

the recreation activities on the reservoir system.

Philip D. Propes,

Director, Enterprise Information Security and Policy.

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TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Tennessee Valley Authority.

ACTION: 30-day notice of submission of information collection approval and request for comments.

SUMMARY: This survey is used to locate, for monitoring purposes, rural residents, home gardens, and milk animals within a five mile radius of a nuclear power plant. The Land use survey is performed once per year. TVA uses the Land use survey data for their effluent annual report to the NRC normally in April every year. The proposed information collection described below will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) at, *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov*, for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended). The Tennessee Valley Authority is soliciting public comments on this proposed collection as provided by 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1).

DATES: Comments should be sent to the Agency Clearance Officer and the OMB Office of Information & Regulatory Affairs, Attention: Desk Officer for Tennessee Valley Authority, Washington, DC 20503, or email: *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov*, no later than November 25, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Requests for information, including copies of the information collection proposed and supporting documentation, should be directed to the Agency Clearance Officer: Philip D. Propes, Tennessee Valley Authority, 1101 Market Street (SP-5S-108), Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402-2801; (423) 751-8593.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Type of Request: Regular request. Reinstatement, with change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired.

Title of Information Collection: Land Use Survey Questionnaire—Vicinity of Nuclear Power Plants.

Frequency of Use: Annual.

Type of Affected Public: Individuals or households, farms and business and other for-profit.

Small Businesses or Organizations

Affected: Yes.

Federal Budget Functional Category Code: 271.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 150.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 75.0.

Estimated Average Burden Hours Per Response: .50.

Need For and Use of Information: The monitoring program is a mandatory requirement of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission set out in the technical specifications when the plants were licensed.

Philip D. Propes,

Director, Enterprise Information Security and Policy.

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TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Integrated Resource Plan

AGENCY: Tennessee Valley Authority.

ACTION: Issuance of record of decision.

SUMMARY: This notice is provided in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations (40 CFR 1500 to 1508) and TVA's procedures for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). TVA has decided to adopt the preferred alternative in its final supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS) for the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). The notice of availability (NOA) of the *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Integrated Resource Plan* was published in the **Federal Register** on July 17, 2015. The TVA Board of Directors approved the IRP and authorized staff to implement the preferred alternative at its August 21, 2015 meeting. This alternative, the Target Power Supply Mix, will guide TVA's selection of energy resource options to meet the energy needs of the Tennessee Valley region over the next 20 years. The energy resource options include new nuclear, natural gas-fired and renewable generation, increased energy efficiency and demand reduction, and decreased coal-fired generation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Charles P. Nicholson, NEPA Compliance, Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT 11D, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902-1499; telephone 865-632-3582 or email *cpnicholson@tva.gov*.

Gary S. Brinkworth, IRP Project Manager, Tennessee Valley Authority,

1101 Market Street, MR 3K-C, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37408; telephone 423-751-2193, or email *gsbrinkworth@tva.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: TVA is an agency and instrumentality of the United States, established by an act of Congress in 1933, to foster the social and economic welfare of the people of the Tennessee Valley region and to promote the proper use and conservation of the region's natural resources. One component of this mission is the generation, transmission, and sale of reliable and affordable electric energy. TVA operates the largest public power system in the nation, providing electricity to about 9 million people in an 80,000-square mile area comprised of most of Tennessee and parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Kentucky. It provides wholesale power to 155 independent power distributors and 59 directly served large industrial and federal customers. The TVA Act requires the TVA power system to be self-supporting and operating on a nonprofit basis and directs TVA to sell power at rates as low as are feasible.

Dependable generating capability on the TVA power system is about 37,200 megawatts (MW). TVA generates most of this power with 3 nuclear plants, 10 coal-fired plants, 9 combustion-turbine plants, 6 combined cycle plants, 29 hydroelectric plants, a pumped-storage facility, and several small renewable facilities. These facilities generated 142.2 billion kilowatt-hours in fiscal year 2014. The major sources for this power were coal (40 percent), nuclear (33 percent), natural gas (13 percent), and hydroelectric (10 percent). Other sources comprised less than 1 percent of TVA generation. Total power delivered to customers in fiscal year 2014 was 161 gigawatt-hours (GWh). A portion of this delivered power was provided through long-term power purchase agreements.

The recently completed IRP updates TVA's 2011 IRP. Consistent with Section 113 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, codified within the TVA Act, TVA employed a least-cost system planning process in developing the IRP. This process took into account the demand for electricity, energy resource diversity, reliability, costs, risks, environmental impacts, and the unique attributes of different energy resources.

Future Demand for Energy

TVA uses state-of-the-art energy forecasting models to predict future demands on its system. Because of the uncertainty in predicting future demands, TVA developed high, medium, and low forecasts for both