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CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

Spray Sprinkler Bodies) Docket No. 19-AAER-01

PUBLIC HEARING

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION
CEC BUILDING, IMBRECHT HEARING ROOM
1516 9TH STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 2019

10:00 A.M.

Reported by:

Peter Petty

APPEARANCES

STAFF

David Nichols, Supervisor, Standards and Outreach Unit

Sean Steffensen, Rulemaking Lead

PUBLIC COMMENT

Mary Anderson, Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Edward Osann, Natural Resources Defense Council

AGENDA

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P R O C E E D I N G S

10:00 A.M.

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 2019

MR. NICHOLS: This is David Nichols. I am a Supervisor with the Standards and Outreach Unit, a part of the Efficiency Division.

Thank you today for joining us for this public hearing. The agenda today will include some opening remarks. We will then go to Sean Steffensen, who will review some work on the rulemaking for spray sprinkler bodies, and then we will have public comments, and then we will adjourn.

A few housekeeping items. The restrooms are located outside of this room to the left and to the right. The ones on the left are over behind the stairs and in back of the elevators.

There are also water fountains available. If you have need of some refreshments, other than that, on the second floor there's a small lounge with some vending machines.

Last, and we hope this doesn't happen, in the case of an emergency, we ask that you evacuate the building. Please follow the staff

1 to the appropriate exits and we will convene at
2 Roosevelt Park, located diagonally across the
3 street from this building.

4 This public hearing today is pursuant to
5 California Administrative Procedure Act,
6 Government Code 11346.8. No Commissioners will
7 be present. No decisions will be made.

8 Paper copies of the Initial Statement of
9 Reasons, Notice of Proposed Action, proposed
10 text, and documents incorporated by reference are
11 available for review, public comment on proposed
12 regulatory language and proposed Negative
13 Declaration.

14 This public hearing is being recorded by
15 a court reporter and on WebEx. All statements
16 today become a part of public record.

17 Staff finds that the proposed spray
18 sprinkler body standards are technically
19 feasible, cost effective to the customers. Staff
20 will consider comments from today and from the
21 public comment period. Staff will propose 15-day
22 language if any changes are proposed. Staff will
23 seek adoption at a future Commission business
24 date.

25 We welcome public comments in person and

1 online. If you are here in person, please step up
2 to the podium and the microphone. Please push
3 the button so the microphone turns green, that
4 way you're live. We ask that you also provide a
5 sign-in, and for the court reporter, a business
6 card and name the affiliation of the organization
7 you're with. A copy of your comments is
8 appreciated but it is not necessary.

9 For those of you that are participating
10 by WebEx, we ask that you use the raise-hand
11 feature, Staff will call upon you, or you may
12 type a comment into the chat box and it will be
13 read into the record.

14 Phone-only participants, all lines will
15 be un-muted for comment.

16 I want to reiterate today that this is a
17 public comment period. Staff is not allowed to
18 respond to the comments that are being made,
19 although we are happy to answer questions about
20 procedural acts that are going on right now and
21 the status of where we are.

22 At this time, I'm going to turn this over
23 to Sean Steffensen, who is our subject matter
24 expert, and Engineer for spray sprinkler bodies.

25 Thank you, Sean.

1 MR. STEFFENSEN: Good morning. My name
2 is Sean Steffensen. I'm a Mechanical Engineer in
3 the Appliances Office here at the Energy
4 Commission. Today we are having a public hearing
5 on spray sprinkler bodies. It is Docket 19-AAER-
6 01. Information discussed today is available on
7 the Commission's website, including these
8 presentations. We will be available for comment
9 until noon today, or until everyone is finished
10 providing comments, so we will be here until noon
11 today.

12 Here is a summary of events.

13 Commission staff has sought public
14 participation at many points over the past two
15 years. We have published our analyses, held
16 workshops to discuss our results, and reviewed
17 and incorporated comments from stakeholders to
18 create the proposal as is presented today. On
19 this chart, we are nearing the end at the green
20 box. Thank you for your participation.

21 Here is the rulemaking timeline. We have
22 provided a Standardized Regulatory Impact
23 Assessment to the California Department of
24 Finance on November 20th, 2018. We posted the
25 rulemaking documents at the end of April and

1 included the Notice of Proposed Action, the
2 Initial Statement of Reasons, and the proposed
3 regulatory language on April 26th, 2019. We
4 posted the California Environmental Quality Act,
5 or CEQA, the initial study and proposed Negative
6 Declaration at the beginning of May.

7 There was a 45-day comment period on the
8 rulemaking documents and a 30-day public comment
9 period on the CEQA documents. The comment
10 periods ended yesterday on June 17th.

11 We are at a public hearing today. On
12 August 14th, Staff will present this proposal and
13 any proposed changes for the adoption at the
14 Energy Commission business meeting. We'll also
15 review any comments that we've received. The
16 proposed effective date is October 1st, 2020.

17 Staff has prepared an Initial Study of
18 Environmental Effects of the proposed statewide
19 minimum efficiency levels for spray sprinkler
20 bodies. Staff findings were that the proposed
21 standards would reduce future energy use by
22 reducing the water that must be pumped to provide
23 landscape irrigation. There is no significant
24 change to the materials or manufacturing for the
25 spray sprinkler bodies. The product lifetime

1 will be unchanged.

2 Because of the reduced electricity use in
3 the future, there will be reduced criteria
4 pollutants, greenhouse gases, and particulates
5 from the generation of electricity by the fossil
6 fuels. The proposed standards will improve air
7 quality and result in reduced power plant
8 operation and related facility emissions in
9 California as compared to no standards due to the
10 reduced need to pump water to meet landscape
11 irrigation needs.

12 The proposed standards will reduce
13 greenhouse gas emissions, reduce the consumption
14 associated with similar reduction, due to the
15 reduced water pumping. The proposed standards
16 will have no impacts on the hazards and hazardous
17 materials. And the proposed regulations may lead
18 to an increased usage of metals or plastics
19 already used in spray sprinkler bodies. The
20 proposed regulations do not alter the way in
21 which these materials are disposed.

22 Staff made a finding of no significance,
23 meaning the proposed regulations do not have any
24 potential for adverse environmental impacts.

25 The written comment period was Monday,

1 June 17th. No comments were received on this
2 topic.

3 Staff will recommend that the Commission
4 adopt the proposed Negative Declaration.

5 So why are we here? Here are some words
6 from our Governor, Gavin Newsom.

7 "Our drought was a wake-up call to the
8 impacts of climate change and the immediate
9 need to rethink the way we use water. We've
10 got to get a lot smarter about how we store
11 and utilize this resource to ensure that our
12 economy, communities, and natural places can
13 all thrive."

14 In May 2016, Governor Brown signed an
15 executive order to instruct state agencies to
16 help Californians adopt permanent changes to use
17 water more wisely. State agencies came together
18 to work together towards this goal. We documented
19 our resolve and future actions through a final
20 report to the governor. I'll read the first
21 paragraph of the final report to provide
22 background for our proposal.

23 "The past five years have brought both
24 historic drought and flooding to California,
25 a reflection of the fact that California

1 experiences the most extreme variability in
2 yearly precipitation in the continental
3 United States. The variability marks
4 California's water resources, not just year
5 to year, but also season and location. Our
6 water systems routinely move water hundreds
7 of miles to serve large cities and immense
8 agricultural productivity but also must help
9 to sustain ecologically valuable river and
10 estuary systems.

11 "Our population of nearly 40 million people
12 is expected to grow and climate change is
13 expected to bring rising sea levels, reduce
14 snowpack, and alter precipitation patterns
15 that will affect our ability to maintain
16 water supplies and wildlife habitat.

17 Widespread careful use of water will help us
18 cope, no matter how conditions change. We
19 must always be prepared for extreme
20 fluctuations and use water wisely, eliminate
21 waste, strengthen local drought resiliency,
22 and improve agricultural water use efficiency
23 and drought planning."

24 The graph shown on this slide shows the
25 drought conditions in California over the last 19

1 years. Although we've had a very wet winter,
2 which is shown to the left-hand side of the
3 graph, we need to prepare for the next drought.
4 Widespread careful use of water will help us
5 cope, no matter how conditions change.

6 So one solution to improve the water
7 efficiency in California is -- would be to --
8 sorry, I'm off -- one possible solution would be
9 to eliminate or sharply reduce the water applied
10 to our landscapes, but landscapes are important
11 and serve a vital role in our lives. Staff's
12 proposal will maintain the vibrancy of our
13 landscapes by improving the efficiency of the way
14 water is applied.

15 Improving the efficiency of the landscape
16 irrigation represents an opportunity to save
17 water in California. Landscape irrigation in
18 urban areas in California represents an
19 opportunity to save water in California.
20 Landscape irrigation in urban areas in California
21 consumes more than 1.1 trillion gallons of water
22 per year.

23 Irrigation losses occur due to a variety
24 of reasons. Over-irrigation, excessive water
25 pressure, and leakage during non-operation

1 contribute to the inefficient irrigation of
2 landscapes. The water is lost as it runs off the
3 landscape, evaporates into the air, or drains
4 beneath the reach of the plants' roots, as shown
5 in this figure. The losses may be significant,
6 such as in the case of over-irrigation where
7 Californians on average provide 50 percent more
8 water than is needed. Widespread careful use of
9 water will help us cope, no matter how conditions
10 may change.

11 The staff proposal examines an
12 opportunity to increase the water efficiency of
13 the spray sprinkler body through pressure
14 regulation. Pressure regulation addresses the
15 issue of excessive water pressure by maintaining
16 the optimum flow from the sprinkler, regardless
17 of the water pressure. By eliminating
18 excessively high water flow, over-irrigation will
19 also be addressed.

20 The pressure regulating standard will be
21 mandatory for all spray sprinkler bodies sold or
22 offered for sale in California. The minimum
23 performance level and test method will be
24 identical to the U.S. Environmental Protection
25 Agency Water Specifications for Spray Sprinkler

1 Bodies Version 1.0. The proposal will
2 requirement manufacturers to certify to the
3 Commission the spray sprinkler bodies and also
4 mark them.

5 Some background on the products.

6 The term spray sprinkler body is not a
7 lay term. As many of us refer to the picture
8 shown as a sprinkler, a sprinkler head or a spray
9 head, the use of the spray sprinkler body term is
10 to embrace the language of the landscape
11 professional and use a precise term for a
12 specific product. I have a slide later that
13 shows how the term is used to define the scope of
14 the rulemaking.

15 A spray sprinkler body may be sold as a
16 sprinkler body without the nozzle or it may be
17 sold with the nozzle. Typically, a landscape
18 professional will purchase the body and nozzle --
19 sorry. Typically, a landscape professional will
20 purchase the body and nozzle separately and pair
21 them in the field, while a homeowner will
22 purchase the body and nozzle assembled. Both
23 ways of offering for sale are considered within
24 the scope of the proposed regulation. The spray
25 sprinkler body may be sold plain or with various

1 options.

2 A pressure regulator will control the
3 outward pressure while a drain check valve will
4 prevent the irrigation system from draining
5 through the irrigation system while the system is
6 off.

7 At right are a couple facts regarding the
8 spray sprinkler bodies.

9 The price varies based upon what options
10 are included.

11 There are a lot of sprinklers in
12 California; Staff estimates over 300 million.
13 The proposed scope includes all spray sprinkler
14 bodies.

15 What is a spray sprinkler body? Here are
16 some proposed definitions.

17 A spray sprinkler body means the exterior
18 case or shell of a sprinkler incorporating a
19 means of connection to the piping system designed
20 to convey water to a nozzle or orifice. A spray
21 sprinkler body means a sprinkler body that does
22 not contain components to drive the rotation of
23 the nozzle or orifice during operation and lacks
24 an integral control valve. This term includes a
25 spray sprinkler body that is a component of a

1 spray sprinkler.

2 A spray sprinkler means a device used to
3 irrigate landscape that consists of a spray
4 sprinkler body, any nozzle or orifice, and
5 discharges water through the air at a minimum
6 flow rate of 0.5 gallons per minute when operated
7 at an inlet pressure of 30 pounds per square inch
8 or more with the largest area of coverage
9 available for the nozzle series using a full
10 circle pattern.

11 Staff shows several examples of what is
12 in scope which is above the green line and what
13 is out of scope which is below the green line.
14 The items that in scope from the far left is a
15 pop-up spray sprinkler body with a retraction
16 spring, also, a multi-stream/multi-trajectory
17 spray sprinkler body, a pop-up without a
18 retraction spring, that's the green and brass one
19 shown in the center, as well as flush-mount and
20 non-pop-up sprinklers.

21 Staff believes that these devices will
22 benefit from pressure regulation because each
23 uses a spray nozzle. Staff proposes to exclude
24 rotor sprinklers which are shown below, valve-in-
25 head sprinklers, and hose-end sprinklers from the

1 scope.

2 Staff proposes to use Appendix B of the
3 Water Specification for Spray Sprinkler Bodies.
4 The USEPA went through a multi-year consensus-
5 seeking process with stakeholders and verified
6 the performance of the test method through
7 university testing. Staff propose the test
8 requirements will be identical to water specs.
9 California is not recommending any modifications
10 to the test procedure.

11 Shown on this slide is a picture of the
12 test setup by the US EPA. Staff proposes three
13 mandatory performance requirements identical to
14 the water spray sprinkler body specification.
15 The maximum flow rate at any tested pressure
16 ensures that not any of the tested flow rates are
17 too high. The average flow rate across all
18 tested pressures ensures overall performance of
19 the device. The average outlet pressure at the
20 initial calibration point ensures that the device
21 does not overcompensate and can provide a minimum
22 outlet pressure to meet the minimum pressure
23 requirements of the nozzle.

24 Staff's proposal will set mandatory
25 certification and marking requirements for spray

1 sprinkler bodies sold or offered for sale in
2 California. All spray sprinkler bodies will be
3 required to be certified and appear in the
4 Commission's Appliance Efficiency Database. I
5 have listed the markings that must appear either
6 on the unit or the unit's packaging.

7 Additionally, there is a requirement to
8 apply a mark that will be visible after
9 installation to show pressure regulation. A
10 marking like this could support compliance
11 verification, say in the instance of a local
12 agency that has adopted requirements from the
13 Model Water Efficiency Landscape Ordinance for
14 Pressure Regulation.

15 Technical feasibility means that products
16 are technologically capable of meeting the
17 proposed standard by the effective date. The
18 University of Florida tested several brands of
19 spray sprinkler bodies with the WaterSense Spray
20 Sprinkler Body Test Method. The results show
21 that spray sprinkler bodies are available now
22 that will meet the proposed standard.

23 In addition, the US EPA's WaterSense
24 website lists over 100 models from 5
25 manufacturers as certified to meet the WaterSense

1 specification. The variety of products available
2 from multiple manufacturers confirms compliant
3 product availability and a lack of any
4 intellectual property barriers that could
5 otherwise prevent competition.

6 Staff applied the standard saving
7 methodology used on previous rulemakings to
8 calculate savings on a consumer and statewide
9 level. Efficiency of current compliant products
10 are held at the same level while noncompliant
11 products are moved to exactly meet the minimum
12 standard. Staff assumed product stock, duty
13 cycles, and product lifetimes as provided by
14 stakeholders and through Staff research.

15 How did Staff calculate the 18 percent
16 saving's rate as shown on this slide?

17 The plot shows flow rate versus input
18 pressure based upon data collected by the
19 University of Florida. As input pressure
20 increases the flow increases. This is the blue
21 line.

22 The orange line represents the proposed
23 standard where pressure regulation controls the
24 flow rate regardless of input pressure. The 18
25 percent savings, the green arrow, is the

1 difference in flow rates between the orange and
2 blue lines at a pressure that represents the
3 average statewide conditions for a spray
4 sprinkler. Calculation details are shown in
5 Appendix A and Appendix B of the Final Staff
6 Report.

7 Cost effectiveness is a measure of the
8 benefits to the consumers compared to the cost of
9 the consumer due to requiring the appliance to be
10 more water or energy efficient. The benefit to
11 the consumer must exceed the cost to the consumer
12 for the proposed standard to be cost effective.

13 To determine cost effectiveness, Staff
14 must determine the value of the water or energy
15 saved, the effect of the standard on the
16 usefulness of the device, and the lifecycle costs
17 to the consumer of the efficient device.

18 The proposal is cost effective. A
19 compliant spray sprinkler body is estimated to
20 cost \$4.68 more than a noncompliant spray
21 sprinkler body. And then net present value of
22 the savings over a ten-year lifetime of the
23 product is \$27.23. Therefore, the lifecycle
24 benefit is \$22.55. The benefit-to-cost ratio is
25 about six-to-one.

1 The proposal will deliver significant
2 water and energy savings to California. The
3 tables estimate for our first year, in-stock turn
4 will turn over savings. Electricity savings
5 comes from less water pumped by the water
6 utilities to supply water to landscapes. The
7 proposal will deliver nearly \$900 million of cost
8 effective savings to consumers through reduced
9 water utility charges.

10 How much is 152 billion gallons of
11 savings from this proposal?

12 The illustration compares the savings
13 from the proposal versus the recent Energy
14 Commission Water Standards. The proposal will
15 save more water than the 2015 Water Efficiency
16 Standards for Toilets, Faucets, Urinals and
17 Showerheads.

18 Overall, great progress have been made to
19 reduce urban water use with the opportunity for
20 much more. These savings represent over nine
21 percent of the total urban water use, showing
22 significant strides to reduce water use through
23 efficiency.

24 How much water could be saved by this
25 proposal? It's roughly equal to all the water

1 used to grow lettuce in California; that's a lot
2 of green.

3 Washington State, Vermont, Hawaii and
4 Colorado have adopted similar spray sprinkler
5 body standards. Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode
6 Island and Connecticut have proposed similar
7 standards. California is poised to become the
8 fifth state to adopt water-saving spray sprinkler
9 body standards.

10 So in conclusion, Staff finds that the
11 proposed standards are technically feasible and
12 cost effective to the consumer over the lifetime
13 of the appliance.

14 Staff will consider comments from today
15 and from the public comment period. Staff will
16 publish 15-day language if any changes are
17 proposed. Staff will seek adoption at a future
18 Commission business meeting.

19 At this point, we are ready to move to
20 the public comment portion of the hearing. We
21 will start with people who are in the room, if
22 you want to, come to the microphone and state
23 your name and affiliation for the court reporter.
24 If you could also give them a business card, that
25 would be great. A copy of your comments is

1 appreciated but not required.

2 I guess, could I see a show of hands of
3 who would like to make a comment? Okay.

4 Could I call upon Mary?

5 MS. ANDERSON: Hi. This is Mary Anderson
6 from Pacific Gas and Electric on behalf of the
7 California IOUs.

8 The California IOU CASE Team applauds the
9 Energy Commission's effort to adopt the standard
10 which will provide massive benefits to the
11 reliability of California's water supply, climate
12 protection, and energy and cost savings for
13 California ratepayers. We also very much
14 appreciate the extensive efforts of the Energy
15 Commission to encourage stakeholder engagement,
16 and the irrigation associations and other
17 stakeholders highly collaborative efforts to
18 adopt this standard.

19 The California IOU Cast Team has offered
20 a few minor suggestions in our written comments
21 and strongly support the proposed standard with
22 or without further tweaks. The Statewide CASE
23 Team agrees with the Energy Commission's proposed
24 approach of incorporating the WaterSense Spray
25 Sprinkler Body Test Method by reference, adopting

1 a performance level in harmony with Version 1.0
2 of the WaterSense Specification for Spray
3 Sprinkler Bodies, and adopting specific
4 compliance requirements necessary for adopting a
5 Title 24 standard. The requirements and
6 compliance process are very clear.

7 Once again, we appreciate the Energy
8 Commission's efforts and we look forward to
9 continuing on this process and adopting this
10 standard.

11 Thank you.

12 MR. STEFFENSEN: Thank you, Mary.

13 May I call Ed Osann to the podium?

14 MR. OSANN: Good morning. My name is
15 Edward Osann, spelled O-S-A-N-N. I'm the
16 Director of Water Conservation and Efficiency for
17 the Natural Resources Defense Council.

18 NRDC strongly supports the standard for
19 spray sprinkler bodies as proposed in the 45-day
20 language published by the Commission. Upon
21 adoption, this rule will be one of the most
22 important and consequential water efficiency
23 measures ever undertaken by any state.

24 According to Staff estimates, this
25 standard will reduce urban water use in a normal

1 year by approximately five percent within ten
2 years, based on full stock turnover. Once more,
3 the standard is highly cost effective. This is a
4 remarkable achievement.

5 During the time that the Commission has
6 been considering this proposal the EPA WaterSense
7 Program has adopted a specification for SSBs, and
8 four states have adopted statewide efficiency
9 requirements for SSBs by statute, all based on
10 the WaterSense specification.

11 We support the incorporation of the
12 WaterSense performance specification and the test
13 procedure into Title 20 in a manner that allows
14 for test results to demonstrate compliance with
15 the requirements of both programs.

16 Turning to remaining outstanding issues.

17 We support the recommendations of the
18 CASE Team for refinements to the 45-day language
19 with the same proviso, that they can be
20 accomplished without significant delay. In
21 particular, section 2.3 of the utility comments
22 regarding the sampling protocol, we believe that
23 ensuring that test samples are selected from
24 different production batches, which is to say
25 date code lots, helps focus on the effectiveness

1 of manufacturer's Q.A./Q.C. practices.

2 It's been noted in the comments submitted
3 by industry that the technology for pressure
4 regulation has been available for some time; it's
5 not particularly new. So the real challenge in
6 providing efficient products at this point is
7 quality control. And a sampling protocol that
8 incorporates and ensures that test samples are
9 drawn from different production batches will
10 better address issues of quality control.

11 Also, section 2.4 of the utility comments
12 regarding changes of wording from percent
13 difference to percent change to better reflect
14 industry usage.

15 We urge the Commission to reject several
16 industry recommendations that would depart from
17 standard CEC reporting requirements and cede undo
18 deference to the workings of the federal
19 WaterSense Program going forward, in particular,
20 proposals that would substitute evidence of
21 WaterSense certification for reporting of test
22 results to the CEC reporting database. We find
23 the claims of undue burden and potential consumer
24 confusion to be unconvincing. If testing is done
25 the results can and should be submitted to the

1 CEC database. The database is a valuable
2 resource for California utilities and consumers
3 and, indeed, for other states.

4 Any proposals that would rely on
5 prospective actions to be taken by or through the
6 EPA WaterSense Program would be of concern. Some
7 commenters have offered support for the January
8 staff draft. As we noted in public comments at
9 the time, an approach that relies on prospective
10 actions of EPA and/or its contractors or
11 performance certifying bodies is vulnerable to
12 the vagaries of the federal budget process.

13 Authorizing legislation for the
14 WaterSense Program in 2018 was a welcome and
15 long-overdue step, but it does not ensure that an
16 administration will not zero-fund the program, as
17 the current administration has done, nor that
18 congress will be able to provide continuous and
19 steady funding, as was the case as recently as
20 last January.

21 Finally, these few remaining areas of
22 disagreement are important but narrow. We
23 commend the irrigation industry, the irrigation
24 association and its member companies for the
25 constructive role they have played throughout

1 this proceeding and for bringing to market
2 products that will achieve enormous water and
3 energy savings for the state in the years ahead.
4 And we note the crucial role of the CASE Team in
5 providing supporting documentation for the staff
6 analysis supporting this rule.

7 We urge timely adoption of the proposed
8 rule.

9 MR. STEFFENSEN: Thank you.

10 May I check to see if anyone else in the
11 room would like to make a comment? Okay, seeing
12 none, no more comments from the room at this
13 point.

14 Let me move to comments from WebEx.
15 Please use the raise-hand feature. And you will
16 be un-muted and you could type your name in the
17 chat box and a comment or questions will be read
18 into the record. In either case, state your name
19 and affiliation. So either raise your hand or
20 place a comment into the chat box. Okay. We are
21 seeing no raised hands and we are seeing no chat
22 box comments. Just pausing in case anyone is --
23 no? Okay.

24 We will now un-mute all lines in case
25 there are participants who are audio only.

1 Please state your name and affiliation before
2 making a comment. Okay, let's -- oh.

3 All right, so hearing no comments at this
4 point, we will remain here until noon.

5 But just to move along to the next slide
6 in the presentation, Staff will review comments
7 and possibly propose the adoption of the
8 regulation and Negative Declaration at an Energy
9 Commission business meeting. This may occur on
10 August 14th beginning at 10:00 a.m. across from
11 here in the Rosenfeld Hearing Room.

12 The presentation was docketed with the
13 Energy Commission this morning and will go out on
14 the Appliance's LISTSERV and be available on the
15 Docket 19-AAER-01.

16 We'll check for any additional comments?
17 Thank you.

18 MR. NICHOLS: Thank you, Sean, for
19 working with the spray sprinkler bodies and
20 leading the regulation proposal.

21 We are going to keep the WebEx open until
22 11:00 -- I'm sorry, until 12 o'clock. If you
23 have comments you wish to make, please notify us
24 through WebEx. We will also, I believe, leave
25 the phones un-muted. If you have comment and you

1 would like to make it, it will be going into the
2 record.

3 At this time, for those that are present,
4 you're welcome to stay if you would like.
5 Otherwise, you may consider this dismissed.

6 Thank you.

7 (Off the record at 10:35 a.m.)

8 (On the record at 11:59 a.m.)

9 MR. STEFFENSEN: Sean Steffensen with the
10 California Energy Commission.

11 We are coming back to see if there are
12 any comments in the room?

13 I would like to open it up to any
14 comments on WebEx?

15 I'd like to see if there are any comments
16 through the phone lines?

17 Seeing as there are no further comments,
18 I would like to adjourn this meeting at 12
19 o'clock today.

20 Thank you.

21 (The workshop adjourned at 12:00 P.m.)

22

23

24

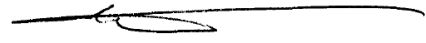
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REPORTER' S CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the testimony in the foregoing hearing was taken at the time and place therein stated; that the testimony of said witnesses were reported by me, a certified electronic court reporter and a disinterested person, and was under my supervision thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

And I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for either or any of the parties to said hearing nor in any way interested in the outcome of the cause named in said caption.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of June, 2019.



PETER PETTY
CER**D-493
Notary Public

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER

I do hereby certify that the testimony in the foregoing hearing was taken at the time and place therein stated; that the testimony of said witnesses were transcribed by me, a certified transcriber and a disinterested person, and was under my supervision thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

And I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for either or any of the parties to said hearing nor in any way interested in the outcome of the cause named in said caption.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript, to the best of my ability, from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.



June 20, 2019

MARTHA L. NELSON, CERT**367