filed directly with: Mr. John J. Stauffacher, Director, Public Affairs, Destec Energy, Inc. 2500 CityWest Blvd., Suite 150, Houston, Texas 77042 and W. Eric Dennison, Attorney, at the same address.

A final decision will be made on this application after the environmental impacts have been evaluated pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), and a determination is made by the DOE that the proposed action will not adversely impact on the reliability of the U.S. electric power supply system.

Copies of this application will be made available, upon request, for public inspection and copying at the address provided above.

Issued in Washington, DC, on March 18, 1996.

Anthony J. Como,

Director, Office of Coal & Electricity, Office of Fuels Programs, Office of Fossil Energy.

[FR Doc. 96–7023 Filed 3–21–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

Office of Fossil Energy

[Docket No. FE C&E 96–02—Certification Notice—150]

Clark Public Utilities; Notice of Filing of Coal Capability Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act

AGENCY: Office of Fossil Energy, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of filing.

SUMMARY: On March 6, 1996, Clark Public Utilities submitted a coal capability self-certification pursuant to section 201 of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978, as amended.

ADDRESSES: Copies of self-certification filings are available for public inspection, upon request, in the Office of Fuels Programs, Fossil Energy, Room 3F–056, FE–52, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20585.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ellen Russell at (202) 586–9624.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Title II of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (FUA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 8301 *et seq.*), provides that no new baseload electric powerplant may be constructed or operated without the capability to use coal or another alternate fuel as a primary energy, source. In order to meet the requirement of coal capability, the owner or operator of such facilities proposing to use natural gas or petroleum as its primary energy source shall certify, pursuant to FUA section 201(d), to the Secretary of Energy prior to construction, or prior to operation as a base load powerplant, that such powerplant has the capability to use coal or another alternate fuel. Such certification establishes compliance with section 201(a) as of the date filed with the Department of Energy. The Secretary is required to publish a notice in Federal Register that a certification has been filed. The following owner/operator of a proposed new baseload powerplant has filed a self-certification in accordance with section 201(d).

Owner: Clark Public Utilities
Operator: Cogentrix of Vancouver, Inc.
Location: Vancouver, Washington
Plant Configuration: Combined cycle
Capacity: 248 megawatts
Fuel: Natural gas
Purchasing Entities: Clark Public Utilities
In-Service Date: September, 1997

Issued in Washington, D.C., March 15, 1996.

Anthony J. Como,

Director, Office of Coal & Electricity, Office of Fuels Programs, Office of Fossil Energy.

[FR Doc. 96–7021 Filed 3–21–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–M

Federal Energy Regulation Commission

[Docket No. ER96–1040–000]

CoEnergy Trading Company; Notice of Issuance of Order

March 18, 1996.

On February 8, 1996, CoEnergy Trading Company (CoEnergy) submitted for filing a rate schedule under which CoEnergy will engage in wholesale electric power and energy transactions as a marketer. CoEnergy also requested waiver of various Commission regulations. In particular, CoEnergy requested that the Commission grant blanket approval under 18 CFR Part 34 of all future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability by CoEnergy.

On March 14, 1996, pursuant to delegated authority, the Director, Division of Applications, Office of Electric Power Regulation, granted requests for blanket approval under Part 34, subject to the following:

Within thirty days of the date of the order, any person desiring to be heard or to protest the blanket approval of issuances of securities or assumptions of liability by CoEnergy should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214).

Absent a request for hearing within this period, CoEnergy is authorized to issue securities and assume obligations or liabilities as a guarantor, indorser, surety, or otherwise in respect of any security of another person; provided that such issuance or assumption is for some lawful object within the corporate purposes of the applicant, and compatible with the public interest, and is reasonably necessary or appropriate for such purposes.

The Commission reserves the right to require a further showing that neither public nor private interests will be adversely affected by continued approval of CoEnergy's issuances of securities or assumptions of liability.

Notice is hereby given that the deadline for filing motions to intervene or protests, as set forth above, is April 15, 1996.

Copies of the full text of the order are available from the Commission's Public Reference Branch, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96–6909 Filed 3–21–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

[Docket No. RP96–176–000]

Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation; Notice of Filing of Calculations of Excess Revenues

March 18, 1996.

Take notice that on March 13, 1996, Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation (Columbia), filed its Calculations of Excess Revenues.

Columbia states that prior to February 1, 1996, in accordance with the former Section 37 (Crediting of Excess Revenues) of the General Terms and Conditions (GTC) of Columbia's FERC Gas Tariff, Second Revised Volume No. 1, Columbia credited Excess Revenues from certain rate schedules to applicable Firm Transportation Customers. Pursuant to GTC Section 37.3, Columbia was required to calculate the Excess Revenues for each Applicable Rate Schedule at the earlier of the end of each 12-month period such rates were in effect, or as of the date such rates were superseded by a subsequent rate proceeding. Moreover, within 60 days after the end of each such period, Columbia was required to return the Excess Revenues through dollar credits