

environmental restoration, waste management, and related activities.

Tentative Agenda

Tuesday, April 9, 1996

6:30 p.m.—Call to Order and Welcome

7:00 p.m.—Work Plan Discussion

9:00 p.m.—Public Comment

9:30 p.m.—Adjourn

Public Participation: The meeting is open to the public. Written statements may be filed with the Committee either before or after the meeting. Individuals who wish to make oral statements pertaining to agenda items should contact Ms. Lisa Roybal, at the telephone number listed above. Requests must be received 5 days prior to the meeting and reasonable provision will be made to include the presentation in the agenda. The Designated Federal Official is empowered to conduct the meeting in a fashion that will facilitate the orderly conduct of business.

Minutes: The minutes of this meeting will be available for public review and copying at the Freedom of Information Public Reading Room, 1E-190, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585 between 9:00 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday-Friday, except Federal holidays. Minutes will also be available by writing to Herman Le-Doux, Department of Energy, Los Alamos Area Office, 528 35th Street, Los Alamos, NM 87185-5400.

Issued at Washington, DC on March 25, 1996.

Rachel M. Samuel,
*Acting Deputy Advisory Committee
Management Officer.*

[FR Doc. 96-7740 Filed 3-28-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-P

Eclipse Energy Systems Inc.

AGENCY: Department of Energy, Office of the General Counsel.

ACTION: Notice of Intent to Grant Exclusive Patent License.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of an intent to grant to Eclipse Energy Systems Inc., of Tampa, FL, an exclusive license to practice the invention described in U.S. Patent No. 4,687,560, entitled "Method of Synthesizing a Plurality of Reactants and Producing Thin Films of Electro-Optically Active Transition Metal Oxides." The invention is owned by the United States of America, as represented by the Department of Energy (DOE).

DATES: Written comments or nonexclusive license applications are to be received at the address listed below no later than May 28, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Office of Assistant General Counsel for Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Robert J. Marchick, Office of the Assistant General Counsel for Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property, U.S. Department of Energy, Forrestal Building, Room 6F-067, 1000 Independence Avenue, 20585; Telephone (202) 586-4792.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 35 U.S.C. 209(c) provides the Department with authority to grant exclusive licenses in Department-owned inventions, where a determination can be made, among other things, that the desired practical application of the invention has not been achieved, or is not likely expeditiously to be achieved, under a nonexclusive license. The statute and implementing regulations (37 C.F.R. 404) require that the necessary determinations be made after public notice and opportunity for filing written objections.

Eclipse Energy Systems Inc., of Tampa, FL, has applied for an exclusive license to practice the invention embodied in U.S. Patent No. 4,687,560, and has a plan for commercialization of the invention.

The exclusive license will be subject to a license and other rights retained by the U.S. Government, and other terms and conditions to be negotiated. DOE intends to grant the license, upon a final determination in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209(c), unless, within 60 days of this notice, the Assistant General Counsel for Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property, Department of Energy, Washington, DC 20585, receives in writing any of the following, together with supporting documents:

(i) A statement from any person setting forth reasons why it would not be in the best interests of the United States to grant the proposed license; or

(ii) An application for a nonexclusive license to the invention, in which applicant states that he already has brought the invention to practical application or is likely to bring the invention to practical application expeditiously.

The Department will review all timely written responses to this notice, and will grant the license if, after consideration of written responses to this notice, a determination is made, that the license grant is in the public interest.

Issued in Washington, DC, on March 22, 1996.

Agnes P. Dover,
Deputy General Counsel.

March 21, 1996.

Action: Publication in Federal Register of Notice of Intent to Grant Exclusive Patent License (Re: U.S. Patent No. 4,687,560)

Agnes P. Dover,
*Deputy General Counsel for Technology
Transfer and Procurement*

Background and Discussion

35 U.S.C. 209(c) provides the Department with authority to grant exclusive or partially exclusive licenses in Department-owned inventions, where a determination can be made, among other things, that the desired practical application of the invention has not been achieved, or is not likely expeditiously to be achieved, under a nonexclusive license. The statute and implementing regulations require that the necessary determinations to be made after public notice and opportunity for filing written objections.

Eclipse Energy Systems, Inc., of Tampa, Florida, has applied for an exclusive license form commercial practice of U.S. Patent No. 4,687,560, entitled "Method of Synthesizing a Plurality of Reactants and Producing Thin Films of Electro-Optically Active Transition Metal Oxides." A memorandum which more fully discusses the present license application is attached.

This Action Memorandum transmits for signature of the Deputy General Counsel and Publication in the Federal Register a notice of intent to grant an exclusive license to the named applicant. The notice provides for a 60-day period during which the public may bring forth information as to why the proposed exclusive license would not be in the public interest.

Recommendation

We recommend that the Deputy General Counsel sign and forward for publication the attached Federal Register notice of intent to grant an exclusive patent license.

Paul A. Gottlieb,

*Assistant General Counsel for Technology
Transfer and Intellectual Property.*

[FR Doc. 96-7736 Filed 3-28-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-P

Bonneville Power Administration

Policy on Excess Federal Power

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

ACTION: Proposed policy and request for comment.

SUMMARY: As part of the 1996 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act (Public Law 104-46 or P.L. 104-46), Congress passed legislation that provides new marketing authority to Bonneville. Section 508 (a) and (b) of

P.L. 104-46, provides the Administrator of Bonneville (the Administrator) new authority to market a category of surplus federal power called "excess federal power" without certain statutory restrictions. The Administrator's policy implementing this new marketing authority could potentially impact regional and out-of-region customers and other utilities. In the interests of a fair and workable policy, and to ensure the success of the new legislation, Bonneville seeks public comment on its proposed implementation policy.

DATES: Comments must be received by May 28, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to David J. Armstrong—MPF, Bonneville Power Administration, P.O. Box 3621, Portland, OR 97208-3621, phone number 503-230-3658, fax number 503-230-7568.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background and Purpose

Section 508(a)(3) of P.L. 104-46 provides in general that the term "excess federal power" means such electric power that has become surplus to the firm contractual obligations of the Administrator under section 5(f) of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 839c(f)) due to either: any reduction in the quantity of electric power that the Administrator is contractually required to supply under subsections (b) and (d) of section 5 of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 839c), due to the election by customers of the Bonneville Power Administration to purchase electric power from other suppliers, as compared to the quantity of electric power that the Administrator was contractually required to supply as of January 1, 1995; or those operations of the Federal Columbia River Power System that are primarily for the benefit of fish and wildlife affected by the development, operation, or management of the system.

Section 508(b) provides in general that notwithstanding section 2, subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 3, and section 7 of P.L. 88-552 (16 U.S.C. 837a, 837b, and 837f), and section 9(c) of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 839f(c)), the Administrator may, as permitted by otherwise applicable law, sell or otherwise dispose of excess federal power: outside the Pacific Northwest on a firm basis for a contract term not to exceed 7 years, if the excess federal power is first offered for a reasonable period of time and under the

same essential rate, terms and conditions to those Pacific Northwest public body, cooperative and investor-owned utilities and those direct service industrial customers identified in subsection (b) or (d)(1)(A) of section 5 of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 839c); and in any region without the prohibition on resale established by the second sentence of section 5(a) of the Act entitled "An Act to Authorize the Completion, Maintenance, and Operation of the Bonneville Project for Navigation, and for Other Purposes," approved August 20, 1937 (commonly known as the "Bonneville Project Act of 1937") (16 U.S.C. 832d(a)).

In the conference report accompanying this new legislation,¹ Congress recognized that current Bonneville authorizing legislation severely limits the agency's flexibility to market federal power placing it at a marketing disadvantage and restricting potential revenues. In order to increase Bonneville's revenues and its competitiveness, Congress enacted this new legislation which removes some of those marketing restrictions from sales of excess federal power. Excess federal power is any power generated by routine power operations, or fish and wildlife operations of either the Federal Columbia River Power System or other electric power plants from which Bonneville is contractually obligated to acquire electric power and that is made surplus to the Administrator's firm requirements contractual obligations in two instances: (1) By requirements customers decisions to remove load from Bonneville; or (2) because of hydrosystem operations primarily for the benefit of fish and wildlife affected by the development, operation, or management of the system.

This excess federal power can be sold or otherwise disposed of outside the region for up to 7 years without the Regional Preference Act call back provisions upon 60-days notice for energy sales and 60-months notice for capacity sales.² This power also can be sold in any region without the Bonneville Project Act restriction on the resale of federal power by private entities not in the business of selling power in the retail market.³ In addition, the existing requirement that Bonneville provide notice to existing regional customers is made more flexible for sales of excess federal power to reflect

the current competitive market and the type of transaction. In all cases, however, Bonneville must first offer the excess federal power to regional customers for a reasonable period of time and under the same essential rate, terms and conditions as the proposed out-of-region sales.

It is Bonneville's preliminary view as a matter of policy that Bonneville should make retail sales outside the Pacific Northwest region to purchasers, other than preference customers and federal agencies, only where such sales are consistent with the state law that would apply if Bonneville were not a federal agency. Bonneville specifically seeks comment on this policy.

Process

This notice announces Bonneville's initiation of a procedure to establish policy on the implementation of the new marketing authority in P.L. 104-46. Bonneville is interested in and will take public comment on the attached proposed implementation policy. All comments should be submitted before May 28, 1996 to be considered prior to issuance of a final policy. Submit written comments to David J. Armstrong—MPF, Bonneville Power Administration, P.O. Box 3621, Portland, OR 97208-3621. Bonneville will conduct two public meetings, one in the Pacific Northwest region and one outside the region.⁴ After close of the public comment period, Bonneville will evaluate all comments and issue a final implementation policy.

General Approach

Bonneville intends the scope of this policy making to be limited to the development of a policy necessary to implement the relevant provisions of P.L. 104-46; including processes and specific determinations required to be made of the amount of excess federal power as defined by this law, and how notice will be provided to Pacific Northwest customers of extraregional sales of excess federal power.

Bonneville believes that this proposal is fully consistent with the letter and intent of P.L. 104-46. In proposing interpretations of and processes for implementing P.L. 104-46, Bonneville is proposing those that result in the most efficient, simple, straight-forward, and administratively least-burdensome implementation of the law.

Determination of Excess Federal Power

Section 508(a)(3) of P.L. 104-46 defines excess federal power as federal

¹H.R. 1905, Conf. Rep. No. 293, 104th Cong., 1st Sess. 94 (1995).

²The Act of August 31, 1964, Pub. L. No. 88-552, § 3 (a), (b), and (c), 78 Stat. 756 (1964).

³The Bonneville Project Act of 1937, Pub. L. No. 75-329, § 5(a), 50 Stat. 731 (1937).

⁴Additional public meetings may be held, if necessary.

power made surplus to the Administrator's firm contractual obligations under section 5(f) of the Northwest Power Act⁵ in two instances. First, excess federal power includes reductions in the quantity of power the Administrator is contractually required to supply under sections 5(b) and 5(d) of the Northwest Power Act (5(b) and 5(d) obligations) because of elections by the Administrator's firm requirements customers, that is, Pacific Northwest public agency, federal agency, investor-owned utility, and direct service industry customers, to purchase power from other suppliers, as compared to the Administrator's 5(b) and 5(d) obligations as of January 1, 1995. Second, excess federal power is that power made excess due to operation of the federal hydrosystem, whether generated or purchased, primarily for the benefit of fish and wildlife affected by that system.

In order to implement this new marketing authority, Bonneville must make three determinations: (1) the amount of reductions in the Administrator's 5(b) and 5(d) obligations relative to those obligations as of January 1, 1995, which can further be broken into two findings: (a) The actual amount of the Administrator's 5(b) and 5(d) obligations as of January 1, 1995, and (b) a yearly forecast of the Administrator's current 5(b) and 5(d) obligations to serve Pacific Northwest firm requirements power loads; (2) the amount of excess power that results from operating the hydrosystem primarily for fish and wildlife; and (3) a process for making annual determinations of excess federal power.

1. Reductions in the Administrator's Firm Contractual Obligations Under 5(b) and 5(d) of the Northwest Power Act

(a) *5(b) and 5(d) Obligations as of January 1, 1995:* Bonneville's contractual obligations under sections 5(b) and 5(d) of the Northwest Power Act are comprised of and limited to the Administrator's sale of firm requirements power for consumer loads of public body, cooperative, federal agency customers, investor-owned

utilities,⁶ and for direct consumption by existing direct service industrial customers in the Pacific Northwest.⁷ All other remaining firm contractual obligations are not sales of power for the general requirements of utility customers or direct service industrial customers and are not governed by sections 5(b) and 5(d) of the Northwest Power Act. Therefore these other sales are not included in this determination of the Administrator's contractual obligations as of January 1, 1995.

The Administrator's 5(b) and 5(d) obligations as of January 1, 1995, are the amounts based on the sum of the following calculations:

- *Actual and Planned Computed Requirements Customers:* Obligations for the actual and planned computed requirements customers⁸ are the annual average of the customers' monthly energy requirements in average megawatts for calendar year 1994 submitted to Bonneville for the Pacific Northwest Coordination Agreement for operating years 1993-94 and 1994-95.

- *Metered Requirements Customers:* Obligations for the metered requirements customers⁹ are the calendar year 1994 annual average firm energy sales in average megawatts to this customer class as reported in Bonneville's Generation and Power Sales Report.

- *Direct Service Industrial Customers:* Obligations for the direct service industrial customers are the annual average of the customers' monthly Operating Demands for calendar year 1994 submitted to and approved by Bonneville for contract years 1993-94 and 1994-95.

- *Regional Investor-Owned Utilities:* Obligations for the investor-owned utilities are the calendar year 1994 annual average sales under the New

Resource Firm Power Rate in average megawatts to this customer class as reported in Bonneville's Generation and Power Sales Report.

Based on the above calculations, the Administrator's total 5(b) and 5(d) obligations as of January 1, 1995, were 8309 average megawatts. Consistent with P.L. 104-46, this amount will be the baseline for all annual calculations of excess federal power. This is a fixed determination and will not change once the final implementation policy is issued.

(b) *Current Contractual Obligations:* Each year Bonneville will determine the Administrator's current 5(b) and 5(d) contractual obligations based upon executed contracts. In order to accommodate power deliveries of up to 7 years, Bonneville will produce a 10-year annual average energy forecast of its current 5(b) and 5(d) obligations.

(c) *Reductions in Contractual Obligations:* Reductions in the Administrator's 5(b) and 5(d) obligations will be calculated in each annual determination of excess federal power. On an average annual energy (average megawatts) basis for each year of the 10-year forecast period, the reductions in 5(b) and 5(d) obligations will be the difference between the forecasted current obligation in that year and the Administrator's contractual obligation as of January 1, 1995, or 8309 average megawatts. In order to determine the amount of excess capacity available for marketing, Bonneville will calculate an average annual load factor based on its remaining 5(b) and 5(d) obligations. This load factor will be applied to the difference between the forecasted current obligations and the obligations as of January 1, 1995, to determine the amount of capacity in average megawatts which the Administrator may market as excess federal power.

2. *Fish and Wildlife Operations:* Bonneville has run two 50-year continuous water year studies to determine the amount of excess generation in average megawatts caused by hydrosystem operations primarily for fish and wildlife. The first study removes all fish and wildlife requirements. This study shows the firm energy production capability of the federal system in each month. The second study includes all fish and wildlife restrictions and also provides monthly firm energy production. Each study was run with the rule curves and resource operations which simulate the most efficient operation for their specific conditions and limitations. The difference in monthly energy production between the two studies was

⁵ Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act, Pub. L. No. 96-501, § 5(f), 94 Stat. 2697 (1980). Section 5(f) of the Northwest Power Act provides: The Administrator is authorized to sell, or otherwise dispose of, electric power, including power acquired pursuant to this and other Acts, that is surplus to his obligations incurred pursuant to subsections (b), (c), and (d) of this section in accordance with this and other Acts applicable to the Administrator, including the Bonneville Project Act of 1937 (16 U.S.C. 832 and following), the Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act (16 U.S.C. 838 and following), and the Act of August 31, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 837-837h).

⁶ All of the investor-owned utilities in the region have signed long-term firm power sales contracts that obligate Bonneville, upon compliance with certain notice requirements, to deliver power in amounts requested by the investor-owned utilities to meet a portion of their loads in the region. These utilities have not elected to place loads on Bonneville under these agreements, with the exception of a relatively small amount of electric power loads placed on Bonneville under the New Resource Firm Power Rate schedule(s). These obligations will be included in the determination of excess federal power due to load reductions.

⁷ "Pacific Northwest" as defined in the Regional Preference Act, 1(b), 78 Stat. 756, as amended by Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act, 8(e), 94 Stat. 2729.

⁸ As of January 1, 1995, Grant County PUD No. 2, Chelan County PUD No. 1, Cowlitz County PUD, Douglas County PUD No. 1, Eugene Water and Electric Board, Pend Oreille PUD No. 1, Seattle City Light, Snohomish County PUD No. 1, Tacoma Public Utilities.

⁹ Small and Non-Generating Public Utilities, including Federal Agencies.

averaged over the 50-year period for each month. The positive monthly averages, representing the increased generation due to fish and wildlife operations, were summed to determine the annual average energy amount in average megawatts of excess federal power due to fish and wildlife operations. A 100 percent load factor was assumed for determining the capacity amount of excess federal power due to fish and wildlife operations. BPA relied on two studies that were developed in support of the implementation of the BPA fish spending limitation. The results from those two studies established an amount of excess federal power due to hydrosystem operations primarily for the benefit of fish and wildlife of 129 average megawatts annually. Unless further changes in the future are required in the scope and magnitude of hydrosystem operations for the benefit of fish and wildlife, this amount of excess federal power due to such operations will not be revisited in each annual determination of excess federal power. If future changes impact hydrosystem operations Bonneville may revise the amount of excess federal power by reopening this policy.

3. *Process:* Each year Bonneville will determine the total amount of excess federal power on its system. Each annual determination will be based on a revised 10-year forecast of Bonneville's then-current section 5(b) and 5(d) contractual obligations. The net of each year's forecast and 8309 average megawatts will be the amount of excess federal power due to forecasted reductions in those contractual obligations. This amount will be added to the amount of excess federal power due to fish and wildlife obligations in order to determine the total amount of excess federal power that may be marketed in any year of the forecast. This total amount of excess federal power will be reduced by the amount of any current sales of excess federal power to determine the total amount available to the Administrator for marketing. The results of this determination will be included in an annual notification to Bonneville's then existing Pacific Northwest customers of Bonneville's intent to market excess federal power or surplus power outside the region. Bonneville's date of issuance of the notification may vary from year to year.

Sales of Excess Federal Power

1. *Sales Outside the Region:* In section 508(b) of P.L. 104-46, excess federal power may be sold or otherwise disposed of outside the Pacific

Northwest region without the marketing restrictions contained in sections 3(a), (b) and (c) of the Regional Preference Act and section 9(c) of the Northwest Power Act.¹⁰ The Administrator is authorized to sell excess federal power without the requirement that energy or capacity deliveries to an out-of-region customer be subject to termination of deliveries (recall) upon 60-days notice for energy and 60-months notice for capacity if the Administrator determines it is needed to meet the requirements of the Administrator's regional customers.

In addition, the notice required for out-of-region sales in section 2 of the Regional Preference Act is made inapplicable to sales of excess federal power.¹¹ The new law conditions the sale of excess federal power outside the region upon the requirement that the Administrator first offer the power to Pacific Northwest public body, cooperative, and investor-owned utilities and direct service industrial customers for a reasonable period of time and under the same essential rate, terms, and conditions. This notice requirement provides the Administrator with considerable flexibility in providing Bonneville's existing regional customers with notice of sales to out-of-region customers.¹²

P.L. 104-46 provides the Administrator with the authority to sell excess federal power outside the region for a period of up to 7 years. In all sales of excess federal power Bonneville will limit the actual delivery of excess federal power to 7 years. Such contracts may contain a provision for renewal and be renewed, subject to the availability of excess federal power at the time the purchaser must provide a renewal notice.

An annual notification of the availability of excess federal power will

¹⁰ The Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act, Pub. L. No. 96-501, 9(c), 94 Stat. 2697 (1980).

¹¹ Section 2 of the Regional Preference Act provides that at least 30 days prior to the execution of any contract for the sale, delivery, or exchange of surplus energy or surplus peaking capacity for use outside the Pacific Northwest, the Secretary shall give the then customers of the Bonneville Power Administration written notice that negotiations for such a contract are pending, and thereafter, at any customer's request, make available for its inspection current drafts of the proposed contract.

¹² In the conference report, Congress states that "this flexibility may include shorter notice periods and less detailed information on in-program negotiations. Notice periods may be very short for short-term sales (for example, notice to accommodate hourly sales) and for transactions that must be negotiated quickly. BPA may also provide seasonal notice with price ranges requesting interested parties to contact BPA to purchase power." H.R. 1905, Conf. Rep. No. 293, 104th Cong., 1st Sess. 94 (1995).

be given to existing regional customers. This notification will specify a range of rates, and basic terms and conditions for a sale of excess federal power on which Bonneville will enter into bilateral discussions with out-of-region customers.

For contracts having a term of one year or greater, regional customers interested in purchasing excess federal power will have 30 days from the date of the annual notice to contact Bonneville. If a subsequent agreement for the sale of excess federal power to an out-of-region customer is negotiated under a rate or under terms and conditions different from the range of rates, terms, and conditions specified in the annual notice, Bonneville will provide interested regional customers notice of the pending sale. Regional customers interested in purchasing excess federal power under the same rate, terms and conditions in the pending out-of-region sale will have 5 days from the date of this subsequent notice to contact Bonneville. In order to enter into such an agreement, regional customers must agree to the identical terms and conditions in the agreement for pending out-of-region sale, except those which clearly do not apply to the particular utility (such as points of delivery).

For contracts having a duration of less than 1 year, the annual notification of the availability of excess federal power will serve as the only notification of the availability of excess federal power. Any interested regional customers may contact Bonneville to purchase such short-term excess federal power based on the general rate, terms and conditions proposed by Bonneville in the annual notification after bilateral negotiations with Bonneville. If a subsequent agreement for a short term sale of excess federal power to an out-of-region customer is negotiated under a rate or under terms and conditions different from the range of rates, terms and conditions specified in the annual notice, Bonneville will provide interested regional customers notice of the pending sale. Regional customers interested in purchasing excess federal power under the same rate, terms and conditions in the pending out-of-region sale will have up to 5 days, depending on the effective delivery date and the duration of the short-term sale, from the date of this subsequent notice of contact Bonneville.

2. *Sales in Any Region:* Section 508(b)(2) authorizes the sale of excess federal power in any region without the restriction on resale established in the second sentence of section 5(a) of the Bonneville Project Act which provides

that contracts for the sale of electric energy to any private person or agency other than a privately owned public utility engaged in selling electric energy to the general public, shall contain a provision forbidding such private purchaser to resell any such electric energy so purchased to any private utility or agency engaged in the sale of electric energy to the general public, and requiring the immediate canceling of such contract of sale in the event of violation of such provision.

This provision requires that contracts for the sale of power by the Administrator to private entities or agencies thereof, other than investor-owned utilities, contain a provision that prohibits the resale of that power to investor owned utilities or other private entities or their agents engaged in the sale of electricity to the general public. Consistent with the removal of this requirement in P.L. 104-46, contracts for the sale of excess federal power will not contain any provision prohibiting the resale of such power to investor-owned utilities or other private entities or their agents.

Issued in Washington, D.C. on March 22, 1996.

Stephen Wright,

Assistant Administrator, Bonneville Power Administration.

[FR Doc. 96-7734 Filed 3-28-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-P

Kalispel Tribe Resident Fish Project

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

ACTION: Notice of Floodplain and Wetlands Involvement.

SUMMARY: This notice announces BPA's proposal to construct a warm water bass hatchery and create two bass nurseries on the "Flying Goose Ranch" in northeastern Washington State. The action is being undertaken to mitigate partially for salmon and steelhead losses incurred as a result of the construction and operation of Chief Joseph and Grand Coulee dams. The action proposed within the floodplain of the Pend Oreille River is to construct, operate, and maintain water control structures to create two bass nursery sloughs adjacent to the Pend Oreille River in Pend Oreille County in northeastern Washington. In accordance with DOE regulations for compliance with floodplain and wetlands environmental review requirements (10 CFR Part 1022), BPA will prepare a floodplain and wetlands assessment and will perform this proposed action in a

manner so as to avoid or minimize potential harm to or within the affected floodplain and wetlands. The assessment will be included in the environmental assessment being prepared for the proposed project in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. A floodplain statement of findings will be included in any finding of no significant impact that may be issued following the completion of the environmental assessment.

DATES: Comments are due to the address below no later than April 15, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments to the Public Involvement and Information Manager, Bonneville Power Administration—CKP, P.O. Box 12999, Portland, Oregon 97212. Internet address: comment@bpa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT: Gene Lynard—ECN, Bonneville Power Administration, P.O. Box 3621, Portland, Oregon, 97208-3621, phone 503-230-3790, fax 503-230-3212.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The wetlands and floodplain involved are located in sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, T34N, R44E, Willamette Meridian.

Maps and further information are available from BPA at the address above.

Issued in Portland, Oregon, on March 21, 1996.

Nancy H. Weintraub,

Fish and Wildlife Team Lead, Environment, Fish and Wildlife Group.

[FR Doc. 96-7741 Filed 3-28-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-P

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 1417; Project No. 1835]

Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District and Nebraska Public Power District; Notice of Public Conference

March 25, 1996.

In response to a request by the U.S. Department of the Interior (Interior), FERC staff will host a technical conference on the questions raised by Interior economists regarding the economic analysis in the Biological Assessment. The conference is scheduled for April 3, 1996, from 9:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. in Room No. 3M-2A, located on the third floor of 888 First Street NE., Washington, D.C. If necessary, the conference will reconvene at 9:00 a.m. on April 4, 1996.

This conference is neither a hearing nor a settlement conference. It will provide an opportunity for

representatives of Interior and the Commission staff to raise questions and exchange information concerning the Commission's economic analysis. Interested parties are welcome to attend and observe the conference, but participation will be limited to the Commission and Interior.

Anyone wishing to comment in writing on the conference must do so no later than April 17, 1996. Comments should be addressed to: Lois D. Cashell, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20426.

Reference should be clearly made to: the Kingsley Dam (Project No. 1417) and North Platte/Keystone Diversion Dam (Project No. 1835).

For further information, please contact Frankie Green at (202) 501-7704.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-7669 Filed 3-28-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-M

[Project No. 3913-001]

Puget Sound Power & Light Company; Notice of Effective Date of Withdrawal of License Application

March 25, 1996.

On July 19, 1983, Puget Sound Power & Light Company (Puget Power) filed a license application for the proposed Thunder Creek Project No. 3913, to be located on Thunder Creek in Skagit County, Washington. On March 4, 1996, Puget Power filed a letter withdrawing its license application. No motion in opposition to the withdrawal was filed, and the Commission took no action to disallow the withdrawal. Accordingly, pursuant to Rule 216 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure,¹ the withdrawal became effective on March 19, 1996.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-7668 Filed 3-28-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-M

[Project No. 2614-021]

City of Hamilton; Ohio and Kentucky; Notice of Availability of Final Environmental Assessment

March 25, 1996.

A final environmental assessment (FEA) is available for public review. The FEA is for a license amendment application to relocate a portion of a transmission line for the Greenup

¹ 18 CFR 385.216.