

Montgomery Counties, Arkansas, 13 miles west of Hot Springs. DeGray Lake is located on the Caddo River in Clark and Hot Spring Counties, Arkansas, 8 miles north of Arkadelphia.

Lake Greeson was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 18 August 1941, Public Law 228, 77th Congress, 1st Session, as amended by the Flood Control Act of 22 December 1944. It is now officially named "Narrows Dam-Lake Greeson." Lake Ouachita was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 22 December 1944, Public Law 534, 78th Congress, Chapter 655, 2nd Session, House Report No. 4485, which adopted the plan as set forth in House Document No. 647. It is now officially "Blakely Mountain Dam-Lake Ouachita." DeGray Lake was authorized by Congress in the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1950.

The authorized purposes of Lake Greeson and Lake Ouachita are flood control and hydroelectric power production. This authority was amended by Section 4 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 to include public recreation on these projects. Authority to construct, maintain, and operate public parks and recreational facilities at water resource development projects under the control of the Department of the Army was granted under section 207 of the Flood Control Act of 1962. The authorized purposes of DeGray Lake are flood control, hydroelectric power, water supply, navigation, and recreation. Lake Greeson became operational in 1950; Lake Ouachita became operational in 1953; and DeGray Lake was placed into operation in 1972.

The FEIS for Operation and Maintenance, Lake Greeson, lake Ouachita, and DeGray Lake, Arkansas, was completed by the Corps in September 1977. The proposed action will evaluate the environmental impacts of Corps continued conduct of operation and maintenance activities in support of the authorized project purposes for the lakes.

The significant issues tentatively identified for evaluation of the environmental impacts of operation and maintenance activities include (1) impacts of flood control storage, (2) impacts of hydroelectric generation, (3) impacts to water supply storage, and (4) impacts to resource management, including concession expansions.

The National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR part 1501.7) requires all Federal agencies preparing EIS's to conduct a process termed "scoping." This scoping process determines the issues to be addressed and identifies the significant issues related to a proposed action. To accomplish this, public

scoping meetings are tentatively scheduled to be held in Arkansas in September 2000. The Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality, and Arkansas Game and Fish Commission will be invited to become cooperating agencies. All interested agencies, groups, tribes, and individuals will be sent copies of the Draft Supplemental EIS and FEIS.

The Draft Supplemental EIS is scheduled to be completed in October 2001.

Robert Crear,

Colonel, Corps of Engineers, District Engineer.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP00-438-000]

Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation; Filing

August 18, 2000.

Take notice that on August 14, 2000, Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation (Columbia) filed an application requesting permission under NGA Section 7(b) to abandon by sale 3.54 BCF of base gas located in Columbia's Storage system. The application may be viewed on the web at www.ferc.fed.us/online/rims.htm. Call (202) 208-2222 for assistance.

It is stated that operational efficiencies within various Storage Fields have reduced Columbia's need to maintain the historic levels of base gas. The disposition of proceeds from the proposed sale of the base gas will be made pursuant to Section C, of Article IV, of Stipulation II of the Settlement in Docket No. RP95-408 Columbia Gas Transmission Corp., 79 FERC Paragraph 61,044 (1997). This settlement defines future additional sales of base gas no longer needed by Columbia as a result of more efficient operation of its storage fields. Columbia will comply with the annual reporting requirements provided for in Section D of Article IV.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 or 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR Section 385.211 or Section 385.214). All such motions to

intervene or protest should be filed on or before September 8, 2000. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

David P. Boergers,

Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP00-434-000]

Columbia Gulf Transmission Company; Application

August 18, 2000.

Take notice that on August 9, 2000, Columbia Gulf Transmission Company (Columbia Gulf), 2603 Augusta, Suite 125, Houston, Texas 77057-5637, filed in Docket No. CP00-434-000 an application pursuant to Sections 7(c) and 7(b) of the Natural Gas Act for permission and approval for Columbia Gulf to construct and operate certain replacement natural gas facilities and to abandon the facilities being replaced due to the age and condition of the facilities, located in Powell County, Kentucky, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection. This filing may be viewed on the web at <http://www.ferc.fed.us/online/rims.htm> (call 202-208-2222 for assistance).

Columbia Gulf proposes to construct and operate one 14,470 horsepower (HP) compressor unit and appurtenances and abandon one 12,050 HP compressor unit and appurtenances, located in Powell County, Kentucky.

Columbia Gulf states that the unit proposed for replacement, designated as Columbia Gulf's Unit 105, is part of their Stanton Compressor Station, which currently consists of six compressor units. Columbia Gulf asserts that the unit is a Pratt and Whitney GG3C-1 gas turbine unit with a rating of 12,050 HP, constructed and placed in service in 1964, under the authority granted in Docket No. CP64-1.

Columbia Gulf states that due to the age of the unit, replacement parts are not readily available, making repairs and maintenance difficult. Columbia