

behalf of DOE (2015 LNG Export Study).<sup>5</sup>

Additionally, DOE will consider the following environmental document: *Addendum to Environmental Review Documents Concerning Exports of Natural Gas From the United States*, 79 FR 48132 (Aug. 15, 2014).<sup>6</sup> Parties that may oppose this Application should address these issues in their comments and/or protests, as well as other issues deemed relevant to the Application.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*, requires DOE to give appropriate consideration to the environmental effects of its proposed decisions. No final decision will be issued in this proceeding until DOE has met its environmental responsibilities.

### Public Comment Procedures

In response to this Notice, any person may file a protest, comments, or a motion to intervene or notice of intervention, as applicable. Due to the complexity of the issues raised by the Applicant, interested parties will be provided 60 days from the date of publication of this Notice in which to submit their comments, protests, motions to intervene, or notices of intervention.

Any person wishing to become a party to the proceeding must file a motion to intervene or notice of intervention. The filing of comments or a protest with respect to the Application will not serve to make the commenter or protestant a party to the proceeding, although protests and comments received from persons who are not parties will be considered in determining the appropriate action to be taken on the Application. All protests, comments, motions to intervene, or notices of intervention must meet the requirements specified by the regulations in 10 CFR part 590.

Filings may be submitted using one of the following methods: (1) Emailing the filing to [fergas@hq.doe.gov](mailto:fergas@hq.doe.gov), with FE Docket No. 15–168–LNG in the title line; (2) mailing an original and three paper copies of the filing to the Office of Regulation and International Engagement at the address listed in **ADDRESSES**; or (3) hand delivering an original and three paper copies of the filing to the Office of Regulation and International Engagement at the address

listed in **ADDRESSES**. All filings must include a reference to FE Docket No. 15–168–LNG. **PLEASE Note:** If submitting a filing via email, please include all related documents and attachments (e.g., exhibits) in the original email correspondence. Please do not include any active hyperlinks or password protection in any of the documents or attachments related to the filing. All electronic filings submitted to DOE must follow these guidelines to ensure that all documents are filed in a timely manner. Any hardcopy filing submitted greater in length than 50 pages must also include, at the time of the filing, a digital copy on disk of the entire submission.

A decisional record on the Application will be developed through responses to this notice by parties, including the parties' written comments and replies thereto. Additional procedures will be used as necessary to achieve a complete understanding of the facts and issues. If an additional procedure is scheduled, notice will be provided to all parties. If no party requests additional procedures, a final Opinion and Order may be issued based on the official record, including the Application and responses filed by parties pursuant to this notice, in accordance with 10 CFR 590.316.

The Application is available for inspection and copying in the Office of Regulation and International Engagement docket room, Room 3E–042, 1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20585. The docket room is open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

The Application and any filed protests, motions to intervene or notice of interventions, and comments will also be available electronically by going to the following DOE/FE Web address: <http://www.fe.doe.gov/programs/gasregulation/index.html>.

Issued in Washington, DC, on February 9, 2016.

**John A. Anderson,**

*Director, Office of Regulation and International Engagement, Office of Oil and Natural Gas.*

[FR Doc. 2016–03093 Filed 2–12–16; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6450–01–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

### Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

#### Energy Savings Performance Contract Energy Sales Agreement

**AGENCY:** Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP), Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).

**ACTION:** Notice of availability and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Federal Energy Management Program Office (FEMP), within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), published a notice, “Request for Comments on Including Onsite Renewable Energy Generation under Energy Savings Performance Contracts,” on its Web site to obtain information on potential obstacles associated with the implementation of privately-owned onsite renewable energy generation projects under the federal energy savings performance contract (ESPC) authority, including potential issues with regard to project eligibility for the federal solar investment tax credit (ITC) and the use of the ESPC ENABLE Program for such projects.

**DATES:** Written comments and information are requested on or before March 2, 2016.

**ADDRESSES:** Interested parties are to submit comments electronically to: [tracy.logan@ee.doe.gov](mailto:tracy.logan@ee.doe.gov).

**Instructions:** All submissions received must include “Feb 2016 ESPC Request for Comments” in the subject of the message. The notice is available at <http://energy.gov/eere/femp/downloads/request-comments-including-onsite-renewable-energy-generation-under-energy>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Tracy Logan, U.S. Department of Energy, Federal Energy Management Program (EE–2L), 1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20585; email: [Tracy.Logan@ee.doe.gov](mailto:Tracy.Logan@ee.doe.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** FEMP published a notice, “Request for Comments on Including Onsite Renewable Energy Generation under Energy Savings Performance Contracts,” to obtain information on potential obstacles associated with the implementation of privately-owned onsite renewable energy generation projects under the federal energy savings performance contract (ESPC) authority, including potential issues with regard to project eligibility for the federal solar investment tax credit (ITC) and the use of the ESPC ENABLE

<sup>5</sup> The 2015 LNG Export Study, dated Oct. 29, 2015, is available at: [http://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2015/12/f27/20151113\\_macro\\_impact\\_of\\_lng\\_exports\\_0.pdf](http://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2015/12/f27/20151113_macro_impact_of_lng_exports_0.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> The Addendum and related documents are available at: <http://energy.gov/fe/draft-addendum-environmental-review-documents-concerning-exports-natural-gas-united-states>.

Program for such projects. The notice is available at <http://energy.gov/eere/femp/downloads/request-comments-including-onsite-renewable-energy-generation-under-energy>.

FEMP invites all interested parties to submit in writing by March 2, 2016, comments and information on matters addressed in the notice.

Issued in Washington, DC, on February 3, 2016.

**Hayes Jones,**

*Operations Supervisor, Federal Energy Management Program.*

[FR Doc. 2016-03103 Filed 2-12-16; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6450-01-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

### Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

#### Request for Information: Accounting Conventions for Non-Combustible Renewable Energy Use

**AGENCY:** Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy (DOE).

**ACTION:** Notice of Request for Information (RFI).

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Energy (DOE) gives notice of a Request for Information: “Accounting Conventions for Non-Combustible Renewable Energy Use” regarding using an alternative methodology for calculating source energy from non-combustible renewable resources in analysis that informs DOE, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) products, reports, and standards—such as the Home Energy Score. The current approach uses the equivalent average heat rate of fossil fuels to convert renewable electricity to source energy (approximately 9,500 BTU/kWh), while the proposed approach would use the heat content of electricity (3,412 BTU/kWh). This proposed change would better represent the lack of fuels used in generating renewable electricity, and would result in a slightly lower site-to-source ratio than the current approach.

**DATES:** Written comments and information are requested on or before

March 14, 2016, no later than 5:00 p.m. (ET).

**ADDRESSES:** Interested persons are encouraged to submit comments, which must be submitted electronically to [EERE.Analysis@ee.doe.gov](mailto:EERE.Analysis@ee.doe.gov). Please visit <https://eere-exchange.energy.gov/> for the full RFI and to ask and view responses to questions regarding this RFI.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Requests for additional information may be sent to Steve Capanna, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20585-0121. Telephone: 202-586-7367. Email: [Steve.Capanna@hq.doe.gov](mailto:Steve.Capanna@hq.doe.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

EERE publishes reports, tools, and standards that include analyses that examine the impact of energy efficiency measures on total energy savings, and that compare energy savings between different types of technologies. A commonly used methodology for this is to convert the “site energy” into source energy (or “primary energy”) using a site-to-source ratio. For electricity, this essentially converts the energy used in a building (in kilowatt-hours, kWh) into the equivalent amount of fuel required to generate that electricity (typically in British Thermal Units, BTU).

The site-to-source ratio accounts for the useful energy lost in converting, transmitting, and distributing energy carriers. As a result, the source energy can be three times the size of the equivalent site energy, depending on location and electricity generation technology used. The benefit of using source energy as a metric for determining the impact of energy efficiency measures and technologies is that it is a more equitable “apples-to-apples” comparison of energy use than looking at site energy alone.

Typically, analyses use electricity energy data provided by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in their Monthly Energy Review to calculate a site-to-source ratio. Using this EIA document, the total energy

content of fuels used to generate electricity is divided by the total amount of electricity consumed by end users to calculate the site-to-source ratio.

Accounting for the total source energy of electricity produced from combustible fuels (*e.g.*, coal, natural gas, oil) is relatively straightforward as the energy content of these fuels is known. However, for non-combustible renewable resources (*i.e.*, wind, solar, hydro, and geothermal) because there is no “fuel” used, a choice must be made to determine how to account for the primary energy of electricity generated from these sources.

The current “fossil fuel equivalency” accounting convention used by the EIA to calculate the reported source energy number, assumes that non-combustible renewable electricity (RE) generation has the same source energy per kWh as the average of fossil fuel electricity. This factor, equivalent to a heat rate, represents the average amount of fossil fuel energy required to produce a kWh of electricity. Alternatively, the factor can be thought of as the amount of fossil energy displaced by a kWh of RE. The most recent value reported by EIA in Table A6 of the Monthly Energy Review is 9,541 BTU/kWh, which is equivalent to a generation efficiency of roughly 36%.

The “captured energy” alternative convention accounts only for the energy output from a non-combustible generator. This assumes that the conversion from energy resource (*e.g.* sunlight, wind, water, etc.) into electricity is 100% efficient. The energy content of electricity generated from a non-combustible source using this accounting convention is 3,412 BTU/kWh, which is a unit conversion.

An example comparison of the two methods of calculating source energy and site-to-source ratios using 2014 data is presented in the table below. Using the captured energy approach decreases the site-to-source ratio from 2.98 to 2.77 as compared to the fossil fuel equivalency approach.

COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT METHODOLOGIES OF NON-COMBUSTIBLE RENEWABLE ENERGY ACCOUNTING ON SITE-TO-SOURCE RATIOS, USING 2014 DATA <sup>a</sup>

Method	RE gen. (TWh) <sup>b</sup>	Conversion factor (BTU/kWh)	RE source energy (quad)	Non-RE source energy (quad) <sup>c</sup>	Total source energy (quad)	End use (quad) <sup>d</sup>	Site-to-source ratio <sup>e</sup>
Fossil Fuel Equivalency	475	9,541	4.53	35.21	39.74	13.32	2.98