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Nota di contenuto	Intro -- ENERGY EFFICIENCY SOLUTIONS -- CONTENTS -- PREFACE -- AUTOMOBILE AND LIGHT TRUCK FUEL ECONOMY:THE CAFE STANDARDS* -- ABSTRACT -- MOST RECENT DEVELOPMENTS -- CURRENT CAFE STANDARDS -- MAJOR ISSUES IN THE CAFE DEBATE -- HOW THE INTERIM RULE FOR MY2011-MY2015 WOULD WORK -- Overview of the Rule -- Reformed Standards -- The Challenge to the Rule and Court Decision -- CAFE AND REDUCTION OF CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS:ADDITIONAL HISTORY AND DISCUSSION -- OVERVIEW OF CONGRESSIONAL INTEREST IN CAFE(1991-2005) -- In-Use Fuel Economy Estimates -- FOR ADDITIONAL READING -- REFERENCES -- ENERGY EFFICIENCY: OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FORFEDERAL AGENCIES TO BETTER INFORMHOUSEHOLD CONSUMERS -- ABBREVIATIONS -- SUMMARY -- EnergyGuide -- Energy Star -- CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS -- MATTER FOR CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION -- RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXECUTIVE ACTION -- AGENCY COMMENTS AND OUR EVALUATION -- APPENDIX I: BRIEFING TO THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY ANDNATURAL RESOURCES, U.S. SENATE, JUNE 13, 2007 -- APPENDIX II: SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY -- APPENDIX III: COMMENTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY -- APPENDIX IV: COMMENTS FROM THE ENVIRONMENTALPROTECTION AGENCY -- APPENDIX V: COMMENTS FROM THEFEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION -- GAO COMMENTS -- APPENDIX II: SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY -- REFERENCES -- ENERGY

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Sommario/riassunto

DOE has missed all 34 congressional deadlines for setting energy efficiency standards for the 20 product categories with statutory deadlines that have passed. DOE's delays ranged from less than a year to 15 years. Rulemakings have been completed for only (1)

refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, and freezers; (2) small furnaces; and (3) clothes washers. DOE has yet to finish 17 categories of such consumer products as kitchen ranges and ovens, dishwashers, and water heaters, and such industrial equipment as distribution transformers. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory estimates that delays in setting standards for the four consumer product categories that consume the most energy—"refrigerators and freezers, central air conditioners and heat pumps, water heaters, and clothes washers"—will cost at least \$28 billion in forgone energy savings by 2030. DOE's January 2006 report to Congress attributes delays to several causes, including an overly ambitious statutory rulemaking schedule and a lengthy internal review process. In interviews, however, DOE officials could not agree on the causes of delays. GAO's panel of widely recognized, knowledgeable stakeholders said, among other things, that the General Counsel review process was too lengthy and that DOE did not allot sufficient resources or make the standards a priority. However, GAO could not more conclusively determine the root causes of delay because DOE lacks the program management data needed to identify bottlenecks in the rulemaking process. In January 2006, DOE presented to Congress its plan to bring the standards up to date by 2011. It is unclear whether this plan will effectively clear DOE's backlog because DOE does not have the necessary program management data to be certain the plan addresses the root causes. The plan also lacks critical elements of an effective project management plan, such as a way to ensure management accountability for meeting the deadlines. Finally, the plan calls for a sixfold increase in workload with only a small increase in resources. DOE plans to manage the workload through improved productivity.

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