Management Site-Specific Advisory Board (EM SSAB), Nevada Test Site. The Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. No. 92–463, 86 Stat. 770) requires that public notice of this meeting be announced in the **Federal Register**.

DATES: Wednesday, July 9, 2008, 5 p.m.

ADDRESSES: Atomic Testing Museum, 755 East Flamingo Road, Las Vegas, Nevada 89119.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rosemary Rehfeldt, Board Administrator, 232 Energy Way, M/S 505, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030. Phone: (702) 657–9088; Fax (702) 295–5300 or E-mail: *ntscab@nv.doe.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose of the Board: The purpose of the Board is to make recommendations to DOE in the areas of environmental restoration, waste management, and related activities.

Tentative Agenda

1. DOE Presentation: EM Complex Overview.
2. Committee Reports:
   - A. Environmental Management Public Information Review Effort Committee;
   - B. Outreach Committee;
   - C. Transportation/Waste Committee;
   - D. Underground Test Area Committee.

Public Participation: The meeting is open to the public. Written statements may be filed with the Board either before or after the meeting. Individuals who wish to make oral presentations pertaining to agenda items should contact Rosemary Rehfeldt at the telephone number listed above. The request must be received five days prior to the meeting and reasonable provision will be made to include the presentation in the agenda. The Deputy Designated Federal Officer is empowered to conduct the meeting in a fashion that will facilitate the orderly conduct of business. Individuals wishing to make public comment will be provided a maximum of five minutes to present their comments.

Minutes: Minutes will be available by writing to Rosemary Rehfeldt at the address listed above or at the following Web site: *http://www.ntscab.com/MeetingMinutes.htm.*

Issued at Washington, DC, on June 4, 2008.

Rachel Samuel,

Deputy Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. E8–13008 Filed 6–9–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[Docket No. PP–299]

Record of Decision Port Angeles-Juan de Fuca Transmission Project

AGENCY: Bonneville Power Administration and the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, U.S. Department of Energy.

ACTION: Record of Decision (ROD).

SUMMARY: The Department of Energy (DOE) announces its decision to implement its Proposed Action and Preferred Alternative as identified in the Port Angeles-Juan de Fuca Transmission Project Final Environmental Impact Statement (DOE/EIS–0378, October 2007). Sea Breeze Olympic Converter LP (Sea Breeze) applied to DOE for authorizations and approvals necessary to construct the United States (U.S.) portion of an international electric power transmission cable from the greater Victoria area, British Columbia, Canada, across the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Port Angeles, Washington, United States. Under the Proposed Action, the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), an organizational element within DOE, will offer contract terms to Sea Breeze for interconnection of the cable with the Federal Columbia River Transmission System, which is owned and operated by BPA. Additionally, the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (OE), another organizational element within DOE, will issue a Presidential permit to Sea Breeze to construct, operate, maintain, and connect the ±150,000-volt (150-kV) direct current (DC) submarine cable that crosses the U.S.-Canadian border.

BPA's Proposed Action includes the expansion of BPA's Port Angeles Substation to accommodate the interconnection. The interconnection will allow power flow over BPA's transmission system to the extent that capacity on the system is available. The Proposed Action does not include transmission service over BPA's system, which must be requested separately. The Proposed Action included two short routing options (A and B) for the transmission cable as it enters BPA's substation property; BPA has chosen the Option A route.

In reaching this decision, DOE considered the low potential for environmental impacts in the United States from constructing, operating, maintaining, and connecting the project, the lack of adverse impacts to the reliability of the U.S. electric power supply system, and the lack of major issues of concern to the public.

ADDRESSES: This ROD will be sent to interested parties and affected persons and agencies who requested a copy. Project documents, including the Draft and Final EIS, are available on the DOE National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Web site at *http://www.eh.doe.gov/nepa/eis/eis0378/index.html* and on the BPA project Web site at *http://www.efw.bpa.gov/environmental_services/Document_Library/PortAngeles/*. The Supplement Analysis, Record of Decision, and Mitigation Action Plan will soon be available on these sites. These documents may be obtained from BPA's Public Information Center, P.O. Box 3621, Portland, Oregon, 97208–3621; or by using BPA's nationwide toll-free document request line at 800–622–4520. The documents may also be obtained by contacting Dr. Jerry Pell at the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, U.S. Department of Energy, OE–20, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585; by telephone at 202–586–3362; by facsimile at 202–318–7761; or by electronic mail at *Jerry.Pell@hq.doe.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information about the EIS, contact Ms. Stacy Mason, Environmental Coordinator, Bonneville Power Administration—KEC, P.O. Box 3621, Portland, Oregon 97208–3621, by telephone at 503–230–5455, by facsimile at 503–230–5699, or by electronic mail at *slmason@bpa.gov;* alternatively, contact Dr. Jerry Pell as indicated in the **ADDRESSES** section above.

For general information on the DOE NEPA process, contact Carol Borgstrom, Director, Office of NEPA Policy and Compliance, GC–20, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585, by telephone at 202–586–4600, or leave a message at 800–472–2756.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

BPA is an organizational unit within DOE that owns and operates most of the high-voltage electric transmission system in the Pacific Northwest. BPA has adopted an Open Access Transmission Tariff that is consistent with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) *pro forma* open access tariff.[1] Under BPA's tariff, BPA

[1] Although BPA is not subject to the FERC's jurisdiction, BPA follows the open access tariff as a matter of national policy. This course of action demonstrates BPA's commitment to non-discriminatory access to its transmission system and ensures that BPA will receive non-discriminatory access to the transmission systems of utilities that are subject to FERC's jurisdiction.

offers transmission interconnection to the Federal Columbia River Transmission System, which is owned and operated by BPA, to all eligible customers on a first-come, first-served basis, subject to an environmental review under NEPA.

OE is the organizational unit within DOE that administers the Presidential permit process pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 10485 (September 9, 1953), as amended by E.O. 12038 (February 7, 1978). The E.O. requires that a Presidential permit be issued by DOE before electric transmission facilities may be constructed, operated, maintained, or connected at the U.S. international border. DOE may issue or amend a permit if it determines that the permit is in the public interest and after obtaining favorable recommendations from the U.S. Departments of State and Defense. In determining whether issuance of a permit for a proposed action is in the public interest, DOE considers the environmental impacts of the proposed project pursuant to NEPA, the project's impact on electric reliability by ascertaining whether the proposed project would adversely affect the operation of the U.S. electric power supply system under normal and contingency conditions, and any other factors that DOE may consider relevant to the public interest.

Sea Breeze, a private company, is proposing to construct 32 miles (52 kilometers [km]) of DC transmission cable from the greater Victoria area (View Royal), British Columbia, Canada, across the Strait of Juan de Fuca, to Port Angeles, Clallam County, Washington, United States. The cable would cross both land and sea under Canadian and U.S. jurisdictions, would be converted to alternating current (AC) at a new converter station in Port Angeles, and would interconnect with the Federal Columbia River Transmission System at BPA's Port Angeles Substation.

In December 2004, Sea Breeze applied to OE for a Presidential permit for the international border crossing of the cable. In April 2005, Sea Breeze submitted a request to BPA to connect the cable into the Federal transmission system. DOE prepared an EIS to evaluate the environmental effects of the proposed cable and interconnection, issuing the Final EIS (DOE/EIS–0378) in October 2007.

Description of the Proposed Action

The project, as defined in this ROD and evaluated in the EIS, is a ±150 kV DC transmission cable that would extend from a point at the U.S.-Canadian border to Port Angeles, Washington. The cable would be capable of carrying up to 550 megawatts of power. BPA's Proposed Action is to allow Sea Breeze's transmission cable to connect into the Federal transmission system at BPA's Port Angeles Substation. OE's Proposed Action is to grant Sea Breeze a Presidential permit for the project. With the interconnection, the Presidential permit, and other Federal and state approvals granted, Sea Breeze can construct and operate its proposed cable project. There are six main components of the U.S. portion of Sea Breeze's project as described below.

- *Marine DC cable*—about 10.5 miles (17 km) of cable trenched in the sea floor from the international boundary to the Port Angeles Harbor. Sea Breeze will use a sea plow, hydro-jetting machine, or hydroplow to trench into the sea floor, and a specialized cable-laying ship will be used to install the marine cable in the trench. The proposed trench will typically be 3 to 5 feet (1 to 1.5 meter [m]) deep and about 4 feet (1.2 m) wide for most of its length across the Strait.
- *Horizontal Directionally Drilled (HDD) hole*—a 3,465-foot (1.06 km) long hole [2] to transition the cable from the marine environment in the Harbor to land. The HDD hole will extend generally southwest from a point about 1,505 feet (460 m) offshore, under the shoreline and bluff, to a point along North Liberty Street just south of Caroline Street in Port Angeles. All drilling for this hole will take place at the land end of the hole on North Liberty Street.
- *Terrestrial DC cable*—about 0.8 miles (1.3 km) of cable trenched from the Liberty Street HDD hole to Sea Breeze's converter station site near BPA's Port Angeles Substation. This cable will be placed in a trench under Liberty Street. The trench will be about 4 to 8 feet (1 to 2.5 m) deep and about 6 feet (2 m) wide at the surface. Standard utility trenching methods will be used to dig the trench, and Liberty Street will be repaired and repaved following cable installation.
- *Converter Station*—a 3.8-acre (1.5 hectares [ha]) station, located on about 5 acres (2 ha) of land owned by Clallam County Public Utility District across East Park Avenue from BPA's Port Angeles Substation. The station will convert power from DC to AC in order to be able to connect to the Federal AC transmission system. This converter station will include a building about 100 feet (30 m) wide, 200 feet (60 m) long, and 40 feet (12 m) tall, and an electrical yard, with a combination of decorative and chain-link fence enclosing the property.
- *AC cable*—about 1,250 feet (380 m) of underground 230-kV AC transmission cable trenched under Porter Street from the converter station to BPA's Port Angeles Substation. Two routing options (A and B) were considered for the AC cable entrance into BPA's substation. Option A has been selected. Trench dimensions and construction methods will be largely the same as those for the terrestrial DC cable.
- *Interconnection at BPA's Port Angeles Substation*—a 2-acre (1-ha) expansion of the existing electrical yard, a new relay house, and realignment of an existing 115-kV transmission line on BPA property. The expansion will occur south of the substation's existing fence line on an undeveloped portion of BPA's substation property. The interconnection will allow power flow over BPA's transmission system to the extent that capacity on the system is available, but does not include transmission service over BPA's system. Transmission service must be requested separately.

Sea Breeze or its successors will be responsible for operating and maintaining all aspects of the project except for the Port Angeles Substation equipment, which will be operated and maintained by BPA.

Alternatives Considered

DOE considered the Proposed Action with two short AC cable routing options (A and B), and the No Action Alternative.

Cable routing Options A and B for entering the BPA substation property would have differed little in the environmental impacts created. Option A will be about 250 feet (76.2 m) longer than Option B, but the amount of tree clearing, soil disturbance, and visual impacts will be similar to what would have occurred under Option B. Option A will have less impact on BPA property, allowing potential future use of the area that Option B would have encumbered.

Under the No Action Alternative, BPA would have denied Sea Breeze's request

[2] At the time of the EIS, the HDD hole was proposed to be 3,300 feet (1.0 km) long and exit into the Harbor at a point 1,340 feet (408 m) offshore. Pursuant to subsequent Section 7 consultation with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and NOAA's recommendation to decrease potential impacts to macroalgae habitat, Sea Breeze moved the proposed HDD hole exit point about 165 feet (50 m) seaward. This measure has been incorporated into the project. BPA prepared a Supplement Analysis (DOE/EIS–0378–SA–01) to review this change. The Supplement Analysis found that the hole extension would not substantially change the proposal nor create significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns, and therefore, no further NEPA documentation is required.

to connect to the Federal transmission system, and OE would have denied issuance of the Presidential permit. Because the requested interconnection is essential to the viability of Sea Breeze's proposed project, it is likely that Sea Breeze would not build its transmission cable project under the No Action Alternative. Since the cable would not be built, implementation of the No Action Alterative would not have caused impacts to the environment (water resources, vegetation, marine habitat and wildlife, land uses, noise, visual resources, etc.) that the construction and operation of the transmission cable will have. The No Action Alternative thus is the environmentally preferable alternative.

Public Comment

Early in the development of the EIS, DOE solicited input from the public (Federal, state and local agencies, Indian tribes with interest in the area, individuals along the project route, and interest groups) to help determine what issues should be studied in the EIS. DOE requested comments by publishing a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS in the **Federal Register** (70 FR 23855) on May 5, 2005, sending a letter to about 415 people, conducting a public open-house style scoping meeting in Port Angeles, Washington, and establishing a project Web site with information about the project and the EIS process. Thirty-two people came to the public open-house scoping meeting and 14 individuals sent written comments.

The Draft EIS was made available for a 45-day period of public review and comment via mailings and the Web site; a Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS was published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the **Federal Register** (72 FR 10749) on March 9, 2007. Notices that the Draft EIS was available for review were sent to about 750 potentially interested parties of record; about 130 Draft EISs were distributed; and DOE held a public open house and hearing in Port Angeles on April 10, 2007. Thirteen people came to the Draft EIS public meeting/hearing and 14 individuals sent written comments.

The Final EIS addressed comments received on the Draft EIS. DOE made the Final EIS available to the public, and sent it to interested parties of record; a Notice of Availability of the Final EIS was published by the EPA in the **Federal Register** (72 FR 58081) on October 12, 2007.

DOE received three written comments on the Final EIS. One letter, from the Skokomish Indian Tribe, informed DOE that the Tribe is unaware of the presence of any sites of cultural or religious significance to the Skokomish Tribe within the proposed project area. The tribe requested that DOE contact the Lower Elwha Tribe. DOE has been in contact with the Lower Elwha Tribe throughout this project's environmental process. The Lower Elwha Tribe commented on the Draft EIS; those comments, which primarily requested additional protection for tribal resources and cultural resources, were addressed in the Final EIS. Under the Mitigation Action Plan that is incorporated into this Record of Decision, the Tribe will continue to be involved in the project for geoduck clam mitigation and cultural resource monitoring.

The EPA submitted written comments on the Final EIS that included acknowledgment of BPA's responses to EPA's comments on the Draft EIS. EPA also recommended that accountability measures be incorporated into the Clean Water Act 401 certification and 404 permit. The Washington State Department of Ecology and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are reviewing Sea Breeze's application under these sections of the Clean Water Act and will impose appropriate measures to ensure implementation. EPA also recommended that the ROD include information to assure that environmental measures would be adjusted to meet Washington State water quality standards. In response, DOE is requiring Sea Breeze to follow the city, state, and Federal requirements regarding water quality standards, as described in Chapter 4 of the EIS, reiterated in the required mitigation measures identified in the EIS, and included in the Mitigation Action Plan that is incorporated into this Record of Decision.

EPA also restated concerns regarding the public need for the project. In response, DOE notes that this project is proposed by a private entity and, therefore, public need is outside DOE's purview. In deciding whether BPA will allow an interconnection and whether OE will grant a Presidential permit for a project proposed by a private entity, neither BPA nor OE has a criterion that requires a demonstration of need for the project. As addressed in the EIS, BPA's need for action is to respond to Sea Breeze's request for interconnection, and OE's need for action is to respond to Sea Breeze's application for a Presidential permit. In addition, the Purpose and Need section of the EIS contains a statement of Sea Breeze's reasons for developing the project and provides links to various Web sites that present Sea Breeze's identified needs.

Written comments were received also from the Olympic Environmental Council Coalition working on the Rayonier Hazardous Waste Cleanup Project, which expressed concern that the proposed cable route would go through a hazardous waste site undergoing cleanup, through potential shoreline and salt marsh restoration areas, and in a recommended protected area for orca whales. As described in the EIS, the former Rayonier pulp mill site and shoreline (which would include any potential salt marsh restoration areas) will be avoided because the cable will be routed through a HDD hole in bedrock well below these areas. The EIS addresses contaminated sediment concerns, and identifies required mitigation measures, including specifically the requirement for Sea Breeze to implement any actions identified by the Washington State Department of Ecology for sediment control. The EIS also analyzes potential impacts to whales and identifies mitigation measures required to lessen possible impacts. DOE considers these mitigation measures, as incorporated into this ROD and enforceable upon Sea Breeze, to be adequate to address the expressed concerns.

BPA's Rationale for Decision

Under BPA's adopted Open Access Transmission Tariff, BPA offers new interconnections to the transmission system to all eligible customers, consistent with all BPA requirements and subject to environmental review. BPA has completed this environmental review and has considered and understands the environmental implications of its Proposed Action and alternatives. BPA analyzed the environmental impacts of the Proposed Action, the short routing options for the AC cable entering BPA property, and the No Action Alternative, and considered public comments received on the Draft EIS, as documented in the Final EIS, and comments on the Final EIS. BPA also considered that implementation of the Proposed Action is more consistent with the interconnection provisions of BPA's open access tariff than implementation of the No Action Alternative. Accordingly, by deciding to take actions that allow for interconnection of Sea Breeze's project, BPA is acting consistently with its tariff.

In addition, BPA considered how well the various alternatives would meet the following purposes (*i.e.*, objectives) identified for this project in the EIS:

- Maintenance of transmission system reliability;

• Consistency with BPA's environmental and social responsibilities; and
• Cost efficiencies.

BPA believes that implementation of the Proposed Action will meet these objectives.

System Reliability

The Proposed Action will maintain transmission system reliability by ensuring that the interconnection design will meet applicable reliability criteria and standards. Also, because Sea Breeze proposed that its project be connected to BPA's transmission system without improvements to increase capacity of the system, any transmission service provided to Sea Breeze across the transmission system will be limited in order to maintain reliability. These restrictions will include limiting power flow to or from the new interconnection through the BPA transmission system on the Olympic Peninsula at certain times of the day and year. If BPA receives transmission service requests from cable users that exceed system capacity, appropriate environmental review will be conducted and separate decisions made on the system improvements that will be necessary to accommodate those requests.

Environmental and Social Responsibilities

The Proposed Action is consistent with BPA's environmental and social responsibilities. Sea Breeze worked to lessen potential environmental and social impacts through the design of the project and the development of mitigation measures. The use of the HDD hole to transition the cable from the Port Angeles Harbor to land will avoid impacts to the shoreline, including impacts to potential cultural resources in the vicinity, beach and shoreline habitats, and areas prone to erosion on the bluff. It will also help avoid contaminated sediments known in the area.

With the erosion control measures proposed by Sea Breeze and incorporated in this ROD, construction impacts to water and soil resources will be short term, and low-to-moderate. In addition, Sea Breeze will ensure that turbidity levels during seabed trenching and disturbance will remain within state standards of no greater than 5 nephelometric turbidity units. Sea Breeze is working with the Washington Department of Ecology and with the Department of Natural Resources to address disturbance of contaminants in the Harbor.

Vegetation impacts will be limited to about a mile-long strip along the sea bottom, at the converter station site, and at the area affected by interconnection at BPA's Port Angeles Substation. NOAA's recommendation to decrease potential impacts to macroalgae habitat has been adopted by Sea Breeze by moving the proposed HDD hole exit point about 165 feet (50 m) seaward. The new location avoids an area of algae density cover of 50 percent to an area where the algae density cover lessens to 25 percent. The overall impacts to vegetation will be low, except at BPA's substation where impacts to vegetation will be low-to-moderate. No wetlands were identified in the affected area, so wetlands will not be affected.

Impacts to marine habitat and wildlife will be low-to-moderate. Most impacts will occur during construction and will be temporary. Measures to protect marine species include implementing work windows to avoid species during migrations (Endangered Species Act [ESA]-listed salmonids), monitoring for unexpectedly high concentrations of priority species (crabs, urchins, and geoduck clams), and using trained marine mammal observers during cable-laying operations to determine the presence of species (sea otters, porpoises, sea lions, seals, gray whales and ESA-listed humpback whales and Southern Resident killer whales) and if work should be slowed or stopped to protect those species. Habitat changes due to the warming of sediments along the seabed cable route will create localized moderate impacts, but only a small portion of the overall seabed will be affected.

Because the cable route will run along existing city streets, there will be no-to-low impacts to terrestrial wildlife and freshwater fish. In addition, at the converter station no high-quality terrestrial habitat will be removed. Because the expansion of BPA's substation will be located next to a forested area, tree removal for the interconnection work will have low-to-moderate effects on habitat. However, this type of forest habitat is abundant and common in the area.

Project construction will disturb residents and businesses in the vicinity and create short-term high impacts. The cable will be located in city streets and, after construction, will not encumber existing uses and will not create any long-term land use impacts. Although the new converter station and the expansion of BPA's Port Angeles Substation yard for the interconnection will limit existing casual recreational uses of the existing open space and incrementally increase utility-related uses in the area, these additional electrical facilities will not be out of place next to the existing Port Angeles Substation.

Because the cable will be placed underground through city streets, the cable will not be visible and will not create the visual impacts typical of overhead transmission lines (towers, wires, cleared right-of-way, and access roads). Although the converter station and the substation yard expansion will produce moderate-to-high visual impacts to residents in the immediate vicinity, Sea Breeze will soften the visual impacts of the converter station by installing decorative walls, fencing, and landscaping, and by seeking and incorporating input from local residents and planning officials about the exterior design of the converter station's building.

The route of the cable on the seabed has been designed to avoid potential cultural resources. To ensure resources potentially uncovered on land are protected, archaeological monitors will be on site during soil disturbance activities in areas where there is a moderate-to-high potential to encounter resources.

HDD hole construction will create short-term high noise impacts to local residents near the construction site during the 23 days of continuous (night and day) drilling operations. Sea Breeze will use sound dampening techniques at the HDD construction site to reduce noise levels as close to the source as possible. The operation of the cable will not generate noise, and noise from the converter station will be mitigated with design features, equipment layout, and insulation. Health and safety impacts associated with potential shocks or fire will be avoided with mitigation measures. Magnetic field exposure concerns are limited to the short (1,250 feet [380 m]) AC cable; DC lines do not induce currents into surrounding objects. Field levels of the AC cable will be lessened, as appropriate, by the configuration of the conductors of the cable.

Socioeconomics impacts will be low, and Sea Breeze will ensure that the location of the marine cable is recorded on navigational charts. Sea Breeze will continue to work with the Washington State Department of Ecology to minimize the risk that the cable could be snagged or hit by ship anchors.

Cost Efficiencies

Costs associated with the cable and converter station will be the responsibility of Sea Breeze. Sea Breeze will also be responsible for costs associated with the interconnection work; however, if the interconnection work were to be considered a network

upgrade, then those equipment and construction costs could be reimbursed to Sea Breeze.

OE's Rationale for Decision

In arriving at its decision, OE has considered the lack of adverse impacts to the reliability of the U.S. electric power supply system, the low potential for environmental impacts in the United States, the nature of potential impacts of the alternatives, and the lack of major issues of concern to the public.

OE has determined, and agrees with BPA, that the potential environmental impacts from the Proposed Action are expected to be small, as discussed above. OE also has determined that, based on BPA's interconnection standards and its restrictions on any requested transmission service to and from the proposed interconnection, the proposed project would not have an adverse impact on the reliability of the U.S. electric power supply system. Finally, the Departments of State and Defense have concurred in the issuance of a Presidential permit to Sea Breeze for the proposed project. OE did not select the No Action Alternative because the Proposed Action has been determined to be consistent with the public interest based on the consideration of environmental impacts, the impacts on electric reliability, and the favorable recommendations of the Departments of State and Defense.

For the foregoing reasons, OE has decided to issue Presidential Permit PP–299 to authorize Sea Breeze to construct, operate, maintain, and connect the Port Angeles-Juan de Fuca transmission line as defined by the Proposed Action in the EIS.

Mitigation

All the mitigation measures described in the Draft EIS, updated in the Final EIS, and further refined through consultations with the National Marine Fisheries Service of NOAA have been incorporated into the Mitigation Action Plan. A complete list of these measures is in the Mitigation Action Plan incorporated herein. Sea Breeze will be responsible for executing most of the mitigation measures, while BPA will be responsible for executing the mitigation measures associated with work at the Port Angeles Substation. Additional measures may be required through permitting processes with Federal, state, and local agencies.

Conclusions

The following decisions are based on the project description as detailed in the EIS and the Supplement Analysis, and implementation of the mitigation measures listed in the Mitigation Action Plan.

BPA has decided to interconnect the Port Angeles-Juan de Fuca cable to the Federal Columbia River Transmission System. BPA will, therefore, offer Sea Breeze contract terms for interconnection. BPA also will expand the Port Angeles Substation yard and construct necessary interconnection facilities to allow for interconnection of the project as described in this ROD and the Port Angeles-Juan de Fuca Transmission Project EIS.

OE will issue Presidential Permit PP–299 to Sea Breeze, allowing the Port Angeles-Juan de Fuca electric transmission facilities to be constructed, operated, maintained, and connected at the U.S. international border with Canada.

Issued in Washington, DC, on May 27, 2008.

Kevin M. Kolevar,

Assistant Secretary, Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability.

Issued in Portland, Oregon, on May 30, 2008.

Stephen J. Wright,

Administrator and Chief Executive Officer, Bonneville Power Administration.

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN FOR THE PORT ANGELES-JUAN DE FUCA TRANSMISSION PROJECT

Mitigation measure	Responsible party	Time of implementation
Water Resources		
• Institute control measures on the cable vessel to prevent the potential risk of an accidental release of any hazardous materials. (Mitigation measure also listed in Marine Habitat and Wildlife Section.).	Sea Breeze	During construction.
• Use oil-adsorbent materials, maintained on the construction vessels, in the event of a petroleum product spill on the deck and/or if any sheen is observed in the water. (Mitigation measure also listed in Marine Habitat and Wildlife Section.).	Sea Breeze	During construction.
• Use the following measures to lessen impacts of HDD: ➢ Determine the optimal HDD trajectory to minimize the chance of bedrock or soil fractures using a geotechnical evaluation of the geologic formations to be drilled. ➢ Install a casing through near surface formations susceptible to fracturing (*e.g.*, highly permeable unconsolidated materials) during drilling to seal off permeable formations. ➢ Monitor losses of drilling mud. If a loss of drilling mud volume or pressure is detected, slow drilling to assess whether a fracture to the surface may have occurred. ➢ Visually monitor the ground surface and surface waters to facilitate quick identification and response to a fracture. ➢ If a fracture occurs, decrease amount of drilling muds lost by, for example, increasing the viscosity of the drilling mud to seal fractures and stabilize the borehole.	Sea Breeze	During design and construction.

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN FOR THE PORT ANGELES-JUAN DE FUCA TRANSMISSION PROJECT—Continued

Mitigation measure	Responsible party	Time of implementation
➢ Contain any release of drilling mud onto the ground surface using BMPs (which could include the use of silt fences, sand bags, straw bales, or booms) to reduce the possibility of muds reaching surface waters. ➢ Contain any potential drilling mud releases to Ennis Creek or Port Angeles Harbor above the high tide line with sand bags, and collect for disposal. ➢ Use a forward-reaming drilling method, if practicable, to reduce volumes of drilling mud and drill cutting discharges. ➢ Flush the drilling mud and cuttings from the borehole, if practicable, prior to the final drill out during a forward-reaming process. ➢ Excavate a containment area at the HDD hole end point to collect and contain drilling muds and cuttings.		
• Follow all mitigation measures required by the Department of Ecology for water quality and contaminated sediments. Measures could include pre-construction sediment sampling near the HDD hole end point and cable trench in the Harbor, sediment dispersion modeling, sediment monitoring to ensure turbidity levels are not raised more than 5 NTU above background levels, and sediment control measures. (Mitigation measure also listed in Geology and Soils Section.).	Sea Breeze (in consultation with Department of Ecology).	Prior to and during construction.
• Develop and implement a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan to minimize the potential for spills of fuels, oils, or other potentially hazardous materials to reach the shallow perched groundwater or surface water bodies.	Sea Breeze BPA	Prior to and during construction.
• Develop a dewatering plan for trenching activities in consultation with the City of Port Angeles. (Mitigation measure also listed in Terrestrial Fish and Wildlife Section.)	Sea Breeze (in consultation with City of Port Angeles).	Prior to and during construction.
• Keep vehicles and equipment in good working order to prevent oil and fuel leaks.	Sea Breeze BPA	During construction.
• Limit site disturbance to the minimum area necessary to complete construction activities to the extent practicable. (Mitigation measure also listed in Geology and Soils Section.).	Sea Breeze BPA	During construction.
• Prepare and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to lessen soil erosion and improve water quality of stormwater run-off. (Mitigation measure also listed in Geology and Soils Section.).	Sea Breeze BPA	During construction.
• For the SWPPP, use management practices contained in the most current addition of the Storm Water Management Manual for Western Washington found at *http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/manual.html* (*e.g.*, use silt fences, straw bales, interceptor trenches, or other perimeter sediment management devices, placing prior to the onset of the rainy season and monitoring and maintaining until disturbed areas have stabilized). (Mitigation measure also listed in Geology and Soils Section.).	Sea Breeze BPA	During construction.
• If needed, develop temporary retention pond (a vegetated swale, a shallow excavation, or a combination of detaining systems) to contain turbid stormwater during construction at Port Angeles Substation. (Mitigation measure also listed in Geology and Soils Section.).	BPA	Prior to and during construction.
• Seed or plant exposed areas as soon as practicable after construction, or as called for by permit, at the converter station site and Port Angeles Substation to reduce the potential for short and long-term erosion. (Mitigation measure also listed in Vegetation and Wetlands, Geology and Soils, and Air Quality sections.).	Sea Breeze BPA	After construction.

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN FOR THE PORT ANGELES-JUAN DE FUCA TRANSMISSION PROJECT—Continued

Mitigation measure	Responsible party	Time of implementation
• Provide appropriate long-term stormwater detention or control facilities at the converter station site as required by the City of Port Angeles. (Mitigation measure also listed in Terrestrial Fish and Wildlife Section.).	Sea Breeze (in consultation with City of Port Angeles).	During design.
Vegetation and Wetlands		
• Conduct pre- and post-construction eel grass/macro algae surveys in project impact area (HDD hole end point and cable corridor) two weeks prior and two weeks following cable installation. If a determination is made, in consultation with NMFS, that the macroalgae community is not likely to recover within one year, develop a plan to mitigate the effects. The plan may include annual monitoring for up to three years. Should the density of macroalgae in the disturbed area not recover to at least 80 percent of parallel reference transects after one year, take additional mitigation measures. Potential measures include placing appropriate material such as rocks or quarry spalls to enhance macroalgae attachment, and additional monitoring to document effectiveness. (Mitigation measure also listed in Marine Habitat and Wildlife Section.).	Sea Breeze (in consultation with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and NMFS).	2 weeks pre- and 2 weeks post-construction and at Year 1 and Year 2 following construction.
• Cut or crush vegetation, rather than blade, in areas that will remain vegetated in order to maximize the ability of plants to resprout. (Mitigation measure also listed in Geology and Soils Section.).	Sea Breeze BPA	During construction.
• Seed or plant exposed areas as soon as practicable after construction, or as called for by permit, at the converter station site and Port Angeles Substation to limit the potential for colonization by noxious weeds. (Mitigation measure also listed in Water Resources, Geology and Soils, and Air Quality sections.).	Sea Breeze BPA	After construction.
Marine Habitat and Wildlife		
• Monitor the beach within 100 feet (30.5 m) of the route for concentrations of crab and urchins, under the supervision of a qualified biologist over a two-week period prior to installation for any work occurring between February and September. If the survey identifies an unexpectedly high concentration of these priority species that would be directly impacted by the project, then determine additional mitigation requirements in consultation with WDFW.	Sea Breeze (in consultation with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife).	Prior to construction.
• Mitigate loss of geoducks based on agreements with the DNR, WDFW, the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, and the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.	Sea Breeze (in consultation with DNR, WDFW, the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, and the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe).	Prior to and following construction.
• Use procedures that reduce the volume of drilling muds and drill cutting discharged into the Harbor. (See HDD mitigation measures listed in Water Resources Section.).	Sea Breeze	During design and construction.
• Assess impacts to nearshore habitat from drilling and trenching to a depth of 70 feet (21 m). If a determination is made, in consultation with NMFS, that the macroalgae community is not likely to recover within one year, develop a plan to mitigate the effects. The plan may include annual monitoring for up to three years. Should the density of macroalgae in the disturbed area not recover to at least 80 percent of parallel reference transects after one year, take additional mitigation measures. Potential measures include placing appropriate material such as rocks or quarry spalls to enhance macroalgae attachment, and additional monitoring to document effectiveness. (Mitigation measure also listed in Vegetation and Wetlands Section.).	Sea Breeze (in consultation with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and NMFS).	Within 2 weeks after construction and at Year 1, Year 2, and Year 3 following construction.

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN FOR THE PORT ANGELES-JUAN DE FUCA TRANSMISSION PROJECT—Continued

Mitigation measure	Responsible party	Time of implementation
• Institute control measures on the cable vessel to prevent the potential risk of an accidental release of any hazardous materials. (Mitigation measure also listed in Water Resources Section.).	Sea Breeze	During construction.
• Use oil-adsorbent materials, maintained on the construction vessels, in the event of a petroleum product spill on the deck and/or if any sheen is observed in the water. (Mitigation measure also listed in Water Resources Section.).	Sea Breeze	During construction.
• Conduct in-work and HDD drilling between July 16 through February 15 to avoid impacts to bull trout and migrating juvenile salmonids.	Sea Breeze	During construction.
• Mitigate potential impacts to state-protected species as required by WDFW based on consultation (for example, marine work windows outside of the gray whale migration season of June 1 to November 30).	Sea Breeze (in consultation with WDFW)	Prior to and during construction.
• Have a trained marine mammal observer on board the cable-laying vessel to record any observations of marine mammals, especially ESA-listed species. During nighttime operations, the observer would use low-light binoculars for observations. During cable-laying operations, observations for a minimum of 10 minutes would be made at least four times each hour. If any listed species are observed, the following procedures would be followed: ➢ If an individual or group of animals is observed at 1,000 yards (915 m) from the cable-laying vessel, then behavior would be recorded and vessel operators would be notified. No change to cable-laying operations would be required. ➢ If an individual or group of animals approaches the cable-laying vessel within 500 yards (457 m), the behavior of the animals would continue to be recorded, and the vessel operator would be notified and preparations to reduce the speed of cable-laying operations would begin. ➢ If an individual or group of animals approaches the cable-laying vessel within 400 yards (366 m), the behavior of the animals would continue to be recorded, the vessel operator would be notified, and cable-laying operations would be reduced to one-half speed. The operator would prepare to stop cable-laying operation if necessary. ➢ If an individual or group of animals approaches the cable-laying vessel within 100 yards (91 m), the behavior of the animals would continue to be recorded, the vessel operator would be notified, and cable-laying operations would cease until the individual or group of animals had moved beyond 100 yards (91 m) of the vessel; then reduced-speed operations may resume.	Sea Breeze	During construction.
• Deploy any item or material that has the potential for entangling marine mammals only as long as necessary to perform its task, and then immediately remove it from the project site.	Sea Breeze	During construction.
• In the unlikely event that a marine mammal becomes entangled, immediately notify the stranding coordinator at NOAA Fisheries so that a rescue effort can be initiated.	Sea Breeze	During construction.
• Aim work lights on the cable-laying ship and support vessels to illuminate work areas in such a way as to minimize spilling light into adjacent areas of water.	Sea Breeze	During construction.
• If required by the Department of Ecology, undertake a marine monitoring program to help confirm the extent to which buried portions of the marine cable remain covered with sediment, and develop mitigation measures to keep the cable buried to the extent practical. (Mitigation measure also listed in Socioeconomics.).	Sea Breeze (in consultation with Department of Ecology).	Prior to construction.
Terrestrial Wildlife and Freshwater Fish		

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN FOR THE PORT ANGELES-JUAN DE FUCA TRANSMISSION PROJECT—Continued

Mitigation measure	Responsible party	Time of implementation
• Implement appropriate mitigation measures for ESA-listed species if required by USFWS through Section 7 consultations. Measures could include limitations to construction timing for noise producing activities.	Sea Breeze (in consultation with USFWS)	During construction.
• Develop a dewatering plan for trenching activities in consultation with the City of Port Angeles. (Mitigation measure also listed in Water Resources Section.).	Sea Breeze (in consultation with City of Port Angeles).	Prior to and during construction.
• Provide appropriate long-term stormwater detention or control facilities at the converter station site so that peak flows in Ennis and White creeks are not increased from pre-existing levels. (Mitigation measure also listed in Water Resources Section.).	Sea Breeze (in consultation with City of Port Angeles).	During design.
Geology and Soils		
• Follow all mitigation measures required by the Department of Ecology for water quality and contaminated sediments. Measures could include pre-construction sediment sampling near the HDD hole end point and cable trench in the Harbor, sediment dispersion modeling, sediment monitoring to ensure turbidity levels are not raised more than 5 NTU above background levels, and sediment control measures. (Mitigation measure also listed in Water Resources Section.).	Sea Breeze (in consultation with Department of Ecology).	Prior to and during construction.
• Limit site disturbance to the minimum area necessary to complete construction activities to the extent practicable. (Mitigation measure also listed in Water Resources Section.).	Sea Breeze BPA	During construction.
• For the SWPPP, use management practices contained in the most current addition of the Storm Water Management Manual for Western Washington found at *http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/manual.html* (*e.g.*, use silt fences, straw bales, interceptor trenches, or other perimeter sediment management devices, placing prior to the onset of the rainy season and monitoring and maintaining until disturbed areas have stabilized). (Mitigation measure also listed in Water Resources Section.).	Sea Breeze BPA	During construction.
• For the SWPPP, use management practices contained in the Storm Water Management Manual for Western Washington (*e.g.*, use silt fences, straw bales, interceptor trenches, or other perimeter sediment management devices, placing them prior to the onset of the rainy season and monitoring and maintaining until disturbed areas have stabilized). (Mitigation measure also listed in Water Resources Section.).	Sea Breeze BPA	During construction.
• If needed, develop a temporary retention pond (a vegetated swale, a shallow excavation, or a combination of detaining systems) to contain turbid stormwater during construction at Port Angeles Substation. (Mitigation measure also listed in Water Resources Section.).	BPA	Prior to and during construction.
• Seed or plant exposed areas as soon as practicable after construction, or as called for by permit, at the converter station site and Port Angeles Substation to reduce the potential for short and long-term erosion. (Mitigation measure also listed in Water Resources, Vegetation and Wetlands, and Air Quality Sections.).	Sea Breeze BPA	After construction.
• Cut or crush vegetation, rather than blade, in areas that will remain vegetated in order to maximize the ability of plant roots to keep soil intact. (Mitigation measure also listed in Vegetation and Wetlands Section.).	Sea Breeze BPA	During construction.
• Install trip switches in the converter station to automatically shut off power at the station in the event of strong ground shaking during a seismic event that could damage the transmission system.	Sea Breeze	During design.

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN FOR THE PORT ANGELES-JUAN DE FUCA TRANSMISSION PROJECT—Continued

Mitigation measure	Responsible party	Time of implementation
• Include engineered design and earthquake-resistant construction in all habitable structures to increase the safety of persons occupying the buildings. The minimum seismic design would comply with the Clallam County Building Code and applicable Washington State Building Codes.	Sea Breeze	During design.
• Design and construct non-habitable project components using earthquake-resistant measures.	Sea Breeze	During design.
Land Use		
• Notify residents and business owners of the construction schedule, potential impacts, and contact numbers for project managers who can provide information or address concerns during construction.	Sea Breeze BPA	Prior to construction.
• Contact residents along the route prior to construction to coordinate driveway access and reduce interference.	Sea Breeze	Prior to construction.
• Provide appropriate signage for redirecting traffic during construction through coordination with the City of Port Angeles Public Works Department.	Sea Breeze (in coordination with the City of Port Angeles).	Prior to and during construction.
• Implement measures to reduce visual and noise impacts (see Visual and Noise Sections).	Sea Breeze	During design and construction.
Visual Resources		
• Seek and incorporate input from local residents and planning officials about the design of the exterior of the converter station.	Sea Breeze	During design.
• Design converter station building exterior to be compatible with facilities of Peninsula College. This would be accomplished by including the following: ➢ Installing decorative walls, ➢ Planting native trees and understory vegetation, ➢ Installing slats on chain-link fencing.	Sea Breeze	During design.
• Revegetate exposed ground above underground AC lines on BPA property with vegetation that does not jeopardize safety or reliability of equipment.	BPA	After construction.
Socioeconomics		
• Record the location of the marine cable bundle on navigational charts. (Mitigation measure also listed in Health and Safety Section.).	Sea Breeze	During construction.
• Bury the cable bundle deep enough to provide protection, up to 12 feet (3.6 m), in areas of soft soils and potential ship anchorage. (Mitigation measure also listed in Health and Safety Section.).	Sea Breeze	During construction.
• If required by the Department of Ecology to reduce the possibility of the cable being snagged by anchors, undertake a marine monitoring program to help confirm the extent to which buried portions of the marine cable remain covered with sediment, and develop mitigation measures to keep the cable buried to the extent practical. (Mitigation measure also listed in Marine Habitat and Wildlife.).	Sea Breeze	During operation.
Cultural Resources		
• Develop an Inadvertent Discovery Plan that details crew member responsibilities for reporting in the event of a discovery during marine cable installation.	Sea Breeze and BPA (in consultation with Washington SHPO and the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe).	Prior to construction.
• Develop a Cultural Resource Monitoring Plan in consultation with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe.	Sea Breeze and BPA (in consultation with Washington SHPO and the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe).	Prior to construction.
• Ensure tribal monitors from the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe and an archaeologist are present during excavation in areas of moderate to high risk for impacts (*e.g.*, at the HDD platform, trenching along level areas of the terrestrial route, and excavation at the converter station site and interconnection site work).	Sea Breeze BPA	During construction.

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN FOR THE PORT ANGELES-JUAN DE FUCA TRANSMISSION PROJECT—Continued

Mitigation measure	Responsible party	Time of implementation
• Develop an Inadvertent Discovery Plan that details construction worker responsibilities for reporting in the event of a discovery during terrestrial excavation.	Sea Breeze and BPA (in consultation with Washington SHPO and the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe).	Prior to construction.
• If final placement of the project elements results in unavoidable adverse impacts to a significant resource, prepare a Mitigation Plan to retrieve the scientific and historical information that makes the site significant under the direction of a qualified archeologist and in consultation with Washington SHPO and the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe.	Sea Breeze and BPA (in consultation with Washington SHPO and the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe).	During construction.
• Stop work immediately and notify local law enforcement officials, the Washington SHPO, and the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe if project activities expose human remains, either in the form of burials or isolated bones or teeth, or other mortuary items.	Sea Breeze and BPA (in consultation with Washington SHPO and the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe).	Immediately after remains are encountered.
Noise		
• Incorporate the use of sound attenuating techniques at the HDD construction site to reduce noise levels as close to its source as possible.	Sea Breeze	Prior to and during HDD construction.
• Do not permit the use of equipment with back-up warning devices between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.	Sea Breeze	During construction.
• Monitor vibration levels during initial HDD operations and during pipe ramming.	Sea Breeze	During HDD construction.
• Conduct pre-construction and post-construction structural surveys of adjacent and nearby structures to determine if structural damage has occurred due to pipe ramming vibrations. Compensate property owners for damages as appropriate.	Sea Breeze	Prior to and after HDD construction.
• Reduce the speed of the HDD drill during non-exempt hours, if possible, to limit noise levels.	Sea Breeze	During HDD construction.
• Enclose major noise-generating equipment inside the converter station building, where possible.	Sea Breeze	During design.
• Place cooling fans at the converter station away from residents.	Sea Breeze	During design.
Health and Safety		
• Obtain approval from the City of Port Angeles prior to construction in city streets.	Sea Breeze	Prior to construction.
• Provide detailed information about the location of the cable (as-builts) to the Port Angeles Engineering Department so construction crews can avoid it.	Sea Breeze	After construction.
• Install concrete and warning tape above buried terrestrial cables to protect the cable from possible damage during future excavation in the street near the cable corridor.	Sea Breeze	During construction.
• Record the location of the marine cable bundle on navigational charts. (Mitigation measure also listed in Socioeconomic Section.)	Sea Breeze	During and after construction.
• Bury the cable bundle deep enough to provide protection, up to 12 feet (3.6 m), in areas of soft soils and potential ship anchorage. (Mitigation measure also listed in Socioeconomic Section.)	Sea Breeze	During construction.
• Configure and locate buried AC cables and overhead transmission lines to lessen potential magnetic field exposures.	Sea Breeze	During design.
• Abide by all federal, state, and local requirements for the storage, handling, transport, disposal, and spill reporting requirements of all products and deleterious substances. Personnel handling or transporting such materials would be adequately trained and, where necessary, material safety data sheets (MSDS) would be kept on hand.	Sea Breeze BPA	During construction.
• Ensure proper refueling procedures are followed and that containment materials are on hand at refueling locations.	Sea Breeze BPA	During construction.
• Maintain ''good-housekeeping practices'' within the hazardous material containment area, including prompt cleanup of spills.	Sea Breeze BPA	During construction.

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN FOR THE PORT ANGELES-JUAN DE FUCA TRANSMISSION PROJECT—Continued

Mitigation measure	Responsible party	Time of implementation
• Place all transformers inside a bermed area large enough to capture the full potential volume of any oil spills or leaks from the equipment.	Sea Breeze	During design.
• Conduct periodic inspections around all transformers to look for any minor leaks or spills.	Sea Breeze	During operation.
• Install appropriate fire detectors, sprinklers, and other fire safety equipment in the converter station.	Sea Breeze	During design.
• Remove vegetation and tall trees that could pose a danger to overhead transmission lines, converter station equipment, and electrical yards to prevent potential damage during large windstorms or from tree deadfalls.	Sea Breeze BPA	During construction.
Air Quality		
• Apply water to exposed soils at construction sites as necessary to control dust.	Sea Breeze BPA	During construction.
• Clean accumulated dirt, as necessary, from roads along the cable construction corridor and near the converter station and substation.	Sea Breeze	During construction.
• Implement dust control measures, as necessary, to limit dust releases from dump trucks (such as wetting dry soil).	Sea Breeze BPA	During construction.
• Seed or plant exposed areas as soon as practicable after construction, or as called for by permit, at the converter station site and Port Angeles Substation to reduce the potential for wind blown erosion. (Mitigation measure also listed in Water Resources, Vegetation and Wetlands, and Geology and Soils sections.)	Sea Breeze BPA	After construction.
• Keep all construction equipment in good running condition to minimize emissions from internal combustion engines and ensure that odor impacts are kept to a minimum.	Sea Breeze BPA	During construction.
• To the degree practical, minimize equipment idling for long periods of time.	Sea Breeze BPA	During construction.

[FR Doc. E8–13013 Filed 6–9–08; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. IC08–516A–001, FERC–516A]

Commission Information Collection Activities, Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Submitted for OMB Review

June 3, 2008.

AGENCY: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, DOE.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the requirements of section 3506(c)(2)(a) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. No. 104–13), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) is soliciting public comment on the specific aspects of the information collection described below.

DATES: Comments on the collection of information are due by July 11, 2008.

ADDRESSES: Address comments on the collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attention: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Desk Officer. Comments to OMB should be filed electronically, c/o *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov* and include the OMB Control No. (1902–0203) as a point of reference. The Desk Officer may be reached by telephone at 202–395–7345. A copy of the comments should also be sent to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Office of the Executive Director, ED–34, Attention: Michael Miller, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426. Comments may be filed either in paper format or electronically. Those persons filing electronically do not need to make a paper filing. For paper filings, such comments should be submitted to the Secretary of the Commission, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426 and should refer to Docket No. IC08–516A–001. Documents filed electronically via the Internet must be prepared in an acceptable filing format and in compliance with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission submission guidelines. Complete filing instructions and acceptable filing formats are available at (*http://www.ferc.gov/help/submission-guide/electronic-media.asp*). To file the document electronically, access the Commission's Web site and click on Documents & Filing, E-Filing (*http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling.asp*), and then follow the instructions for each screen. First time users will have to establish a user name and password. The Commission will send an automatic acknowledgement to the sender's e-mail address upon receipt of comments.

All comments may be viewed, printed or downloaded remotely via the Internet through FERC's homepage using the ''eLibrary'' link. For user assistance, contact *fercolinesupport@ferc.gov* or toll-free at (866) 208–3676, or for TTY, contact (202) 502–8659.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Miller may be reached by telephone at (202) 502–8415, by fax at (202) 273–0873, and by e-mail at *michael.miller@ferc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The information collected under the