levels or watts, light output or lumens, lamp lifetime, and other factors, including information required on labels mandated by the Federal Trade Commission. 

“(B) provide the results of the market assessment to the Federal Trade Commission for consideration in the rulemaking described in section 324(a)(2)(C)(i) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6294(a)(2)(C)(i)); and 

“(C) in cooperation with industry trade associations, lighting industry members, utilities, and other interested parties. carry out a proactive national program of consumer awareness, information, and education that broadly uses the media and other effective communication techniques over an extended period of time to help consumers understand the lamp labels and make energy-efficient lighting choices that meet the needs of consumers.

“(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2012.”

§ 6294a. Energy Star program

(a) In general

There is established within the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency a voluntary program to identify and promote energy-efficient products and buildings in order to reduce energy consumption, improve energy security, and reduce pollution through voluntary labeling of, or other forms of communication about, products and buildings that meet the highest energy conservation standards.

(b) Division of responsibilities

Responsibilities under the program shall be divided between the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with the terms of applicable agreements between those agencies.

(c) Duties

The Administrator and the Secretary shall—

(1) promote Energy Star compliant technologies as the preferred technologies in the marketplace for— 

(A) achieving energy efficiency; and 

(B) reducing pollution; 

(2) work to enhance public awareness of the Energy Star label, including by providing special outreach to small businesses; 

(3) preserve the integrity of the Energy Star label; 

(4) regularly update Energy Star product criteria for product categories; 

(5) solicit comments from interested parties prior to establishing or revising an Energy Star product category, specification, or criterion (or prior to effective dates for any such product category, specification, or criterion); 

(6) on adoption of a new or revised product category, specification, or criterion, provide reasonable notice to interested parties of any changes (including effective dates) in product categories, specifications, or criteria, along with an explanation (A) as an explanation of the changes; and (B) as appropriate, responses to comments submitted by interested parties; and 

(7) provide appropriate lead time (which shall be 270 days, unless the Agency or Department specifies otherwise) prior to the applicable effective date for a new or a significant revision to a product category, specification, or criterion, taking into account the timing requirements of the manufacturing, product marketing, and distribution process for the specific product addressed.

(d) Deadlines

The Secretary shall establish new qualifying levels—

(1) not later than January 1, 2006, for clothes washers and dishwashers, effective beginning January 1, 2007; and 

(2) not later than January 1, 2008, for clothes washers, effective beginning July 1, 2009.

§ 6295. Energy conservation standards

(a) Purposes

The purposes of this section are to—

(1) provide Federal energy conservation standards applicable to covered products; and 

(2) authorize the Secretary to prescribe amended or new energy conservation standards for each type (or class) of covered product.

(b) Standards for refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, and freezers

(1) The following is the maximum energy use allowed in kilowatt hours per year for the following products (other than those described in paragraph (2)) manufactured on or after January 1, 1990:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy Standards</th>
<th>Equations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerators and Refrigerator-Freezers with manual defrost</td>
<td>16.3 AV+316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerator-Freezers—partial automatic defrost</td>
<td>21.8 AV+429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerator-Freezers—automatic defrost with:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top mounted freezer without ice</td>
<td>23.5 AV+571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side mounted freezer without ice</td>
<td>27.7 AV+588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom mounted freezer without ice</td>
<td>27.7 AV+588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top mounted freezer with through the door ice service</td>
<td>26.4 AV+535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side mounted freezer with through the door ice</td>
<td>30.9 AV+547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upright Freezers with:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual defrost</td>
<td>10.9 AV+422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic defrost</td>
<td>16.0 AV+623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chest Freezers and all other freezers</td>
<td>14.8 AV+223</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) The standards described in paragraph (1) do not apply to refrigerators and refrigerator-freezers with total refrigerated volume exceeding 39 cubic feet or freezers with total refrigerated volume exceeding 30 cubic feet.
(3)(A)(i) The Secretary shall publish a proposed rule, no later than July 1, 1988, to determine if the standards established by paragraph (1) should be amended. The Secretary shall publish a final rule no later than July 1, 1989, which shall contain such amendment, if any, and provide that the amendment shall apply to products manufactured on or after January 1, 1993. If such a final rule is not published before January 1, 1990, any amendment of such standards shall apply to products manufactured on or after January 1, 1993. Nothing in this subsection provides any justification or defense for a failure by the Secretary to comply with the nondiscretionary duty to publish final rules by the dates stated in this paragraph.

(ii) If the Secretary does not publish a final rule before January 1, 1990, relating to the revision of the energy conservation standards for refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers and freezers, the regulations which established standards for such products and were promulgated by the California Energy Commission on December 14, 1984, to be effective January 1, 1992 (or any amendments to such standards that are not more stringent than the standards in the original regulations), shall apply in California to such products, effective beginning January 1, 1993, and shall not be preempted after such effective date by any energy conservation standard established in this section or prescribed, on or after January 1, 1990, under this section.

(II) If the Secretary does not publish a final rule before January 1, 1992, relating to the revision of the energy conservation standards for refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers and freezers, State regulations which apply to such products and were promulgated by the California Energy Commission on December 14, 1984, to be effective January 1, 1992, shall apply to such products until the effective date of a rule issued under this section with respect to such products.

(B) After the publication of a final rule under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall publish a final rule no later than five years after the date of publication of the previous final rule. The Secretary shall determine in such rule whether to amend the standards in effect for the products described in paragraph (1).

(C) Any amendment prescribed under subparagraph (B) shall apply to products manufactured after a date which is five years after—

(i) the effective date of the previous amendment; or

(ii) if the previous final rule did not amend the standards, the earliest date by which a previous amendment could have been effective;

except that in no case may any amended standard apply to products manufactured within three years after publication of the final rule establishing such amended standard.

(d) Standards for room air conditioners and heat pumps

(1) The seasonal energy efficiency ratio of room air conditioners and central air conditioning heat pumps shall be not less than the following:


(2) The heating seasonal performance factor of central air conditioning heat pumps shall be not less than the following:


(3)(A) The Secretary shall publish a final rule no later than January 1, 1994, to determine whether the standards established under paragraph (1) should be amended. Such rule shall...
shall be not less than the following:

(A) Furnaces shall have an annual fuel utilization efficiency of not less than 80 percent; and

(B) the Secretary shall prescribe a final rule not later than January 1, 1989, establishing an energy conservation standard—

(i) which is for furnaces (other than furnaces designed solely for installation in mobile homes) having an input of less than 45,000 Btu per hour and manufactured on or after January 1, 1992;

(ii) which provides that the annual fuel utilization efficiency of such furnaces shall be a specific percent which is not less than 71 percent and not more than 78 percent; and

(iii) which the Secretary determines is not likely to result in a significant shift from gas heating to electric resistance heating with respect to either residential construction or furnace replacement.

(2) Furnaces which are designed solely for installation in mobile homes and which are manufactured on or after September 1, 1990, shall have an annual fuel utilization efficiency of not less than 75 percent; and

(3) The efficiencies of gas direct heating equipment manufactured on or after January 1, 1990, shall be not less than the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wall Fan type</th>
<th>Minimum Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 42,000 Btu/hour</td>
<td>73% AFUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 42,000 Btu/hour</td>
<td>74% AFUE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gravity type</th>
<th>Minimum Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 10,000 Btu/hour</td>
<td>59% AFUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 10,000 Btu/hour up to 12,000 Btu/hour</td>
<td>60% AFUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 12,000 Btu/hour up to 15,000 Btu/hour</td>
<td>61% AFUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 15,000 Btu/hour up to 19,000 Btu/hour</td>
<td>62% AFUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 19,000 Btu/hour up to 27,000 Btu/hour</td>
<td>63% AFUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 27,000 Btu/hour up to 46,000 Btu/hour</td>
<td>64% AFUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 46,000 Btu/hour</td>
<td>65% AFUE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Floor Type</th>
<th>Minimum Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 37,000 Btu/hour</td>
<td>56% AFUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 37,000 Btu/hour</td>
<td>57% AFUE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room Type</th>
<th>Minimum Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 18,000 Btu/hour</td>
<td>57% AFUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 18,000 Btu/hour up to 20,000 Btu/hour</td>
<td>58% AFUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 20,000 Btu/hour up to 27,000 Btu/hour</td>
<td>63% AFUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 27,000 Btu/hour up to 46,000 Btu/hour</td>
<td>64% AFUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 46,000 Btu/hour</td>
<td>65% AFUE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4)(A) The Secretary shall publish final rules no later than January 1, 1992, to determine whether the standards established by paragraph (1), (2), or (3) for water heaters, pool heaters, and direct heating equipment should be amended. Such rule shall provide that any amendment shall apply to products manufactured on or after January 1, 1995.
(B) **AUTOMATIC MEANS FOR ADJUSTING WATER TEMPERATURE.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The manufacturer shall equip each gas, oil, and electric hot water boiler (other than a boiler equipped with a tankless domestic water heating coil) with automatic means for adjusting the temperature of the water supplied by the boiler to ensure that an incremental change in inferred heat load produces a corresponding incremental change in the temperature of water supplied.

(ii) **SINGLE INPUT RATE.**—For a boiler that fires at 1 input rate, the requirements of this subparagraph may be satisfied by providing an automatic means that allows the burner or heating element to fire only when the means has determined that the inferred heat load cannot be met by the residual heat of the water in the system.

(iii) **NO INFERRED HEAT LOAD.**—When there is no inferred heat load with respect to a hot water boiler, the automatic means described in clauses (i) and (ii) shall limit the temperature of the water in the boiler to not more than 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

(iv) **OPERATION.**—A boiler described in clause (i) or (ii) shall be operable only when the automatic means described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) is installed.

(C) **EXCEPTION.**—A boiler that is manufactured to operate without any need for electricity or any electric connection, electric gauges, electric pumps, electric wires, or electric devices shall not be required to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(4) **(A)** The Secretary shall publish a final rule no later than January 1, 1992, to determine whether the standards established by paragraph (2) for mobile home furnaces should be amended. Such rule shall provide that any amendment shall apply to products manufactured on or after January 1, 1994.

(B) The Secretary shall publish a final rule no later than January 1, 1994, to determine whether the standards established by this subsection for furnaces (including mobile home furnaces) should be amended. Such rule shall provide that any amendment shall apply to products manufactured on or after January 1, 2002.

(C) After January 1, 1997, and before January 1, 2007, the Secretary shall publish a final rule to determine whether standards in effect for such products should be amended. Such rule shall contain such amendment, if any, and provide that any amendment shall apply to products manufactured on or after January 1, 2012.

(D) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if the requirements of subsection (o) of this section are met, not later than December 31, 2013, the Secretary shall consider and prescribe energy conservation standards or energy use standards for electricity used for purposes of circulating air through duct work.

(g) **Standards for dishwashers; clothes washers; clothes dryers; fluorescent lamp ballasts**

(1) Dishwashers manufactured on or after January 1, 1988, shall be equipped with an option to dry without heat.

(2) All rinse cycles of clothes washers shall include an unheated water option, but may have a heated water rinse option, for products manufactured on or after January 1, 1988.

(3) Gas clothes dryers shall not be equipped with a constant burning pilot for products manufactured on or after January 1, 1988.

(4) **(A)** The Secretary shall publish final rules no later than January 1, 1990, to determine if the standards established under this subsection for products described in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) should be amended. Such rules shall provide that any amendment shall apply to products the manufacture of which is completed on or after January 1, 1993.

**TABLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application for Operation of Ballast</th>
<th>Ballast Input Voltage</th>
<th>Total Nominal Lamp Watts</th>
<th>Ballast Efficacy Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one F40T12 lamp</td>
<td>120 277</td>
<td>40 40</td>
<td>1.205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two F40T12 lamps</td>
<td>120 277</td>
<td>80 80</td>
<td>1.060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two F96T12 lamps</td>
<td>120 277</td>
<td>150 150</td>
<td>0.570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two F96T12HO lamps</td>
<td>120 277</td>
<td>220 220</td>
<td>0.390</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) Except as provided in paragraph (6), each fluorescent lamp ballast—

(A)(i) manufactured on or after January 1, 1990; or

(ii) sold by the manufacturer on or after April 1, 1990; or

(iii) incorporated into a luminaire by a luminaire manufacturer on or after April 1, 1991; and

(B) designed—

(i) to operate at nominal input voltages of 120 or 277 volts;

(ii) to operate with an input current frequency of 60 Hertz; and

(iii) for use in connection with an F40T12, F96T12, or F96T12HO lamps;

shall have a power factor of 0.90 or greater and shall have a ballast efficacy factor not less than the following:

(6) The standards described in paragraph (5) do not apply to (A) a ballast which is designed for dimming or for use in ambient temperatures of 0° F or less, or (B) a ballast which has a power.
factor of less than 0.90 and is designed and labeled for use only in residential building applications.

(7)(A) The Secretary shall publish a final rule no later than January 1, 1992, to determine if the standards established under paragraph (5) should be amended, including whether such standards should be amended so that they would be applicable to ballasts described in paragraph (6) and other fluorescent lamp ballasts. Such rule shall contain such amendment, if any, and provide that the amendment shall apply to products manufactured on or after January 1, 1995.

(B) After January 1, 1992, the Secretary shall publish a final rule no later than five years after the date of publication of a previous final rule. The Secretary shall determine in such rule whether to amend the standards in effect for fluorescent lamp ballasts, including whether such standards should be amended so that they would be applicable to additional fluorescent lamp ballasts.

(C) Any amendment prescribed under subparagraph (B) shall apply to products manufactured after a date which is five years after:

(i) the effective date of the previous amendment; or

(ii) if the previous final rule did not amend the standards, the earliest date by which a previous amendment could have been effective;

except that in no case may any amended standard apply to products manufactured within three years after publication of the final rule establishing such amended standard.

(8)(A) Each fluorescent lamp ballast (other than replacement ballasts or ballasts described in subparagraph (C))—

(i) manufactured on or after July 1, 2009;

(ii) sold by the manufacturer on or after October 1, 2009; or

(iii) incorporated into a luminaire by a luminaire manufacturer on or after July 1, 2010; and

(ii) designed—

(I) to operate at nominal input voltages of 120 or 277 volts;

(II) to operate with an input current frequency of 60 Hertz; and

(III) for use in connection with F34T12 lamps, F6T12/ES lamps, or F6T12HO/ES lamps;

shall have a power factor of 0.90 or greater and shall have a ballast efficacy factor of not less than the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application for operation of</th>
<th>Ballast input voltage</th>
<th>Total nominal lamp watts</th>
<th>Ballast efficacy factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One F34T12 lamp</td>
<td>120/277</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two F34T12 lamps</td>
<td>120/277</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two F6T12/ES lamps</td>
<td>120/277</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two F6T12HO/ES lamps</td>
<td>120/277</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) The standards described in subparagraph (A) shall apply to all ballasts covered by subparagraph (A)(i) that are manufactured on or after July 1, 2010, or sold by the manufacturer on or after October 1, 2010.

(C) The standards described in subparagraph (A) do not apply to:

(i) a ballast that is designed for dimming to 50 percent or less of the maximum output of the ballast;

(ii) a ballast that is designed for use with 2 F6T12HO lamps at ambient temperatures of 20°F or less and for use in an outdoor sign or

(iii) a ballast that has a power factor of less than 0.90 and is designed and labeled for use only in residential applications.

(9) RESIDENTIAL CLOTHES WASHERS MANUFACTURED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2011.—

(A) In general.—A top-loading or front-loading standard-size residential clothes washer manufactured on or after January 1, 2011, shall have—

(i) a Modified Energy Factor of at least 1.26; and

(ii) a water factor of not more than 9.5.

(B) AMENDMENT OF STANDARDS.—

(i) In general.—Not later than December 31, 2011, the Secretary shall publish a final rule determining whether to amend the standards in effect for clothes washers manufactured on or after January 1, 2015.

(ii) AMENDED STANDARDS.—The final rule shall contain any amended standards.

(10) RESIDENTIAL DISHWASHERS MANUFACTURED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2010.—

(A) In general.—A dishwasher manufactured on or after January 1, 2010, shall—

(i) for a standard size dishwasher not exceed 355 kWh/year and 6.5 gallons per cycle; and

(ii) for a compact size dishwasher not exceed 260 kWh/year and 4.5 gallons per cycle.

(B) AMENDMENT OF STANDARDS.—

(i) In general.—Not later than January 1, 2015, the Secretary shall publish a final rule determining whether to amend the standards for dishwashers manufactured on or after January 1, 2018.

(ii) AMENDED STANDARDS.—The final rule shall contain any amended standards.

(h) Standards for kitchen ranges and ovens

(1) Gas kitchen ranges and ovens having an electrical supply cord shall not be equipped with a constant burning pilot for products manufactured on or after January 1, 1990.

(2)(A) The Secretary shall publish a final rule no later than January 1, 1992, to determine if the standards established for kitchen ranges and ovens in this subsection should be amended. Such rule shall contain such amendment, if any, and provide that the amendment shall apply to products manufactured on or after January 1, 1995.

(B) The Secretary shall publish a final rule no later than December 31, 2011, the Secretary shall publish a final rule determining whether to amend the standards for kitchen ranges and ovens manufactured on or after January 1, 2015.

(i) General service fluorescent lamps, general service incandescent lamps, intermediate base incandescent lamps, candelabra base incandescent lamps, and incandescent reflector lamps

(1) STANDARDS.—

(A) Definition of effective date.—In this paragraph (other than subparagraph (D)), the
(B) Minimum standards.—Each of the following general service fluorescent lamps and incandescent reflector lamps manufactured after the effective date specified in the tables contained in this paragraph shall meet or exceed the following lamp efficacy and CRI standards:

### FLUORESCENT LAMPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lamp Type</th>
<th>Nominal Lamp Wattage</th>
<th>Minimum Lamp Efficacy (LPW)</th>
<th>Minimum Average CRI</th>
<th>Effective Date (Period of Months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-foot medium bi-pin</td>
<td>&gt;35 W</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-foot U-shaped</td>
<td>≤35 W</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-foot slimline</td>
<td>&gt;35 W</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-foot high output</td>
<td>≤35 W</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65 W</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>≤65 W</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 W</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INCANDESCENT REFLECTOR LAMPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal Lamp Wattage</th>
<th>Minimum Average Lamp Efficacy (LPW)</th>
<th>Effective Date (Period of Months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40–50</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51–66</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67–85</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86–115</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116–155</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156–205</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C) Exemptions.—The standards specified in subparagraph (B) shall not apply to the following types of incandescent reflector lamps:

- (i) Lamps rated at 50 watts or less that are ER30, BR30, BR40, or ER40 lamps.
- (ii) Lamps rated at 65 watts that are BR30, BR40, or ER40 lamps.
- (iii) R20 incandescent reflector lamps rated 45 watts or less.

(D) Effective dates.—

- (i) ER, BR, and BPAR lamps.—The standards specified in subparagraph (B) shall apply with respect to ER incandescent reflector lamps, BR incandescent reflector lamps, BPAR incandescent reflector lamps, and similar bulb shapes on and after January 1, 2008.
- (ii) Lamps between 2.25–2.75 inches in diameter.—The standards specified in subparagraph (B) shall apply with respect to incandescent reflector lamps with a diameter of more than 2.25 inches, but not more than 2.75 inches, on and after the later of January 1, 2008, or the date that is 180 days after December 19, 2007.

(2) Notwithstanding section 6302(a)(5) of this title and section 6302(b) of this title, it shall not be unlawful for a manufacturer to sell a lamp which is in compliance with the law at the time such lamp was manufactured.

(3) Not less than 36 months after October 24, 1992, the Secretary shall initiate a rulemaking procedure and shall publish a final rule not later than the end of the 54-month period beginning on October 24, 1992, to determine if the standards established under paragraph (1) should be amended. Such rule shall contain such amendment, if any, and provide that the amendment shall apply to products manufactured on or after the 36-month period beginning on the date such final rule is published.

(4) Not less than eight years after October 24, 1992, the Secretary shall initiate a rulemaking procedure and shall publish a final rule no later than nine years and six months after October 24, 1992, to determine if the standards in effect for fluorescent lamps and incandescent lamps should be amended. Such rule shall contain such amendment, if any, and provide that the amendment shall apply to products manufactured on or after the 36-month period beginning on the date such final rule is published.

(5) Not later than the end of the 24-month period beginning on the date labeling requirements under section 6294(a)(2)(C) of this title become effective, the Secretary shall initiate a rulemaking procedure to determine whether the standards in effect for fluorescent lamps and incandescent lamps should be amended so that they would be applicable to additional general service fluorescent lamps and incandescent lamps should be amended so that they would be applicable to additional general service fluorescent lamps and incandescent lamps and shall publish, not later than 18 months after initiating such rulemaking, a final rule including such amended standards, if any. Such rule shall provide that the amendment shall apply to products manufactured after a date which is 36 months after the date such rule is published.

(6) Standards for general service lamps.—

(A) Rulemaking before January 1, 2014.—

(i) In general.—Not later than January 1, 2014, the Secretary shall initiate a rulemaking procedure to determine whether—

- (I) standards in effect for general service lamps should be amended to establish more stringent standards than the standards specified in paragraph (1)(A); and
- (II) the exemptions for certain incandescent lamps should be maintained or discontinued based, in part, on exempted lamp sales collected by the Secretary from manufacturers.

1 See References in Text note below.

2 So in original. The word “lamps” probably should appear after “fluorescent.”
§ 6295

(II) SCOPE.—The rulemaking—

(I) shall not be limited to incandescent lamp technologies; and

(II) shall include consideration of a minimum standard of 45 lumens per watt for general service lamps.

(iii) AMENDED STANDARDS.—If the Secretary determines that the standards in effect for general service incandescent lamps should be amended, the Secretary shall publish a final rule not later than January 1, 2027, with an effective date that is not earlier than 3 years after the date on which the final rule is published.

(iv) PHASED-IN EFFECTIVE DATES.—The Secretary shall consider phased-in effective dates under this subparagraph after considering—

(I) the impact of any amendment on manufacturers, retiring and repurposing existing equipment, stranded investments, labor contracts, workers, and raw materials; and

(II) the time needed to work with retailers and lighting designers to revise sales and marketing strategies.

(v) BACKSTOP REQUIREMENT.—If the Secretary fails to complete a rulemaking in accordance with clauses (i) through (iv) or if the final rule does not produce savings that are greater than or equal to the savings from a minimum efficacy standard of 45 lumens per watt, effective beginning January 1, 2020, the Secretary shall prohibit the sale of any general service lamp that does not meet a minimum efficacy standard of 45 lumens per watt.

(vi) STATE PREEMPTION.—Neither section 6297(b) of this title nor any other provision of law shall preclude California or Nevada from adopting, effective beginning on or after January 1, 2018—

(I) a final rule adopted by the Secretary in accordance with clauses (i) through (iv); and

(II) if a final rule described in subclause (I) has not been adopted, the backstop requirement under clause (v); or

(i) in the case of California, if a final rule described in subclause (I) has not been adopted, any California regulations relating to these covered products adopted pursuant to State statute in effect as of December 19, 2007.

(B) RULEMAKING BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2020.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1, 2020, the Secretary shall initiate a rulemaking procedure to determine whether—

(I) standards in effect for general service incandescent lamps should be amended to reflect lumen ranges with more stringent maximum wattage than the standards specified in paragraph (1)(A); and

(ii) the exemptions for certain incandescent lamps should be maintained or discontinued based, in part, on exempted lamp sales data collected by the Secretary from manufacturers.

(ii) SCOPE.—The rulemaking shall not be limited to incandescent lamp technologies.

(7)(A) With respect to any lamp to which standards are applicable under this subsection or any lamp specified in section 6317 of this title, the Secretary shall inform any Federal entity proposing actions which would adversely impact the energy consumption or energy efficiency of such lamp of the energy conservation consequences of such action. It shall be the responsibility of such Federal entity to carefully consider the Secretary’s comments.

(B) Notwithstanding subsection (n)(1) of this section, the Secretary shall not be prohibited from amending any standard, by rule, to permit increased energy use or to decrease the minimum required energy efficiency of any lamp to which standards are applicable under this subsection if such action is warranted as a result of other Federal action (including restrictions on materials or processes) which would have the effect of either increasing the energy use or decreasing the energy efficiency of such product.

(8) Not later than the date on which standards established pursuant to this subsection become effective, or, with respect to high-intensity discharge lamps covered under section 6317 of this title, the effective date of standards established pursuant to such section, each manufacturer of a product to which such standards are applicable shall file with the Secretary a laboratory report certifying compliance with the applicable standard for each lamp type. Such report shall include the lumen output and wattage consumption for each lamp type as an average of measurements taken over the preceding 12-month period. With respect to lamp types which are not manufactured during the 12-month period preceding the date such standards become effective, such report shall be filed with the Secretary not later than the date which is 12 months after the date manufacturing is commenced and shall include the lumen output and wattage consumption for each such lamp type as an average of measurements taken during such 12-month period.

(j) Standards for showerheads and faucets

(1) The maximum water use allowed for any showerhead manufactured after January 1, 1994, is 2.5 gallons per minute when measured at a flowing water pressure of 80 pounds per square inch. Any such showerhead shall also meet the
requirements of ASME/ANSI A112.18.1M–1989, 7.4.3(a).

(2) The maximum water use allowed for any of the following faucets manufactured after January 1, 1994, when measured at a flowing water pressure of 80 pounds per square inch, is as follows:

Lavatory faucets .................. 2.5 gallons per minute
Lavatory replacement aerators 2.5 gallons per minute
Kitchen faucets .................... 2.5 gallons per minute
Kitchen replacement aerators 2.5 gallons per minute
Metering faucets .................. 0.25 gallons per cycle

(3)(A) If the maximum flow rate requirements or the design requirements of ASME/ANSI Standard A112.18.1M–1989 are amended to improve the efficiency of water use of any type or class of showerhead or faucet and are approved by ANSI, the Secretary shall, not later than 12 months after the date of such amendment, publish a final rule establishing an amended uniform national standard for that product at the level specified in the amended ASME/ANSI Standard A112.18.1M and providing that such standard shall apply to products manufactured after a date which is 12 months after the publication of such rule, unless the Secretary determines, by rule published in the Federal Register, that adoption of a uniform national standard at the level specified in such amended ASME/ANSI Standard A112.18.1M—

(i) is not technologically feasible and economically justified under subsection (o) of this section;
(ii) is not consistent with the maintenance of public health and safety; or
(iii) is not consistent with the purposes of this chapter.

(B)(1) As part of the rulemaking conducted under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall also determine if adoption of a uniform national standard for any type or class of showerhead or faucet more stringent than such amended ASME/ANSI Standard A112.18.1M—

(I) would result in additional conservation of energy or water;
(II) would be technologically feasible and economically justified under subsection (o) of this section; and
(III) would be consistent with the maintenance of public health and safety.

(2) If the Secretary makes an affirmative determination under clause (i), the final rule published under subparagraph (A) shall waive the provisions of section 6297(c) of this title with respect to any State regulation concerning the water use or water efficiency of such type or class of showerhead or faucet if such State regulation—

(i) is more stringent than the standards in effect for such type of class of showerhead or faucet; and
(ii) is applicable to any sale or installation of all products in such type or class of showerhead or faucet.

(k) Standards for water closets and urinals

(1)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the maximum water use allowed in gallons per flush for any of the following water closets manufactured after January 1, 1994, is the following:

Gravity tank-type toilets .................. 1.6 gpf.
Flushometer tank toilets .................. 1.6 gpf.
Electromechanical hydraulic toilets ... 1.6 gpf.
Blowout toilets ........................... 3.5 gpf.

(B) The maximum water use allowed for any gravity tank-type white 2-piece toilet which bears an adhesive label conspicuous upon installation consisting of the words “Commercial Use Only” manufactured after January 1, 1994, and before January 1, 1997, is 3.5 gallons per flush.

(C) The maximum water use allowed for flushometer valve toilets, other than blowout toilets, manufactured after January 1, 1997, is 1.6 gallons per flush.

(2) The maximum water use allowed for any urinal manufactured after January 1, 1994, is 1.0 gallon per flush.

(3)(A) If the maximum flush volume requirements of ASME Standard A112.19.6–1990 are amended to improve the efficiency of water use of any low consumption water closet or low consumption urinal and are approved by ANSI, the Secretary shall, not later than 12 months after the date of such amendment, publish a final rule establishing an amended uniform national standard for that product at the level specified in such amended ASME/ANSI Standard A112.19.6 and providing that such standard shall apply to products manufactured after a date which is one year after the publication of such rule, unless the Secretary determines, by rule published in the Federal Register, that adoption of a uniform national standard at the level specified in such amended ASME/ANSI Standard A112.19.6—

(i) is not technologically feasible and economically justified under subsection (o) of this section;
(ii) is not consistent with the maintenance of public health and safety; or
(iii) is not consistent with the purposes of this chapter.

(B)(1) As part of the rulemaking conducted under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall also determine if adoption of a uniform national standard for any type or class of low consumption water closet or low consumption urinal
more stringent than such amended ASME/ANSI Standard A112.19.6 for such product—

(I) would result in additional conservation of energy or water;

(II) would be technologically feasible and economically justified under subsection (o) of this section; and

(III) would be consistent with the maintenance of public health and safety.

(ii) If the Secretary makes an affirmative determination under clause (i), the final rule published under subparagraph (A) shall waive the provisions of section 6297(c) of this title with respect to any State regulation concerning the water use or water efficiency of such type or class of low consumption water closet or low consumption urinal if such State regulation—

(I) is more stringent than amended ASME/ANSI Standard A112.19.6 for such type or class of low consumption water closet or low consumption urinal and the standard in effect for such product on the day before the date on which a final rule is published under subparagraph (A); and

(II) is applicable to any sale or installation of all products in such type or class of low consumption water closet or low consumption urinal.

(C) If, after any period of five consecutive years, the maximum flush volume requirements of the ASME/ANSI standard for low consumption water closets are not amended to improve the efficiency of water use of such products, or after any such period such requirements for low consumption urinals are not amended to improve the efficiency of water use of such products, the Secretary shall, not later than six months after the end of such five-year period, publish a final rule waiving the provisions of section 6297(c) of this title with respect to any State regulation concerning the water use or water efficiency of such type or class of low consumption water closet or low consumption urinal if such State regulation—

(I) is more stringent than amended ASME/ANSI Standard A112.19.6 for such type or class of low consumption water closet or low consumption urinal and the standard in effect for such product on the day before the date on which a final rule is published under subparagraph (A); and

(II) is applicable to any sale or installation of all products in such type or class of low consumption water closet or low consumption urinal.

(I) Standards for other covered products

(1) The Secretary may prescribe an energy conservation standard for any type (or class) of covered products of a type specified in paragraph (19) of section 6292(a) of this title if the requirements of subsections (o) and (p) of this section are met and the Secretary determines that—

(A) the average per household energy use within the United States by products of such type (or class) exceeded 150 kilowatt-hours (or its Btu equivalent) for any 12-month period ending before such determination;

(B) the aggregate household energy use within the United States by products of such type (or class) exceeded 4,200,000,000 kilowatt-hours (or its Btu equivalent) for any such 12-month period;

(C) substantial improvement in the energy efficiency of products of such type (or class) is technologically feasible; and

(D) the application of a labeling rule under section 6294 of this title to such type (or class) is not likely to be sufficient to induce manufacturers to produce, and consumers and other persons to purchase, covered products of such type (or class) which achieve the maximum energy efficiency which is technologically feasible and economically justified.

(2) Any new or amended standard for covered products of a type specified in paragraph (19) of section 6292(a) of this title shall not apply to products manufactured within five years after the publication of a final rule establishing such standard.

(3) The Secretary may, in accordance with subsections (o) and (p) of this section, prescribe an energy conservation standard for television sets. Any such standard may not become effective with respect to products manufactured before January 1, 1992.

(4) ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS FOR CERTAIN LAMPS.

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall prescribe an energy efficiency standard for rough service lamps, vibration service lamps, 3-way incandescent lamps, 2,601–3,300 lumen general service incandescent lamps, and shatter-resistant lamps only in accordance with this paragraph.

(B) BENCHMARKS.—Not later than 1 year after December 19, 2007, the Secretary, in consultation with the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, shall—

(i) collect actual data for United States unit sales for each of calendar years 1990 through 2006 for each of the 5 types of lamps described in subparagraph (A) to determine the historical growth rate of the type of lamp; and

(ii) construct a model for each type of lamp based on coincident economic indicators that closely match the historical annual growth rate of the type of lamp to provide a neutral comparison benchmark to model future unit sales after calendar year 2006.

(C) ACTUAL SALES DATA.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Effective for each of calendar years 2010 through 2025, the Secretary, in consultation with the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, shall—

(I) collect actual United States unit sales data for each of 5 types of lamps described in subparagraph (A); and

(II) not later than 90 days after the end of each calendar year, compare the lamp sales in that year with the sales predicted by the comparison benchmark for each of the 5 types of lamps described in subparagraph (A).

(ii) CONTINUATION OF TRACKING.—

(I) DETERMINATION.—Not later than January 1, 2023, the Secretary shall determine if actual sales data should be tracked for the lamp types described in subparagraph (A) after calendar year 2025.

(II) CONTINUATION.—If the Secretary finds that the market share of a lamp type described in subparagraph (A) could significantly erode the market share for gen-
eral service lamps, the Secretary shall continue to track the actual sales data for the lamp type.

(D) ROUGH SERVICE LAMPS.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—Effective beginning with the first year that the reported annual sales rate for rough service lamps demonstrates actual unit sales of rough service lamps that achieve levels that are at least 100 percent higher than modeled unit sales for that same year, the Secretary shall—

(I) not later than 90 days after the end of the previous calendar year, issue a finding that the index has been exceeded; and

(II) not later than the date that is 1 year after the end of the previous calendar year, complete an accelerated rulemaking to establish an energy conservation standard for rough service lamps.

(ii) BACKSTOP REQUIREMENT.—If the Secretary fails to complete an accelerated rulemaking in accordance with clause (i)(II), effective beginning 1 year after the date of issuance of the finding under clause (i)(I), the Secretary shall require that—

(I) each filament in a 3-way incandescent lamp meet the new maximum wattage requirements for the respective lumen range established under subsection (i)(1)(A)1; and

(II) 3-way lamps be sold at retail only in a package containing 1 lamp.

(E) VIBRATION SERVICE LAMPS.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—Effective beginning with the first year that the reported annual sales rate for vibration service lamps demonstrates actual unit sales of vibration service lamps that achieve levels that are at least 100 percent higher than modeled unit sales for that same year, the Secretary shall—

(I) not later than 90 days after the end of the previous calendar year, issue a finding that the index has been exceeded; and

(II) not later than the date that is 1 year after the end of the previous calendar year, complete an accelerated rulemaking to establish an energy conservation standard for vibration service lamps.

(ii) BACKSTOP REQUIREMENT.—If the Secretary fails to complete an accelerated rulemaking in accordance with clause (i)(II), effective beginning 1 year after the date of issuance of the finding under clause (i)(I), the Secretary shall require vibration service lamps to—

(I) have a shatter-proof coating or equivalent technology that is compliant with NSF/ANSI 51 and is designed to contain the glass if the glass envelope of the lamp is broken and to provide effective containment over the life of the lamp; and

(II) be sold at retail only in a package containing 1 lamp.

(F) 3-WAY INCANDESCENT LAMPS.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—Effective beginning with the first year that the reported annual sales rate for 3-way incandescent lamps demonstrates actual unit sales of 3-way incandescent lamps that achieve levels that are at least 100 percent higher than modeled unit sales for that same year, the Secretary shall—

(I) not later than 90 days after the end of the previous calendar year, issue a finding that the index has been exceeded; and

(II) not later than the date that is 1 year after the end of the previous calendar year, complete an accelerated rulemaking to establish an energy conservation standard for 3-way incandescent lamps.

(ii) BACKSTOP REQUIREMENT.—If the Secretary fails to complete an accelerated rulemaking in accordance with clause (i)(II), effective beginning 1 year after the date of issuance of the finding under clause (i)(I), the Secretary shall require that—

(I) each filament in a 3-way incandescent lamp meet the new maximum wattage requirements for the respective lumen range established under subsection (i)(1)(A)1; and

(II) 3-way lamps be sold at retail only in a package containing 1 lamp.
§ 6295

TITLE 42—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Page 5432

(I) Rulemakings before January 1, 2025.—

(i) In general.—Except as provided in clause (ii), if the Secretary issues a final rule prior to January 1, 2025, establishing an energy conservation standard for any of the 5 types of lamps for which data collection is required under any of subparagraphs (D) through (G), the requirement to collect and model data for that type of lamp shall terminate unless, as part of the rulemaking, the Secretary determines that continued tracking is necessary.

(ii) Backstop requirement.—If the Secretary imposes a backstop requirement as a result of a failure to complete an accelerated rulemaking in accordance with clause (i)(II) of any of subparagraphs (D) through (G), the requirement to collect and model data for the applicable type of lamp shall continue for an additional 2 years after the effective date of the backstop requirement.

(m) Amendment of standards

(1) In general

Not later than 6 years after issuance of any final rule establishing or amending a standard, as required for a product under this part, the Secretary shall publish—

(A) a notice of the determination of the Secretary that standards for the product do not need to be amended, based on the criteria established under subsection (n)(2); or

(B) a notice of proposed rulemaking including new proposed standards based on the criteria established under subsection (o) and the procedures established under subsection (p).

(2) Notice

If the Secretary publishes a notice under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) publish a notice stating that the analysis of the Department is publicly available; and

(B) provide an opportunity for written comment.

(3) Amendment of standard; new determination

(A) Amendment of standard

Not later than 2 years after a notice is issued under paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary shall publish a final rule amending the standard for the product.

(B) New determination

Not later than 3 years after a determination under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall make a new determination and publication under subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1).

(4) Application to products

(A) In general

Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an amendment prescribed under this subsection shall apply to—

(i) with respect to refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, freezers, room air conditioners, dishwashers, clothes washers, clothes dryers, fluorescent lamp ballasts, and kitchen ranges and ovens, such a product that is manufactured after the date that is 3 years after publication of the final rule establishing an applicable standard; and

(ii) with respect to central air conditioners, heat pumps, water heaters, pool heaters, direct heating equipment, and furnaces, such a product that is manufactured after the date that is 5 years after publication of the final rule establishing an applicable standard.

(B) Other new standards

A manufacturer shall not be required to apply new standards to a product with respect to which other new standards have been required during the prior 6-year period.

(5) Reports

The Secretary shall promptly submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate—

(A) a progress report every 180 days on compliance with this section, including a specific plan to remedy any failures to comply with deadlines for action established under this section; and

(B) all required reports to the Court or to any party to the Consent Decree in State of New York v Bodman, Consolidated Civil Actions No. 05 Civ. 7807 and No. 05 Civ. 7808.

(n) Petition for amended standard

(1) With respect to each covered product described in paragraphs (1) through (11), and in paragraphs (13) and (14) of section 6292(a) of this title, any person may petition the Secretary to conduct a rulemaking to determine for a covered product if the standards contained either in the last final rule required under subsections (b) through (i) of this section or in a final rule published under this section should be amended.

(2) The Secretary shall grant a petition if he finds that it contains evidence which, assuming no other evidence were considered, provides an adequate basis for amending the standards under the following criteria—

(A) amended standards will result in significant conservation of energy;

(B) amended standards are technologically feasible; and

(C) amended standards are cost effective as described in subsection (o)(2)(B)(i)(II) of this section.

The grant of a petition by the Secretary under this subsection creates no presumption with respect to the Secretary’s determination of any of the criteria in a rulemaking under this section.

(3) An amendment prescribed under this subsection shall apply to products manufactured after a date which is 5 years after—

(A) the effective date of the previous amendment pursuant to this part; or

(B) if the previous final rule published under this part did not amend the standard, the earliest date by which a previous amendment could have been in effect, except that in no case may an amended standard apply to prod-
products manufactured within 3 years (for refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, and freezers, room air conditioners, dishwashers, clothes washers, clothes dryers, fluorescent lamp ballasts, general service fluorescent lamps, incandescent reflector lamps, and kitchen ranges and ovens) or 5 years (for central air conditioning and heat pumps, water heaters, pool heaters, direct heating equipment and furnaces) after publication of the final rule establishing a standard.

(o) Criteria for prescribing new or amended standards

(1) The Secretary may not prescribe any amended standard which increases the maximum allowable energy use, or, in the case of showerheads, faucets, water closets, or urinals, water use, or decreases the minimum required energy efficiency, of a covered product.

(2)(A) Any new or amended energy conservation standard prescribed by the Secretary under this section for any type (or class) of covered product shall be designed to achieve the maximum improvement in energy efficiency, or, in the case of showerheads, faucets, water closets, or urinals, water efficiency, which the Secretary determines is technologically feasible and economically justified.

(B)(i) In determining whether a standard is economically justified, the Secretary shall, after receiving views and comments furnished with respect to the proposed standard, determine whether the benefits of the standard exceed its burdens by, to the greatest extent practicable, considering—

(I) the economic impact of the standard on the manufacturers and on the consumers of the products subject to such standard;

(II) the savings in operating costs throughout the estimated average life of the covered product in the type (or class) compared to any increase in the price of, or in the initial charges for, or maintenance expenses of, the covered products which are likely to result from the imposition of the standard;

(III) the total projected amount of energy, or as applicable, water, savings likely to result directly from the imposition of the standard;

(IV) any lessening of the utility or the performance of the covered products likely to result from the imposition of the standard;

(V) the impact of any lessening of competition, as determined in writing by the Attorney General, that is likely to result from the imposition of the standard;

(VI) the need for national energy and water conservation; and

(VII) other factors the Secretary considers relevant.

(ii) For purposes of clause (i)(V), the Attorney General shall make a determination of the impact, if any, of any lessening of competition likely to result from such standard and shall transmit such determination, not later than 60 days after the publication of a proposed rule prescribing or amending an energy conservation standard, in writing to the Secretary, together with an analysis of the nature and extent of such impact. Any such determination and analysis shall be published by the Secretary in the Federal Register.

(iii) If the Secretary finds that the additional cost to the consumer of purchasing a product complying with an energy conservation standard level will be less than three times the value of the energy, and as applicable, water, savings during the first year that the consumer will receive as a result of the standard, as calculated under the applicable test procedure, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that such standard level is economically justified. A determination by the Secretary that such criterion is not met shall not be taken into consideration in the Secretary's determination of whether a standard is economically justified.

(3) The Secretary may not prescribe an amended or new standard under this section for a type (or class) of covered product if—

(A) for products other than dishwashers, clothes washers, clothes dryers, and kitchen ranges and ovens, a test procedure has not been prescribed pursuant to section 6293 of this title with respect to that type (or class) of product; or

(B) the Secretary determines, by rule, that the establishment of such standard will not result in significant conservation of energy or, in the case of showerheads, faucets, water closets, or urinals, water, or that the establishment of such standard is not technologically feasible or economically justified.

For purposes of section 6297 of this title, a determination under subparagraph (B) with respect to any type (or class) of covered products shall have the same effect as would a standard prescribed for such type (or class).

(4) The Secretary may not prescribe an amended or new standard under this section if the Secretary finds (and publishes such finding) that interested persons have established by a preponderance of the evidence that the standard is likely to result in the unavailability in the United States in any covered product type (or class) of performance characteristics (including reliability), features, sizes, capacities, and volumes that are substantially the same as those generally available in the United States at the time of the Secretary's finding. The failure of some types (or classes) to meet this criterion shall not affect the Secretary's determination of whether to prescribe a standard for other types (or classes).

(5) The Secretary may set more than 1 energy conservation standard for products that serve more than 1 major function by setting 1 energy conservation standard for each major function.

(b) National and regional standards—

(i) National standard.—If the Secretary establishes a regional standard for a product, the Secretary shall establish a base national standard for the product.

(ii) Regional standards.—If the Secretary establishes a regional standard for a product, the Secretary may establish more re-
strictive standards for the product by geographic region as follows:

(I) For furnaces, the Secretary may establish 1 additional standard that is applicable in a geographic region defined by the Secretary.

(II) For any cooling product, the Secretary may establish 1 or 2 additional standards that are applicable in 1 or 2 geographic regions as may be defined by the Secretary.

(C) Boundaries of Geographic Regions.—

(i) In General.—Subject to clause (ii), the boundaries of additional geographic regions established by the Secretary under this paragraph shall include only contiguous States.

(ii) Alaska and Hawaii.—The States of Alaska and Hawaii may be included under this paragraph in a geographic region that the States are not contiguous to.

(iii) Individual States.—Individual States shall be placed only into a single region under this paragraph.

(D) Prerequisites.—In establishing additional regional standards under this paragraph, the Secretary shall—

(i) establish additional regional standards only if the Secretary determines that—

(I) the establishment of additional regional standards will produce significant energy savings in comparison to establishing only a single national standard; and

(II) the additional regional standards are economically justified under this paragraph; and

(ii) consider the impact of the additional regional standards on consumers, manufacturers, and other market participants, including product distributors, dealers, contractors, and installers.

(E) Application; Effective Date.—

(i) Base National Standard.—Any base national standard established for a product under this paragraph shall—

(I) be the minimum standard for the product; and

(II) apply to all products manufactured or imported into the United States on and after the effective date for the standard.

(ii) Regional Standards.—Any additional and more restrictive regional standard established for a product under this paragraph shall apply to any such product installed on or after the effective date of the standard in States in which the Secretary has designated the standard to apply.

(F) Continuation of Regional Standards.—

(i) In General.—In any subsequent rulemaking for any product for which a regional standard has been previously established, the Secretary shall determine whether to continue the establishment of separate regional standards for the product.

(ii) Regional Standard No Longer Appropriate.—Except as provided in clause (iii), if the Secretary determines that regional standards are no longer appropriate for a product, beginning on the effective date of the amended standard for the product—

(I) there shall be 1 base national standard for the product with Federal enforcement; and

(II) State authority for enforcing a regional standard for the product shall terminate.

(iii) Regional Standard Appropriate But Standard or Region Changed.—

(I) State No Longer Contained in Region.—Subject to subclause (III), if a State is no longer contained in a region in which a regional standard that is more stringent than the base national standard applies, the authority of the State to enforce the regional standard shall terminate.

(II) Standard or Region Revised So That Existing Regional Standard Equals Base National Standard.—If the Secretary revises a base national standard for a product or the geographic definition of a region so that an existing regional standard for a State is equal to the revised base national standard—

(aa) the authority of the State to enforce the regional standard shall terminate on the effective date of the revised base national standard; and

(bb) the State shall be subject to the revised base national standard.

(III) Standard or Region Revised So That Existing Regional Standard Equals Base National Standard.—If the Secretary revises a base national standard for a product or the geographic definition of a region so that the standard for a State is lower than the previously approved regional standard, the State may continue to enforce the previously approved standard level.

(iv) Waiver of Federal Preemption.—Nothing in this paragraph diminishes the authority of a State to enforce a State regulation for which a waiver of Federal preemption has been granted under section 6297(d) of this title.

(G) Enforcement.—

(i) Base National Standard.—

(I) In General.—The Secretary shall enforce any base national standard.

(II) Trade Association Certification Programs.—In enforcing the base national standard, the Secretary shall use, to the maximum extent practicable, national standard nationally recognized certification programs of trade associations.

(ii) Regional Standards.—

(I) Enforcement Plan.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the issuance of a final rule that establishes a regional standard, the Secretary shall initiate a rulemaking to develop and implement an effective enforcement plan for regional standards for the products that are covered by the final rule.

(II) Responsible Entities.—Any rules regarding enforcement of a regional standard shall clearly specify which entities are
legally responsible for compliance with the standards and for making any required information or labeling disclosures.

(III) FINAL RULE.—Not later than 15 months after the date of the issuance of a final rule that establishes a regional standard for a product, the Secretary shall promulgate a final rule covering enforcement of regional standards for the product.

(IV) INCORPORATION BY STATES AND LOCALITIES.—A State or locality may incorporate any Federal regional standard into State or local building codes or State appliance standards.

(V) STATE ENFORCEMENT.—A State agency may seek enforcement of a Federal regional standard in a Federal court of competent jurisdiction.

(H) INFORMATION DISCLOSURE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the publication of a final rule that establishes a regional standard for a product, the Federal Trade Commission shall undertake a rulemaking to determine the appropriate 1 or more methods for disclosing information so that consumers, distributors, contractors, and installers can easily determine whether a specific piece of equipment that is installed in a specific building is in conformance with the regional standard that applies to the building.

(ii) METHODS.—A method of disclosing information under clause (i) may include—

(I) modifications to the Energy Guide label; or

(II) other methods that make it easy for consumers and installers to use and understand at the point of installation.

(iii) COMPLETION OF RULEMAKING.—The rulemaking shall be completed not later than 15 months after the date of the publication of a final rule that establishes a regional standard for a product.

(p) Procedure for prescribing new or amended standards

Any new or amended energy conservation standard shall be prescribed in accordance with the following procedure:

(1) A proposed rule which prescribes an amended or new energy conservation standard or prescribes no amendment or no new standard for a type (or class) of covered products shall be published in the Federal Register. In prescribing any such proposed rule with respect to a standard, the Secretary shall determine the maximum improvement in energy efficiency or maximum reduction in energy use that is technologically feasible for each type (or class) of covered products. If such standard is not designed to achieve such efficiency or use, the Secretary shall state in the proposed rule the reasons therefor.

(2) After the publication of such proposed rulemaking, the Secretary shall, in accordance with section 6306 of this title, afford interested persons an opportunity, during a period of not less than 60 days, to present oral and written comments (including an opportunity to question those who make such presentations, as provided in such section) on matters relating to such proposed rule, including—

(A) whether the standard to be prescribed is economically justified (taking into account those factors which the Secretary must consider under subsection (o)(2) of this section) or will result in the effects described in subsection (o)(4) of this section;

(B) whether the standard will achieve the maximum improvement in energy efficiency which is technologically feasible;

(C) if the standard will not achieve such improvement, whether the reasons for not achieving such improvement are adequate; and

(D) whether such rule should prescribe a level of energy use or efficiency which is higher or lower than that which would otherwise apply in the case of any group of products within the type (or class) that will be subject to such standard.

(3) A final rule prescribing an amended or new energy conservation standard or prescribing no amended or new standard for a type (or class) of covered products shall be published as soon as is practicable, but not less than 90 days after publication of the proposed rule in the Federal Register.

(4) DIRECT FINAL RULES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On receipt of a statement that is submitted jointly by interested persons that are fairly representative of relevant points of view (including representatives of manufacturers of covered products, States, and efficiency advocates), as determined by the Secretary, and contains recommendations with respect to an energy or water conservation standard—

(i) if the Secretary determines that the recommended standard contained in the statement is in accordance with subsection (o) or section 6313(a)(6)(B) of this title, as applicable, the Secretary may issue a final rule that establishes an energy or water conservation standard and is published simultaneously with a notice of proposed rulemaking that proposes a new or amended energy or water conservation standard that is identical to the standard established in the final rule to establish the recommended standard (referred to in this paragraph as a "direct final rule"); or

(ii) if the Secretary determines that a direct final rule cannot be issued based on the statement, the Secretary shall publish a notice of the determination, together with an explanation of the reasons for the determination.

(B) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Secretary shall solicit public comment for a period of at least 110 days with respect to each direct final rule issued by the Secretary under subparagraph (A)(i).

(C) WITHDRAWAL OF DIRECT FINAL RULES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date on which a direct final rule issued under subparagraph (A)(i) is published in the Federal Register, the Secretary shall withdraw the direct final rule if—
(I) the Secretary receives 1 or more adverse public comments relating to the direct final rule under subparagraph (B)(i) or any alternative joint recommendation; and

(II) based on the rulemaking record relating to the direct final rule, the Secretary determines that such adverse public comments or alternative joint recommendation may provide a reasonable basis for withdrawing the direct final rule under subsection (o), section 6313(a)(6)(B) of this title, or any other applicable law.

(ii) ACTION ON WITHDRAWAL.—On withdrawal of a direct final rule under clause (i), the Secretary shall—

(I) proceed with the notice of proposed rulemaking published simultaneously with the direct final rule as described in subparagraph (A)(i); and

(II) publish in the Federal Register the reasons why the direct final rule was withdrawn.

(iii) TREATMENT OF WITHDRAWN DIRECT FINAL RULES.—A direct final rule that is withdrawn under clause (i) shall not be considered to be a final rule for purposes of subsection (o).

(D) EFFECT OF PARAGRAPH.—Nothing in this paragraph authorizes the Secretary to issue a direct final rule based solely on receipt of more than 1 statement containing recommended standards relating to the direct final rule.

(q) Special rule for certain types or classes of products

(1) A rule prescribing an energy conservation standard for a type (or class) of covered products shall specify a level of energy use or efficiency higher or lower than that which applies (or would apply) for such type (or class) for any group of covered products which have the same function or intended use, if the Secretary determines that covered products within such group—

(A) consume a different kind of energy from that consumed by other covered products within such type (or class); or

(B) have a capacity or other performance-related feature which other products within such type (or class) do not have and such feature justifies a higher or lower standard from that which applies (or will apply) to other products within such type (or class).

In making a determination under this paragraph concerning whether a performance-related feature justifies the establishment of a higher or lower standard, the Secretary shall consider such factors as the utility to the consumer of such a feature, and such other factors as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(2) Any rule prescribing a higher or lower level of energy use or efficiency under paragraph (1) shall include an explanation of the basis on which such higher or lower level was established.

(r) Inclusion in standards of test procedures and other requirements

Any new or amended energy conservation standard prescribed under this section shall include, where applicable, test procedures prescribed in accordance with section 6293 of this title and may include any requirement which the Secretary determines is necessary to assure that each covered product to which such standard applies meets the required minimum level of energy efficiency or maximum quantity of energy use specified in such standard.

(s) Determination of compliance with standards

Compliance with, and performance under, the energy conservation standards (except for design standards authorized by this part) established in, or prescribed under, this section shall be determined using the test procedures and corresponding compliance criteria prescribed under section 6293 of this title.

(t) Small manufacturer exemption

(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may, on application of any manufacturer, exempt such manufacturer from all or part of the requirements of any energy conservation standard established in or prescribed under this section for any period not longer than the 24-month period beginning on the date such rule becomes effective, if the Secretary finds that the annual gross revenues of such manufacturer from all its operations (including the manufacture and sale of covered products) does not exceed $8,000,000 for the 12-month period preceding the date of the application. In making such finding with respect to any manufacturer, the Secretary shall take into account the annual gross revenues of any other person who controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such manufacturer.

(2) The Secretary may not exercise the authority granted under paragraph (1) with respect to any type (or class) of covered product subject to an energy conservation standard under this section unless the Secretary makes a finding, after obtaining the written views of the Attorney General, that a failure to allow an exemption under paragraph (1) would likely result in a lessening of competition.

(u) Battery charger and external power supply electric energy consumption

(1)(A) Not later than 18 months after August 8, 2005, the Secretary shall, after providing notice and an opportunity for comment, prescribe, by rule, definitions and test procedures for the power use of battery chargers and external power supplies.

(B) In establishing the test procedures under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

(i) consider existing definitions and test procedures used for measuring energy consumption in standby mode of other modes; and

(ii) assess the current and projected future market for battery chargers and external power supplies.

(C) The assessment under subparagraph (B)(ii) shall include—

(i) estimates of the significance of potential energy savings from technical improvements

...
to battery chargers and external power supplies; and
(ii) suggested product classes for energy conservation standards.

(D) Not later than 18 months after August 8, 2005, the Secretary shall hold a scoping work-
shop to discuss and receive comments on plans for developing energy conservation standards for
energy use for battery chargers and external power supplies.

(E) EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLIES AND BATTERY
CHARGERS.—

(i) ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS.—

(1) EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLIES.—Not later
than 2 years after August 8, 2005, the Sec-
retary shall issue a final rule that deter-
mines whether energy conservation stand-
ards shall be issued for external power sup-
plies or classes of external power supplies.

(II) BATTERY CHARGERS.—Not later than
July 1, 2011, the Secretary shall issue a final
rule that prescribes energy conservation stan-
dards for battery chargers or classes of
battery chargers or determine that no en-
ergy conservation standard is technically
feasible and economically justified.

(ii) For each product class, any energy con-
servation standards issued under clause (i) shall
be set at the lowest level of energy use that—
(I) meets the criteria and procedures of sub-
sections (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), and (t) of this sec-
tion; and
(II) would result in significant overall an-
nual energy savings, considering standby
mode and other operating modes.

(2) The Secretary and the Administrator shall
collaborate and develop programs (including
programs under section 6294a of this title and
other voluntary industry agreements or codes of
conduct) that are designed to reduce standby
mode and other operating modes.

(3) EFFICIENCY STANDARDS FOR CLASS A EXTER-
NAL POWER SUPPLIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs
(B) through (D), a class A external power sup-
ply manufactured on or after the later of July 1,
2008, or December 19, 2007, shall meet the fol-
lowing standards:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nameplate Output</th>
<th>Required Efficiency (decimal equivalent of a percentage)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1 watt</td>
<td>0.5 times the Nameplate Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 1 watt to not more than 51 watts</td>
<td>The sum of 0.09 times the Natural Logarithm of the Nameplate Output and 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater than 51 watts</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nameplate Output</th>
<th>Maximum Consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not more than 250 watts</td>
<td>0.5 watts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) NONCOVERED SUPPLIES.—A class A external power supply shall not be subject to sub-
paragraph (A) if the class A external power supply is—

(i) manufactured during the period beginning on July 1, 2008, and ending on June 30,
2015; and
(ii) made available by the manufacturer as a service part or a spare part for an end-use
product—
(I) that constitutes the primary load; and
(II) was manufactured before July 1, 2008.

(C) MARKING.—Any class A external power supply manufactured on or after the later of
July 1, 2008 or December 19, 2007, shall be clearly and permanently marked in accord-
ance with the External Power Supply International Efficiency Marking Protocol, as ref-
erenced in the “Energy Star Program Requirements for Single Voltage External AC–DC and
AC–AC Power Supplies, version 1.1” published by the Environmental Protection Agency.

(D) AMENDMENT OF STANDARDS.—

(i) FINAL RULE BY JULY 1, 2011.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than July 1,
2011, the Secretary shall publish a final
rule to determine whether the standards
established under subparagraph (A) should
be amended.

(II) ADMINISTRATION.—The final rule
shall—
(aa) contain any amended standards; and
(bb) apply to products manufactured
on or after July 1, 2013.

(ii) FINAL RULE BY JULY 1, 2015.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than July 1,
2015 the Secretary shall publish a final
rule to determine whether the standards
then in effect should be amended.

(II) ADMINISTRATION.—The final rule
shall—
(aa) contain any amended standards; and
(bb) apply to products manufactured
on or after July 1, 2017.

(7) END-USE PRODUCTS.—An energy conserva-
tion standard for external power supplies shall not constitute an energy conservation standard
for the separate end-use product to which the
external power supplies is connected.

(v) Refrigerated beverage vending machines

(1) Not later than 4 years after August 8, 2005,
the Secretary shall prescribe, by rule, energy
conservation standards for refrigerated bottle or
canned beverage vending machines.

(2) In establishing energy conservation stand-
ards under this subsection, the Secretary shall
use the criteria and procedures prescribed under
subsections (o) and (p) of this section.

(3) Any energy conservation standard pre-
scribed under this subsection shall apply to
products manufactured 3 years after the date of
publication of a final rule establishing the en-
ergy conservation standard.

(w) Illuminated exit signs

An illuminated exit sign manufactured on or
after January 1, 2006, shall meet the version 2.0
Energy Star Program performance requirements

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5So in original. Probably should be “(4)”. 
for illuminated exit signs prescribed by the Environmental Protection Agency.

(x) Torchieres

A torchiere manufactured on or before January 1, 2006—

(1) shall consume not more than 190 watts of power; and
(2) shall not be capable of operating with lamps that total more than 190 watts.

(y) Low voltage dry-type distribution transformers

The efficiency of a low voltage dry-type distribution transformer manufactured on or after January 1, 2007, shall be the Class I Efficiency Levels for distribution transformers specified in table 4-2 of the “Guide for Determining Energy Efficiency for Distribution Transformers” published by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA TP-1-2002).

(2) DHEMULDIFFERS MANUFACTURED ON OR AFTER OCTOBER 1, 2012.—Dehumidifiers manufactured on or after October 1, 2012, shall not be capable of operating with lamps that total more than 190 watts.

(aa) Unit heaters

A unit heater manufactured on or after the date that is 3 years after August 8, 2005, shall—

(1) meet the performance requirements used under the Energy Star program of the Environmental Protection Agency for traffic signals, as in effect on August 8, 2005; and
(2) be equipped with a compatible, electrically connected signal control interface devices and conflict monitoring systems.

(bb) Medium base compact fluorescent lamps

(1) A bare lamp and covered lamp (no reflector) medium base compact fluorescent lamp manufactured on or after January 1, 2006, shall meet the following requirements prescribed by the August 9, 2001, version of the Energy Star Program Requirements for Compact Fluorescent Lamps, Energy Star Eligibility Criteria, Energy-Efficiency Specification issued by the Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Energy:
   (A) Minimum initial efficacy.
   (B) Lumen maintenance at 1000 hours.
   (C) Lumen maintenance at 40 percent of rated life.
   (D) Rapid cycle stress test.
   (E) Lamp life.

(2) The Secretary may, by rule, establish requirements for color quality (CRI), power factor, operating frequency, and maximum allowable start time based on the requirements prescribed by the August 9, 2001, version of the Energy Star Program Requirements for Compact Fluorescent Lamps.

(3) The Secretary may, by rule—
   (A) revise the requirements established under paragraph (2); or
   (B) establish other requirements, after considering energy savings, cost effectiveness, and consumer satisfaction.

(cc) Dehumidifiers

(1) Dehumidifiers manufactured on or after October 1, 2007, shall have an Energy Factor that meets or exceeds the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Capacity (pints/day)</th>
<th>Minimum Energy Factor (Liters/kWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 35.00</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.01–45.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.01–54.00</td>
<td>1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.01–75.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater than 75.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(dd) Commercial prerinse spray valves

Commercial prerinse spray valves manufactured on or after January 1, 2006, shall have a flow rate of not more than 1.6 gallons per minute.

(ee) Mercury vapor lamp ballasts

Mercury vapor lamp ballasts (other than specialty application mercury vapor lamp ballasts) shall not be manufactured or imported after January 1, 2008.

(ff) Ceiling fans and ceiling fan light kits

(1)(A) All ceiling fans manufactured on or after January 1, 2007, shall have the following features:
   (i) Fan speed controls separate from any lighting controls.
   (ii) Adjustable speed controls (either more than 1 speed or variable speed).
   (iii) The capability of reversible fan action, except for—
       (I) fans sold for industrial applications;
       (II) fans sold for outdoor applications; and
       (III) cases in which safety standards would be violated by the use of the reversible mode.

(2) Ceiling fan light kits with medium screw base sockets manufactured on or after January 1, 2007, shall be packaged with screw-based lamps to fill all screw base sockets.

(3) The screw-based lamps required under subparagraph (A) shall—
   (i) meet the Energy Star Program Requirements for Compact Fluorescent Lamps, version 3.0, issued by the Department of Energy;
   (ii) use light sources other than compact fluorescent lamps that have lumens per watt performance at least equivalent to comparably configured compact fluorescent lamps meeting the Energy Star Program Requirements described in clause (1).
(3) Ceiling fan light kits with pin-based sockets for fluorescent lamps manufactured on or after January 1, 2007 shall—
(A) meet the Energy Star Program Requirements for Residential Light Fixtures version 4.0 issued by the Environmental Protection Agency; and
(B) be packaged with lamps to fill all sockets.
(4)(A) By January 1, 2007, the Secretary shall consider and issue requirements for any ceiling fan lighting kits other than those covered in paragraphs (2) and (3), including candelabra screw base sockets.
(B) The requirements issued under subparagraph (A) shall be effective for products manufactured 2 years after the date of the final rule.
(C) If the Secretary fails to issue a final rule by the date specified in subparagraph (A), any type of ceiling fan lighting kit described in subparagraph (A) that is manufactured after January 1, 2009—
(i) shall not be capable of operating with lamps that total more than 190 watts; and
(ii) shall be packaged with lamps to fill all sockets.
(5)(A) After January 1, 2010, the Secretary may consider, and issue, if the requirements of subsections (o) and (p) of this section are met, amended energy efficiency standards for ceiling fan light kits.
(B) Any amended standards issued under subparagraph (A) shall apply to products manufactured not earlier than 2 years after the date of publication of the final rule establishing the amended standard.
(6)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the Secretary may consider, and issue, if the requirements of subsections (o) and (p) of this section are met, energy efficiency or energy use standards for electricity used by ceiling fans to circulate air in a room.
(B) In issuing the standards under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall consider—
(i) exempting, or setting different standards for, certain product classes for which the primary standards are not technically feasible or economically justified; and
(ii) establishing separate exempted product classes for highly decorative fans for which air movement performance is a secondary design feature.
(7) Section 6297 of this title shall apply to the products covered in paragraphs (1) through (4) beginning on August 8, 2005, except that any State or local labeling requirement for ceiling fans prescribed or enacted before August 8, 2005, shall not be preempted until the labeling requirements applicable to ceiling fans established under section 6294 of this title take effect.

(gg) Standby mode energy use

(1) Definitions

(A) In general

Unless the Secretary determines otherwise pursuant to subparagraph (B), in this subsection:
(i) Active mode

The term “active mode” means the condition in which an energy-using product—
(I) is connected to a main power source;
(II) has been activated; and
(III) provides 1 or more main functions.
(ii) Off mode

The term “off mode” means the condition in which an energy-using product—
(I) is connected to a main power source; and
(II) is not providing any standby or active mode function.
(iii) Standby mode

The term “standby mode” means the condition in which an energy-using product—
(I) is connected to a main power source; and
(II) offers 1 or more of the following user-oriented or protective functions:
(aa) To facilitate the activation or deactivation of other functions (including active mode) by remote switch (including remote control), internal sensor, or timer.
(bb) Continuous functions, including information or status displays (including clocks) or sensor-based functions.

(B) Amended definitions

The Secretary may, by rule, amend the definitions under subparagraph (A), taking into consideration the most current versions of Standards 62301 and 62087 of the International Electrotechnical Commission.

(2) Test procedures

(A) In general

Test procedures for all covered products shall be amended pursuant to section 6293 of this title to include standby mode and off mode energy consumption, taking into consideration the most current versions of Standards 62301 and 62087 of the International Electrotechnical Commission, with such energy consumption integrated into the overall energy efficiency, energy consumption, or other energy descriptor for each covered product, unless the Secretary determines that—
(i) the current test procedures for a covered product already fully account for and incorporate the standby mode and off mode energy consumption of the covered product; or
(ii) such an integrated test procedure is technically infeasible for a particular covered product, in which case the Secretary shall prescribe a separate standby mode and off mode energy use test procedure for the covered product, if technically feasible.

(B) Deadlines

The test procedure amendments required by subparagraph (A) shall be prescribed in a final rule no later than the following dates:
(i) December 31, 2008, for battery chargers and external power supplies.
(ii) March 31, 2009, for clothes dryers, room air conditioners, and fluorescent lamp ballasts.
(iii) June 30, 2009, for residential clothes washers.
(iv) September 30, 2009, for residential furnaces and boilers.
(v) March 31, 2010, for residential water heaters, direct heating equipment, and pool heaters.
(vi) March 31, 2011, for residential dishwashers, ranges and ovens, microwave ovens, and dehumidifiers.

(C) Prior product standards

The test procedure amendments adopted pursuant to subparagraph (B) shall not be used to determine compliance with product standards established prior to the adoption of the amended test procedures.

(3) Incorporation into standard

(A) In general

Subject to subparagraph (B), based on the test procedures required under paragraph (2), any final rule establishing or revising a standard for a covered product, adopted after July 1, 2010, shall incorporate standby mode and off mode energy use into a single amended or new standard, pursuant to subsection (o), if feasible.

(B) Separate standards

If not feasible, the Secretary shall prescribe within the final rule a separate standard for standby mode and off mode energy consumption, if justified under subsection (o).

(hb) Metal halide lamp fixtures

(1) Standards

(A) In general

Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), metal halide lamp fixtures designed to be operated with lamps rated greater than or equal to 150 watts but less than or equal to 500 watts shall contain—

(i) a pulse-start metal halide ballast with a minimum ballast efficiency of 88 percent;
(ii) a magnetic probe-start ballast with a minimum ballast efficiency of 94 percent; or
(iii) a nonpulse-start electronic ballast with—

(I) a minimum ballast efficiency of 92 percent for wattages greater than 250 watts; and
(II) a minimum ballast efficiency of 90 percent for wattages less than or equal to 250 watts.

(B) Exclusions

The standards established under subparagraph (A) shall not apply to—

(i) fixtures with regulated lag ballasts;
(ii) fixtures that use electronic ballasts that operate at 480 volts; or
(iii) fixtures that—

(I) are rated only for 150 watt lamps;
(II) are rated for use in wet locations, heaters, as specified by the National Electrical Code 2002, section 410.4(A); and
(III) contain a ballast that is rated to operate at ambient air temperatures above 50°C, as specified by UL 1029–2001.

(C) Application

The standards established under subparagraph (A) shall apply to metal halide lamp fixtures manufactured on or after the later of—

(i) January 1, 2009; or
(ii) the date that is 270 days after December 19, 2007.

(2) Final rule by January 1, 2012

(A) In general

Not later than January 1, 2012, the Secretary shall publish a final rule to determine whether the standards established under paragraph (1) should be amended.

(B) Administration

The final rule shall—

(i) contain any amended standard; and
(ii) apply to products manufactured on or after January 1, 2015.

(3) Final rule by January 1, 2019

(A) In general

Not later than January 1, 2019, the Secretary shall publish a final rule to determine whether the standards then in effect should be amended.

(B) Administration

The final rule shall—

(i) contain any amended standards; and
(ii) apply to products manufactured after January 1, 2022.

(4) Design and performance requirements

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any standard established pursuant to this subsection may contain both design and performance requirements.

(ii) Application date

Section 6297 of this title applies—

(1) to products for which energy conservation standards are to be established under subsection (l), (u), or (v) of this section beginning on the date on which a final rule is issued by the Secretary, except that any State or local standard prescribed or enacted for the product before the date on which the final rule is issued shall not be preempted until the energy conservation standard established under subsection (l), (u), or (v) of this section for the product takes effect; and
(2) to products for which energy conservation standards are established under subsections (w) through (hh) of this section on August 8, 2005, except that any State or local standard prescribed or enacted before August 8, 2005, shall not be preempted until the energy conservation standards established under subsections (w) through (hh) of this section take effect.
REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsecs. (f)(4), (f)(4)(F)(ii)(I), (k)(3)(A)(iii), and (f)(6)(A), was in the original "incandescent lamps" in heading. See 2007 Amendment notes below.

AMENDMENTS


Subsec. (f)(3), (4). Pub. L. 110–140, § 303(2), (3), added par. (3) and redesignated former par. (3) as (4).

Subsec. (f)(4)(D). Pub. L. 110–140, § 304, substituted "not later than December 31, 2013, the Secretary shall" for "the Secretary may".

Subsec. (g)(9), (10). Pub. L. 110–140, § 311(a)(2), added pars. (9) and (10).

Subsec. (i). Pub. L. 110–140, § 321(a)(3)(A)(i), directed amendment of subsec. (i) by inserting "general service incandescent lamps, intermediate base incandescent lamps, candelabra base incandescent lamps", after "fluorescent lamps" in "section heading", was executed by making the insertion in subsec. (i) heading to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

Subsec. (i)(1). Pub. L. 110–140, § 322(b), added par. (1) and struck out former par. (1) which related to, in subpar. (A), lamp efficacy, new maximum wattage, and CRI standards for general service fluorescent lamps, general service incandescent lamps, intermediate base incandescent lamps, candelabra base incandescent lamps, and incandescent reflector lamps, in subpar. (B), color rendering index requirements of certain general service or general illumination application lamps, in subpar. (C), maximum wattage of candelabra incandescent lamps and intermediate base incandescent lamps, in subpar. (D), petition for exemption from requirements, in subpar. (E), petition to establish standards, and, in subpar. (F), definition of effective date.

Pub. L. 110–140, § 321(a)(3)(A)(ii), in subpar. (A), in introductory provisions, inserted "general service incandescent lamps, intermediate base incandescent lamps, candelabra base incandescent lamps", after "fluorescent lamps" in "section heading", was executed by making the insertion in subpar. (A) heading to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

Subsec. (i)(4). Pub. L. 110–140, § 322(b), added par. (4), substituted "not later than December 31, 2013, the Secretary shall" for "the Secretary may".


Subsec. (1)(b) to (8). Pub. L. 110–140, § 321(a)(3)(A)(iv), (v), added par. (6) and redesignated former pars. (6) and (7) as (7) and (8), respectively.


Subsec. (m). Pub. L. 110–140, § 303(a), added subsec. (m) and struck out former subsec. (m) which related to further rulemaking.


Subsec. (p)(1) to (3). Pub. L. 110–140, § 307, redesignated pars. (2) to (4) as (1) to (3), respectively, and struck out former par. (1) which read as follows: "The Secretary—

(A) shall publish an advance notice of proposed rulemaking which specifies the type (or class) of covered products to which the rule may apply;

(B) shall invite interested persons to submit, within 60 days after the date of publication of such advance notice, written presentations of data, views, and arguments in response to such notice; and

(C) may identify proposed or amended standards that may be prescribed."


Pub. L. 110–140, § 307(2), redesignated par. (4) as (3).


Subsec. (u)(2) to (5). Pub. L. 110–140, § 310(1), redesignated pars. (5) and (6) as (2) and (3), respectively, and struck out former pars. (2) to (4) which related to revision of test procedures and energy conservation standards with respect to covered products that were major sources of standby mode energy consumption, prohibition against proposal of a standard unless applicable test procedures had been issued, and applicability of standard to products manufactured or imported beginning 3 years after the date of issuance, respectively.


Pub. L. 110–140, § 311(c), added par. (6).


Subsec. (w)(1) to (4). Pub. L. 110–140, § 316(d)(1)(B), (C), redesignated pars. (2) to (4) as (1) to (3), respectively, and struck out former par. (1) which read as follows: "Not later than 1 year after August 8, 2005, the Secretary shall prescribe, by rule, test procedures and energy conservation standards for ceiling fans and other light fans. If the Secretary sets such standards, the Secretary shall consider exempting or setting different standards for certain product classes for which the primary standards are not technically feasible or economically justified, and establishing separate or exempted product classes for highly decorative fans for which air movement performance is a secondary design feature."

Subsec. (w)(2). Pub. L. 110–140, § 311(a)(1), added par. (2) and struck out former par. (2) which directed the Secretary to publish a final rule not later than Oct. 1, 2009, which would determine whether standards established under par. (1) were to be amended, and directed that such rule was to contain any amendment by the Secretary and be applicable to products manufactured on or after Oct. 1, 2012, and further directed that, if the Secretary did not publish such an amendment, dehumidifiers manufactured on or after Oct. 1, 2012, would have an Energy Factor that would meet or exceed values provided in a table of product capacities and minimum Energy Factors.

Subsec. (ee). Pub. L. 110–140, § 316(c)(2), inserted "...other than specialty application mercury vapor lamp ballasts)" before "shall".

sold for" before "outdoor" in subcl. (II), and struck out former cl. (iii) which read as follows: "Adjustable speed controls (either more than 1 speed or variable speed)".

Subsec. (ff)(4)(C)(ii). Pub. L. 110–140, § 131(d)(2)(B)(i), added cl. (ii) and struck out former cl. (ii) which read as follows: "shall include the lamps described in clause (i) in the ceiling fan lighting kits."

Subsec. (ff)(7). Pub. L. 110–140, § 131(d)(2)(C), redesignated paras. (C) and (D) as cl.s (i) and (ii), respectively, of subpar. (B).

Substituted "established under section 6294" for "established under section 6297."
§ 6296. Requirements of manufacturers

(a) In general
Each manufacturer of a covered product to which a rule under section 6294 of this title applies shall provide a label which meets, and is displayed in accordance with, the requirements of such rule. If such manufacturer or any distributor, retailer, or private labeler of such product advertises such product in a catalog from which it may be purchased, such catalog shall contain all information required to be displayed on the label, except as otherwise provided by rule of the Commission. The preceding sentence shall not require that a catalog contain information respecting a covered product if the distribution of such catalog commenced before the effective date of the labeling rule under section 6294 of this title applicable to such product.

(b) Notification
(1) Each manufacturer of a covered product to which a rule under section 6294 of this title applies shall notify the Secretary or the Commission—

(A) not later than 60 days after the date such rule takes effect, of the models in current production (and starting serial numbers of those models) to which such rule applies; and

(B) prior to commencement of production, of all models subsequently produced (and starting serial numbers of those models) to which such rule applies.

(2) If requested by the Secretary or Commission, the manufacturer of a covered product to which a rule under section 6294 of this title applies shall provide, within 30 days of the date of the request, the data from which the information included on the label and required by the rule was derived. Data shall be kept on file by the manufacturer for a period specified in the rule.

(3) When requested—
(A) by the Secretary for purposes of ascertaining whether a product subject to a standard established in or prescribed under section 6295 of this title is in compliance with that standard, or

(B) by the Commission for purposes of ascertaining whether the information set out on a label of a product, as required under section 6294 of this title, is accurate, each manufacturer of such a product shall supply at his expense a reasonable number of such covered products to any laboratory designated by the Secretary or the Commission, as the case may be. Any reasonable charge levied by the laboratory for such testing shall be borne by the United States, if and to the extent provided in appropriation Acts.

(4) Each manufacturer of a covered product to which a rule under section 6294 of this title applies shall annually, at a time specified by the Commission, supply to the Commission relevant data respecting energy consumption or water use developed in accordance with the test procedures applicable to such product under section 6293 of this title.

(5) A rule under section 6293, 6294, or 6295 of this title may require the manufacturer or his agent to permit a representative designated by the Commission or the Secretary to observe any testing required by this part and inspect the results of such testing.

(c) Deadline
Each manufacturer shall use labels reflecting the range data required to be disclosed under section 6294(c)(1)(B) of this title after the expiration of 60 days following the date of publication of any revised table of ranges unless the rule under section 6294 of this title provides for a later date. The Commission may not require labels be changed to reflect revised tables of ranges more often than annually.

(d) Information requirements
(1) For purposes of carrying out this part, the Secretary may require, under this part or other provision of law administered by the Secretary, each manufacturer of a covered product to submit information or reports to the Secretary with respect to energy efficiency, energy use, or, in the case of showerheads, faucets, water closets, and urinals, water use of such covered product and the economic impact of any proposed