

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Katherine Pierce—ECN, Bonneville Power Administration, P.O. Box 3621, Portland, Oregon, 97208-3621, phone number (503) 230-3962, fax number (503) 230-5699.

Public Availability: This ROD will be distributed to all interested and affected persons and agencies.

Issued in Portland, Oregon, on March 12, 1996.

Randall W. Hardy,
Chair, United States Entity.

Major General Russell L. Fuhrman,
Member, United States Entity.

[FR Doc. 96-6708 Filed 3-19-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-P

Notice of Publication of the Insufficiency and Allocations Exhibit for the Power Sales Contract

AGENCY: Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), DOE,

ACTION: Publication of BPA's Insufficiency and Allocations Exhibit.

SUMMARY: Section 5(b)(5) of the Northwest Power Act requires BPA to include a provision in its requirements contracts establishing how BPA would distribute its power if there is not enough power to meet the demand. The provisions published below satisfy this statute. Customers that negotiate a new requirements contract with BPA will have the choice of referencing the provisions containing the formula below or incorporating the same language as an exhibit to their contract.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Dale Latham, Power Contracts—MPSD, Bonneville Power Administration, P.O. Box 3621, Portland, Oregon, 97208-3621, phone number (503) 230-5260, fax number (503) 230-4973.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Purpose of Insufficiency and Allocation Provisions

The purpose of these provisions is to comply with the requirements of the Northwest Power Act regarding insufficiency by describing the methodology that BPA will use to establish each Customer's share of available Requirements Power during a period of insufficiency as determined by BPA. This methodology will be referenced in new power sales contracts which BPA is currently negotiating with its preference utility customers.

II. Provisions

If and when BPA forecasts, on a planning basis, an inability to acquire resources to meet its Requirements

obligation to supply demand and diurnal energy quantities to its public body and cooperative, Federal agency, direct-service industrial, and investor-owned utility customers, BPA will issue a written notice to limit its supply obligation. BPA's resulting obligation will be no less than an amount equal to the Federal Base System (FBS) firm peak capability and firm energy capability.

Notwithstanding any insufficiency notice issued based on planning criteria specified in the paragraph above, BPA's obligation to supply demand and diurnal energy amounts in an operating year must equal or exceed the firm peak capability or firm energy capability of the FBS before BPA implements an insufficiency restriction.

III. Insufficiency Notices

The insufficiency notice will specify BPA's best estimate of each month's demand and diurnal energy capability of the FBS, and the associated allocation to each customer class. Such allocation is to be based on BPA's estimate of the anticipated loads that each such class will place on BPA for the month. In making its estimate, BPA will sum: the then-current Requirements Power purchase amounts for the month for all customers in the affected class that have established purchase amounts for Requirements Power; and for all other customers in the class, BPA's forecast of the customers' Requirements Power load on BPA for the month.

IV. Notice of Insufficiency Calculation

At least 3 months prior to any month in which BPA has an insufficiency, BPA will calculate each customer's share of available Federal resources and make such calculations available to its customers.

V. Retraction of Insufficiency Notice

When BPA is able to meet its supply obligations based on the amount of Requirements Power that the customers would purchase absent the restriction, BPA may cancel the restriction.

VI. Formula Allocations

The following definitions are used in the allocation formulas: Class 1 = public body, cooperative class; Class 2 = Federal agency class; Class 3 = direct-service industry class; Class 4 = investor-owned utility class.

VII. Allocation Formula Variables Defined

The following variables are used in the allocations formulas: S1—Requirements Service for a Class 1 customer; S2—Requirements Service for a Class 2 customer; S3—Requirements

Service for a Class 3 customer; S4—Requirements Service for a Class 4 customer; SM—A Montana customer's Requirements Service purchases; M—Montana Reservation Resource amount as determined by BPA; RBPA—Total FBS and non-FBS Resources available to BPA to serve Requirements Service loads. Includes RT: R1—Resources sold to BPA by a Class 1 customer plus in-lieu power sold by BPA to a Class 1 customer; R2—Resources sold to BPA by a Class 2 customer; R3—Resources sold to BPA by a Class 3 customer; R4—Resources sold to BPA by a Class 4 customer plus in-lieu power sold by BPA to a Class 4 customer; RT—Total of R1, R2, R3 and R4.

VIII. Firm Energy and Peak Demand Allocation Formulas

BPA will use the following formulas to determine each Customer's monthly right to power during a period of insufficiency. BPA will calculate the Customer's monthly right to demand and energy during each of BPA's established diurnal energy periods. The Customer's right to purchase Requirements Power from BPA is limited to the calculated quantities.

Formula 1: If $RBPA - (\Sigma R3 + \Sigma R4) \geq (\Sigma S1 + \Sigma S2)$, all Class 1 and Class 2 Customers receive allocations equal to their respective Requirements Power purchases. Go to Formula 2.

Otherwise: If $M / \Sigma SM > (RBPA - RT) / (\Sigma S1 + \Sigma S2)$ then: Each Montana Customer's allocation = $SM / \Sigma SM * M$. Other Class 1 and Class 2 Customer's allocation is as follows: Allocate R1 to eligible Class 1 Customers and R2 to eligible Class 2 Customers. Allocate excess R1 proportionally to remaining Class 1 Requirements Power purchases and excess R2 proportionally to remaining Class 2 Requirements Power purchases. Iterate until all R1 and R2 is used. Use $S1 / (\Sigma S1 + \Sigma S2 - \Sigma SM) * (RBPA - \Sigma RT - M)$ for allocating to remaining Class 1 Requirements Power purchases. Use $S2 / (\Sigma S1 + \Sigma S2 - \Sigma SM) * (RBPA - \Sigma RT - M)$ for allocating to remaining Class 2 Requirements Power purchases. Class 3 and Class 4 customer's allocation is as follows: Allocate R3 to eligible Class 3 Customers and R4 to eligible Class 4 Customers. Allocate excess R3 proportionally to remaining Class 3 Requirements Power purchases and excess R4 proportionally to remaining Class 4 Requirements Power purchases. Iterate until all R3 and R4 is used. Finished calculation for 1 month. Return to Formula 1 to proceed with monthly calculation.

If $M / \Sigma SM < (RBPA - RT) / (\Sigma S1 + \Sigma S2)$ then: All Class 1 and Class 2 customers'

allocation is as follows: Allocate R1 to eligible Class 1 customers and R2 to eligible Class 2 customers. Allocate excess R1 proportionally to remaining Class 1 Requirements Power purchases and excess R2 proportionally to remaining Class 2 Requirements Power purchases. Iterate until all R1 and R2 is used. Use $S1/(\Sigma S1+\Sigma S2) * (RBPA - \Sigma RT)$ for allocating to remaining Class 1 Requirements Power purchases. Use $S2/(\Sigma S1+\Sigma S2) * (RBPA - \Sigma RT)$ for allocating to remaining Class 2 Requirements Power purchases. Follow steps for Class 3 and Class 4 in sections 2(d)(3)(C) and 2(d)(3)(D).

Formula 2: If

$RBPA - (\Sigma S1+\Sigma S2+\Sigma R4) \geq \Sigma S3$, all Class 3 customers receive an allocation equal to their respective Requirements Power purchases. Go to Formula 3. Otherwise: Class 3 customers' allocation is as follows: $S3/\Sigma S3 * (RBPA - \Sigma S1 - \Sigma S2 - \Sigma R3 - \Sigma R4) + R3$. Allocate excess R3 proportionally to remaining Class 3 Requirements Power purchases. Iterate until all R3 is used. Class 4 customers' allocation is as follows: Allocate R4 to eligible Class 4 customers. Allocate excess R4 proportionally to remaining Class 4 Requirements Power purchases. Iterate until all R4 is used. Finished calculation for 1 month. Return to Formula 1 to proceed with monthly calculation.

Formula 3: If

$RBPA - (\Sigma S1+\Sigma S2+\Sigma S3) \geq \Sigma S4$, there is no insufficiency in this month. All customers receive an allocation equal to their Requirements Power purchases. Finished calculation for 1 month. Return to Formula 1 to proceed with monthly calculation. Otherwise: Class 4 customer's allocation is as follows: $S4/\Sigma S4 * (RBPA - \Sigma S1 - \Sigma S2 - \Sigma S3 - \Sigma R4) + R4$. Allocate excess R4 proportionally to remaining Class 4 loads. Iterate until all R4 is used. Finished calculation for 1 month. Return to Formula 1 to proceed with monthly calculation.

These provisions will be revised only if BPA secures the agreement of all affected customers.

Issued in Portland, Oregon on February 27, 1996.

Randall W. Hardy,

Administrator and Chief Executive Officer.

[FR Doc. 96-6709 Filed 3-19-96; 8:45 am]

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Yakima Fisheries Project

AGENCY: Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), Department of Energy (DOE).

ACTION: Notice of Availability of Record of Decision (ROD).

SUMMARY: This notice announces the availability of the ROD to implement Alternative 2 of the proposed Yakima Fisheries Project to undertake fishery research and mitigation activities in the Yakima River Basin in south-central Washington. The project responds directly to a need for knowledge of viable means to rebuild and maintain naturally spawning anadromous fish stocks in the Yakima Basin. Alternative 2 would experimentally supplement depressed populations of upper Yakima spring chinook salmon that spawn naturally, as well as undertake a study to determine the feasibility of re-establishing a naturally spawning population and significant fall fishery for coho salmon (now eliminated in the basin). The following facilities would be built: a central hatchery at Cle Elum; and three sites with six raceways each for acclimation and release of spring chinook smolts at Clark Flat, Easton, and Jack Creek. Alternative 2 was selected for its potential for increasing knowledge of supplementation, while increasing the number of upper Yakima spring chinook returning to the basin. Anadromous fish populations should also increase more quickly, and harvest opportunities should increase.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the Yakima Fisheries Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the Yakima Fisheries Project EIS Summary, and the ROD may be obtained by calling BPA's toll-free document request line: 1-800-622-4520.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy Weintraub, Environmental Project Lead-ECN, Bonneville Power Administration, P.O. Box 3621, Portland, Oregon, 97208-3621, phone number (503) 230-5373, fax number (503) 230-5699.

Issued in Portland, Oregon, on March 13, 1996.

Randall W. Hardy,

Administrator and Chief Executive Officer.

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Energy Information Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Energy Information Administration, DOE.

SUMMARY: The Energy Information Administration (EIA) is soliciting comments concerning the extension of

EIA-882(T), "Generic Clearance for Testing, Evaluation, and Research."

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before May 20, 1996. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below of your intention to do so as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Herbert T. Miller, Office of Statistical Standards, FAX: 202 426-1083, e-mail: hmiller@EIA.DOE.GOV, Energy Information Administration, EI-73, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20585, (202) 426-1103.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information should be directed to Mr. Miller at the address listed above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

- I. Background
- II. Current Actions
- III. Request for Comments

I. Background

In order to fulfill its responsibilities under the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (Public Law No. 93-275) and the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law No. 95-91), the Energy Information Administration is obliged to carry out a central, comprehensive, and unified energy data and information program. As part of this program, EIA collects, evaluates, assembles, analyzes, and disseminates data and information related to energy resource reserves, production, demand, and technology, and related economic and statistical information relevant to the adequacy of energy resources to meet demands in the near and longer term future for the Nation's economic and social needs.

The Energy Information Administration, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden (required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-13)), conducts a presurvey consultation program to provide the general public and other Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections. This program helps to ensure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden is minimized, reporting forms are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed.

On June 21, 1993, the EIA-882(T), "Generic Clearance for Questionnaire