Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585
June 30, 1997

FISCAL 1998 PRIORITY SETTING FOR THE APPLIANCE STANDARDS RULEMAKING PROCESS

The following data sheets are the proposed priorities for the fiscal year 1998, by the Department of Energy, Office of Codes and Standards. The Department requests comments on the data sheets, the proposed priorities, and the proposed schedules. These proposed priorities are based on the presumption that the Office of Codes and Standards will be funded at its requested level for fiscal 1998.

The priority levels will help DOE determine the allocation of resources during the coming year. For the high priority products, DOE plans to pursue actively (meetings and workshops) and publish notices (Determinations, Advance Notices of Proposed Rules, Notices of Proposed Rules and/or Final Rules) in the next year. For the medium priority products, DOE plans to initiate work in support of rulemakings in the next year. For example, conducting a screening workshop for a standards rulemakings. For the low priority products, DOE does not plan to actively pursue rulemakings in the next two years. Work would be limited to basic technology investigation.

Written comments should be submitted by August 4, 1997, to the U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, D.C. 20585-0121, Attn: Sandy Beall, EE-43. The Department will incorporate comments into the final priority setting document and forward it to the Federal Register for publication in the Regulatory Agenda. The Department will notify interested parties if there are any changes in the proposed priority of the products prior to publication of the Regulatory Agenda. After publication of the Regulatory Agenda, DOE will provide copies to interested parties. If you have any questions, please contact Anthony Balducci at (202) 586-8459, facsimile (202) 586-4617 .

Sincerely,

Michael J. McCabe
Director, Office of Codes and Standards
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Enclosure: Draft Product Data Sheets

1998 Priority Setting for Standards and Test Procedure Rulemakings

Draft
June 27, 1997

FISCAL 1998 PRIORITY SETTING FOR THE APPLIANCE STANDARDS RULEMAKING PROCESS

The following data sheets are the proposed priorities for the fiscal year 1998, by the Department of Energy, Office of Codes and Standards. The Office requests comments on the data sheets, the proposed priorities, and the proposed schedules. These proposed priorities are based on the presumption that the Lighting and Appliance Standards Program will be funded at its requested level for the fiscal year 1998. Final priorities will be based on the Department's consideration of comments received and funds available.

Written comments should be submitted by August 4, 1997, to the U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, D.C. 20585-0121, Attn: Sandy Beall, EE-43. If you have any questions, please contact Anthony Balducci at (202) 586-8459.

Table of Contents

[1] Drops to Low Priority upon completion
[2] Moves to High Priority if positive determination

Summary of Priorities

Standards and Determinations (D)

High Priority Products	Page No.		Low Priority Products (con't)	Page No.
Clothes Washers	3		Commercial Furnaces & Boilers	7
Cooking Products[1]	11		Commercial Water Heating	9
Distribution Transformers (D)	17		Direct Heating Equipment, Gas	13
Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts	21		Dishwashers	15
Residential Water Heaters	39		Electric Motors, 1-200 HP	19
Room Air Conditioners[1]	41		High Intensity Discharge Lamps (D)	23
			Lamps	25
Medium Priority Products	**Page No.**		Mobile Home Furnaces	27
Residential Central A/C and Heat Pump	35		Plumbing Fixtures/Fittings	29
			Pool Heaters, Gas	31
Low Priority Products	**Page No.**		Refrigerators	33
Clothes Dryers	1		Residential Furnaces and Boilers	37
Commercial A/C and Heat Pumps	5		Small Electric Motors (D)	43

Test Procedures

High Priority Products	Page No.		Low Priority Products	Page No.
Clothes Washers[1]	4		Clothes Dryers	2
Commercial A/C and Heat Pumps	6		Direct Heating Equipment, Gas	14
Commercial Furnaces & Boilers	8		Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts	22
Commercial Water Heating	10		High Intensity Discharge Lamps	24
Cooking Products[1]	12		Lamps	26
Electric Motors, 1-200 HP[1]	20		Mobile Home Furnaces	28
Plumbing Fixtures/Fittings[1]	30		Pool Heaters, Gas	32
Residential Central A/C and Heat Pump	36		Refrigerators	34
Residential Water Heaters[1]	40		Residential Furnaces and Boilers	38
			Room Air Conditioners	42
Medium Priority Products	**Page No.**		Small Electric Motors	44
Dishwashers	16		Distribution Transformers[2]	18

[1] Drops to Low Priority upon Completion

[2] Moves to High Priority if positive determination

Standards

Product: Clothes Dryers - (Gas/Electric)
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads)	The Department has not conducted any recent analysis regarding potential energy savings for this product.
Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	Not available
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	Not available
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	Reduced annual cycles needs to be considered, definitions and creation of new product class for condensing dryers
Other Regulatory Actions	DOE regulation of clothes washers. DOE regulation of white goods for full line manufacturers.
Recommendations by Interested Parties	There appears to be a general consensus among stakeholders that updating clothes dryer standards should be given low priority.
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	At least three U.S. manufacturers are marketing high efficient clothes washers which are likely to have improved moisture extraction.
Issues	Significant dryer savings potential will be considered in clothes washer rulemaking (greater moisture extraction). Mechanical extraction has been estimated to be 20 times more cost effective than thermal extraction.
FY 1997 Priority	Low

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	DOE does not plan to actively pursue rulemaking in the next two years. Work would be limited to basic technology investigation and monitoring of voluntary programs.
Rationale for Priority Level	Interested Parties believe this is a low priority product. Potential energy savings are low. Other DOE standards will impose cumulative burden on white good manufacturers.

Test Procedure

Product: Clothes Dryers - (Gas/Electric)
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Test Procedure needs to be changed for standard
Priority of Standard	Low
International or Other Coordinating Activities	CSA has conducted specialized dryer tests and has asked DOE to consider revisions to the test procedure.
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	A new product class needs to be defined for condenser dryers. Currently there is one waiver in effect. The are numerous changes that are required prior to a standards rulemaking for clothes dryers.

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	
Rationale for Priority Level	Considered to be a low priority by stakeholders.

Standards

Product: Clothes Washers
Priority: High

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads) 2002-2030	Total range considered: [0.6 - 11.5][1] Specific examples below:

Imprv. fill ctrl	Imprv. fill ctrl. & 50% RMC	Max tech. vert. axis & 40% RMC	Horz. axis	Horz. axis recirc. & 50% RMC	Horz. axis recirc. & 40% RMC
0.6	2.7	5.0	6.4	9.8	11.5

Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	Potential benefits to consumers have not been quantified. High efficient clothes washers require a new platform design and significant investment.
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	Specific estimates of emission reductions have not been developed however, estimated energy savings indicated above are indicative of the comparative emission benefits that are likely to be possible. Expected oil savings are minimal.
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	Test procedures need to be changed for standard. Final rule for test procedures expected 7/97.
Other Regulatory Actions	DOE regulation of clothes dryers. DOE regulation of white goods for full line manufacturers.
Recommendations by Interested Parties	
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	Consortium for Energy Efficiency program with utilities. Energy Star program. Federal Energy Management Program for procurement initiative. At least three U.S. manufacturers are marketing high efficient clothes washers.
Issues	
FY 1997 Priority	High

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	ANOPR - 1/97 NOPR - 01/99 Final Rule - 12/99
Rationale for Priority Level	Generally considered to be a high priority by stakeholders. Potential energy savings are large.

[1] Based on rough estimates, complete analysis will be performed for the rulemaking.

Test Procedure

Product: Clothes Washers
Priority: High - Drops to Low Priority upon completion

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Test Procedure not needed to be changed for standard
Priority of Standard	High
International or Other Coordinating Activities	The Department will work with CSA to help Canada implement a test procedure consistent with DOE's revised clothes washer test procedure.
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	Final Rule issued FY97

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	Final Rule - 7/97
Rationale for Priority Level	This test procedure will remain a high priority until the final rule is published. Once the final rule is published, it will become a low priority.

Standards

Product: Commercial Air Conditioners & Heat Pumps
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads) 1995-2030	7.3 [2]
Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	Not available.
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	Specific estimates of emission reductions have not been developed however, estimated energy savings indicated above are indicative of the comparative emission benefits that are likely to be possible. Expected oil savings are minimal.
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	DOE needs to incorporate ARI and ASHRAE standard into Code of Federal Regulation.
Other Regulatory Actions	EPA phaseout of HCFC refrigerants.
Recommendations by Interested Parties	
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	None known.
Issues	Dependent upon revision ASHRAE 90.1 standards.
FY 1997 Priority	Low

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	DOE does not plan to actively pursue rulemaking in the next two years. Work would be limited to basic technology investigation and monitoring of voluntary programs.
Rationale for Priority Level	Standards set by EPACT and will be ameneded upon revision of ASHRAE 90.1

[2] Based on PNNL rough estimate, May 1996.

Test Procedure

Product: Commercial Air Conditioners & Heat Pumps
Priority: High

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Standards set by EPACT and will be ameneded upon revision of ASHRAE 90.1
Priority of Standard	Low
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	
Rationale for Priority Level	DOE needs to incorporate ARI and ASHRAE standard into Code of Federal Regulation.

Standards

Product: Commercial Furnaces and Boilers
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads) 1995-2030	1 [3]
Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	Not available.
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	Specific estimates of emission reductions have not been developed however, estimated energy savings indicated above are indicative of the comparative emission benefits that are likely to be possible. Expected oil savings are minimal.
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	DOE needs to incorporate ARI and ASHRAE standard into Code of Federal Regulation.
Other Regulatory Actions	Possible State and regional environmental regulation (e.g. air quality).
Recommendations by Interested Parties	
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	None known.
Issues	Dependent upon revision ASHRAE 90.1 standards.
FY 1997 Priority	Low

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	DOE does not plan to actively pursue rulemaking in the next two years. Work would be limited to basic technology investigation and monitoring of voluntary programs.
Rationale for Priority Level	Standards set by EPACT and will be ameneded upon revision of ASHRAE 90.1

[3] Based on PNNL rough estimate, May 1996.

Test Procedure

Product: Commercial Furnaces and Boilers
Priority: High

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Standards set by EPACT and will be ameneded upon revision of ASHRAE 90.1
Priority of Standard	Low
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	
Rationale for Priority Level	DOE needs to incorporate ARI and ASHRAE standard into Code of Federal Regulation.

Standards

Product: Commercial Water Heating
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads) 1995-2030	[0.21 - 1.2][4]
1. Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	Not available.
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	Specific estimates of emission reductions have not been developed however, estimated energy savings indicated above are indicative of the comparative emission benefits that are likely to be possible. Expected oil savings are minimal.
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	DOE needs to incorporate ARI and ASHRAE standard into Code of Federal Regulation.
Other Regulatory Actions	
Recommendations by Interested Parties	
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	None known.
Issues	Dependent upon revision ASHRAE 90.1 standards.
FY 1997 Priority	Low

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	DOE does not plan to actively pursue rulemaking in the next two years. Work would be limited to basic technology investigation and monitoring of voluntary programs.
Rationale for Priority Level	Standards set by EPACT and will be ameneded upon revision of ASHRAE 90.1

[4] Based on PNNL preliminary findings report, April 1996.

Test Procedure

Product: Commercial Water Heating
Priority: High

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Standards set by EPACT and will be ameneded upon revision of ASHRAE 90.1
Priority of Standard	Low
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	
Rationale for Priority Level	DOE needs to incorporate ARI and ASHRAE standard into Code of Federal Regulation.

Standards

Product: Cooking Products - Ovens, Cook Tops, Microwave Ovens
Priority: High - Drops to Low Priority upon completion

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads) 2000-2030	Total ranges considered:[5] Ovens [0.1 - 2.1] Cook Tops [0 - 0.5] Microwave Ovens [0 - 0.3]
Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	[(9.3) - 0.1] [(4.0) - 0.1] [0 - (4.7)] NPV, billions of 1990$ @ 7% Microwave design option is highly speculative.
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	SO_2 [9 - 247] SO_2 [0 - 67] SO_2 [0 - 53] NOx [11 - 239] NOx [0 - 65] NOx [0 - 48] CO_2 [6 - 133] CO_2 [0 - 36] CO_2 [0 - 25] Emission reductions in (kt) for SO_2 and NOx, and (Mt) for CO_2.
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	Reduction of annual energy consumption and incorporation of IEC 705 test procedure. Final rule for test procedures expected 7/97.
Other Regulatory Actions	DOE regulation of white goods for full line manufacturers.
Recommendations by Interested Parties	
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	None known.
Issues	Use of ranges is declining in the U.S.. Pilotless designs may require additional wiring for installation.
FY 1997 Priority	High

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	Final Rule - 9/97
Rationale for Priority Level	2. Interested Parties recommended high priority. Potential energy savings are low to moderate. Limited DOE resources needed to complete rulemaking. This rulemaking will remain high priority until the final rule is published. Once the final rule is published, it will become a low priority.

5 Based on DOE report, April 1996.

Test Procedure

Product: Cooking Products - Ovens, Cook Tops, Microwave Ovens
Priority: High - Drops to Low Priority upon completion

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Test Procedure needed to be changed for standard.
Priority of Standard	High
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	Incorporate the International Electrotechnical Commission standard 705 and amendment 2 for microwave oven testing.
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	Changes made to lower annual energy consumption were incorporated in the revised test procedure to correspond to the standard.

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	Final Rule - 7/97
Rationale for Priority Level	This test procedure will remain a high priority until the final rule is published. Once the final rule is published, it will become a low priority.

Standards

Product: Direct Heating Equipment (Gas)
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads) 1998-2030	Total range considered: [0 - 0.1][6] Specific examples below:[7] Piezo ignit. (64.8% AFUE): 0.1 Piezo ignit. & Derate 20% (66.9% AFUE): 0 Previous & Induced Draft (78.0% AFUE): (0.3) Previous, Condens. & Modulat. Oper. (87.0% AFUE): (1.0)
Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	[(1.4) - 0.1] NPV, Billions of 1990$ @ 7% 0 0.1 (0.6) (1.4)
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	SO_2 0 (7) (140) (320) NOx 0 (6) (132) (301) CO_2 0 (3) (72) (165) Emission reductions in (kt) for SO_2 and NOx, and (Mt) for CO_2.
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	Final rule published 5/12/97.
Other Regulatory Actions	None known that will impact product.
Recommendations by Interested Parties	
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	None known.
Issues	Venting safety issue. Fuel switching. Rural communities use for backup heating during power outages. Utility concern with electronic ignition.
FY 1997 Priority	Low

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	DOE does not plan to actively pursue rulemaking in the next two years. Work would be limited to basic technology investigation and monitoring of voluntary programs.
Rationale for Priority Level	Interested Parties believe this is a low priority product. Potential energy savings are low.

6 Based on DOE preliminary analysis, June 1995.

7 Examples shown for design options and AFUE are for gravity wall heaters (27 - 46 kBtu/hr).

Test Procedure

Product: Direct Heating Equipment (Gas)
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Test Procedure not needed to be changed for standard
Priority of Standard	Low
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	Final Rule issued 5/12/97
Rationale for Priority Level	

Standards

Product: Dishwashers
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads)	The Department has not conducted any recent analysis regarding potential energy savings for this product.
Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	Not available.
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	Specific estimates of emission reductions have not been developed however, estimated energy savings indicated above are indicative of the comparative emission benefits that are likely to be possible. Expected oil savings are minimal.
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	Test procedures may require revision to properly reflect energy consumption for new technologies (e.g. adaptive controls) and reduced annual cycles needs to be considered.
Other Regulatory Actions	DOE regulation of white goods for full line manufacturers.
Recommendations by Interested Parties	Some manufacturers believe that updating the dishwasher standard should be given a low priority.
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	Energy Savers program. Federal Energy Management Program for procurement initiative. At least two U.S. manufacturers are marketing adaptive control dishwashers.
Issues	Increased efficiency may impact product utility (e.g. may require pre-rinsing of dishes or cleaning of filters) or the availability of affordable models (contract housing).
FY 1997 Priority	Low

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	DOE does not plan to actively pursue rulemaking in the next two years. Work would be limited to basic technology investigation and monitoring of voluntary programs.
Rationale for Priority Level	Interested Parties believe this is a low priority product. Potential energy savings are low. Other DOE standards will impose cumulative burden on white good manufacturers.

Test Procedure

Product: Dishwashers
Priority: Medium

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Test Procedure needed to be changed for standard
Priority of Standard	Low
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	New technology in product, i.e. smart controls, fuzzy logic.

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	TBD
Rationale for Priority Level	New technology in product, i.e. smart controls, fuzzy logic.

Standards Determination

Product: Distribution Transformers
Priority: High

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads) 1995-2030	[4.2-13.7][8]
Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	Not available.
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	Specific estimates of emission reductions have not been developed however, estimated energy savings indicated above are indicative of the comparative emission benefits that are likely to be possible. Expected oil savings are minimal.
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	Need to develop a test procedure before rule.
Other Regulatory Actions	None known.
Recommendations by Interested Parties	
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	EPA Energy Star program for liquid immersion transformers. NEMA's TP-1 and the National Business Awareness Campaign to promote energy efficient electrical products.
Issues	Most efficient designs include proprietary technology. NEMA recommends adoption of voluntary standards as specified in TP-1. Energy savings questioned by NEMA.
FY 1997 Priority	High

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	Notice of Determination - 7/97
Rationale for Priority Level	Potential energy savings are large, although industry believes it may be overstated. Determination required by EPACT. If positive determination is made, product will become a high priority for standards.

8 Based on ORNL determination analysis, April 1996.

Test Procedure

Product: Distribution Transformers
Priority: Low - Moves to High Priority if positive determination

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Test Procedure need to be changed for standard.
Priority of Standard	High
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	Dependant on determination

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	Dependant on determination
Rationale for Priority Level	The test procedure will become a high priority if a positive determination is made.

Standards

Product: Electric Motors, 1 - 200 HP
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads)	Not Available.
Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	Not Available.
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	Not Available.
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	NEMA MG-1987 was amended 12/7/93. DOE proposing to adopt 1993 version. Final rule for test procedures expected Fall 1997.
Other Regulatory Actions	None known that will impact product.
Recommendations by Interested Parties	
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	ASHRAE 90.1. "Consortium for Energy Efficiency" program with utilities. Motor Challenge. Motor Master+
Issues	Some system efficiencies are regulated by DOE (e.g. HVAC) where motors are components of such systems.
FY 1997 Priority	Low

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	DOE does not plan to actively pursue rulemaking in the next two years. Work would be limited to basic technology investigation and monitoring of voluntary programs.
Rationale for Priority Level	Interested Parties believe this is a low priority product. Potential energy savings are unknown at this time. Statutory deadline is 1999 (2000).

Test Procedure

Product: Electric Motors, 1 - 200 HP
Priority: High - Drops to Low Priority upon completion

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Test Procedure needed to be changed for standard
Priority of Standard	Low
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	Proposed Rule Issued - 11/27/97 Final Rule - Fall 1997
Rationale for Priority Level	Considered to be a high priority by stakeholders. This test procedure will remain a high priority until the final rule is published. Once the final rule is published, it will become a low priority.

Standards

Product: Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts
Priority: High

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads) 2000-2030	Total range considered: [0.4 - 5.3][9] Specific examples below: <table><tr><th>Cathode Cutout</th><th>Cathode Cutout / Electronic Rapid Start</th><th>Electronic Rapid Start / Instant Start</th><th>Electronic Rapid Start / Instant Start</th></tr><tr><td>0.4-2.7</td><td>1.4-5.1</td><td>1.5-5.3</td><td>1.7-5.5</td></tr></table>
Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	[0.3 - 5.8] NPV, billions of 1994$ @ 7% 0.3 - 1.6 2.2 - 5.6 2.5 - 5.7 2.5 - 5.8
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	Testing of electronic ballast may require revision to test procedure.
Other Regulatory Actions	None.
Recommendations by Interested Parties	
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	EPA Green Lights and Energy Star buildings, ASHRAE 90.1, DOE's Federal Relighting Initiative (FEMP), NEMA's Energy Efficient Procurement Collaborative, and some utility DSM programs.
Issues	Standards, for electronic ballasts, could adversely affect remaining U.S. manufacturers more than those overseas. NEMA believes that DOE should remove itself from promulgating standards for products that are components of larger systems.
FY 1997 Priority	High

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	Impact Workshop - NOPR - Final Rule -
Rationale for Priority Level	Potential energy savings are moderate. Engineering analysis completed with strong endorsement from industry.

9 Based on DOE workshop, March 1997.

Test Procedure

Product: Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Test Procedure not needed to be changed for standard
Priority of Standard	High
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	
Rationale for Priority Level	

Standards Determination

Product: High Intensity Discharge (HID) Lamp
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads) 1995-2030	[0.11-0.22][10]
Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	Not Available.
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	Specific estimates of emission reductions have not been developed however, estimated energy savings indicated above are indicative of the comparative emission benefits that are likely to be possible. Expected oil savings are minimal.
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	IES and ANSI procedures are in place. Issues with definitions, covered products and sampling.
Other Regulatory Actions	EPA mercury disposal requirements may apply.
Recommendations by Interested Parties	
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	Mercury vapor lamps being replaced by metal halide and high pressure sodium lamps.
Issues	Concern about non-equitable impact of possible elimination of mercury vapor lamps (e.g. significant regional and municipal variation exists). High first cost impact (elimination of mercury vapor lamps will require fixture replacement).
FY 1997 Priority	Low

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	Determination -
Rationale for Priority Level	Determination required by EPACT.

10 Based on DOE rough estimate, May 1996.

Test Procedure

Product: High Intensity Discharge (HID) Lamp
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Test Procedure need to be changed for standard
Priority of Standard	Low
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	Dependant on determination
Rationale for Priority Level	

Standards

Product: Lamps, Fluorescent and Incandescent
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads)	Not Available.
Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	Not Available.
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	Not Available.
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	IES and ANSI procedures are in place, DOE test procedure Final Rule issued 5/29/97
Other Regulatory Actions	Existing EPA mercury disposal requirements apply, but EPA is considering responses to a NOPR regarding a "conditional" exclusion from the hazardous waste designation or an inclusion of lamps into the Universal Waste Rule.
Recommendations by Interested Parties	
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	EPA Green lights, Energy Star Buildings, ASHRAE 90.1, and some utility DSM programs, FEMP.
Issues	Because lamps are components of systems, establishment of standards is more difficult.
FY 1997 Priority	Low

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	DOE does not plan to actively pursue rulemaking in the next two years. Work would be limited to basic technology investigation and monitoring of voluntary programs.
Rationale for Priority Level	Interested Parties believe this is a low priority product. Potential energy savings are unknown at this time. Statutory deadline is 1997 (2002) for amending current lamp standards and 1999 for adding additional general service fluorescent and incandescent lamps.

Test Procedure

Product: Lamps, Fluorescent and Incandescent
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Test Procedure not needed to be changed for standard
Priority of Standard	Low
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	Final Rule issued 5/29/97
Rationale for Priority Level	

Standards

Product: Mobile Home Furnaces
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads) 1998-2030	Total range considered: [0.1 - 0.6][11] Specific examples below:

Gas	Imprv. fan motor (76.6% AFUE)	Imprv. fan motor & burner box damper (79.6 AFUE)	Condensing (91.7 AFUE)
Oil	Imprv. fan motor (82.1% AFUE)	Imprv. fan motor (82.1% AFUE)	Imprv. fan motor, ht. exchgr., condens. & full modulation (93.7% AFUE)
	0.1	0.1	0.5

Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	[(0.8) - 0.1] NPV, Billions of 1990$ @ 7%	0.1	0.1	(0.2)
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	SO_2	16	17	4
	NOx	15	16	4
	CO_2	9	9	2
	Emission reductions in (kt) for SO_2 and NOx, and (Mt) for CO_2.			
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	Final rule issued 5/12/97.			
Other Regulatory Actions	None known that will impact product.			
Recommendations by Interested Parties				
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	None known.			
Issues	Venting safety issue. Fuel switching. Limited space for installation.			
FY 1997 Priority	Low			

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	DOE does not plan to actively pursue rulemaking in the next two years. Work would be limited to basic technology investigation and monitoring of voluntary programs.
Rationale for Priority Level	Potential energy savings are low to moderate. Manufacturers recommend packaging mobile home furnaces with residential furnaces. Higher standards levels requiring technologies, such as condensing furnaces would impact utility to consumers. Other standard levels may cause safety concerns due to venting issues.

11 Based on DOE preliminary analysis, June 1995.

Test Procedure

Product: Mobile Home Furnaces
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Test Procedure not needed to be changed for standard
Priority of Standard	Low
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	Final rule issued 5/12/97.
Rationale for Priority Level	

Standards

Product: Plumbing Fixtures/Fittings
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads)	The Department has not conducted any recent analysis regarding potential energy savings for this product.
Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	Not available.
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	Not available.
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	
Other Regulatory Actions	None.
Recommendations by Interested Parties	
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	None known.
Issues	As flow rates and water consumption decline the effects on utility need to be carefully considered.
FY 1997 Priority	Low

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	DOE does not plan to actively pursue rulemaking in the next two years. Work would be limited to basic technology investigation and monitoring of voluntary programs.
Rationale for Priority Level	Dependent upon revision by ASME and approval by ANSI to ASME/ANSI A112.18.1 and ASME/ANSI A112.19.6.

Test Procedure

Product: Plumbing Fixtures/Fittings
Priority: High - Drops to Low Priority upon completion

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	
Priority of Standard	Low
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	Proposed Rule issued - Final Rule - Fall 1997
Rationale for Priority Level	This test procedure will remain a high priority until the final rule is published. Once the final rule is published, it will become a low priority.

Standards

Product: Pool Heaters (Gas)
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment		
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads) 2000-2030	Total range considered: [0.2 - 0.9][12]		Specific examples below:
	IID, (78% E_T)	Non-cond. Limit, (82.2% E_T)	Condensing, (90.8% E_T)
	0.2	0.4	0.7
Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	[(1.4) - 0.2] NPV, Billions of 1990$ @ 7%		
	0.2	0.2	(0.6)
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	SO_2 0	0	0
	NOx 42	42	42
	CO_2 11	18	35
	Emission reductions in (kt) for SO_2 and NOx, and (Mt) for CO_2.		
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	Final rule issued 5/12/97.		
Other Regulatory Actions	None known that will impact product.		
Recommendations by Interested Parties			
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	None known.		
Issues			
FY 1997 Priority	Low		

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	DOE does not plan to actively pursue rulemaking in the next two years. Work would be limited to basic technology investigation and monitoring of voluntary programs.
Rationale for Priority Level	Interested Parties believe this is a low priority product. Potential energy savings are low.

12 Based on DOE preliminary analysis, June 1995.

Test Procedure

Product: Pool Heaters (Gas)
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Test Procedure not needed to be changed for standard.
Priority of Standard	Low
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	Final rule issued 5/12/97.
Rationale for Priority Level	

Standards

Product: Refrigerators, Refrigerator/Freezers, & Freezers
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads) 1998-2030	Total range considered: [5.0 - 12.6][13] Specific examples below: 2003 Alternative / Joint Comments / Highest Level. Refrigerators 5.0 / 7.0 / 10.6 Freezers included above / 0.5 / 2.0
Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	[TBD - 9.1] NPV, billions of 1990$ @ 7%. Refrigerators not available / 7.7 / 7.8 Freezers not available / 0.5 / 1.3 Significant investment by manufacturers and questionable pass-through costs to consumers.
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	SO_2 not available / 1017 / 1720 NOx not available / 1065 / 1635 CO_2 not available / 540 / 914 Emission reductions in (kt) for SO_2 and NOx, and (Mt) for CO_2.
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	No changes required for standards.
Other Regulatory Actions	EPA phaseout of insulation HCFCs in 2003. DOE regulation of white goods for full line manufacturers.
Recommendations by Interested Parties	
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	Super Efficient Refrigerator Program (Golden Carrot). New York Housing Authority mass procurement. Energy Savers program. Significant quantity of new high efficiency models are being marketed.
Issues	Final Rule Issued - April 28, 1997
FY 1997 Priority	High

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	Final Rule - 4/28/97
Rationale for Priority Level	Rule issued.

13 Based on July 1995, TSD and April 1996 additional scenarios.

Test Procedure

Product: Refrigerators, Refrigerator/Freezers, & Freezers
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Test Procedure not needed to be changed for standard, except for vented refrigerator.
Priority of Standard	Low
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	Final rule for vented refrigerator - 8/97
Rationale for Priority Level	

Standards

Product: Residential Central Air Conditioners & Heat Pumps
Priority: Medium

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads) 1995-2030	Total range considered: [2.0 - 13.1][14] Specific examples below: 11 SEER 12 SEER 14 SEER 16 SEER [15] 2.0 4.0 8.2 13.1
Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	[(19.8) - 8.1] NPV, Billions of 1990$ @ 7% not avail. not avail. 8.1 (19.8)
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	Specific estimates of emission reductions have not been developed however, estimated energy savings indicated above are indicative of the comparative emission benefits that are likely to be possible. Expected oil savings are minimal.
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	Changes required for standards.
Other Regulatory Actions	EPA phaseout of HCFC-22 refrigerant. DOE regulation of furnaces.
Recommendations by Interested Parties	
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	Energy Star program recommending a 12 SEER.
Issues	ARI rejected the engineering analysis methodology. Regional variation.
FY 1997 Priority	Medium

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	DOE plans to initiate work in support of rulemaking. For example, conducting a screening workshop for a standards rulemaking
Rationale for Priority Level	Potential energy savings are large, but EPA regulation of HCFCs warrants caution on rulemaking, although in FY 97 preliminary work can be performed.

14 Based on DOE analysis, January 5, 1995.

15 Represented SEER levels are approximate weighted average for various configurations of central a/c equipment. Potential energy savings for 11 and 12 SEER models were extrapolated from REM analysis for 14 and 16 SEER levels.

Test Procedure

Product: Residential Central Air Conditioners & Heat Pumps
Priority: High

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Test Procedure needs to be changed for standard
Priority of Standard	Medium
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	Many changes to accommodate new technology.

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	Workshop - 8/97 NOPR - 10/97
Rationale for Priority Level	Work is almost completc for draft of new test procedure.

Standards

Product: Residential Furnaces & Boilers
Priority: Low

<table>
<tr><th>Factors for Priority Setting</th><th>Assessment</th></tr>
<tr><td>Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads) 2000-2030</td><td>Total range considered: [0.6 - 10.2][16] Specific examples below:
<table>
<tr><td>Gas Furnaces</td><td>Insul., IID, imprv. fan motor, & two stage oper. (81.8% AFUE)</td><td>Previous & condensing (92% AFUE)</td><td>Gas absorption heat pump</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gas Boilers</td><td>IID (81.8% AFUE)</td><td>IID & pulse condensing (90.4% AFUE)</td><td>Gas absorption heat pump</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>0.6</td><td>3.7</td><td>10.2</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens</td><td>Not available.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits</td><td>Specific estimates of emission reductions have not been developed however, estimated energy savings indicated above are indicative of the comparative emission benefits that are likely to be possible. Expected oil savings are more significant than other products.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures</td><td>Final rule issued 5/12/97</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Regulatory Actions</td><td>Possible State and regional environmental regulation (e.g. air quality). DOE regulation of central air conditioning products. Consumer Product Safety Commission - possible regulation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recommendations by Interested Parties</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements</td><td>Energy Star program. Wisconsin state condensing furnace/boiler program. ACEEE indicated that trend for higher efficiency products stopped in 1994.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Issues</td><td>Venting safety issue. Regional analysis. Industry opposes Gas absorption heat pump as a design option, suggest new product class</td></tr>
<tr><td>FY 1997 Priority</td><td>Low</td></tr>
</table>

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	DOE does not plan to actively pursue rulemaking in the next two years. Any work would be limited to basic technology investigation and monitoring of voluntary programs.
Rationale for Priority Level	Potential energy savings are low to moderate. Higher standards levels requiring technologies, such as condensing furnaces would impact utility to consumers. High standard levels may cause safety concerns due to venting issues.

16 Based on DOE rough estimate for gas only, May 1996.

Test Procedure

Product: Residential Furnaces & Boilers
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Test Procedure not needed to be changed for standard
Priority of Standard	Low
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	Final rule issued 5/12/97
Rationale for Priority Level	

Standards

Product: Residential Water Heaters - Gas, Oil & Electric
Priority: High

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads) 1996-2030 (Electric) 1999-2030 (Gas/Oil)	Total ranges considered: Gas & Oil: [0.4 - 16.5][5] Electric: [0.1 - 41.1][17] Specific examples below:
Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	[0.7 - 26.0] NPV, billions of 1990$ @ 7%
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	SO_2 (14) (327) (2406) 132 4897 7093 NOx (12) (596) (2261) 107 4450 6365 CO_2 (6) (634) (1238) 54 2372 3332 Emission reductions in (kt) for SO_2 and NOx, and (Mt) for CO_2. Electric based on 1993 analysis, and includes oil, gas and electric.
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	Changes required for standards. Final rule for test procedures expected Summer 1997.
Other Regulatory Actions	EPA phaseout of HCFCs for insulation (2003). Possible State and regional environmental regulation (e.g. air quality). Consumer Product Safety Commission requirement for vapor ignition issue.
Recommendations by Interested Parties	
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	
Issues	Fuel switching. Venting safety issues. Lack of infrastructure for HP water heater. Diverse range of hot water usage among households.
FY 1997 Priority	High

	Gas			Electric		
	R16 Insul. & Heat Traps	R25 Insul., flue baffle & IID w/ flue damp.	Conden-sing	Rd. Ht. Leak, Ht. Traps & Insul. (imprv. resist.)	imprv. resist. & Add-on Heat Pump	imprv. resist. & Integral Heat Pump
Oil	1" Foam Insul. & Heat Traps	2" Foam Insul. & Heat Traps	Previous & Mult. Flue			
	1.7	5.9	16.5	0.6	28.2	41.1

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	NOPR - 06/98 Final Rule - 12/98
Rationale for Priority Level	

[17] Based on DOE analysis June 29, 1995, for gas/oil water heaters and 1993 TSD for Eight Product NOPR for electric water heaters. Low energy savings for improved resistance electric water heaters result from an aggressive market induced efficiency assumption.

Test Procedure

Product: Residential Water Heaters - Gas, Oil & Electric
Priority: High - Drops to Low Priority upon completion

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Test Procedure needs to be changed for standard
Priority of Standard	High
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	Final Rule - Summer 1997
Rationale for Priority Level	This test procedure will remain a high priority until the final rule is published. Once the final rule is published, it will become a low priority.

Standards

Product: Room Air Conditioners
Priority: High - Drops to Low Priority upon completion

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads) 2000 -2030	Total range considered: [0.4 - 1.0][18] Specific examples below: Level 1: 0.4; 2: 0.5; 3: 0.7; 4: 1.0; 5: 0.7; New Lvl[19]: 0.5
Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	[(10.9) - 0.6] NPV, Billions of 1990$ @ 7% 0.4; 0.5; 0.6; (0.3); (10.9); 0.5 Certain standard levels could require costly chassis changes and eliminate niche products.
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	SO_2: 59; 86; 111; 149; 33; 79 NOx: 55; 80; 104; 141; 51; 74 CO_2: 30; 44; 57; 79; 51; 41 Emission reductions in (kt) for SO_2 and NOx, and (Mt) for CO_2.
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	Not required for standards.
Other Regulatory Actions	EPA phaseout of HCFC-22 refrigerant.
Recommendations by Interested Parties	
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	DSM programs. Labeling program very effective.
Issues	
FY 1997 Priority	High

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	Final Rule - 10/97
Rationale for Priority Level	Interested Parties recommended high priority. Potential energy savings are moderate and based on incremental technology. Limited DOE resources needed to complete rulemaking. This rulemaking will remain high priority until the final rule is published. Once the final rule is published, it will become a low priority.

18 Based on DOE report, April 1996.

19 The EER's corresponding to the "New Lvl" are the same as those published in the Federal Register Notice - FR Jan 29, 1997 "Limited Reopening of the record and opportunity for public comment"

Test Procedure

Product: Room Air Conditioners
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	Test Procedure not needed to be changed for standard
Priority of Standard	High
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	
Rationale for Priority Level	

Standards Determination

Product: Small Electric Motors
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Potential Energy Savings from Regulatory Action; Cumulative (Quads) 1998-2030	[0.8-4.5][20]
Potential Economic Benefits/Burdens	Not available.
Potential Environmental or Energy Security Benefits	Specific estimates of emission reductions have not been developed however, estimated energy savings indicated above are indicative of the comparative emission benefits that are likely to be possible. Expected oil savings are minimal.
Status of Required Changes to Test Procedures	IEEE test procedure for single-phase induction motors is under review.
Other Regulatory Actions	Small motors used in NAECA "covered products" (e.g. white goods) are exempt.
Recommendations by Interested Parties	
Evidence of Market-Driven or Voluntary Efficiency Improvements	None known.
Issues	None.
FY 1997 Priority	Low

Proposed Schedule and Rationale

Proposed Schedule	DOE plans to initiate work in support of rulemaking. For example, conducting a screening workshop for a standards rulemaking.
Rationale for Priority Level	Potential energy savings are moderate. Determination required by EPACT.

[20] Based on draft DOE report, May 1996.

Test Procedure

Product: Small Electric Motors
Priority: Low

Factors for Priority Setting	Assessment
Relationship to Changes in Standard	
Priority of Standard	Low
International or Other Coordinating Activities	
Recommendation by Interested Parties	
Statutory Deadline	
Issues	

Proposed Schedule and Rationale:

Proposed Schedule	Dependant on Determination
Rationale for Priority Level	