the FR, because it is impractical to deal with and discuss the nature of MTMC's business and its requirements individually with more than 500 approved carriers. Also, such negotiation does not mean that MTMC will allow carriers to dictate the terms of the program. Under 49 U.S.C. 13712, formerly 49 U.S.C. 10721, motor carriers may quote a reduced rate to the government; however, it does not provide that the Government must accept the rates offered. In any event, 49 U.S.C. section 13712 no longer applies to motor carrier freight. It only applies to household goods and certain water shipments. Carriers may now offer any freight rates they want to anyone.

MTMC's procurement authority is derived from the Armed Services Procurement Act (10 U.S.C. 2301, et seq.) MTMC has the authority to make its own arrangements, and has the right to contract on its own terms on behalf of its DOD customers. Accordingly, MTMC's proposed changes to carrier liability levels has been endorsed by major DOD shippers, MTMC's customers.

Because the policy change applies only to motor shipments of general cargo, Freight All Kinds, the motor carriers have the opportunity to offer whatever rates they hold to be reasonable for the level of liability that DOD requires. MRMC recognizes that increases in carrier liability may result in somewhat higher line haul charges. However, MTMC expects that those carriers which have aggressive safety, claims prevention, employee training, and quality control programs will have little or no difficulty in accommodating these changes and will continue to provide quality service at reasonable rates to the DOD. In addition, MTMC expects any increase in line haul charges to be offset by the beneficial aspects of corresponding increases in recoveries from carriers for lost and damaged freight and, as service improves, a decrease in administrative costs to process claims. Shifting a greater level of monetary responsibility to carriers for carrier-caused loss and damage removes the burden for these occurrences from DOD and the taxpayer and places them on the carrier. Maintaining artificially low levels of liability for loss and damage acts as a distinctive to promoting and maintaining a safe, damage- and loss-free Defense Transportation System.

An effective date for these changes of February 1, 1997, will afford carriers an opportunity to adjust their rates, if necessary, to accommodate any forecasted increases or decreases in their operating-costs based on their historical incidences of loss and/or damage to shipments.

Gregory D. Showalter,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 96–29427 Filed 11–15–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710–08–M

Movement of Foreign Military Sales Material Under Department of Defense Standard Tender of Freight Services MT Form 364–R–Policy Change (Required Use of Standard Tender of Freight Services MT Form 364–R for the Movement of Foreign Military Sales Material)

AGENCY: Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), Department of the Army.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) is proposing to change its rate verification procedure by requiring that carriers file tenders of service to participate in Foreign Military Sales (FMS) traffic, as follows:

Carriers who want to participate in FMS movements will submit a voluntary Standard Tender(s) of Freight Services MT Form 364–R numbered in the 300000 series (300001 through 349999) applicable to FMS material only. Tenders will be consecutively numbered and prepared according to instructions contained in MTMC Standard Tender Instruction Publication No. 364A. Rules and accessorial services governing movement will be MTMC Freight Traffic Rules Publication (MFTRP) No. 1A for motor transportation and MFTRP No. 10 for rail transportation. The applicable publication must be shown as a governing publication in Section B of the tender for the tender to be considered for routing.

DATES: The policy change is effective no earlier than 60 days after publication of this notice.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties are requested to submit comments on this proposal. The comments should be addressed to Headquarters, Military Traffic Management Command, Room 117, 5611 Columbia Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–5050, ATTN: MTTM–D (Barbara McGinnis).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Barbara McGinnis, MTTM–D, (703) 681–6103, or e-mail MCGINNIB@BAILEYS-EMH5.ARMY.MIL.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: MTMC's procedural change supports the Office of the Secretary of Defense's initiative to automate the Government Bill of Lading payment process for the Department of Defense. This notice supersedes the April 3, 1996, Federal Register notice pertaining to ''Tender Filing Instructions for the Movement of Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Material,'' 61 FR 14760.

Gregory D. Showalter,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 96–29428 Filed 11–13–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710–08–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy; Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products; Representative Average Unit Costs of Energy

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In this notice, the Department of Energy (DOE or Department) is forecasting the representative average unit costs of five residential energy sources for the year 1997. The five sources are electricity, natural gas, No. 2 heating oil, propane, and kerosene. The representative unit costs of these energy sources are used in the Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products established by the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, Pub. L. No. 94–163, 89 Stat. 871, as amended, (EPCA).

EFFECTIVE DATE: The representative average unit costs of energy contained in this notice will become effective December 18, 1996 and will remain in effect until further notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dr. Barry P. Berlin, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Forrestal Building, Mail Station EE–43, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585–0121, (202) 586–9127

Eugene Margolis, Esq., U.S. Department of Energy, Office of General Counsel, Forrestal Building, Mail Station GC–72, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585–0103, (202) 586–9507

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 323 of the EPCA (Act)[1] requires that DOE prescribe test procedures for the determination of the estimated annual

[1] References to the ''Act'' refer to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended. 42 U.S.C. §§ 6291—6309.

operating costs or other measures of energy consumption for certain consumer products specified in the Act. These test procedures are found in 10 CFR Part 430, Subpart B.

Section 323(b) of the Act requires that the estimated annual operating costs of a covered product be computed from measurements of energy use in a representative average-use cycle and from representative average unit costs of energy needed to operate such product during such cycle. The section further requires DOE to provide information regarding the representative average unit costs of energy for use wherever such costs are needed to perform calculations in accordance with the test procedures. Most notably, these costs are used under the Federal Trade Commission appliance labeling program established by Section 324 of the Act and in connection with advertisements of appliance energy use and energy costs which are covered by Section 323(c) of the Act.

The Department last published representative average unit costs of residential energy for use in the Conservation Program for Consumer Products on January 19, 1996. (61 FR 1366). Effective December 18, 1996, the cost figures published on January 19, 1996, will be superseded by the cost figures set forth in this notice.

The Department's Energy Information Administration (EIA) has developed the 1997 representative average unit after-tax costs of electricity, natural gas, No. 2 heating oil, and propane and kerosene prices found in this notice. The cost projections for heating oil, electricity and natural gas are found in the fourth quarter, 1996, EIA *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA–0226 (96/4Q) and reflect the mid-price scenario. Projections for residential propane and kerosene prices are derived from their relative prices to that of heating oil, based on 1994 averages for these three fuels. The sources for these price data are the *Petroleum Marketing Annual 1994* (DOE/EIA–0487(94)) and the September 1996 *Monthly Energy Review (DOE/EIA–0035(96/09)*. The *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, the *Petroleum Marketing Annual 1994*, and the *Monthly Energy Review* are available at the National Energy Information Center, Forrestal Building, Room 1F–048, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585, (202) 586–8800.

The 1997 representative average unit costs stated in Table 1 are provided pursuant to Section 323(b)(4) of the Act and will become effective December 18, 1996. They will remain in effect until further notice.

Issued in Washington, DC, on November 12, 1996.

Christine A. Ervin,

Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

TABLE 1.—REPRESENTATIVE AVERAGE UNIT COSTS OF ENERGY FOR FIVE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY SOURCES (1997)

Type of energy	Per million Btu [1]	In commonly used terms	As required by test procedure
Electricity	$24.35	8.31¢/kWh [2, 3]	.0831/kWh
Natural gas	6.12	61.2¢/therm [4] or $6.29/MCF [5, 6]	.00000612/Btu
No. 2 Heating Oil	7.14	$.99/gallon [7]	.00000714/Btu
Propane	10.73	$.98/gallon [8]	.00001073/Btu
Kerosene	8.59	$1.16/gallon [9]	.00000859/Btu

[1] Btu stands for British thermal units.
[2] kWh stands for kilowatt hour.
[3] 1 kWh =3,412 Btu.
[4] 1 therm =100,000 Btu. Natural gas prices include taxes.
[5] MCF stands for 1,000 cubic feet.
[6] For the purposes of this table, one cubic foot of natural gas has an energy equivalence of 1,028 Btu.
[7] For the purposes of this table, one gallon of No. 2 heating oil has an energy equivalence of 138,690 Btu.
[8] For the purposes of this table, one gallon of liquid propane has an energy equivalence of 91,333 Btu.
[9] For the purposes of this table, one gallon of kerosene has an energy equivalence of 135,000 Btu.

[FR Doc. 96–29432 Filed 11–15–96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. EG97–11–000, et al.]

PMDC Netherlands B.V., et al.; Electric Rate and Corporate Regulation Filings

November 8, 1996.

Take notice that the following filings have been made with the Commission:

1. PMDC Netherlands B.V.

[Docket No. EG97–11–000]

On November 4, 1996, PMDC Netherlands B.V. (the Applicant) whose address is 4e Etage, 3012 CA Rotterdam, The Netherlands, filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission an application for determination of exempt wholesale generator status pursuant to Part 365 of the Commission's Regulations.

The Applicant states that it will be engaged directly and exclusively in the business of owning four hydroelectric generating facilities in Spain, and selling electric energy at wholesale. The Applicant requests a determination that the Applicant is an exempt wholesale generator under Section 32(a)(1) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

Comment date: November 29, 1996, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice. The Commission will limit its consideration of comments to those that concern the adequacy or accuracy of the application.

2. Hidro Iberica B.V.

[Docket No. EG97–12–000]

On November 4, 1996, Hidro Iberica B.V. (the ''Applicant'') whose address is 4e Etage, 3012 CA Rotterdam, The Netherlands, filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission an application for determination of exempt wholesale generator status pursuant to Part 365 of the Commission's Regulations.

The Applicant states that it will be engaged directly and exclusively in the business of owning four hydroelectric generating facilities located in Spain, and selling electric energy at wholesale. The Applicant requests a determination that the Applicant is an exempt wholesale generator under Section 32(a)(1) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

Comment date: November 29, 1996, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E