the end of the year, if you have already thrashed through some of issues and said, "We can resolve these, but we can't resolve these. You're going to have to call." Even that would help the process along I think.

CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: I agree. And

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	this isn't a new issue, so there has been
2	this has been around for three years.
3	MR. BROOKMAN: So if the committee
4	today decides that they would like to vote to
5	create a working group on that issue, then,
6	say, by end of February, end of March, you've
7	got your committee composed, and in that same
8	timeframe hopefully you can find a chair.
9	And so, then, beginning in April
10	analysis is already underway, right?
11	MS. ARMSTRONG: So, unlike
12	standards, there is no I mean, there is not
13	going to be analysis. It is going to be the
14	Department sitting at the table with
15	manufacturers and advocates and other
16	interested parties, just discussing what
17	viable ways for commercial certification, what
18	
19	MR. BROOKMAN: I see.
20	MS. ARMSTRONG: all the
21	variations in products, what could work.
22	MR. BROOKMAN: I see. So this

1	could commence in April or May, and you would
2	do periodic meetings, once a month say,
3	something like that, and, John, you and Tom
4	were saying progress probably.
5	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Right. Well, I
6	would think it would be, you know, mid to late
7	June should be the first progress report to
8	the ASRAC. And then, you know, I think we
9	should require or shoot for a recommendation
10	by September 1.
11	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. So we have
12	several individuals who have spoken on behalf
13	of creating the working group, and that is the
14	one HVAC commercial certification and
15	enforcement. We have laid out a timeline
16	here. We know it is going to require some
17	additional scoping.
18	Other thoughts on that before we
19	see if the committee wishes to make a
20	decision?
21	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Follow on to
22	John's question, John Caskey's question, is

1	that, you know, can it be done in the
2	timeframe - if we're starting we're not
3	starting from a standstill on this.
4	There was a convening report
5	written last summer by DOE's consultant, or
6	actually by a DOE staff by someone a
7	government staff person, so there is a whole
8	there is a body of work. And you guys have
9	been going back and forth for some period of
10	time.
11	So at some level this is not a
12	brand-new activity. We are just moving into a
13	forum in which it can be addressed I think
14	more effectively.
15	MS. ARMSTRONG: We just need a new
16	potentially a new solution.
17	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Yes. So
18	MS. ARMSTRONG: If that's the best
19	way to state it.
20	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
21	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: So I think the
22	odds of success are I think you can do more

1	at a minimum, we will get we will move
2	the ball. We may very well be able to reach
3	consensus. I think it's a distinct
4	possibility. I hope it is.
5	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. So are you
6	ready to decide whether you wish to create
7	this working group? Okay. Let's then
8	let's take a vote. All those who wish to
9	create this working group and anybody that
10	that's the way I could do it either way.
11	MR. ECKMAN: You're trying to
12	bully them into
13	(Laughter.)
14	Let's see if there's not consensus
14 15	Let's see if there's not consensus first.
15	first.
15 16	first. MR. BROOKMAN: Anybody that wishes
15 16 17	first. MR. BROOKMAN: Anybody that wishes to dissent, anybody that does not agree with
15 16 17 18	first. MR. BROOKMAN: Anybody that wishes to dissent, anybody that does not agree with working creating this working group, please

And, congratulations,

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you have

1	made your first substantive discussion
2	decision.
3	(Applause.)
4	And I think it's fairly obvious
5	we don't need to repeat what DOE is going to
6	do in response to this. Okay. We've got a
7	convening report. We've got you've got
8	next steps, and we'll follow on from it.
9	Okay. So that's good, and that's
LO	
L1	MR. PETERSON: Can we get a
12	confirmed deadline for that, so we
13	MR. BROOKMAN: So, John, do you
L 4	want to start? You already said a report by
L 5	September 1. Progress reports on some
L 6	interval, every month or every other month.
L7	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: I would think a
L 8	substantive progress report mid to late June.
L 9	Should we pick a date or
20	MS. ARMSTRONG: I would pick a
21	date.
22	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: just say by

1	June 26th?
2	MS. ARMSTRONG: I think your
3	timeline is fine. As long as it's not a
4	weekend.
5	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: School's out.
6	MR. BROOKMAN: I've got a
7	calendar.
8	MS. ARMSTRONG: There you go.
9	It's a Wednesday, according to John. So while
10	I think it's a Wednesday, but I think we're
11	okay.
12	MR. BROOKMAN: June 26th is a
13	Wednesday.
14	MS. ARMSTRONG: So something for
15	you to consider is whether we want to pick the
16	or at least gauge interest on the people in
17	ASRAC that want to be part of that committee
18	here, just to get that one out of the way,
19	too.
20	MR. BROOKMAN: Yes. That's a good
21	point. So thank you for I should have done
22	that.

1	Is there anyone who on this
2	committee would like to serve as a member on
3	that working group? We would like to have at
4	least one. John will, and also Kent. Okay.
5	So you've got that, Jeremiah? Yes, John and
6	Kent will both serve. Excellent. Thank you.
7	MR. BROOKMAN: Is that enough
8	enough of deadlines for now, timelines? Yes.
9	MR. PETERSON: When is the final
10	report due?
11	MR. BROOKMAN: September 1.
12	MS. ARMSTRONG: September 1.
13	MR. BROOKMAN: Yes. Okay. From
14	the working group, and then presumably ASRAC
15	will turn that around rather quickly. Okay.
16	So good. Is there another issue
17	up there that you would like to consider
18	creating a working group for? The two the
19	other two that are circled, fans and pumps,
20	but it's a three-year cycle. And this one
21	test procedure on residential water heaters,
22	and, as Ashley said, perhaps the conversion of

1	the old metric, that second activity, might be
2	the one that would bear the most fruit.
3	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: It seems to me
4	you know, I'm not an expert in the
5	commercial or in the water heater test
6	method issues, but it can you address that
7	topic until you address the first topic?
8	MS. ARMSTRONG: You need to
9	address you would need to probably have a
10	proposed rule out first, right? So at least
11	you are seeing what the Department is thinking
12	for its new test procedure and/or metric,
13	scope of coverage type issues. So
14	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: It just strikes
15	me as something that we should table for the
16	moment.
17	MS. ARMSTRONG: Table for the next
18	one with fans and pumps.
19	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Right.
20	MS. ARMSTRONG: Near-term issues
21	
22	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Right.

1	MS. ARMSTRONG: not like a year
2	from now, but near-term potentials. But, yes,
3	that's probably a good idea.
4	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Table fans
5	and pumps, and table test procedure on
6	residential water heaters.
7	Other thoughts on what is up here?
8	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Well, the one
9	that you just made, in addition, is the one
10	where commercial labeling has been raised a
11	couple of times. You know, I hear some
12	enthusiasm from the Department in getting
13	guidance on this topic.
14	I don't know how it's defined. So
15	what the precise work task is of the committee
16	to me is not fully formed in my mind. But it
17	strikes me as being potentially quite a
18	valuable area for discussion.
19	MR. BROOKMAN: Can you describe
20	what is underway with this, or the thought
21	process?

MS. ARMSTRONG: We put an RFI out,

so the working group could look at the comments from the RFI. I think the Department is looking for input as to what it should do next into this space.

As Roland mentioned in his like outset comments, you know, this is something seemingly, he said, the White House is interested in. And what we don't want to happen is them to ask for an answer.

We would like to have input from you guys and/or a working group about what the Department -- how should the Department handle its authority with respect to commercial labeling, some problems for which it clearly spells out that we have to come up with a labeling rule for, so I think those would be the issues. It is more open-ended definitely than coming out with a number, but equally as valuable.

MR. BROOKMAN: John.

CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Are you talking about equipment labeling or building labeling?

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1	MS. ARMSTRONG: Equipment.
2	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Can you do
3	you have the authority to do building
4	labeling?
5	MS. ARMSTRONG: Just equipment.
6	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Without
7	building labeling it becomes I think an
8	imperfect exercise.
9	MS. ARMSTRONG: Can we get part of
10	the way there? I mean, I guess that's the
11	question. I mean, could there be a working
12	group to kind of flesh out these types of
13	issues, pros and cons, as the Department tries
14	to understand where it's going on in this
15	space?
16	Could you help us? Could the
17	working group and ASRAC help inform that
18	decision?
19	MR. COHEN: Or you could tell us
20	it's meaningless.
21	MS. ARMSTRONG: Right. I mean,
22	that's another option. The costs are X and

1	the value is Y and
2	MR. BROOKMAN: Kent, go ahead.
3	MR. PETERSON: Actually, I'm just
4	trying to understand this better, but you
5	currently oversee residential equipment
6	rating, right? Labeling.
7	MS. ARMSTRONG: The Federal Trade
8	Commission does.
9	MR. PETERSON: The Federal Trade
LO	Commission. Are you thinking that this kind
11	of does the same thing on the commercial side?
12	Is that
13	MS. ARMSTRONG: I don't think we
L 4	know. I think the question is open-ended. We
15	just we are for residential, the
L6	authority goes to FTC for the most part. And
L7	then, for commercial, the authority lies with
18	us. And we haven't really ventured into this
L9	space, with the exception of a limited label
20	for motors and like CC numbers and nameplates
21	and that kind of stuff.

But other than that, it's, well,

1	what should we do? It's an open issue.
2	MR. PETERSON: So we are in the
3	conceptualization phase.
4	MS. ARMSTRONG: We are. You think
5	that's fair, right?
6	MR. PETERSON: And that could be
7	cool.
8	MS. ARMSTRONG: And that's pretty
9	much what the RFI laid out.
LO	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: I think none of
L1	us are thinking FTC.
12	(Laughter.)
L3	No one has that in mind.
L 4	MR. BROOKMAN: Well, let me ask a
L 5	question before we vote. Does anybody on the
L 6	committee wish to participate in a working
L7	group on that, just so we have a Tom does
L 8	and okay, and also Timothy. So we have two
L 9	volunteers already for that. So should we
20	take a vote on this, see whether we want to
21	launch this? Tell me yes or no.

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Go ahead, John.

MR. CASKEY: Another idea. Are there things that we could effectively work on as a -- the ASRAC and respond to and work with DOE on without necessarily setting up a working group? Particularly if there is a variety of good members here that want to participate with something like this.

MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah. Dave?

DR. **HUNGERFORD:** Ι was just following on that -- yeah, it seems like that would be appropriate function of this an committee, to at least go down that initial road of scoping what that working group might look at, because we are -- this commercial labeling is an obvious example of -- we could think through things like, well, who intended -- whose behavior is intended to be affected by this label, as a sort of starting question, those sorts of issues, and then decide whether it then should go to -through the trouble of developing a working group, if we can't resolve it.

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1	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
2	DR. HUNGERFORD: And what kind of
3	sorts of issues should be considered.
4	MR. BROOKMAN: Yes. Steven.
5	MR. COUSINS: No. I just want to
6	echo what David said. To me, that makes a
7	great deal of sense, to put some framework
8	around this before making a decision, you
9	know, of chartering a working group.
10	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Okay. And,
11	ASRAC, if you were to take this up, would you
12	expect everyone around the table to
13	participate or select members or in and out?
14	What would be your expectation? Would there
15	be one?
16	MR. COUSINS: I would have the
17	expectation that all of us would because we
18	all have sensitivities and representation at
19	different areas, you know, within
20	MR. BROOKMAN: Right.
21	MR. COUSINS: you know, the
22	appliance sector. I think input from everyone

2	MR. BROOKMAN: Could you say what
3	you would expect as kind of the workflow or
4	timetable would be for a thing like this, off
5	the top of your head?
6	MS. ARMSTRONG: I don't know that
7	I have one in mind, but I think if ASRAC
8	you know, by the time we meet in person next,
9	it would seem reasonable that we would at
10	least have some ideas of what we think the
11	scope could be and whether we want to actually
12	form a technical working group to deal with
13	some of the more detailed type issues.
14	Otherwise, it would seem it would linger on
15	forever.
16	MR. BROOKMAN: Are you thinking
17	that in the interim you would exchange some
18	paper and there would be a webinar or two, and
19	then you'd meet face to face, and what kind of
20	a timeframe?
21	MS. ARMSTRONG: Well, I think we
22	are required to meet twice a year in person.

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would be critical.

That doesn't preclude us from meeting more in person if we wanted to, but at least we would meet twice a year.

so I think at least in the sixmonth timeframe we would do idea generating,
scope narrowing, whether it be fleshing out
this or some other ideas of the list, and then
at the next group we could actually vote on
more working groups that we would potentially
charter. Does that seem reasonable?

MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.

MS. ARMSTRONG: I mean, the RFI one is hard because we have already gotten a lot of comments, right? And the issues were pretty wide across the board, so I don't know if this committee wants to take on the task of looking at all of those and kind of weeding those and seeing or if we actually want to charter a working group to do that.

It is kind of how you see, you know -- whether you see yourself as trying to flesh out some of these more overarching type

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1	issues, or getting into the details quite a
2	bit of some of the
3	MR. BROOKMAN: John?
4	MR. CYMBALSKY: So right. So
5	the comment period is ending March 20th, I
6	believe is the date. And as Ashley said, we
7	have a lot of comments already. So I guess
8	what you all should be considering is, do you
9	want to charter a group of people to digest
LO	the comments and plan a path forward? Or do
11	you want me to do that?
L2	So I think that's the question.
L3	By "me," I don't mean me personally.
L 4	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: What product
L 5	categories are you talking about?
L 6	MR. CYMBALSKY: The commercial
L7	labeling.
L 8	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Oh, the
L 9	commercial labeling.
20	MR. CYMBALSKY: Yeah. So, you
21	know, like Ashley pointed out, a good you
22	know, I understand you guys made really good

1	points, but I think that shouldn't preclude
2	you from maybe chartering a subcommittee to
3	form, and that you form one now in the
4	anticipation of digesting the comments come
5	March 20th. You've got the people that are
6	formed to do that.
7	Just a thought. Because otherwise
8	we are going to do it anyway here at the
9	Department, so
10	MR. BROOKMAN: You are going to
11	receive all of the comments, you are going to
12	sift and sort, and you are going to write
13	something akin to a
14	MS. ARMSTRONG: We are just going
15	to decide what to do.
16	MR. CYMBALSKY: Right. We are
17	just going to go forward and say, well, based
18	on these comments, this is what we think is a
19	good commercial labeling strategy.
20	MR. BROOKMAN: And you are going
21	to do that in what timeframe?
22	MR. CYMBALSKY: Sometime after

1	March 20th, so
2	MR. BROOKMAN: And so that would
3	provide time for ASRAC to consider what you
4	have come up with potentially?
5	MS. ARMSTRONG: I don't think we
6	would we would present our proposal prior
7	to issuing a proposal, to the extent we decide
8	to do something, to ASRAC first.
9	MR. BROOKMAN: Uh-huh.
10	MS. ARMSTRONG: It would be more
11	that I think it was cued up as an issue for
12	the committee to decide whether a working
13	group could be formed to inform that position
14	of whether to move forward and/or not in light
15	of the RFI comments and a variety of other
16	opinions that need to be
17	MR. BROOKMAN: They could consider
18	the RFI comments. They could add to the RFI
19	comments. And you wouldn't feel compelled to
20	address it immediately, if you had a working
21	group working on it.

MR. BROOKMAN:

Right.

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I mean, to

me, that seems like a lot of -- this committee could definitely commit to doing that. It's just that's a lot of details for just labeling when we have -- it seems we have a lot of open-ended issues to deal with as well, or potentially consider.

CO-CHAIR deLASKI: So just my two cents on this is that it does strike me as being a workgroup activity as opposed to us delegating ourselves as that workgroup. I'm not going to read all of those comments, for one.

And it strikes me that the Department then put out the RFI, and then the thought then is that then leads to some sort of plan, right? And they are going to develop a plan, so the question is, they are asking for a workgroup to help them figure out what that plan should look like.

And I don't think that this group was conceived of as the folks who would -- we weren't selected to be that -- have that

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expertise. So it strikes me that we should put it out to a comment, put it out in a Federal Register notice, and they can -- we should form up a group that has expertise in this area to -- that would consist of a couple of us and also folks who have expertise.

The products that are affected are all of the commercial products potentially, or it's the whole scope in Section B or C, however you want to letter it.

MR. CYMBALSKY: That's right. So, and I think -- we don't have to stop at just two ASRAC members on this. So if -- you know, we named two, but we can have five. This is not like a contentious rulemaking where -- you know, so don't feel compelled to stop at two if there is more interest.

CO-CHAIR deLASKI: But I want to be clear that that's a plan, so then the plan that the Department would come up with, I mean, you ultimately may decide to address different products differently, of course,

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1 because they are going to have to be addressed 2 given their own circumstances. 3 But you're looking for some basic framework to think about this responsibility 4 you have for commercial labeling. 5 6 MR. CYMBALSKY: The basic, like 7 what should be on the label. Ι questions like that, you know. 8 Right. 9 MS. ARMSTRONG: And for different products, does it provide different 10 So is there no value for certain values? 11 Is there a lot of value for other 12 products? 13 products? Does it provide a means of tracking things that may go into large type equipment, 14 15 like components of other types of equipment? I mean, just types of things to think about. 16 CO-CHAIR deLASKI: Well, given the 17 concerns over the FTC label over the years, I 18 19 think the chance to get in on the ground floor 20 to try to influence the plan seems like one that many people would jump at. So it seems 21

like a good opportunity to me.

1	MR. BROOKMAN: So at least half of
2	this group has spoken on behalf of considering
3	creating a working group for commercial
4	labeling. Shall we put that to the test?
5	Shall I move the question and see whether you
6	wish to create a working group?
7	John?
8	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: I kind of feel
9	like I need to learn more, because I don't
10	know what we are really chartering.
11	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
12	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: So
13	MR. BROOKMAN: John, describe what
14	it would be useful for you to obtain.
15	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Well, it is
16	kind of like, do you want to boil the ocean?
17	And so I think there needs to be some some
18	definitive ideas on what type of you know,
19	what are we who are we trying to a
20	simple question like, who is the label trying
21	to influence

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MR. BROOKMAN:

Right.

CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: -- I think would be good to know before we try to chart a working group.

MR. BROOKMAN: So I'm looking -John and Ashley, if the Department provided
more information to ASRAC, to the members, and
in some short span of time, say a month or so,
they decided that, yes, indeed, this made
sense to -- based on what you came forward
with, to create a working group, they could do
that via some electronic means or some sort of
a survey mechanism, right? But that -- your
timetable is you want to move quickly on this.
No?

MR. CYMBALSKY: I mean, to Andrew's point, I think, again, the comment period ends March 20th. And it's a chance to get thinking at the beginning, not in the middle. So it is up to you all. I mean, again, I'm not a voting member here, but I -- you know, I -- it tells -- and, you know, to John's question, what are we trying -- who are

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we trying to influence, I think, you know, you design a label based on who you are trying to influence.

So maybe the first question to the group to consider is, you know, so who are we trying to influence and what should the -- I mean, all of those questions are on the table.

CO-CHAIR deLASKI: But even a more basic question -- and I'm not labeling а expert but labels could have multiple You can show that it's Right? purposes. compliant, could try you to information to the end user, you can try to provide information to the purchaser, to a specifier.

You've lots of different got potential purposes here, and I'm sure Ι haven't even begun to list them. So the first question is, what are the potential benefits And how would you -- and then, of a label? given those potential benefits, how would you structure it?

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1	So, again, you have to pull
2	together some labeling experts to
3	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Right. And to
4	go along with that, what are the burdens and
5	costs of labeling?
6	MR. CYMBALSKY: Absolutely.
7	MR. BROOKMAN: I saw John first,
8	then Steve. Go ahead.
9	MR. CASKEY: I think I'm on the
10	fence a little bit. I mean, I wholeheartedly
11	support a working group being established to
12	basically support what John and Ashley would
13	need to do with regard to reviewing all of the
14	responses they have gotten from the RFP.
15	But I'd like to see those results
16	back summarized in some way or consolidated or
17	maybe with some recommendations, but I guess
18	at that point then I'd like to be able to see
19	what the preliminary result is, and then start
20	to develop a strategy going forward.
21	You know, so I would hate for
22	me personally, I'd hate to not be on the

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1	working group and then miss out on any
2	opportunity for input, but then I agree that I
3	don't think we need the whole ASRAC group to
4	review, you know, 2,000 comments or something
5	like that.
6	MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah. Okay.
7	Steve.
8	MR. COUSINS: Yeah. I'm somewhat
9	on the fence here, too, because and I know
10	the RFP that is out there now, you've got a
11	number of comments that have come in. The
12	comments are around the just a general idea
13	of labeling.
14	I would expect those comments to
15	be all over the place. And if we form a
16	working group, the working group is going to
17	end up trying to figure out, as you pointed
18	out, John, you know, what part of the ocean do
19	we boil.
20	One of the things and since
21	there are so many commodities here that are
22	being represented, I would question for some

of those commodities whether or not the information even exists to put onto a label to influence a certain behavior.

And the working group may go into this with the mind-set that they are going to force a solution, that they are being mandated to force some kind of solution for everything.

I just think that we, as a committee, need to create some kind of clarity, framework, or a definition around what our intention is or what we intend for them to do, than just saying, hey, go out there and figure out something for us.

Just my point of view.

MR. BROOKMAN: I am mindful of the timetable, and I am thinking about how we split the difference between those that are on the fence and those that seem inclined to join and jump in. Is there an intermediary step here? Is there a --

MS. ARMSTRONG: I mean, the only thing I can think of as something kind of in

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1	the middle is, you know, vote whether we think
2	this is a valuable exercise to form a working
3	group today, hold nominations, though, until
4	the comment period has ended.
5	Therefore, people have a chance to
6	read the comments as they may wish and decide
7	if they want to apply for the committee and/or
8	ASRAC members could decide if they want to
9	also be on the committee working group, and
10	then go from there.
11	MR. BROOKMAN: Do you think the
12	convening report gives a pretty
13	MS. ARMSTRONG: There is no
14	convening report for this one? This one is
15	just an RFI. I mean, I don't think you are
16	going to see like, you know, a comment summary
17	and the Department's responses and pros and
18	cons or potential options for the Department
19	from DOE.
20	That is what we are really looking
21	for the committee to give us, not necessarily

comment responses, but, I mean, options as to

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what we could do or what the right thing may
be to do. And it may very well be nothing.

You know, you shouldn't enter this space.

But at the same time, I think we

But at the same time, I think we would like some due diligence consideration given to help inform us before we make our decision whether to jump full fledge into this space.

MR. BROOKMAN: John.

CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: What would be the scope that we would recommend to the working group?

MS. ARMSTRONG: I mean, I think a good starting point, right, could be the RFI questions that we teed up. We wanted feedback on those specific questions, so that could be a good starting point for the committee at least, you know, what are your opinions on these questions for the working — or working group. I keep calling it a committee. Sorry.

MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. how many questions were there on --

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1	MS. ARMSTRONG: I'm sure it could
2	be broader than that, but at least, as a first
3	step, that's not a bad idea.
4	MR. CASKEY: So one potential
5	charter, you know, at least for this first
6	phase would be to review all of the comments,
7	try and categorize the comments maybe just by
8	your questions, or maybe there is some other
9	category that naturally falls out, and then
10	come up with some sort of summary document
11	that helps to communicate that to all of the
12	ASRAC members.
13	MS. ARMSTRONG: And potentially a
14	recommendation, right? Yeah.
15	MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah. So that
16	and then that would be a task for a working
17	group that you would convene, or you would
18	empower, create. Yeah.
19	So what do you think? Do you want
20	to move the question on whether to create this
21	working group or not? Does anyone object to
22	creating moving the guestion?

We are almost back to Robert's Rules I'm going here, and to move the Does anyone dissent, anyone not question. wish to create a working group to consider commercial labeling? Especially I would note that two or three individuals have noted they would like to participate in doing Anybody wish to dissent?

All right. MR. COUSINS: Now, without answering that question, question is, do we dissent on creating the working group, speaking for myself, I don't dissent on creating a working group. What I'm suggesting is that this committee give consideration to the creation of that first step. I mean, I think that's different question than whether or not we dissent at this moment.

MR. BROOKMAN: What Ashley said a moment ago, which I kind of bought, was that if we create a working group any member of the committee that wishes to participate in the

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1	working group could do so as a member of the
2	working group.
3	So, and then the committee as a
4	whole would not need to participate. That's
5	what if I followed your logic, that's what
6	was being said.
7	MR. COUSINS: All right. We had a
8	discussion about whether or not this committee
9	could derive some clarity to this exercise
10	MR. BROOKMAN: Right.
11	MR. COUSINS: by defining the
12	scope the framework and the scope.
13	MR. BROOKMAN: Right.
14	MR. COUSINS: Not right now but
15	maybe in a conference call, let's say.
16	MR. BROOKMAN: Uh-huh.
17	MR. COUSINS: That was I think
18	some of the comments that were made, and what
19	I'm trying to understand is, okay, does that
20	comment is that still a valid comment, or
21	are we at a point now where we are saying that
22	is not a valid comment, let's go and create

the working group?

MR. BROOKMAN: I don't know whether it's valid. It seemed like the conversation moved toward, especially it being late in the day, towards whether the committee wanted to create this working group, noting that any member that wanted to participate in the working group could do so.

And then it seems like a separate question about whether ASRAC wants to provide some scoping activity.

CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: I think part of the concern that you may be hearing is that, if I understand the process correctly, once we empanel the working group, we're out unless we're on the working group.

And then, the only guidance or input we can provide is to accept or reject the recommendation to go to DOE, because the document says you have to either forward it without changes, and so I think this is an issue that is cross-cutting enough that there

are members who are -- kind of want to understand it a little better to help scope what the exercise is before we let go of it.

MR. BROOKMAN: Gotcha. I understand. Thanks for that clarity.

John.

MR. CASKEY: Yeah. And sort of building on that -- and, again, I -- this is sort of a selfish response, if you will, but what I think would be ideal is a two-phased approach. The first phase approach is to do exactly what your staff would do, would be to go through and what I had said earlier, review all of the comments, try and categorize them, try and summarize them wherever possible and come up with some summary.

And then, at that point that sort of concludes Phase 1. Then, to bring that back to us for us to be able to provide the guidance that you are thinking of and then help to modify the scope and give this working group better guidance on what we want them to

2	Phase 2, and then come back with the final
3	recommendation.
4	MR. BROOKMAN: Yes? So that had
5	that was a clear proposal right there.
6	What do you think? Could DOE work its
7	timetable to effect that? Yes? Yeah? Okay.
8	So, then, we have maybe we will
9	put that to a decision, a vote of the
10	committee. Does anyone dissent from the
11	following proposal as put out there by John,
12	that Phase 1 would be for DOE to review a
13	catalogue and summarize the comments and make
14	those available and send them to ASRAC; and
15	then, as Phase 2, ASRAC would review
16	MR. CASKEY: I intended the
17	working group be established and do what
18	normally DOE would have done as to
19	MR. BROOKMAN: Oh.
20	MR. CASKEY: evaluate the RFI
21	for
22	MR. BROOKMAN: I apologize. I

accomplish, and then set them off to go do

missed that.

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MR. CYMBALSKY: So DOE can help in the comment summary. So instead of doing the responses, it would be up to this working group to create those responses, at which time Phase 2 would kick in, which is your -- the guidance of this group.

MR. CASKEY: Yes. So specifically I would say the working group would review the responses to the RFI. They would try and categorize them and group them together and, you know, maybe organize them by how they entered the particular questions, come up with some sort of summary.

then, at that point, And would be the end of Phase 1, and then come back to ASRAC for evaluation of that summary and for guidance on doing Phase 2, which would up with of be to come some more recommendation.

MR. BROOKMAN: So that didn't fit with John's concern about turning loose --

1	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Well, Phase 1
2	sounds like the job of DOE. So I don't know
3	if you want to take Federal Register time to
4	empanel a group of people to do that.
5	MR. BROOKMAN: I missed it, but
6	that's where I thought you were going. I
7	thought you were saying DOE should do Phase 1.
8	MS. ARMSTRONG: I'm going to do a
9	modified version of Phase 1, because I really
10	like to summarize and respond to comments.
11	I don't think DOE would have an
12	issue assisting with summarizing all of the
13	comments and providing them to a working
14	group. I think, really, what we are looking
15	for a working group to do would be to review
16	all of the responses to the RFI and almost
17	come up with either pros and cons and/or
18	recommendations to each of the questions posed
19	in the RFI for ASRAC to consider as to whether
20	we even proceed with commercial labeling
21	generally.

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So I'm going to take it a step $\$

1	further. I don't really see them the
2	summary as the value coming out of the working
3	group. I see it more as, okay, we asked each
4	of these questions, and there may be other
5	considerations we didn't consider.
6	What is the consensus approach to
7	those questions, basically?
8	MR. BROOKMAN: And that would be a
9	working group that would take the summary that
10	was created based on the comments by DOE and
11	they would do a pro and con and
12	recommendations in response to the RFI
13	questions at a minimum.
14	MR. PETERSON: Just another
15	process question, and this is if that first
16	phase happens, it comes back to ASRAC, ASRAC
17	approves it, it doesn't necessarily have to go
18	to DOE, right? We can
19	MS. ARMSTRONG: It can go back to
20	the working group, too.
21	MR. PETERSON: go out with the
22	second working group.

1 MS. ARMSTRONG: Yep.

MR. BROOKMAN: Go ahead, Steve.

MR. COUSINS: A concern I've got here is any working group doing conclusive work, without ASRAC having the opportunity to frame this up in any way, shape, or form -- and here is why I say that. Hey, there are a lot of commodities that are represented there.

We only have 25 people on the working group. Are they going to represent all of those -- I don't think so. I think we have -- we have got a broader, overarching oversight with regard to -- if I understand why this group has even been formed, I think this is a classic advisory task that we have that it seems that we want to try to say, well, not in this case.

I would hate to take this to a working group and ask them to draw conclusions without us having the opportunity to put some framework around this. That's just my point of view.

CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Well, I thought what I heard was that you would summarize the comments for us, and then we would digest that and then determine what the working group should do. I don't think -- to me it is not a question of should we have a working group or not. It's just what is the charter of that working group going to be?

MR. BROOKMAN: And the sequence.

CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: And the sequence. And so maybe we take baby steps here, and the first step is, you know, you have to do the summary anyway. You know, do the summary and provide it to us, so we have the benefit of it, and then we have -- then we understand where the four corners are to empanel a working group.

MR. BROOKMAN: So the sequence -so it would be as follows. The proposal would
be for DOE to take the responses to the RFI,
review, categorize, and summarize those
comments. They would send that back to ASRAC,

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1 and ASRAC would look at them, and, as 2 says, consider it and maybe define boundary 3 conditions, the four corners, and the like. 4 That would result in quidance being sent to the working group itself, and 5 6 then the working group would get on with the 7 business of doing a more complete review, 8 pros, cons, and recommendations based on the RFI questions at a minimum and perhaps more. 9 10 That's the proposal that emerging. Are you comfortable with that, 11 Steve? You're comfortable with that. 12 13 MS. ARMSTRONG: I think -- so the last part about it, I mean, if we are going to 14 15 do summaries, then ASRAC wants to be the one 16 to review those summaries and look at the questions in the RFI and then define the scope 17 for the working committee. 18 19 don't think the working 20 at that point is coming committee up with

recommendations for the five questions in the

RFI.

21

1	MR. BROOKMAN: There are only five
2	questions?
3	MS. ARMSTRONG: Oh, no. There may
4	be more. I'm just whatever it is.
5	MR. BROOKMAN: Oh.
6	MS. ARMSTRONG: I mean, at that
7	point I think the working group is coming up
8	with a commercial labeling strategy.
9	MR. BROOKMAN: That is, ASRAC is
10	the working group that is going to come up
11	with the labeling
12	MS. ARMSTRONG: No. We would
13	vote. We would vote to determine whether we
14	wanted to form a working group. We would have
15	the response you know, we would have the
16	summaries for the RFI. We would take our
17	positions and say based on the summaries, this
18	is what we think.
19	We need to vote as to whether
20	commercial labeling RFI I mean, this could
21	go on forever. It's just a matter of, do we
22	want to do it ourselves which is going to

1	push it out a couple months? Or do we want to
2	just form a working group to deal with coming
3	up with recommendations from the RFI?
4	MR. BROOKMAN: Tom?
5	MS. ARMSTRONG: Or ASRAC. I mean,
6	ASRAC is never out of the process, to your
7	point. I mean, the working group is going to
8	come back to ASRAC, so
9	MR. COUSINS: My concern is having
10	any group DOE, working group, whatever
11	come to ASRAC having already filtered out a
12	lot of things, a lot of findings, a lot of
13	done the filtering and done the making
14	conclusions, basically leaving us with the
15	position of a yea or a nay without providing
16	any kind of framework. That's my comment.
17	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: How about you
18	should be on the working group, Steve?
19	(Laughter.)
20	I mean, that sounds like what
21	MS. ARMSTRONG: This is going to
22	happen.

1	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: I can't be on
2	every working group, so I think we need to be
3	able to delegate to working groups and
4	MR. BROOKMAN: Two or three
5	individuals have said they want to be on the
6	working group. So we know that.
7	Tom Eckman.
8	MR. ECKMAN: Yeah. Maybe it's my
9	schedule, but I don't see a working group
10	reading through comments and summarizing them.
11	That seems to me to be a staff function.
12	And then, bringing those comments
13	back to us so we could determine what the
14	scope of work is after that, whether there is
15	a scope of work after that, is something we
16	can make a recommendation to DOE on and judge
17	it in that sequence.
18	So we see the comments and see
19	where the you know, if there is a lot of
20	contention or if there is a lot of consensus
21	about this on some of those questions that you

queued up, then we have a way to scope -- go

work on this, we need a workgroup to bring that to closure, there seems to be consensus on that.

But until I see the comments and the responses, a summary of those, I don't have any way to scope what the next phase looks like. Whether I'd vote up or down on labeling, I don't know what the questions are or what the comments are.

So I -- you know, staff could bring back a summary, and then I've got something to work with. But right now I don't have anything to work with in terms of even a context.

MR. BROOKMAN: So the proposal on the table -- and I'm glad we are not doing this via Robert's Rules -- would be for DOE to take the responses from the RFI, categorize them, summarize them, and then send them back to ASRAC. ASRAC would, in a very short amount -- rather short amount of time, figure out what to do with them, provide guidance

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perhaps.

ASRAC would be the body that would provide more detailed comments and guidance or maybe at that point they would create a working group to decide what to do with and to create the kind of product that Ashley described -- pros, cons, and recs on the RFI questions. That's the proposal on the table.

DR. HUNGERFORD: I guess I want to ask a -- there's an assumption in that that a normal part of the process for DOE is to create a formal summary of comments. And the question I have is, would this add significant workload to you guys to have this part of the process where that summary were provided to this group?

MS. ARMSTRONG: We are going to do it anyway, so we can provide it.

MR. CYMBALSKY: Whether you want to delegate the -- looking at the summary to a subcommittee or to you, well, that --

MS. ARMSTRONG: That's the way I

see it. Do we want to -- I mean, this is going to require us to meet webinar or by phone multiple times over the next couple of months to make the decision and to review the -- and discuss these comments and --

MR. ECKMAN: Ι think my --I envisioned that we would see an executive summary of the comments by topic whatever the questions were. That we are not reading and reinterpreting what you -- that staff look at. It is just, this is what was said, so many lined up this way, so many lined up this way, and these look to be multiple opinions about this issue. There is consensus around that.

It's an analytical judgment about who weighs in on what side, but it's not a conclusion and I don't think we're -- I wasn't envisioning reading a 70-page summary of comments. It was pretty high level, these are the big issues, these are the big comments, there is consensus here, there is not

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2	got some context to it, because the
3	MS. ARMSTRONG: So typically the
4	way our process works is we will summarize
5	each of the individual comments by commenters.
6	Now, whether or not we take it up further and
7	provide an executive summary is on the table.
8	The question becomes, do we delegate to a
9	working group rather than ourselves, to come
10	up you know, weigh those issues? It's just
11	a matter of, how much do you want to take on
12	yourself?
13	MR. BROOKMAN: Steve.
14	MR. COUSINS: All right. This
15	committee advises and provides guidance. I
16	think that's what we said. So you have your
17	you summarize your findings, you
18	consolidate and summarize your findings. You
19	say, "Committee, advise and guide." And we
20	may say, "Okay. Working group is next to do
21	A, B, C, and D."

consensus there. Something like that that has

MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.

22

David?

DR. HUNGERFORD: Yeah. It seems like the threshold question in -- if we were provided the comments when they are available, the summarized comments, that we could -- there are only a couple of things that ASRAC would need to answer, and that is the threshold question of whether we -- whether a working group should be formed.

And the second would be what that

-- some scope definition for the task of that
working group, and that that would be all that
would be required. It wouldn't be a series of
meetings. It wouldn't be endless discussion.

It would merely -- it would be something that
could be taken care of in one webinar.

MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. Andrew?

CO-CHAIR deLASKI: I concur to proceed as you describe. And, I mean, just -- I think just as a reminder, you know, this is going to go forward whether we commission a working group or not. So the question is, the Department basically inviting a working group

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1	to help them shape how they are going to do
2	this.
3	So we decided not to commission a
4	working group. That means that we are saying
5	you all go figure it out.
6	MR. BROOKMAN: Yes.
7	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: So I guess
8	that's where I'm coming from on this and I
9	this is not a
10	MR. BROOKMAN: So it seems as
11	though we have the kernel of an agreement
12	emerging here. And it and as I understand
13	it, it is that DOE will receive its comments
14	on the RFI by March 21. In some sort span of
15	time, you will summarize/categorize those
16	comments, and you will send those to ASRAC.
17	ASRAC will consider what is there,
18	and you will decide whether a working group
19	needs to be formed, and what the scope and
20	definitions surrounding that working group
21	might be if you were to form it.
22	And also, ASRAC might decide

1	itself to create some additional contour or
2	boundaries, that sort of stuff, whether it
3	creates a working group or not. I think those
4	are the options.
5	So I am going to John, Ashley,
6	comments in by March 31, a summary produced
7	by
8	MS. ARMSTRONG: Sometime in April.
9	MR. BROOKMAN: Mid-April. Tax
10	day, April 15 or so. So we are going to be in
11	abeyance for a good long while.
12	Okay. So I'm going to move the
13	question on that last proposal. Should I
14	repeat it? No. Okay. Does anyone dissent
15	from proceeding as I just described DOE do
16	a bunch of work, push it to ASRAC, ASRAC
17	considers what it's got via probably a webinar
18	in the short timeframe turnaround, consider
19	whether a working group needs to be formed,

and, if that is the case, provide scope and

definition or perhaps ASRAC will take the

provide additional contour

initiative

to

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boundaries, and the like.

That's the proposal. Does anyone dissent? So once again we have a unanimous agreement. Thanks to all of you for that.

So we have agreed to create a working group for HVAC. We have established a process for the commercial labeling. And we have tabled, for the moment, fans and pumps and test procedures on residential water heaters. And that's what we have decided to do at this first stage of endeavor.

Does anybody -- we are over time at this point. Anybody want to raise additional issues before we move to additional next steps?

Yes, John.

MR. CASKEY: I don't know what your definition of "additional issues" is, but I think it would be good to be able to scope out some of these other ideas that we've got on the board. And I don't know whether that is for you to do or DOE or whether you want

help from volunteers here to do some of that, but I think that's an action item that needs to be done I would say within the next month or so.

MR. BROOKMAN: I was thinking that we would cover that in next steps. And I was going to lean heavily on Ashley and John to help describe, among these items that have been listed here, and perhaps others, how we can inform the committee about what is involved with each one of those items.

ARMSTRONG: So I think MS. Department could take the first step, unless there is any like process-related ones that anyone wanted to vote on today. But I think the Department could take the first step at fleshing some of these out, and then the committee could -- we could circulate it, and the committee could add, edit, ask questions I could circulate it, if that's from there. okay.

MR. BROOKMAN: John.

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1	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Agree. And
2	then, what about the idea that was raised in
3	the public comment period about the ability
4	for the general public to suggest ideas for
5	ASRAC?
6	MS. ARMSTRONG: I think you can
7	just send an email to the ASRAC email address
8	at any time. I know Gary mentioned he had a
9	dozen or so ideas. I'm sure plenty of others
10	do. I think you should just send the email to
11	ASRAC and that can get disseminated to the
12	committee, or, you know, handled or put on
13	the next agenda for discussion kind of thing.
14	Would that work for everyone?
15	MR. BROOKMAN: You're the
16	Designated Federal Official. Is Jeremiah or
17	someone the Secretariat here? Does it all go
18	in one big pot or
19	MR. CYMBALSKY: I am the
20	figurehead and he is the one who actually does
21	the work. Is that what you just said?
22	(Laughter.)

1	Sounds right.
2	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
3	MR. CYMBALSKY: No. But, yeah, so
4	there's a docket and there's also the email
5	box. So
6	MR. BROOKMAN: Great.
7	MR. CYMBALSKY: either way.
8	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay. So that is a
9	next step, as just described.
10	Other next steps? Well, one would
11	be the mechanics of creating the working
12	group, the HVAC working group, and we laid out
13	how that would get done.
14	There will be a complete
15	transcript of this meeting made available.
16	James has been over here diligently taking
17	care of things.
18	Jeremiah, are you going to do sort
19	of a more a summary, executive summary?
20	More than an executive summary; a summary of
21	this meeting contents. So that will be
22	available in what kind of a timeframe?

1	MR. FREEMAN: Probably a week or
2	so.
3	MR. BROOKMAN: A week or so.
4	Okay.
5	And then, any other next steps
6	that
7	MS. ARMSTRONG: Next meeting?
8	MR. BROOKMAN: Next meeting. Next
9	meeting. I've got a calendar here in front of
10	me. What kind of a timeframe are you
11	thinking?
12	MS. ARMSTRONG: So the next
13	meeting could be by phone. And I don't know,
14	somewhere between it would seem somewhere
15	between 30 days and 45 days when we have those
16	nominations in for the commercial or we
17	have the applications in for the commercial
18	cert, so we can go ahead and act on that
19	pretty quickly.
20	And then, maybe by then the
21	Department will have some fleshing out of some
22	of this stuff.

1	MR. BROOKMAN: Forty-five days
2	from the end of February would be the middle
3	of April.
4	MS. ARMSTRONG: So I would say
5	shoot for the beginning of April in the hopes
6	that we can actually get that stuff done in 30
7	days.
8	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
9	MS. ARMSTRONG: Because that's
10	what we are going to shoot for.
11	MR. BROOKMAN: Uh-huh.
12	MS. ARMSTRONG: If possible.
13	MR. BROOKMAN: The other thing was
14	that by you were saying by around about
15	April 15 that would be when the you would
16	have the comments for the RFI compiled.
17	MS. ARMSTRONG: Yeah. Yeah.
18	We'll have people won't be able to digest
19	them. So that will have to be at the followup
20	meeting.
21	MR. BROOKMAN: Gotcha. Okay.
22	MS. ARMSTRONG: But at least for

1	this one I don't think we want to hold up the
2	commercial cert working group, and we will
3	need the committee's input for the actual
4	nominations.
5	MR. BROOKMAN: Scheduling is
6	always a difficult thing. Sometimes it is
7	easier for people to do things perhaps at the
8	beginning of the week or the end of the week
9	rather than the middle of the week.
10	John?
11	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: What I
12	recommend is we have the general timeframe as
13	we did for this meeting. Jeremiah sent out a
14	poll for us to
15	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
16	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: with some
17	options that we could
18	MR. BROOKMAN: Okay.
19	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: react to and
20	
21	MR. BROOKMAN: So we're talking
22	around about April 1, and perhaps that first

1	week or no later than two. Okay? Jeremiah,
2	yes? April 1st? Yeah.
3	CO-CHAIR deLASKI: And I would add
4	the potential agenda item for that meeting
5	that we would at that point perhaps be able to
6	take up some additional topics that may be
7	appropriate, and we may be able to
8	MR. BROOKMAN: Yeah.
9	MS. ARMSTRONG: I will try to
10	circulate some of the more fleshed-out ideas
11	from this in a document, so we can start
12	thinking about them.
13	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Right. And
14	then the two technologies.
15	MS. ARMSTRONG: Yeah. That's
16	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Pumps or
17	fans and pumps.
18	MS. ARMSTRONG: Absolutely.
19	CO-CHAIR MANDYCK: Hear people out
20	on that.
21	MR. BROOKMAN: And then, as a
22	practice, we also have already said that ideas

1	that come in from outside the committee, those
2	will be gathered and sent to committee members
3	to consider as well.
4	So for my part, I think we're done
5	here, and I would just turn it back to John
6	and Ashley.
7	Thank you all. Very, very
8	productive meeting. Congratulations on being
9	composed as an Advisory Committee. It is no
10	small matter for the Department of Energy to
11	create an Advisory Committee, and there is
12	really, we hope, a tremendous amount of
13	potential here. So congratulations to you
14	all.
15	Back to John.
16	MR. CYMBALSKY: I would echo that.
17	And I think all of you just took on a lot of
18	work, which I'm very impressed. I tried to
19	get you to delegate, but you wouldn't do it.
20	(Laughter.)
21	And now you will learn the lesson.
22	No, but honestly, I think everything we said

1	today I think just supports what we said in
2	the beginning of the meeting, that I think we
3	can get a lot accomplished with this group.
4	And so I appreciate that we formed the
5	committee the working group, and let's go
6	from there and see how it goes.
7	So thanks. Thanks again.
8	MR. BROOKMAN: Thanks. Safe
9	travels.
10	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
11	matter went off the record at 4:19 p.m.)
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	I	I	<u>l</u>	

<u>CERTIFICATE</u>

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Appliance Standards and Rulemaking

Federal Advisory Committee

Before: US DOE

Date: 02-26-13

Place: Washington, DC

was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Court Reporter

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