products shipped to small commercial buildings. Additionally, modeling single zone systems does not take into account the fact that the 1999 edition has introduced requirements for central system heat rejection equipment, where none existed in the 1989 edition. There is relatively little improvement in heating equipment efficiency requirements, in the 1999 edition, for equipment used in single zone systems (typically furnaces), or central systems (typically boilers). The impact of the 1999 edition on heating energy use will typically be determined principally by changes in heating loads rather than heating equipment efficiency.

1. Cooling Equipment

Cooling equipment efficiencies were developed by weighting the energy efficiency rating for each of 20 categories of single zone cooling equipment in the standard, by an estimate of shipped cooling capacity for each category. The primary source of shipping data was 1998 U.S. Census Data. In the case of the less than 65,000 Btu per hour unitary air source heat pumps and air conditioners, this census data was augmented by our interpretation of Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory data on single phase air-conditioners and heat pumps shipped to commercial buildings. Using the weighting information and equipment efficiencies in each edition, the average unitary equipment efficiency requirement for commercial buildings increased 7.5 percent, from an average energy efficiency ratio of from 9.28 to 9.98. This improvement was simulated for all building types except Lodging. For Lodging, it was assumed that the majority of single zone cooling equipment would be packaged terminal equipment. The average efficiency requirement for packaged terminal equipment increased 22 percent, from 8.4 to 10.28, based on a shipped capacity weighting. These efficiencies were used in the Lodging simulations for the respective Standard levels.

2. Space Heating Equipment

No change in heating equipment combustion efficiency is required in the 1999 edition. However, for commercial furnaces, a reduction in the loss through the equipment casing from 1.5 percent to 0.75 percent was modeled to reflect differences in the requirements in the two editions. No change in furnace casing losses was assumed where electric resistance heat was assumed.

3. Economizers

For each building type, simulations were made both assuming economizer operation and not assuming economizer operation. Based on the economizer requirements in each edition and the available cooling equipment shipment data, shipped cooling capacity weights were developed for systems requiring economizer usage in each climate.

4. Service Water Heating Equipment

Service water heating equipment efficiencies increased from 78 percent to 80 percent for most tank-type gas fired water heaters. This was reflected in the input assumptions. We did not account for shipments of residential size water heating equipment (regulated by manufacturing standards under Subpart C of 10 CFR 430) to commercial buildings. While these units may be used in some commercial buildings, increased efficiencies are the result of regulatory actions under 10 CFR 430, not Standard 90.1. Nor did we account for the use of tankless instantaneous water heaters in commercial buildings. Correctly accounting for shipped capacity of both the residential size and tankless equipment to commercial buildings would reduce the average efficiency improvement somewhat, but accurate shipment data to commercial buildings is largely unavailable.

No change in water heater standby loss efficiencies was modeled. For fossil fuel fired equipment, the standby loss efficiencies within a given size category are essentially the same. While a different formulation of the standby loss equations was used in the 1999 edition, there are both standby loss increases and decreases in any given product category. We are unaware of a data base that categorizes this data to permit accurate estimation of a net result. For electric water heaters, there appears to be a reduction in standby loss efficiency in the 1999 edition. However, the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, does not permit the manufacture or sale of these lower efficiency products. Therefore, there is no predicted impact on actual buildings.

D. Aggregation of Results

Aggregation to a national estimate of energy use is based on energy use intensities (EUI) developed from simulations, under each edition. Aggregation of energy use intensity from the simulations was done as follows: (1) Extract zone-based energy use intensities from simulations; (2) aggregate results by required economizer usage in each climate; (3) map simulation results by climate to 11 geographical areas (augmented census divisions); (4) scale simulation results to existing building stock floor area by building type and census region; (5) weight results for frame and mass wall construction by appropriate building type and census region weights for these types of construction; (6) weight results for heating fuel by augmented census division weights for electric resistance heating usage in commercial buildings (Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey data); (7) convert energy use intensities by fuel type to site energy, source energy, and energy cost intensities, by building type, and augmented census division; (8) weight energy use intensity results by building construction floor area estimates, by building type and in each augmented census division. The building construction data was derived from the Energy Information Administration's National Energy Modeling System data sets.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. ER02–2126–001]

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.; Notice of Filing

July 9, 2002.

Take notice that on June 28, 2002, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., (Con Edison) submitted for filing a revised unexecuted Interconnection Agreement between Con Edison and PSEG Power In-City I, LLC (PSEG Power) making a minor correction to the filing made on June 20, 2002. This filing is made to correct a formatting error in the table of contents of the agreement.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest this filing should file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214). Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. All such motions or protests should be filed on or before the comment date, and, to the extent applicable, must be served on the applicant and on any other person designated on the official service list. This filing is available for review at the Commission or may be viewed on the Commission's web site at *http://www.ferc.gov* using the ''RIMS'' link, select ''Docket #'' and follow the instructions (call 202–208–2222 for assistance). Protests and interventions may be filed electronically via the Internet in lieu of paper; see 18 CFR 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's web site under the ''e-Filing'' link.

Comment Date: July 19, 2002.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Deputy Secretary.

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