Outlook, DOE/EIA–0226 (98/4Q) and reflect the mid-price scenario. Projections for residential propane and kerosene prices are derived from their relative prices to that of heating oil, based on 1997 averages for these three fuels. The source for these price data is the September 1998 *Monthly Energy Review* (DOE/EIA–0035(97/09). The *Short-Term Energy Outlook* and the *Monthly Energy Review* are available at the National Energy Information Center, Forrestal Building, Room 1F–048, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585, (202) 586–8800.

The 1999 representative average unit costs stated in Table 1 are provided pursuant to Section 323(b)(4) of the Act and will become effective February 4, 1999. They will remain in effect until further notice.

Issued in Washington, DC, on December 1, 1998.

Dan W. Reicher,

Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

TABLE 1.—REPRESENTATIVE AVERAGE UNIT COSTS OF ENERGY FOR FIVE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY SOURCES

[1999]

Type of energy	Per million Btu [1]	In commonly used terms	As required by test procedure
Electricity	$24.09	8.22¢/kWh [2 3]	$.0822/kWh
Natural gas	6.88	68.8¢/therm [4] or $7.07/MCF [5 6]	.00000688/Btu
No. 2 Heating Oil	6.42	89¢/gallon [7]	.00000642/Btu
Propane	8.43	77¢/gallon [8]	.00000843/Btu
Kerosene	7.70	$1.04/gallon [9]	.00000770/Btu

[1] Btu stands for British thermal units.
[2] kWh stands for kilowatt hour.
[3] 1 kWh=3,412 Btu.
[4] 1 therm=100,000 Btu. Natural gas prices include taxes.
[5] MCF stands for 1,000 cubic feet.
[6] For the purposes of this table, one cubic foot of natural gas has an energy equivalence of 1,027 Btu.
[7] For the purposes of this table, one gallon of No. 2 heating oil has an energy equivalence of 138,690 Btu.
[8] For the purposes of this table, one gallon of liquid propane has an energy equivalence of 91,333 Btu.
[9] For the purposes of this table, one gallon of kerosene has an energy equivalence of 135,000 Btu.

[FR Doc. 99–89 Filed 1–4–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP99–113–000]

Algonquin LNG, Inc.; Notice of Application

December 29, 1998.

Take notice that on December 14, 1998, Algonquin LNG, Inc. (Algonquin LNG), 5400 Westheimer Court, Houston, Texas 77251–1642, filed in Docket No. CP99–113–000 an application pursuant to Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's Rules and Regulations for a certificate of public convenience and necessity and abandonment authority in order to modernize its Providence, Rhode Island LNG Plant by the replacement and modification of various facilities in order to more efficiently provide its certificated services. The details of Algonquin LNG's proposal are more fully set forth in its application which is on file at the Commission and available for public inspection.

Specifically, Algonquin LNG seek authority to:

(1) Replace its existing low pressure vaporization system;

(2) Abandon the existing vaporization system and other related facilities;

(3) Construct, own and operate a boll-off handling system and ancillary facilities;

(4) Abandon its existing Rate Schedule X–4 service for The Providence Gas Company (Providence Gas);

(5) Enter into an agreement under which Providence Gas would provide firm displacement service for Algonquin LNG on behalf of Algonquin LNG's other customers;

(6) Modify Rate Schedule FST–LG to provide for an incremental reservation surcharge in order to recover the cost of the redelivery service across Providence Gas's system; and,

(7) Any other authorization which may be deemed necessary for implementation of the proposal contained herein.

To ensure an in-service date by the start of the 1999–2000 winter heating season, Algonquin LNG requested a final certificate by May 1, 1999.

Algonquin LNG included in its application long-term Rate Schedule FST–LG service agreements with Providence Gas, Boston Gas Company (Boston Gas) and Consolidated Edison Company of New York (ConEd) as follows:

Customer	Contract storage quantity (Dth)	Maximum daily withdrawal quantity (Dth/d)	Contract term
Providence Gas	600,000	95,000	10 years.
Boston Gas	1,159,664	35,000	8 years.
ConEd	500,000	20,000	10 years.
Totals	2,259,664	150,000	

Algonquin LNG states that all of the storage capacity of the Algonquin LNG Plant has been fully subscribed by the above customers.

Algonquin LNG proposes to enter into a single displacement agreement with

Providence Gas under which Algonquin LNG will transport customer vaporization volumes from the Algonquin LNG Plant to points of interconnection between Providence Gas and Algonquin LNG. In this manner firm and interruptible open access customers of Algonquin LNG will be able to obtain gas on the interstate pipeline grid with a single vaporization nomination to Algonquin LNG.

In order to provide for redelivery of vaporization and boil-off volumes to Boston Gas and ConEd, Algonquin LNG is proposing to obtain a displacement service from Providence Gas, with a daily contract quantity of 55,000 Dth of vaporization and 2,800 Dth of boil-off quantities and an annual contract quantity of 1,659,664 Dth/d. Providence Gas would charge Algonquin LNG a monthly demand charge of $69,153. Providence Gas will also charge an overrun charge of $0.25 per Dth for amounts displaced in excess of the annual contract quantities. Algonquin LNG in turn proposes to charge firm customers who elect displacement a reservation fee surcharge of $0.0417 per Dth per month based on their respective in-tank capacities and $0.25 per Dth for overruns in excess of the Contract Storage Quantity. Algonquin LNG's interruptible displacement customers will pay $0.50 per Dth vaporized which is a 100% load factor equivalent of the reservation surcharge.

The modifications proposed by Algonquin LNG are limited to the Algonquin LNG Plant site and involve the replacement of various Algonquin LNG Plant components and the addition of certain ancillary facilities. Algonquin LNG states that truck receipts into and deliveries from the Algonquin LNG Plant would not change.

Algonquin LNG proposes to add additional equipment and to replace existing equipment at the Plant. The new facilities include a vaporization system with a slight increase in deliverability, replacement of the existing boil off system and certain improvements to the control and monitoring facilities. Algonquin LNG states that except for the increased capability of the new vaporization system, most of the new facilities represent needed updates or normal additions to the plant. Algonquin LNG intends to rebuild the existing LNG pumps, but in the alternative, it will replace them if it should be determined after inspection of the pump internals that replacement is more economical than rebuilding. Two of the three new LNG vaporizers proposed will replace the capacity of the existing three units.

Providence Gas has provided and been responsible for boil off handling facilities. Under the proposed project, Algonquin LNG will assume responsibility for the boil off handling system and will install new piping, heat exchangers, compressors and a standby emergency generator on the Algonquin LNG Plant site. With the exception of the change in responsibility, this is simply a replacement of the existing boil off system.

The majority of the remaining proposed facilities are replacements for existing control and monitoring systems that are designed to improve and update the control and monitoring capabilities at the Algonquin LNG Plant. Algonquin LNG proposes to replace the existing vaporizers and portions of the cryogenic piping downstream of the LNG pumps and will remove that equipment from the site. No changes to the storage tank capacity or facilities supporting trucking activity are proposed. To ensure continued reliability Algonquin LNG intends to conduct a thorough external inspection of the tank and perform any necessary maintenance. Only limited non-jurisdictional facility changes will be required by Providence Gas as a result of the proposals included herein. Providence Gas will be required to make certain modifications to its existing Allen Avenue plant regulator station. In addition, Providence Gas plans to retire its boil off compressors and certain structures.

All of these facilities are located on Providence Gas's land adjacent to the Algonquin LNG Plant. Algonquin LNG states that its existing land lease for the Algonquin LNG Plant site, effective October 1, 1971, terminates on its own terms by September 30, 2001. A new land lease agreement is being negotiated which would become effective with the proposed in-service date of November 1, 1999, and would provide for a term of twenty years and an option by Algonquin LNG to extend the land lease for an additional ten years. The new land lease will require Algonquin LNG to provide monthly payments to Providence Gas of $20,000 through the term of the lease. In connection with the termination and renegotiation of the various agreements with Providence Gas, Algonquin LNG states it has agreed to pay Providence Gas a one-time payment of $2.6 million, in addition to the lease payment and reservation fees agreed upon by the parties.

Algonquin LNG proposes to provide service utilizing the new and existing facilities under its existing open-access service Rate Schedules FST–LG and IST–LG of its First Revised Volume No. I Tariff. Algonquin LNG proposes certain tariff provisions to effectuate the new services. Algonquin LNG states that it intends, in any future Algonquin LNG rate proceeding, that the cost of the proposed facilities would be included in Algonquin LNG's total rate base.

Algonquin LNG states that the environmental impact of the proposed project will be minimal. All of the construction will take place within a site that has been dedicated to industrial use for over a century. The continuing impacts of the operation of the Algonquin LNG Plant would be little affected by the proposed Algonquin LNG Plant modifications. Most pumps, compressors and the emergency generator will be housed in buildings that will mitigate noise impacts.

Any person desiring to be heard or making any protest with reference to said application should on or before January 19, 1999, file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE, 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. The Commission's rules require that protestors provide copies of their protests to the party or person to whom the protests are directed. 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.

A person obtaining intervenor status will be placed on the service list maintained by the Secretary of the Commission and will receive copies of all documents issued by the Commission, filed by the applicant, or filed by all other intervenors. An intervenor can file for rehearing of any Commission order and can petition for court review of any such order. However, an intervenor must serve copies of comments or any other filing it makes with the Commission to every other intervenor in the proceeding, as well as filing an original and 14 copies with the Commission.

A person does not have to intervene, however, in order to have comments considered. A person, instead, may submit two copies of such comments to the Secretary of the Commission. Commenters will be placed on the Commission's environmental mailing list, will receive copies of environmental documents, and will be

able to participate in meetings associated with the Commission's environmental review process. Commenters will not be required to serve copies of filed documents on all other parties. However, commenters will not receive copies of all documents filed by other parties or issued by the Commission, and will not have the right to seek rehearing or appeal the Commission's final order to a Federal court.

The Commission will consider all comments and concerns equally, whether filed by commenters or those requesting intervenor status.

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the 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 these applications 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 Algonquin LNG to appear or be represented at the hearing.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–60 Filed 1–4–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–U

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP99–124–000]

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company; Notice of Request Under Blanket Authorization

December 29, 1998.

Take notice that on December 18, 1998, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company (Tennessee), Post Office Box 2511, Houston, Texas 77252, filed in Docket No. CP99–124–000 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 install two twelve-inch taps, electronic gas measurement, communications equipment, approximately seventy feet of twelve-inch interconnecting pipeline and appurtenances to establish a delivery point Caledonia Power L.L.C., an electric power generator, located in Lowndes County, Mississippi. Tennessee makes such request under its blanket certificate issued in Docket No. CP82–413–000 pursuant to Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, all as more fully set forth in the request on file with the Commission.

Tennessee proposes to install the delivery point on its existing system, near Milepost 546–1+14.3 and 546–2+14.3 in Lowndes County to satisfy Caledonia's request for natural gas service. Tennessee proposes to provide a combination of firm and interruptible transportation service to the shipper or shippers serving Caledonia. It is indicated that such services will be provided pursuant to Tennessee's Order 436 blanket transportation certificate issued in Docket No. CP87–115–000 and Tennessee's Rate Schedules IT and FT–A. Tennessee avers that the volumes to be delivered at this delivery point will be within the shipper or shippers contract quantity and therefore within the certificated entitlements for each shipper. It is stated that Tennessee intends to deliver up to 135,000 Mcf (approximately 137,030 dekatherms) per day of natural gas to Caledonia.

It is averred that Caledonia will own the interconnecting pipeline and measurement equipment, and that Caledonia will reimburse Tennessee for the cost of constructing this meter station which is estimated to cost approximately $981,000.

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.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–61 Filed 1–4–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP99–125–000]

Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Company; Notice of Request Under Blanket Authorization

December 29, 1998.

Take notice that on December 18, 1998, Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Company (Williston Basin), 200 North Third Street, Suite 300, Bismarck, North Dakota 58501, filed pursuant to Sections 157.205 and 157.211 of the Commission's Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.205, 157.211) for authorization to construct and operate a new metering facility for use in measuring natural gas deliveries to an LDC, all as more fully set forth in the request that is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Specifically, Williston Basin would install a new meter within the confines of an existing building at the Border Station in Big Horn County, Wyoming, to measure gas deliveries prior to such gas entering Montana-Dakota Utilities Company's (Montana-Dakota) distribution system. Montana-Dakota serves Phoenix Production (Phoenix) with natural gas to fuel Phoenix's oil treaters and separators in the Torchlight Field in Big Horn County. The new meter station would eliminate the possibility of unmeasured and unbilled gas losses through Montana-Dakota's distribution line.

The estimated cost for the installation of the meter proposed is $660.00. Williston Basin does not anticipate that the addition of the proposed facility would have any significant effect on its peak day or annual requirements and capacity. Williston Basin also states that the volumes to be delivered are within the contractual entitlements of the customer.

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