

steel pipeline running approximately 18.75 miles between Whitewater, Montana, through a dense production area of the northern Bowdoin Dome, that interconnect with Northern Border Pipeline Company's mainline at the U.S.-Canadian Border.

NARCo states that the pipeline will have a single compressor station located at the upstream end of the pipeline, will operate at a pressure of approximately 1,500 psi and will have a capacity of approximately 60,000 Mcf per day. It is stated that no processing will occur along the line and, initially, no wells will be directly connected to the pipeline. Rather, it is stated that the pipeline will interconnect in Whitewater with the gathering system that currently serves the Bowdoin Dome area, owned by KN Gas Gathering, Inc. (KNGG), a subsidiary of KN Energy. NARCo contends that KNGG will continue gathering gas produced at individual wells, while the proposed Bowdoin Gas Pipeline will extend this gathering line to the interconnection with Northern Border.

It is stated that, in time, NARCo expects to add interconnections along the length of the pipeline. As new wells are developed throughout the area, NARCo expects to add segments of low pressure gathering line with booster compressors that feed into the pipeline. It is stated that the exact location and configuration of these low pressure lines, however, can be determined only as the exploration and development of the northern Bowdoin Dome area unfolds. Until such development solidifies, NARCo intends to rely on KNGG's existing gathering system.

NARCo states that at present, gas on the KNGG gathering system flows south from Whitewater to Saco, Montana, where it interconnects with Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Company (WBI), which is the only interstate pipeline that serves the Bowdoin Dome area, and operates at full capacity. NARCo contends that as a result, many producers in the area are unable to operate wells at full capacity, or are unable to operate certain wells altogether.

NARCo's principal objective in building the proposed pipeline is to extend the existing gathering system to interconnect with another interstate pipeline, Northern Border. It is stated that Northern Border is presently expanding its existing system to accommodate direct service to Chicago area local distribution companies and other pipeline interconnections. It is stated that by order dated May 5, 1995, the Commission directed Northern Border to hold a new open season in

connection with the expansion facilities.

It is stated that this expansion will relieve the capacity constraints that currently prevent NARCo and other producers in the Bowdoin Dome area from producing additional natural gas. It is stated that the Bowdoin Dome area has proven reserves of approximately 500 Bcf and that, at present, 5 producers, including NARCo, operate approximately 1,000 wells in the area. Due to the capacity constraints on the WBI system, however, no firm capacity is presently available and limited interruptible capacity is available only during the summer. It is stated that deliveries from KNGG's Bowdoin system are currently limited to approximately 17 Mmcf/d.

NARCo intends to use a portion of the capacity of the proposed pipeline to gathering gas from its own wells for delivery to Northern Border. It is stated that the remaining portion will be offered to other producers in the Bowdoin Dome area on an open access basis. NARCo contends that, since much of the proposed facility traverses land administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), it is required by BLM regulations and federal statute to offer gathering services on an open access basis.

*Comment date:* April 15, 1996, in accordance with the first paragraph of Standard Paragraph F at the end of this notice.

#### Standard Paragraphs

F. Any person desiring to be heard or make any protest with reference to said filing should on or before the comment date file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, a motion to intervene or a protest in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214) 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 jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission by Sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, a hearing will be held

without further notice before the Commission or its designee on this filing if no motion to intervene is filed within the time required herein, if the Commission on its own review of the matter finds that a grant of the certificate is required by the public convenience and necessity. If a motion for leave to intervene is timely filed, or if the Commission on its own motion believes that a formal hearing is required, further notice of such hearing will be duly given.

Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for the applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

G. Any person or the Commission's staff may, within 45 days after the 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. 96-7923 Filed 4-1-96; 8:45 am]

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[Docket No. CP96-253-000, et al.]

#### **Ozark Gas Transmission System, et al.; Natural Gas Certificate Filings**

March 26, 1996.

Take notice that the following filings have been made with the Commission:

##### **1. Ozark Gas Transmission System**

[Docket No. CP96-253-000]

Take notice that on March 15, 1996, Ozark Gas Transmission System (Ozark), 13430 Northwest Freeway, Suite 1200, Houston, Texas, 77040, filed in Docket No. CP96-253-000, an application pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act (NGA), and Part 157 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's regulations, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing Ozark to reinstall one previously purchased, installed, operated and subsequently abandoned 1,000-horsepower gas turbine compressor at Ozark's existing Lequire

Compressor Station, located in Haskell County, Oklahoma, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

*Comment date:* April 16, 1996, in accordance with Standard Paragraph F at the end of this notice.

## 2. National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation

[Docket No. CP96-264-000]

Take notice that on March 20, 1996, National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation (National Fuel), 10 Lafayette Square, Buffalo, New York 14203, filed in Docket No. CP96-264-000 an application pursuant to Section 7(b) of the Natural Gas Act (NGA) and Part 157 of the Commission's Regulations for permission and approval to abandon certain underground natural gas storage facilities, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

National Fuel proposes to abandon three observation wells, and three segments of 2-inch pipeline totaling 1,273 feet. The observation wells will be plugged and the pipeline segments will be removed. The facilities to be abandoned are part of National Fuel's Queen Storage Field in Forest and Warren Counties, Pennsylvania. National Fuel states that it is abandoning the facilities because these observation wells are no longer reliable as pressure indicators for the field, and are not necessary for the continued operation of the Queen Storage Field.

*Comment date:* April 16, 1996, in accordance with Standard Paragraph F at the end of this notice.

## 3. Williams Natural Gas Company

[Docket No. CP96-267-000]

Take notice that on March 20, 1996, Williams Natural Gas Company (WNG), P. O. Box 3288, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101, filed in Docket No. CP96-267-000, a request pursuant to Sections 157.205 of the Commission's Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.205) for authorization to install and operate a tap, measuring, regulating, and appurtenant facilities for the delivery of transportation gas to Excel Corporation (Excel) in Ford County, Kansas, under its blanket authorization issued in Docket Nos. CP82-479-000 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.

WNG states that the projected annual volume of delivery is estimated to be approximately 730,000 Dth with a peak

day volume of 4,000 Dth. WNG states that the estimated cost of construction is \$77,770 which will be fully reimbursed by Excel.

WNG further states that this change is not prohibited by any existing tariff and that it has sufficient capacity to accomplish the deliveries specified without detriment or disadvantage to its other customers.

*Comment date:* May 10, 1996, in accordance with Standard Paragraph G at the end of this notice.

## 4. Williams Natural Gas Company

[Docket No. CP96-271-000]

Take notice that on March 21, 1996, Williams Natural Gas Company (WNG), 500 Renaissance Center, Detroit, Michigan 48423, filed in Docket No. CP96-271-000 an application pursuant to Sections 7 (b) and (c) of the Natural Gas Act requesting a blanket certificate of public convenience and necessity, authorizing WNG to install and operate mobile compressors on a temporary basis while existing compressors are undergoing maintenance, and permission and approval to abandon the compressors, all as more fully set forth in the application on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

It is stated that WNG requires the blanket certificate in order to maintain throughput in the event of scheduled or unscheduled maintenance. It is explained that WNG will attempt to achieve comparable horsepower and deliverability with temporary compressors as that which is available with the permanent compressors. It is asserted that the blanket certificate will enable WNG to install temporary compression without a prior filing and to avoid interruptions of service to customers. WNG states that it does not own a compressor unit which can be used on an as-needed, temporary basis and that it will use rental units at a cost estimated to be no greater than \$50,000 per month.

*Comment date:* April 16, 1996, in accordance with Standard Paragraph F at the end of this notice.

## 5. Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company

[Docket No. CP96-276-000]

Take notice that on March 22, 1996, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company (Tennessee), P.O. Box 1642, Houston, Texas 77252, filed in Docket No. CP96-276-000 a request pursuant to Sections 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 facilities in Chester County,

Tennessee to implement a new delivery point for deliveries to Lexington Natural Gas Company (Lexington), under the blanket certificate issued in Docket No. CP82-413-000, pursuant to Section 7(c) 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.

Tennessee states that the proposed facilities consist of two four-inch hot taps, and Bristol 3300 electronic gas measurement communications, and that it would inspect Lexington's installation of four-inch interconnect piping and measurement facilities.

Tennessee indicates that the total quantities to be delivered to Lexington after the delivery point is installed would not exceed the total quantities authorized prior to the request. Tennessee also indicates that the installation of the proposed delivery point is not prohibited by its existing tariff, and that it has sufficient capacity to accomplish deliveries at the proposed delivery point without detriment or disadvantage to its other customers.

*Comment date:* May 10, 1996, in accordance with Standard Paragraph G at the end of this notice.

## Standard Paragraphs

F. Any person desiring to be heard or make any protest with reference to said filing should on or before the comment date 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 385.211 and 385.214) 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 jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission by Sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, a hearing will be held without further notice before the Commission or its designee on this filing if no motion to intervene is filed within the time required herein, if the Commission on its own review of the matter finds that a grant of the certificate is required by the public

convenience and necessity. If a motion for leave to intervene is timely filed, or if the Commission on its own motion believes that a formal hearing is required, further notice of such hearing will be duly given.

Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for the applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

G. Any person or the Commission's staff may, within 45 days after the 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 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. 96-7924 Filed 4-1-96; 8:45 am]

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5451-2]

### Agency Information Collection Activities NSPS, Bulk Gasoline Terminals

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) for NSPS Subpart XX, Bulk Gasoline Terminals described below has been forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden and cost; where appropriate, it includes the actual data collection instrument.

**DATES:** Comments must be submitted on or before May 1, 1996.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR A COPY CALL:** Sandy Farmer at EPA, (202) 260-2740, and refer to EPA ICR No. 0664.

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: NSPS subpart XX, Bulk Gasoline Terminals, OMB Control No. 2060-0006; EPA ICR No. 0664, expires March 31, 1996. This is a request for extension of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: Owners or operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time-only reports: notification of the date of construction or reconstruction; notification of the anticipated and actual dates of startup; notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the regulated pollutant emission rate; notification of the date of the initial performance test; and the results of the initial performance test. Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility. These notifications, reports and records are required, in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

Monitoring requirements specific to bulk gasoline terminals consist mainly of identifying and documenting vapor tightness for each gasoline tank truck that is loaded at the affected facility, and notifying the owner or operator of each tank truck that is not vapor tight. The owner or operator must also perform a monthly visual inspection for liquid or vapor leaks, and maintain records of these inspections at the facility for a period of two years.

The reporting requirements for this industry currently include not only the initial notifications and initial performance test report listed above. All reports are sent to the delegated State or local authority. In the event that there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to the EPA Regional Office. Notifications are used to inform the Agency or delegated authority when a source becomes subject to the standard. The reviewing authority may then inspect the source to ensure that the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated. Performance test reports are needed as these are the Agency's record of a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard, and note the operating conditions under which compliance was achieved.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR Part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15. The Federal Register Notice

required under 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on this collection of information was published on 1/30/96 (61 FR 3029).

Burden Statement: The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average .13 hours per response. For reporting requirements it is estimated that it will take one person-hour to read the instructions. The ICR uses 60 burden hours for the initial performance test this includes the burden to write the report of the performance test. It is assumed that 20% of all affected facilities will have to repeat performance tests.

The following is a breakdown used in the ICR. Burden is calculated as two hours each for respondents to gather existing information and write the reports for; notification of construction/modification, notification of anticipated start-up, and notification of initial performance test. The burden is calculated as one hour for respondents to gather existing information and write a report for notification of actual start-up. These are all one time only burdens. These notifications, reports and records are required in general, of all sources subject to NSPS. Approximately 40 sources are currently subject to this NSPS standard. Because no growth in the industry is expected, no additional sources are expected to become subject to this standard over the next three years. Therefore, the only expected burden comes from following recordkeeping requirements.

The recordkeeping burden—time to enter information—records of start-up, shutdown, malfunction, or any periods during which the monitoring system is inoperative is estimated to be one and one half hours 50 times per year or about one occurrence per week.

The burden to enter records of tank identification numbers is 0.1 of an hour with the assumption it takes six minutes to enter each tank truck identification number. It is estimated there will be approximately 2,100 truck loadings per year based on six tank trucks each day multiplied by 350 days per year. It is estimated that leak detection records from monthly inspection of control equipment is one person-hour every two years.

This estimate includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and