



Energy Conservation Program for
Consumer Products and Commercial
and Industrial Equipment

CEA – External Power
Supplies
CCE Overview and Update
June 28, 2011

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How to Submit Questions

A manufacturer

- Is the domestic manufacturer or an importer.
- May produce equipment at multiple facilities in various locations with the same model characteristics.
- May group individual models into basic models at the manufacturer's discretion.
- May elect to use a third-party (e.g., certified laboratory or foreign OEM) for testing and certification submission.
- Must determine certified ratings through testing.
- Is responsible for certification to the Department.

An importer

- Is a manufacturer under DOE's regulations.
- Is the importer of record on a consumption entry filed with US Customs and Border Patrol.
- Can be a retailer, distributor, manufacturer of non-covered equipment, etc.
- Is responsible for certification and compliance to DOE.
- Can elect to use a third-party (e.g., OEM) for testing and certification submission after filling out the proper authorization forms with the Department.
- Can import non-covered products, which contain a covered external power supply (e.g., laptop manufacturer), and be responsible for compliance.

A manufacturer produces equipment at multiple facilities and imports all of the products through the same entity.

- The importer is the manufacturer. Units of a model from multiple locations can be grouped into same basic model and can be reported on one certification report as one basic model.

A manufacturer produces equipment at multiple facilities and utilizes different importers.

- Each importer is a manufacturer, and each importer has an *independent* responsibility to certify. Units from multiple locations can be grouped only to the extent that they are imported by one importer. The OEM may submit the certification as a third party representative on behalf of multiple importers.

A basic model

- *May* contain multiple models/model numbers.
- Is manufactured by a single manufacturer, although it may be distributed under different brand names.
- Is made up of models that do not have any differentiating electrical, physical or functional features that affect energy consumption.
- May not contain models from multiple product classes.
- Can be made up of only one model. There is no requirement for multiple models within a basic model.
- Must have one rated efficiency for all models within the basic model.

A design family

- Is a group of basic models.
- Contains models with the same circuit layout.
- Contains models with the same output power (W).
- Contains models with the same output cord resistance.
- Comprised of models that have different output voltages.
- Must be certified based on the highest and lowest voltage models.

Test at Least 2 Units of a Basic Model Using the DOE Test Procedure (Appendix Z to 10 CFR Part 430, Subpart B for EPSes)
(Maximum Number of Units is at the Discretion of the Manufacturer)

Determine which Federal Conservation Standards Apply to the Product

430.32(w)

Calculate the Product Specific Certification Statistics, 429.38

Federal conservation standard
430.32(w)

Sample Mean (x)

UCL or LCL

Determine Minimum and Maximum Rating Values

Compare the (x) or (LCL/UCL) to Conservation Standard Per Regulations

Generate Certified Rating Between Minimum and Maximum Values

- EPS certification requirements initially went into effect on July 6, 2010.
- Effective date for compliance with the revised certification provisions is July 5, 2011.
 - Models previously certified with DOE do not need to be recertified until the annual submission date.
 - Those models entered into commerce on or after July 5th and those currently offered on the market that were not previously certified need to be certified per the revised requirements.
- Only CCMS electronic submission accepted. Must register online and obtain a username and password by phone.
- Submit online at <https://www.regulations.doe.gov/ccms> using product-specific, Excel templates provided by DOE.
- Submit certification report before distribution in commerce for all new basic models.

- Annual certification requirement effective starting 1st of September, and annually thereafter.
- The annual reporting requirement covers:
 - All discontinued basic models previously certified that have not previously been reported as discontinued (marked as discontinued);
 - All previously certified basic models that are still in distribution in commerce that are unchanged (marked as carryover);
 - All previously certified basic models that are still in distribution in commerce but for which the manufacturer needs to report new or changed information (marked as modified/revised) (e.g., new brand info, new or different model numbers, modified rating); and
 - Any new models a manufacturer anticipates offering for distribution in commerce (marked as new).
- No additional certification testing required for annual submission.
- During the year, recertify if the redesign of an existing model increases energy consumption or decreases energy efficiency resulting in re-rating.

DOE Office of the General Counsel, Office of Enforcement	Enforces the energy conservation, water conservation, and design standards.
Certification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seeking civil penalties for failure to certify and improper certification.• Certification must be based on testing in accordance with the applicable test procedure and sampling plan.
Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seeking civil penalties for distribution of products that do not meet Federal standards.• Testing products suspected of failing to meet Federal standards.

Civil Penalty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Failure to meet applicable efficiency standards and certification violations.• Penalties for violations of standards calculated per unit offered for distribution in commerce.• Penalties for certification violations calculated per day for each basic model improperly certified or not certified.• DOE has issued guidance on the imposition of civil penalties.
Subpoena	DOE issues a subpoena in order to obtain test data and to obtain information regarding distribution of regulated products.
Noncompliance Determination	DOE makes a determination of noncompliance based on certification information, on test data provided by a manufacturer, or on test data obtained through DOE testing.
Injunction	DOE may seek a court order to ensure compliance with any regulatory requirement.

Submit a Question:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">DOE Guidance Website: http://www.eere.energy.gov/guidance/default.aspx?pid=2&spid=1Ashley Armstrong: Ashley.Armstrong@EE.Doe.Gov
Request a Test Procedure Waiver:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">DOE's regulations allow manufacturers to apply for a waiver when a manufacturer determines that a given basic model contains one or more design features that prevent testing in accordance with DOE's test procedure.Email: AS_Waiver_Requests@ee.doe.gov
File a Complaint:	Email: energyefficiencyenforcement@hq.doe.gov The Office of Enforcement will protect the identity of complainants to the maximum extent permitted by law.
DOE's Certification, Compliance, and Enforcement Website:	http://www.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance_standards/certification_enforcement.html
DOE's Online Certification System:	https://www.regulations.doe.gov/ccms/
Enforcement Information:	http://gc.doe.gov/energy_efficiency_enforcement.htm