

for management and storage of up to 6,800 metric tons (7,480 tons) of elemental mercury pursuant to Section 5(a)(1) of MEBA. Two domestic generators of elemental mercury subsequently filed complaints in United States District Court challenging, among other things, the ROD designating the WCS site as a DOE facility for the long-term management and storage of elemental mercury (*Coeur Rochester, Inc. v. Brouillette et al.*, Case No. 1:19-cv-03860-RJL (D.D.C. filed December 31, 2019); *Nevada Gold Mines LLC v. Brouillette et al.*, Case No. 1:20-cv-00141-RJL (D.D.C. filed January 17, 2020)). On August 21, 2020, DOE and Nevada Gold Mines, LLC (NGM) executed a settlement agreement intended to resolve NGM's complaint in its entirety. Under the settlement agreement with NGM, DOE agreed to withdraw the designation of WCS as a facility of DOE for the purpose of long-term management and storage of elemental mercury, and DOE agreed to accept title to and store 112 metric tons of elemental mercury that is currently in temporary storage at NGM facilities. On October 6, 2020, DOE published an AROD in the **Federal Register** (85 FR 63105) withdrawing the designation of the WCS site pursuant to MEBA as the DOE facility for long-term management and storage of elemental mercury. In that October 6, 2020, AROD, DOE also decided to store at WCS certain elemental mercury to which DOE accepts the conveyance of title pursuant to a legal settlement or proceeding. DOE did not store mercury at WCS as a result of the AROD and is not currently storing any mercury at the WCS site. The lease agreement between DOE and WCS for management and storage of elemental mercury expired on June 4, 2021.

On May 24, 2021, DOE published in the **Federal Register** (86 FR 27838) a notice of intent to prepare a second Long-Term Management and Storage of Elemental Mercury Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (Mercury Storage SEIS-II, DOE/EIS-0423-S2). This Mercury Storage SEIS-II would supplement both the 2011 Environmental Impact Statement for the Long-Term Management and Storage of Elemental Mercury (DOE/EIS-0423) and the 2013 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Long-Term Management and Storage of Elemental Mercury (DOE/EIS-0423-S1) by updating these previous analyses of potential environmental impacts and analyzing additional alternatives, in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and will inform DOE's decision related to

designation of a facility or facilities for the long-term management and storage of elemental mercury as required in MEBA Section 5(a)(1).

To address the elemental mercury subject to the settlement agreement, on February 4, 2022, DOE issued a Request for Task Order Proposals seeking proposals to provide ancillary services for the interim long-term management and storage of up to 120 MT of elemental mercury. DOE will evaluate received proposals to determine how to proceed with the interim long-term management and storage of the elemental mercury for which DOE accepts title prior to designation of a long-term elemental mercury storage facility.

Amended Decision

This AROD rescinds DOE's decision in the October 6, 2020, AROD to store at WCS certain elemental mercury to which DOE accepts the conveyance of title pursuant to a legal settlement or proceeding.

Signing Authority

This document of the U.S. Department of Energy was signed on March 1, 2022, by William I. White, Senior Advisor for Environmental Management, Office of Environmental Management, 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 the 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 U.S. 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 March 2, 2022.

Treena V. Garrett,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, U.S. Department of Energy.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products: Representative Average Unit Costs of Energy

AGENCY: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In this notice, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is forecasting the representative average unit costs of five residential energy sources for the year 2022 pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Act). The five sources are electricity, natural gas, No. 2 heating oil, propane, and kerosene.

DATES: The representative average unit costs of energy contained in this notice will become effective April 6, 2022 and will remain in effect until further notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. John Cymbalsky, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, EE-5B, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585-0121, (202) 287-1692, ApplianceStandardsQuestions@ee.doe.gov.

Ms. Francine Pinto, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of General Counsel, GC-33, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585-0103, (202) 586-2588, Francine.Pinto@hq.doe.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 323 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act requires that DOE prescribe test procedures for the measurement of the estimated annual operating costs or other measures of energy consumption for certain consumer products specified in the Act. (42 U.S.C. 6293(b)(3)) These test procedures are found in Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 430, subpart B.

Section 323(b)(3) of the Act requires that the estimated annual operating costs of a covered product be calculated from measurements of energy use in a representative average use cycle or period of use and from representative average unit costs of the energy needed to operate such product during such cycle. (42 U.S.C. 6293(b)(3)) The section further requires that DOE provide information to manufacturers regarding the representative average unit costs of energy. (42 U.S.C. 6293(b)(4)) This cost information should be used by manufacturers to meet their obligations under section 323(c) of the Act. Most notably, these costs are used to comply with Federal Trade Commission (FTC) 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 <https://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 August 25, 2021, 86 FR 47482.

On April 6, 2022, the cost figures published in this notice will become effective and supersede those cost figures published on August 25, 2021. The cost figures set forth in this notice will be effective until further notice.

DOE’s Energy Information Administration (EIA) has developed the 2022 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 February 2022, 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 January 2022, *Monthly Energy Review* DOE/EIA–0035(2022/1). The representative average unit after-tax cost for propane is derived from its price relative to that of heating oil, based on the 2021 averages of the U.S. residential sector prices found in the *Annual Energy Outlook 2021*, AEO2021) (February 3, 2021). The *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, the *Monthly Energy Review*, and the *Annual Energy Outlook* are available on the EIA website at <https://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 2022 representative average unit costs under section 323(b)(4) of the Act are set forth in Table 1, and will become effective April 6, 2022. They will remain in effect until further notice.

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on March 1, 2022, by Kelly J. Speakes-Backman, Principal Deputy 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 March 2, 2022.

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
[2022]

Type of energy	Per million Btu ¹	In commonly used terms	As required by test procedure
Electricity	\$41.79	14.26¢/kWh ^{2,3}	\$0.143/kWh.
Natural Gas	12.09	\$1.209/therm ⁴ or \$12.56/MCF ^{5,6} .	\$0.00001209/Btu.
No. 2 Heating Oil	25.11	\$3.45/gallon ⁷	\$0.00002511/Btu.
Propane	24.46	\$2.23/gallon ⁸	\$0.00002446/Btu.
Kerosene	29.73	\$4.01/gallon ⁹	\$0.00002973/Btu.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (February 8, 2022), *Annual Energy Outlook* (February 3, 2021), and *Monthly Energy Review* (January 27, 2022).

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 1,039 Btu.

⁷ For the purposes of this table, one gallon of No. 2 heating oil has an energy equivalence of 13,738 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

[Project No. 3407–087]

Big Wood Canal Company; Notice of Intent To File License Application, Filing of Pre-Application Document, Approving Use of the Traditional Licensing Process

a. *Type of Filing:* Notice Approving the Use of the Traditional Licensing Process.

b. *Project No.:* 3407–087.

c. *Date Filed:* January 3, 2022.

d. *Submitted By:* Big Wood Canal Company.

e. *Name of Project:* Magic Reservoir Hydroelectric Project.

f. *Location:* On the Big Wood River in the Blaine and Camas Counties, Idaho. The project occupies land within the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

g. *Filed Pursuant to:* 18 CFR part 5 of the Commission’s Regulations.

h. *Applicant Contact:* Mr. Nicholas E. Josten, 2742 Saint Charles Ave, Idaho Falls, ID 83404, (208) 520–5135.

i. *FERC Contact:* Maryam Zavareh at (202) 502–8474 or email at Maryam.zavareh@ferc.gov.