online/rims.htm (call 202–208–2222 for assistance).

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–6984 Filed 3–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. RP98–391–002]

Colorado Interstate Gas Company; Notice of Tariff Filing

March 17, 1999.

Take notice that on March 11, 1999, Colorado Interstate Gas Company (CIG), tendered for filing to become part of its FERC Gas Tariff, First Revised Volume No. 1, Substitute Fourth Revised Sheet No. 176, Substitute Third Revised Sheet No. 177, Substitute Third Revised Sheet No. 178, Substitute third Revised Sheet No. 179 and First Revised Sheet No. 317, to be effective March 5, 1999.

CIG states that tariff sheets are filed in compliance with the Order issued February 25, 1999 in Docket No. RP98–391–000 and 001. This Order approved CIG's Swing Service subject to conditions.

CIG states that copies of this compliance filing have been served on CIG's jurisdictional customers and public bodies.

Any person desiring to protest this filing should file a protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Section 385.211 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. All such 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 proceedings. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection in the Public Reference Room. This filing may be viewed on the web at http://www.ferc.fed.us/online/rims.htm (call 202–208–2222 for assistance).

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–6988 Filed 3–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. SA99–14–000]

Green Wolf Oil Company; Notice of Petition for Adjustment

March 17, 1999.

Take notice that on February 17, 1999, Green Wolf Oil Company, (Green Wolf),[1] filed a petition for staff adjustment in the above-referenced docket, pursuant to section 502(c) of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (NGPA) and Rules 1101–1117 (18 CFR 385.1101–385.1117) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure. Green Wolf seeks relief from paying Kansas ad valorem tax refunds to Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company (Panhandle) and Williams Gas Pipeline Central, Inc. (Williams).[2] Green Wolf's petition is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Green Wolf asserts that paying the two pipeline refund claims will cause it to endure a special hardship, inequity, and an unfair distribution of burdens. Green Wolf asserts that all of the assets from the dissolved partnership are long gone, and that the remaining assets, i.e., the leases in question, do not produce enough to cover the refund demand. Green Wolf also points out that six of the eight wells involved operated at a loss over most of the period from 1990–1998. Green Wolf further states that one of the former partners (Wolfberg) is in bankruptcy. Therefore, Green Wolf contends that any refund attributable to Wolfberg is uncollectible. Green Wolf also asserts that the action requiring Green Wolf to make the refunds, i.e., the Circuit Court of Appeals decision in *Public Service Company of Colorado* v. *FERC,* 91 F.3d 1478 (D.C. Cir. 1996), is ''entirely illegal and inequitable because Green Wolf had no notice of the proceedings beginning in 1983 upon which the refund demand is based until well after the ultimate decisions became final.'' [3] Green Wolf further contends that, without notice sufficient to satisfy due process under 44 U.S.C. §§ 1507 and 1508, neither the Circuit Court of Appeals nor the FERC has ''in personam jurisdiction'' over Green Wolf.[4] Green Wolf also argues that requiring Green Wolf to pay interest on the refund principal is wholly inequitable.

In addition, Green Wolf seeks relief from having to pay the refunds attributable to: (1) other working interest owners; (2) royalty interest owners; (3) pre-October 4, 1983 production; and (4) certain NGPA section 103(b)(2) wells, after the deregulation of those wells in June of 1987. Green Wolf asserts that, since 1983, the ownership of royalty interests in the leases has changed numerous times, that the records for payment of royalties for the years in question have been destroyed, and that the accountant who handled the partnership records (which includes those pertaining to payment of royalty interests) has died. In view of this, Green Wolf contends that it is now impossible to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, the amount of overpayment which must be demanded from any of the royalty interest owners, living or dead. Therefore, Green Wolf contends that it cannot be held accountable for the refunds attributable to the royalty interest owners.

Green Wolf also contends that the Commission must permit it to offset its refund obligations on the Campbell #1 and #2 wells to compensate for Williams' underpayment to Green Wolf on two other wells which, according to Green Wolf, were entitled to but did not receive the NGPA section 108 price.

Finally, Green Wolf contends that the interest associated with Williams' refund claim should be paid by Williams, because Green Wolf's gas sales contract with Williams held that Williams would be responsible for refunding any interest associated with refunds required by the Federal Power Commission—the predecessor agency to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Green Wolf also argues that Article I, Section 10 of the United State Constitution as prohibiting ex post facto laws and laws which impair the obligations of contracts, and that in view of this and the common law of contracts (which permits the parties to divide burden as they choose) Williams should be the one held responsible for paying the interest associated with its refund claim.

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

[1] Green Wolf is a dissolved partnership that was comprised of partners Laurance B. Wolfberg (Wolfberg) and Robert I. Greenberg (Greenberg). Wolfberg and Greenberg each held a one-half interest in the partnership until it was dissolved in 1984 by withdrawal of Greenberg.

[2] The total refund claim against Green Wolf stands at $330,755.13, plus the interest that continues to accrue on these refund obligations. Panhandle's refund claim totals $145,274.28 ($52,295.60 in principal and $92,978.68 in interest). Williams' refund claim totals $185,479.85 ($67,824.06 in principal and $117,655.79 in interest).

[3] Petition at pages 6 and 7.

[4] Petition at page 7.

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. 99–6989 Filed 3–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP99–252–000]

Northern Natural Gas Company; Notice of Application

March 17, 1999.

Take notice that on March 11, 1999, Northern Natural Gas Company (Northern), 1111 South 103rd Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68124–1000, filed in Docket No. CP99–252–000, an application pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act (NGA) and Part 157 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (Commission) regulations, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing Northern to construct and operate a new compressor station, 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.us/online/rims.htm (call 202–208–2222 for assistance).

Northern proposes to construct and operate a new South Sioux City Compressor Station at the previously abandoned South Sioux City compressor site located in Dakota County, Nebraska. Northern states that the proposed South Sioux City compressor station will consist of two (2) electric motor driven reciprocating compressors (1,750 horsepower (Hp) each) and certain yard piping and appurtenant facilities, as required to accommodate the new station configuration. Northern also states that the proposed compressor station will provide expanded capacity which will be used to provide 13,502 Dth/d of new incremental firm transportation service for one shipper, as well as, to meet the currently required delivery pressures on Northern's West Leg.

Any person desiring to be heard or making any protest with reference to said application should on or before April 7, 1999, 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 385.214 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 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 NGA 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 conveniences 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 Northern to appear or be represented at the hearing.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–6990 Filed 3–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. ER99–2170–000]

San Diego Gas & Electric Company; Notice of Filing

March 17, 1999.

Take notice that on March 16, 1999, Duke Energy South Bay LLC (South Bay), tendered for filing an amendment to the South Bay Must Run Agreement. San Diego Gas & Electric Company executed a certificate of concurrence regarding the amendment.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest such filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.2114). All such motions and protests should be filed on or before March 26, 1999. Protests will be considered by the Commission to determine the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceedings. 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. This filing may also be