

the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214 or 385.211) and the Regulations under the NGA (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 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 this application 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 Natural to appear or be represented at the hearing.

Lois D. Cashell,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-28599 Filed 11-6-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-M

[Docket No. GP97-1-000]

Rocky Mountain Natural Gas Company; Notice for Declaratory Order

November 1, 1996.

Take notice that on October 25, 1996, pursuant to Rule 207(a)(2) of the Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 18 CFR § 385.207(a)(2), Rocky Mountain Natural Gas Company (Rocky Mountain) filed a petition for a declaratory order resolving certain issues arising under the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (NGPA), 15 U.S.C. §§ 3301 *et seq.*, the Natural Gas Wellhead Decontrol Act of 1989, Public Law No. 101-60, 103 Stat. 157 (1989) and the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 717 *et seq.* (Gas Act).

Rocky Mountain states that the issues are rooted in a protracted dispute between Rocky Mountain and Jack J. Grynberg (Grynberg), a producer of natural gas in Colorado. Rocky Mountain states that it has filed this

petition in an effort to resolve the dispute with Grynberg.

Rocky Mountain states that the petition for declaratory order raises three main issues: (1) Whether a contract agreement to pay the NGPA section 102 price must be both voluntary and executed after the passage of the Decontrol Act to trigger decontrol under section 2(a) of Decontrol Act, and whether a contract executed pursuant to an order of the Colorado Court of Appeals interpreting a 1984 settlement between Rocky Mountain and Grynberg would fulfill these criteria; (2) whether, if such a contract would be operative to trigger decontrol and qualify the gas produced from the subject wells for the NGPA section 102 price, the wells may now qualify for a still higher NGPA section 107 price, even though qualification procedures for section 107 well category determinations have been repealed; (3) whether the Commission's April 2, 1996 order granting retroactive abandonment to wells that had been committed to interstate commerce (and eligible for only NGPA section 104 prices) requires Rocky Mountain to pay the NGPA section 105 intrastate price only from date of the order, or retroactively; and if retroactively, when does the section 105 obligation arise?

Rocky Mountain requests that the Commission issue a declaratory order holding that (1) early decontrol under Section 2(a) of the Decontrol Act is not triggered by an involuntary contract; (2) Grynberg is not entitled to section 107 pricing for any of his wells; and (3) Rocky Mountain was not obligated to pay Grynberg section 105 prices until the Commission issued its most recent orders on remand.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426 in accordance with Section 385.211 and 385.214 of the Commission's Regulations. All such motions or protests must be filed on or before November 29, 1996. 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 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 are available for public inspection in the Public Reference Room.

Lois D. Cashell,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-28602 Filed 11-6-96; 8:45 am]

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[Docket No. CP97-75-000]

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company; Notice of Request Under Blanket Authorization

November 1, 1996.

Take notice that on October 28, 1996, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company (Tennessee), P.O. Box 2511, Houston, Texas 77252, filed in Docket No. CP97-75-000 a request pursuant to Sections 157.205 and 157.212 of the Commission's Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.205, 157.212) for authorization to establish a delivery point for Reynolds Metals Company (Reynolds) under Tennessee's 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 that is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Tennessee proposes to construct a new delivery point on its system at approximate milepost 5A-202+6 in San Patricio County, Texas for the delivery of up to 27,000 dekatherms per day of natural gas to Reynolds. The cost of the new delivery point is estimated to be \$240,000.

Tennessee states that in order to establish this delivery point, Tennessee proposes to construct, own, operate and maintain the necessary 6-inch hot tap, approximately 100 feet of 6-inch interconnect piping, measurement, including electronic gas measurement equipment, communications equipment, upstream separation facilities, valving and appurtenant facilities. Tennessee states that the hot tap and a portion of the interconnecting pipe will be located on Tennessee's existing right-of-way, and that the meter facilities, the remaining portion of the interconnecting pipe, communications, and the separator will be located on a site adjacent to Tennessee's existing right-of-way. Tennessee states that Reynolds will provide the adjacent meter station site, site improvements, access road and electrical service. Tennessee states that Reynolds will install, own and maintain the flow control equipment and pipeline between the meter station and its plant, and that Tennessee will operate the flow control equipment.

Tennessee states that the total quantities to be delivered for Reynolds will not exceed the total quantities authorized. Tennessee asserts that its tariff does not prohibit the addition of new delivery points, and that it has sufficient capacity to accomplish the deliveries at the proposed new delivery meter without detriment or