b. In the event that the Constraint Management Charge rate cap does not apply, explain in detail why MISO should continue using the Constraint Contribution Factor in the denominator of the Constraint Management Charge formula provided in section 40.3.3.a.v to calculate the ''adjusted deviations,'' pursuant to section 40.3.3.a.iv, and to adjust topology adjustments or transmission de-rates.

c. In the event that the Constraint Management Charge rate cap applies, explain in detail why MISO should use the Constraint Management Charge Allocation Factor, rather than the Constraint Contribution Factor, to adjust the applicable hourly economic maximum dispatch amounts in the denominator of the Constraint Management Charge rate.

6. MISO proposes in section 40.3.3.a.v to modify the numerator of the Constraint Management Charge rate by multiplying the aggregate real-time RSG credits in an hour attributable to resources committed in the Reliability Assessment Commitment or Look-Ahead Commitment processes by ''the Constraint Management Charge Allocation Factor, pursuant to Schedule 46.''

a. In the event that the Constraint Management Charge rate cap does not apply, explain in detail how MISO's proposal to begin adjusting the numerator of the rate by the Constraint Management Charge Allocation Factor, while continuing to use the existing Constraint Contribution Factor to calculate adjusted deviations and adjust topology adjustments or transmission de-rates in the denominator of the rate, will affect the applicable Constraint Management Charge rate. For example, will the proposal result in a decrease in Constraint Management Charge rates?

b. In the event that the Constraint Management Charge rate cap applies, explain in detail how MISO's proposal to begin using the Constraint Management Charge Allocation Factor to adjust the numerator and denominator of the rate will affect the applicable Constraint Management Charge rate. Specifically, by multiplying both the numerator and denominator of the rate by the same term, does MISO intend those terms to cancel (e.g., so that the Constraint Management Charge rate cap will equal the applicable Economic Maximum Dispatch amounts)?

Break (12:00 p.m.–1:00 p.m.)

Session 3: Day-Ahead Schedule Deviation and Headroom Charge (1:00 p.m.–2:45 p.m.)

7. MISO states that load zones with net injections ''impact the management of congestion and may also result in a Post-Notification Deadline deviation in the Day-Ahead Schedule Deviation Charge rate formula.'' [3] Explain in detail how load zones with net injections cause the incurrence of real-time RSG costs, including any costs associated with Headroom Need.

8. Explain why MISO proposes in section 40.3.3.a.viii(6) to use ''any positive difference'' between a load zone's actual energy withdrawal or injection adjusted by any associated demand response injections and its demand forecast in effect at the notification deadline when determining Day-Ahead Schedule Deviation and Headroom Charges. Contrast this with MISO's use, pursuant to section 40.3.3.a.iii(4), of ''any difference'' between a load zone's demand forecast in effect at the notification deadline and its actual energy withdrawal or injection adjusted by any associated demand response injections when determining Constraint Management Charges.

9. Explain in detail the determination of Day-Ahead Schedule Deviation and Headroom Charges if the sum of the Market-Wide Net Deviations and Headroom Need is (1) less than or equal to zero, (2) greater than or equal to the Economic Committed Capacity, or (3) greater than zero but less than the Economic Committed Capacity. Explain how this calculation accounts for situations where the Market-Wide Net Deviations are negative but the Headroom Need is positive, such that their sum is greater than zero.

10. MISO maintains that deviations that cause the commitment of additional resources are ''the most relevant'' causes of real-time RSG costs and that ''the operative fact is the commitment of additional Resources in [sic] R[eliability] A[ssessment] C[ommitment], not the pricing circumstances of the market into which those Resources will be committed.'' [4]

a. Describe the extent to which supply-increasing deviations that occur after the notification deadline affect the incurrence of real-time RSG costs, such as by reducing costs by augmenting available capacity and increasing costs by reducing real-time prices.

b. Using actual 2012 data, explain the extent to which supply-increasing deviations that occurred after the notification deadline caused the incurrence of real-time RSG costs.

c. Explain whether the implementation of MISO's Look-Ahead Commitment process would affect the incurrence of real-time RSG costs due to supply-increasing deviations that occur after the notification deadline.

Conference Conclusion: Next Steps (2:45 p.m.–3:00 p.m.)

Staff will conclude the conference and outline next steps.

Dated: November 8, 2013.

Kimberly D. Bose,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2013–27526 Filed 11–15–13; 8:45 am]

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[3] *Id.* at 19.

[4] *Id.* at 17.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 14546–000]

Houtama Hydropower LLC; Notice of Preliminary Permit Application Accepted for Filing and Soliciting Comments, Motions To Intervene, and Competing Applications

On August 14, 2013, Houtama Hydropower LLC filed an application for a preliminary permit, pursuant to section 4(f) of the Federal Power Act (FPA), proposing to study the feasibility of the McKay Dam Hydroelectric Project (project) to be located at McKay Dam near Pendleton in Umatilla County, Oregon. The sole purpose of a preliminary permit, if issued, is to grant the permit holder priority to file a license application during the permit term. A preliminary permit does not authorize the permit holder to perform any land-disturbing activities or otherwise enter upon lands or waters owned by others without the owners' express permission.

The proposed project would utilize flows at the existing McKay Reservoir, and would consist of the following new features: (1) A 48-inch diameter, 60-foot-long steel penstock that extends from the existing dam penstock to a powerhouse; (2) a 20-foot by 30-foot powerhouse; (3) a single 2.3-megawatt turbine/generator; (4) a switchyard with a 69 kilovolt (kV) step-up transformer; (5) an approximately 3,000-foot-long, 69-kV transmission line interconnecting to the Pacific Power distribution system; and (6) appurtenant facilities. The estimated annual generation of the project would be 5 gigawatt-hours.

Applicant Contact: Mr. William C. Hampton, CEO, Houtama Hydropower

LLC, 1044 NW 12th Drive, Pendleton, OR 97801–1268; phone: (541) 969–2276.

FERC Contact: Sean O'Neill; phone: (202) 502–6462.

Deadline for filing comments, motions to intervene, competing applications (without notices of intent), or notices of intent to file competing applications: 60 days from the issuance of this notice. Competing applications and notices of intent must meet the requirements of 18 CFR 4.36.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file comments, motions to intervene, notices of intent, and competing applications using the Commission's eFiling system at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling.asp.* Commenters can submit brief comments up to 6,000 characters, without prior registration, using the eComment system at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/ecomment.asp.* You must include your name and contact information at the end of your comments. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov,* (866) 208–3676 (toll free), or (202) 502–8659 (TTY). In lieu of electronic filing, please send a paper copy to: Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20426. The first page of any filing should include docket number P–14546–000.

More information about this project, including a copy of the application, can be viewed or printed on the ''eLibrary'' link of Commission's Web site at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/elibrary.asp.* Enter the docket number (P–14546) in the docket number field to access the document. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support.

Dated: November 8, 2013.

Kimberly D. Bose,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2013–27525 Filed 11–15–13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 14555–000]

Mid-Atlantic Hydro, LLC; Notice of Preliminary Permit Application Accepted for Filing and Soliciting Comments, Motions To Intervene, and Competing Applications

On September 9, 2013, Mid-Atlantic Hydro, LLC, filed an application for a preliminary permit, pursuant to section 4(f) of the Federal Power Act (FPA), proposing to study the feasibility of the Tuttle Creek Hydroelectric Project (Tuttle Creek Project or project) to be located on Big Blue River, in the city of Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas. The sole purpose of a preliminary permit, if issued, is to grant the permit holder priority to file a license application during the permit term. A preliminary permit does not authorize the permit holder to perform any land-disturbing activities or otherwise enter upon lands or waters owned by others without the owners' express permission.

The proposed project would consist of the following: (1) A new 350-foot-long, 16-foot-diameter steel penstock; (2) a new 100-foot-long, 50-foot-wide concrete powerhouse, containing one 7.9-megawatt (MW) turbine generator unit; (3) a new 2.8-mile-long, 25-kilovolt (kV) transmission line; (4) an existing 860-foot-long, 20-foot-diameter horseshoe conduit; (5) a new 40-foot-long, 50-foot-wide switchyard connecting to the existing Weststar Substation; and (6) appurtenant facilities. The estimated annual generation of the Tuttle Creek Project would be 30,500 megawatt-hours per year.

Applicant Contact: Ms. Kristina Johnson, Mid-Atlantic Hydro, LLC, 5425 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 600, Chevy Chase, MD 20815; phone: (301) 718–4432.

FERC Contact: Chelsea Hudock; phone: (202) 502–8448, email: *chelsea.hudock@ferc.gov.*

Deadline for filing comments, motions to intervene, competing applications (without notices of intent), or notices of intent to file competing applications: 60 days from the issuance of this notice. Competing applications and notices of intent must meet the requirements of 18 CFR 4.36.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file comments, motions to intervene, notices of intent, and competing applications using the Commission's eFiling system at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling.asp.* Commenters can submit brief comments up to 6,000 characters, without prior registration, using the eComment system at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/ecomment.asp.* You must include your name and contact information at the end of your comments. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov,* (866) 208–3676 (toll free), or (202) 502–8659 (TTY). In lieu of electronic filing, please send a paper copy to: Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20426. The first page of any filing should include docket number P–14555–000.

More information about this project, including a copy of the application, can be viewed or printed on the ''eLibrary'' link of Commission's Web site at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/elibrary.asp.* Enter the docket number (P–14555) in the docket number field to access the document. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support.

Dated: November 8, 2013.

Kimberly D. Bose,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2013–27529 Filed 11–15–13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 13679–004]

JD Products, LLC; Notice of Preliminary Permit Application Accepted for Filing and Soliciting Comments, Motions To Intervene, and Competing Applications

On October 1, 2013, JD Products, LLC (JD Products) filed an application for a successive preliminary permit, pursuant to section 4(f) of the Federal Power Act, proposing to study the feasibility of the proposed San Onofre Electricity Farm Project (project). The proposed project would utilize up to 1,314 generation units, with an estimated installed capacity of 2,000 megawatts with a projected average annual generation of about 17,519 megawatthours. The requested project boundary comprises of approximately 6 square nautical miles of coastal waters and lands located along the coast of San Diego County, California, near the towns of San Onofre and San Clemente, and include portions of the San Onofre California State Park and the United States Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton.

The sole purpose of a preliminary permit, if issued, is to grant the permit holder priority to file a license application during the permit term. A preliminary permit does not authorize the permit holder to perform any land disturbing or construction activities or to otherwise enter upon lands or waters owned by others without the owners' express permission.

Applicant Contact: Chong Hun Kim, JD Products, LLC., 16807 Woodridge Circle, Fountain Valley, CA 92708; (714)964–5419.

FERC Contact: Kenneth Hogan, (202) 502–8434, or via email at: *Kenneth.hogan@ferc.gov.*

Deadline for filing comments, motions to intervene, competing applications (without notices of intent), or notices of intent to file competing applications: 60