

of siting the transmission line, the span between structures would also provide some flexibility for avoiding floodplains. That is, in some areas it would be reasonable to minimize the number of structures in a floodplain by controlling the spans or to place the structures outside the floodplain, which would then be spanned by the transmission line.”

If a transmission structure would be required to be sited in a floodplain, it would be designed and constructed to meet the anticipated design loads from a maximally-credible flooding event in accordance with applicable regulatory standards. Therefore, a flooding event would be unlikely to result in the failure of a transmission structure.

In the unlikely event that structure failure did occur as a result of a flooding event, the system repair would be similar to failures from other off-normal events. As presented in the Final EIS comment response document (Appendix Q, page 3–307), “Temporary interruption of the power transmission system could occur to the Project from a variety of off-normal events such as natural disasters, terrorism, or accidents. The Project would be designed to prevent outages from these events to the maximum extent practicable. While it stands to reason that interruption of a smaller regional power transmission system would impact a smaller customer base than a larger system, neither situation is necessarily considered disastrous. There are multiple thousands of miles of aboveground electrical transmission lines providing electrical power to consumers over long distances in the United States. Interruptions of power have occurred to power transmission systems in the past and have been mitigated and power restored through standard industry, engineering, and security practices. The Project alone would not represent a critically high percentage of power transmission service to consumers nationally and therefore temporary disruption of the grid would be considered manageable. The Applicant would operate the system and respond to any unplanned outages according to those practices and identified EPMs, BMPs, plans and procedures, and applicable regulatory requirements.”

Clean Line has provided additional information in their Operations and Maintenance Plan (Section 3.12; Corrective Actions), which states, “To minimize the frequency and duration of corrective activities, Clean Line has designed robust structures that incorporate the appropriate NESC [National Electric Safety Code] requirements. Current engineering plans call for stop-structures every 5–10 miles to prevent cascading events. Clean Line plans to utilize weather-monitoring systems currently in place in the project area . . . and to communicate elevated risk levels to interconnecting utilities in order to ensure operational readiness. A spare parts inventory will be put in place along the route to address both high and low probability weather events. Standby contracts for labor and emergency equipment will provide for quick responses to any outages. A spare parts inventory will include information on critical components and parts, storage location, and

lead times/current availability for replacement parts.”

Comment. Mr. Fuksa’s email states that the National Park Service added the Fuksa portion of the Chisholm Trail to the National Registry of Historic Places (NRHP) in September 2015, and designated the John and Mary Fuksa Family Farm (including dustbowl-era farmyard, buildings, and structures) as a national historic area and added it to the NRHP in December 2015. Mr. Fuksa urges DOE to adopt Alternative Route 2B instead of the Applicant Proposed Route in this location.

Response. The location of the Chisholm Trail relative to the Applicant Proposed Route is identified and discussed in Section 3.9.5.2 of the Final EIS. Impacts to property structures would be addressed through micro-siting within the 1,000-foot-wide corridor and implementing EPM LU–5, which states that Clean Line will make reasonable efforts, consistent with design criteria, to accommodate requests from individual landowners to adjust the siting of the ROW on their properties. These adjustments may include consideration of routes along or parallel to existing divisions of land (e.g., agricultural fields and parcel boundaries) and existing compatible linear infrastructure (e.g., roads, transmission lines, and pipelines), with the intent of reducing the impact of the ROW on private properties. DOE has developed a Programmatic Agreement that, in accordance with the regulations that implement Section 106 of the NHPA, provides a framework for the assessment of potential Project effects to historic properties (this would include potential effects to the Fuksa portion of the Chisholm Trail and the John and Mary Fuksa Family Farm), and adoption of strategies to resolve potential effects.

[FR Doc. 2016–07282 Filed 3–30–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Notice of Extension of Rate Schedules

AGENCY: Southeastern Power Administration, DOE.

ACTION: Notice of Rate Extension.

SUMMARY: The Deputy Secretary of the Department of Energy confirmed and approved an extension of Rate Schedules JW–1–J and JW–2–F through September 30, 2016. This short 11 day extension will allow the billing and rate terms to align going forward in the new rate to be proposed effective October 1, 2016 and to be announced in a separate **Federal Register** Notice.

DATES: Approval of extension of the rate schedules is effective September 20, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Virgil G. Hobbs III, Assistant Administrator, Finance & Marketing, Southeastern Power Administration, Department of Energy, 1166 Athens

Tech Road, Elberton, Georgia 30635–6711, (706) 213–3800.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission, by Order issued December 22, 2011, in Docket No. EF11–12–000, confirmed and approved Wholesale Power Rate Schedules JW–1–J and JW–2–F for a period ending September 19, 2016.

Dated: March 25, 2016.

Elizabeth Sherwood-Randall,
Deputy Secretary.

Department of Energy

Deputy Secretary

Rate Order No. SEPA–60.

In the Matter of: Southeastern Power Administration—Jim Woodruff Project Power Rates

Order Confirming and Approving Power Rates On an Interim Basis

Pursuant to Sections 302(a) of the Department of Energy Organization Act, Public Law 95–91, the functions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Federal Power Commission under Section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, 16 U.S.C. 825s, relating to the Southeastern Power Administration (“Southeastern” or “SEPA”) were transferred to and vested in the Secretary of Energy. By Delegation Order No. 00–037.00A, effective October 25, 2013, the Secretary of Energy delegated to Southeastern’s Administrator the authority to develop power and transmission rates, delegated to the Deputy Secretary of Energy the authority to confirm, approve, and place in effect such rates on an interim basis, and delegated to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“Commission”) the authority to confirm, approve, and place into effect on a final basis or to disapprove rates developed by the Administrator under the delegation. This rate order is issued by the Deputy Secretary pursuant to said delegation.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 903.23(b), an existing rate may be extended on a temporary basis by the Deputy Secretary without advanced notice or comment. The Deputy Secretary shall publish said extension in the **Federal Register** and promptly advise the Commission of the extension.

Background

Power from the Jim Woodruff Project is presently sold under Wholesale Power Rate Schedules JW–1–J and JW–2–F. These rate schedules were approved by the Commission on December 22, 2011, for a period ending September 19, 2016 (137 FERC ¶62,248). Effective June 21, 2015, Southeastern, Duke Energy Florida, and

the preference customers agreed to a change in the billing cycle to conform to the calendar month. Previously, the billing cycle occurred on the 20th of each month. This rate extension is to cover the transition period in the billing cycle before implementing new rate schedules.

Discussion

System Repayment

An examination of Southeastern's revised system power repayment study, prepared in February, 2016, for the Jim Woodruff Project, shows that with the extended rates, all system power costs are paid within the 50-year repayment period required by existing law and DOE Order RA 6120.2.

Environmental Impact

Southeastern has reviewed the possible environmental impacts of the rate adjustment under consideration and has concluded the extended rates would not significantly affect the quality of the human environment within the meaning of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The proposed action is not a major Federal action for which preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is required.

Availability of Information

Information regarding these rates, including studies, and other supporting materials, is available for public review in the offices of Southeastern Power Administration, 1166 Athens Tech Road, Elberton, Georgia 30635-6711.

[FR Doc. 2016-07288 Filed 3-30-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

[Docket Number: EERE-2016-BT-STD-0013]

Notice of Application From Green Electronics for a Small Business Exemption Regarding Certain Products From the Department of Energy's External Power Supply Energy Conservation Standards

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

ACTION: Notice of application for exemption and request for comment.

SUMMARY: This notice announces receipt of and publishes an application submitted by Green Electronics for a small business exemption from the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) energy

conservation standards for direct operation external power supplies (application) pertaining to certain basic models imported by Green Electronics. Specifically, the application requests a one-year exemption from compliance with the standard beginning on February 10, 2016, the compliance date for such standard. DOE is publishing the non-confidential portion of Green Electronics' application and soliciting comments, data, and information concerning Green Electronics' application.

DATES: DOE will accept comments, data, and information until May 31, 2016.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket/case number, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Email:* ExemptionExtPowerSupply2016STD0013@ee.doe.gov.

Include "docket/case number" in the subject line of the message.

- *Mail:* Ms. Brenda Edwards, U.S. Department of Energy, Building Technologies Office, Mailstop EE-5B, 1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20585-0121. Telephone: (202) 586-2945. Please submit one signed original paper copy.

- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* Ms. Brenda Edwards, U.S. Department of Energy, Building Technologies Office, 950 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Suite 600, Washington, DC 20024. Please submit one signed original paper copy.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Ashley Armstrong, U.S. Department of Energy, Building Technologies Office, Mail Stop EE-5B, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20585-0121. Telephone: (202) 586-0371. Email: ashley.armstrong@ee.doe.gov.

Mr. Michael Kido, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of the General Counsel, Mail Stop GC-33, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20585-0103. Telephone: (202) 586-8145. Email: Michael.kido@hq.doe.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background and Authority

Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6291, *et seq.*; "EPCA" or, in context, "the Act") sets forth a variety of provisions designed to improve energy efficiency. (All references to EPCA refer to the statute as amended through the Energy Efficiency Improvement Act of 2015—Pub. L. 114-11 (April 30, 2015).) Part B of title III, which for editorial reasons was re-designated as Part A

upon incorporation into the U.S. Code (42 U.S.C. 6291-6309, as codified), establishes the "Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products Other Than Automobiles." External power supplies are among the products affected by these provisions.

Under EPCA, the energy conservation program consists essentially of four parts: (1) Testing, (2) labeling, (3) Federal energy conservation standards, and (4) certification and enforcement procedures. The testing requirements consist of test procedures that manufacturers of covered products must use as the basis for (1) certifying to DOE that their products comply with the applicable energy conservation standards adopted under EPCA, and (2) making representations about the efficiency of those products. Similarly, DOE must use these test procedures to determine whether the products comply with any relevant standards promulgated under EPCA.

Consistent with EPCA, DOE has undertaken several rulemakings concerning external power supplies ("EPSs"). Specifically, DOE issued a final rule on March 27, 2009, that defined and added terms and definitions relevant to EPSs to 10 CFR part 430, subpart B, Appendix Z (hereafter referred to as Appendix Z). See 74 FR 13318. In June 2011, DOE further amended Appendix Z by adding a test method for multiple-voltage EPSs. 76 FR 31750 (June 1, 2011). In addition to the test procedure rulemaking activities, DOE undertook a rulemaking to establish energy conservation standards for EPSs. After releasing a preliminary analysis and issuing a notice of proposed rulemaking, DOE published a final rule (hereafter referred to as 2014 standards rulemaking) prescribing new standards for some non-Class A EPSs and amended standards for some Class A EPSs. See 79 FR 7845 (Feb. 10, 2014). As part of this rulemaking, DOE established new definitions for direct operation EPSs and indirect operation EPSs in 10 CFR 430.2. Direct operation EPSs, regardless of whether they are Class A or non-Class A EPSs, are subject to more stringent standards than the statutorily-prescribed Level IV standard requirements. The standards for direct operation EPSs are identified via a Level VI marking per 10 CFR 430.32(w)(4) and are hereafter referred to as Level VI standards in this document. DOE did not establish any standards for indirect operation EPSs. However, indirect operation EPSs that meet the definition of a Class A EPS, are required to meet the statutory Level IV standards already established in EPCA. While the Level IV standards have been