provisions do not specifically address this type of control, DOE agrees that a waiver should be granted to allow the 45-second blower time delay when testing the Thermo CHA-upflow and CGA-downflow series of condensing gas furnaces. Accordingly, with regard to testing the CHA-upflow and CGA-downflow series of condensing gas furnaces, today's Decision and Order exempts Thermo from the existing test procedure provisions regarding blower control and allows testing with the 45-second delay.

It is, therefore, ordered that:

(1) The ''Petition for Waiver'' filed by Thermo Products Inc. (Case No. F–083) is hereby granted as set forth in paragraph (2) below, subject to the provisions of paragraph (3), (4), and (5).

(2) Notwithstanding any contrary provisions of Appendix N of 10 CFR Part 430, Subpart B, Thermo Products Inc., shall be permitted to test its CHA-upflow and CGA-downflow series of condensing gas furnaces on the basis of the test procedure specified in 10 CFR Part 430, with modifications set forth below.

(I) Section 3.0 of Appendix N is deleted and replaced with the following paragraph:

3.0 Test Procedure. Testing and measurements shall be as specified in section 9 in ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 103-82 with the exception of section 9.2.2, 9.3.1, and 9.3.2, and the inclusion of the following additional procedures:

(ii) Add a new paragraph 3.10 to Appendix N as follows:

3.10 Gas- and Oil-Fueled Central Furnaces. The following paragraph is in lieu of the requirement specified in section 9.3.1. of ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 103–82. After equilibrium conditions are achieved following the cool-down test and the required measurements performed, turn on the furnace and measure the flue gas temperature, using the thermocouple grid described above, at 0.5 and 2.5 minutes after the main burner(s) comes on. After the burner start-up, delay the blower start-up by 1.5 minutes (t−), unless: (1) the furnace employs a single motor to drive the power burner and the indoor air circulating blower, in which case the burner and blower shall be started together; or (2) the furnace is designed to operate using an unvarying delay time that is other than 1.5 minutes, in which case the fan control shall be permitted to start the blower; or (3) the delay time results in the activation of a temperature safety device which shuts off the burner, in which case the fan control shall be permitted to start the blower. In the latter case, if the fan control is adjustable, set it to start the blower at the highest temperature. If the fan control is permitted to start the blower, measure time delay, (t-), using a stopwatch. Record the measured temperatures. During the heat-up test for oil-fueled furnaces, maintain the draft in the flue pipe within ±0.01 inch of water column of the manufacturer's recommended on-period draft.

(iii) With the exception of the modifications set forth above, Thermo Products Inc. shall comply in all respects with the test procedures specified in Appendix N of 10 CFR Part 430, Subpart B.

(3) The Waiver shall remain in effect from the date of issuance of this Order until DOE prescribes final test procedures appropriate to the CHA-upflow and CGA-downflow series of condensing gas furnaces manufactured by Thermo Products Inc.

(4) This Waiver is based upon the presumed validity of statements, allegations, and documentary materials submitted by the petitioner. This Waiver may be revoked or modified at any time upon a determination that the factual basis underlying the Petition is incorrect.

(5) Effective April 14, 1996, this Waiver supersedes the Interim Waiver granted Thermo Products Inc. on January 24, 1996. 61 FR 3023, January 30, 1996 (Case No. F–083).

Issued In Washington, DC, on April 4, 1996.

Christine A. Ervin,

Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

[FR Doc. 96–9949 Filed 4–22–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–M

Energy-Efficiency and Renewable Energy Office

Energy-Efficient Product Commercialization Study

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Energy (DOE) is investigating the potential use of the purchasing power of the Federal government to promote the commercialization of energy-efficient products that incorporate new, value-added technologies for federal buyers. The Energy Policy Act directs the Secretary of Energy to conduct a study to identify energy-efficient, renewable energy, and water conserving products for which there is a high potential for federal purchasing power to substantially promote their development and commercialization, and to identify barriers to federal procurement of such products. The principal product focus of the study is on those which are beyond the prototype stage, but are not commercially available or in widespread use. These products must also be potentially cost-effective to federal and non-federal buyers, with increased production and sales volume. DOE is soliciting information from interested parties concerning products which offer this potential, recommendations on how federal procurement actions could facilitate product commercialization, and existing barriers to such procurement actions.

DATES: Written information on products which meet the criteria listed below, barriers to federal procurement of such products, and recommended federal procurement actions and programs to promote commercialization of such products (1 copy) must be received on or before May 13, 1996, to be included for consideration in this study. A public meeting will be held on June 5, 1996; requests to present information at this public meeting on recommended federal actions and programs must be received by May 13, 1996.

ADDRESSES: All written comments (1 copy), as well as requests to speak at the public meeting, are to be submitted to: U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, EE–90, Energy-Efficient Product Commercialization Study, 1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20585–0121, 202–586–8287. FAXed comments may be sent to 202–586–3000. The public meeting will be held at the U.S. Department of Energy, Main Auditorium, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick Klimkos, EE–90, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20585–0121, 202–586–8287.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal government is the largest customer in the world for many energy-related products. The Department of Energy (DOE) is investigating the potential use of the purchasing power of the Federal government to promote the development and commercialization of energy-efficient products that incorporate new, value-added technologies for federal buyers. The objective of this study is to identify energy-efficient, renewable energy, and water conserving products for which there is a high potential for federal purchasing power to substantially

promote their commercialization, and to identify barriers to federal procurement of such products. It is anticipated that Government procurement of energy efficient products will stimulate industry to introduce energy-efficient products which enhance national competitiveness both domestically and internationally, to achieve a production scale which improves the cost-effectiveness of new technologies to government and non-government purchasers, and create new job opportunities throughout these industries. This notice requests information from interested parties on how the government can most effectively use its buying power to create or expand the market for energy-efficient products.

Section 152(h) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102–486) amends the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (NECPA) by inserting section 549, subsection (e). This section directs the Secretary of Energy to conduct this study, which is the responsibility of the Federal Energy Management Programs Office within the DOE Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. DOE is soliciting information from interested parties to identify and recommend energy-saving, renewable energy, and water-conserving products which offer high potential for federal purchasing power to substantially promote their commercialization.

The product component of this study is focused on products which meet certain criteria for technical and commercial viability and which are, or could be, purchased in significant quantities by federal agencies. These criteria include products:

- Which meet applicable performance, safety, and reliability requirements;
- For which the prototype development stage has been completed or is near completion;
- Which offer the potential for minimizing life-cycle cost for the application;
- For which commercial production is practical and economically feasible;
- For which initial market analysis has demonstrated a sufficiently large potential market to warrant commercial production and sales; and
- Which are not yet in production at commercial levels or which have just reached commercial availability.

These criteria do not include products at earlier stages of development—ranging from concept development through engineering prototype testing and field demonstrations—for which the technical and economic feasibility of commercial production have not yet been established. For products, technologies, or concepts in these earlier stages, programs such as the DOE/National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) Energy-Related Inventions Program (ERIP) and the DOE Innovative Concepts Program (InnCon) are available. For information concerning the ERIP program, contact the Office of Technology Evaluation and Assessment, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899. For information concerning the InnCon program contact Mr. E. Levine, U.S., Department of Energy, Forrestal Building, EE–521, 1000 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20585–0121, 202–586–1605.

Interested parties are requested to submit information to DOE on products which meet the above criteria for commercial viability and relevance to the federal market, on federal procurement actions which could promote commercialization of these products, and on potential barriers to such procurement actions, including:

- The product's energy efficiency and other performance characteristics;
- The product's current state of commercial development, including manufacturing capacity and sales;
- Results of market analyses which indicate the potential market—both within the federal government and the non-federal market, domestically and internationally;
- The potential for energy and dollar savings, both per unit and for potential total sales to federal and non-federal customers;
- Assessment of the life-cycle cost of the product, including projected capital cost and operating and maintenance costs, based upon projected costs at commercially viable levels of production,
- The total level of sales, including federal and non-federal sectors, considered necessary to justify undertaking commercial production;
- Concepts for federal policies and programs which would facilitate commercialization of energy-efficient products;
- Concepts for federal procurement actions which, combined with other market opportunities, could be used to implement these policies and programs;
- Barriers to the rapid penetration of products in federal, other governmental, and commercial markets (e.g. sole-source, lowest first-cost, no history of performance); and
- Recommendations for actions which DOE, other federal agencies, or Congress could take to reduce or eliminate these barriers.

An information packet which provides further definition of the types of information desired, outlines preliminary concepts being considered for such federal policies and programs, and provides information on the March public meeting will be sent to those responding to this Notice.

Only non-proprietary technical or market information should be submitted in response to this request. DOE reserves the right to publish or use any information submitted.

The Federal Energy Management Programs Office will conduct the public meeting on June 5, 1996, to solicit public comment on how federal procurement actions and related information programs, technology demonstrations, or other actions could facilitate commercialization of products meeting the criteria of this study. Responses may be in written form and/or may be presented verbally at the meeting. Verbal presentations must be limited to no more than five minutes. Verbal presentations will be limited to comments on barriers, opportunities, and recommended policies and programs; information on specific products will not be accepted in verbal comments at the hearings but should be submitted in writing.

Issued in Washington, DC on April 16, 1996.

Christine A. Ervin,

Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

[FR Doc. 96–9947 Filed 4–22–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP96–298–000]

CNG Transmission Corporation; Notice of Application

April 17, 1996.

Take notice that on April 4, 1996, CNG Transmission Corporation (CNG), 445 West Main Street, Clarksburg, West Virginia 26301, filed in Docket No. CP96–298–000 an application pursuant to Section 7(c)[1] of the Natural Gas Act for authorization to amend an existing service agreement applicable to the storage of natural gas under Rate Schedule GSS between CNG and Long Island Lighting Company (LILCO) to add, on a secondary basis, a new storage receipt point, all as more fully set forth

[1] CNG filed its request pursuant to Sections 157.205 and 157.211 of the Commission's Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.205, 157.211), however, CNG's request is being treated as a Section 7(c) application.