

**BEFORE THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Washington, D.C. 20585**

In the Matter of:)
)
Peerless-Premier Appliance Co.) Case Number: 2014-CE-23007
(cooking products))
)

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CIVIL PENALTY

Date issued: July 15, 2014
Number of alleged violations: 2555 (7 basic models, 365 days)
Maximum possible assessment: **\$ 511,000**
Proposed civil penalty: **\$ 127,750**

The U.S. Department of Energy (“DOE”) Office of the General Counsel, Office of Enforcement, alleges that Peerless-Premier Appliance Co. (“Peerless-Premier”) has violated certain provisions of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6291 *et seq.* (“the Act”), and 10 C.F.R. § 429.12.

Specifically, DOE alleges:

1. Peerless-Premier has manufactured¹ cooking products² including basic models BAK100*P, BFK100*P, P24S320*P, P30S310*P, P36S318*P, SCK100*P, and SLK240*P.
2. Peerless-Premier has distributed for at least 365 days, and continues to distribute, basic models BAK100*P, BFK100*P, P24S320*P, P30S310*P, P36S318*P, SCK100*P, and SLK240*P in commerce in the U.S.
3. Basic models BAK100*P, BFK100*P, P24S320*P, P30S310*P, P36S318*P, SCK100*P, and SLK240*P are “covered products.” *See* 42 U.S.C. §§ 6291(2), 6292(a)(10); 10 C.F.R. § 430.2.

¹ “Manufacture” means to manufacture, produce, assemble, or import. 42 U.S.C. § 6291(10).

² DOE has determined that conventional ranges, conventional cooking tops, conventional ovens, and microwave ovens are all classes included within the type designated by EPCA as “kitchen ranges and ovens” at 42 U.S.C. § 6292(a)(10). *See* 42 FR 65576, 65576 (Dec. 30, 1977); 43 FR 20108, 20119 (May 10, 1978). DOE collectively refers to these products as “cooking products.” *See* 10 C.F.R. § 430.2

- Peerless-Premier failed to submit certification reports for basic models BAK100*P, BFK100*P, P24S320*P, P30S310*P, P36S318*P, SCK100*P, and SLK240*P before distributing these basic models in commerce in the U.S., as required by 10 C.F.R. §§ 429.12 and 429.23.

Failure to submit a certification report for a covered product as required by 10 C.F.R. Part 429 is a prohibited act pursuant to 10 C.F.R. § 429.102(a)(1) and subject to civil penalty as described in 10 C.F.R. § 429.120.

The following information is provided in question and answer format to help explain Peerless-Premier’s legal obligations and options.

What do I do now?

DOE is offering a settlement of **\$8,000** if you submit the signed Compromise Agreement within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of this Notice. As part of that settlement, you must pay the fine within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of issuance of an order adopting the Agreement (“Adopting Order”) and within sixty (60) calendar days of the date of the Adopting Order properly certify all models that you manufacture and distribute in commerce in the U.S. If you do not submit the required certification documents within sixty (60) calendar days of the date of the Adopting Order, you will be subject to the maximum penalty of \$200 per day per basic model for every day you do not certify each basic model.

You may settle the case for **\$16,000** if you submit the signed compromise agreement between 31 and 60 calendar days after the date of this notice. As part of that settlement, you must pay the fine within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of the Adopting Order and within sixty (60) calendar days of the date of the Adopting Order properly certify all models that you manufacture and distribute in commerce in the United States. If you do not submit the required certification documents within 60 calendar days of the date of the Adopting Order, you will be subject to the maximum penalty of \$200 per day per basic model for every day you do not certify each basic model.

If you do not choose to settle the case, DOE may seek the **maximum penalty (\$511,000)** authorized by law. You have other options as described below.

What are my other options?

If you do **not** agree to DOE’s settlement offer, you must select Option 1 or Option 2, below, within thirty (30) calendar days.

Option 1: You may elect to have DOE issue an order assessing a civil penalty. Failure to pay the assessed penalty within sixty (60) calendar days of the date of the order assessing such penalty will result in referral of the case to a U.S. District Court for an order affirming the assessment of the civil penalty. The District Court has the authority to review the law and the facts *de novo*.

Option 2: You may elect to have DOE refer this matter to an Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) for an agency hearing on the record. Upon a finding of violation by the ALJ, DOE will issue an

order assessing a civil penalty. This order may be appealed to the appropriate U.S. Court of Appeals.

When must I respond?

You must submit the signed Compromise Agreement within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of this Notice to pay the **lowest fine (\$8,000)**. If you do not wish to settle AND you wish to choose Option 1 as described above, you must notify DOE of your selection of Option 1 within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of this Notice. Otherwise, if you do not settle the case, DOE will refer the case to an ALJ as described in Option 2.

How should I submit my response?

To assure timely receipt, DOE strongly encourages you to submit your response by e-mail. DOE accepts scanned images of signed documents (such as PDFs). You may respond by any of the following methods:

By email to: kenneth.michaels@hq.doe.gov

By fax to: (202) 586-3274

By private carrier to: K.C. Michaels
Attorney-Adviser (GC-32)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20585

What happens if I fail to respond?

If you fail to respond within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of this Notice, or by the time of any extension granted by DOE, DOE will refer the case to an ALJ for a full administrative hearing (Option 2, above).

What should I include in my response?

- 1) If you wish to accept DOE's settlement offer, you should submit the signed Compromise Agreement (which is enclosed). If you do not wish to accept DOE's settlement offer, you should specify if you wish to elect Option 1; otherwise, DOE will proceed with Option 2, as described above.
- 2) Provide your Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN). The Debt Collection Improvement Act ("DCIA") requires all federal agencies to obtain the TIN in any case that may give rise to a debt to the government.

How did you calculate the maximum possible assessment?

Federal law sets a maximum civil penalty for each day you fail to submit to DOE the required information for a covered product. By regulation, you must submit a certification report for each basic model. Therefore, your maximum penalty is calculated based on each day you distributed

