

*Highly Enriched Uranium Detection* is extremely difficult in a passive mode, and HEU is the most likely material a terrorist would use for a nuclear device. For this reason, there is interest in advancing active interrogation technologies into prototype HEU detection systems. The primary emphasis is on developing systems for choke point monitoring of luggage, small packages, large containers, trucks, rail cars and sea-going containers. Novel techniques to improve passive or active detection of HEU are encouraged.

*Nuclear Material Tracking and Search* capabilities need to be improved for materials and/or weapons in transit. Possible methods to improve material tracking include data fusion techniques to improve the capability of integrated networks of sensors and the tagging of materials. The goal is to develop systems which can be deployed in areas around key facilities to detect and track in-coming or out-going nuclear materials to facilitate interception. Tagging techniques to improve the ability to monitor the movement of nuclear materials are also feasible. These measures are typically expected to be extrinsic devices, e.g. RF transmitters integrated into storage or shipping containers to track material while in transit or moving inside storage/handling facilities.

Nuclear material search is extremely important and difficult when diversion is suspected or known but location and recovery have not yet occurred. Search requires cueing, e.g. by INTEL or tip-off, to reduce the search region to a feasible size. DOE Emergency Response, Radiological Assistance Program and Nuclear Emergency Search Teams have the pre-eminent nuclear search capability. This program element involves the development of techniques, systems, and devices to improve the capabilities of this community. Both passive and active techniques will be explored.

*Forensics and Attribution Assessment* focuses on the development of relevant databases and forensics tools to aid in attribution assessment. The goal of attribution assessment is to identify the diversion point, the original source of the material, and the perpetrators. Recently, a laboratory exercise on a blind sample of seized nuclear material indicated that the DOE laboratories have extensive analytical capabilities to characterize such materials. Lacking is the ability to identify the diversion point, the original source of the material, and the perpetrator. To improve these capabilities, research on trace detection and attribution assessment is needed. This will require

research into potential unique characteristics (isotopes, isotope ratios, etc.) and the relevant databases to attribute the nuclear material to the original source, which in turn will help identify the perpetrator.

Issuance: Issued in Las Vegas, Nevada, on August 13, 1998.

**G. W. Johnson,**

*Head of Contracting Activity.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[Docket No. FE C&E 98-06—Certification Notice—161]

### Office of Fossil Energy: El Dorado Energy, LLC; 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 July 31, 1998, El Dorado Energy, LLC 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 Coal & Power Im/Ex, Fossil Energy, Room 4G-039, FE-27, 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 the **Federal Register** that a certification has been filed. The following owner/operator of the proposed new baseload powerplant has

filed a self-certification in accordance with section 201(d).

*Owner:* El Dorado Energy, LLC.

*Operator:* El Dorado Energy, or Houston Industries Power Generation, or Enova Power Corp., or an affiliate(s) thereof.

*Location:* Clark County, Nevada.

*Plant Configuration:* Combined-Cycle.

*Capacity:* 492 megawatts.

*Fuel:* Natural gas.

*Purchasing Entities:* Unspecified wholesale power purchasers.

*In-Service Date:* Late 1999.

Issued in Washington, DC, August 18, 1998.

**Anthony J. Como,**

*Director, Electric Power Regulation, Office of Coal & Power Im/Ex, Office of Coal & Power Systems, Office of Fossil Energy.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

### Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket Nos. RP97-99-007 and RP98-308-001]

### Algonquin LNG, Inc., Notice of Compliance Filing

August 19, 1998.

Take notice that on August 13, 1998, Algonquin LNG, Inc. (ALNG), tendered for filing as part of its FERC Gas Tariff, First Revised Volume No. 1, the following tariff sheets, to become effective on the dates listed:

Effective June 1, 1998

Substitute Second Revised Sheet No. 83

Effective August 1, 1998

Substitute Third Revised Sheet No. 83

ALNG asserts that the purpose to this filing is to comply with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (Commission) Letter Order dated July 29, 1998, in Docket Nos. RP97-99-006 and RP98-308-000 (July 29 Order). ALNG states that Second Revised Sheet No. 83 filed on May 1, 1998, and Third Revised Sheet No. 83 filed on July 1, 1998, inadvertently listed Gas Industry Standards Board (GISB) Standard 5.4.16 as 5.1.16. ALNG also states that the substitute tariff sheets listed above are being filed to correct the reference to GISB Standard 5.4.16 in compliance with the July 29 Order.

ALNG states that copies of the filing were served on all affected customers, interested state commissions and all parties to the proceeding.

Any person desiring to protest this filing should file a protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission,