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**Subject: National Energy Policy: Conservation and
Energy Efficiency**

Hearing date: June 22, 2001

Referred to: David Garman

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Thank you.

**Joe Patterson,
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1 RPTS STALLSWORTH

2 DCMN MAYER

3 HEARING ON NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY:

4 CONSERVATION AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY

5 Friday, June 22, 2001

6 House of Representatives,

7 Committee on Energy and Commerce,

8 Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality,

9 Washington, D.C.

10 The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 9:33 a.m., in
11 Room 2123, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Joe Barton
12 [chairman of the subcommittee] presiding.

13 Present: Representatives Barton, Burr, Whitfield,
14 Bryant, Walden, Tauzin, ex officio, Boucher, Markey, Barrett,
15 and Dingell, ex officio.

16 Staff Present: Jason Bentley, Counsel; Joe Stanko,
17 Counsel; Sean Cunningham, Counsel; Peter Kielty, Legislative
18 Clerk, Andy Black, Policy Coordinator; Sue Sheridan, Minority
19 Counsel; and Erick Kessler, Professional Staff Member.

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533 STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE DAVID GARMAN

534 Mr. GARMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the
535 committee. I will try to take less than 7 minutes, if
536 possible.

537 It is very important and notable that you are starting
538 out your first hearing on this very important subject of
539 energy efficiency. Energy efficiency is, of course, a
540 critical component of the administration's National Energy
541 Policy. As has been pointed out, of the 105 recommendations
542 contained in the policy, more than 20 directly or indirectly
543 address energy efficiency and another 16, ~~the point of refer~~ ^{to}
544 renewable energy.

545 By implementing these recommendations, our Nation will
546 continue the trend that has begun on decreasing energy use
547 per dollar of GDP while improving our standard of living and
548 protecting the environment.

549 My office is responsible for DOE's research, development,
550 demonstration and deployment of advanced energy technologies
551 and practices. We are quickly working to implement the
552 recommendations contained in the President's National Energy
553 Policy.

554 For example, the policy calls for a review of current

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555 funding and historic performance of the Department of
556 Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
557 Programs. Within 12 days after I was sworn in, we were
558 conducting public meetings at various locations across the
559 Nation in an effort to receive public comments on the
560 objectives of our energy efficiency programs, the objectives
561 of our future programs, program implementation, whether or
562 not our programs were achieving their intended objectives,
563 and new ideas for public-private partnerships.

564 With the benefit of public comment, we are now proceeding
565 with a top-to-bottom strategic review of all of our 31
566 programs to assess their performance and potential to be
567 complete by September 1st.

568 Our review will complement a National Academy of
569 Sciences' review that is also under way, studying some of our
570 energy efficiency programs, and that review is expected to be
571 released in mid-July. Based on these reviews, we will be in
572 a position to propose appropriate levels of funding for our
573 programs in the future, as well as to continue to engage the
574 Congress as it concerns spending levels for fiscal year 2002.

575 It is our aim to promote a diverse portfolio of activities
576 that are performance-based and modeled on public-private
577 partnerships.

578 Let me cite just a couple of examples of what we have
579 accomplished so far to illustrate why I am enthusiastic about

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580 our capacity to fulfill many of the recommendations contained
581 in the President's National Energy Policy document.

582 In the transportation sector in our government, the
583 investment in our government/industry partnership for new
584 generation of vehicles is paying off. Hybrid electric drive
585 options will be offered by each of the three automakers in
586 the 2003-2004 time frame: Dodge Durango in 2003, Ford Escape
587 in 2003, Chevrolet Silverado in 2004, and Ford Explorer in
588 late 2004.

589 In general, these configurations of hybrid vehicles will
590 deliver equal or better performance while also improving fuel
591 economy between 15 and 35 percent.

592 In our industrial programs, through cost-shared R&D on
593 precompetitive technologies, the Department has helped
594 develop over 140 technologies that are now in the
595 marketplace. For example, a new oxygen-fueled combustion
596 process in the glass industry averages energy savings of 15
597 percent on larger furnaces and can achieve savings of up to
598 45 percent in smaller furnaces, all while reducing ^{NOX} ~~knocks~~ and
599 particulate emissions; in the buildings arena, the
600 introduction of new technology to increase energy efficiency
601 that can have significant economic and environmental
602 benefits.

603 Two examples of reduced energy use that EERE has played a
604 role in include low emissivity windows that now comprise 40

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605 | percent of the market and reduce heat loss from the windows
606 | by one-third. Also, energy-efficient refrigerators, as has
607 | been pointed out this morning, use a quarter of the energy
608 | needed by refrigerators as recently as 1974.

609 | I want to stress that nearly our entire portfolio of
610 | energy R&D is based on public-private partnerships. We
611 | believe that working with the private sector stimulates
612 | private investments and leverages Federal dollars. These
613 | partnerships also help ensure that we develop technologies
614 | that the private industry will carry forward into the
615 | marketplace.

616 | Finally, Mr. Chairman, in the letter asking us to
617 | testify, you asked that we identify any statutory changes
618 | that might further promote energy efficiency. We find that
619 | at very first blush, we have significant existing authority
620 | to carry out programs under the provisions of the National
621 | Energy Policy Act of 1992, the Energy Policy and Conservation
622 | Act, the National Energy Conservation Act, the Energy
623 | Security Act, and many other provisions of law.

624 | Prior to the completion of our strategic reviews, which
625 | will be complete September 1st, we are not yet in a position
626 | to identify other legislative initiatives beyond those
627 | included in the National Energy Policy that the
628 | administration is prepared to recommend at this time.
629 | However, we will look forward to working with the Congress

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630 and this committee as you move forward in these areas.

631 Mr. Chairman, I believe that the National Energy Policy
632 recognizes the critical role that energy efficiency plays in
633 a balanced energy policy. Thank you for the opportunity to
634 testify today, and I look forward to any questions the that
635 the panel may have. Thank you.

636 Mr. BARTON. Thank you, Mr. ^{Garman}Harman.

637 [The statement of Mr. ^{Garman}Harman follows:]
^

638 ***** INSERT 1-1 *****

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Statement of David K. Garman
Assistant Secretary for
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
U. S. Department of Energy

before the
Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality
Committee on Energy and Commerce
U. S. House of Representatives

June 22, 2001

Chairman Barton and members of the Subcommittee, it is a pleasure for me to be here today to discuss the Administration's National Energy Policy and its relationship to the Department of Energy's Energy Efficiency programs. Mr. Chairman, the National Energy Policy, which was issued on May 16, 2001, by the National Energy Policy Development Group, is a balanced, comprehensive long-term approach highlighting the promise of technology in meeting our energy, environmental and economic challenges. The National Energy Policy promotes energy efficiency and improved energy conservation as a national priority. Of the 105 recommendations in the Policy, more than 20 directly or indirectly address energy efficiency in residences, commercial establishments, industrial sites, electrical power plants, and transportation. By implementing these actions, this nation will continue our trend of decreasing energy use per dollar of GDP, while improving our standard of living and protecting the environment.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to report the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy will continue to build on our successful technology research, development, demonstration and deployment (RDD&D) activities to meet the recommendations of the National Energy Policy.

EERE is poised to play a major role in this nation's energy future. The Office funds research, development, demonstration and deployment of affordable, advanced energy technologies and practices. This effort is organized around five energy sectors -- (1) buildings, (2) industry, (3) transportation, (4) power generation and delivery, and (5) federal government facilities -- which are incorporated into 31 programs. Let me cite only a few examples of what we've accomplished so far to illustrate why I am so enthusiastic about EERE's capacity to fulfill many of the recommendations of the National Energy Policy.

In the transportation sector, the investment in our government/industry Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV) is paying off: Hybrid-electric drive options will be offered by each of the three automakers in the 2003-2004 timeframe: Dodge Durango in 2003, Ford Escape in 2003, Chevrolet Silverado in 2004, and Ford Explorer in late 2004. In general, these configurations will deliver equal or better performance while also improving fuel economy by between 15 to 35 percent. To the individual consumer, this could mean roughly a twenty percent reduction in fuel use, which allow a fifth fewer trips to the gas station and reduced fuel costs.

In our industrial programs, through cost-shared R&D on pre-competitive technologies, the Department has helped develop over 140 technologies which are currently in the marketplace. These technologies provide environmental and general productivity improvements, as well as reducing farm and factory energy bills. For example, a new oxygen-fueled combustion process in the glass industry averages energy savings of 15% on larger furnaces and can achieve savings of up to 45% in smaller furnaces while reducing NOx and particulate emissions.

In the buildings arena, the introduction of new technology to increase energy efficiency can have significant economic and environmental benefits. Two examples of reduced energy use are: Low emissivity windows which reduce heat loss from windows by one-third and now comprise 40% of the windows market; and energy use in refrigerators has gone from over 1800 kilowatt hours per year for a typical unit sold in 1974 to a new standard of 476 kilowatt hours for a typical unit sold after July 1, 2001, reducing refrigerator energy use by roughly three-quarters.

And, finally, we have also had successes in our Federal Energy Management program. In FY 1999, the Government reached its Energy Policy Act of 1992 FY2000 goal of 20% decreased energy consumption per gross square foot since FY1985 - a year early. In FY 1999 constant dollars, the Federal government's utility bill in FY 1985 for facilities was \$5.6 billion dollars. In FY 1999, the bill was \$3.41 billion dollars - \$2.2 billion less in constant dollars.

I want to stress that nearly our entire portfolio of energy efficiency programs is based on public/private partnerships. We believe that working with the private sector stimulates private investments and leverages scarce federal dollars. These partnerships also help ensure that we develop technologies that private industry will carry forward to the marketplace.

Mr. Chairman, the Department has already begun to implement some of the recommendations from the National Energy Policy report. The Policy calls for a review of current funding and historic performance of the Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable

Energy programs. I am pleased that Secretary Abraham asked me to begin the review process. My office has undertaken the reviews by using a two-pronged approach: (1) A period of public comments; and (2) an internal programmatic review. We scheduled seven meetings across the country throughout the month of June to receive public comments on the NEP as it relates to EERE programs. Six of the meetings have been completed. We've asked the public to provide their views on (1) the objectives of the current energy efficiency and renewable energy research, development, demonstration and deployment programs, (2) suggested potential objectives for future programs, (3) implementation of current and future programs, (4) whether these federal programs are achieving intended objectives, and (5) and ideas for public/private partnerships.

When public input concludes on June 29, we will begin reviewing all EERE programs to determine their performance and potential in terms of delivering benefits to the public. We have committed to reevaluating those programs that have not made progress toward national energy goals. Likewise, we will redouble our efforts in those programs that have shown, and continue to show, good performance and potential in contributing to national energy goals. We have set the ambitious goal of completing the formal program review by September 1 at which point we will provide recommendations to the Secretary. I fully expect, that when the review is complete, we will have a diverse portfolio of activities -- from basic research to deployment projects -- that is performance-based. This is consistent with the national need to develop a balanced energy technology R&D portfolio that delivers short-term, intermediate, and long-term energy benefits. Further, this review will complement the National Academy of Sciences study of our programs which is expected to be released in mid-July.

Mr. Chairman, we are leading by example. President Bush, on May 3, 2001, issued a directive to Federal agencies, echoing the NEP recommendation that Federal managers take appropriate actions to conserve energy at their facilities to the maximum extent possible. These Federal actions, which were to begin immediately, are expected to reduce peak load and serve as examples of energy conservation for the rest of the country. They may even help reduce the extent of electricity shortages this summer in susceptible areas including California, the Northeast and the Northwest. Secretary Abraham has asked EERE's Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) to work with federal agencies to implement the President's directive. This week we transmitted to the Vice President for his review, the consolidated report of Federal Agencies outlining the Federal Government's efforts to save electricity and reduce peak load in response to the President's directive.

The National Energy Policy report recommended that the President increase funding the Weatherization Assistance Program by \$1.2 billion over 10 years. In concert with this recommendation, the President requested an additional \$120 million in the FY 2002 budget submission for this purpose. This funding increase will enable States to weatherize 123,000 low-income homes. This represents an increase of 48,000 additional low-income homes as compared to FY 2001, thereby providing assistance to low-income citizens whose energy costs represent a disproportionate share of their income.

Mr. Chairman, I know that the Subcommittee is considering statutory changes that might further

promote energy efficiency. We find, at first blush, that we have significant existing authority to carry out our programs under the provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, the National Energy Conservation Act, the Energy Security Act, the National Appliance Energy Conservation Policy Act, the Federal Energy Management Improvement Act, and the Department of Energy Organization Act, among others. Moreover, Executive Orders provide us with additional authority and guidance. Prior to completion of our strategic reviews, we cannot identify other legislative initiatives beyond those included in the National Energy Policy that the Administration is prepared to recommend.

Mr. Chairman, we believe that the National Energy Policy recognizes the critical role that energy efficiency plays in a balanced energy policy. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today and I will be happy to respond to any questions you may have.

639 Mr. BARTON. And we now hear from Mr. Hoover.

640 STATEMENT OF FREDERICK H. HOOVER, JR.

641 Mr. HOOVER. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee,
642 my name is Frederick Hoover, Jr., and I am pleased to testify
643 today to discuss the views of the National Association of
644 State Energy Officials on energy efficiency programs. I am
645 the Director of the Maryland Energy Administration. I am
646 also an officer of NASEO, which represents 49 of the State
647 energy offices, as well as the territory of the District of
648 Columbia.

649 NASEO's overall objective is to support balanced national
650 energy policies and to provide State perspectives on energy
651 issues. NASEO members operate energy programs in all sectors
652 of the economy and all types of energy resources. The State
653 energy officials are also generally the governor's energy
654 advisors.

655 I want to congratulate Assistant Secretary Garman on his
656 appointment. He has been open to State views, and we look
657 forward to working with him in the future. We also applaud
658 the subcommittee for holding this hearing today on energy
659 efficiency.

660 In short, energy efficiency is a critical component of a

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661 responsible National Energy Policy. It is certainly not the
662 only component of a balanced policy, but it is both
663 undervalued and underfunded.

664 Energy efficiency cannot be seen as one individual
665 program or policy. It works most effectively when
666 implemented through a combination of public-private
667 partnerships, government encouragement and programs,
668 deployment and research, development and demonstration.

669 One of the many roles that State energy offices play is
670 to promote energy efficiency activities through all these
671 vehicles. Our offices push for the passage of energy
672 legislation at the State level, such as electric
673 restructuring with public benefit programs, building code
674 upgrades, State tax credits for energy efficiency, and the
675 promotion of transportation efficiency programs such as
676 telecommuting and ride-sharing.

677 Many in Washington, D.C., see energy efficiency as a
678 series of stark choices in contrast. We do not view it in
679 this manner. For example, some on Capitol Hill and in the
680 administration believe that the only Federal Government role
681 is to promote R&D. We believe this is not correct. NASEO
682 strongly supports aggressive R&D programs at the Federal and
683 State level, but R&D alone is not sufficient.

684 A sensible energy policy is built upon encouraging
685 deployment of new technologies, especially in the energy

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686 efficiency area. I would cite as an example the Energy Star
687 program, a partnership with States between the Department of
688 Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency to promote
689 energy-efficient appliances.

690 Our State energy officials have their fingers on the
691 pulse of the actions that businesses and homeowners are
692 taking. We know what sells to the public. R&D without
693 deployment is a waste. We conduct both applied and long-term
694 R&D at the State level in concert with our business partners.

695 Feedback is critical to directing that work so that it is
696 relevant. Often, our Federal R&D programs lack that
697 necessary feedback loop to the energy offices and the
698 industries to provide practical advice on the direction of
699 this research and its practical application.

700 The recent action by the House Subcommittee on Interior
701 of the Committee on Appropriations, and approved by the full
702 committee on June 13, to increase funding for Federal energy
703 efficiency programs to \$940 million in fiscal year 2002 is a
704 very positive step. The Subcommittee on Interior should be
705 applauded for its leadership and bipartisan cooperation in
706 recognizing the significance of our energy problems.

707 Of greatest importance was the proposed increase in the
708 State energy program from \$38 million to \$62 million and the
709 weatherization assistance program from \$153 million to \$249
710 million. In general, most of the energy efficiency R&D

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711 | programs unfortunately remain closed to fiscal year 2001
712 | levels.

713 | The review of these programs being conducted by the
714 | Department of Energy is described by Assistant Secretary
715 | Garman as a positive development. This review is intended to
716 | focus on measures of success in the presence of
717 | public-private partnerships. Our State energy offices have
718 | been participating in these meetings. We stand ready to
719 | assist the new administration during this review process.

720 | The State energy offices are in a unique position to get
721 | us precisely this type of review which our governors and
722 | legislatures call on us to undertake on a regular basis. We
723 | look forward to providing useful input. Progress has been
724 | made in recent years, and we look forward to continuing to
725 | work with the agency in this area.

726 | We do feel that there are a number of areas that require
727 | specific legislative attention beyond the budget and
728 | appropriation issues. Residential tax credits for new and
729 | existing building energy efficiency is a critical piece of
730 | legislation. The school sector is one area where we have a
731 | serious energy problem.

732 | The efforts on the part of Representative Udall and the
733 | gentleman from New York, Mr. Boehlert, who had the foresight
734 | to introduce such legislation which will provide funding for
735 | energy efficiency and improvements at schools is a positive

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736 development. This legislation is basically included in both
737 Senator Mikulski and Chairman Bingaman's comprehensive bills.

738 It should be included in any bill this subcommittee moves
739 forward.

740 In the transportation sector, the President's proposal
741 for hybrid and fuel cell vehicles and Senator Hatch's Clear
742 Air Act legislation are very positive developments. We
743 cannot fully address our energy problems without dealing with
744 the transportation sector.

745 I would also like to congratulate the efforts by the
746 gentleman from Louisiana, Chairman Tauzin, and the gentleman
747 from North Carolina, Mr. Burr, to remove the weatherization
748 match requirement that was taken yesterday.

749 NASEO is pleased to have had the opportunity to testify
750 today. We look forward to working with the subcommittee in
751 the future on this very important issue. Thank you.

752 [The statement of Mr. Hoover follows:]

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754 Mr. BARTON. Thank you.

755 The Chair would recognize himself for 5 minutes for
756 questions, and I don't expect to take 5 minutes.

757 Mr. Garman, how long have you actually been in the
758 Department of Energy this year?

759 Mr. GARMAN. I was sworn on May 31st.

760 Mr. BARTON. So you have been there less than a month.

761 Mr. GARMAN. Yes, sir.

762 Mr. BARTON. Okay. Have you, in your mind, had adequate
763 time to assimilate some of the programs that are under your
764 jurisdiction? Do you feel like you have got a good working
765 knowledge based on that?

766 Mr. GARMAN. I have an initial working knowledge, yes,
767 sir.

768 Mr. BARTON. Okay. Of the people that are directly under
769 your control, are any of them people that you brought with
770 you, or are they pretty much people that were there?

771 Mr. GARMAN. No, sir, I brought no one with me.

772 Mr. BARTON. Do you expect to have some assistants that
773 are of your choosing at some point in the near future?

774 Mr. GARMAN. Yes, sir, I do.

775 Mr. BARTON. Okay. So, so far, you have been in the
776 Department less than a month, and you have the career staff
777 that is in that part of the Department that you are in charge
778 of?

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779 Mr. GARMAN. That is correct. And I would add that it is
780 truly an excellent and exceptional career staff. We are
781 fortunate in that regard.

782 Mr. BARTON. We would expect you to say that in their
783 presence. And I am sure it is a true statement, so I am not
784 being facetious about that.

785 When I was Chairman of the Subcommittee on Oversight and
786 Investigations of this committee, I did numerous hearings on
787 the efficiency of the Department of Energy and the programs
788 under that department. It was like throwing darts at a dart
789 board. Wherever you hit, you found a problem. It was
790 just--without exception, the programs were not well run, were
791 not cost effective, were very wasteful of taxpayer dollars.

792 So I am very interested, as you settle in, in your
793 personal analysis of these conservation programs that you are
794 in charge of, because my experience has been, at the surface,
795 they may appear to be performing ably, but in fact, if you
796 look beneath the surface, there are problems. I am not
797 talking about corruption problems, I am just talking about,
798 do they--does the program deliver what it is supposed to
799 deliver in terms of the expectation of the country and the
800 Congress.

801 So I would encourage you to really stress in your
802 programmatic reviews that we expect these things to deliver.
803 We expect these programs to deliver.

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804 Now, having given you that lecture, which is just that
805 everybody is going to be--the first time you get elected a
806 Congressman, everybody is nice to you, they smile at you,
807 they laugh at jokes that they've heard 1,000 times like they
808 have never heard them. I mean it is amazing, okay?

809 But be a real manager. Work underneath.

810 Do you feel, is there one particular program under your
811 review that you, on initial review, you think is really
812 performing well?

813 Mr. GARMAN. Part of it could be my previous position,
814 sir, since I come from the South, I have a certain affinity
815 for automobiles, transportation technology. Yeah, you can
816 picture my home where I grew up is one that had cars in the
817 back on blocks. That is where I come from.

818 The time that I have been able to spend with the
819 transportation technologies, with the development of hybrid
820 vehicles, fuel cells, and looking at some of these other
821 technologies, I find that they are truly exciting.

822 I also see a great deal of promise in the area of
823 bioproducts, biofuels, opportunities to provide renewable
824 resources on the farm and turn them into products that can
825 benefit the Nation from an energy standpoint and from an
826 economic standpoint.

827 Those are two things that have jumped out at me.

828 Mr. BARTON. I will ask you a question I asked the

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829 | management of General Motors in Detroit this past Monday. Do
830 | you see a point in the future where the fuel cell will become
831 | so well developed and so efficient that it is economically
832 | competitive or preferred over the internal combustion engine,
833 | regardless of the cost of gasoline?

834 | Mr. GARMAN. You have put your finger on a very strong
835 | technological challenge. We calculate for a fuel cell to be
836 | economically competitive with an internal combustion engine,
837 | it is going to have to come down to the level of about \$50 a
838 | kilowatt.

839 | Right now, the catalyst component of the fuel cell itself
840 | costs \$57 or \$60 for that unit of energy. When you add the
841 | compressor pumps, the graphite stack and all the other
842 | components that make a fuel cell, yes, we have some
843 | significant technological challenges before we have a
844 | cost-effective, efficient fuel cell vehicle.

845 | Having said that, though, hybrid technologies,
846 | gasoline-electric-drive hybrid technologies present an
847 | excellent bridge technology that can get us--that can score
848 | some efficiency gains along that pathway.

849 | Mr. BARTON. My time has expired, so I want to just make
850 | one final comment and recognize Mr. Boucher.

851 | When I asked the GM executive that question, my
852 | impression was that they have given all their thought to how
853 | fuel cells are going to compete in a higher oil price market,

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854 | their assumption is that as the price of oil escalates, fuel
855 | cells become more competitive because they can bring the fuel
856 | cell cost down and the oil cost is going to go up.

857 | I may have misinterpreted his reaction, but my
858 | interpretation of his reaction was, they haven't given any
859 | thought to what happens when OPEC says, oh, fuel cells are
860 | becoming pretty efficient. We had better lower the price of
861 | oil so that internal combustion engines are still
862 | competitive. We better pump more.

863 | If your only asset is hundreds of billions of barrels of
864 | oil reserves, and the Western economy moves to fuel cells and
865 | says, the heck with the internal combustion engine, then you
866 | don't have an asset. So all these projections that oil
867 | prices are going to \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80 a barrel, that is only
868 | if we don't develop an alternative.

869 | If we really develop an alternative, those prices are
870 | going to go down to stay competitive. I don't think that at
871 | least the GM people had thought about that. We need to think
872 | about that if we are going to put all of our eggs into fuel
873 | cell technology, because the people that are providing the
874 | oil are not crazy people. They are going to eventually say,
875 | we have got to lower our price to stay competitive.

876 | The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes
877 | for questions.

878 | Mr. BOUCHER. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

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879 | And, Mr. Garman, I also want to congratulate you on your
880 | appointment and thank you very much for being here today and
881 | say that we look forward to working with you as we develop
882 | the energy conservation and efficiency portions of our
883 | national energy strategy legislation.

884 | Let me direct your attention to a provision in the report
885 | of the administration's Energy Task Force, recently released,
886 | which recommends--and I will simply quote this; that will
887 | save you actually having to open it up. You are probably
888 | familiar with this direction, in any event. The
889 | recommendation is that "the President direct the Secretary of
890 | Energy to establish a national priority for improving energy
891 | efficiency."

892 | I would like for you, if you would this morning, to give
893 | us a sense of how that direction is going to be translated
894 | into concrete recommendations. Give us a status report, if
895 | you would, on your work in developing the recommendations
896 | stemming from that direction.

897 | Here is where you may want to take a note or two. In
898 | particular, I would appreciate your indicating how the
899 | Department of Energy would propose to have energy efficiency
900 | improvements in the following areas. And I will be very
901 | precise about the areas that I would like for you to address.

902 | First of all, how soon do you intend to update the
903 | existing standards for a residential dishwasher and for

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904 refrigerators, residential dishwashers and refrigerators?

905 Secondly, how soon do you expect to complete the ongoing
906 proceedings, which I think have been under way for a matter
907 of years, extending well back into the last administration,
908 relating to electricity distribution transformer efficiency?

909 Then, third, will the administration support new
910 efficiency standards for the following: commercial
911 refrigerators, exit signs, traffic lights, icemakers, and
912 commercial unit heaters?

913 The reason I have selected these precise latter topics is
914 because we are getting recommendations from other witnesses
915 who will appear this morning that in our legislation we
916 include these precise items with directions that energy
917 efficiency improvement standards be established. So
918 anticipating those recommendations, I would like to get your
919 view on those subjects.

920 I will yield the balance of my time to you for that.

921 Mr. GARMAN. One of the things that we are working to
922 do--and I will be candid with you, looking at that particular
923 recommendation that you cited, making energy efficiency a
924 national priority, gives us something of an open field.

925 What the Secretary has directed, the Deputy Secretary,
926 the number two official in the Department, us to do is to
927 take this document and to translate it into implementation
928 actions. We were in a meeting yesterday in his office going

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