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# STATE of CALIFORNIA

### STATE ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION and

# DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

In the matter of:	)	Docket	No. 19-AAER-	02
	)			
Dedicated-Purpose Pool Pumps		PUBLIC	HEARING	
and Replacement Dedicated-				
Purpose Pool Pump Motors				
	)			
	)			

Held via WebEx and Telephone

from the
California Energy Commission
Warren-Alquist State Energy Building
1516 Ninth Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Tuesday, April 7, 2020

Reported by:
Peter Petty, Certified Electronic Reporter

#### **APPEARANCES**

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Sean Steffensen, P.E., Efficiency Division, Appliances Office Carlos Baez, Efficiency Division, Appliances Office Lindsay Russell, Office of the Public Advisor

## Public Commenters:

Mary Anderson, Pacific Gas & Electric, for the California Investor Owned Utilities and the Statewide Code and Standards Enhancement

Chad Worth, Energy Solutions, for the Statewide CASE Team and the California IOUs

Joanna Mauer, Appliance Standards Awareness Project Noah Horowitz, Senior Scientist, Natural Resource Defense Council

Alex Boesenberg, Manager, Regulatory Affairs, National Electrical Manufacturers Association Jennifer Hatfield, Pool and Hot Tub Alliance Kenneth Osborne, Sales Director, Regal Beloit Corporation Philip Escobedo, Zodiac Pool Systems Rob Boteler, Nidec Motor Corporation

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#### PROCEEDINGS

APRIL 7, 2020 10:00 a.m.

MR. STEFFENSEN: Good morning. We're starting
The Public Hearing. my name is Sean Steffensen. I'm a
mechanical Engineer in the Compliance Office here at the
Energy Commission. Today we are having a Public Hearing on
Replacement Pool Pump Motors. It is Docket Number 19-AAER02. Information discussed today is available on the
Commission's website. We will be available for comment
until everyone has finished providing comments today.

In addition, the Public Advisor is available to assist with those that are having connection issues. We have placed contact information for the Public Advisor in the chat feature here, I think at this hearing. The Public Advisor's email address is: Public Advisor -- and "Advisor" is spelled with an -o- -- @Energy.CA.gov. And their phone number is: 916-654-4489.

This Public Hearing is online only due to the Covid-19 Public Health Order. This hearing will be held pursuant to the California Administrative Procedure Act, Government Code 11346.8.

No decisions will be made today. Copies of the Initial Statement of Reasons, Notice of Proposed Action, the proposed text, documents incorporated by reference, the Proposed Negative Declaration and the Initial Study are

available for review on our website, at the Docket 19-AAER-02.

Public comment on the Proposed Regulations and Proposed Negative Declaration will occur today, immediately following this presentation.

This Public Hearing is being recorded by a court reporter and on WebEx. All statements today become part of the public record. And this chart package has been posted to the docket.

There are several ways to comment today. People on WebEx could either use the raised-hand feature, as illustrated in the picture in the upper right-hand corner. And you will be unmuted. Or you could type your name into the chat box and your comment or question will be read into the record. In either case, please state your name and affiliation. After that is completed, we will allow comments from the phone lines, in case there are participants who are in audio only. Again, please state your name and affiliation.

Finally, the Public Advisor will read any comments that they have received into the record. This will occur immediately after this presentation.

Here is the agenda for today. It is separated into five parts. The length of each box represents the length of each section. We will spend the most time on

this Proposal. I hope to complete the 34 slides in about 45 minutes.

Part 1, Our Process. I will go over who we are and our approach to considering Appliance Efficiency Regulations. Here is a summary of the events: Commission staff has sought public participation at many points over the past five years. We have published our analysis, held workshops to discuss our results, and reviewed and incorporated comments from stakeholders to create the proposal as it's presented today.

On this chart, we are nearing the end of this process, as indicated by the red marker. Thank you for your participation.

Here is a brief history of the pre-rulemaking.

We have been working on the Proposal -- (garbled audio) in

March of 2012, we issued the order instituting a

rulemaking. In March of 2013, we released the invitation

to participate. In May 2013, we had workshops to discuss

those proposals. In June of 2013, we released the

invitation to submit proposals. In May of 2014, we

requested additional information on pool pumps and motors.

In January 2016, we published a draft staff report. In

February 2016, we had our first workshop. In June 2016, we

published the Revised Staff Report. In July of 2016, we

held our second workshop.

Additionally, we participated in the U.S. DOE effort to set federal standards for direct - or dedicated-purpose pool pumps. This culminated in the DOE publishing a direct final rule for federal standards for dedicated---purpose pool pumps in January of 2017.

In July of 2017, we published the Second Revised Analysis for the Standards for Pool Pump Motors. In August of 2017, we had our third workshop. And in November of 2018, we published a third analysis and held our fourth workshop.

Here is the rulemaking time line. We posted the rulemaking documents at the end of February and included the Notice of Proposed Action, the Initial Statement of Reasons, and the Proposed Regulatory Language. We posted the California Environmental Quality Act, or CEQA; the Initial Study; and the Proposed Negative Declaration at the beginning of March. There was a 45-day public comment period on the rulemaking documents and a 30-day public comment period on the CEQA documents. Both comment periods ended yesterday, on April 6th.

We are at a public hearing today. On April 8th, staff will present this proposal for adoption at the Energy Commission Business Meeting, and the proposed effective date is July 19th, 2021.

To summarize, staff finds the proposed standards

are technical feasible and cost-effective to the consumer. We will consider comments from today and from the public comment period. If any changes are needed, staff will propose 15-day language to provide an additional comment period -- and provide an additional comment period to review those changes. The final step will be to seek adoption at a future Commission business meeting, possibly tomorrow, April 8th.

Part 2. What's the problem? This is the key to our process. If we can identify the problem, then we can create the solution.

Climate change is here and will strain our way of life. Evidence includes wildfires. And despite the recent March and April rains, the state faces another drought. Climate change is driven by carbon emissions from the energy production and transportation sectors. The Energy Commission seeks solutions to reduce these carbon emissions to protect our California way of life.

One way we seek to reduce carbon emissions is through energy efficiency. The existing pool pump motor standards leave out applications such as commercial pools and nonfiltration applications. These applications have cost-effective savings from efficiency improvements. The lack of coverage also presents enforcement challenges, since the same pool pump or pool pump motor may be used for

in-scope or out-of-scope applications. The rule must be modernized to reflect innovation.

Much has changed since the last rulemaking over 10 years ago. Staff proposes to make the standard performance based, to raise the bar to variable speed, and to add freeze-protection requirements to deepen the efficiency. These changes will provide Californians with significant cost savings and environmental benefits but more efficient energy use.

Part 3. The California Environmental Quality Act, or CEQA. We will now turn our attention to the findings of this proposed rulemaking.

Staff has prepared an initial study of the environmental effects of the proposed statewide minimum efficiency levels for replacement dedicated-purpose pool pump motors and dedicated-purpose pool pumps. Staff findings were that the proposed standards would reduce future energy use by increasing the efficiency of the electric motors used to pump pool water.

There is no significant change to the materials or manufacturing for replacement dedicated-purpose pool pump motors and dedicated-purpose pool pumps. The product lifetime will be unchanged. Because of the reduced electricity use in the future, there will be reduced criteria air pollutants, greenhouse gases, and particulates

from the generation of electricity by fossil fuels.

The proposed standards will improve air quality and result in reduced powerplant operation and related facility emissions in California, as compared to no standards due to the reduced need for electricity production.

Staff made a finding of no significance, meaning the proposed regulations do not have any potential for adverse environmental impacts. The written comment deadline was Monday, April 6th for CEQA. No comments were received on the Negative Declaration. Staff will recommend that the Commission adopt the Proposed Negative Declaration.

Part 4. What staff proposes. This is the key to -- so the Energy Commission's first regulated pool pumps and motors starting in 2004. Before that time pool pump motors were single speed and utilized inefficient motor types. There are current standards for replacement residential pool pump motors. The standards prohibit inefficient split-phase and capacitor-start induction-run motors. They require all pumps and motors of one horsepower or greater total capacity be capable of two-speed operation.

The U.S. Department of Energy has completed regulations that will go into effect in July 2021 for pool

pumps. Our focus today will be on the replacement pool pump motors. As I present today, I will attempt to say "replacement pool pump motors." From time to time I will say "replacement motors" to briefly mean replacement pool pump motors.

We have met a number of times on this proposal. The proposal contains elements that are both new and old. The Commission recognizes that expanding the scope to include pool pump motors, regardless of intended use, will help to close loopholes and level the playing field. The proposal updates the test method and sets minimum motor efficiency in place of the prescriptive motor type prohibition. It sets a prescriptive variable-speed motor control standard to better align with DOE and their standard, while providing a simple, implementable framework.

Finally, staff proposes to incorporate the DOE dedicated-purpose pool pump regulations into the California Appliance Standards.

I'll spend a little time talking about the details of this proposal. First, it has proposed a single equipment class. Various pool pump types covered under the DOE pool pump standard use similar pool pump motors.

Motors for different pool pumps are different -- or, sorry.

25 Motors for different pool pumps are very similar and lack

distinguishing physical characteristics, such as different mechanical or electrical interfaces. Proposing a single equipment class and the term replacement dedicated-purpose pool pump motor will provide a simple and enforceable regulation and level the playing field.

The replacement dedicated-purpose pool pump motor is a motor that is designed for use in the dedicated---purpose pool pump application. There are exceptions to the scope, such as the poly-faced motor that is now sold with a drive to convert single-phase power to single - to three-phase power, replacement waterfall pump motors, and replacement rigid electric spa pump motors. A single equipment class and the replacement dedicated---purpose pool pump motor term are consistent with the approach in the pool pump motor petition to DOE.

In looking at this slide, the scope will cover all types of pools. So those motors that are intended for inground pools, aboveground pools, and also storable pools; and will cover pool pump motors intended for various pool pump applications, such as the filtration pump on the left or the pressure cleaner booster pump on the right.

Staff proposes to measure the motor performance at maximum speed and full load. The test point aligns with one of the test points from the DOE pool pump standard and will provide a representative performance metric to

determine the motor efficiency. Staff also proposes a measurement of the power factor.

Staff proposes a minimum motor
standard -- minimum motor efficiency standard to take the
place of the prescriptive motor prohibition against splitphase and capacitor-start induction-run motors. Staff
selected the motor efficiency levels from comments from
industry received in 2016. Staff believes the approach
will lead to greater energy savings and technological
innovation by removing the prescriptive ban. Staff added
freeze-protection settings -- setting requirements,
consistent with those adopted to the DOE pool pump rule.

So why variable speed? Determining the required pool pump capacity ahead of time is difficult. Nearly every pool is different. Pool plumbing layouts can be complex and the layout may change with the flip of a valve. A pool owner would not want a pump that could not meet the demand of the pool, so pumps are often oversized.

If a pump is single or two speed, the pool owner is left with excess capacity and the excess energy consumption every time the pool pump is used. Variable-speed control solves this dilemma. A pool owner can select an oversized motor to protect against unknowns, but not be forced to use this excess capacity. A variable-speed pool pump motor will provide the flexibility to meet the demands

of the pool user while using the least energy.

This chart at left shows the system curve C, with estimates by the Commission staff as to the required motor output to provide the flow and pressure. The curve on the right is curve A. The strength of the variable-speed control is a motor can be any of the sizes, whether it's needed for unrestricted flow or restricted flow, and still provide only the flow that's required and consume only the energy that's required.

Every pool deserves a pump that is the right size. Our goals continue to be to modernize the standards to take into account the current market trends and technology advances and to extend statewide energy savings.

Why has the Commission proposed to move the threshold for the speed-control requirement? For over a decade the standard has been one or more horsepower at two or more -- and two or more speeds. We propose one half or more horsepower and variable speed. The answer is that there is a significant market share of the pool pump motor of one horsepower that deserve energy savings.

This graph shows a Southern California Edison
Utility survey of the pool pump motor sizes. Over half of
the motors are either one horsepower or below. A
significant market share will lead to significant energy
savings. So what this slide is showing is that on the

left-hand side of the graph, from one horsepower, .75 and .5, that many of these motors currently can be single speed. And what we're proposing is to require that replacement motors be variable speed for this application, to extend those savings into the significant market share.

Commission staff reviewed the certifications of pool pumps and replacement pool pump motors to the California Appliance Efficiency Database, or MAEDbS. We compared for both the proposed motor efficiency levels and variable speed standards. This slide shows the results of the pool pumps certified to the Commission. In each size class, zero to just below .5 horsepower, .5 horsepower to just below 1 horsepower, and 1 horsepower and above, there are pool pumps that contain motors that meet the proposed standards. The green wedges represent the compliant products.

Similarly, staff reviewed replacement pool pump motors certifications and found compliant products for both .5 horsepower to just below 1 horsepower and 1 horsepower and above. Staff did not find any certifications for below .5 horsepower. Staff believes that this may be due to the preference to offer the pump and motor together for these replacements.

Staff concludes technical feasibility for below .5 horsepower from the pool pump certifications shown on

the previous slide, since motors within pumps can be prepared to be sold as replacement motors.

The proposal is cost-effective with payback periods well within the product lifetimes. Staff examined eight applications and found all cost-effective. On this slide we highlight two cases, one for the residential replacement pool pump motor, or a filtration motor, on the left, with a benefit of \$70 over the lifetime; and on the right the commercial replacement pool pump motor, with a significant \$6,000 benefit over its lifetime. The difference is due to the commercial pool pump motor being -- having a much heavier duty cycle and also the extension of requirements to these motors for the very first time.

Staff found substantial statewide energy savings for the proposed standards. When fully implemented, the standard will save 451 hours per year. Staff received comments that differed on how often consumers choose to replace the motor rather than the pump and motor combination. These -- staff chose to be conservative to go with the lower estimate of 25 percent.

The proposed standard provides millions of dollars in savings for California businesses and consumers. At full stock turnover, there will be \$82 million of electrical cost savings to Californians. What can \$82

million buy? Perhaps a trip to Mars.

The electricity savings due to this proposal will be significant. It will be the equivalent to the electricity used of the Bay Area Rapid Transit system, one of the largest consumers of electricity in Northern California.

We will now enter Part 5, Public Comments. We now request public comments on the Staff Proposal and Negative Declaration. There are several ways to comment today. People on WebEx could either use the raise-hand feature, and you will be unmuted. Or you could type your name in the chat box and your comment or question will be read. In either case, please state your name and affiliation.

After we go through WebEx we will pause and unmute the phone lines in case there are participants who are in audio only. Again, please state your name and affiliation before making a comment.

After that we will pause to read any comments left in the chat box. And, finally, we will call upon the Public Advisor to read any comments that they have received. And to note again, for anyone who is experiencing connection issues, the Public Advisor is available at: PublicAdvisor -- "Advisor" spelled with an -o---@Energy.CA.gov. And their phone number is 916-654-

4489. This information is included in the chat box, probably near the top.

And now I will start the public commenting by going to a slide presentation that we had received from the California IOUs, California Investor Owned Utilities. This presentation is available in the docket at 19-AAER-02. And I would call upon Chad Worth and Mary Anderson.

MS. ANDERSON: Good morning. My name is Mary
Anderson from Pacific Gas & Electric, speaking on behalf of
the California Investor Owned Utilities, or IOUs, and the
Statewide Code and Standards Enhancement, or CASE Team.

The California IOUs strongly support the Energy Commission's proposed regulation for replacement dedicated—purpose pool pump motors. The statewide IOUs and the statewide CASE team and the Energy Commission have a long history, starting in 2004, and working together to promote high-efficiency pool pumps and motors in California, the largest pool pump market in the country. The CEC's proposed standards builds upon California's existing 1220 standards and will set efficiency requirements that will — which will apply to portable pool pumps, aboveground pool pumps, inground pool pumps, and pressure cleaner booster pumps. Notably, it will also apply to pool pumps in the small commercial pool sector.

Without a standard for replacement motors for

DPPPs, there is an increased likelihood of pool pumps being replaced with inefficient low-cost motors. This would put savings from national pool pump standards at risk while also risking California's -- California customers' investment in bill savings and in efficient pool pumps.

Through numerous staff reports and staff workshops, the Energy Commission has honed a proposal that is technical feasible, cost-effective, and will lead to significant statewide energy savings. The Statewide CASE Team commends the Energy Commission staff for their thorough proposal and leadership in seeking to improve the energy efficiency of replacement dedicated-purpose pool pump motors in California, to align with the U.S. dedicated pool pump standard, effective date on July 19, 2020. It is imperative that California -- 2021 -- it is imperative that California act to implement updated standards for replacement motors to protect consumer energy and monetary savings and provide regulatory certainty for the largest pool market in the country.

Thank you.

Chad.

MR. WORTH: Thank you, Mary. And thank you,

Sean.

Good morning, everyone. My name is Chad Worth.

I am with Energy Solutions and we work with and on behalf

of the Statewide CASE Team, the California IOUs.

Sean, do you click for me or do I have the ability to click here?

MR. STEFFENSEN: Yeah. Please ask to have the slides advanced.

MR. WORTH: Okay. Thank you. So we'll go to the next slide, please.

As Mary alluded to, you know, the simple reason why that we're here is that we have a federal pump standard coming and no replacement motor standard to complement it. The DOE standards will take effect, as has been mentioned, in July 2021. And we need a replacement motor standard in California to ensure that these nationally-regulated pool pumps are not replaced or fixed with less efficient or unregulated replacement motors in California.

Next slide. So the summary of the Energy

Commission proposal, and I know Sean just went over this,

we'd just like to highlight that it's largely unchanged

from the proposal in November of 2018, the last staff

report that came out and the last staff workshop that was

held. Importantly, this applies to all applications,

residential and nonresidential, for replacement motors

under five horsepower.

And I just want to take a second to reiterate how important this is. For many years we have had a standard

that only applied to residential pool pump motors, which has made enforcement and compliance challenging. It's been confusing for manufacturers and for pool contractors. The new proposed standard is simple to understand and I think will be -- go a great way in ensuring high compliance and easy enforcement.

The proposal is quite easy to explain. Between half and five horsepower, a replacement motor needs to be variable speed, and there's also minimum motor efficiency requirements.

Next slide. The Energy Commission's proposal is cost-effective. As demonstrated in the staff report, the life cycle benefits in residential applications will range from \$70 to over \$1700, and in the commercial sector, the life cycle benefits go upwards of over \$10,000, and that's because health codes require nonresidential pools essentially to operate 24/7. And the savings from high-efficiency motors and variable-speed motors are even greater.

I'd also just like to point out an example that was in the staff report that I think, you know, is worth mentioning, that often, the use case that was put here, when a pump -- a pool pump breaks there are a number of options right now. You could do a single-speed pump -- I should say often it's the motor that needs fixing, but

often a whole new pump will be put in, a single-speed replacement motor, a variable-speed pump, or a variable-speed replacement motor.

And it should be noted for the customer's perspective in many cases the variable-speed replacement motor will be the best investment for total lifetime cost. As just a side, I was reflecting back when this effort started, as Sean mentioned, in 2012 and 2013, and when we were doing some of this analysis, I don't -- you know, maybe a manufacturer could correct me, but I don't believe there were variable-speed replacement motors on the market at that time. There were variable-speed motors on pumps, but they were not offered as replacement motors. And I think it's a testament to how far the industry has come that there's multiple models available for multiple manufacturers in different sizes, and that it is often one of the best lifetime cost choices for the customer.

Next slide. Which leads into what I was just saying, that the proposal is technically feasible. There are products on the market available in, you know, 110 and 220 volts, 48 threaded frame, 56 frame for multiple manufacturers and at various horsepowers and sizes.

As I mentioned, there have been variable-speed motors on new pool pumps, and that's what we mostly see in the database. There are less skews, if you want to call

them, in the replacement market in the database, but that's because rather than having a half horsepower or a three-quarter horsepower, a one, etc., a manufacturer could offer just a handful of replacement variable-speed motors and they can meet any size that's needed. Again, I want to point out that this technology has come a long way since this process began and there are a lot of really quality products out there that make this proposal technically feasible.

Next slide. The Energy Commission's proposal also has significant statewide benefits. Californians will save \$82 million per year, which I guess I now know that's how much it costs to go to Mars, according to Sean. But I want to highlight that they did -- the Energy Commission did offer a number of alternatives in the staff report.

And the alternative that they selected, Alternative Number 5, is the proposal with the greatest net benefits to Californians.

Next slide. So in summary, the California IOUs support the Energy Commission's action on replacement motors. As has been stated, California is the largest pool market in the country, with roughly 20 percent of the pools nationwide. And we're really at that time where we have to get something on the books to have a replacement motor standard in effect by July 19, 2021, only some, you know,

15 months away. It's critical that we have to act now to have that in effect by that time.

So the Statewide CASE Team supports the Commission proposal. Again, it closes this application loophole that will be critical to securing the energy savings. It's cost-effective, it's technically feasible, there's significant statewide energy and carbon benefits. And, again, importantly, it's taking action to align with the DOE Dedicated Purpose Pool Pump Rule with the July 19, 2021 effective date.

Thank you very much, and look forward to the following conversation and further comments.

MR. STEFFENSEN: Thank you, Chad, and Mary for your comments.

Next we'll turn to participants on WebEx. I'll ask Carlos to call upon the next person.

MR. BAEZ: Yeah. Hi, this is Carlos Baez from the Energy Commission. I'm helping to run the WebEx today.

We will first go through the phone lines and the rest of the people who have their hands raised, so first I see Joanna Mauer.

I'll unmute you right now, Joanna.

Joanna, are you there?

MS. MAUER: Hi. Yes, this is Joanna Mauer with the Appliance Standards Awareness Project.

ASAP organizes and leads a coalition of efficiency advocates to advance appliance standards at both the national and state levels. And we have a steering committee that includes representatives of efficiency and environmental groups, consumer groups, utilities, and state government.

We appreciate the collaborative effort among manufacturers, the Energy Commission, the California IOUs, and ASAP, and other efficiency advocates to advance pool pump and motor efficiency over the past several years.

This group of stakeholders negotiated the DOE pool pump standards that will take effect in 2021. As has been mentioned, in 2018 we submitted a joint recommendation to DOE proposing complementary standards for pool pump motors that would close the replacement motor loophole in the pool pump standards. The joint proposal would protect both the energy savings from the pool pump standards and the investments that manufacturers are making to meet those standards. However, unfortunately, DOE has yet to take any action on the joint recommendation.

While we continue to hope that DOE will implement the joint recommendation, in the absence of DOE action states can provide leadership. We therefore support the Energy Commission finalizing standards for pool pump replacement motors. Thank you.

MR. STEFFENSEN: Thank you, Joanna.

MR. BAEZ: All right. Next I received a comment from Noah Horowitz, who asked to be unmuted.

So, Noah, you're unmuted now. Please make your comment.

MR. HOROWITZ: Hi. Are you able to hear me?
MR. BAEZ: Yes, we can hear you.

MR. HOROWITZ: Hi. Good morning, everyone. My name is Noah Horowitz. I'm a senior scientist at the Natural Resource Defense Council, NRDC, and I'm here today on behalf of our three million members and electronic activists.

NRDC strongly supports CEC's adoption of its proposal for setting minimum energy efficiency standards for the replacement motors that go into swimming pool pumps. As stated earlier, while there are national energy efficiency regulations due to go into effect next July for new pumps, the regulatory landscape fails to cover the situation when the motor in an existing pump fails and needs to be replaced. The standard will assure that all of these replacements are also energy efficient.

This is critically important because when a motor fails, in particular in the summer on a hot day, the pool owner is very anxious to get a replacement and is often subject to whatever is on the truck or in the warehouse at

the time. Also, while a joint agreement between advocates and manufacturers was indeed reached and submitted to DOE for replacement motors, DOE has had it for over a year now. And it's highly unlikely that this anti-regulatory administration will adopt it. That's why California action is so critical.

I also want to talk for a moment about some comments that were submitted by NEMA and PHTA, the trade association requesting not to move forward due to concerns about the Covid virus. We'd like to point out that the standards are extremely cost-effective and that the California utility rates are likely to go up due to wildfire liabilities, making these standards even more cost-effective.

Also the standards don't go into effect for other 14 months, and we anticipate that supply chains will be restored well before then, as evidenced by the ramp-up underway in China now, roughly three to four months since the inception of the unfortunate Covid-19 outbreak. Also motors that meet the standard already exist on the market and industry can sell through existing inventory imported before that date.

In conclusion, we urge the CEC to move forward without further delay. As pointed out, these standards are very cost-effective and technically feasible, and will save

pool owners across the state -- whether it's at someone's home, a school, the town pool, or a hotel -- money on their utility bills. And, as we know, lowering statewide electricity consumption translates to less pollution, both conventional pollutants and those that cause climate change.

Lastly, we'd like to give a big shout out to PG&E's Gary Fernstrom, who began this work to improve energy efficiency in this space more than 10 years ago, and for PG&E's ongoing support of this work. Thanks very much.

MR. STEFFENSEN: Thank you, Noah.

Hi, Carlos. Are there others that are on WebEx at this time with a hand raised?

MR. BAEZ: Yes. Jennifer Hatfield.

I've just unmuted you.

MS. HATFIELD: Oh, good morning. I guess I'm actually planning on going after Alex, with NEMA. I'm sorry about that. Has he raised his hand yet? If it's possible to make that happen.

MR. BAEZ: Yeah.

Alex, I can unmute you now.

MR. BOESENBERG: Thank you. As stated, I'm Alex Boesenberg with the National Electrical Manufacturers

Association. We are a joint commenter with the Pool and Hot Tub Association, being the supplier of the motors in

question to those products.

We again caution against a state standard when a national and a federal standard is in progress. We have had multiple ex parte meetings with Department of Energy staff stressing this, and been reassured each time that they are moving the standard along. We all know the DOE doesn't move as fast as we'd like sometimes, but there is no indication that it is not going to happen. And we favor a single standard to have to meet for everything, which helps economies of scale and just generally vents additional burden on industry and misunderstandings in the field.

We have stated previously and we continue to state we think there has been an over estimation in the number of booster pump motor shipments, that helps add up to tilt the economic analysis toward a positive outcome when that may not be true.

And, additionally, by changing the scope of the motors impacted, we're concerned that the forecast energy savings won't actually be reached, for reasons much like Mr. Horowitz quoted. If somebody needs a repair right away, they're going to get the most effective option if they are cost conscious. And that will be a DOE pump with a single-speed motor, not a variable-speed alternative. And that's one of the idiosyncrasies of pushing for

variable speed only. But I won't belabor that any further.

And while we all hope by July 2021 all this will be sorted out, it's very optimistic to say that everything will be normal after the Corona virus. I'm aware that some pool pump manufacturers are already having to let employees go, and we don't know what that's going to do to product availability and future product availability, and so forth. I won't belabor it. But times are changing and the economic analysis heretofore was about things we're all very used to. And this -- one can look at any headline and say that -- and see that this is new and what's going to happen is anybody's guess, and we really shouldn't be guessing about millions of dollars.

And I'll leave it with that and turn it over to my co-commenter Jen Hatfield. Thank you.

MR. STEFFENSEN: Thank you.

MS. HATFIELD: All right. Good -- good morning, everyone. Thank you. My name is Jennifer Hatfield, with the Pool and Hot Tub Alliance. The Alliance was formed in 2019, combining the Association of Pool and Spa Professionals, as you probably previously knew us, with the National Swimming Pool Foundation. We represent over 3500 company members and 221 of those are located in California.

PHTA and NEMA and our members have a long history working with the California Energy Commission, and we

appreciate the opportunity to continue a positive collaboration, to ensure the citizens of California are provided energy regulations for pool pump motors, but are balanced energy savings with other critical factors important to consumers and industry.

As noted by Alex, PHTA and NEMA have provided joint comments to CEC staff previously, so those comments were provided. And I know in an attachment we resubmitted our ones from October 21st, 2019 for consideration. And we're hoping to hear back from the Commission at some point on those comments.

We agree with the points Alex has made, and I just would like to highlight further a few items. As Alex mentioned, you know we believe the Department of Energy is still working on a federal standard and we do believe a national standard is a better approach. Our last meeting with them was in early February, and they had given us no indication that they have shelved this plan. It's just unfortunately they had -- are taking longer than any of us would like, but we believe that is going forward.

Two, incremental cost assumptions of the price difference between booster pumps and variable-speed pumps are too low, as evidenced by 2019 prices. And this is resulting in incorrectly favoring the economic payback cost justification calculations. Again, for additional detail

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on that I would point you to our October 21st comments.

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And, finally, as Alex had noted, we are concerned on the effect of the Covid-19 global pandemic. We think it provides a lot of uncertainty for our economy. And I think that as, you know, a revised cost-benefit analysis is necessary due to Covid and the effect on supply and distribution lines, manufacturing is either being closed or in reduced capacity in some cases, and its effect on California consumers. You know none of us know what a post Covid world is going to look like, but we strongly believe its effects need to be considered before moving forward.

Thank you for the time today.

MR. STEFFENSEN: Thank you, Jennifer.

MR. BAEZ: Next we have Ray and -- from Ken Osborne.

16 Ken, I've just unmuted you now.

17 MR. OSBORNE: Thank you. Can you hear me?

MR. BAEZ: Yes, we can hear you.

MR. OSBORNE: Thank you. Hi, Sean. And hello to everyone. I just wanted to add a specific comment in addition to --

MR. STEFFENSEN: Can you state your organization, please?

MR. OSBORNE: I'm sorry. This is Ken Osborne.

25 I'm a sales director with Regal Beloit Corporation, a

leading supplier of electric motors for the swimming pool pump industry.

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So I wanted to add an additional comment on behalf of the industry, and appreciate the comments made by Alex and Jennifer. One specific comment that PHTA and NEMA submitted to the CEC pertains to the effort to expand variable-speed replacement pump motors down to one-half horsepower. Our view is that there may have been a miscalculation and an oversight here in that the definitepurpose pool pump regulation from DOE has a demarcation between standard size and small size pool pumps at .711 hydraulic horsepower. Our all-stakeholder working group that was trying to formulate a replacement pool pump motor standard that would align with the DOE pump standard ended up with 1.15 horsepower. We all agreed that the .711 hydraulic equated to a range of about 1 horsepower up to about 1.3, all dependent on the hydraulic efficiency of the -- of the wet end.

By extending it down to one-half horsepower, I think that the CEC is creating an incentive for contractors and pool owners to revert back to single-speed pumps. And I'll refer to the comments made by Mary and Chad, representing the California IOUs, in that presentation it was noted that a replacement variable-speed motor estimated cost was 481, a replacement single-speed motor -- or, I'm

sorry -- single-speed pump was \$320. That is -- directional, I think, they are valid numbers, and an indication of the financial incentive for pool owners and contractors to revert back to single-speed pumps instead of variable-speed pumps in the lower horsepower range.

I just wanted to highlight that, that issue, which I think could have been an oversight or unintended consequence of the extension down to half horsepower in this proposed regulation. Thank you.

MR. STEFFENSEN: Thank you, Ken.

MR. BAEZ: This is Carlos. We have no other raised hands. I did receive a written comment in my chat which I read in a moment. Oh, hold on. We have a raised hand from Philip.

Philip, I've just unmuted you now.

MR. ESCOBEDO: Thank you. My name is Philip Escobedo from Zodiac Pool Systems, a manufacturing of pool equipment and pool and spa equipment.

I just wanted to totally agree on the effort to reduce energy use and lower environmental impact, but I also want to urge the council (phonetic) to seriously consider all the written comments submitted by the Pool and Hot Tub Alliance, particularly relating to booster pumps.

What's happening worldwide, they said, is unprecedented and I really feel we're creating an

unnecessary burden to the California consumer and families at the worst possible time, with very little if any gains on energy efficiency or longterm fiscal savings. Please reconsider our comments and rationale to remove the booster pumps from the scope of the ruling or wait for the federal DOE rule. Thank you, and that's all.

MR. STEFFENSEN: Thank you, Philip.

This is Sean Steffensen. Let's move to the phone participants and unmute the lines.

MR. BAEZ: Yeah. So there are six call-in users on the WebEx, so those people who are on the phone only. They can't raise their hands or chat. So I will unmute those six right now and just leave it open for a few seconds to allow the comments to be made.

All right. All the call-in users are unmuted now. If you have a comment, if you're just on the phone, feel free to state your name and affiliation.

MR. WORTH: Hi. This is Chad with the IOU team.

Can you hear me?

MR. STEFFENSEN: Yes.

MR. BAEZ: Yes, we can hear you.

MR. WORTH: Hi. Thanks. I just wanted to respond to a couple of the comments that were just made, just briefly.

Alex, I guess and to Jen on the

NEMA -- sorry -- I keep wanting to say APSP -- the new Pool and Spa -- Hot Tub Association [sic]. On the booster pump sales, I noticed in the comments docketed yesterday, I just want to kind of give CEC a little credit. I think the comment -- in short, I think CEC listened to your previous comments and from the last staff report significantly revised down the number of booster pump replacement motor sales. I think it's literally in the hundreds that are being estimated to be sold. So I think Sean and the Energy Commission did acknowledge that comment and revised their shipments of replacement motors to booster pumps down quite significantly in the final staff report. I know that doesn't change perhaps the review of the economics of it, but they did listen to that comment.

However, on the cost-effectiveness of booster pumps and for those of us that have been doing this for a while we know that the booster pump has been, you know, one of the trickiest parts of this whole effort. In NEMA's and the pool industry's comments, what you had stated was that they weren't as cost-effective as CEC had projected but that it was still cost-effective. And I just want to point out that even if the benefits are slightly less than on the margin but it's still cost-effective, it's still cost-effective for the customer, and that's ultimately what I think the Energy Commission looks to and what we look to in

supporting a standard.

I also want to note that there were some comments about the DOE costs for a variable-speed booster pump motor in the EL3, EL4 range was like \$611, and there was a comment in those -- in your -- in the NEMA comments that said this is not realistic. You know, there is a variable-speed replacement motor or a variable-speed booster pump on the market that I found today on multiple websites for a hundred dollars less than that, for \$500. So I don't think that -- I'm not seeing that price difference in the market that I think you were perhaps alluding to.

And then I guess, finally, Ken, just in response to the line being different like is true, like the line is not at 1.15. And what is a consumer's view if their pool pump burns out, you made note of reverting back to single-speed pumps. I don't know if that -- while there may be some shifting on the margins between the two, if somebody had a variable speed, there wouldn't necessarily be today an incentive or with the DOE joint agreement to do -- it would be no different, I guess. They would probably do a single-speed pump anyways.

What we're interested in is people do do a replacement motor, is -- it is cost-effective, and I think that that has been born out and there's really some great productions out there to do so.

And then I guess lastly, to Philip, on the booster pump front, we -- I think if there was an easy way to carve out booster pump motors, as you can see a lot of the comments around this, we would have tried to do so. We spent a lot of time on this and we couldn't find anything different for booster pump motors, hence why we have to treat all motors equally in the standard because they are identical. And if we start trying to add exemptions for different applications, that's when loopholes are created, kind of like the loopholes we have in California now. And I think from our perspective it's really important that we don't create loopholes after all this effort. We want to have a uniform standard that leads to high levels of compliance. Thank you.

MR. STEFFENSEN: Thank you.

Carlos, are there any other phone participants?

MR. BAEZ: Next. Yeah, we have a hand raised from Rob.

Rob, I have unmuted you now.

MR. BOTELER: Good afternoon/good morning. This is Rob Boteler. I work for Nidec Motor Corporation. Just a couple of comments.

Sean, I think one of the things that -- and I think we've talked about this in the past a little bit, is enforcement. And those of you that have been hanging

around with me since the early nineties working on energy regulations know that that's -- that that's an issue that I brought up in over the last 10 years or so with the Department of Energy. And I think with this regulation where it's going to be enforced at state borders, you have a unique issue because you're going to have internet suppliers from other states that are going to provide single-speed motors that are noncompliant motors. And I have no idea how you're going to enforce that, but I'd like to see that in your regulation, that you list the documentation on how it's going to be enforced and some idea of what the funding is going to be to enforcement, to enforce the program. And with California being one of the two motor manufacturers with the most to lose here, we're pretty concerned about that.

The other comment I would make is I'm still puzzled why we have, and Chad and I talked about this earlier, I'm still puzzled why we have efficiency as a metric on variable-speed motors. I mean we all have gone through the affinity laws and we know what's happening with the infinity laws. And adding the efficiency as a metric on the variable speeds doesn't really make sense to me, but it is what it is.

And the question I would have is that an efficiency level a motor-only efficiency level or is that a

system level? Is that the motor and the control? I'm not clear on that. And that I assume in the regulation there will be references to the test standard and, you know, an improved ANSI standard that we would then be held to and what adds would be to the lengths that we should use to verify performance.

That's all I have. Thanks.

MR. STEFFENSEN: Thank you, Rob. I will respond to the enforcement comment. In general, I won't respond to comments today, as I need to consider them all in their whole, but the enforcement comment is -- relates more to something that is existing and is not changing in this proposal.

Enforcement is in place to both manufacturers that are within California and beyond its borders. There have been enforcement cases that have been resolved, where a manufacturer outside the state of California has reached settlement with the Commission. And so I want to assure you that we can resolve cases that are both within California and without to ensure compliance with the standard, to level the playing field.

Carlos, would you call on the next participant?

MR. BAEZ: Yeah. There's no more hands raised.

All of the six call-in users are still unmuted. And I mute them -- I'm going to unmute all the call-in users right

now, but it doesn't appear that they have any comments.

MR. STEFFENSEN: Now let's sweep the WebEx one more time.

MR. BAEZ: So for any more phone comments for the WebEx users, feel free to use the hand-raise feature.

MR. STEFFENSEN: If there are any chats, let's read those.

MR. BAEZ: Okay. Yeah, I'll go into the chat box next. I just received some comments from Philip from Zodiac. He spoke earlier, but I'll read his comments into the record in case they weren't addressed in the phone call -- or in the phone comment.

The first comments from Philip Escobedo from Zodiac. His comment reads: A variable-speed pump that comes with a variable-speed motor from the factory cannot be replaced with a single-speed motor without voiding UL and NSF certification of that one. We have not seen this behavior obtained for a variable-speed pump, only to downgrade to a single speed.

And Philip's second comment reads: I would strongly urge the council to delay the ruling or push back the effective implementation date. What Covid-19 has done and will continue to do to our economy is not known, but the outlook is very bad. Many companies have already had to lay off engineering resources for both short-term and

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long-term financial viability. Now is just not the time to force this on the industry.

3 And that's the end of his comment.

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I don't have any more written comments -- oh, let's see. Philip, I see your hand is raised again. I can unmute you right now.

7 MR. ESCOBEDO: No. I didn't mean to raise it. 8 Sorry.

MR. BAEZ: Okay, no problem.

MR. STEFFENSEN: Let's hear from the Public Advisor.

MR. BAEZ: I will unmute them. Hey, the Public Advisor is unmuted.

MS. RUSSELL: Hi. This is Lindsay Russell with the Public Advisor's Office. We have not received any emails or calls for public comments to relay back to you guys.

MR. BAEZ: Thank you, Lindsay.

MR. STEFFENSEN: Well, at this time this is the last call for public comment.

I want to thank everyone for their participation today in this hearing. And I'll provide my contact information.

MR. BAEZ: Sean, do you want --

MR. STEFFENSEN: Hi again. I'm Sean Steffensen.

My email address is displayed here. My phone number is also displayed. It does ring through to where I'm at. You can reach me by that phone number. And of course that's the mailing address. And of course the docket, 19-AAER-02.

Thank you for your participation today. If there are no more raised hands, Carlos.

MR. BAEZ: Sean, do you want to change your comment box too, just to make sure if any comments went through to your personal box.

MR. STEFFENSEN: No, I don't -- well, let's see.

Bear with me for a second. It says there are -- yeah, one comments from Charles Kim: Thank you so much.

And that's all I have.

MR. BAEZ: Okay.

MR. STEFFENSEN: So hearing that there are no more comments, I will close the hearing and the public record. Thank you for your participation today.

(Whereupon, the Public Hearing was concluded at 11:04 a.m.)

### 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.

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PETER PETTY CER\*\*D-493 Notary Public

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 21st day of April, 2020.

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