

Dated: July 30, 2009.

James H. Shelton III,

Assistant Deputy Secretary for Innovation and Improvement.

[FR Doc. E9-18609 Filed 8-4-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Office of Science; Notice of Renewal of the Basic Energy Sciences Advisory Committee

Pursuant to Section 14(a)(2)(A) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, App. 2, and section 102-3.65, Title 41, Code of Federal Regulations, and following consultation with the Committee Management Secretariat, General Services Administration, notice is hereby given that the Basic Energy Sciences Advisory Committee has been renewed for a 2-year period.

The Committee will provide advice to the Department of Energy's Office of Science on the basic energy sciences programs. The Secretary of Energy has determined that renewal of the Basic Energy Sciences Advisory Committee is essential to the conduct of the Department's business and in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed by law upon the Department of Energy. The Committee will continue to operate in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. No. 92-463), the General Services Administration Final Rule on Federal Advisory Committee Management, and other directives and instructions issued in implementation of those acts.

For Further Information Contact: Ms. Rachel Samuel at (202) 586-3279.

Issued in Washington, DC, on July 31, 2009.

Eric Nicoll,

Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. E9-18680 Filed 8-4-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 2106-059]

Pacific Gas and Electric Company; Notice of Application Tendered for Filing With the Commission and Establishing Procedural Schedule for Licensing and Deadline for Submission of Final Amendments

July 29, 2009.

Take notice that the following hydroelectric application has been filed

with the Commission and is available for public inspection.

a. *Type of Application:* New Major License.

b. *Project No.:* 2106-059.

c. *Date Filed:* July 16, 2009.

d. *Applicant:* Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E).

e. *Name of Project:* McCloud-Pit Hydroelectric Project.

f. *Location:* The existing project is located on the McCloud and Pit Rivers in Shasta County, California. The project occupies lands of the United States, managed by the United States Department of Agriculture—Forest Service and the United States Department of Interior—Bureau of Land Management.

g. *Filed Pursuant to:* Federal Power Act 16 U.S.C. 791(a)-825(r).

h. *Applicant Contact:* Randal S. Livingston, Vice President—Power Generation, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, P.O. Box 770000, Mail Code N11E, San Francisco, CA 94177-0001; Telephone (415) 973-7000.

i. *FERC Contact:* Emily Carter at (202) 502-6512 or emily.carter@ferc.gov.

j. This application is not ready for environmental analysis at this time.

k. *The Project Description:* The existing McCloud-Pit Project consists of three existing developments (James B. Black, Pit 6, and Pit 7), which collectively include two storage reservoirs (McCloud and Iron Canyon), two regulating reservoirs (Pit 6 and Pit 7), one afterbay (Pit 7), two tunnels, three powerhouses (James B. Black, Pit 6, and Pit 7), and associated equipment and transmission facilities. The project has an installed capacity of 368-megawatts (MW), produces an average annual generation of 1,542 gigawatt-hours (GWh), and occupies 3,707.6 acres of land. Approximately 1,651.4 of these acres are federally owned, with 1,621.9 managed by the Shasta-Trinity National Forest and 29.5 managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. In addition to the existing facilities, PG&E is proposing to construct two generation additions consisting of powerhouses at the base of McCloud dam (5-8 MW) and at the base of Pit 7 Afterbay dam (10 MW).

The project involves the transfer of water from the McCloud River basin to the Lower Pit River basin via a tunnel from the McCloud reservoir to Iron Canyon reservoir. Iron Canyon reservoir is on Iron Canyon Creek, a tributary of the Pit River. Water flows from Iron Canyon reservoir via a tunnel to the James B. Black powerhouse. Although the project diverts water from the McCloud River basin to the Lower Pit

River basin, both basins drain to Shasta Lake.

James B. Black Development

McCloud Dam and McCloud Reservoir

McCloud dam is a 241-foot-high, 630-foot-long earth and rock filled dam located on the McCloud River and impounds McCloud reservoir. The McCloud reservoir has a surface area of 520 acres and a maximum storage capacity of approximately 35,234 acre-feet (af). The spillway [elevation 2,696.0 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)] is on the south side of the dam. The reservoir has a normal maximum water surface elevation of 2,680 feet. The dam is equipped with three radial gates measuring 27 feet by 24.5 feet, discharging into a spillway that returns spillage flows to the McCloud River below the dam. The dam also has a 12-foot diameter diversion/outlet tunnel that runs under the dam to supply a 24-inch Howell-Bunger valve for releasing instream flows to the McCloud River, as well as an 84-inch diameter butterfly valve for emergency use to control reservoir levels. Controls for the diversion/outlet tunnel are located at the intake within McCloud reservoir.

McCloud Tunnel

A 7.2-mile-long tunnel and a 563-foot-long pipeline at Hawkins Creek crossing hydraulically link McCloud reservoir and Iron Canyon reservoir. An intake tower within McCloud reservoir collects water for the McCloud tunnel, which is approximately 17 feet in diameter and heads easterly to Iron Canyon reservoir. The differential in water surface elevations between the two reservoirs controls the amount of water drafted through the tunnel.

Iron Canyon Dam and Reservoir

An earth-filled dam 214 feet high and 1,130 feet long impounds Iron Canyon reservoir. The reservoir has a maximum storage capacity of 24,241 af with an approximate 500-acre surface area. The dam has a slide gate leading to a 48-inch diameter pipe for instream flow releases to Iron Canyon Creek. Normal maximum water surface elevation within the reservoir is 2,664 feet. When the water surface of Iron Canyon reservoir is lowered, water flows through the McCloud tunnel from McCloud reservoir to Iron Canyon reservoir.

Iron Canyon Tunnel and Penstock

Iron Canyon reservoir is connected to James B. Black powerhouse via the 2.9-mile long, 18-foot diameter Iron Canyon Tunnel, an associated 1,194-foot-long, 11.5-foot diameter pipeline at the Willow Spring Creek crossing, and a

5,467-foot-long, 11.5-foot diameter steel penstock. The penstock bifurcates before James B. Black powerhouse to deliver water flow to the two turbine generator units. The tunnel and penstock have a total flow capacity of 2,000 cfs.

James B. Black Powerhouse

James B. Black powerhouse is located on the northwest bank of the Pit River, approximately 0.5 miles upstream of the non-Project Pit 5 powerhouse (FERC Project No. 233). The powerhouse is a three-level, reinforced concrete structure containing two vertical shaft impulse turbines rated at 104,000 hp each. They operate at a normal maximum gross head of 1,226 feet. Unit 1 was commissioned in 1966 and Unit 2 in 1965. Two vertical axis outdoor generators, Unit 1 rated at 94.8 megavolt-ampere (MVA) and Unit 2 rated at 92.6 MVA, are connected to a three phase, 86 MVA transformer bank. Their combined maximum capacity is 172 MW. Average annual generation within the past 25 years at the station is 656.3 GWh.

Transmission

Transmission lines (230 kilovolt [kV]) extend approximately 0.5 mile from the transformer bank in the switchyard adjacent to the James B. Black powerhouse to the switchyard adjacent to the Pit 5 powerhouse.

Pit 6 Development

Pit 6 Dam and Reservoir

Pit 6 dam and reservoir are located on the Pit River downstream of James B. Black powerhouse. The 183-foot-high, 560-foot-long concrete gravity Pit 6 dam has a crest elevation of 1,432 feet. The top of the dam contains a trash rake, motors for two 42-foot-high by 49-foot-long slide gates and a control building. The control building houses a hydraulic system for two low-level, eight-foot diameter outlets at the base of the dam. The Pit 6 reservoir has a maximum storage capacity of approximately 15,619 af and a maximum surface area of approximately 268 acres. The normal maximum water surface elevation within the reservoir is 1,425 feet. The reservoir serves as the forebay for the Pit 6 powerhouse. Two 18-foot diameter steel penstocks with a total flow capacity of 6,470 cfs extend 602 feet from the dam to the turbines in the powerhouse located at the base of the dam.

Pit 6 Powerhouse

Pit 6 powerhouse, commissioned in August 1965, is located along the east bank of the Pit River at the base of Pit

6 dam. The powerhouse is a four-level reinforced concrete structure, three levels of which are below grade. The structure contains two vertical shaft, Francis reaction turbines, rated at 53,000 hp each and operating at a normal maximum gross head of 155 feet. There are two outdoor vertical axis generators, rated at 44 MVA each, with each unit connected to a three-phase 44 MVA transformer bank that steps up plant output to 230 kV. The maximum generator capacity is 80 MW. Average annual generation over the last 25 years is 373.8 GWh.

Transmission

Transmission lines extend approximately 3.3 miles from the switchyard adjacent to the Pit 6 powerhouse to the Applicant's interconnected transmission system.

Pit 7 Development

Pit 7 Dam and Reservoir

Pit 7 dam and reservoir are located on the Pit River downstream of Pit 6 powerhouse. The Pit 7 dam is a 228-foot-high and 770-foot-long concrete gravity dam. The top of the dam contains a trash rake, motors for two 49-foot by 42-foot slide gates at the crest of the dam, and a control building. The control building houses hydraulic controls for two eight-foot in diameter, low-level outlets at the base of the dam. The Pit 7 reservoir has a maximum storage capacity of 34,611 af and a surface area of approximately 471 acres at a normal maximum water surface elevation of 1,270 feet. As with Pit 6, the Pit 7 reservoir serves as the forebay for the Pit 7 powerhouse. Two penstocks, 15 feet in diameter, extend 572 feet from the dam to the turbines in the powerhouse, located at the base of the dam. Total flow capacity within the penstocks is 7,440 cfs.

Pit 7 Powerhouse

Pit 7 powerhouse, commissioned in September 1965, is located along the east bank of the Pit River at the base of Pit 7 dam. The powerhouse consists of a four-level, reinforced concrete structure, three levels of which are below grade. The powerhouse contains two vertical-shaft reaction turbines that are rated at 70,000 hp each and operate at a normal maximum gross head of 205 feet. Two vertical axis generators are rated at 52.2 (Unit 2) and 62.1 MVA (Unit 1), respectively. Their maximum combined capacity is 112 MW. Each unit is connected to a three-phase, 58 MVA transformer bank that steps up plant output to 230 kV. The average

annual generation over the last 25 years is 512 GWh.

Transmission

Transmission lines extend approximately 3.5 miles from the switchyard adjacent to the Pit 7 powerhouse to the Applicant's interconnected transmission system.

Pit 7 Afterbay

Pit 7 afterbay has a surface area of approximately 69 acres at a normal "maximum" water surface elevation of 1,067 feet (maximum water surface of Shasta Lake). The afterbay dam is a 30-foot-high, steel-reinforced, rock-fill structure, including a variable width concrete gravity weir section. Pit 7 afterbay serves to attenuate changes in the water flow from Pit 7 dam and powerhouse before entering Shasta Lake.

Proposed Facilities

McCloud Development

PG&E proposes to construct a powerhouse located at the base of McCloud dam. Generation output from the proposed powerhouse would be connected to a new transmission line that would be routed from the proposed powerhouse to connect to an existing Pacific Power and Light (PP&L) Substation located approximately 14 miles to the north, in the town of McCloud, California. McCloud Development would use water stored in McCloud Reservoir and released into the Lower McCloud River to meet instream flow requirements and no new impoundments are proposed. With a flow range of 150 cfs to 400 cfs, the turbine and generator set would have an installed capacity of about 5 to 8 MW. The proposed McCloud Development would have an average range of annual energy production of 30 to 40 GWh and average monthly generation would be approximately 2.5 to 3.3 GWh. PG&E proposes to base the final size of the unit, powerhouse hydraulic capacity, and average annual energy production on instream flow requirements included in the new project license.

The proposed powerhouse would be positioned to the south of the current outlet works control building and would be a reinforced concrete-and-block masonry structure designed to enclose and protect the electro-mechanical generation equipment, withstand area snow loads, and prevent possible vandalism. It would be accessed via the existing project road that connects to Forest Road 38N11. The powerhouse would be equipped with a single vertical-axis Francis turbine. The

turbine, which would have a discharge diameter of approximately 54 inches, would operate at about 450 revolutions per minute. The direct-coupled synchronous generator rating would range from 5,600 to 7,500 kW.

The proposed transmission line route from the powerhouse would follow Forest Road 38N11 and then county roads to the existing PP&L Substation approximately 14 miles north in the town of McCloud.

Pit 7 Afterbay Development

PG&E proposes to construct at Pit 7 Afterbay Development, including a powerhouse located on the west side of Pit 7 Afterbay dam at the regulating weir. Generation output from the proposed powerhouse would be connected to a new transmission line that would be routed from the powerhouse to connect to the switchyard located approximately 1.6 miles to the east at Pit 7 powerhouse. The proposed facilities would have no meaningful storage and would operate in a run-of-the-river mode. The available flows for energy production would be dictated by the operation of the upstream Pit 7 powerhouse.

The proposed Pit 7 Afterbay powerhouse would use water released upstream from Pit 7 powerhouse and dam and no new impoundments are proposed. The proposed powerhouse would be configured for two horizontal-axis synchronous generating units, each rated at 5,500 kW and housed in an approximately 30-foot-wide × 110-foot-long intake approach bay. Each of the generating bays would have a design flow of 2,500 cfs. The upstream entrance to each intake bay would include a trashrack to stop large debris from entering the unit. Two radial gates

approximately 26-foot-wide by 52-foot-high would be constructed upstream of the unit to regulate flow and for dewatering the turbine pit. A roller gate would be constructed at the downstream end of each bay or the tailrace to prevent backwatering during maintenance. A combination of ramps, walkways, and ladders would be used in each bay to allow for maintenance access and support the gate operator mechanism. A 20-foot-wide bypass flow bay, which would house a radial gate and operator, would be built in the first phase of construction. The bypass flow bay would be used to pass river flows during the second phase of construction and during times of non-generation. The bypass flow bay also would require a walkway to allow maintenance and operation access and support the gate operator mechanism. A new access road would be constructed to access the powerhouse for construction, operation, and maintenance. The access road would extend between Fenders Ferry Road and the afterbay, just west of Fenders Ferry Bridge. Based on a flow range of 2,500 cfs to 5,000 cfs, the 2-unit powerhouse would accommodate turbine and generator sets capable of an installed capacity of about 5 MW each for a total of 10 MW. The average monthly generation from this proposed powerhouse would be approximately 4.2 GWh.

The proposed powerhouse substation would be fenced and located on the ground near the control house, but above the maximum anticipated flood and tailwater levels. Substation equipment would include a step-up substation to transform energy for the transmission line. Powerhouse controls and switchgear would be installed in a separate building located on the right

bank of the river, positioned above the maximum anticipated water level and inside the substation fence. The building would house the required equipment for control and protection of the generation units and would be equipped with electric heating and cooling. The transmission line would be a 1.6-mile-long, 34.5-kV, wooden-pole line connecting the proposed powerhouse to a new 34.5- to 230-kV transformer, positioned at or near the existing 230-kV Pit 7 switchyard. A new 230-kV circuit breaker and disconnect switch would be connected by a short span to the main bus of the existing Pit 7 switchyard.

1. *Locations of the Application:* A copy of the application is available for review at the Commission in the Public Reference Room or may be viewed on the Commission's Web site at <http://www.ferc.gov> using the "eLibrary" link. Enter the docket number, excluding the last three digits, into the docket number field to access the document. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or toll-free at 1-866-208-3676, or for TTY, (202) 502-8659. A copy is also available for inspection and reproduction at the address in item (h) above.

m. You may also register online at <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp> to be notified via e-mail of new filings and issuances related to this or other pending projects. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support.

n. *Procedural Schedule:*

The application will be processed according to the following Hydro Licensing Schedule. Revisions to the schedule may be made as appropriate.

Milestone	Target date
Tendering Notice	July 29, 2009.
Notice of Acceptance/Notice of Ready for Environmental Analysis (when FERC approved studies are complete)	October 30, 2009.
Filing of recommendations, preliminary terms and conditions, and fishway prescriptions	December 29, 2009.
Commission issues Draft EA or EIS	August 11, 2010.
Comments on Draft EA or EIS	September 10, 2010.
Modified Terms and Conditions	November 9, 2010.
Commission Issues Final EA or EIS	February 7, 2011.

o. Final amendments to the application must be filed with the Commission no later than 30 days from the issuance date of the notice of ready for environmental analysis.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E9-18634 Filed 8-4-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 13448-000]

McGinnis, Inc.; Notice of Preliminary Permit Application Accepted for Filing and Soliciting Comments, Motions To Intervene, and Competing Applications

July 29, 2009.

On April 29, 2009, McGinnis, Inc. filed an application for a preliminary permit, pursuant to section 4(f) of the Federal Power Act, proposing to study the feasibility of the Marmet Hydrokinetic Project, to be located on the Kanawha River, in Kanawha County, West Virginia.

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 Meldahl Hydrokinetic Project consists of: (1) 10 proposed 35 kilowatt turbine-generator units having a total installed capacity of 0.35 megawatts; (2) a 300-feet-long, 13.2 kilovolt transmission line; and (3) appurtenant facilities. The proposed Winfield Hydrokinetic Project would have an average annual generation of 1.533 gigawatt-hours.

Applicant Contact: Bruce D. McGinnis, Sr., CEO, McGinnis, Inc., 502 Second Street Ext., South Point, OH 45680; *phone:* (740) 377-4391.

FERC Contact: Kim Carter, 202-502-6486.

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. Comments, motions to intervene, notices of intent, and competing applications may be filed electronically via the Internet. See 18 CFR 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's Web site under the "e-Filing" link. If unable to be filed

electronically, documents may be paper-filed. To paper-file, an original and eight copies should be mailed to: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426. For more information on how to submit these types of filings please go to the Commission's Web site located at <http://www.ferc.gov/filing-comments.asp>.

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-13448) in the docket number field to access the document. For assistance, call toll-free 1-866-208-3372.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E9-18635 Filed 8-4-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 13446-000]

McGinnis, Inc.; Notice of Preliminary Permit Application Accepted for Filing and Soliciting Comments, Motions To Intervene, and Competing Applications

July 29, 2009.

On April 29, 2009, McGinnis, Inc. filed an application for a preliminary permit, pursuant to section 4(f) of the Federal Power Act, proposing to study the feasibility of the Meldahl Hydrokinetic Project, to be located on the Ohio River, in Clermont County, Ohio and Bracken County, Kentucky.

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 Meldahl Hydrokinetic Project consists of: (1) 10 proposed 35 kilowatt turbine-generator units having a total installed capacity of 0.35 megawatts; (2) a 2,000-feet-long, 13.2 kilovolt transmission line; and (3) appurtenant facilities. The proposed Winfield Hydrokinetic Project would have an average annual generation of 1.533 gigawatt-hours.

Applicant Contact: Bruce D. McGinnis, Sr., CEO, McGinnis, Inc., 502

Second Street Ext., South Point, OH 45680; *phone:* (740) 377-4391.

FERC Contact: Kim Carter, 202-502-6486.

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. Comments, motions to intervene, notices of intent, and competing applications may be filed electronically via the Internet. See 18 CFR 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's Web site under the "e-Filing" link. If unable to be filed electronically, documents may be paper-filed. To paper-file, an original and eight copies should be mailed to: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426. For more information on how to submit these types of filings please go to the Commission's Web site located at <http://www.ferc.gov/filing-comments.asp>.

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-13446) in the docket number field to access the document. For assistance, call toll-free 1-866-208-3372.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E9-18636 Filed 8-4-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 13443-000]

McGinnis, Inc.; Notice of Preliminary Permit Application Accepted for Filing and Soliciting Comments, Motions To Intervene, and Competing Applications

July 29, 2009.

On April 29, 2009, McGinnis, Inc. filed an application for a preliminary permit, pursuant to section 4(f) of the Federal Power Act, proposing to study the feasibility of the Winfield Hydrokinetic Project, to be located on the Kanawha River, in Putnam County, West Virginia.

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