

requirements for labeling. Manufacturers are required to use the revised DOE representative average unit costs when the FTC publishes new ranges of comparability for specific covered products, 16 CFR part 305. Interested parties can also find information covering the FTC labeling requirements at <http://www.ftc.gov/appliances>.

DOE last published representative average unit costs of residential energy in a **Federal Register** notice entitled, “Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products: Representative Average Unit Costs of Energy”, dated March 8, 2019, 84 FR 8516.

On September 14, 2020, the cost figures published in this notice will become effective and supersede those cost figures published on March 8, 2019. The cost figures set forth in this notice will be effective until further notice.

DOE’s Energy Information Administration (EIA) has developed the 2020 representative average unit after-tax residential costs found in this notice. These costs for electricity, natural gas, No. 2 heating oil, and propane are based on simulations used to produce the July 2020, EIA *Short-*

Term Energy Outlook (EIA releases the *Outlook* monthly). The representative average unit after-tax cost for kerosene is derived from its price relative to that of heating oil, based on the 2010 to 2013 averages of the U.S. refiner price to end users, which include all the major energy-consuming sectors in the U.S. for these fuels. The source for these price data is the June 2020, *Monthly Energy Review* DOE/EIA-0035(2020/6). The representative average unit after-tax cost for propane is derived from its price relative to that of heating oil, based on the 2020 averages of the U.S. residential sector prices found in the *Annual Energy Outlook 2020*, AEO2020 (January 29, 2020). The *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, the *Monthly Energy Review*, and the *Annual Energy Outlook* are available on the EIA website at <http://www.eia.doe.gov>. For more information on the data sources used in this Notice, contact the National Energy Information Center, Forrestal Building, EI-30, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585, (202) 586-8800, email: infoctr@eia.doe.gov.

The 2020 representative average unit costs under section 323(b)(4) of the Act

are set forth in Table 1, and will become effective September 14, 2020. They will remain in effect until further notice.

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on August 10, 2020, by Daniel R Simmons, Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, pursuant to delegated authority from the Secretary of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on August 11, 2020.

Treena V. Garrett,
Federal Register Liaison Officer, U.S. Department of Energy.

TABLE 1—REPRESENTATIVE AVERAGE UNIT COSTS OF ENERGY FOR FIVE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY SOURCES (2020)

Type of energy	Per million Btu ¹	In commonly used terms	As required by test procedure
Electricity	\$38.28	13.1¢/kWh ^{2,3}	\$0.131/kWh.
Natural Gas	10.13	\$1.013/therm ⁴ or \$10.52/MCF ^{5,6}	\$0.00001013/Btu.
No. 2 Heating Oil	17.97	\$2.47/gallon ⁷	\$0.00001797/Btu.
Propane	17.81	\$1.63/gallon ⁸	\$0.00001781/Btu.
Kerosene	21.28	\$2.87/gallon ⁹	\$0.00002128/Btu.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (July, 2020), *Annual Energy Outlook* (January 29, 2020), and *Monthly Energy Review* (June, 2020).

Notes: Prices include taxes.

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.

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 1,038 Btu.

⁷ For the purposes of this table, one gallon of No. 2 heating oil has an energy equivalence of 137,476 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.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. RP20-1088-000]

Southwest Gas Storage Company; Notice of Petition for Declaratory Order

Take notice that on August 6, 2020, pursuant to Rule 207 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s

(Commission) Rules of Practice and Procedure and section 284.501 of the Commission’s regulations, Southwest Gas Storage Company (Southwest Gas Storage) filed a petition requesting that the Commission issue a declaratory order granting Southwest Gas Storage authorization to charge market-based rates for the natural gas storage services performed at its Borchers North Storage Field in Kansas and North Hopeton Storage Field in Oklahoma, all as more fully explained in the petition.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest this filing must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of

the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211, 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 notice of intervention or motion to intervene, as appropriate. Such notices, motions, or protests must be filed on or before the comment date. Anyone filing a motion to intervene or protest must serve a copy of that document on the Petitioner.

In addition to publishing the full text of this document in the **Federal**

Register, the Commission provides all interested persons an opportunity to view and/or print the contents of this document via the internet through the Commission's Home Page (<http://ferc.gov>) using the eLibrary link. Enter the docket number excluding the last three digits in the docket number field to access the document. At this time, the Commission has suspended access to the Commission's Public Reference Room, due to the proclamation declaring a National Emergency concerning the Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), issued by the President on March 13, 2020. For assistance, contact the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or call toll-free, (886) 208-3676 or TTY, (202) 502-8659.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filings of comments, protests and interventions in lieu of paper using the eFiling link at <http://www.ferc.gov>. Persons unable to file electronically may mail similar pleadings to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426. Hand delivered submissions in docketed proceedings should be delivered to Health and Human Services, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Comment Date: 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on September 10, 2020.

Dated: August 10, 2020.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,
Deputy Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. AD20-9-000]

Hybrid Resources; Notice Inviting Post-Technical Conference Comments

On July 23, 2020, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) staff convened a technical conference to discuss technical and market issues prompted by growing interest in hybrid resources.

All interested persons are invited to file post-technical conference comments to address issues raised during the technical conference and identified in the Supplemental Notice of Technical Conference issued July 13, 2020. For reference, the questions included in the Supplemental Notice are included below. Commenters need not answer all of the questions, but commenters are

encouraged to organize responses using the numbering and order in the below questions. Commenters are also invited to reference material previously filed in this docket but are encouraged to avoid repetition or replication of previous material. Comments must be submitted on or before 45 days from the date of this Notice.

Comments may be filed electronically via the internet. See 18 CFR 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's website <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling.asp>. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or toll free at 1-866-208-3676, or for TTY, (202) 502-8659. Although the Commission strongly encourages electronic filing, documents may also be paper-filed. To paper-file, mail an original and five copies to: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

Questions

1. While this conference uses the term hybrid resources to refer to resources consisting of a generation resource and an electric storage resource paired together, we recognize that these resources can be configured differently, from the generation resource and energy storage resource being located at the same facility but operating separately ("co-located") to the generating facility and energy storage facility operating as one "hybrid" resource. How are these two terms used in the industry? What configurations are most common, and are there new configurations emerging?

2. What are some of the indicators of increasing interest by developers in hybrid resources? Where and in what circumstances does interest in hybrid resources appear to be greater? Approximately what percentage of interconnection requests for resources in interconnection queues are composed of hybrid resources? Has there been an increase in requests by hybrid resource developers to participate in energy, capacity and ancillary services markets operated by RTOs/ISOs?

3. How have the economics underlying hybrid technologies changed over the last three to five years? What future trends do you anticipate in this regard? Given these anticipated future trends, please comment on how you anticipate hybrid resources might be configured going forward. How could these changes impact interconnection requests?

4. We understand that increasing numbers of hybrid resources are participating as a single resource in energy, capacity and ancillary services

markets operated by RTOs/ISOs. What are the advantages to the hybrid resource participating as a single resource? What are the disadvantages?

5. What factors are driving developers' decisions in how to configure hybrid resources? For example, what factors do developers consider when deciding to either charge the storage component of the hybrid resource solely from a co-located generation resource or to charge from the grid? In addition, alternating current coupling and direct current coupling are two technical options for interconnection of hybrid or co-located resources. What factors influence developers to choose one form of coupling over another?

6. How can an interconnection customer in your region propose to interconnect a resource composed of two or more resource types, operated as a single resource at a single point of interconnection? What are the advantages and disadvantages of pairing resource types into a single interconnection request?

7. What are the benefits and challenges of adding an energy storage resource to an existing generation resource? What are the benefits and challenges of adding an energy storage resource to an existing interconnection request that is already in an interconnection queue? What additional studies would be required to do this, and would the process be the same or different depending on whether the addition is to an existing generation resource or to an existing interconnection request? Also, with respect to the addition of an energy storage resource to an existing generation resource, would the new storage resource be subject to the full interconnection study process, and, if so, would any aspect of the request or study process differ from a traditional interconnection request for a new generating facility? Under what circumstances would the addition of an energy storage resource to an existing interconnection request be considered a material modification that would require the interconnection customer to go through the interconnection process again or obtain a new queue position? Please describe how this request would be processed.

8. How is the maximum output of a hybrid resource calculated currently? How is the interconnection service request sized? For example, is it sized to the combined maximum output of each of the hybrid components, limited to a level of output that corresponds to how the resource is expected to operate, or some other amount?