

White River Lock and Dam No. 2, on the north side of the White River. The 100 ft by 150 ft substation would step-up the voltage from 25 kV to 161 kV, and have a transformer rating of 17.5 kV.

SWPA is a cooperating agency in the processing of the license amendment.

l. A copy of the application is on file with the Commission and is available for public inspection. This filing may also be viewed on the web at <http://www.ferc.gov> using the "RIMS" link—select "Docket #" and follow the instructions (call 202-208-2222 for assistance). A copy is also available for inspection and reproduction at the address in item h above.

m. Individuals desiring to be included on the Commission's mailing list should so indicate by writing to the Secretary of the Commission.

Anyone may submit comments, a protest, or a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.210, .211, .214. In determining the appropriate action to take, the Commission will consider all protests or other comments filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified comment date for the particular application.

Any filings must bear in all capital letters the title "COMMENTS," "PROTEST," or "MOTION TO INTERVENE," as applicable, and the Project Number (No. 4660-028) of the particular application to which the filing refers. A copy of any motion to intervene must also be served upon each representative of Independence County specified in item h, above.

Federal, state, and local agencies are invited to file comments on the described application. A copy of the application may be obtained by agencies directly from the applicant. If an agency does not file comments within the time specified for filing comments, it will be presumed to have no comments. One copy of an agency's comments must also be sent to the Applicant's representative listed in item h, above.

C.B. Spencer,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02-2578 Filed 2-1-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING MEETING: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: January 28, 2002, 67 FR 3894.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF MEETING: January 30, 2002 10 a.m.

CHANGE IN THE MEETING: The following Docket No. has been added to Item E-42 on the Commission Meeting of January 30, 2002.

*Item No., Docket No., and Company
E-42—ER02-788-000, Gulf Power Company*

**Magalie R. Salas,
Secretary.**

[FR Doc. 02-2716 Filed 1-31-02; 2:07 pm]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

inspection and copying at the CRSP Management Center, 150 East Social Hall Avenue, Suite 300, Salt Lake City, UT 84111.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Western published Final Post-2004 Resource Pool Allocation Procedures (Procedures) in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 48825, September 8, 1999) to implement Subpart C-Power Marketing Initiative of the Program's Final Rule (10 CFR part 905), published in the **Federal Register** (60 FR 54151, October 20, 1995). The Program, developed in part to implement section 114 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, became effective on November 20, 1995. The goal of the Program is to require planning and efficient electric energy use by Western's long-term firm power customers and to extend Western's firm power resource commitments. One aspect of the Program is to establish project-specific power resource pools and allocate power from these pools to new preference customers.

Proposed allocations were published in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 31910, June 13, 2001). Public information/comment forums concerning the proposed allocations were held August 10, 15, 16, 21, and October 4, 2001. The public comment period closed October 11, 2001.

The Procedures, in conjunction with the Post-1989 Marketing Plan (51 FR 4844, February 7, 1986), establish the framework for allocating power from the SLCA/IP Post-2004 Power Pool.

I. Comments and Responses

Comment: Headgate Rock Dam generation should not be considered as an offset to Federal power when calculating the allocation for the Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT).

Response: Western has researched the authorizing legislation for Headgate Rock Dam and electric generation facilities and agrees with this comment. The dam was built as an Indian project by the Department of the Interior for the benefit of the CRIT under the Snyder Act (25 U.S.C. 13) and will not be considered a Federal power resource.

Comment: The marketing area of the SLCA/IP was limited to Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, and parts of Nevada. Some tribes have portions of their reservations in California. These should have been considered in making allocations.

Response: Originally, the marketing area for the Colorado River Storage Project included all of the drainage area of the Colorado River. The Post-1989 Marketing Plan reduced the marketing area to Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, and portions of

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Western Area Power Administration

Final Allocation of the Post-2004 Resource Pool—Salt Lake City Area Integrated Projects

AGENCY: Western Area Power Administration, DOE.

ACTION: Notice of final allocations.

SUMMARY: The Western Area Power Administration (Western), a Federal power marketing agency of the Department of Energy (DOE), announces its Salt Lake City Area Integrated Projects (SLCA/IP) Post-2004 Resource Pool Final Allocation of Power developed under the requirements of Subpart C-Power Marketing Initiative of the Energy Planning and Management Program (Program) Final Rule. This notice also includes Western's responses to comments on proposed allocations published June 13, 2001.

Final allocations are published to indicate Western's decisions prior to beginning the contractual phase of the process. Firm electric service contracts, negotiated between Western and allottees in this notice, will permit delivery of the allotted power from the October 2004 billing period through the September 2024 billing period.

DATES: The Post-2004 Resource Pool Final Allocation of Power will become effective March 6, 2002, and will remain in effect through September 30, 2024.

ADDRESSES: All documents developed or retained by Western in developing the final allocations are available for

Nevada. The current action is an extension of that marketing plan. Therefore, Western is not able to consider expanding the marketing area at this time. Any expansion of the marketing area to include portions of reservations in California is outside the scope of this effort. The portions of reservations in California are within the Parker-Davis Project marketing area. Power resource pools from these projects will be allocated effective upon expiration of existing contracts on September 30, 2008. Tribes with reservation lands and eligible loads in California may be able to participate in that process.

Comment: Allocations were not proposed for the Indian Pueblos of San Ildefonso, Santo Domingo, and Taos because their applications were not complete. They should be allowed to complete the application process and receive allocations.

Response: Western's mandate is to ensure the most widespread use of the Federal resources. Consistent with this, Western's goal was to achieve 100 percent participation by the eligible Indian tribes within the SLCA/IP marketing area. These three Pueblos along with the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians had not completed the application process and were not included in the proposed allocations. The Pueblos have now completed the application process. Allocations for these tribes are included in this notice. The Moapa Band of Paiutes has not indicated any further interest in Federal power and will not receive an allocation.

Comment: Western should closely review data submitted by tribes. The proposed allocations were based on Indian-owned loads on the reservations. Some ineligible loads may have been used in determining allocations.

Response: Western has conducted a reasonable review and verification of the Applicant Profile Data submitted by the tribes. Western believes that the tribes submitted their data in good faith and complied with the criteria. Tribes were asked to divide their commercial loads into Indian and non-Indian owned.

The allocation proposed for the Yavapai Prescott Tribe was based on a large amount of non-Indian owned commercial load on the Yavapai Prescott reservation. This was correctly identified by the Yavapai Prescott Tribe but incorrectly included by Western in determining the proposed allocation. The Tribe's allocation has been revised to base it only on allowed loads and to make it consistent with other tribes' allocations.

Comment: Because Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association (Tri-State) and Plains Electric Generation and Transmission Cooperative, Inc. (Plains) merged (in addition to the 7 percent withdrawal for the Post-2004 Power Pool), an additional 7,000 kilowatts (kW) and associated energy will be withdrawn from Tri-State. Some tribes commented that these 7,000 kW and the energy should be placed in the SLCA/IP Power Pool and allocated to the tribes.

Response: As stated in the June 13, 2001, **Federal Register** notice, Western's intent in withdrawing additional resources from Tri-State was to provide an allocation for Navopache Electric Cooperative (Navopache). Navopache was a member of Plains and received the benefit of Federal power through this membership. However, in the merger, Navopache chose not to become a member of Tri-State, thus losing access to Federal power. Western's intent in withdrawing an additional 7,000 kW from Tri-State was to provide an allocation to Navopache. This will enable Navopache to again receive Federal power after the merger of Tri-State and Plains eliminated its Federal power benefit. Navopache will be allocated 7,000 kW in both of the Summer and Winter seasons. It will receive 15,350,991 kilowatthours (kWh) of energy in the Summer season and 14,660,861 kWh in the Winter season.

Comment: Western should not consider the benefits of Federal power from current tribal service providers when making allocations to the tribes. In the event of the formation of a tribal utility, that power would be inaccessible to the tribes.

Response: The intent of the Program is to provide the benefits of Federal hydropower directly to individual tribes. Allocations listed in this notice will be made directly to the tribes. Any indirect Western hydroelectric benefits recognized in the calculation method were used by Western to determine a fair share for tribes at the time of allocation with no intent to create any commitment to transfer those benefits to the tribes. Any indirect Western hydroelectric benefits received by the tribes are due to contractual commitments between Western and the existing customers.

The White Mountain Apache Tribe (White Mountain) argued that since Navopache does not currently receive Federal power, indirect Federal benefits should not be considered in proposing a power allocation for White Mountain. However, Navopache will receive an allocation of SLCA/IP power at the same time that White Mountain is eligible to

receive service under this proposal. Since White Mountain and its members receive electric service from Navopache, they will at that time receive indirect Federal benefits through Navopache. They were also receiving the indirect benefit of Federal power during the base year established by Western for determination of the allocations. Consistent with the methodology used for all tribes, these indirect benefits have been accounted for in the proposed allocation for White Mountain.

Comment: Several tribes commented that energy not contracted for tribes should be used to increase other tribes' allocations to reach the target of 65 percent of eligible load. On the other hand, current customers commented that energy not contractually committed to tribes should be returned to the current customers.

Response: Western's intent is to enter into contracts with all tribes and/or nations receiving an allocation prior to October 1, 2004. In the event that a contract with a tribe for its allocation is not consummated prior to this date, such tribe's allocation will be held until a contract is completed or arrangement to take delivery of the power or the benefits of the power are made. Western stated in the criteria that energy not contracted for by new customers would be returned to current customers. It is now evident that the quantity of energy not contractually committed will be so small that reallocating it would not be administratively effective. The energy will not be reallocated to other tribes or existing customers but will be made available for the use of all customers through standard terms of the firm electric service contracts.

Comment: Western's current customers commented that the firm electric service contracts with the tribes should be the same as the contracts with current customers. However, some Indian representatives commented that certain changes should be made to the General Power Contract Provisions that take into account tribal sovereignty. Underlying reserve contracts should be offered to tribes to reserve the power allocation for each tribe and would allow changes to the method of implementation. Western's Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) requirements should be useful but not burdensome to the tribes.

Response: Entering into contractual arrangements with the tribes is the next step of the resource pool allocation process. However, contractual arrangements will not begin until final allocations are completed. Contractual provisions will be consistent with Section IV of the Procedures.

Comment: Several comments were submitted concerning delivery points for Federal power.

Response: Delivery issues will be addressed after the allocation is final. Contracts for transmission service will be developed between the tribes and transmission providers. The tribes are ultimately responsible for transmission and delivery arrangements beyond the SLCA/IP Federal delivery points. However, Western will assist tribes in securing the necessary transmission or other arrangements that are necessary to ensure that they will receive the benefits of SLCA/IP power.

Comment: If changes to the proposed allocations are made, Western should publish revised proposed allocations and provide time for public review and comment.

Response: Western has made changes to the proposed allocations. However, all of the changes are the result of better information about applicants' loads and

not the result of changes in criteria or policy. Western has consistently applied the criteria to all applicants in making the allocations. Allowing further public review and comment would delay further the implementation of the program and delay the offer of contracts to the tribes.

II. Amount of Pool Resources

Western will allocate to the tribes 7 percent of the SLCA/IP long-term firm hydroelectric resource available as of October 1, 2004, as firm power. Current hydrologic studies indicate that 203,251,178 kWh of energy and 93,679 kW of capacity will be available for the Summer season. In the Winter season, 217,281,509 kWh of energy and 93,680 kW of capacity will be available. Firm power means firm capacity and associated energy allocated by Western and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Western's long-term firm power electric service contracts.

Based on the applications submitted by the Northern Arapaho and the Eastern Shoshone tribes, Western could not differentiate between each tribe's load. The data from each tribe were used to arrive at a final allocation for the Wind River Reservation (Reservation) instead of each tribe. The final SLCA/IP allocation for the Reservation considers, in addition to the hydroelectric benefit from Western through the reservation's serving utility, the proposed allocation from Western's Loveland Area Projects resource pool.

III. Final Power Allocation

The following final power allocations are made in accordance with the Procedures. All of the allocations are subject to the execution of a contract in accordance with the Procedures.

The final allocations for Indian tribes and organizations are shown in this table.

SALT LAKE CITY AREA PROJECTS POST-2004 POWER POOL FINAL ALLOCATIONS

Indian Tribes or Organizations	Summer Energy (kWh)	Winter Energy (kWh)	Summer CROD (kW)	Winter CROD (kW)
Alamo Navajo Chapter	408,790	480,748	188	207
Canoncito Navajo Chapter	299,506	355,370	138	153
Cocopah Indian Tribe	2,806,867	2,523,150	1,294	1,088
Colorado River Indian Tribes	13,197,379	8,305,968	6,083	3,581
Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	86,101	149,588	40	64
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	151,243	161,901	70	70
Ely Shoshone Tribe	170,672	310,489	79	134
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	680,593	775,099	314	334
Ft. McDowell Mojave-Apache Indian Community	5,142,570	5,418,248	2,370	2,336
Gila River Indian Community	30,506,505	31,786,232	14,061	13,704
Havasupai Tribe	437,268	565,997	202	244
Hopi Tribe	5,951,066	6,698,757	2,743	2,888
Hualapai Tribe	1,372,287	1,455,714	632	628
Jicarilla Apache Tribe	1,285,957	1,806,153	593	779
Kiabab Band of Paiute Indians	0	4,515	0	2
Las Vegas Paiute Tribe	1,578,851	1,246,804	728	538
Mescalero Apache Tribe	2,164,024	2,432,979	997	1,049
Nambe Pueblo	129,837	160,606	60	69
Navajo Tribal Utility Authority	45,923,355	59,159,156	21,166	25,506
Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	348,269	371,538	161	160
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	2,896,605	2,468,394	1,335	1,064
Picuris Pueblo	167,980	54,273	77	23
Pueblo De Cochiti	405,413	535,074	187	231
Pueblo of Acoma	931,658	1,007,712	429	434
Pueblo of Isleta	2,405,246	2,644,248	1,109	1,140
Pueblo of Jemez	474,564	650,399	219	280
Pueblo of Laguna	1,646,121	1,850,708	759	798
Pueblo of Pojoaque	461,500	666,340	213	287
Pueblo of San Felipe	718,673	1,004,843	331	433
Pueblo of San Ildefonso	139,859	157,241	64	68
Pueblo of San Juan	661,979	745,095	305	321
Pueblo of Sandia	2,065,478	1,947,417	952	840
Pueblo of Santa Clara	474,377	650,190	219	280
Pueblo of Santo Domingo	989,749	1,044,975	456	451
Pueblo of Taos	491,193	835,116	226	360
Pueblo of Tesuque	1,375,087	1,426,471	634	615
Pueblo of Zia	151,801	208,061	70	90
Pueblo of Zuni	2,261,793	2,913,662	1,042	1,256
Quechan Indian Tribe	1,106,528	1,738,295	510	749
Ramah Navajo Chapter	665,272	1,012,039	307	436
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	35,393,766	31,944,155	16,313	13,773
San Carlos Apache Tribe	8,175,836	8,147,557	3,768	3,513

SALT LAKE CITY AREA PROJECTS POST-2004 POWER POOL FINAL ALLOCATIONS—Continued

Indian Tribes or Organizations	Summer Energy (kWh)	Winter Energy (kWh)	Summer CROD (kW)	Winter CROD (kW)
Santa Ana Pueblo	1,007,669	977,463	464	421
Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians	33,427	35,292	15	15
Southern Ute Indian Tribe	2,489,955	2,886,844	1,148	1,245
Tohono O'Odham Utility Authority	1,263,833	1,814,028	583	782
Tonto Apache Tribe	837,790	832,681	386	359
Ute Indian Tribe	1,013,717	1,692,229	467	730
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe	1,057,428	1,248,391	487	538
White Mountain Apache Tribe	12,786,934	14,387,553	5,894	6,203
Wind River Reservation	1,074,186	1,207,269	495	521
Yavapai Apache Nation	4,147,563	3,493,615	1,912	1,506
Yavapai Prescott Indian Tribe	768,247	812,225	354	350
Yomba Shoshone Tribe	68,806	72,645	32	31
Total	203,251,178	217,281,509	93,679	93,680

The tribes' SLCA/IP allocations, combined with existing and future Western hydropower benefits, total approximately 55.7 percent of eligible load in the Summer season and 58.8 percent in the Winter season based on the adjusted seasonal energy data submitted by each tribe. The allocation process considered the current Western hydroelectric benefits received through serving utilities and future Western hydroelectric benefits that will be received by serving utilities as a result of this allocation process. The final allocations of power shown in the table are based on the SLCA/IP marketable resource currently available. If the SLCA/IP marketable resource is adjusted in the future, all allocations will be adjusted accordingly.

IV. Review Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601–621, requires Federal agencies to perform a regulatory flexibility analysis if a final rule is likely to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities and there is a legal requirement to issue a general notice of proposed rulemaking. Western has determined that this action does not require a regulatory flexibility analysis since it is a rulemaking of particular applicability involving rates or services applicable to public property.

V. Environmental Compliance

Western has completed an environmental impact statement on the Program, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). The Record of Decision was published in the **Federal Register** (60 FR 53181, October 12, 1995). Western's NEPA review assured all environmental

effects related to these procedures have been analyzed.

VI. Determination 12866

DOE has determined that this is not a significant regulatory action because it does not meet the criteria of Executive Order 12866, 58 FR 51735. Western has an exemption from centralized regulatory review under Executive Order 12866; accordingly, this notice requires no clearance by the Office of Management and Budget.

VII. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

Western has determined that this rule is exempt from congressional notification requirements under 5 U.S.C. 801 because the action is a rulemaking of particular applicability relating to rates or services and involves matters of procedure.

Dated: January 17, 2002.

Michael S. Hacskaylo,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 02-2594 Filed 2-1-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7137-5]

Proposed Settlement Agreement, Clean Air Act Petition for Review

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of proposed settlement agreement providing for rulemaking to amend regulations issued pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act.

SUMMARY: EPA hereby gives notice of a proposed settlement agreement in the cases entitled *American Crop Prot. Ass'n v. EPA*, No. 99-1332 and *BASF*

Corp. v. EPA, No 99-1334 (D.C. Cir.). EPA issues this notice in accordance with section 113(g) of the Clean Air Act (the "Act"), 42 U.S.C. 7413(g), which requires EPA to give notice and provide an opportunity for public comment on proposed settlement agreements.

The litigation challenges EPA's promulgation of the final rule entitled National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Pesticide Active Ingredient Production ("PAI NESHAP" or the "rule"). 64 FR 33550 (June 23, 1999). Petitioners the American Crop Protection Association and BASF Corp. filed petitions for review of the rule under section 307(b) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 7607(b).

The proposed Settlement Agreement provides that EPA will undertake a rulemaking to amend the PAI NESHAP. Among the rulemaking commitments, the Settlement Agreement calls for EPA to clarify applicability of the rule to "reconstructed" sources, make technical corrections to performance testing requirements, and amend standards and applicability provisions related to wastewater units and storage tanks covered by the rule. A copy of the proposed Settlement Agreement is available from Phyllis Cochran, Air and Radiation Law Office (2344A), Office of General Counsel, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Ariel Rios Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 564-5566.

For a period of thirty (30) days following the date of publication of this notice, EPA will accept written comments regarding the proposed Settlement Agreement from persons who are not named as parties or intervenors to this litigation. Written comments should be sent to Paul R. Cort, at the above address and must be submitted on or before March 6, 2002.