

Copies of the filing were served upon MGS's jurisdictional customers and the Michigan Public Service Commission.

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 Sections 385.214 and 385.211 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. All such motions or protests must be filed as provided in Section 154.210 of the Commission's Regulations. 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 in the Public Reference Room.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-17506 Filed 7-9-96; 8:45 am]

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[Docket No. CP96-53-000]

NE Hub Partners, L.P.; Notice of Technical Conference

July 3, 1996.

Take notice that a technical conference will be convened in the above-docketed proceedings on Thursday, August 1, 1996, at 10:00 a.m., in a room to be designated at the offices of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426.

The purpose of the technical conference is to allow the project proponent, intervenors, and other interested parties to ascertain whether the above-docketed project will serve the public interest. The proponent of this project and all parties interested in the project should attend and be prepared to answer questions relating to the engineering, safety, and environmental impact of the project.

Specifically, all of the parties should be prepared to discuss the following:

- Will drilling through the Tioga Gas Storage Pool located in the Oriskany Sandstone damage CNG's and Penn Fuel's Tioga Storage Complex?
- Will leaching natural gas storage salt caverns in the Salina salt layer under the existing Tioga Gas Storage Complex damage CNG's and Penn Fuel's storage complex?
- Will fracturing and failure in the sediments underlying the Tioga reservoir, around the cavern wells, cause gas migration between the storage

caverns and the Oriskany, loss of producing wells in the Oriskany, and catastrophic loss of existing storage reservoirs?

- Will disposal of brine produced by solution mining the salt caverns into the Oriskany Sandstone and other formations adjacent to the Tioga Gas Storage Complex at pressures greater than the fracture gradient result in significant impact to the Tioga Storage Complex and fresh water supplies due to brine encroachment?

Any party, as defined in 18 CFR 385.214, and any participant, as defined in 18 CFR 385.102(b), in the above-docketed proceedings are invited to participate in the technical conference. Topics other than those listed above will only be considered if directly relevant to the subject issues. For additional information, please contact Whit Holden, (202) 208-1118 or James New, (202) 208-2162, at the Commission.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-17512 Filed 7-9-96; 8:45 am]

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[Docket No. MT96-16-000]

Northwest Pipeline Corporation; Notice of Proposed Changes in FERC Gas Tariff

July 3, 1996.

Take notice that on June 28, 1996, Northwest Pipeline Corporation ("Northwest") tendered for filing as part of its FERC Gas Tariff the following tariff sheets, to become effective July 29, 1996:

Third Revised Volume No. 1

Fifth Revised Sheet No. 239

Fourth Revised Sheet No. 297

Northwest states that the purpose of this filing is to update its tariff in compliance with the directives of the Commission in 18 CFR 250.16(b)(1), which requires an interstate natural gas pipeline to report any changes which occur to the list of operating personnel and facilities shared by the interstate natural gas pipeline and its marketing or brokering affiliates.

Any person desiring to be heard or protest this filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Sections 385.214 and 385.211 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. All such motions or protests must be filed as provided in Section 154.210 of the Commission's Regulations. 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 in the Public Reference Room.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-17509 Filed 7-9-96; 8:45 am]

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[Docket No. CP96-611-000]

Northwest Pipeline Corporation; Notice of Request Under Blanket Authorization

July 3, 1996.

Take notice that on June 28, 1996, Northwest Pipeline Corporation (Northwest), 295 Chipeta Way, Salt Lake City, Utah 84108, filed in Docket No. CP96-611-000 a request pursuant to Sections 157.205, 157.216 and 157.211 of the Commission's Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.205, 157.216 and 157.211) for approval to upgrade its Burley No. 2 Meter Station in Cassia County, Idaho by abandoning certain facilities and constructing and operating upgraded replacement facilities to accommodate a request by Intermountain Gas Company, a local distribution company, for additional delivery capacity and delivery pressure at the Burley No. 2 delivery point under Northwest's blanket certificate issued in Docket No. CP82-433-000 pursuant to Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, all as more fully set forth in the request that is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Northwest proposes to upgrade the Burley No. 2 Meter Station by replacing the two existing 2-inch regulators and appurtenances with two new 4-inch regulators and appurtenances. Northwest states that with this proposed upgrade the maximum design capacity of the meter station would increase from approximately 10,933 Dth per day at 300 psig to approximately 24,405 Dth per day at 475 psig. Northwest estimates that the total cost of the proposed facility replacement at the Burley No. 2 Meter Station to be approximately \$41,500.

Any person or the Commission's staff may, within 45 days after issuance of the instant notice by the Commission, file pursuant to Rule 214 of the Commission's Procedural Rules (18 CFR 385.214) a motion to intervene or notice of intervention and pursuant to Section

157.205 of the Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.205) a protest to the request. If no protest is filed within the time allowed therefor, the proposed activity shall be deemed to be authorized effective the day after the time allowed for filing a protest. If a protest is filed and not withdrawn within 30 days after the time allowed for filing a protest, the instant request shall be treated as an application for authorization pursuant to Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-17510 Filed 7-9-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-M

[Docket No. CP96-339-000]

Total Peaking Services, L.L.C.; Notice of Application

July 3, 1996.

Take notice that on April 22, 1996, as supplemented on June 24, 1996, and July 1, 1996, Total Peaking Services, L.L.C. (TPS), 5400 Westheimer Court, P.O. Box 1642, Houston, Texas 77251-1642, filed in Docket No. CP96-339-000 an application pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing TPS to employ and operate in interstate commerce an existing LNG peak-shaving facility located in Milford, Connecticut presently used by Southern Connecticut Gas Company (Southern Connecticut) for its Connecticut operations, for the purpose of making sales, with pregranted abandonment, of gas revaporized at the plant pursuant to the blanket certificate issued under Part 284, Subpart L of the Commission's regulations, at negotiated rates for resale and for sale to end-use customers, including sales to Southern Connecticut to replace the volumes which Southern Connecticut has in the past made available to itself from the Milford LNG plant, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

TPS indicates that it is a limited liability company whose members are CNE Energy Services Group, Inc. (CNE), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Connecticut Energy Corporation and an affiliate of Southern Connecticut and PanEnergy Plus Milford Ventures Company (PEPMV), a wholly-owned subsidiary of EnergyPlus Ventures Company, which in turn is a wholly-owned subsidiary of PanEnergy Corp. TPS indicates that initially CNE would hold a 95 percent membership interest and PEPMV would hold a 5 percent

membership interest. It is stated that, upon receipt of all regulatory authorizations, PEPMV will acquire an additional 44 percent interest from CNE in accordance with the terms of the TPS Limited Liability Company Agreement.

TPS states that its proposal is designed to satisfy the growing demand for peaking gas in the Northeast, where, it is indicated, gas consumers need reliable gas supplies to meet their needs on the coldest winter days. It is stated that, by virtue of the Milford LNG Plant's location within the Northeast consumption area, and through access to the Northeast's elaborate pipeline grid, TPS states that its customers will be able to purchase gas from TPS on peak days and receive it virtually instantaneously.

Specifically, TPS states that, upon receipt of the requested authorizations and other necessary state regulatory approvals, TPS will acquire a leasehold interest in the Milford LNG Plant from CNE and will employ and operate the Milford LNG Plant for the purpose of receiving, liquefying, storing for TPS' benefit, regasifying, and selling pursuant to a Part 284, Subpart L blanket certificate quantities of natural gas, to be purchased and owned by TPS, on a winter peak day basis to customers in the northeastern region of the United States, at negotiated rates. According to TPS, the Milford LNG Plant will be operated by Southern Connecticut on behalf of TPS. It is further stated that base gas purchases as well as sales of revaporized gas will be arranged on behalf of TPS by PanEnergy Trading and Market Services, Inc., an affiliate of PEPMV, as agent for TPS. Further, it is stated that Southern Connecticut has capacity on certain third party pipelines, and that Southern Connecticut will make sales of gas to TPS at points of delivery on such third party pipelines in order to enable TPS to make peak day sales and to optimize the use of the Milford LNG Plant. It is stated that TPS will sell to Southern Connecticut equivalent volumes from the Milford LNG Plant or at Southern Connecticut's gas stations.

TPS states that there are four open-access interstate pipelines immediately approximate to the Milford LNG plant with the capacity of transporting peak gas from the Plant to customers throughout the region, and that the extensive pipeline grid that exists in the Northeast will enable consumers virtually anywhere in the region to purchase gas from TPS on peak days and receive it on a timely basis. TPS goes on to state that the pervasiveness of other LNG and gas storage facilities throughout the Northeast, the wide

availability of alternate fuels, the intense competition between and among those many suppliers, and the fact that the sales or storage rates of most of those suppliers are subject to state utility regulatory jurisdiction, will ensure that the price of gas available from TPS will at all times be low enough to compete aggressively with those alternatives.

By seeking the rights to charge competitive, negotiated rates for its sales of peaking gas, TPS states that it is willing to forego traditional cost of service rates designed to insure recovery of its costs. As a result, TPS states that it, and not its customers, will be at risk for any underrecovery of costs generated by these rates. Also, TPS states that as a new entrant in this market, it obviously will be required to price its services aggressively in order to attract customers from the many other alternatives available.

TPS further states that it has designed the type of service—sales at negotiated rates—to meet the desire of the market for sales services, backed up by assets, and to more efficiently utilize the Milford LNG Plant given the integrally related replacement service for Southern Connecticut.

TPS states that because, among other reasons, it proposes to use the Milford LNG Plant for its own benefit and does not propose to perform any transportation or storage services for third parties, the sales service it proposes is the equivalent in all respects of sales being made currently by other similarly situated marketers at negotiated, market-based rates under automatic blanket certificates issued pursuant to Order No. 547 (III FERC Stats and Refs, Preamble ¶ 30,957).

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should on or before July 24, 1996, file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, a motion to intervene or a protest in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214 or 385.211) and the Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.10). All protests filed with the Commission will be considered by it in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make the protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party to a proceeding or to participate as a party in any hearing therein must file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules.

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission