

Topic	Comment	Response
Receipt of Signal from Utility Equivalent Communication Device	<p>One commenter requests DOE and EPA clarify the process for verifying that the UUT has received the signal (e.g., for DAL, TALR, high temperature response, and active override). The commenter asks whether there are specific guidelines in verifying the signal or it is open to manufacturers' interpretation.</p> <p>Another commenter suggests adding a limit for how long the test should allow for the unit to receive the signal after the 4-hour DAL signal is initiated.</p>	<p>In Section 6.1 of the draft test method for set temperature determination, it states that consumer interfaces and programming are likely to vary among manufacturers, and therefore general instructions have been provided where appropriate. Further, DOE and EPA note that the certification criteria require that a connected room air conditioner provide the demand response operational status, which is likely to include a receipt of the demand response signal.</p> <p>Based on testing and available information, DOE and EPA expect the time between signal initiation and receipt when testing in the laboratory to be minimal, meaning no time limit will be necessary in the test method.</p>
Test Requirements	<p>In response to DOE and EPA's request for comments on test conditions, one stakeholder agrees that compressor function is not expected to affect the results of the DAL, and supports the reduction of testing burden in not specifying DAL test conditions. The stakeholder also agrees with a large tolerance on the TALR ambient temperature requirement because the TALR requirement can be verified as long as a set temperature below the ambient is maintained to ensure the compressor function is continuous.</p> <p>Another stakeholder notes that the demand response tests should have less variability than the other ENERGY STAR tests. In an effort to reduce test burden, the stakeholder requests that only one unit be required to verify the demand response requirements for purposes of ENERGY STAR certification.</p>	<p>DOE and EPA appreciate the stakeholder's response to the invitation for comments on test conditions for DAL and TALR, and support of the proposed approach.</p> <p>EPA agrees that only one unit is needed for demand response testing. EPA will send a clarification to ENERGY STAR certification bodies.</p>
Measurements	<p>Two stakeholders agree with DOE and EPA's assessment of providing only general instruction on how to access the UUT set temperature, in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. One stakeholder underscored the importance of manufacturer's instructions in determining the correct operation of the unit by sharing an example of units that employ thermistors in order to measure the ambient temperature. These units may not provide an accurate reading if the fan is not running or if the air around the thermistor is stagnant.</p> <p>One stakeholder requested a provision be added for obtaining the set temperature via a mobile or computer application.</p>	<p>EPA and DOE thank the stakeholders who agree with the assessment of providing only general instruction on how to access the UUT set temperature by doing so in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.</p> <p>As noted in section 6.1 of the draft test method, DOE and EPA recognize that the set temperature may be visible on the display of the test unit or on a mobile device or computer. DOE and EPA believe it is appropriate to determine the set temperature by any means provided by the manufacturer, including the test unit display, mobile device, computer, or other means, provided the determination of set temperature is in accordance with manufacturer instructions.</p>

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Delay Appliance Load Test (DAL)	<p>A stakeholder commented some UUTs revert to displaying the ambient temperature on the thermostat once the user has selected the desired temperature. For these units, it will be difficult to determine the set temperature without possibly modifying it (depending on the control interface). The stakeholder requests DOE and EPA to clarify how to check the set temperature under these special circumstances without changing the set temperature.</p> <p>A stakeholder agrees with the time allotted for the UUT to process the signal and adjust the set point.</p>	<p>DOE and EPA are aware that some products revert to display the ambient temperature and do not continuously display the set temperature. For this reason, the draft test method clearly states that the set temperature must not be adjusted during testing unless otherwise required by the test method. Due to the fact that the approach to determine set temperature is likely to vary between manufacturers, a single and universally applicable approach is likely not possible. Therefore, in the draft test method, DOE and EPA take great care to ensure that in the provided instructions the set temperature is determined in accordance with manufacturer instructions without inadvertently adjusting the set temperature during the test.</p> <p>DOE and EPA thank the stakeholder who agrees with the time allotted for the UUT to process the signal and adjust the set point.</p>
Active Override	A stakeholder agrees with the test procedure outlined to verify the consumer active override criteria.	EPA and DOE thank the stakeholder for the contribution to the demand response test method development process.
Temporary Appliance Load Reduction Test (TALR)	A stakeholder agrees with the test procedure outlined to determine the compressor operating status and the TALR test.	EPA and DOE thank the stakeholder for the contribution to the demand response test method development process.
Timing	A stakeholder made the comment they appreciate both DOE's and EPA's efforts to release the draft version of the demand response test procedure. The stakeholder encourages DOE and EPA to finalize the test method no later than June 2017 so manufacturers can utilize the new method for the upcoming cooling season.	EPA recognizes the importance of publishing the final demand response test procedure with time for manufacturers to prepare for the 2018 cooling season. It is always EPA's goal to finalize and publish ENERGY STAR specifications/test methods in a timely manner while remaining consistent with its approach to thoroughly address feedback from stakeholders.