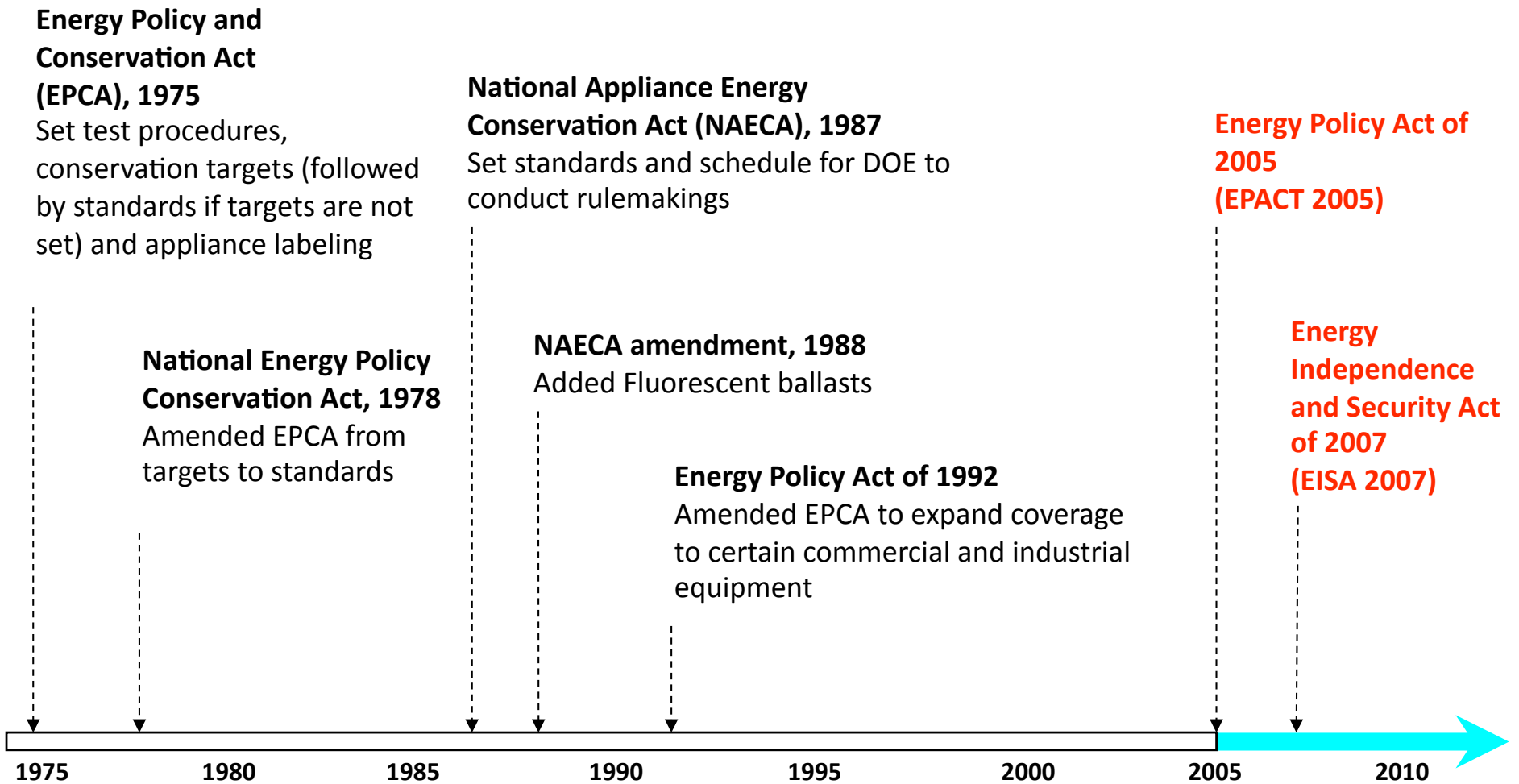


# US Standard-Setting Process

*Presented by*

*Robert Van Buskirk, Ph.D.*

# Legislative History

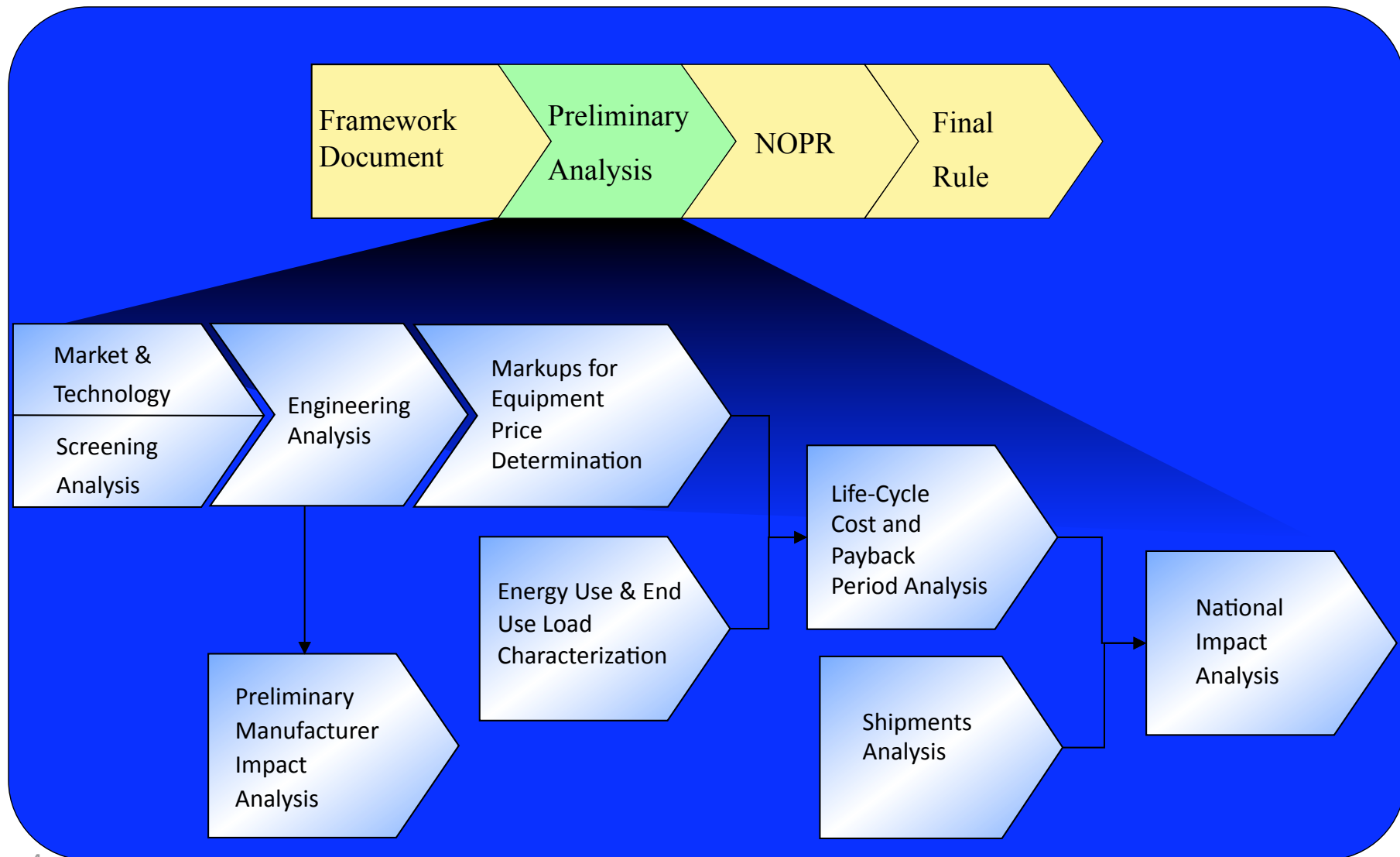


# EPCA Factors

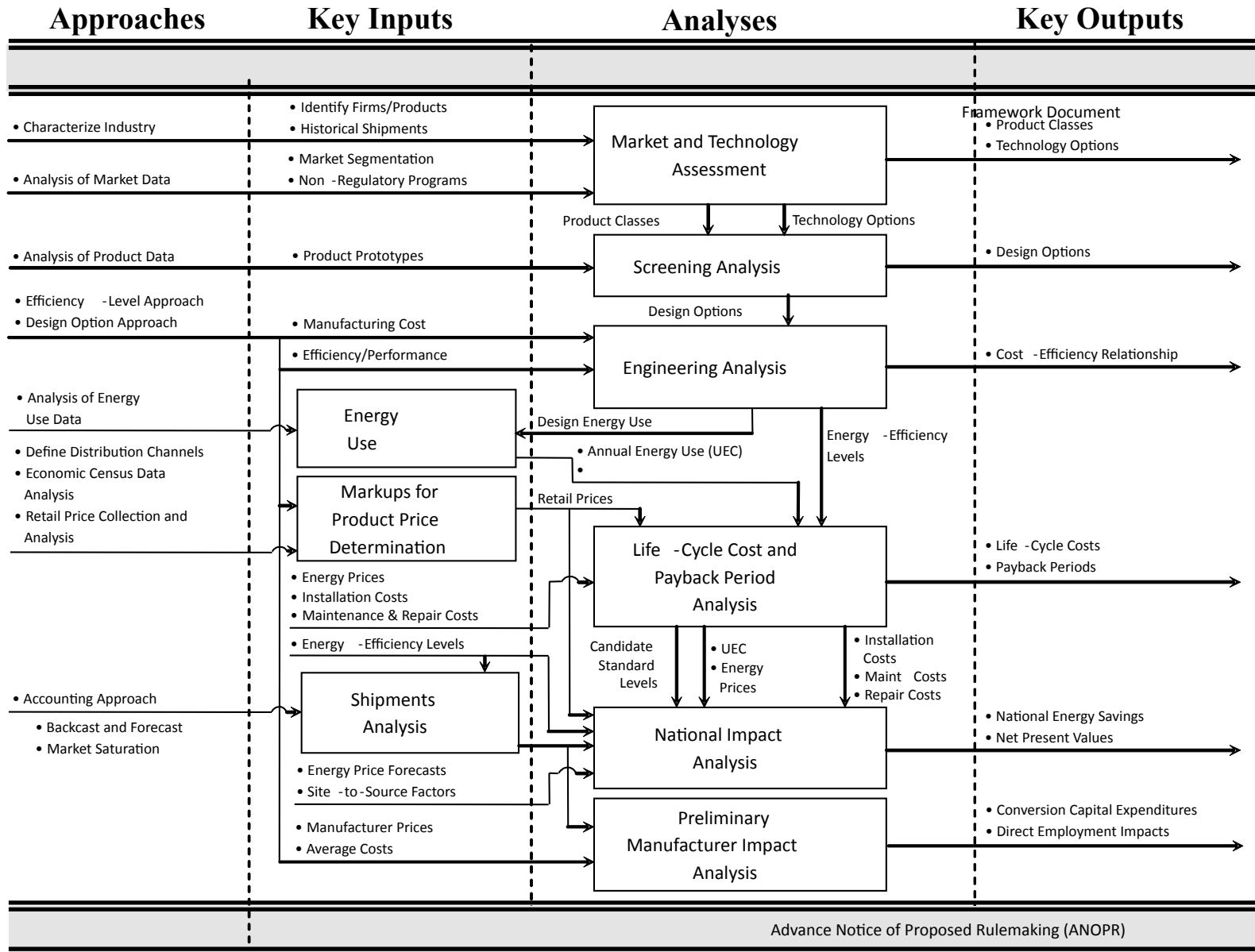
42 U.S.C. 6295(o)(2)(B)(i) and 42 U.S.C. 6316(a) direct DOE to consider seven factors when setting energy conservation standards for fluorescent lamp ballasts:

EPCA Factors	DOE Analysis
1. Economic impact on consumers and manufacturers	Life-Cycle Cost Analysis Manufacturer Impact Analysis
2. Lifetime operating cost savings compared to increased cost for the product	Life-Cycle Cost Analysis
3. Total projected energy savings	National Impact Analysis
4. Impact on utility or performance	Engineering Analysis Screening Analysis
5. Impact of any lessening of competition	Manufacturer Impact Analysis
6. Need for national energy conservation	National Impact Analysis
7. Other factors the Secretary considers relevant	Environmental Assessment Utility Impact Analysis Employment Impact Analysis

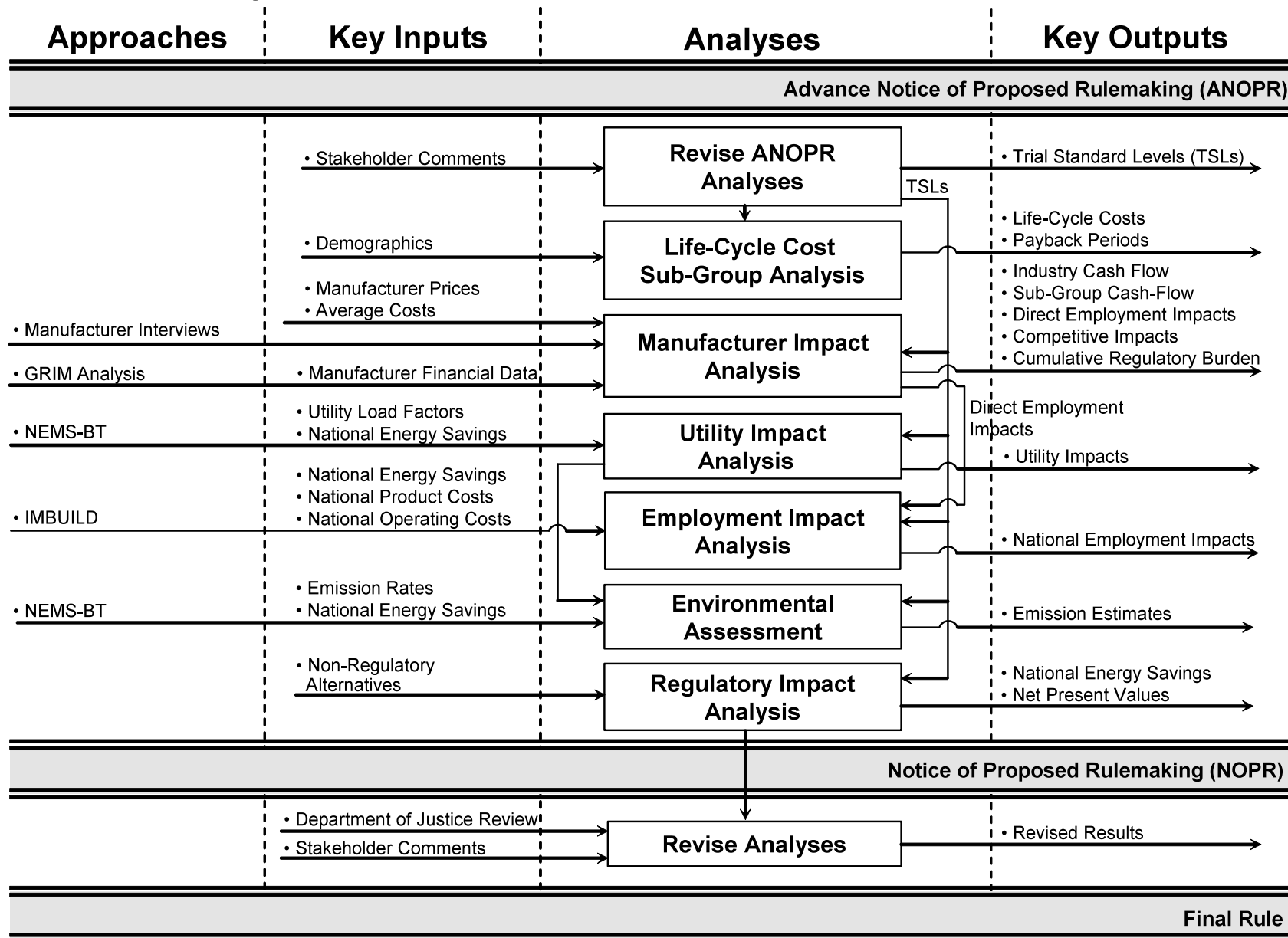
# 4-Step Process >3 Years



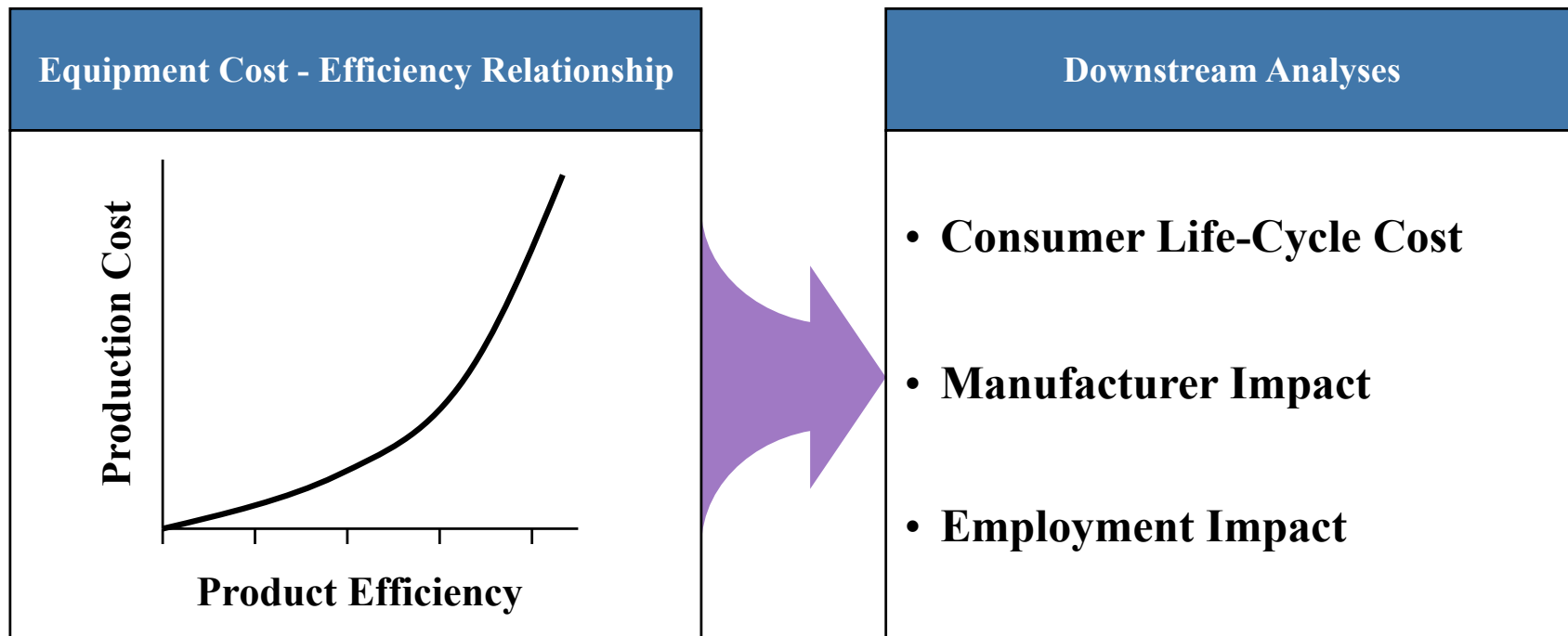
# Analyses for PreAnalysis



# Analyses for NOPR and Final Rule

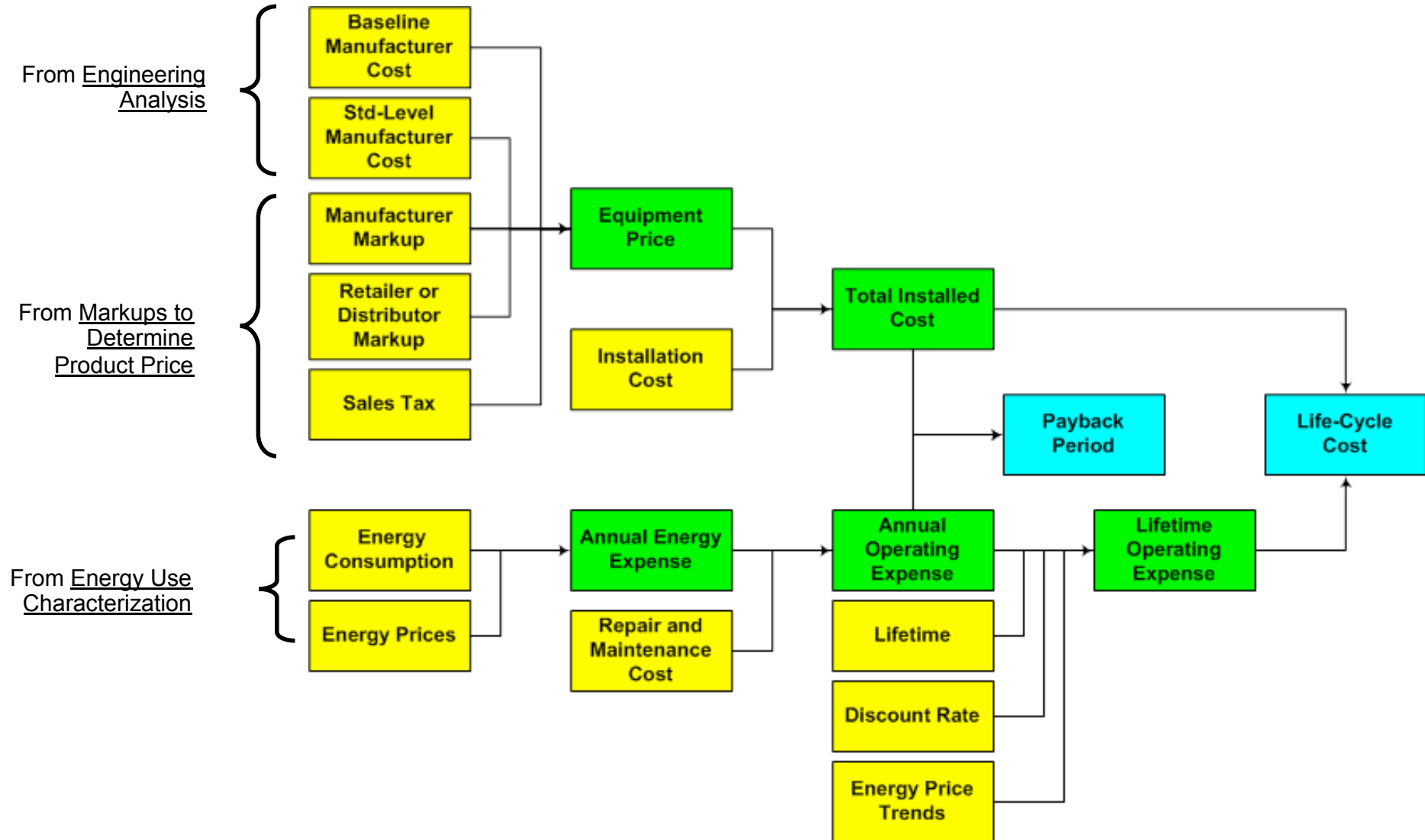


# To Date an Engineering Cost Analysis has been a Key Input to Standard-Setting



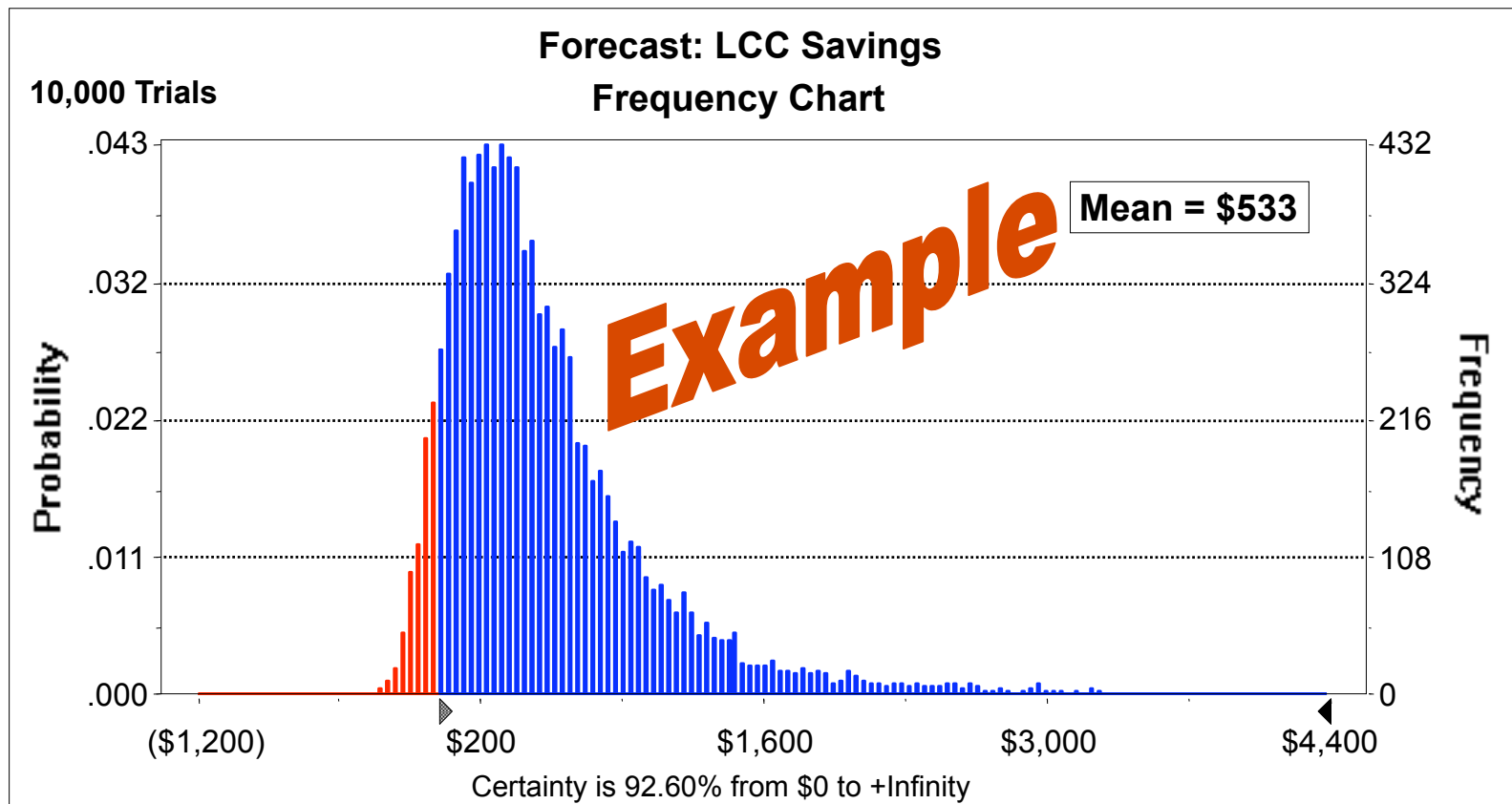
In the Engineering Analysis, cost-efficiency relationships are developed, estimating manufacturer's costs of achieving increased efficiency levels, and determining the maximum technologically feasible efficiency level

# Life-cycle Cost (LCC) Calculation Flowchart



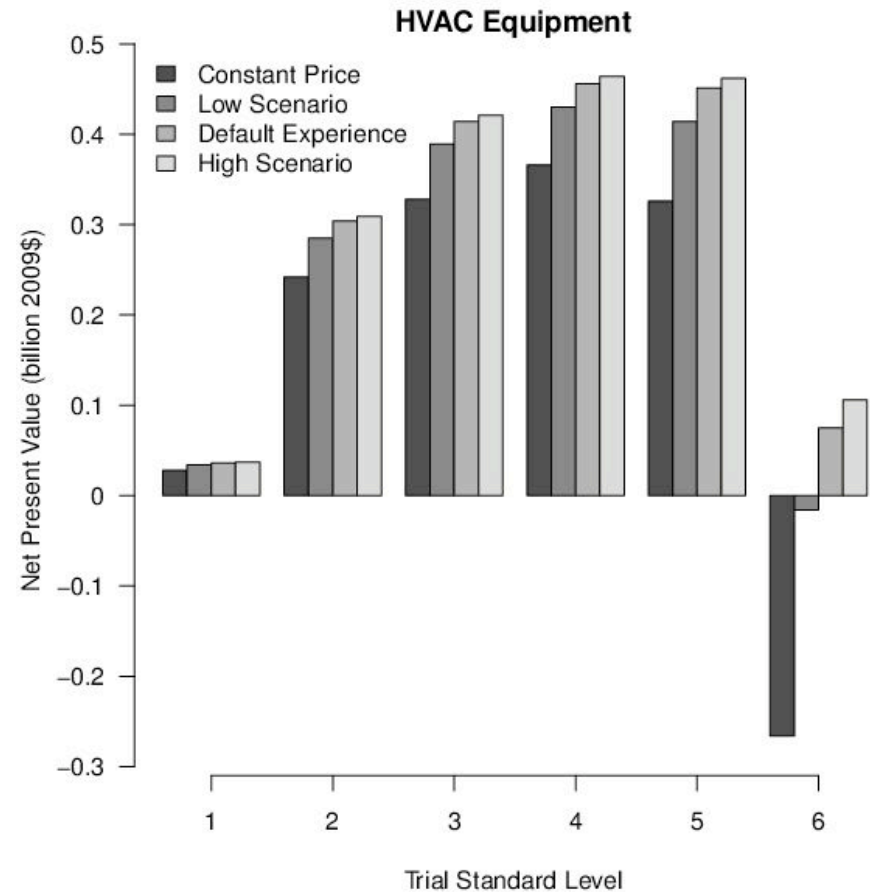
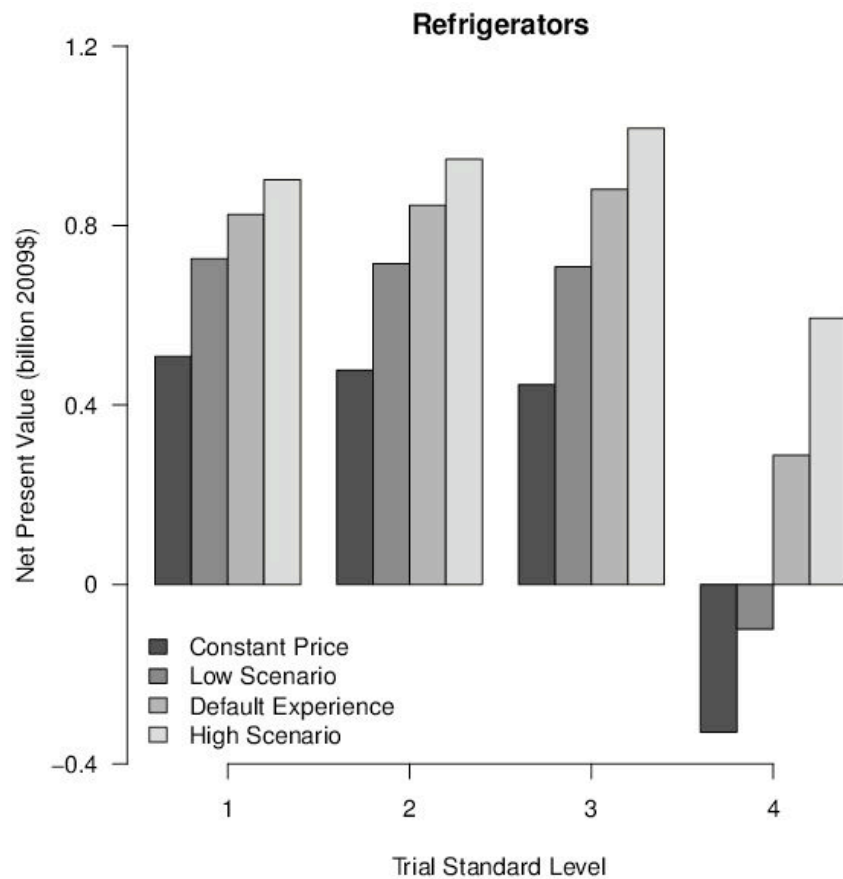


# LCC Result is an Estimate of the Distribution of Incremental Impacts on Consumer Life-cycle Cost



**Mean Baseline LCC = \$20,514**

# Net National Benefits Calculations under Various Scenarios



# Summary

1. US process is very analysis intensive
2. Standards are evaluated according to seven criteria
3. Any citizen can litigate a regulation in court
4. Regulatory analysis process takes approximately three years
5. Mandatory lag between promulgation and compliance (e.g. 3-5 years)