

The proposals, analyses and comments received to date have been docketed and posted on the Energy Commission's website.

The Committee has considered all comments and appreciates the high degree of interest and thought expressed. As the proceeding moves forward the Committee will continue to solicit input on the key issues and encourages the active participation of all interested and affected parties in the development of proposed standards.

Scope of the 2008 Appliance Efficiency Rulemaking

The Committee is planning to divide the Phase I of the 2008 Appliance Efficiency Rulemaking into two separate, concurrent rulemakings and has selected the following appliance categories for consideration in Phase I, Part A and Part B:

Phase I, Part A:

- General Purpose Lighting:
 1. Adoption of the federal Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA 2007) Tier I standards for incandescent lamps, to be effective beginning January 1, 2011;
 2. Adoption of EISA 2007 Tier II standards (45 lumens/watt), to be effective January 1, 2018,
 3. Portable lighting fixtures

Phase I, Part B:

- High-intensity discharge (HID) metal halide fixtures
- Battery charger test method
- Televisions
- Clarification of adopted residential pool pump appliance regulations
- Updates and revisions necessary for consistency with federal law.

The next phases of the 2008 Appliance Efficiency Rulemaking will consider additional lighting-related appliance standards proposals to further carry out the lighting energy reduction requirements of AB 1109, and the Committee expects to consider power usage standards and requirements for battery charger systems, other consumer audio and video equipment promising significant energy savings in California, and further clarifications to the Appliance Efficiency Regulations, as appropriate.

General Purpose Lighting: The lighting-related proposals that comprise Part A and the HID metal halide fixture proposal included in Part B combine to address the immediate requirements of AB 1109 that states: “On or before December 31, 2008, the Energy Commission shall adopt minimum energy efficiency standards for all general purpose lights on a schedule specified in the regulations. The regulations, in combination with other programs and activities affecting lighting use in the state, shall be structured to reduce average statewide electrical energy consumption by not less than 50 percent from the 2007 levels for indoor residential lighting and by not less than 25 percent from the 2007 levels for indoor commercial and outdoor lighting, by 2018.”

Incandescent lamps are the least efficient general purpose lamps. Early adoption of the federal Tier I and Tier II standards, as provided in EISA 2007, is expected to yield significant savings in California and advance the goals of AB 1109.

Based on the preliminary analysis provided by Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), possible standards for portable lighting fixtures also offer significant residential lighting energy consumption and peak demand savings. Products considered under portable lighting include table, shelf, task and floor lamp fixtures that have a plug (not hardwired) that are not a federally covered product.

Based on the preliminary Codes and Standards Enhancement (CASE) report prepared for PG&E, “Analysis of Standards Options for High-Intensity Discharge Lighting Fixtures,” possible standards for these lighting appliances offer further significant energy and peak demand savings through improved ballast efficiency requirements. EISA 2007 explicitly excludes California’s HID lighting fixture standards from preemption and provides the opportunity for the Energy Commission to adopt revised standards by January 1, 2011.

The Committee may consider additional possible standards for general purpose lighting, pending further analysis suggested in PG&E’s Analysis of Standards Options for Linear Fluorescent Fixtures. Fixtures, or luminaires, manufactured for fluorescent lamps comprise the majority of fluorescent lighting used in commercial and industrial buildings.

Battery Charger Test Method: In its Notice of the January 15, 2008 Efficiency Committee Workshop, the Committee noted the Energy Commission’s intent to develop a test method for battery charging systems through the Public Interest Energy Research (PIER) Program and completion of that test method for California by Ecos Consulting and EPRI late in 2007, following four years of PIER- and PG&E-funded research, drafting, stakeholder meetings, public comment, and revision. The Committee also noted federal activities related to battery chargers – the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) test method that measures only standby and maintenance energy use, and the U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE) expressed intent to consider adding charging energy use to the test procedure at a future date. The Ecos test method developed for California includes test procedures for charging energy use not currently included in the federal test method.

The Committee will be soliciting input from DOE, EPA and other stakeholders on any further refinements needed to finalize the draft California test procedure in the current Phase I of the 2008 Appliance Efficiency Rulemaking so as to accurately measure the energy consumption of battery charger systems in several operating modes. The Committee intends to proceed with consideration of efficiency standards for battery chargers based upon the approved test method in the second phase of this rulemaking.

Televisions: The current Title 20 standards (effective as of January 1, 2006), set the maximum standby power mode for all televisions at 3.0 watts. PG&E, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and others have recommended adoption of a minimum energy efficiency standard for televisions in the active mode as an essential next step. PG&E has submitted a preliminary proposal based largely upon the Draft Final Version 3.0 ENERGY STAR TV products specification, expected to become effective November 1, 2008. The PG&E proposed Title 20 standard and the ENERGY STAR TV specification use the same international test procedure to test active mode power.

Currently, statewide TV energy consumption is estimated to be 6,360 million kWh/yr, or roughly 2 percent of California's gross system electricity usage. This percentage is expected to increase as the current stock (mostly analog cathode ray tubes) is replaced by the newer and larger TV types. PG&E's estimated annual energy savings after stock turnover, estimated average per-unit and first-year sales energy savings, all point to extraordinary and cost-effective energy saving opportunities.

Clarification of Adopted Residential Pool Pump Appliance Regulations: PG&E has identified the need for corrections and clarifications to the Energy Commission's residential pool pump and portable electric spa appliance standards adopted on December 15, 2004. Since the implementation of the standards there have been ongoing discussions between PG&E, the pool industry (principally the Association of Pool and Spa Professionals) and Energy Commission staff, regarding revisions needed to clarify regulations covering replacement pool pump motors. Parties have also identified the need for updates and revisions to accommodate new pool equipment, such as variable-speed motors, and to revise the spa test method based on results of industry testing.

In Phase I of this proceeding, the Committee will consider proposed revisions to clarify the appliance regulations regarding replacement of residential pool pump motors. Proposed changes to the current regulations would ensure that the projected energy savings from the standard, as originally proposed, are realized, and would help alleviate confusion among retailers, installers and manufacturers. The Committee is anticipating that additional updates and revisions to the residential pool pump and portable electric spa standards will be considered in the next phase of this rulemaking.

Revisions and Updates Necessary for Consistency With Federal Law: The Appliance Efficiency Regulations incorporate standards for federally-regulated products that are the same as the federal standards contained in, or adopted in regulations pursuant to,

NAECA or EPACK. The regulations also contain standards that are exclusively California standards that apply to certain federally-regulated appliances sold or offered for sale in California. With the passage of EPACK 2005 and, most recently, the EISA 2007, it is necessary to revise and update sections of the Appliance Efficiency Regulations for consistency and currency with federal law. Recent changes in federal law require revisions to all relevant parts of the regulations – scope, definitions, test methods, standards, labeling and data collection. The Committee will be submitting the necessary changes and updating as a component of Part B of the Phase I proceeding.

Schedule

The Committee has directed staff to coordinate the efforts of PG&E and its technical consultants (Energy Solutions, Ecos Consulting, and the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy), affected industry representatives and other stakeholders, to complete the necessary analysis and review of the proposed standards and test method identified above by early April 2008. The staff expects to post draft standards for public comment in mid-April and seek comment from all interested and affected parties and stakeholders. The Committee will conduct a public workshop on May 14, 2008, for discussion of proposed draft standards. The workshop will be continued to May 15, 2008 if necessary. The Committee's tentative schedule for completion of Phase I of the 2008 Appliance Efficiency Rulemaking is attached. Part A and Part B will be conducted concurrently under the same tentative schedule for completion in December of 2008.

Participation

Proposed amendments to the Appliance Efficiency Regulations will be based on the record developed during this proceeding, including data and technical analysis by staff, investor-owned utility CASE initiative, industry representatives, and other parties. Parties will be directed to use the docket established for this proceeding (Docket No. 07-AAER-03) when submitting information for the Energy Commission's consideration. The Committee encourages the active participation of all interested and affected parties.

The Energy Commission's Public Adviser provides assistance to the public participating in Energy Commission activities. If you would like information on how to participate in this proceeding, please contact the Public Adviser's Office by phone at (916) 654-4489 or toll-free at (800) 822-6228, by FAX at (916) 654-4493, or by e-mail at pao@energy.state.ca.us.

The service list for this proceeding is handled electronically. Notices and documents for the proceeding are posted to the Energy Commission website <http://www.energy.ca.gov/appliances/2008rulemaking/>. When new information is posted, an e-mail will be sent to those on the e-mail list server. We encourage those who are interested in receiving these notices to sign up for the list server through the website at <http://www.energy.ca.gov/listservers/>.

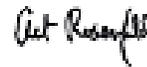
Technical questions should be directed to Harinder Singh at (916) 654-4091 or by e-mail at hsingh@energy.state.ca.us , or to Melinda Merritt, project manager, at (916) 654-4536 or by e-mail at mmerritt@energy.state.ca.us. News media inquiries should be directed to Susanne Garfield, Acting Assistant Executive Director, at (916) 653-0390 or by e-mail at mediaoffice@energy.state.ca.us.

The Committee will provide further direction on the scope of Phase I and subsequent phases of the 2008 Appliance Efficiency Rulemaking as needed and appropriate in the coming months.

April 2, 2008



JACKALYNE PFANNENSTIEL
Chairman and Presiding Member
Efficiency Committee



ARTHUR H. ROSENFELD
Commissioner and Associate Member
Efficiency Committee

Note: California Energy Commission's formal name is State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission

2008 Appliance Efficiency Rulemaking

Schedule for Phase I, Part A and Part B

Task/Event	Date(s) 2008
Meetings/discussions with stakeholders	March/April
Final utility CASE report documents	April 1
Publish draft standards – Part A and Part B	mid April
Committee workshop on draft amendments*	May 14 and 15
Publication of the Notice of Proposed Action and the Express Terms to begin the 45-Day period of the rulemaking – Part A and Part B	mid August
Committee hearing on 45-Day language*	mid September
Hearing to adopt 45-Day language if the Committee decides to not publish 15-Day language revision to the proposed regulations	October 8 Business Meeting
Publish 15-Day language, as needed	November 3
Commission adoption of final amendments	December 3, 2008 Business Meeting

*If there is substantial comment on the proposed regulations, the Committee may decide to hold another Committee workshop or hearing or allow more time for written comments to be provided or for staff to reconsider the proposed changes or develop additional information to respond to comments.