

Dear Assistant Secretary: Petition for waiver and application for interim waiver is requested pursuant to 10 CFR Part 430.27.

Waiver is requested from the test procedures for measuring the energy consumption of furnaces which are found in Appendix N of Subpart B of 10 CFR Part 430. Presently this section requires a 1.5 minute delay between burner ignition and start of the circulating blower.

Inter-City Products Corporation (USA) is requesting to use 30 seconds delay instead of the present 1.5 minutes. Furnace Series NUGM, NUG9, NCGM, GUK, GUM and GCK use an electronic timed blower control delay set at 30 seconds. Test results show an average .4 to .6 percent improvement in the AFUE.

We are confident that this interim and final waiver will be issued since this request is similar to our previous waivers issued at 55 FR 51487 and 56 FR 63945.

Please contact if you have any questions or need any additional information.

Thanks,

Gary K. Strebe,

*Sr. Codes Administration Engineer.*

[FR Doc. 96-6568 Filed 3-18-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-P

#### [Case No. CW-003]

#### **Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products: Decision and Order Granting a Waiver From the Clothes Washer Test Procedure to Miele Appliance Inc.**

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

**ACTION:** Decision and Order.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is given of the Decision and Order [Case No. CW-003] granting a Waiver to Miele Appliance Inc. (Miele) from the existing Department of Energy (DOE or Department) test procedure for clothes washers. The Department is granting Miele a Waiver from the Department's test procedures for the company's clothes washer models W1903, W1918, and W1930.

#### **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

P. Marc LaFrance, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Mail Station EE-431, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585-0121, (202) 586-8423.

Eugene Margolis, Esq., U.S. Department of Energy, Office of General Counsel, Mail Station GC-72, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585-0121, (202) 586-9507.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In accordance with 10 CFR 430.27(j),

notice is hereby given of the issuance of the Decision and Order as set forth below. In the Decision and Order, Miele has been granted a Waiver for its clothes washer models W1903, W1918, and W1930, with the following design features that differ from those covered by the existing clothes washer test procedure: an internal electrical heater for heating wash water, a continuously variable wash water temperature control, 208/240 volt electrical power supply, and machine-controlled water fill capability.

Issued in Washington, DC, March 7, 1996.  
Christine A. Ervin,

*Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.*

#### **Background**

The Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products (other than automobiles) was established pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, 42 USC 6291 et seq., which requires DOE to prescribe standardized test procedures to measure the energy consumption of certain consumer products, including clothes washers. The intent of the test procedures is to provide a comparable measure of energy consumption that will assist consumers in making purchasing decisions. These test procedures appear at 10 CFR Part 430, Subpart B.

DOE amended the prescribed test procedures by adding 10 CFR 430.27 on September 26, 1980, creating the waiver process. (45 FR 64108). The waiver process allows the Assistant Secretary to temporarily waive the test procedures for a particular basic model when a petitioner shows that the basic model contains one or more design characteristics which prevent testing according to the prescribed test procedures or when the prescribed test procedures may evaluate the basic model in a manner so unrepresentative of its true energy consumption as to provide materially inaccurate comparative data. Waivers generally remain in effect until final test procedure amendments become effective, resolving the problem that is the subject of the waiver.

In accordance with § 430.27 of 10 CFR Part 430, Miele filed a Petition for Waiver and an Application for Interim Waiver on June 2, 1995, regarding its clothes washer models W1903, W1918, and W1930, with the following design features that differ from those covered by the existing clothes washer test procedure: an internal electrical heater for heating wash water, a continuously variable wash water temperature

control, a 208/240 volt electrical power supply, and a machine-controlled water fill capability. On August 10, 1995, Miele was granted an Interim Waiver, and on August 16, 1995, Miele's Petition for Waiver was published in the Federal Register. (60 FR 42553).

Comments were received from the Whirlpool Corporation (Whirlpool). The comments received were sent to Miele for its rebuttal. The Department consulted with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) concerning the Miele petition. The FTC did not have any objections to the issuance of a waiver to Miele.

#### **Assertions and Determinations**

##### *Externally Heated Water*

Whirlpool commented that two of Miele's clothes washers have cold and hot water inlets and that these clothes washers should be tested with a hot water supply instead of just a cold water supply, as granted by the Interim Waiver, because consumer's will use external hot water as much as possible to minimize clothes washer operating time. Miele stated that it agreed with Whirlpool in principle, although there are no equations or usage factors currently available that can accommodate a machine that uses both externally heated water in tandem with internal heaters. Furthermore, Miele stated "since the DOE cold water procedure is more stringent than that proposed by Whirlpool, the test procedure [as recommended] in the Petition for Waiver will not produce artificially low energy consumption values." (Miele, letter to DOE dated October 2, 1995).

The Department agrees with Miele that testing a water-heating clothes washer with only a cold water supply will be a more rigorous test because in the current test procedure externally heated water assumes 100 percent efficiency for the water heater, whereas in practice no electric resistance heater is 100 percent efficient. In addition, while the clothes washer is receiving the externally heated water from the water heater, heat will be dissipated into the thermal mass of the clothes washer which then will require the internal heater to maintain the desired temperature.

The current test procedure requires nonwater-heating clothes washers to use externally heated water whose energy consumption is calculated using a 90 °F temperature rise. The Interim Waiver granted to Miele uses cold water and measures energy consumption based on specified clothes washer water bath temperatures. When a hot wash is

tested, the temperature requirements result in a minimum temperature rise of 80 °F (140 °F minimum for hot wash minus 60 °F maximum for the cold supply water). Therefore, the Department cannot determine if either a "cold water only test" or an "externally heated water and cold water test" would result in the greatest amount of energy consumption. Miele does acknowledge that testing with "externally heated water and cold water" would provide the most accurate results.

Miele indicated that equations and usage factors for the use of externally heated water in water-heating clothes washers do not exist. The Department disagrees because the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM) proposed test procedure<sup>1</sup> has an equation for combining the energy for externally heated water with the measured electrical energy used for mechanical/electrical functions and internal water heating. In regards to usage factors, the AHAM proposed test procedure makes the presumption that consumers will use externally heated water 100 percent of the time. The Department believes this assumption is valid because the overwhelming majority of U.S. consumers have hot water supplies for their clothes washers. The Department does admit that consumers may choose to install only cold water supplies in new construction applications. However, for several reasons the Department believes that the installation of only cold water supplies will be few: (1) Consumers will want to maintain their home's resale value by providing hot water supplies for the potential of future non-water heating clothes washers. (2) If gas or oil externally heated water is available, there may be a cost advantage to use externally heated water. (3) The use of externally heated water will reduce the clothes washer cycle time. Therefore, an appropriate test procedure to test externally heated water can be provided to Miele. Today's Waiver being granted to Miele requires testing using externally heated water rather than only cold water because it is expected that is how the Miele clothes washers with externally heated water capability will most likely be used by consumers in the U.S.

To grant a Waiver to Miele for its externally heated water capable water-heating clothes washer models, the

Department needs to determine the temperature rise, temperature and tolerance of externally supplied hot water. The Department believes that the current test procedure: Temperature rise (90 °F), temperature and tolerance (140 °F  $\pm$  5 °F (60 °C  $\pm$  2.8 °C)) for nonwater-heating clothes washers equipped with thermostatically controlled mixing valves should be used. The Department believes this because the overall energy consumption of a water-heating clothes washer will be affected by the temperature of the external water. This is analogous to nonwater-heating clothes washers equipped with thermostatically controlled mixing valves. Furthermore, externally heated water test requirements for water-heating and non-water heating clothes washers should consistently as possible be maintained as a uniform test procedure for comparison purposes.

The Department realizes that the test criteria provided to Miele by this Decision and Order are different from that of Miele's competitors with respect to cold water supply, but will provide the least impact in the clothes washer community. For example, with the established test criteria, Miele will use the same cold water supply temperature (minimum of 55 °F (12.8 °C) and a maximum of 60 °F (15.6 °C)) as water-heating clothes washer models and will use the same temperature rise for externally heated water as nonwater-heating clothes washer models.

The Department acknowledges that nonwater-heating clothes washers equipped with thermostatically controlled mixing valves will have a slight advantage over Miele's clothes washers with externally heated water capability because the difference of the hottest cold water supply to the hottest hot water supply is 80 °F, whereas Miele's is 85 °F. However, from previous discussions with the clothes washer industry, the Department believes that clothes washers equipped with thermostatically controlled mixing valves represent a minority of the clothes washer market. Today's Waiver granted to Miele maintains the cold water supply requirements of the Interim Waiver and has been revised to incorporate externally heated water as explained above.

#### Definitions

Whirlpool commented that the definitions for "Water-heating clothes washer" and "Nonwater-heating clothes washer" should be as stated in the AHAM proposed test procedure.<sup>1</sup> AHAM proposes that the definition for a water-heating clothes washer should state that "some or all" of the water for

washing is heated by the internal heater. The Interim Waiver granted to Miele stated that "all" of the water for washing is heated by the internal heater. Miele's rebuttal regarding the definitions for "Water-heating clothes washer" and "Nonwater-heating clothes washer" stated that AHAM's proposed language coincided with Miele's interpretation of the Interim Waiver because Miele's comment was under the assumption that its water-heating clothes washers would be tested with cold water supply only. DOE is adopting the Whirlpool recommendation to use the proposed AHAM definitions to be consistent with the determination above to test using externally heated water.

#### Heated Rinse

Whirlpool stated that the Miele Petition for Waiver did not indicate that its machines had cold rinse only and that there was no means to test for a heated rinse. Miele provided rebuttal indicating that its machines have only cold rinses and that a provision to test a heated rinse is not needed. The Department agrees with Miele.

#### Test Load for Machined Controlled Water Fill Capability

Whirlpool indicated that Miele should test its clothes washers per the test load table in the AHAM proposed test procedure. Miele indicated that it supports the AHAM proposed test procedure. However, until such time that companies are required to test with the AHAM test load table, Miele stated that it would be unfair to require it to test with the AHAM proposed test load table. The AHAM test load table more closely reflects actual consumer load size use by requiring a larger test load for maximum fill which results in an increase in energy consumption. Until the AHAM proposal is adopted, requiring Miele to test to a larger test load would put it at a competitive disadvantage. Presently, Asko Inc. is allowed to test its machine-controlled water fill capability clothes washer with three (minimum fill) and seven (maximum fill) pound test loads. Therefore, if Miele was required to test its clothes washers with a larger load, then its clothes washers would not be tested on the same basis as Asko. The Waiver granted to Miele maintains the same test load as the Interim Waiver.

#### Conclusion

It is therefore ordered that:

(1) The "Petition for Waiver" filed by Miele [Case No CW-003] is hereby granted as set forth in paragraph (2) below, subject to the provisions of paragraphs (3), (4) and (5).

<sup>1</sup> AHAM proposed a future test procedure in response to a DOE proposed rule (60 FR 15330, March 25, 1995), comment 8 on Docket EE-RM-94-230. AHAM provided a provision to test water-heating clothes washers using externally heated water, if the clothes washer is capable of using externally heated water.

(2) Notwithstanding any contrary provisions of section 430.23 or Appendix J of 10 CFR Part 430, Subpart B, Miele shall be permitted to test its washing machines, models W1903, W1918, and W1930 with the modification set forth below:

(I) Add new sections, 1.19 and 1.20 in Appendix J to read as follows:

1.19 "Water-heating clothes washer" refers to a clothes washer where some or all of the hot water for clothes washing is generated by a water heating device internal to the clothes washer.

1.20 "Non-water-heating clothes washer" refers to a clothes washer which does not have an internal hot water heating device to generate hot water.

(ii) Sections 2.2 and 2.3 in Appendix J shall be deleted and replaced with the following:

2.2 Electrical energy supply. Maintain the electrical supply to the clothes washer terminal block within 1.7 percent of 120, 120/208Y or 120/240 volts, as applicable to the particular terminal block wiring system as specified by the manufacturer. If the clothes washer has a dual voltage conversion capability, conduct the test at the highest voltage specified by the manufacturer.

2.3 Water temperature.

2.3.1 Water-heating clothes washers. The temperature of the cold water supply shall be maintained at a minimum of 55 °F (12.8 °C) and a maximum of 60 °F (15.6 °C). If the clothes washer is equipped with a hot water inlet, the hot water supply shall be maintained at 140 °F ± 5 °F (60 °C ± 2.8 °C).

(iii) Sections 3.2.1 through 3.3.5 in Appendix J shall be deleted and replaced with the following:

3.2.1 Per-cycle energy consumption at maximum fill. Set the water level selector to the maximum fill position, if manually controlled.

3.2.1.1 Hottest wash at maximum fill. Activate the machine and insert the appropriate test load as specified in Section 2.8.2. Select the normal or its equivalent wash cycle. Where spin speed selection is available, set the control to its maximum setting. Set the water temperature selector to the hottest setting and activate the wash cycle. Measure and record the kilowatt-hours of electrical energy consumed for the complete cycle as  $E_{ht,max}$ . Measure and record the total number of gallons of hot water consumed for the complete cycle as  $V_{ht,max}$ . Ensure that the inlet water temperature is maintained per Section 2.3.1.

3.2.1.2 Hot wash at maximum fill. Insert a water temperature sensing

device inside the inner drum prior to testing. Activate the machine and insert the appropriate test load as specified in Section 2.8.2. Select the normal or its equivalent wash cycle. Where spin speed selection is available, set the control to its maximum setting. Set the water temperature selector to the hot setting (a minimum of 140 °F (60 °C) and a maximum of 145 °F (62.8 °C)) and activate the wash cycle. Verify the wash water temperature, which must be at a minimum of 140 °F (60 °C) and a maximum of 145 °F (62.8 °C). If the measured water temperature is not within the specified range, stop testing, adjust the temperature selector accordingly, and repeat the procedure. Otherwise, proceed and complete testing. Measure and record the kilowatt-hours of electrical energy consumed for the complete cycle as  $E_{h,max}$ . Measure and record the total number of gallons of hot water consumed for the complete cycle as  $V_{h,max}$ . Ensure that the inlet water temperature is maintained per Section 2.3.1.

3.2.1.3 Warm wash at maximum fill. Repeat Section 3.2.1.2 for a warm wash setting at a minimum of 100 °F (37.8 °C) and a maximum of 105 °F (40.6 °C). Measure and record the kilowatt-hours of electrical energy consumed for the complete cycle as  $E_{w,max}$ . Measure and record the total number of gallons of hot water consumed for the complete cycle as  $V_{w,max}$ .

3.2.1.4 Cold wash at maximum fill. Repeat Section 3.2.1.1 for the coldest water setting. Measure and record the kilowatt-hours of electrical energy consumed for the complete cycle as  $E_{c,max}$ . Measure and record the total number of gallons of hot water consumed for the complete cycle as  $V_{c,max}$ .

3.2.2 Per-cycle energy consumption at minimum fill. Set the water level selector to the minimum fill position, if manually controlled.

3.2.2.1 Hottest wash at minimum fill. Repeat Section 3.2.1.1 for a test load as specified in Section 2.8.2. Measure and record the kilowatt-hours of electrical energy consumed for the complete cycle as  $E_{ht,min}$ . Measure and record the total number of gallons of hot water consumed for the complete cycle as  $V_{ht,min}$ .

3.2.2.2 Hot wash at minimum fill. Repeat Section 3.2.1.2 for a test load as specified in Section 2.8.2. The hot wash setting shall be at a minimum of 140 °F (60 °C) and a maximum of 145 °F (62.8 °C). Measure and record the kilowatt-hours of electrical energy consumed for the complete cycle as  $E_{h,min}$ . Measure and record the total number of gallons

of hot water consumed for the complete cycle as  $V_{h,min}$ .

3.2.2.3 Warm wash at minimum fill. Repeat Section 3.2.1.2 for warm wash setting at a minimum of 100 °F (37.8 °C) and a maximum of 105 °F (40.6 °C). Measure and record the kilowatt-hours of electrical energy consumed for the complete cycle as  $E_{w,min}$ . Measure and record the total number of gallons of hot water consumed for the complete cycle as  $V_{w,min}$ .

3.2.2.4 Cold wash at minimum fill. Repeat Section 3.2.1.1 for the coldest wash setting. Measure and record the kilowatt-hours of electrical energy consumed for the complete cycle as  $E_{c,min}$ . Measure and record the total number of gallons of hot water consumed for the complete cycle as  $V_{c,min}$ .

(iv) Sections 4.1 through 4.4 in Appendix J shall be deleted and replaced with the following:

4.1 Per-cycle temperature-weighted electrical energy consumption for maximum and minimum water fill levels. Calculate the per-cycle temperature-weighted electrical energy consumption for the maximum water fill level,  $E_{EL,max}$ , and for the minimum water fill level,  $E_{EL,min}$ , expressed in kilowatt-hours per cycle and defined as:

$$E_{EL,max} = (0.05 \times E_{ht,max}) + (0.25 \times E_{h,max}) + (0.55 \times E_{w,max}) + (0.15 \times E_{c,max})$$

$$E_{EL,min} = (0.05 \times E_{ht,min}) + (0.25 \times E_{h,min}) + (0.55 \times E_{w,min}) + (0.15 \times E_{c,min})$$

where:

$E_{ht,max}$  = as defined in Section 3.2.1.1

$E_{h,max}$  = as defined in Section 3.2.1.2

$E_{w,max}$  = as defined in Section 3.2.1.3

$E_{c,max}$  = as defined in Section 3.2.1.4

$E_{ht,min}$  = as defined in Section 3.2.2.1

$E_{h,min}$  = as defined in Section 3.2.2.2

$E_{w,min}$  = as defined in Section 3.2.2.3

$E_{c,min}$  = as defined in Section 3.2.2.4

4.2 Per-cycle temperature-weighted external hot water energy consumption for maximum and minimum water fill levels. Calculate the per-cycle temperature-weighted external hot water energy consumption for the maximum water fill level,  $E_{HW,max}$ , and for the minimum water fill level,  $E_{HW,min}$ , expressed in kilowatt-hours per cycle and defined as:

$$E_{HW,max} = T \times K \times ((0.05 \times V_{ht,max}) + (0.25 \times V_{h,max}) + (0.55 \times V_{w,max}) + (0.15 \times V_{c,max}))$$

$$E_{HW,min} = T \times K \times ((0.05 \times V_{ht,min}) + (0.25 \times V_{h,min}) + (0.55 \times V_{w,min}) + (0.15 \times V_{c,min}))$$

where:

$V_{ht,max}$  = as defined in Section 3.2.1.1

$V_{h,max}$  = as defined in Section 3.2.1.2

$V_{w,max}$  = as defined in Section 3.2.1.3

$V_{c,max}$  = as defined in Section 3.2.1.4

$V_{ht,min}$  = as defined in Section 3.2.2.1  
 $V_{h,min}$  = as defined in Section 3.2.2.2  
 $V_{w,min}$  = as defined in Section 3.2.2.3  
 $V_{c,min}$  = as defined in Section 3.2.2.4  
 $T$  = temperature rise = 90 °F (50 °C).  
 $K$  = water specific heat = 0.00240 kWh/(gal • °F); (0.00114 kWh/(l • °C))

4.3 Total weighted per-cycle hot water energy consumption. Calculate the total weighted per-cycle hot water energy consumption,  $E_T$ , expressed in kilowatt-hours per cycle and defined as:  
 $E_T = (0.72 \times E_{HW,max}) + (0.28 \times E_{HW,min})$   
 where:

$E_{HW,max}$ ,  $E_{HW,min}$  = as defined in Section 4.2

4.4 Total weighted per-cycle electrical energy consumption. Calculate the total weighted per cycle electrical energy consumption,  $M_E$ , expressed in kilowatt-hours per cycle and defined as:

$M_E = (0.72 \times E_{EL,max}) + (0.28 \times E_{EL,min})$   
 where:

$E_{EL,max}$ ,  $E_{EL,min}$  = as defined in Section 4.1

(3) The Waiver shall remain in effect from the date of issuance of this Order until DOE prescribes final test procedures appropriate to clothes washer models W1903, W1918, and W1930 manufactured by Miele.

(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) This Waiver supersedes the Interim Waiver granted to Miele on August 16, 1995. (60 FR 42553).

Issued in Washington, DC, March 7, 1996.  
 Christine A. Ervin,  
*Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.*

[FR Doc. 96-6569 Filed 3-18-96; 8:45 am]

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## Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 2030-025]

### The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Portland General Electric Company; Notice Establishing Comment Period for Petition for Declaratory Order

March 13, 1996.

On February 15, 1996, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon (Tribes) filed a petition for a declaratory order to

determine, on an expedited basis, the existing licensee(s) of the Pelton Hydroelectric Project No. 2030 for purposes of relicensing. The project is located on the Deschutes River in Jefferson County, Oregon.

The original license for the Pelton Project was issued to Portland General Electric Company on December 21, 1951. The license expires on December 31, 2001. Pursuant to an order amending the license for the Pelton Project, issued on February 20, 1980, the Tribes are a "joint licensee to the extent of their interest" in hydropower facilities and associated equipment installed at the Pelton Reregulating Dam.<sup>1</sup> The "existing licensee" is required to inform the Commission of its intent to file an application for a new license for the project between July 1, 1996, and December 31, 1996.<sup>2</sup>

The Tribes state that it appears unlikely that they and Portland General will file a joint application for a new license for the project in which their respective interests are as set forth in the present license. In these circumstances, the Tribes state that there is considerable uncertainty regarding which entity or entities will be considered an "existing licensee" pursuant to Section 15 of the Federal Power Act and Part 16 of the Commission's regulations. They therefore request that the Commission determine, on an expedited basis, whether the Tribes would be an existing licensee under one or more of the following arrangements:

1. The Tribes file an application individually to own and operate the entire Pelton Project.

2. The Tribes file an application individually to own and operate only the Reregulating Dam portion of the Pelton Project.

3. The Tribes file an application jointly with Portland General to own and operate the entire project with the respective interests of the joint applicants as set forth in the current license.

4. The Tribes file an application jointly with Portland General to own and operate the entire project with the respective interests of the joint applicants significantly different than as set forth in the current license.

5. The Tribes file an application jointly with a third party that currently has no interest in the Pelton Project to own and operate the entire Pelton Project.

Pursuant to Rule 213(d) of the Commission's regulations, answers to

<sup>1</sup> 10 FERC ¶ 62,142.

<sup>2</sup> See 18 CFR 16.6.

petitions are due within 30 days after filing, unless otherwise ordered.<sup>3</sup> Because there is currently no ongoing Commission proceeding regarding the Pelton Project, persons having an interest in its outcome may not have received notice of its filing. To ensure adequate notice to all interested persons, the Commission staff has determined that notice of the petition for a declaratory order should be published and that the deadline for filing an answer, comments, protests, or petitions to intervene should be as established in this notice.

Any person may file an answer, comments, protest, or motion to intervene with respect to the Tribe's petition in accordance with the requirements of the Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.210, 385.211, 385.213, and 385.214. In determining the appropriate action to take with respect to the petition, the Commission will consider all protests or other comments filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any answers, comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be received no later than April 26, 1996.

Lois D. Cashell,

*Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 96-6499 Filed 3-18-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-M

[Docket No. MG96-1-001]

### El Paso Natural Gas Co.; Notice of Filing

March 13, 1996.

Take notice that on March 8, 1996, El Paso Natural Gas Company (El Paso) filed revised standards of conduct under section 161.3 of the Commission's regulations, 18 CFR 161.3 and to comply with the Commission's February 7, 1996 order directing El Paso to revise its standards of conduct with respect to Standards C, E, H, J and K, 18 CFR 161.3(c), (e), (h), (j) and (k). 74 FERC ¶ 61,122.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 or 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 or 385.214). All such motions to intervene or protest should be filed on or before March 28, 1996. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the

<sup>3</sup> 18 CFR 385.213(d)(2). See also 18 CFR 385.202.