DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Economic Regulatory Administration

[ERA Docket No. 61007-9090-22-41]

Applied Energy, Inc.; Temporary Public Interest Exemption

The Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy hereby issues this Decision and Order granting a temporary public interest exemption from the prohibitions of Section 301(a) (2) and (3) of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (FUA or the Act), 42 U.S.C. 8301 *et seq.* This Decision and Order is issued pursuant to Section 311(e) of FUA, 10 CFR 501.68 and 10 CFR Part 508 to the Applied Energy, Incorporated (petitioner).

The petitioner filed for this temporary public interest exemption pursuant to 10 CFR Part 508 (Exemption for Use of Natural Gas by Existing Powerplants Under the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978, April 9, 1979, 44 FR 21230, hereafter referred to as the Special Rule) with ERA on June 22, 1979. Notice of the petition and a proposed order granting this temporary exemption was published in the August 28, 1979, Federal Register (44 FR 50395) with a request for public comments relating to the petition and the proposed order. Upon review of the public comments and the purposes of FUA, ERA has determined to grant the requested temporary public interest exemption.

Based on the information provided by the petitioner, the powerplant listed in the table below is either prohibited by Section 301(a)(2) of FUA from using natural gas as a primary energy source or is prohibited from using natural gas as a primary energy source in excess of the average base year proportion allowed in Section 301(a)(3) of the Act. This temporary exemption will allow this unit to burn natural gas, notwithstanding the prohibitions of Section 301(a) (2) and (3) of FUA, to displace consumption of middle distillate fuel oil. The estimated amount and sulfur content of fuel oil to be displaced on a daily basis are as follows:

Generating station	Powerplant identification	Middle distillate fuel oil (barrels)	Percent sulfur content
North Island (Coronado, Calif.).	CC 2	339.2	0.5

This powerplant will burn an estimated 718,000 MCF of natural gas annually which will result in an estimated displacement of 339.2 barrels of middle distillate fuel oil per day (123,800 barrels annually).

Statement of Reasons

Because petroleum products are in short supply, there is an urgent need to use these natural resources wisely.

To the extent that near-term choice of fuels for certain existing powerplants is limited to petroleum or natural gas, the use of natural gas is preferred over petroleum. The use of natural gas in this powerplant will be a significant step toward reducing our short-term oil consumption and will help the United States reduce its dependence on imported petroleum. This increased use of natural gas will also protect the Nation from the effects of any oil shortages, and will cushion the impact of increasing world oil prices, which have a detrimental effect on the Nation's balance of payments and domestic inflation rate.

To the extent that increased use of natural gas will accomplish these goals, it will reduce the importation of petroleum and further the goal of national energy self-sufficiency.

The petitioner has demonstrated that this powerplant, for which it is requesting a temporary exemption, is an existing unit that is either prohibited from using natural gas as a primary energy source by Section 301(a)(2) of FUA, or prohibited from using natural gas in excess of the average base year proportion allowed in Section 301(a)(3) of FUA. The petitioner has also shown that the proposed use of natural gas as a primary energy source, to the extent that such use would be prohibited by Section 301(a) (2) or (3) of FUA, will displace consumption of middle distillate fuel oil, and will not displace the use of coal or any other alternate fuel in any facility of the petitioner's utility system, including the powerplant for which this temporary exemption is issued.

By establishing these facts the petitioner has met the eligibility criteria set out in Section 508.2 of the Special Rule. Since the increased use of natural gas is in keeping with the purposes of FUA and is in the public interest, and since the petitioner has demonstrated that it has met the eligibility criteria, ERA is granting this temporary exemption.

Duration of Temporary Exemption

ERA grants this temporary public interest exemption for a period of five years. The temporary exemption is subject to termination by ERA, upon six months written notice, if ERA determines such termination to be in the public interest.

Effective Date of Decision and Order

This Decision and Order shall become effective on the sixtieth calendar day following its publication in the Federal Register in accordance with Section 702(a) of FUA. However, in accordance with the policy set forth in the notice implementing this Special Rule (44 FR 21230) ERA will take no action with respect to any natural gas used by this exempted powerplant between May 8, 1979, the effective date of FUA, and the date this Decision and Order becomes effective.

Terms and Conditions

Pursuant to Section 314 of FUA and 10 CFR 508.6, the temporary exemption granted under this Decision and Order is conditioned upon, and shall remain in effect so long as the petitioner, its successors and assigns, complies with the following terms and conditions:

(1) Petitioner will report to ERA for the period from May 8, 1979, through December 31, 1979, and for each subsequent six-month period thereafter the actual monthly volumes of natural gas consumed in the exempted powerplant, and an estimate of the number of barrels of each type of fuel oil displaced.

(2) Petitioner will submit to ERA, within one year after the date this Decision and Order is issued, a system-wide fuel conservation plan to include the five year period covered by this temporary exemption, including the means by which the petitioner will measure progress in implementing this plan.

(3) Petitioner will submit annually to ERA, commencing with the calendar year ending December 31, 1980, a report on progress achieved in implementing the five-year system-wide fuel conservation plan.

Issued in Washington, D.C. on December 20, 1979.

Robert L. Davies,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Fuels Conversion, Economic Regulatory Administration.

[FR Doc. 80-189 Filed 1-2-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-M

[ERA Docket Nos. 51868-2048-21-41, 51888-2049-21-41]

Mississippi Power Co.; Temporary Public Interest Exemptions

The Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy hereby issues this Decision and Order granting temporary public interest exemptions from the prohibitions of Section 301(a) (2) and (3) of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (FUA or the Act), 42 U.S.C. 8301 *et seq.* This Decision and Order is issued pursuant to Section 311(e) of FUA, 10 CFR 501.68 and 10 CFR 508 to the Mississippi Power Company (petitioner).

The petitioner filed for these temporary public interest exemptions pursuant to 10 CFR 508 (Exemption for Use of Natural Gas by Existing Powerplants Under the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978, April 9, 1979, 44 FR 21230, hereafter referred to as the Special Rule) with ERA on June 29, 1979. Notice of the petitions and a proposed order granting these temporary exemptions was published in the August 28, 1979 **Federal Register** (44 FR 50395) with a request for public comments relating to the petitions and the proposed order. Upon review of the public comments and the purposes of FUA, ERA has determined to grant the requested temporary public interest exemptions.

Based on the information provided by the petitioner, the powerplants listed in the table below are either prohibited by Section 301(a)(2) of FUA from using natural gas as a primary energy source or are prohibited from using natural gas as a primary energy source in excess of the average base year proportion allowed in Section 301(a)(3) of the Act. These temporary exemptions will allow these units to burn natural gas, notwithstanding the prohibitions of Section 301(a) (2) and (3) of FUA, to displace consumption of middle distillate fuel oil. The estimated amount and sulfur content of fuel oil to be displaced on a daily basis are as follows:

Generating station	Powerplant identification	Middle distillate fuel oil (barrels)	Percent sulfur content
Sweatt (Meridian, Miss.).	CT "A"	116.2	0.5
Watson (Gulfport, Miss.).	CT "A"	118.1	0.5

These powerplants will burn an estimated 495,604 MCF of natural gas annually which will result in an estimated displacement of 234.3 barrels of middle distillate fuel oil per day (85,508 barrels annually).

Statement of Reasons

Because petroleum products are in short supply, there is an urgent need to use these natural resources wisely.

To the extent that near-term choice of fuels for certain existing powerplants is limited to petroleum or natural gas, the use of natural gas is preferred over petroleum, especially middle distillate petroleum. The use of natural gas in these powerplants will be a significant step toward reducing our short-term oil consumption and will help the United States reduce its dependence on imported petroleum. This increased use of natural gas will also protect the Nation from the effects of any oil shortages, and will cushion the impact of increasing world oil prices, which have a detrimental effect on the Nation's balance of payments and domestic inflation rate.

To the extent that increased use of natural gas will accomplish these goals, it will reduce the importation of petroleum and further the goal of national energy self-sufficiency.

The petitioner has demonstrated that these powerplants for which it is requesting temporary exemptions, are existing units that are either prohibited from using natural gas as a primary energy source by Section 301(a)(2) of FUA, or prohibited from using natural gas in excess of the average base year proportion allowed in Section 301(a)(3) of FUA. The petioner has also shown that the proposed use of natural gas as a primary energy source, to the extent that such use would be prohibited by Section 301(a)(2) or (3) of FUA, will displace consumption of middle distillate fuel oil, and will not displace the use of coal or any other alternate fuel in any facility of the petitioner's utility system, including the powerplants for which these temporary exemptions are issued.

By establishing these facts the petitioner has met the eligibility criteria set out in Section 508.2 of the Special Rule. Since the increased use of natural gas is in keeping with the purposes of FUA and is in the public interest, and since the petitioner has demonstrated that it has met the eligibility criteria, ERA is granting these temporary exemptions.

Duration of Temporary Exemptions

ERA grants these temporary public interest exemptions for a period of five years. The temporary exemptions are subject to termination by ERA, upon six months written notice, if ERA determines such termination to be in the public interest.

Effective Date of Decision and Order

This Decision and Order shall become effective on the sixtieth calendar day following its publication in the **Federal Register** in accordance with Section 702(a) of FUA. However, in accordance with the policy set forth in the notice implementing this Special Rule (44 FR 21230) ERA will take no action with respect to any natural gas used by these exempted powerplants between May 8, 1979, the effective date of FUA, and the date this Decision and Order becomes effective.

Terms and Conditions

Pursuant to Section 314 of FUA and 10 CFR 508.6, these temporary exemptions granted under this Decision and Order are conditioned upon, and shall remain in effect so long as the petitioner, its successors and assigns, complies with the following terms and conditions:

(1) Petitioner will report to ERA for the period from May 8, 1979, through December 31, 1979, and for each subsequent six-month period thereafter the actual monthly volumes of natural gas consumed in the exempted powerplants, and an estimate of the number of barrels of each type of fuel oil displaced.

(2) Petitioner will submit to ERA, within one year after the date this decision and Order is issued, a systemwide fuel conservation plan to include the five year period covered by these temporary exemptions, including the means by which the petitioner will measure progress in implementing this plan.

(3) Petitioner will submit annually to ERA, commencing with the calendar year ending December 31, 1980, a report on progress achieved in implementing the five-year system-wide fuel conservation plan.

Issued in Washington, D.C. on Dec. 20, 1979.

Robert L. Davies,

Assistant Administrator Office of Fuels Conversion, Economic Regulatory Administration.

[FR Doc. 80-192 Filed 1-2-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-M

North Division Chevron Service; Proposed Remedial Order

Pursuant to 10 CFR 205.192(c), the Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy hereby gives notice of a Proposed Remedial Order which was issued to North Division Chevron Service, North 2022 Division Street, Spokane, WA 99207. This Proposed Remedial Order charges North Division Chevron Sevice with pricing violations in the amount of $585.28 connected with the resale of motor gasoline during the time period August 1, 1979, through August 13, 1979, in the State of Washington.

A copy of the Proposed Remedial Order, with confidential information deleted, may be obtained from Jack L. Wood, District Manager, Office of Enforcement, Western District, Economic Regulatory Administration, 111 Pine Street, San Francisco, CA 94111. Within 15 days of publication of this notice, any aggrieved person may file a Notice of Objection with the Office of Hearings and Appeals, 2000 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20461, in accordance with 10 CFR 205.193.

Issued in Washington, D.C. on the 27th day of December, 1979.

Wayne W. Porter,

Deputy Director, Enforcement Program Operations Division, Economic Regulatory Administration.

[FR Doc. 80-196 Filed 1-2-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-M

[ERA Docket Nos. 52570-0302-21-41, 52570-0303-21-41, 52570-0303-22-41, 52570-0303-23-41, 52570-0303-24-41, 52570-0303-25-41, 52570-0303-26-41, 52570-0303-27-41, 52570-0303-28-41, 52570-0303-29-41, 52570-0305-21-41, 52570-0305-22-41, 52570-0309-01-41, 52570-0309-02-41, 52570-0309-03-41, and 52570-0309-05-41]

San Diego Gas and Electric Co.; Temporary Public Interest Exemptions

The Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy hereby issues this Decision and Order granting temporary public interest exemptions from the prohibitions of Section 301(a)(2) and (3) of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (FUA or the Act), 42 U.S.C. 8301 *et seq.* This Decision and Order is issued pursuant to Section 311(e) of FUA, 10 CFR 501.68 and 10 CFR 508 to the San Diego Gas and Electric Company (petitioner).

The petitioner filed for these temporary public interest exemptions pursuant to 10 CFR 508 (Exemption for Use of Natural Gas by Existing Powerplants Under the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978, April 9, 1979, 44 FR 21230, hereafter referred to as the Special Rule) with ERA on July 3, 1979. Notice of the petitions and a proposed order granting these temporary exemptions was published in the August 28, 1979 **Federal Register** (44 FR 50395) with a request for public comments relating to the petitions and the proposed order. Upon review of the public comments and the purposes of FUA, ERA has determined to grant the requested temporary public interest exemptions.

Based on the information provided by the petitioner, the powerplants listed in the table below are either prohibited by Section 301(a)(2) of FUA from using natural gas as a primary energy source or are prohibited from using natural gas as a primary energy source in excess of the average base year proportion allowed in Section 301(a)(3) of the Act. These temporary exemptions will allow these units to burn natural gas, notwithstanding the prohibitions of Section 301(a)(2) and (3) of FUA, to displace consumption of middle distillate fule oil. The estimated amount and sulfur content of fule oil to be displaced on a daily basis are as follows:

Generating station	Powerplant identification	Middle distillate fuel oil (barrels)	Percent sulfur content
Encina (Carlsbad, Calif.).	GT 1	13.7	0.5
Kearny (San Diego, Calif.).	GT 1A	24.7	0.5
	GT 2A	32.9	0.5
	GT2B	19.2	0.5
	GT 2C	11.0	0.5
	GT2D	11.0	0.5
	GT3A	16.4	0.5
	GT3B	13.7	0.5
	GT3C	24.7	0.5
	GT3D	19.2	0.5
Miramar (San Diego, Calif.).	GT 1A	35.6	0.5
	GT 1B	13.7	0.5
Silver Gate (San Diego, Calif.).	No. 1	79.5	0.5
	No. 2	126.0	0.5
	No. 3	200.0	0.5
	No. 4	232.9	0.5

This powerplant will burn an estimated 1,826,000 MCF of natural gas annually which will result in an estimated displacement of 874.0 barrels of middle distillate fuel oil per day (319,000 barrels annually).

Statement of Reasons

Because petroleum products are in short supply, there is an urgent need to use these natural resources wisely.

To the extent that near-term choice of fuels for certain existing powerplants is limited to petroleum or natural gas, the use of natural gas is preferred over petroleum, especially middle distillate petroleum. The use of natural gas in these powerplants will be a significant step toward reducing our short-term oil consumption and will help the United States reduce its dependence on imported petroleum. This increased use of natural gas will also protect the Nation from the effects of any oil shortages, and will cushion the impact of increasing world oil prices, which have a detrimental effect on the Nation's balance of payments and domestic inflation rate.

To the extent that increased use of natural gas will accomplish these goals, it will reduce the importation of petroleum and further the goal of national energy self-sufficiency.

The petitioner has demonstrated that these powerplants, for which it is requesting temporary exemptions, are existing units that are either prohibited from using natural gas as a primary enegy souce by Section 301(a)(2) of FUA, or prohibited from using natural gas in excess of the average base year proportion allowed in Section 301(a)(3) of FUA.

The petitioner has also shown that the proposed use of natural gas as a primary energy source, to the extent that such use would be prohibited by Section 301(a) (2) or (3) of FUA, will displace consumption of middle distillate fuel oil, and will not displace the use of coal or any other alternate fuel in any facility of the petitioner's utility system, including the powerplants for which these temporary exemptions are issued.

By establishing these facts the petitioner has met the eligibility criteria set out in Section 508.2 of the Special Rule. Since the increased use of natural gas is in keeping with the purposes of FUA and is in the public interest, and since the petitioner has demonstrated that it has met the eligibility criteria, ERA is granting these temporary exemptions.

Duration of Temporary Exemptions

ERA grants these temporary public interest exemptions for a period of five years. The temporary exemptions are subject to termination by ERA, upon six months written notice, if ERA determines such termination to be in the public interest.

Effective Date of Decision and Order

This Decision and Order shall become effective on the sixtieth calendar day following its publication in the **Federal Register** in accordance with Section 702(a) of FUA. However, in accordance with the policy set forth in the notice implementing this Special Rule (44 FR 21230) ERA will take no action with respect to any natural gas used by these exempted powerplants between May 8, 1979, the effective date of FUA, and the date this Decision and Order becomes effective.

Terms and Conditions

Pursuant to Section 314 of FUA and 10 CFR 508.6, these temporary exemptions granted under this Decision and Order are conditioned upon, and shall remain in effect so long as the petitioner, its successors and assigns, complies with the following terms and conditions:

(1) Petitioner will report to ERA for the period from May 8, 1979, through December 31, 1979, and for each subsequent six-month period thereafter the actual monthly volumes of natural gas consumed in the exempted powerplants, and an estimate of the number of barrels of each type of fuel oil displaced.

(2) Petitioner will submit to ERA, within one year after the date this