

objective process of evaluating Federal award applications (2 CFR 200.205);

(b) Prohibiting the purchase of certain telecommunication and video surveillance services or equipment in alignment with section 889 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2019 (Pub. L. 115–232) (2 CFR 200.216);

(c) Providing a preference, to the extent permitted by law, to maximize use of goods, products, and materials produced in the United States (2 CFR 200.322); and

(d) Terminating agreements in whole or in part to the greatest extent authorized by law if an award no longer effectuates the program goals or agency priorities (2 CFR 200.340).

VI. Award Administration Information

1. *Award Notices:* If your application is successful, we notify your U.S. Representative and U.S. Senators and send you a Grant Award Notification (GAN); or we may send you an email containing a link to access an electronic version of your GAN. We may notify you informally, also.

If your application is not evaluated or not selected for funding, we notify you.

2. *Administrative and National Policy Requirements:* We identify administrative and national policy requirements in the application package and reference these and other requirements in the *Applicable Regulations* section of this notice.

We reference the regulations outlining the terms and conditions of an award in the *Applicable Regulations* section of this notice and include these and other specific conditions in the GAN. The GAN also incorporates your approved application as part of your binding commitments under the grant.

3. *Open Licensing Requirements:* Unless an exception applies, if you are awarded a grant under this competition, you will be required to openly license to the public grant deliverables created in whole, or in part, with Department grant funds. When the deliverable consists of modifications to pre-existing works, the license extends only to those modifications that can be separately identified and only to the extent that open licensing is permitted under the terms of any licenses or other legal restrictions on the use of pre-existing works. Additionally, a grantee or subgrantee that is awarded competitive grant funds must have a plan to disseminate these public grant deliverables. This dissemination plan can be developed and submitted after your application has been reviewed and selected for funding. For additional information on the open licensing

requirements please refer to 2 CFR 3474.20.

4. *Reporting:* (a) If you apply for a grant under this competition, you must ensure that you have in place the necessary processes and systems to comply with the reporting requirements in 2 CFR part 170 should you receive funding under the competition. This does not apply if you have an exception under 2 CFR 170.110(b).

(b) At the end of your project period, you must submit a final performance report, including financial information, as directed by the Secretary. If you receive a multiyear award, you must submit an annual performance report that provides the most current performance and financial expenditure information as directed by the Secretary under 34 CFR 75.118. The Secretary may also require more frequent performance reports under 34 CFR 75.720(c). For specific requirements on reporting, please go to www.ed.gov/fund/grant/apply/appforms/appforms.html.

5. *Performance Measures:* The Secretary has established the following key Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) performance measures for assessing the effectiveness of the AANAPISI Program:

(a) The percentage of first-time, full-time degree-seeking undergraduate students at four-year AANAPISIs who were in their first year of postsecondary enrollment in the previous year and are enrolled in the current year at the same AANAPISI.

(b) The percentage of first-time, full-time degree-seeking undergraduate students at two-year AANAPISIs who were in their first year of postsecondary enrollment in the previous year and are enrolled in the current year at the same AANAPISI.

(c) The percentage of first-time, full-time degree-seeking undergraduate students enrolled at four-year AANAPISIs who graduate within six years of enrollment.

(d) The percentage of first-time, full-time degree-seeking undergraduate students enrolled at two-year AANAPISIs who graduate within three years of enrollment.

6. *Continuation Awards:* In making a continuation award under 34 CFR 75.253, the Secretary considers, among other things: Whether a grantee has made substantial progress in achieving the goals and objectives of the project; whether the grantee has expended funds in a manner that is consistent with its approved application and budget; and, if the Secretary has established performance measurement

requirements, the performance targets in the grantee's approved application.

In making a continuation award, the Secretary also considers whether the grantee is operating in compliance with the assurances in its approved application, including those applicable to Federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance from the Department (34 CFR 100.4, 104.5, 106.4, 108.8, and 110.23).

VII. Other Information

Accessible Format: Individuals with disabilities can obtain this document and a copy of the application package in an accessible format. The Department will provide the requestor with an accessible format that may include Rich Text Format (RTF) or text format (txt), a thumb drive, an MP3 file, braille, large print, audiotape, or compact disc, or other accessible format.

Electronic Access to This Document: The official version of this document is the document published in the **Federal Register**. You may access the official edition of the **Federal Register** and the Code of Federal Regulations at www.govinfo.gov. At this site you can view this document, as well as all other documents of this Department published in the **Federal Register**, in text or Portable Document Format (PDF). To use PDF you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available free at the site.

You may also access documents of the Department published in the **Federal Register** by using the article search feature at: www.federalregister.gov. Specifically, through the advanced search feature at this site, you can limit your search to documents published by the Department.

Michelle Asha Cooper,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[Case Number 2019–009; EERE–2019–BT–WAV–0028]

Energy Conservation Program: Decision and Order Granting a Waiver to CellarPro From the Department of Energy Walk-in Coolers and Walk-in Freezers Test Procedure

AGENCY: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notification of decision and order.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (“DOE”) gives notification of a Decision and Order (Case Number 2019–009) that grants to CellarPro Cooling Systems (“CellarPro”) a waiver from specified portions of the DOE test procedure for determining the energy efficiency of specified walk-in wine cellar refrigeration systems. Due to the design of CellarPro’s specific basic models of walk-in wine cellar refrigeration systems, the current test procedure evaluates such models in a manner that is unrepresentative of their energy use. Under the Decision and Order, CellarPro is required to test and rate the specified basic models of its walk-in wine cellar refrigeration systems in accordance with the alternate test procedure set forth in the Decision and Order.

DATES: The Decision and Order is effective on May 14, 2021. The Decision and Order will terminate upon the compliance date of any future amendment to the test procedure for walk-in coolers and walk-in freezers located at title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (“CFR”), part 431, subpart R, appendix C that addresses the issues presented in this waiver. At such time, CellarPro must use the relevant test procedure for this product for any testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable standards, and any other representations of energy use.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ms. Lucy deButts, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Building Technologies Office, EE–5B, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC, 20585–0121. Email: AS_Waiver_Requests@ee.doe.gov.

Mr. Michael Kido, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of the General Counsel, Mail Stop GC–33, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585–0103. Telephone: (202) 586–8145. Email: Michael.Kido@hq.doe.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with section 431.401(f)(2) of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (“CFR”) (10 CFR 431.401(f)(2)), DOE gives notification of the issuance of its Decision and Order as set forth below. The Decision and Order grants CellarPro a waiver from the applicable test procedure at 10 CFR part 431, subpart R, appendix C for specified basic models of walk-in cooler refrigeration systems, and provides that CellarPro must test and rate such walk-in cooler refrigeration systems using the alternate test procedure specified in the Decision and Order. CellarPro’s representations concerning the energy

efficiency of the specified basic models must be based on testing according to the provisions and restrictions in the alternate test procedure set forth in the Decision and Order, and the representations must fairly disclose the test results. Distributors, retailers, and private labelers are held to the same requirements when making representations regarding the energy efficiency of these products. (42 U.S.C. 6314(d))

Manufacturers not currently distributing equipment in commerce in the United States that employ a technology or characteristic that results in the same need for a waiver from the applicable test procedure must petition for and be granted a waiver prior to the distribution in commerce of that equipment in the United States. Manufacturers may also submit a request for interim waiver pursuant to the requirements of 10 CFR 431.401. (10 CFR 431.401(j))

Case #2019–009

Decision and Order

I. Background and Authority

The Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended (“EPCA”),¹ authorizes the U.S. Department of Energy (“DOE”) to regulate the energy efficiency of a number of consumer products and certain industrial equipment. (42 U.S.C. 6291–6317) Title III, Part C² of EPCA established the Energy Conservation Program for Certain Industrial Equipment, which sets forth a variety of provisions designed to improve the energy efficiency for certain types of industrial equipment. This equipment includes walk-in coolers and walk-in freezers (collectively, “walk-ins”), the focus of this document. (42 U.S.C. 6311(1)(G))

The energy conservation program under EPCA consists essentially of four parts: (1) Testing, (2) labeling, (3) Federal energy conservation standards, and (4) certification and enforcement procedures. Relevant provisions of EPCA include definitions (42 U.S.C. 6311), test procedures (42 U.S.C. 6314), labeling provisions (42 U.S.C. 6315), energy conservation standards (42 U.S.C. 6313), and the authority to require information and reports from manufacturers (42 U.S.C. 6316; 42 U.S.C. 6299).

The Federal testing requirements consist of test procedures that manufacturers of covered equipment

must use as the basis for: (1) Certifying to DOE that their equipment complies with the applicable energy conservation standards adopted pursuant to EPCA (42 U.S.C. 6316(a); 42 U.S.C. 6295(s)), and (2) making representations about the efficiency of that equipment (42 U.S.C. 6314(d)). Similarly, DOE must use these test procedures to determine whether the equipment complies with relevant standards promulgated under EPCA. (42 U.S.C. 6316(a); 42 U.S.C. 6295(s))

Under 42 U.S.C. 6314, EPCA sets forth the criteria and procedures DOE is required to follow when prescribing or amending test procedures for covered walk-ins. EPCA requires that any test procedures prescribed or amended under this section must be reasonably designed to produce test results which reflect energy efficiency, energy use or estimated annual operating cost of walk-ins during a representative average use cycle and requires that test procedures not be unduly burdensome to conduct. (42 U.S.C. 6314(a)(2)) The test procedure for walk-ins is set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations (“CFR”) at 10 CFR part 431, subpart R, appendix C, Uniform Test Method for the Measurement of Net Capacity and AWEF of Walk-in Cooler and Walk-in Freezer Refrigeration Systems (“Appendix C”).

Any interested person may submit a petition for waiver from DOE’s test procedure requirements. 10 CFR 431.401(a)(1). DOE will grant a waiver from the test procedure requirements if DOE determines either that the basic model for which the waiver was requested contains a design characteristic that prevents testing of the basic model according to the prescribed test procedures, or that the prescribed test procedures evaluate the basic model in a manner so unrepresentative of its true energy consumption characteristics as to provide materially inaccurate comparative data. 10 CFR 431.401(f)(2). DOE may grant the waiver subject to conditions, including adherence to alternate test procedures. *Id.*

As soon as practicable after the granting of any waiver, DOE will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of proposed rulemaking to amend its regulations so as to eliminate any need for the continuation of such waiver. 10 CFR 431.401(l). As soon thereafter as practicable, DOE will publish in the **Federal Register** a final rule to that effect. *Id.* When DOE amends the test procedure to address the issues presented in a waiver, the waiver will automatically terminate on the date on which use of that test procedure is required to demonstrate compliance. 10 CFR 431.401(h)(3).

¹ All references to EPCA in this document refer to the statute as amended through the Energy Act of 2020, Public Law 116–260 (Dec. 27, 2020).

² For editorial reasons, upon codification in the U.S. Code, Part C was redesignated as Part A–1.

II. CellarPro's Petition for Waiver: Assertions and Determinations

On September 13, 2019, CellarPro submitted a petition for an interim waiver from the DOE test procedure applicable to walk-ins set forth in Appendix C. (CellarPro, No. 1 at p. 1³) The waiver process under 10 CFR 431.401 requires that a petition for interim waiver must reference the related petition for waiver. (10 CFR 431.401(b)(2)) CellarPro confirmed in a May 29, 2020 email that the petition should also be considered as a petition for waiver. (CellarPro, No. 4) CellarPro stated that the specified basic models of walk-in cooler refrigeration systems are intended to operate at a temperature range of 45 °F to 65 °F and 50 to 70 percent relative humidity (“RH”), rather than the 35 °F with less than 50 percent RH test conditions prescribed by the test procedure for walk-in cooler applications. CellarPro stated that the units operate at temperature and relative humidity ranges optimized for long-term storage of wine and that they are usually located in air-conditioned spaces. CellarPro asserted that testing at 35 °F would be unrepresentative of the true energy consumption characteristics of the specified units and that operation at this temperature may damage the specified units. On October 2, 2020, CellarPro submitted an updated petition for waiver and interim waiver stating that all basic models listed in the petition for waiver and interim waiver cannot be operated at a temperature less than 45 °F and provided DOE with maximum external static pressure values for the specified basic models, which are all capable of being installed with a duct.⁴ (CellarPro, No. 6)

On March 1, 2021, DOE published a notification announcing its receipt of the petition for waiver and granted CellarPro an interim waiver. 86 FR 11972 (“Notification of Petition for Waiver”). In the Notification of Petition for Waiver, DOE noted that a number of the basic models of walk-in refrigeration systems identified by CellarPro in its petition are single-package systems.

³ A notation in the form “CellarPro, No. 1” identifies a written submission: (1) Made by CellarPro; and (2) recorded in document number 1 that is filed in the docket of this petition for waiver (Docket No. EERE–2019–BT–WAV–0028) and available at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

⁴ The October 2, 2020 update was consistent with a letter from the Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (“AHRI”) recommending that a 45 °F minimum temperature be used for testing wine cellar cooling systems, and that testing be conducted at an external static pressure (“ESP”) value equal to 50 percent of the maximum ESP to be specified by manufacturers for each basic model. The AHRI letter is available at Docket No. EERE–2019–BT–WAV–0028–0005.

CellarPro noted that it is difficult to install mass flow meters for testing these small footprint systems. DOE agreed that because of their single-package design, these basic models have insufficient space within the units and insufficient lengths of liquid line and evaporator outlet line for the dual mass flow meters (two independent meters) and the dual temperature and pressure measurements (two independent sets of measurement equipment) required by the test procedure’s refrigerant enthalpy method. 86 FR 11972, 11974. AHRI 1250–2009 (“Standard for Performance Rating of Walk-in Coolers and Freezers”⁵)—the industry testing standard on which DOE’s test procedure is based—does not include specific provisions for testing single-package systems, and testing these basic models using the refrigerant enthalpy method as required by Appendix C would require extensive additional piping to route the pipes out of the system—where the components could be installed—and then back in. This additional piping would impact unit performance, would likely be inconsistent between test labs, and would result in unrepresentative test values for the unit under test. AHRI has published a revised version of the test standard that provides provisions for single-package systems without requiring extensive additional piping (AHRI 1250–2020, *2020 Standard for Performance Rating of Walk-in Coolers and Freezers*).

In the Notification of Petition for Waiver, DOE established an alternate test procedure that was a modified version of the alternate test procedure suggested by CellarPro. 86 FR 11972, 11975–11980. Specifically, the required alternate test procedure establishes unit cooler air inlet conditions of 55 °F and 55 percent RH, specifies primary and secondary capacity measurement methods for single-package systems, requires testing at 50 percent of maximum external static pressure for ducted units, and defines wine cellar box load and evaporator cycle periods for calculation of Annual Walk-in Energy Factor (“AWEF”) for the specified basic models of walk-in cooler refrigeration systems. *Id.* DOE solicited comments from interested parties on all aspects of the petition and the modified alternate test procedure. *Id.*

DOE received one comment, which was submitted by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Diego Gas and Electric, and Southern California Edison

⁵ This also includes the related Errata sheet published by AHRI, dated December 2015.

(collectively, “the CA IOUs”).⁶ The CA IOUs recommended that DOE consider changes to the walk-in cooler and walk-in freezer labeling requirements and to the definitions applicable to walk-in cooler refrigeration systems in order to differentiate between walk-in cooler refrigeration systems and walk-in cooler refrigeration systems that are wine cooler systems. The CA IOUs stated that the current labeling requirements would classify a wine cellar walk-in cooler as a standard walk-in cooler, despite the difference in testing requirements. The CA IOUs suggested that manufacturer materials should be required to report use of an alternate test procedure. The CA IOUs stated that otherwise, there may be confusion in the market. (CA IOUs, No 15 at pp. 1–2)

The current definition and labeling requirements for walk-in coolers do not distinguish between walk-in cooler refrigeration systems generally and walk-in cooler refrigeration systems for wine cellars. As discussed, CellarPro stated that the subject units are unable to operate at a temperature less than 45 °F. Because of the inability to operate at lower temperatures and the specific application to wine cellars, there is unlikely to be confusion in the market between the subject units and other walk-in cooler refrigeration systems.

In addition, the CA IOUs reiterated comments that they submitted in response to a notice of proposed rulemaking regarding testing provisions for hot gas defrost in the walk-in cooler test procedure (85 FR 60724; September 28, 2020).⁷ Specifically, the CA IOUs recommended that DOE address several open test procedure waivers (including those for walk-in wine cellars) and recommendations from the 2015 Appliance Standards and Rulemaking Federal Advisory Committee working group related to improving the representativeness of the test procedure.

In accordance with 10 CFR 431.401, this Decision and Order addresses the petition for waiver submitted by CellarPro and is limited to the basic models specified in the Order. As stated, as soon as practicable after the granting of this and any waiver, DOE will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of proposed rulemaking to amend its regulations so as to eliminate any need for the continuation of such waiver. 10 CFR 431.401(l).

For the reasons explained here and in the Notification of Petition for Waiver,

⁶ Comments available in Docket No. EERE–2019–BT–WAV–0028–0015 at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

⁷ Comments available in Docket No. EERE–2020–BT–TP–0016–0004 at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

absent a waiver the basic models identified by CellarPro in its petition cannot be tested and rated for energy consumption on a basis representative of their true energy consumption characteristics. As noted above, the alternate test procedure prescribed in the Interim Waiver modified CellarPro's suggested alternate test procedure by including ESP provisions for certain systems that can be installed with (1) ducted evaporator air, (2) with or without ducted evaporator air, (3) ducted condenser air, or (4) with or without ducted condenser air. For such systems, testing is conducted at 50 percent of the maximum ESP specified by the manufacturer, subject to a tolerance of $-0.00/+0.05$ inches of water column ("in. wc."). (CellarPro, No. 14)

Selection of a representative ESP equal to half the maximum ESP is based on the expectation that most installations will require less than the maximum allowable duct length. In the absence of field data, DOE expects that a range of duct lengths from the minimal length to the maximum allowable length would be used; thus, half of the maximum ESP would be representative of most installations.

Additionally, if the basic model provides multiple condenser or unit cooler fan speed settings, the speed setting used is as instructed in the unit's installation instructions. However, if the installation instructions do not specify a fan speed setting for ducted installation, systems that can be installed with ducts would be tested with the highest available fan speed. The ESP is set for testing either by symmetrically restricting the outlet duct or, if using the indoor air enthalpy method, by adjusting the airflow measurement apparatus blower.

The alternate test procedure also describes the requirements for measuring ESP consistent with the provisions provided in AHRI 1250–2020 when using the indoor air enthalpy method with unit coolers.

Additionally, the alternate test procedure requires that specified basic models that are split systems must be tested as matched pairs. According to CellarPro's petition, the walk-in refrigeration system basic models that are split-systems are sold as full systems (*i.e.*, matched pairs) rather than as individual unit cooler and condensing unit components. This Order provides

no direction regarding refrigerant line connection operating conditions, and as such is inapplicable to testing the basic models as individual components. Consequently, this Order addresses only matched-pair testing of the specified basic models that are split-systems.

For the reasons explained in the Notification of Petition for Waiver, the Order does not include a 0.55 correction factor in the alternate test procedure as suggested by CellarPro. 86 FR 11972, 11976–11977. The company had observed that the test procedure in appendix A to subpart B of 10 CFR part 430 ("Appendix A"), which applies to miscellaneous refrigeration products, includes such a factor to account for the difference in use and loading patterns of coolers (*e.g.*, self-contained wine chiller cabinets) as compared to other residential refrigeration products in terms of use and loading patterns, compressor efficiency, and required fan power, and sought to include such a factor as part of its petition. As explained in the Notice of Petition for Waiver, the closed-door conditions on which the miscellaneous refrigeration correction factor is based are not present in the test procedure for walk-in cooler refrigeration systems, and the referenced AHRI 1250–2009 provisions assume a load factor of 50 percent, consistent with Appendix C. *Id.* As a result, applying the 0.55 correction factor as suggested by CellarPro is not appropriate for the specified basic models.

DOE is requiring that CellarPro test and rate specified walk-in wine cellar refrigeration system basic models according to the alternate test procedure specified in this Decision and Order. This alternate procedure is a modified version of the one suggested by CellarPro. The alternate test procedure required under this Order is the same alternate test procedure prescribed in the Interim Waiver Order.

This Decision and Order applies only to the basic models listed and does not extend to any other basic models. DOE evaluates and grants waivers for only those basic models specifically set out in the petition, not future models that may be manufactured by the petitioner. CellarPro may request that DOE extend the scope of this waiver to include additional basic models that employ the same technology as those listed in this waiver. 10 CFR 431.401(g). CellarPro

may also submit another petition for waiver from the test procedure for additional basic models that employ a different technology and meet the criteria for test procedure waivers. 10 CFR 431.401(a)(1).

DOE notes that it may modify or rescind the waiver at any time upon DOE's determination that the factual basis underlying the petition for waiver is incorrect, or upon a determination that the results from the alternate test procedure are unrepresentative of the basic models' true energy consumption characteristics. 10 CFR 431.401(k)(1). Likewise, CellarPro may request that DOE rescind or modify the waiver if the company discovers an error in the information provided to DOE as part of its petition, determines that the waiver is no longer needed, or for other appropriate reasons. 10 CFR 431.401(k)(2).

As set forth previously, the test procedure specified in this Decision and Order is not the same as the test procedure offered by CellarPro. If CellarPro believes that the alternate test method it suggested provides representative results and is less burdensome than the test method required by this Decision and Order, CellarPro may submit a request for modification under 10 CFR 431.401(k)(2) that addresses the concerns that DOE has specified with that procedure. CellarPro may also submit another less burdensome alternative test procedure not expressly considered in this notification under the same provision.

III. Order

After careful consideration of all the material that was submitted by CellarPro, the various public-facing materials (*e.g.*, marketing materials, product specification sheets, and installation manuals) for the units identified in the petition, information provided by CellarPro and other wine cellar walk-in refrigeration system manufacturers in meetings with DOE, and the comment received, in this matter, it is Ordered that:

(1) CellarPro must, as of the date of publication of this Order in the **Federal Register**, test and rate the following CellarPro-branded wine cellar walk-in cooler refrigeration system basic models with the alternate test procedure as set forth in paragraph (2):

CELLARPRO BASIC MODELS

Basic model	Catalog models under basic model group	Minimum operating temperature (°F)	Maximum operating temperature (°F)	Maximum evaporator fan external static pressure (inwg)	Maximum condenser fan external static pressure (inwg)
1800QTL	1800QTL, 1800QTL-L	45	65	0.00	0.00
1800QT	1800QT	45	65	0.00	0.00
1800XT	1800XT	45	65	0.00	0.00
1800XTS	1800XTS, 1800XTS-B	45	65	0.00	0.00
1800XTSx	1800XTSx	45	65	0.00	0.00
1800XT 220V	1800XT 220V	45	65	0.00	0.00
1800XTS 220V	1800XTS 220V	45	65	0.00	0.00
1800XTx 220V	1800XTx 220V	45	65	0.00	0.00
1800H	1800H	51	65	0.09	0.09
1800H 220V	1800H 220V	51	65	0.09	0.09
2000VS	2000VSi, 2000VSx	45	65	0.19	0.19
2000VS 220V	2000VSi 220V, 2000VSx 220V	45	65	0.19	0.19
3200VS	3200VSi, 3200VSx	45	65	0.25	0.25
4200VS	4200VSi, 4200VSx, 4200VSi-B, 4200VSi-L	45	65	0.25	0.25
4200VS 220V	4200VSi 220V, 4200VSx 220V	45	65	0.25	0.25
6200VS	6200VSi, 6200VSx	45	65	0.25	0.25
8200VS	8200VSi, 8200VSx	45	65	0.25	0.25
3000S	3000S, 3000Sqc	45	65	0.25	0.00
3000Scm	3000Scm	47	65	0.00	0.00
3000Scmr	3000Scmr	45	65	0.25	0.00
3000Sh	3000Sh, 3000Shqc	45	65	0.25	0.00
4000S	4000S, 4000Sqc	45	65	0.25	0.00
4000S 220V	4000S 220V	45	65	0.25	0.00
4000Scm	4000Scm	47	65	0.00	0.00
4000Scmr	4000Scmr	45	65	0.25	0.00
4000Sh	4000Sh, 4000Shqc	45	65	0.25	0.00
4000Shwc	4000Shwc	45	65	0.25	0.00
4000Swc	4000Swc	45	65	0.25	0.00
6000S	6000S	45	65	0.25	0.00
6000S 220V	6000S 220V	45	65	0.25	0.00
6000Scm	6000Scm	47	65	0.00	0.00
6000Scmr	6000Scmr	45	65	0.25	0.00
8000S	8000S	45	65	0.25	0.00
8000Scm	8000Scm	47	65	0.00	0.00
8000Scmr	8000Scmr	45	65	0.25	0.00
8000Swc	8000Swc	45	65	0.25	0.00
AH6500S	AH6500SCv, AH6500SCh, AH6500Si, AH6500Sx	45	65	0.25	0.25
AH8500S	AH8500SCv, AH8500SCh, AH8500Si, AH8500Sx	45	65	0.25	0.25
AH12Sx	AH12Sx	45	65	0.30	0.00
AH18Sx	AH18Sx	45	65	0.30	0.00
AH24Sx	AH24Sx	45	65	0.30	0.00

(2) The alternate test procedure for the CellarPro basic models listed in paragraph (1) of this Order is the test procedure for Walk-in Cooler Refrigeration Systems prescribed by DOE at 10 CFR part 431, subpart R, appendix C, (“Appendix C to Subpart R”) with the modifications provided below. All other requirements of Appendix C and DOE’s other relevant regulations remain applicable.

In Appendix C to Subpart R, revise section 3.1.1 (which specifies

modifications to AHRI 1250–2009 (incorporated by reference; see § 431.303)) to read:

3.1.1. In Table 1, Instrumentation Accuracy, refrigerant temperature measurements shall have an accuracy of ±0.5 °F for unit cooler in/out. Measurements used to determine temperature or water vapor content of the air (i.e. wet bulb or dew point) shall be accurate to within ±0.25 °F; all other temperature measurements shall be accurate to within ±1.0 °F.

In Appendix C to Subpart R, revise section 3.1.4 (which specifies modifications to AHRI 1250–2009) and add modifications of AHRI 1250–2009 Tables 3 and 4 to read:

3.1.4. In Tables 3 and 4 of AHRI 1250–2009, Section 5, the Condenser Air Entering Wet-Bulb Temperature requirement applies only to single-packaged dedicated systems. Tables 3 and 4 shall be modified to read:

TABLE 3—FIXED CAPACITY MATCHED REFRIGERATOR SYSTEM AND SINGLE-PACKAGED DEDICATED SYSTEM, CONDENSING UNIT LOCATED INDOOR

Test description	Unit cooler air entering dry-bulb, °F	Unit cooler air entering relative humidity, % ¹	Condenser air entering dry-bulb, °F	Maximum condenser air entering wet-bulb, °F	Compressor status	Test objective
Evaporator Fan Power	55	55	Measure fan input wattage ² Determine Net Refrigeration Capacity of Unit Cooler, input power, and EER at Rating Condition
Refrigeration Capacity	55	55	90	³ 65	Compressor On	

Notes:

1. The test condition tolerance (maximum permissible variation of the average value of the measurement from the specified test condition) for relative humidity is 3%.
2. Measure fan input wattage either by measuring total system power when the compressor and condenser are turned off or by separately submetering the evaporator fan.
3. Maximum allowable value for Single-Packaged Systems that do not use evaporative Dedicated Condensing Units, where all or part of the equipment is located in the outdoor room.

TABLE 4—FIXED CAPACITY MATCHED REFRIGERATOR SYSTEM AND SINGLE-PACKAGED DEDICATED SYSTEM, CONDENSING UNIT LOCATED OUTDOOR

Test description	Unit cooler air entering dry-bulb, °F	Unit cooler air entering relative humidity, % ¹	Condenser air entering dry-bulb, °F	Maximum condenser air entering wet-bulb, °F	Compressor status	Test objective
Evaporator Fan Power	55	55	Measure fan input wattage ² Determine Net Refrigeration Capacity of Unit Cooler, input power, and EER at Rating Condition
Refrigeration Capacity A	55	55	95	³ 68	Compressor On	
Refrigeration Capacity B	55	55	59	³ 46	Compressor On	Determine Net Refrigeration Capacity of Unit Cooler and system input power at moderate condition
Refrigeration Capacity C	55	55	35	³ 29	Compressor On	Determine Net Refrigeration Capacity of Unit Cooler and system input power at cold condition

Notes:

1. The test condition tolerance (maximum permissible variation of the average value of the measurement from the specified test condition) for relative humidity is 3%.
2. Measure fan input wattage either by measuring total system power when the compressor and condenser are turned off or by separately submetering the evaporator fan.
3. Maximum allowable value for Single-Packaged Dedicated Systems that do not use evaporative Dedicated Condensing Units, where all or part of the equipment is located in the outdoor room.

In Appendix C to Subpart R, following section 3.2.5 (instructions regarding modifications to AHRI 1250–2009), add sections 3.2.6 and 3.2.7 to read:

3.2.6. The purpose in section C1 of appendix C is modified by extending it to include Single-Packaged Dedicated Systems.

3.2.7. For general test conditions and data recording (appendix C, section C7), the test acceptance criteria in Table 2 and the data to be recorded in Table C2 apply to the Dual Instrumentation and Calibrated Box methods of test.

In Appendix C to Subpart R, revise section 3.3 to read:

3.3. *Matched systems, single-packaged dedicated systems, and unit coolers tested alone:* Test any split system wine cellar walk-in refrigeration

system as a matched pair. Any condensing unit or unit cooler component must be matched with a corresponding counterpart for testing. Use the test method in AHRI 1250–2009 (incorporated by reference; see § 431.303), appendix C as the method of test for matched refrigeration systems, single-packaged dedicated systems, or unit coolers tested alone, with the following modifications:

* * * * *

In Appendix C to Subpart R, revise sections 3.3.3 through 3.3.3.2 to read:

3.3.3. *Evaporator fan power.*

3.3.3.1. The unit cooler fan power consumption shall be measured in accordance with the requirements in Section C3.5 of AHRI 1250–2009. This measurement shall be made with the fan

operating at full speed, either measuring unit cooler or total system power input upon the completion of the steady state test when the compressors and condenser fan of the walk-in system is turned off, or by submetered measurement of the evaporator fan power during the steady state test.

Section C3.5 of AHRI 1250–2009 is revised to read:

Unit Cooler Fan Power Measurement.

The following shall be measured and recorded during a fan power test.

- $EF_{comp,on}$ Total electrical power input to fan motor(s) of Unit Cooler, W
- FS Fan speed (s), rpm
- N Number of motors
- P_b Barometric pressure, in. Hg
- T_{db} Dry-bulb temperature of air at inlet, °F
- T_{wb} Wet-bulb temperature of air at inlet, °F
- V Voltage of each phase, V

For a given motor winding configuration, the total power input shall be measured at the highest nameplate voltage. For three-phase power, voltage imbalance shall be no more than 2%.

3.3.3.2. Evaporator fan power for the off-cycle is equal to the on-cycle evaporator fan power with a run time of ten percent of the off-cycle time.

$$EF_{comp,off} = 0.1 \times EF_{comp,on}$$

In Appendix C to Subpart R, following section 3.3.7.2, add new sections 3.3.8, 3.3.9, and 3.3.10 to read:

3.3.8. Measure power and capacity of single-packaged dedicated systems as described in sections C4.1.2 and C9 of AHRI 1250–2020. The third and fourth sentences of Section C9.1.1.1 of AHRI 1250–2020 (“Entering air is to be sufficiently dry as to not produce frost on the Unit Cooler coil. Therefore, only sensible capacity measured by dry bulb change shall be used to calculate capacity.”) shall not apply.

3.3.9. For systems with ducted evaporator air, or that can be installed with or without ducted evaporator air: Connect ductwork on both the inlet and outlet connections and determine external static pressure as described in ASHRAE 37–2009, sections 6.4 and 6.5. Use pressure measurement instrumentation as described in ASHRAE 37–2009 section 5.3.2. Test at

the fan speed specified in manufacturer installation instructions—if there is more than one fan speed setting and the installation instructions do not specify which speed to use, test at the highest speed. Conduct tests with the external static pressure equal to 50 percent of the maximum external static pressure allowed by the manufacturer for system installation within a tolerance of $-0.00/+0.05$ in. wc. If testing with the indoor air enthalpy method, adjust the airflow measurement apparatus fan to set the external static pressure—otherwise, set the external static pressure by symmetrically restricting the outlet of the test duct. In case of conflict, these requirements for setting evaporator airflow take precedence over airflow values specified in manufacturer installation instructions or product literature.

3.3.10. For systems with ducted condenser air, or that can be installed with or without ducted condenser air: Connect ductwork on both the inlet and outlet connections and determine external static pressure as described in ASHRAE 37–2009, sections 6.4 and 6.5. Use pressure measurement instrumentation as described in ASHRAE 37–2009 section 5.3.2. Test at the fan speed specified in manufacturer installation instructions—if there is more than one fan speed setting and the

installation instructions do not specify which speed to use, test at the highest speed. Conduct tests with the external static pressure equal to 50 percent of the maximum external static pressure allowed by the manufacturer for system installation within a tolerance of $-0.00/+0.05$ in. wc. If testing with the outdoor enthalpy method, adjust the airflow measurement apparatus fan to set the external static pressure—otherwise, set the external static pressure by symmetrically restricting the outlet of the test duct. In case of conflict, these requirements for setting condenser airflow take precedence over airflow values specified in manufacturer installation instructions or product literature. If testing using the outdoor air enthalpy method, the requirements of section 8.6 of ASHRAE 37–2009 are not applicable.

In Appendix C to Subpart R, revise section 3.3.6 (which specifies modifications to AHRI 1250–2009) to read:

3.3.6. AWEF is calculated on the basis that walk-in box load is equal to half of the system net capacity, without variation according to high and low load periods and without variation with outdoor air temperature for outdoor refrigeration systems, and the test must be done as a matched or single-package refrigeration system, as follows:

For Indoor Condensing Units:

$$\dot{B}L = 0.5 \cdot \dot{q}_{ss}(90^\circ F)$$

$$LF = \frac{\dot{B}L + 3.412 \cdot \dot{E}F_{comp,off}}{\dot{q}_{ss}(90^\circ F) + 3.412 \cdot \dot{E}F_{comp,off}}$$

$$AWEF = \frac{\dot{B}L}{\dot{E}_{ss}(90^\circ F) \cdot LF + \dot{E}F_{comp,off} \cdot (1 - LF)}$$

For Outdoor Condensing Units:

$$\dot{B}L = 0.5 \cdot \dot{q}_{ss}(95^\circ F)$$

$$LF(t_j) = \frac{\dot{B}L + 3.412 \cdot \dot{E}F_{comp,off}}{\dot{q}_{ss}(t_j) + 3.412 \cdot \dot{E}F_{comp,off}}$$

$$AWEF = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n BL(t_j)}{\sum_{j=1}^n E(t_j)}$$

$$BL(t_j) = \dot{B}L \cdot n_j$$

$$E(t_j) = \left[\dot{E}_{ss}(t_j) \cdot LF(t_j) + \dot{E}F_{comp,off} \cdot (1 - LF(t_j)) \right] \cdot n_j$$

Where:

$\dot{B}L$ is the non-equipment-related box load
 LF is the load factor

And other symbols are as defined in AHRI 1250–2009.

(3) *Representations.* CellarPro may not make representations about the efficiency of a basic model listed in paragraph (1) of this Order for compliance, marketing, or other purposes unless the basic model has been tested in accordance with the provisions set forth above and such representations fairly disclose the results of such testing.

(4) This waiver shall remain in effect according to the provisions of 10 CFR 431.401.

(5) This Order is issued on the condition that the statements, representations, and information provided by CellarPro are valid. If CellarPro makes any modifications to the controls or configurations of a basic model subject to this Order, such modifications will render the waiver invalid with respect to that basic model, and CellarPro will either be required to use the current Federal test method or submit a new application for a test

procedure waiver. DOE may rescind or modify this waiver at any time if it determines the factual basis underlying the petition for waiver is incorrect, or the results from the alternate test procedure are unrepresentative of a basic model's true energy consumption characteristics. 10 CFR 431.401(k)(1). Likewise, CellarPro may request that DOE rescind or modify the waiver if CellarPro discovers an error in the information provided to DOE as part of its petition, determines that the waiver is no longer needed, or for other appropriate reasons. 10 CFR 431.401(k)(2).

(6) CellarPro remains obligated to fulfill any applicable requirements set forth at 10 CFR part 429.

DOE makes decisions on waivers and interim waivers for only those basic models specifically set out in the petition, not future models that may be manufactured by the petitioner. CellarPro may submit a new or amended petition for waiver and request for grant of interim waiver, as appropriate, for additional basic models of Walk-in Cooler Refrigeration Systems. Alternatively, if appropriate, CellarPro

may request that DOE extend the scope of a waiver or an interim waiver to include additional basic models employing the same technology as the basic model(s) set forth in the original petition consistent with 10 CFR 431.401(g).

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on May 10, 2021, by Kelly Speakes-Backman, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary and Acting Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, pursuant to delegated authority from the Secretary of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on May 11, 2021.

Treana V. Garrett,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, U.S. Department of Energy.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[Case Number 2019-011; EERE-2019-BT-WAV-0038]

Energy Conservation Program: Decision and Order Granting a Waiver to Vinotheque From the Department of Energy Walk-In Coolers and Walk-In Freezers Test Procedure

AGENCY: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notification of decision and order.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (“DOE”) gives notification of a Decision and Order (Case Number 2019-011) that grants to Vinotheque Wine Cellars DBA WhisperKOOL Corp. DBA CellarCool (“Vinotheque”) a waiver from specified portions of the DOE test procedure for determining the energy efficiency of specified wine cellar walk-in cooler refrigeration systems. Due to the design of Vinotheque’s specific basic models of walk-in wine cellar refrigeration systems, the current test procedure evaluates such models in a manner that is unrepresentative of their energy use. Under the Decision and Order, Vinotheque is required to test and rate the specified basic models of its walk-in cooler refrigeration systems in accordance with the alternate test procedure set forth in the Decision and Order.

DATES: The Decision and Order is effective on May 14, 2021. The Decision and Order will terminate upon the compliance date of any future amendment to the test procedure for walk-in coolers and walk-in freezers located at title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (“CFR”), part 431, subpart R, appendix C that addresses the issues presented in this waiver. At such time, Vinotheque must use the relevant test procedure for this equipment for any testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable standards, and any other representations of energy use.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ms. Lucy deButts, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Building Technologies Office, EE-5B, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington,

DC 20585-0121. Email: AS_Waiver_Requests@ee.doe.gov.

Mr. Michael Kido, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of the General Counsel, Mail Stop GC-33, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585-0103. Telephone: (202) 586-8145. Email: Michael.Kido@hq.doe.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with section 431.401(f)(2) of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (“CFR”) (10 CFR 431.401(f)(2)), DOE gives notification of the issuance of its Decision and Order as set forth below. The Decision and Order grants Vinotheque a waiver from the applicable test procedure at 10 CFR part 431, subpart R, appendix C for specified basic models of walk-in cooler refrigeration systems, and provides that Vinotheque must test and rate such walk-in cooler refrigeration systems using the alternate test procedure specified in the Decision and Order. Vinotheque’s representations concerning the energy efficiency of the specified basic models must be based on testing according to the provisions and restrictions in the alternate test procedure set forth in the Decision and Order, and the representations must fairly disclose the test results. Distributors, retailers, and private labelers are held to the same requirements when making representations regarding the energy efficiency of these products. (42 U.S.C. 6314(d))

Manufacturers not currently distributing equipment in commerce in the United States that employ a technology or characteristic that results in the same need for a waiver from the applicable test procedure must petition for and be granted a waiver prior to the distribution in commerce of that equipment in the United States. 10 CFR 431.401(j). Manufacturers may also submit a request for interim waiver pursuant to the requirements of 10 CFR 431.401. *Id.*

Case #2019-011

Decision and Order

I. Background and Authority

The Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended (“EPCA”),¹ authorizes the U.S. Department of Energy (“DOE”) to regulate the energy efficiency of a number of consumer products and certain industrial equipment. (42 U.S.C. 6291-6317) Title III, Part C² of EPCA

¹ All references to EPCA in this document refer to the statute as amended through the Energy Act of 2020, Public Law 116-260 (Dec. 27, 2020).

² For editorial reasons, upon codification in the U.S. Code, Part C was redesignated as Part A-1.

established the Energy Conservation Program for Certain Industrial Equipment, which sets forth a variety of provisions designed to improve the energy efficiency for certain types of industrial equipment. This equipment includes walk-in coolers and walk-in freezers (collectively, “walk-ins”), the focus of this document. (42 U.S.C. 6311(1)(G))

The energy conservation program under EPCA consists essentially of four parts: (1) Testing, (2) labeling, (3) Federal energy conservation standards, and (4) certification and enforcement procedures. Relevant provisions of EPCA include definitions (42 U.S.C. 6311), test procedures (42 U.S.C. 6314), labeling provisions (42 U.S.C. 6315), energy conservation standards (42 U.S.C. 6313), and the authority to require information and reports from manufacturers (42 U.S.C. 6316; 42 U.S.C. 6299).

The Federal testing requirements consist of test procedures that manufacturers of covered equipment must use as the basis for: (1) Certifying to DOE that their equipment complies with the applicable energy conservation standards adopted pursuant to EPCA (42 U.S.C. 6316(a); 42 U.S.C. 6295(s)), and (2) making representations about the efficiency of that equipment (42 U.S.C. 6314(d)). Similarly, DOE must use these test procedures to determine whether the equipment complies with relevant standards promulgated under EPCA. (42 U.S.C. 6316(a); 42 U.S.C. 6295(s))

Under 42 U.S.C. 6314, EPCA sets forth the criteria and procedures DOE is required to follow when prescribing or amending test procedures for covered walk-ins. EPCA requires that any test procedures prescribed or amended under this section must be reasonably designed to produce test results which reflect energy efficiency, energy use or estimated annual operating cost of walk-ins during a representative average use cycle and requires that test procedures not be unduly burdensome to conduct. (42 U.S.C. 6314(a)(2)) The test procedure for walk-ins is set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations (“CFR”) at 10 CFR part 431, subpart R, appendix C, Uniform Test Method for the Measurement of Net Capacity and AWEF of Walk-in Cooler and Walk-in Freezer Refrigeration Systems (“Appendix C”).

Any interested person may submit a petition for waiver from DOE’s test procedure requirements. 10 CFR 431.401(a)(1). DOE will grant a waiver from the test procedure requirements if DOE determines either that the basic model for which the waiver was requested contains a design