• Water usage calculation based on above data.
  √ 36 × 5 = 180 liters per year (47.6 gallons) or .84 liters (.22 gallons) each time the dishwasher is used.

Energy Used in kWh
• Formula W = V × T × K
  √ V = Weighted Average Water Usage per DOE
  √ T = Nominal water heater temperature rise of 39°C
  √ K = Specific heat of water 0.00115
• Calculated Energy use—180 × 39 × .00115 = 8.0 kWh/yr

Summary
A Dishwasher built by BSH with an integrated water softener in a home with a 12.6 grain per gallon water hardness would be cycled through the water softening regeneration process approximately every 6 dish cleaning cycles. When the water used in the water softener regeneration process is apportioned evenly over all dishwasher runs, the amount of energy and water usage per cycle is very low. Based on the assumptions provided, BSH estimates the typical water used in the internal Dishwasher water softener regeneration process at .84 liters (.22 gallons) per use; furthermore, using about 8.0 kWh per year to heat this water in the home hot water heater.

3. Requirements sought to be waived
Dishwashers are subjected to test methods outlined in 10 CFR Part 430, Subpart B, App. C, Section 4.3, which specifies the method for the water energy calculation.

• BSH is requesting approval to estimate the water and energy used in the water softening process based on the design of the BSH Dishwasher and the calculations and assumptions outlined above.

4. Grounds for Waiver and Interim Waiver
10 CFR 430.27 (a)(1) provides that a Petition to waive a requirement of 430.23 may be submitted upon grounds that the basic model contains one or more design characteristics which either prevent testing of the basic model according to the prescribed test procedures, or the prescribed test procedures may evaluate the basic model in a manner so unrepresentative of its true energy consumption characteristics as to provide materially inaccurate comparative data.

If a water softener regeneration process was to occur while running an energy test, the water usage would be overstated. In this case, the water energy usage would be unrepresentative of the product providing inaccurate data resulting in a competitive disadvantage to BSH.

Granting of an Interim Waiver in this case is justified since the prescribed test procedures would potentially evaluate the basic model in a manner so unrepresentative of its true energy consumption characteristics as to provide materially inaccurate comparative data. In addition, a similar Interim Waiver and Waiver have previously been granted to BSH.

5. Manufacturers of Similar Products and Affected Manufacturers
Web based research shows that at least two other manufacturers are currently selling dishwashers with an integrated water softener, Miele Inc. and Whirlpool Corporation (Waiver Granted).


BSH will notify all companies listed above (as well as AHAM), as required by the Department’s rules, providing them with a copy of this Petition for Waiver and Interim Waiver.

6. Conclusion
BSH Home Appliances Corporation hereby requests approval of the Waiver petition and Interim Waiver. By granting said Waivers the Department of Energy will further ensure that water energy is measured in the same way by all Dishwasher Manufacturer’s that have a integrated water softener. Further, BSH would request that these Waivers be in good standing until such time that the test procedure can be formally modified to account for integrated water softeners.

BSH Home Appliances certifies that all manufacturers of domestic Dishwashers as listed above have been notified by letter.

With Best Regards,
Mike Edwards
Senior Engineer, Performance and Consumption
BSH Home Appliances Corporation (FNbG)
100 Bosch Blvd., Building 102
New Bern, NC 28562–6924
mike.edwards@bshg.com
Phone (252) 672–9161
Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 250 / Monday, December 31, 2012 / Notices

OMB Control No.: 1902–0075.

Type of Request: Three-year extension of the Form No. 556 information collection requirements with no changes to the current reporting requirements.

Abstract: The Commission requires the Form No. 556 to implement the statutory provisions in Sections 201 and 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA).1 FERC is authorized to encourage cogeneration and small power production and to prescribe such rules as necessary in order to carry out the statutory directives.

A primary statutory objective is the conservation of energy through efficient use of energy resources and facilities by electric utilities. One means of achieving this goal is to encourage production of electric power by cogeneration facilities which make use of reject heat associated with commercial or industrial processes, and by small power production facilities which use other wastes and renewable resources. PURPA, encourages the development of small power production facilities and cogeneration facilities which meet certain technical and corporate criteria through establishment of various regulatory benefits. Facilities that meet these criteria are called Qualifying Facilities or QFs. FERC’s regulations 2 specify:

- The certification procedures which must be followed by owners or operators of small power production and cogeneration facilities;
- The criteria which must be met;
- The information which must be submitted to FERC in order to obtain qualifying status;
- The PURPA benefits which are available to QFs to encourage small power production and cogeneration; and
- The requirements pertaining to PURPA implementation plans regarding the transaction obligations that electric utilities have with respect to QFs.

Among PURPA provisions in Part 292 are requirements for electric utilities to:

- Purchase energy and capacity from QFs favorably priced on the basis of the avoided cost of the power that is displaced by the QF power (i.e. the incremental cost to the purchasing utility if it had generated the displaced power or purchased it from another source);
- Sell backup, maintenance and other power services to QFs at rates based on the cost of rendering the services;
- Provide certain interconnection and transmission services priced on a nondiscriminatory basis;
- Operate in “parallel” with other interconnected QFs so that they may be electrically synchronized with electric utility grids; and
- Make available to the public avoided cost information and system capacity needs.

18 CFR Part 292 exempts QFs from certain corporate, accounting, reporting and rate regulation requirements, certain state laws and in certain instances, regulation under the Federal Power Act 3 and the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005.4

Type of Respondents: Respondents to the Form No. 556 are cogeneration facilities and small power producers with a generating capacity greater than 1Megawatt (MW) who are self-certifying their status as a cogenerator facility or small power producer facility or who are submitting an application for FERC certification of their status as a cogenerator facility.

Estimated of Annual Burden 5: The Commission estimates the total Public Reporting Burden for this information collection as:

FORM NO. 556 (IC13–8–000): CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFYING FACILITY (QF) STATUS FOR A SMALL POWER PRODUCTION OR COGENERATION FACILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility type</th>
<th>Filing type</th>
<th>No. of Respondents</th>
<th>Total No. of responses</th>
<th>Average burden hours per response</th>
<th>Estimated total annual burden hours</th>
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<td>(B) 8</td>
<td>(C) 848</td>
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<td>cogeneration and small power production facility ≤ 1MW (not required to file).</td>
<td>self-certification</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Totals</td>
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<td>937</td>
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<td>6,340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total estimated annual cost burden to respondents is $374,757.40 \[ (6,340 \times $59.11) \].6

Comments: Comments are invited on:

1. Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

2. The accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden and cost of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

3. Ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection;

4. Ways to minimize the burden of persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. For further explanation of what is included in the information collection burden, reference 5 Code of Federal Regulations 1320.3.

5. The hourly wage estimate of $59.11 (a composite estimate that includes legal, engineering and support staff wages and benefits obtained from the Bureau of Labor statistic data at http://bhs.gov/oes/ current/naics3_221000.htm and http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecerc.nr0.htm rates).


7. 18 CFR part 292.


10. The Commission defines burden as the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by respondents to file a response.

11. The cost figures are derived by multiplying the total hours to prepare a response (hours) by an hourly wage estimate of $59.11 (a composite estimate that includes legal, engineering and support staff wages and benefits obtained from the Bureau of Labor statistic data at http://bhs.gov/oes/current/naics3_221000.htm and http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecerc.nr0.htm rates).
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
[Docket No. IC13–9–000]
Commission Information Collection Activities (FERC–730); Comment Request; Extension


ACTION: Notice of information collection and request for comments.


DATES: Comments on the collection of information are due March 1, 2013.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments (identified by Docket No. IC13–9–000) by either of the following methods:
• eFiling at Commission’s Web Site: http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling.asp.
• Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Secretary of the Commission, 888 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20426.

Instructions: All submissions must be formatted and filed in accordance with submission guidelines at: http://www.ferc.gov/help submission-guide.asp. For user assistance contact FERC Online Support by email at ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov, or by phone at: (866) 208–3676 (toll-free), or (202) 502–8659 for TTY.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ellen Brown may be reached by email at DataClearance@FERC.gov, telephone at (202) 502–8663, and fax at (202) 273–0873.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Title: Report of Transmission Investment Activity.
OMB Control No.: 1902–0239.

Type of Request: Three-year extension of the FERC–730 information collection requirements with no changes to the current reporting requirements.

Abstract: Pursuant to Section 219 of the Federal Power Act, the Commission issued FERC Order No. 679, Promoting Transmission Investment Through Pricing Reform. Order No. 679 FERC amended its regulations in 18 CFR 35.35 to establish incentive-based (including performance-based) rate treatments for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce by public utilities. The Commission intended the order to benefit consumers by ensuring reliability and to reduce the cost of delivered power by reducing transmission congestion. Order No. 679 also adopted an annual reporting requirement (FERC–730) for utilities that receive incentive rate treatment for specific transmission projects. The FERC–730 provides annual data on transmission capital expenditures as well as project status detail. The Commission requires thatfilers specify which projects are currently receiving incentives in the project detail table and that they group together those facilities receiving the same incentive. Specifically, in accordance with the statute, public utilities with incentive rates must file:
• Actual transmission investment for the most recent calendar year, and projected, incremental investments for the next five calendar years (in dollar terms); and
• A project by project listing that specifies for each project the most up to date, expected completion date, percentage completion as of the date of filing, and reasons for delays for all current and projected investments over the next five calendar years. Projects with projected costs less than $20 million are excluded from this listing.

To ensure that Commission rules are successfully meeting the objectives of Section 219, the Commission collects industry data, projections and related information that detail the level of investment. FERC–730 information regarding projected investments as well as information about completed projects allows the Commission to monitor the success of the transmission pricing reforms and to determine the status of critical projects and reasons for delay.

Type of Respondents: Public utilities that have been granted incentive based rate treatment for specific transmission projects under the provisions of 18 CFR 35.35(h) must file the FERC–730.

Estimate of Annual Burden:3 The Commission estimates the total Public Reporting Burden for this information collection as:

FERC–730: REPORT OF TRANSMISSION INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>No. of responses per respondent</th>
<th>Total No. of responses</th>
<th>Average burden hours per response</th>
<th>Estimated total annual burden</th>
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<td>(D)</td>
<td>(C)×(D)</td>
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<td>63</td>
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The total estimated annual cost burden to respondents is $130,428.17 [1,890 hours × 2080 hours/year × $143,540/year = $130,428.17].

Comments: Comments are invited on:
1. Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information will have practical utility;
2. The accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden and cost of the collection information collection burden, reference 5 Code of Federal Regulations 1320.3.

2 RM06–4–000 (issued 7/20/2006), published: 71 FR 43294.
3 Average annual salary per employee in 2012