

to a radiological materials transportation accident or incident. Responsible jurisdiction for safety and enforcement inspections means a governmental entity, whether state or tribal that has the authority to conduct safety inspections and initiate law enforcement using the appropriate federal and or jurisdiction's laws and regulations.

2. First responders are generally those emergency response personnel who (1) assess the risk level of the emergency, (2) take defensive action to secure an accident scene, and (3) notify additional authorities if needed.

3. Awareness level training means training for individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous materials substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the authorities of the release. First responder awareness level training shall provide sufficient training to ensure that first responders objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

(A) Understand what hazardous substances are, and the risks associated with them in an incident.

(B) Understand the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous substances are present.

(C) Recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency.

(D) Identify the hazardous substance, if possible.

(E) Understand the role of the first responder awareness individual in the employer's emergency response plan including site security and control and the U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook.

(F) Realize the need for additional resources, and make appropriate notifications to the communications center.
(29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(I)(A-F))

Awareness level training also means training for jurisdictions or individuals who will accept and grant reciprocity to another jurisdiction's inspections.

4. First responder operations level hazardous materials training means training that provides for individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release and to be able to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. First responders at the operations level shall have received at least eight hours of training and have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas in addition to those listed for awareness level, and the employer shall so certify:

(A) Know the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.

(B) Know how to select and use proper personal protective equipment provided to the first responder operational level.

(C) Understand basic hazardous materials terms.

(D) Know how to perform basic control, containment and/or confinement operations

within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with their unit.

(E) Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures.

(F) Understand the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures.

(29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(ii)(A-F))

5. Hazardous materials technician level training is training for individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release in order to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. Hazardous materials technicians shall receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas, and the employer shall so certify:

(A) Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan.

(B) Know the classification, identification and verification of known and unknown materials by using field survey instruments and equipment.

(C) Be able to function within an assigned role in the Incident Command System.

(D) Know how to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous materials technician.

(E) Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques.

(F) Be able to perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with the unit.

(G) Understand and implement decontamination procedures.

(H) Understand termination procedures.

(I) Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.

(29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(iii)(A-F))

6. Train-the-trainer training, for emergency response procedures, means training for individuals so that they can teach other emergency responders to respond to a particular level of competency. Train-the-trainer training, for safe routine transportation procedures, means training for certified instructors/individuals so that they may conduct refresher inspection courses for their respective jurisdiction's safety and enforcement inspectors.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. SA98-24-001]

Cabot Oil & Gas Corporation; Notice of Amendment of Petition for Adjustment

April 24, 1998.

Take notice that on April 20, 1998, Cabot Oil & Gas Corporation (Cabot)

amended its March 9, 1998 petition for adjustment under section 502(c) of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (NGPA) [15 U.S.C. § 3142(c) (1982)], by filing a copy of Cabot's Escrow Agreement with the Chase Bank of Texas, N.A. (Chase), for incorporation into the record in that proceeding. Cabot's April 20 amendment is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

In its March 9 petition, Cabot requested an extension of the Commission's March 9, 1998 refund deadline for first sellers to make Kansas ad valorem tax refunds to their respective pipeline purchasers, otherwise required by the Commission's September 10, 1997 order in Docket No. RP97-369-000 *et al.*¹ Cabot's March 9 petition also indicated that Cabot intended to place refund amounts claimed by Williams Gas Pipelines Central, Inc., formerly: Williams Natural Gas Company, (Williams) and Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company (Panhandle) into an escrow account.

Cabot's April 20 amendment states that Cabot placed \$1,187,513 into its escrow account with Chase on April 9, 1998 (\$492,285 of principal and \$695,228 in interest), under the aforementioned Escrow Agreement.

Any person desiring to answer Cabot's April 20 amendment should file such answer with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, on or before 15 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.213, 385.215, 385.1101, and 385.1106).

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98-11463 Filed 4-29-98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. SA98-82-000]

Helmerich & Payne, Inc.; Notice of Petition for Adjustment

April 24, 1998.

Take notice that on April 21, 1998, Helmerich & Payne, Inc. (H&P), filed a petition, pursuant to section 502(c) of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, on behalf of Ivy League, Inc. (Ivy), one of

¹ See 80 FERC ¶ 61,264 (1997); order denying reh'g issued January 28, 1998, 82 FERC ¶ 61,058 (1998).

the working interest owners for whom H&P operated. Therein, H&P requests that the Commission grant an adjustment of its Kansas ad valorem tax refund procedures to Ivy, with respect to Ivy's refund liability to Colorado Interstate Gas Company (CIG) and Northern Natural Gas Company (Northern). H&P's petition is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

The Commission, in an order issued September 10, 1997, in Docket No. RP97-369-000 *et al.*,¹ on remand from the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals,² directed first sellers to make Kansas ad valorem tax refunds, with interest, for the period from 1983 to 1988. The Commission clarified the refund procedures in its *Order Clarifying Procedures* [82 FERC ¶ 61,059 (1998)], stating therein that producers [first sellers] could request additional time to establish the uncollectability of royalty refunds, and that first sellers may file requests for NGPA section 502(c) adjustment relief from the refund requirement and the timing and procedures for implementing the refunds, based on their individual circumstances.

H&P states that Ivy seeks an adjustment of the Commission's refund procedures that:

(1) permits Ivy to defer, for one year, the payment of the royalty amounts that it owes Northern and CIG; and

(2) permits Ivy to escrow (a) the principal and interest on royalty refunds (during the 1-year deferral period), (b) the principal and interest on refunds attributable to production prior to October 3, 1983, and (c) the interest on principal refunds, other than the amounts listed in (a) and (b) above.

H&P proposes, under the terms of the adjustment relief requested, that Ivy be permitted to pay \$50,231.89 into escrow, representing (a) principal and interest on royalties, (b) principal and interest on pre-October 3, 1983 production. H&P further proposes that Ivy be permitted to pay CIG and Northern \$9,633.77 and \$4,148.46, respectively (\$13,782.23 in all), representing Ivy's principal refunds on post-October 3, 1983 production.

H&P asserts that it would be an unfair distribution of burden, if the adjustment relief it requests on behalf of Ivy is not granted by the Commission.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said petition should on or before 15 days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice, file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., 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, 385.211, 385.1105, and 385.1106). 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.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98-11464 Filed 4-29-98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP98-351-000]

NorAm Gas Transmission Company; Notice of Request Under Blanket Authorization

April 24, 1998.

Take notice that on April 14, 1998, NorAm Gas Transmission Company (NorAm), 1111 Louisiana Street, Houston, Texas, filed in Docket No. CP98-351-000 a request pursuant to Sections 157.205, and 157.211 of the Commission's Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.205 and 157.208(b)) for authorization to construct, install, and operate a 1-inch tap and first-cut regulator on Line LT-1, in Lafayette County, Arkansas to provide service to rural customers served by Arkla, a division of NorAm Energy Corp., under the blanket certificate issued and amended in Docket Nos. CP82-384-000 and CP82-384-001, all as more fully set forth in the request which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

NorAm states that the estimated peak day and annual deliveries are 196 MMBtu and 1,360 MMBtu respectively. NorAm states that the proposed delivered volumes are within Arkla's certificated entitlement and that it has sufficient capacity to accomplish the deliveries without detriment or

disadvantage to its other customers. NorAm estimates that the cost of the construction will be \$2,414, or which Arkla will reimburse NorAm \$1,833 of this cost.

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 therefore, the proposed activity shall be deemed 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.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98-11456 Filed 4-29-98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP98-362-000]

Northern Border Pipeline Company; Notice of Request Under Blanket Authorization

April 24, 1998.

Take notice that on April 17, 1998, Northern Border Pipeline Company (Northern Border), 1111 South 103rd Street, Nebraska 68134-1000, filed in Docket No. CP98-362-000, a request pursuant to Section 157.205 and 157.212 of the Commission's Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.205 and 157.212) for authorization to construct and operate three tie-over lines on its pipeline system for the existing delivery points of Beaman, Tama and Amana in Iowa, under Northern Border's blanket certificate issued in docket No. CP84-420-000, pursuant to 18 CFR Part 157, Subpart F of the Natural Gas Act, all as more fully set forth in the request which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Northern Border proposes to construct and operate three tie-over lines on its pipeline system for the existing delivery points of Beaman, Tama and Amana. It is stated that at Beaman a 2-inch tap would be installed on the 36-inch pipeline and approximately twenty feet

¹ See 80 FERC ¶ 61,264 (1997); order denying reh'g issued January 28, 1998, 82 FERC ¶ 61,058 (1998).

² *Public Service Company of Colorado versus FERC*, 91 F.3d 1478 (D.C. 1996), cert. denied, Nos. 96-954 and 96-1230 (65 U.S.L.W. 3751 and 3754, May 12, 1997).