

Financing Program as to the most effective and efficient means of implementing construction financing on historically Black college and university campuses and to advise Congress regarding the progress made in implementing the program.

The meeting of the Board is open to the public. The agenda includes a briefing by members of the designated bonding authority on the status of loan activities, an overall assessment of the program, and reauthorization issues.

Records are kept of all Committee proceedings, and are available for public inspection at the office of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Capital Financing Advisory Board, U.S. Department of Education, Washington, DC 20202-5139, from the hours of 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Dated: December 2, 1997.

David A. Longanecker,

Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education.

[FR Doc. 97-31974 Filed 12-5-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4401-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities; Meeting

AGENCY: President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Department of Education.

ACTION: Change in meeting time.

SUMMARY: On Wednesday, November 26, 1997, on page 63138 in column 1, the Department of Education published a notice for the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities meeting. The time of the meeting has been changed to 11:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. all other information printed is correct.

DATE AND TIME: December 18, 1997 from 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Sheraton City Centre Hotel located at 1143 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sterling Henry, White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, U.S. Department of Education, 600 Independence Avenue, SW, the Portals Building, Suite 605, Washington, DC 20202-5120. Telephone: (202) 708-8667.

Dated: December 1, 1997.

David A. Longanecker,

Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education.

[FR Doc. 97-32003 Filed 12-5-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000-01-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 1998. 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 January 7, 1998 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 operating costs or other measures of energy consumption for certain consumer products specified in the Act.

¹References to the "Act" refer to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended. 42 U.S.C. §§ 6291-6309.

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 November 18, 1996. (61 FR 58679). Effective January 7, 1998, the cost figures published on November 18, 1996, will be superseded by the cost figures set forth in this notice.

The Department's Energy Information Administration (EIA) has developed the 1998 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, 1997, EIA *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0226 (97/4Q) 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 1996 averages for these three fuels. The sources for these price data are the preliminary *Petroleum Marketing Annual 1996* and the September 1997 *Monthly Energy Review* (DOE/EIA-0035(97/09)). The *Short-Term Energy Outlook* 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 preliminary *Petroleum Marketing Annual 1996* is available at the following Internet address: http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/pmm/12pmmframe.html. Persons who are without access to the Internet, and who want copies of the applicable tables of the preliminary *Petroleum Marketing Annual 1996*, can obtain them from the Department's Office of Codes and Standards (phone: (202) 586-9127).

The 1998 representative average unit costs stated in Table 1 are provided pursuant to Section 323(b)(4) of the Act and will become effective January 7,

1998. They will remain in effect until further notice.

Issued in Washington, DC, on November 28, 1997.

Joseph Romm,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

TABLE 1.—REPRESENTATIVE AVERAGE UNIT COSTS OF ENERGY FOR FIVE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY SOURCES (1998)

| Type of energy | Per million Btu ¹ | In commonly used terms | As required by test procedure |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Electricity | \$24.68 | 8.42¢/kWh ^{2, 3} | \$.0842/kWh. |
| Natural gas | 6.19 | 61.9¢/therm ⁴ or \$6.36/MCF ^{5, 16} . | .00000619/Btu. |
| No. 2 Heating Oil | 6.85 | 95¢/gallon ⁷ | .00000685/Btu. |
| Propane | 10.39 | 95¢/gallon ⁸ | .00001039/Btu. |
| Kerosene | 7.48 | \$1.01/gallon ⁹ | .00000748/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 1,027 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. 97-32046 Filed 12-5-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP98-99-000]

Algonquin Gas Transmission Company; Notice of Application

December 2, 1997.

Take notice that on November 24, 1997, Algonquin Gas Transmission Company (Algonquin), 5400 Westheimer Court, Houston, Texas 77252-1642, filed in Docket No. CP98-99-000 an application pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act for a certificate of public convenience and necessity to construct, own, operate and maintain certain facilities to provide up to 33,000 dekatherms per day of firm transportation service to Dighton Power Associates Limited Partnership (DLP) at a proposed gas-fired electric generation plant to be constructed in Dighton, Massachusetts, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Algonquin states that in order to implement the proposed firm transportation service, Algonquin will install, construct, own, operate and maintain new facilities consisting of dual taps, a meter station and appurtenant facilities on Algonquins' existing 12-inch G-1 Line and 20-inch G-1 Loop Line in Dighton,

Massachusetts, 1.5 mile of 12-inch loop extension on Algonquin's existing E-1 system in New London County, Connecticut, and uprate two of the compressor units at Algonquin's existing Southeast, New York compressor station from 4,250 horsepower to 4,700 horsepower, and uprate two of the compressor units at Algonquin's existing Burrillville, Rhode Island, compressor station from 5,500 horsepower to 5,700 horsepower.

Algonquin estimates the construction cost of the proposed facilities to be \$4,662,000, which will be financed through revolving credit arrangements and short-term loans, and from funds on hand.

Algonquin requests a Preliminary Determination on non-environmental issues by June 1, 1998, with final approval by August 1, 1998, so that the proposed facilities can be placed in service on or about January 1, 1999 for the purpose of providing any necessary interruptible transportation service for start-up and testing at the gas-fired electric generation plant. Algonquin states that the Rate Schedule AFT-1 firm transportation service will commence on or about March 1, 1999 for a term of 20 years.

Any person desiring to participate in the hearing process or to make any protest with reference to said application should on or before December 23, 1997, file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, a motion to intervene or a protest in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and

Procedure (18 CFR 385.214 or 385.211) and the Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.10). All protests filed with the Commission will be considered by it in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make the protestants parties to the proceeding. The Commission's rules require that protestors provide copies of their protests to the party or parties directly involved. Any person wishing to become a party to a proceeding or to participate as party in any hearing therein must file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules.

A person obtaining intervenor status will be placed on the service list maintained by the Secretary of the Commission and will receive copies of all documents filed by the applicant and by every one of the intervenors. An intervenor can file for rehearing of any Commission order and can petition for court review of any such order. However, an intervenor must submit copies of comments or any other filing it makes with the Commission to every other intervenor in the proceeding, as well as 14 copies with the Commission.

A person does not have to intervene, however, in order to have comments considered. A person, instead, may submit two copies of comments to the Secretary of the Commission. Commenters will be placed on the Commission's environmental mailing list, will receive copies of environmental documents and will be able to participate in meetings associated with the Commission's environmental review process.