### Maximum External Static Pressure Drop for Self-Contained Ducted Cooling Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model No.</th>
<th>Duct size (in inches)</th>
<th>Maximum external static pressure drop (in-water)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WM–4500DS</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM–6500DS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM–8500DS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM–12030DS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM–4510HZD</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM–6510HZD</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM–8510HZD</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Maximum External Static Pressure Drop for Split Ducted Cooling Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model No.</th>
<th>Duct size (in inches)</th>
<th>Maximum external static pressure drop (in-water)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WM–2500SSH</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM–4500SSH</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>WM–6500SSH</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM–8500SSH</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM–12000SSH</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Specific Requirements Sought to be Waived

Vinotemp International is petitioning for a waiver to exempt both Self-contained and Split walk-in wine cellar cooling systems from being tested to the current test procedure. The prescribed test procedure is not appropriate for these products for the reasons stated previously.

### List of Manufacturers of All Other Basic Models Marketing in the United States and Known to the Petitioner to Incorporate Similar Design Characteristics

- **Manufacturer:** Vinotemp
- **Manufacturer:** CellarPro
- **Manufacturer:** WhisperKOOL
  1. Correction factor 0.55 to calculate AWEF to adjust for average usage (see Appendix A to Subpart B of 10 CFR part 430 for reference)
  2. One load to calculate AWEF
  3. Evaporator entering dry-bulb 55 °F for both Self-contained and Split cooling systems

### Decision and Order (Case Number 2019–010) that grants to Air Innovations a waiver from specified portions of the DOE test procedure for determining the energy efficiency of specified walk-in wine cellar refrigeration systems. Due to the design of Air Innovations’ specific basic models of walk-in wine cellar refrigeration systems, the current test procedure evaluates such models in a manner that is unrepresentative of their energy use. Air Innovations is required to test and rate the specified basic models of its walk-in wine cellar refrigeration systems in accordance with the alternate test procedure set forth in the Decision and Order.

### Dates

**Dates:** The Decision and Order is effective on May 4, 2021. The Decision and Order will terminate upon the compliance date of any future amendment to the test procedure for walk-in coolers and walk-in freezers located at title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR"), part 431, subpart R, appendix C that addresses the issues presented in this waiver. At such time, Air Innovations must use the relevant test procedure for this product for any testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable standards, and any other representations of energy use.

### For Further Information Contact


### Supplementary Information

In accordance with section 431.401(f)(2) of Title 10 of the Code of Federal

### DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

**[Case Number 2019–010; EERE–2019–BT–WAV–0029]**

**Energy Conservation Program: Decision and Order Granting a Waiver to Air Innovations From the Department of Energy Walk-in Coolers and Walk-in Freezers Test Procedure**

**AGENCY:** Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy.

**ACTION:** Notification of decision and order.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Energy ("DOE") gives notification of a
The Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended ("EPCA"), authorizes the U.S. Department of Energy ("DOE") to regulate the energy efficiency of a number of consumer products and certain industrial equipment. (42 U.S.C. 6291–6317) Title III, Part C2 of EPCA establishes the Energy Conservation Program for Certain Industrial Equipment, which sets forth a variety of provisions designed to improve the energy efficiency for certain types of industrial equipment. This equipment includes walk-in coolers and walk-in freezers (collectively, "walk-ins"), the focus of this document. (42 U.S.C. 6311(1)(C))

The energy conservation program under EPCA consists essentially of four parts: (1) Testing, (2) labeling, (3) Federal energy conservation standards, and (4) certification and enforcement procedures. Relevant provisions of EPCA include definitions (42 U.S.C. 6311), test procedures (42 U.S.C. 6314), labeling provisions (42 U.S.C. 6315), energy conservation standards (42 U.S.C. 6313), and the authority to require information and reports from manufacturers (42 U.S.C. 6316; 42 U.S.C. 6299).

The Federal testing requirements consist of test procedures that manufacturers of covered equipment must use as the basis for: (1) Certifying to DOE that their equipment complies with the applicable energy conservation standards adopted pursuant to EPCA (42 U.S.C. 6316(a); 42 U.S.C. 6295(s)), and (2) making representations about the efficiency of that equipment (42 U.S.C. 6314(d)). Similarly, DOE must use these test procedures to determine whether the equipment complies with relevant standards promulgated under EPCA. (42 U.S.C. 6316(a); 42 U.S.C. 6295(s)) Under 42 U.S.C. 6314, EPCA sets forth the criteria and procedures DOE is required to follow when prescribing or amending test procedures for covered walk-ins. EPCA requires that any test procedures prescribed or amended under this section must be reasonably designed to produce test results which reflect energy efficiency, energy use or estimated annual operating cost of walk-ins during a representative average use cycle and requires that test procedures not be unduly burdensome to conduct. (42 U.S.C. 6314(a)(2)) The test procedure for walk-ins is set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") at 10 CFR part 431, subpart R, appendix C, Uniform Test Method for the Measurement of Net Capacity and AWEEF of Walk-in Cooler and Walk-in Freezer Refrigeration Systems ("Appendix C").

Any interested person may submit a petition for waiver from DOE’s test procedure requirements. 10 CFR 431.401(a)(1). DOE will grant a waiver from the test procedure requirements if DOE determines either that the basic model for which the waiver was requested contains a design characteristic that prevents testing of the basic model according to the prescribed test procedures, or that the prescribed test procedures evaluate the basic model in a manner so unrepresentative of its true energy consumption characteristics as to provide materially inaccurate comparative data. 10 CFR 431.401(f)(2). DOE may grant the waiver subject to conditions, including adherence to alternate test procedures. Id.

As soon as practicable after the granting of any waiver, DOE will publish in the Federal Register a notice of its determination to amend its regulations so as to eliminate any need for the continuation of such waiver. 10 CFR 431.401(i). As soon thereafter as practicable, DOE will publish in the Federal Register a final rule to that effect. Id. When DOE amends the test procedure to address the issues presented in a waiver, the waiver will automatically terminate on the date on which use of that test procedure is required to demonstrate compliance. 10 CFR 431.401(h)(3).

II. Air Innovations’ Petition for Waiver: Assertions and Determinations

On September 23, 2019, Air Innovations submitted a petition for an interim waiver from the DOE test procedure applicable to walk-ins set forth in Appendix C. (Air Innovations, No. 1 at p. 1) The waiver process under 10 CFR 431.401 requires that a petition for interim waiver must reference the related petition for waiver. (10 CFR 431.401(b)(2)) Air Innovations confirmed in a May 21, 2020 email that the petition should also be considered as a petition for waiver. (Air Innovations, No. 4) Air Innovations stated that the specified basic models of walk-in cooler refrigeration systems are intended to operate at a temperature range of 45 to 65 °F and 50 to 70 percent relative humidity ("RH"), rather than the 35 °F with less than 50 percent RH test conditions prescribed by the test procedure for walk-in cooler applications. Air Innovations stated that the units operate at temperature and relative humidity ranges optimized for long-term storage of wine, reflecting conditions in natural caves, and that they are usually located in air-conditioned spaces. Air Innovations asserted that testing at 35 °F would be unrepresentative of the true energy consumption characteristics of the specified units and that operation at this temperature may damage the specified units. On October 19, 2020, Air Innovations submitted an updated petition for waiver and interim waiver stating that all basic models listed in the petition for waiver and interim waiver cannot be operated at a temperature less than

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1 All references to EPCA in this document refer to the statute as amended through the Energy Act of 2020, Public Law 116–260 (Dec. 27, 2020).

2 For editorial reasons, upon codification in the U.S. Code, Part C was redesignated as Part A–1.
than 45 °F and provided DOE with maximum external static pressure values for specified ducted self-contained and ducted split system basic models.\(^4\) (Air Innovations, No. 6)

On January 12, 2021, DOE published a notification announcing its receipt of the petition for waiver and granted Air Innovations an interim waiver. 86 FR 2403 ("Notification of Petition for Waiver"). In the Notification of Petition for Waiver, DOE noted that the through-the-wall (TTW018) and ducted self-contained (D025, D050, D088, and D200) basic models of walk-in refrigeration systems identified in Air Innovations’ waiver petition are single-package systems. Although not explicitly identified by Air Innovations, DOE recognized that because of their single-package design, these basic models have insufficient space within the units and insufficient lengths of liquid line and evaporator outlet line for the dual mass flow meters (i.e., two independent meters) and the dual temperature and pressure measurements (i.e., two sets of measurement equipment with separate temperature and pressure sensors) required by the test procedure’s refrigerant enthalpy method. 86 FR 2403, 2405. AHRI 1250–2009 ("AHRI Standard for Performance Rating of Walk-in Coolers and Freezers")—the industry testing standard on which DOE’s test procedure is based—does not include specific provisions for testing single-package systems, and testing these basic models using the refrigerant enthalpy method as required by Appendix C would require extensive additional piping to route the pipes out of the system—where the components could be installed—and then back in. This additional piping would impact unit performance, would likely be inconsistent between test labs, and would result in unrepresentative test values for the unit under test. AHRI has published a revised version of the test standard that provides provisions for testing single-package systems without requiring extensive additional piping (AHRI 1250–2020, 2020 Standard for Performance Rating of Walk-in Coolers and Freezers).

In the Notification of Petition for Waiver, DOE established an alternate test procedure that was a modified version of the alternate test procedure suggested by Air Innovations. 86 FR 2403, 2406–2407. Specifically, the required alternate test procedure establishes unit cooler air inlet conditions of 55 °F and 55 percent RH, specifies primary and secondary capacity measurement methods for single-package systems, requires testing at 50 percent of maximum external static pressure for ducted units, and defines wine cellar box load and evaporator cycle periods for calculation of Annual Walk-in Energy Factor ("AWEF") for the specified basic models of walk-in cooler refrigeration systems. Id. DOE solicited comments from interested parties on all aspects of the petition and the modified alternate test procedure. Id.

DOE received one comment, which was submitted by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Diego Gas and Electric, and Southern California Edison (collectively, “the CA IOUs”).\(^6\) The CA IOUs recommended that DOE consider changes to the walk-in cooler and walk-in freezer labeling requirements and to the definitions applicable to walk-in cooler refrigeration systems in order to differentiate between walk-in cooler refrigeration systems and walk-in cooler refrigeration systems that are wine cooler systems. The CA IOUs stated that the current labeling requirements would classify a wine cellar walk-in cooler as a standard walk-in cooler, and would result in different testing requirements. The CA IOUs suggested that manufacturer materials should be required to report use of an alternate test procedure. The CA IOUs stated that otherwise, there may be confusion in the market. (CA IOUs, No 12 at pp. 1–2)

The current definition and labeling requirements for walk-in coolers do not distinguish between walk-in cooler refrigeration systems generally and walk-in cooler refrigeration systems for wine cellars. As discussed, Air Innovations stated that the subject units are unable to operate at a temperature less than 45 °F. Because of the inability to operate at lower temperatures and the specific application to wine cellars, there is unlikely to be confusion in the market between the subject units and other walk-in cooler refrigeration systems.

In addition, the CA IOUs reiterated comments that they submitted in a notice to DOE. DOE published a revised alternate test procedure that was a modified Air Innovations’ suggested alternate test procedure by including ESP provisions for certain systems that can be installed with (1) ducted evaporator air, (2) with or without ducted evaporator air, (3) ducted condenser air, or (4) with or without ducted condenser air. For such systems, testing is conducted at 50 percent of the maximum ESP specified by the manufacturer, subject to a tolerance of ±0.00/±0.05 inches of water column ("in. wc."). (Air Innovations, No. 5). Selection of a representative ESP equal to half the maximum ESP is based on the expectation that most installations will require less than the maximum allowable duct length. In the absence of field data, DOE expects that a range of duct lengths from the minimum length to the maximum allowable length would be used; thus, half of the maximum ESP would be representative of most installations.

Additionally, if the basic model provides multiple condenser or fan-coil (unit cooler) fan speed settings, the speed setting used is as instructed in the unit’s installation instructions. However, if the installation instructions do not specify a fan speed setting for

\(^4\) The October 19, 2020 update was consistent with a letter from the Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute ("AHRI") recommending that a 45 °F minimum temperature be used for testing wine cellar cooling systems, and that testing be conducted at an external static pressure ("ESP") value equal to 50 percent of the maximum ESP to be specified by manufacturers for each basic model. The AHRI letter is available at Docket No. EERE–2020–BT–WAV–0029–0005. The ESP values from Air Innovations were submitted as confidential business information and are redacted from the publicly-available version of the company’s submission.

\(^5\) This also includes the related Errata sheet published by AHRI, dated December 2015.

ducted installation, systems that can be installed with ducts would be tested with the highest available fan speed. The ESP is set for testing either by symmetrically restricting the outlet duct or, if using the indoor air enthalpy method, by adjusting the airflow measurement apparatus blower.

The alternate test procedure also describes the requirements for measuring ESP consistent with the provisions provided in AHRI 1250–2020 when using the indoor air enthalpy method with unit coolers.

Additionally, the alternate test procedure requires that specified basic models that are split systems must be tested as matched pairs. According to Air Innovations’ petition, the walk-in refrigeration system basic models that are split-systems are sold as full systems (i.e., matched pairs) rather than as individual unit cooler and condensing unit components. This Order provides no direction regarding refrigerant line connection operating conditions, and as such is inapplicable to testing the basic models as individual components. Consequently, this Order addresses only matched-pair testing of the specified basic models that are split-systems.

For the reasons explained in the Notification of Petition for Waiver, the Order does not include a 0.55 correction factor in the alternate test procedure as suggested by Air Innovations. 86 FR 2403, 2407–2408. The company had observed that the test procedure in appendix A to subpart B of 10 CFR part 430 (“Appendix A”), which applies to miscellaneous refrigeration products, includes such a factor to account for the difference in use and loading patterns of coolers (e.g., self-contained wine chiller cabinets) as compared to other residential refrigeration products, and sought to include such a factor as part of its petition. As explained in the Notice of Petition for Waiver, the closed-door conditions on which the miscellaneous refrigeration correction factor is based are not present in the test procedure for walk-in cooler refrigeration systems, and the referenced AHRI 1250–2009 provisions assume a load factor of 50 percent, consistent with Appendix C. Id. As a result, applying the 0.55 correction factor as suggested by Air Innovations is not appropriate for the specified basic models.

DOE is requiring that Air Innovations test and rate specified walk-in wine cellar refrigeration system basic models according to the alternate test procedure specified in this Decision and Order. This alternate procedure is a modified version of the one suggested by Air Innovations. The alternate test procedure required under this Order is the same alternate test procedure prescribed in the Interim Waiver Order. This Decision and Order applies only to the basic models listed and does not extend to any other basic models. DOE evaluates and grants waivers for only those basic models specifically set out in the petition, not future models that may be manufactured by the petitioner. Air Innovations may request that DOE extend the scope of this waiver to include additional basic models that employ the same technology as those listed in this waiver. 10 CFR 431.401(g).

Air Innovations may also submit another petition for waiver from the test procedure for additional basic models that may be manufactured by the petitioner. Air Innovations may request that DOE extend to any other basic models. DOE is requiring that Air Innovations employ the same alternate test procedure prescribed in this Decision and Order. Air Innovations believes that the alternate test method it suggested provides representative results and is less burdensome than the test method required by this Decision and Order. Air Innovations may submit a request for modification under 10 CFR 431.401(k)(2) that addresses the concerns that DOE has specified with that procedure. Air Innovations may also submit another less burdensome alternative test procedure not expressly considered in this notification under the same provision.

III. Order

After careful consideration of all the material that was submitted by Air Innovations, the various public-facing materials (e.g., marketing materials, product specification sheets, and installation manuals) for the units identified in the petition, information provided by Air Innovations and other wine cellar walk-in refrigeration system manufacturers in meetings with DOE, and the comment received, in this matter, it is ordered that:

(1) Air Innovations must, as of the date of publication of this Order in the Federal Register, test and rate the following Air Innovations-branded wine cellar walk-in cooler refrigeration system basic models with the alternate test procedure as set forth in paragraph (2):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Through-the-wall</th>
<th>Ducted self-contained</th>
<th>Ducted split system</th>
<th>Ductless split system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TTW018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D025</td>
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<td>D0200</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) The alternate test procedure for the Air Innovations basic models listed in paragraph (1) of this Order is the test procedure for Walk-in Cooler Refrigeration Systems prescribed by DOE at 10 CFR part 431, subpart R, appendix C (“Appendix C to Subpart R”) with the modifications provided below. All other requirements of Appendix C and DOE’s other relevant regulations remain applicable.

In Appendix C to Subpart R, revise section 3.1.1 (which specifies modifications to AHRI 1250–2009 (incorporated by reference; see § 431.303)) to read:

3.1.1. In Table 1, Instrumentation Accuracy, refrigerant temperature measurements shall have an accuracy of ±0.5 °F for unit cooler in/out. Measurements used to determine temperature or water vapor content of the air (i.e., wet bulb or dew point) shall be accurate to within ±0.25 °F; all other temperature measurements shall be accurate to within ±1.0 °F.

In Appendix C to Subpart R, revise section 3.1.4 (which specifies
In Appendix C to Subpart R, following section 3.2.5 (instructions regarding modifications to AHRI 1250–2009), add sections 3.2.6 and 3.2.7 to read:

3.2.6 The purpose in section C1 of appendix C is modified by extending it to include Single-Packaged Dedicated Systems.

3.2.7 For general test conditions and data recording (appendix C, section C7), the test acceptance criteria in Table 2 and the data to be recorded in Table C2 apply to the Dual Instrumentation and Calibrated Box methods of test. In Appendix C to Subpart R, revise section 3.3 to read:

3.3. Matched systems, single-packaged dedicated systems, and unit coolers tested alone: Test any split system wine cellar walk-in refrigeration system as a matched pair. Any condensing unit or unit cooler component must be matched with a corresponding counterpart for testing. Use the test method in AHRI 1250–2009 (incorporated by reference; see §431.303), appendix C as the method of test for matched refrigeration systems, single-packaged dedicated systems, or unit coolers tested alone, with the following modifications:

In Appendix C to Subpart R, revise sections 3.3.3 through 3.3.3.2 to read:

3.3.3 Evaporator fan power.

3.3.3.1 The unit cooler fan power consumption shall be measured in accordance with the requirements in Section C3.5 of AHRI 1250–2009. This measurement shall be made with the fan operating at full speed, either measuring unit cooler or total system power input upon the completion of the steady state test when the compressors and condenser fan of the walk-in system is turned off, or by submetered measurement of the evaporator fan power during the steady state test. Section C3.5 of AHRI 1250–2009 is revised to read:

Unit Cooler Fan Power Measurement. The following shall be measured and recorded during a fan power test:

EF\textsubscript{comp}\textsubscript{on} Total electrical power input to fan motor(s) of Unit Cooler, W

FS Fan speed (s), rpm

N Number of motors

P\textsubscript{b} Barometric pressure, in. Hg

T\textsubscript{db} Dry-bulb temperature of air at inlet, °F

T\textsubscript{wb} Wet-bulb temperature of air at inlet, °F

V Voltage of each phase, V

For a given motor winding configuration, the total power input shall be measured at the highest nameplate voltage. For three-phase power, voltage imbalance shall be no more than 2%.
3.3.3.2 Evaporator fan power for the off-cycle is equal to the on-cycle evaporator fan power with a run time of ten percent of the off-cycle time.

\[ EF_{\text{comp,off}} = 0.1 \times EF_{\text{omp,on}} \]

In Appendix C to Subpart R, following section 3.3.7.2, add new sections 3.3.8, 3.3.9, and 3.3.10 to read:

3.3.8. Measure power and capacity of single-packaged dedicated systems as described in sections C4.1.2 and C9 of AHRI 1250–2020. The third and fourth sentences of Section C9.1.1.1 of AHRI 1250–2020 (“Entering air is to be sufficiently dry as to not produce frost on the Unit Cooler coil. Therefore, only sensible capacity measured by dry bulb change shall be used to calculate capacity.”) shall not apply.

3.3.9. For systems with ducted evaporator air, or that can be installed with or without ducted evaporator air: Connect ductwork on both the inlet and outlet connections and determine external static pressure as described in ASHRAE 37–2009, sections 6.4 and 6.5. Use pressure measurement instrumentation as described in ASHRAE 37–2009 section 5.3.2. Test at the fan speed specified in manufacturer installation instructions—if there is more than one fan speed setting and the installation instructions do not specify which speed to use, test at the highest speed. Conduct tests with the external static pressure equal to 50 percent of the maximum external static pressure allowed by the manufacturer for system installation within a tolerance of \(-0.00/0.05\) in. wc. If testing with the indoor enthalpy method, adjust the airflow measurement apparatus fan to set the external static pressure—otherwise, set the external static pressure by symmetrically restricting the outlet of the test duct. In case of conflict, these requirements for setting evaporator airflow take precedence over airflow values specified in manufacturer installation instructions or product literature.

3.3.10. For systems with ducted condenser air, or that can be installed with or without ducted condenser air: Connect ductwork on both the inlet and outlet connections and determine external static pressure as described in ASHRAE 37–2009, sections 6.4 and 6.5. Use pressure measurement instrumentation as described in ASHRAE 37–2009 section 5.3.2. Test at the fan speed specified in manufacturer installation instructions—if there is more than one fan speed setting and the installation instructions do not specify which speed to use, test at the highest speed. Conduct tests with the external static pressure equal to 50 percent of the maximum external static pressure allowed by the manufacturer for system installation within a tolerance of \(-0.00/0.05\) in. wc. If testing with the outdoor enthalpy method, adjust the airflow measurement apparatus fan to set the external static pressure—otherwise, set the external static pressure by symmetrically restricting the outlet of the test duct. In case of conflict, these requirements for setting condenser airflow take precedence over airflow values specified in manufacturer installation instructions or product literature. If testing using the outdoor air enthalpy method, the requirements of section 8.6 of ASHRAE 37–2009 are not applicable.

In Appendix C to Subpart R, revise section 3.3.6 (which specifies modifications to AHRI 1250–2009) to read:

3.3.6. AWEF is calculated on the basis that walk-in box load is equal to half of the system net capacity, without variation according to high and low load periods and without variation with outdoor air temperature for outdoor refrigeration systems, and the test must be done as a matched or single-package refrigeration system, as follows:

For Indoor Condensing Units:

\[
\dot{B}L = 0.5 \cdot q_{ss}(90°F) \\
LF = \frac{\dot{B}L + 3.412 \cdot EF_{\text{comp,off}}}{\dot{q}_{ss}(90°F) + 3.412 \cdot EF_{\text{comp,off}}} \\
AWEF = \frac{\dot{B}L}{\dot{E}_{ss}(90°F) \cdot LF + EF_{\text{comp,off}} \cdot (1 - LF)}
\]

For Outdoor Condensing Units:
\[ BL = 0.5 \cdot \dot{q}_{ss}(95 \, ^\circ F) \]

\[ LF(t_j) = \frac{BL + 3.412 \cdot EF_{comp,off}}{\dot{q}_{ss}(t_j) + 3.412 \cdot EF_{comp,off}} \]

\[ AWEF = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} BL(t_j)}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} E(t_j)} \]

\[ BL(t_j) = BL \cdot n_j \]

\[ E(t_j) = \left[ \dot{E}_{ss}(t_j) \cdot LF(t_j) + EF_{comp,off} \cdot \left( 1 - LF(t_j) \right) \right] \cdot n_j \]

(6) Air Innovations remains obligated to fulfill any applicable requirements set forth at 10 CFR part 429.

DOE makes decisions on waivers and interim waivers for only those basic models specifically set out in the petition, not future models that may be manufactured by the petitioner. Air Innovations may submit a new or amended petition for waiver and request for grant of interim waiver, as appropriate, for additional basic models of Walk-in Cooler Refrigeration Systems. Alternatively, if appropriate, Air Innovations may request that DOE extend the scope of a waiver or an interim waiver to include additional basic models employing the same technology as the basic model(s) set forth in the original petition consistent with 10 CFR 431.401(g).

**Signing Authority**

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on April 27, 2021, by Kelly Speakes-Backman, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary and Acting Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, pursuant to delegated authority from the Secretary of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the *Federal Register*.

Signed in Washington, DC, on April 28, 2021.

Treena V. Garrett,
Federal Register Liaison Officer, U.S. Department of Energy.

[FR Doc. 2021–09272 Filed 5–3–21; 8:45 am]

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. PF21–1–000]

Venture Global CP2 LNG, LLC; Venture Global CP Express, LLC; Notice of Scoping Period Requesting Comments on Environmental Issues for the Planned CP2 LNG and CP Express Project and Notice of Public Scoping Sessions

The staff of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) will prepare an environmental document that will discuss the environmental impacts of the CP2 LNG and CP Express Project involving construction and operation of facilities by Venture Global CP2 LNG, LLC (CP2 LNG) and Venture Global CP Express, LLC (CP Express) in Jasper and Newton Counties, Texas and Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes, Louisiana. The Commission will use this environmental document in its decision-making process to determine whether the project is in the public interest.

This notice announces the opening of the scoping process the Commission will use to gather input from the public and interested agencies regarding the project. As part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review process, the Commission inks into account concerns the public may have about proposals and the environmental impacts that could result.