DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Notice of Intent To Grant Exclusive Patent License; Duchak Ventures, LLC

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Navy hereby gives notice of its intent to grant to Duchak Ventures, LLC, a revocable, nonassignable, exclusive license to practice in the field of use of respiratory systems and safety applications; the field of use of filtering media within a respirator cartridge or respirator system and meant for human wear; and the field of use of air filter media for safety and hygiene applications in public, residential, industrial, and commercial facilities and structures, in the United States, the Government-owned invention described in U.S. Patent No. 7,749,438: Fluorophore Embedded/Incorporating/Bridged Periodic Mesoporous Organosilicas as Recognition Elements for Optical Sensors, Navy Case No. 097,345.//U.S. Patent No. 7,754,145: Fluorophore Embedded/Incorporating/Bridged Periodic Mesoporous Organosilicas as Recognition Photo-Decontamination Catalysts, Navy Case No. 097,346.//and any continuations, divisionals or re-issues thereof.

DATES: Anyone wishing to object to the grant of this license must file written objections along with supporting evidence, if any, not later than September 7, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Written objections are to be filed with the Naval Research Laboratory, Code 1004, 4555 Overlook Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20375–5320.


Dated: August 20, 2018.

James Edward Mosimann III,
Lieutenant, Judge Advocate General’s Corps, U.S. Navy, Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–18210 Filed 8–22–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810–FF–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Procedures for Conducting Electric Transmission Congestion Studies

AGENCY: Office of Electricity, Department of Energy (DOE).

ACTION: Notice of procedures for studies and request for written comments.

SUMMARY: The Federal Power Act (FPA) requires the Department of Energy (Department or DOE) to complete a study, in consultation with affected states, of electric transmission congestion every three years. DOE has issued three previous congestion studies, in August 2006, December 2009, and September 2015. The forthcoming Congestion Study will be of a similar scope.

DOE expects to release its next triennial study in 2019 for a 45-day comment period. After reviewing and considering the comments received, DOE will publish a report concerning whether it will propose any National Corridors on the basis of the study. Interested persons may submit comments in response to this notice in the manner indicated in the ADDRESSES section.

DATES: Comments in response to this notice are due by October 9, 2018. DOE recognizes that some commenters may wish to draw upon or point to studies or analyses that are now in process and may not be completed. DOE requests that commenters submit such materials as they become available. However, materials submitted after December 31, 2018, will not be included in the study.

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments to http://energy.gov/oe/congestion-study, or by mail to the Office of Electricity, OE–20, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585. The following electronic file formats are acceptable: Microsoft Word (.doc), Corel Word Perfect (.wpd), Adobe Acrobat (.pdf), Rich Text Format (.rtf), plain text (.txt), Microsoft Excel (.xls), and Microsoft PowerPoint (.ppt). The Department intends to use only data that is publicly available for this study. Accordingly, please do not submit information that you believe is or should be protected from public disclosure. DOE is responsible for the final determination concerning disclosure or nondisclosure of information submitted to DOE and for treating it in accordance with the DOE’s Freedom of Information regulations (10 CFR part 404.11). All comments received by DOE regarding the congestion study will be posted on http://energy.gov/oe/congestion-study for public review.

Note: Delivery of the U.S. Postal Service mail to DOE may be delayed by several weeks due to security screening. DOE therefore encourages those wishing to comment to submit their comments electronically by email. If comments are submitted by regular mail, the Department requests that they be accompanied by a CD containing electronic files of the submission.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Meyer, DOE Office of Electricity, (202) 586–1411, david.meyer@hq.doe.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Transmission Congestion Study

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109–58) (EPAct) added several new provisions to the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.) (FPA), including FPA section 216, 16 U.S.C. 824p. FPA section 216(a)(1) requires the Secretary of Energy to conduct a study of electric transmission congestion within one year from the date of enactment of EPAct and every three years thereafter. The 2006, 2009, and 2015 Congestion Studies reviewed congestion nationwide except for the portion of Texas covered by the Electricity Reliability Council of Texas, to which FPA section 216 does not apply. FPA section 216(a) requires that the congestion study be conducted in consultation with affected states. Also, in exercising its responsibilities under section 216, DOE is required to consult regularly with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), any appropriate regional entity referred to in FPA section 215, i.e., the regional electric reliability organizations,1 and Transmission Organizations approved by FERC.

Transmission congestion occurs when a constraint within an area’s transmission network prevents the network from accommodating all transactions desired at a given time by authorized users. The most common form of transmission congestion is economic congestion. This occurs when the transmission system’s capacity is sufficient to enable compliance with NERC reliability standards, but is not able to allow purchasers of wholesale power to obtain supplies from the least-cost sellers at all times. The premium involved may or may not be sufficiently large or persistent to justify investment in additional transmission capacity.

1The regional reliability organizations are currently the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council, the Midwest Reliability Organization, the Northeast Power Coordinating Council, ReliabilityFirst Corporation, SERC Reliability Corporation, the Texas Reliability Entity (TRE), and the Western Electricity Coordinating Council. See https://www.nerc.com/pa/comp/Pages/Regional-Program.aspx.
In more severe situations, congestion may have both economic and reliability components—that is, if an area’s electricity demand essentially outgrows its transmission network, in addition to forcing wholesale buyers to turn to higher-priced sellers, the system may no longer be able to meet NERC reliability standards under one or more contingencies.

A third form of congestion occurs when the transmission network is not sufficient to enable achievement of established federal, state, or local public policy goals. For example, state-imposed renewable portfolio standards may lead to demands for transmission service that exceed the capacity currently available. At the federal level, requirements designed to ensure system resilience and security under extreme stress (e.g., natural disasters or cyber/physical attacks) could create a demand for additional transmission capacity in specific locations.

The Department is initiating its next triennial congestion study, and seeks comments on what publicly-available data and information should be considered, and what types of analysis should be performed to identify and understand the significance and character of transmission congestion.

Note: The Department now publishes an Annual U.S. Transmission Data Review, now entering its fourth year; it seeks comments about any additional publicly-available data and information that is not already contained in the annual data reviews published in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, and forthcoming study will draw upon many of the same kinds of data, analyses, and information as the earlier studies. These sources may include, but would not be limited to:

- Electricity market analyses, including locational marginal price patterns;
- Reliability analyses and actions, including transmission loading relief actions;
- A third form of congestion occurs when the transmission network is not sufficient to enable achievement of established federal, state, or local public policy goals. For example, state-imposed renewable portfolio standards may lead to demands for transmission service that exceed the capacity currently available. At the federal level, requirements designed to ensure system resilience and security under extreme stress (e.g., natural disasters or cyber/physical attacks) could create a demand for additional transmission capacity in specific locations.

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