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. 96–22310 Filed 8–30–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

[Docket No. RP96–345–000]

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company; Notice of Proposed Changes in FERC Gas Tariff

August 27, 1996.

Take notice that on August 23, 1996, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company (Tennessee), submitted for filing to become part of its FERC Gas Tariff, Fifth Revised Volume 1, the following revised tariff sheets, to be effective on September 23, 1996:

Third Revised Sheet No. 319
Third Revised Sheet No. 319A

Tennessee states that the purpose of this filing is to correct an inadvertent error in its October 4, 1995 compliance filing in Docket No. RP95–112–000, et al. Tennessee states that the revised tariff sheets reinstate its Unscheduled Flow provision that governs the flow of gas at receipt or delivery point(s) where a nomination has not been made for such flow.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest this 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 18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214 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 this 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 available for public inspection in the Public Reference Room.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96–22292 Filed 8–30–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

[Docket No. RP96–275–001]

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company; Notice of Compliance Filing

August 27, 1996.

Take notice that on August 15, 1996, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company (Tennessee), tendered for filing as part of its FERC Gas Tariff, Fifth Revised Volume No. 1, the following revised tariff sheets with a proposed effective date of August 1, 1996:

Substitute First Revised Sheet No. 405
Substitute Original Sheet No. 405A
Substitute Original Sheet No. 405B
Substitute Original Sheet No. 405C

Tennessee states that it is filing the revised tariff sheets in compliance with the Commission's July 31 Order in the above referenced proceeding. The Commission directed Tennessee to make certain modifications to its filings in this docket and to more thoroughly explain certain aspects of its net present value criteria which the pipeline will utilize to evaluate bids for available capacity posted during open seasons.

Any person desiring to make any protest with reference to said filing should file a protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Section 211 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.211. All such protests were due to 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 this proceeding. Copies of this filing are on file and available for public inspection in the Public Reference Room.

Louis D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96–22349 Filed 8–30–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

[Docket No. CP96–737–000]

Texas-Ohio Pipeline, Inc.; Notice of Application

August 27, 1996.

Take notice that on August 21, 1996, Texas-Ohio Pipeline, Inc. (Texas-Ohio), 800 Gessner, Suite 900, Houston, Texas 77024, filed an application pursuant to Section 7(b) of the Natural Gas Act for permission and approval to abandon, by sale to Total Compression Incorporated (TCI), two compressors and appurtenant equipment from its existing facilities located in Garrard County, Kentucky, and for the authority to lease back from TCI one of the compressors for continued service on its existing pipeline facilities, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Texas-Ohio requests that the Commission treat the proposed abandonment and leaseback arrangement as one transaction for purposes of granting the necessary authorizations. Texas-Ohio further requests that the Commission grant the requested abandonment and leaseback authority retroactive to October 1, 1995, the date the abandonment and leaseback transaction actually took place, or alternatively, grant whatever waivers of the Commission's rules and regulations are necessary to amend Texas-Ohio's NGA Section 7(c) certificate to reflect these transactions.

Texas-Ohio states that it was constructed to operate as a winter peaking service which allowed gas flow around historical bottlenecks created in Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's (Tennessee) and Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation's (TETCO) supply area. Texas-Ohio states that its facilities consist of approximately 600 feet of 10-inch pipeline and two gas compression units each with approximately 980 horsepower. With the advent of Order No. 636 and the restructuring of the interstate pipeline industry, Texas-Ohio states that its pipeline operations have significantly changed. It is stated that unbundling of pipeline services and rate structure changes on the interstate pipelines have changed the economics and the flow of natural gas on both the interconnecting pipelines of Texas-Ohio's system to a point where historical bottlenecks occur less often, requiring substantially less peaking service. It is stated that the original transportation design capacity of Texas-Ohio's facilities is 60,000 Mcf per day. At present, Texas-Ohio states that it has no long-term firm transportation shippers; it only transports gas pursuant to interruptible and short-term firm (less than 30 days) transportation agreements.

Texas-Ohio states that in early 1995, it began evaluating alternatives to reduce the costs of operating its facilities in light of a significant reduction in system throughput since the advent of Order No. 636. Since Order No. 636, which has led to the increased use of released firm capacity at the expense of interruptible capacity on both Tennessee and TETCO, shippers have become for less reliant on interruptible transportation, alleviating much of the bottlenecks that historically occurred on these systems, and, more