new conduit will continue to allow the passage of fish.

2. Fawn Lake Forest Water Company D–81–61 CP Renewal 3

An application for the renewal of a ground water withdrawal project to supply up to 4.5 million gallons (mg)/30 days of water to the applicant's distribution system from Well Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Commission approval on May 20, 1992 was limited to five years. The applicant requests that the total withdrawal from all wells remain limited to 4.5 mg/30 days. The project is located in Lackawaxen Township, Pike County, Pennsylvania.

3. Borough of Allentown D–89–32 CP Renewal

An application for the renewal of a ground water withdrawal project to supply up to 9 mg/30 days of water to the applicant's distribution system from Well Nos. 1 and 2. Commission approval on June 28, 1989 was limited to seven years. The applicant requests that the total withdrawal from all wells remain limited to 9 mg/30 days. The project is located in Allentown Borough, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

4. Elastimold, Inc. D–95–54

An application for approval of an increase in ground water withdrawal to supply up to 5.83 mg/30 days of water to the applicant's industrial facility from existing Well No. 3, and to limit the withdrawal to 5.83 mg/30 days. The project is located in Washington Township, Morris County, New Jersey.

5. Jefferson Township Sewer Authority D–97–6 CP

A project to construct a 410,000 gallons per day (gpd) sewage treatment plant (STP) to serve communities throughout Jefferson Township, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; including Mount Cobb, Moosic Lakes and Lake Spangenberg, and the residential developments of Happy Acres, Belair Acres, Floral Estates, Jefferson Heights and High View Terrace. The STP will provide tertiary treatment prior to discharge to an unnamed tributary of the West Branch Lake Wallenpaupack Creek. The STP will be situated approximately 1,000 feet south of State Route 348 and just east of Mount Cobb in Jefferson Township. An importation of wastewater of approximately 21,000 gpd is projected from the Happy Acres service area which is located in the Susquehanna River Basin.

Documents relating to these items may be examined at the Commission's offices. Preliminary dockets are available in single copies upon request. Please contact Thomas L. Brand concerning docket-related questions. Persons wishing to testify at this hearing are requested to register with the Secretary prior to the hearing.

Other Scheduled Hearings

By earlier notice, the Commission announced its schedule of public hearings on proposed amendments to its Ground Water Protected Area Regulations for Southeastern Pennsylvania concerning the establishment of numerical ground water withdrawal limits for subbasins in the protected area. The proposed limits, based upon hydrologic budget analyses, would initially be specified for the 14 subbasins in the Neshaminy Creek Basin. Limits for the remaining 52 subbasins within the protected area would be developed upon completion of additional hydrologic budget analyses scheduled to be completed late in 1997.

The public hearings are scheduled as follows:

June 24, 1997 beginning at 3:00 p.m. and continuing until 5:00 p.m., as long as there are people present wishing to testify. The hearing will resume at 7:00 p.m. and continue until 9:00 p.m., as long as there are people present wishing to testify. The hearings will be held in the Goddard Conference Room of the Commission's offices at 25 State Police Drive, West Trenton, New Jersey.

Copies of the full text of the proposed amendments as well as the Commission's Ground Water Protected Area Regulations for Southeastern Pennsylvania may be obtained by contacting Susan M. Weisman, Commission Secretary, at (609) 883–9500 ext. 203.

Persons wishing to testify are requested to notify the Secretary in advance. Written comments on the proposed amendments should be submitted to the Secretary at the Delaware River Basin Commission, P.O. Box 7360, West Trenton, New Jersey 08628.

Dated: June 10, 1997.

Susan M. Weisman,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–15971 Filed 6–17–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6360–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Office of Environment, Safety and Health; Notice of Availability of Funds and Request for Applications for Radiation Health Effects Studies in the Russian Federation

AGENCY: Office of Environment, Safety and Health, DOE.

ACTION: Notice of availability of funds and request for applications.

SUMMARY: The Office of International Health Programs, Office of Health Studies, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), announces that it is accepting applications for cooperative agreements to support population-based studies on low dose-rate radiation health effects in the Russian Federation. This Notice is issued subsequent to the more general Continuation of Solicitation for Epidemiology and Other Health Studies Financial Assistance Program published in the **Federal Register** (61 FR 53903) on October 16, 1996.

DATES: The deadline for receipt of formal applications is September 16, 1997.

ADDRESSES: U.S. Department of Energy, Office of International Health Programs, EH–63/270CC, 19901 Germantown Road, Germantown, Maryland 20874–1290

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for further information and application forms may be directed to Dr. Ruth Neta, Office of International Health Programs (EH–63), U.S. Department of Energy, telephone: (301) 903–1757; facsimile: (301) 903–1413. Applications may be submitted to Dr. Neta at the above address.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. Purpose

The Office of International Health Programs funds, in partnership with the Russian Federation, epidemiologic studies of cohorts of workers and populations to evaluate the health consequences (cancer and other diseases) of exposure to low-dose rate ionizing radiation. These ongoing studies are coordinated through the Joint Coordinating Committee for Radiation Effects Research (JCCRER). Section II (''Background'') below

provides a description of the JCCRER and Section III (''Project Description'') sets forth a description of the populations currently being studied in the Russian Federation under research funded by DOE and other U.S. agencies.

Relatively few U.S. scientists and institutions have collaborative relationships with scientists and institutions in the Russian Federation for radiation health effects studies. These relationships have taken years to establish and are generally limited to traditional epidemiologic studies of health effects. One purpose of this Notice is to encourage U.S. scientists and institutions, who are on the cutting edge of molecular biology and other newly developing approaches and technologies, but who may not have an established record in radiation health effects research or collaborative relationships with Russian scientists, to apply these newly developed approaches and technologies to health effects studies in the Russian Federation.

The following are examples of areas where newly developed technology and new research approaches may be applied to ongoing radiation health effects studies:

- Molecular epidemiology;
- Biomarkers and biodosimetry;
- Biological tissue (including blood) sample banks; and
- Epidemiology.

For example, molecular epidemiology studies could look for potential molecular changes associated with low dose-rate, radiation-induced carcinogenesis and other radiation-induced diseases (if they exist) in the MAYAK cohorts described below in Section III.A.2. (''MAYAK Workers Cohort''). Such new research holds promise for identifying the molecular mechanisms and processes of radiogenic cancer and other diseases. In addition, DOE is interested in identifying biological markers of low dose-rate radiation exposures (biomarkers and biodosimetry) and in projects that will provide a framework for preserving biological samples and necessary records for future studies.

The other purpose of this Notice is to encourage research that builds upon epidemiologic work conducted by the JCCRER that is already underway (e.g., MAYAK cohorts), or that applies to epidemiologic studies in the Russian Federation not currently coordinated by the JCCRER (i.e., studies in the Russian Federation in which DOE is not involved) but where epidemiologic and dosimetry data are available. Here, cost and other economies can be realized because the epidemiologic databases are already available. Augmenting ongoing studies coordinated by the JCCRER or other epidemiologic studies in the Russian Federation therefore will be a program policy factor considered in the selection process. (See Section IV.B. ''Evaluation and Selection'' below.)

Information from these augmented studies is expected to be of major importance to DOE's mission to protect U.S. workers and populations from risks of exposures that may be associated with the Department's current and future activities. Studies funded under this Notice will be conducted jointly with scientists from the Russian Federation.

II. Background

The JCCRER is a bilateral government committee representing agencies from the United States and the Russian Federation established to implement the Agreement on Cooperation in Research on Radiation Effects for the Purpose of Minimizing the Consequences of Radioactive Contamination on Health and the Environment signed on January 1, 1994, by U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev to support and facilitate joint cooperative research.

Radiation research conducted jointly with the Russian Federation provides a unique opportunity to learn more about possible risks to groups of people from lengthy exposure to radiation. This could include people receiving exposure from uranium mining, operations of nuclear facilities, transport and disposal of radioactive materials, the testing and dismantling of nuclear weapons, radiation accidents, and grossly contaminated sites or facilities.

Currently, the JCCRER and DOE are focusing on population and worker studies in the Southern Urals region of the Russian Federation. In 1948, a nuclear weapons production complex, ''MAYAK,'' was established by the Soviet Union in Southern Urals, about 100 km northeast of the city of Chelyabinsk. Large amounts of radioactive materials were released into the environment between 1948 and 1957. Liquid discharges into the Techa River from the MAYAK operational facility occurred from 1949–1956. As a result, thousands of square kilometers have been contaminated and hundreds of thousands of people have received significant radiation exposures. Furthermore, because of limited and inadequate (by today's standards) radiation protection measures and procedures, thousands of MAYAK workers and the population along the Techa River were seriously overexposed to radiation.

The studies of Southern Ural's populations may provide an opportunity to answer the question of whether chronic low-level exposures pose a risk different from that previously assumed. Most of DOE's knowledge of health effects and risks associated with radiation exposures is based on studies of atomic bomb survivors in Japan and patients treated with radiation therapy. These individuals, however, were exposed to very short bursts of external radiation, unlike the pattern of exposure normally encountered or expected in the nuclear industry and with other uses of radiation. The Southern Urals' populations experienced chronic exposures over a much longer period. The exposures were also from both external radiation and internally deposited radioactive compounds. Definitive studies on the Southern Urals populations, coupled with comparisons with U.S. nuclear worker data, may prove to be a key factor in future development of radiation protection standards and regulations in the United States and worldwide. Thus, the preservation, restoration and analysis of radiation exposure, medical and environmental data in the Southern Urals are extremely important to the United States and to the world.

The current U.S. JCCRER members are the:

- U.S. Department of Energy (DOE);
- U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC);
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS);
- U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC);
- U.S. Department of Defense (DoD);
- U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); and
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The current Russian JCCRER members are the:

- Ministry for Civil Defense Affairs, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM);
- Ministry of Atomic Energy (MINATOM); and
- Ministry of Health (MINZDRAV).

The Russian institutions currently participating in JCCRER-coordinated studies are the:

- Nuclear Safety Institute (IBRAE) of Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow;
- Branch #1 of Moscow Biophysics Institute (FIB–1), Ozersk;
- ''MAYAK'' Scientific and Production Association, Ozersk;
- Urals Research Center for Radiation Medicine (URCRM), Chelyabinsk;

• Institute of Marine Transport Hygiene, St. Petersburg; and
• Institute of Metal Physics, Ekaterinburg.

III. Project Description

A. Description of Cohorts

Two different epidemiologic research directions currently are supported by the JCCRER: studies of populations who live near the Techa River and studies of workers at the MAYAK facility.

1. Techa River Population Cohort

The liquid discharges to the Techa River from the MAYAK operational facility (due to inadequate storage of radioactive waste) occurred from 1949–56, with 95 percent released in an 18-month period (March 1950 to November 1951), for a total release of about 3 million Ci.

The cohort registry consists of individuals born in 1949 or earlier, who lived for at least one (1) month during 1950 to 1952 in the villages along the Techa River. The cohort includes 28,000 individuals, about 20 percent of which have been estimated to have had average effective doses of exposure of more than 0.5 sievert (Sv). Thirty percent of the cohort members were 0 to 14 years old at the time of exposure.

The external exposure was due from contaminated sediments in the river; the internal exposure (measured by whole body counts and conducted for half of the members of the cohort) was mainly due to intake of river water and milk and included Sr 89, 90, and Cs 137.

Published reports indicate a statistically significant increase in leukemia in the exposed versus control populations. Other cancers, including stomach, esophagus, and lung were also studied, but the results have not been conclusive.

2. MAYAK Workers Cohort

The computerized registry of 19,000 MAYAK workers contains: occupational histories, vital status, current place of residence or date and causes of death, annual and cumulative data doses, plutonium body burdens, and internal doses to the main organs (lungs, liver and bone marrow). In this cohort, 14,000 have known vital status; 4,000 are dead; 1,000 died of cancer; and more than 4,000 have known plutonium body burdens. The average value of the equivalent dose to the lung for all workers with measured plutonium (Pu 239) body burden of 7.06 Sv, with external gamma doses of 0.88 gray (Gy) for all workers included in the registry. Radiation doses decreased significantly with time, for example:

Years hired	Average exposure
1948–53	1.57 Gy.
1954–58	0.57 Gy.
1959–63	0.27 Gy.
1964–72	0.15 Gy.

More than 1,800 occupational diseases were diagnosed by 1959, 92 percent of which were noted between 1949 and 1953. Eighty-three percent of these were diagnosed as ''chronic radiation sickness'' caused by radiation exposures of 1 to 10 Gy. Forty-one cases were diagnosed as ''acute radiation syndrome,'' four of which were fatal. Burns and other local radiation injury were reported for 188 workers. In addition, 110 cases of pnemosclerosis (66 in individuals whose internal lung exposure exceeded 4.0 Gy) were diagnosed.

B. JCCRER Directions

The JCCRER has initiated projects to study the Techa and MAYAK cohorts called Directions. Direction 1 studies the Techa population and Direction 2 studies the MAYAK workers. These projects are jointly conducted by both U.S. and Russian principal investigators and their respective teams of researchers, and are summarized below.

Direction 1: ''Medical Aspects of Radiation Exposure Effects on Population''

Project 1.1, ''Dose Reconstruction for the Population Subjected to Radiation in the Urals''

Objectives: To reconstruct, validate and analyze data on individual radiation doses received by the population so that these can be used in studies assessing the risks of developing cancer in exposed populations.

Project 1.2, ''Risk Estimation of the Carcinogenic Effects in the Population Residing in the Region of the Industrial Association ''MAYAK''

Objectives: To conduct studies to determine the risk of cancer in population groups exposed to radioactive contaminants in the region, to characterize the quality and validity of the data for conducting such studies, and to preserve the existing data using modern technologies.

Direction 2: ''Medical Consequences of Occupational Exposure to Radiation''

Project 2.1, ''Metabolism and Dosimetry of Plutonium Industrial Compounds''

Objectives: To conduct a joint analysis of the data collected by the U.S. Transuranium and Uranium Registry (USTUR) and the dosimetry registry at MAYAK on deceased people with occupational exposure to radiation. The results would be useful for validating and improving radiation protection standards.

Project 2.2, ''Risk Estimation for Cancerous Effects of Occupational Exposure''

Objectives: To determine risk estimates for cancer as a result of prolonged occupational exposure to radiation, from both external sources and internally-deposited radioactive compounds.

Project 2.3, ''Non-Cancerous Effects of Occupational Exposure to Radiation''

Objectives: To validate and analyze the data on acute and chronic effects of radiation, other than cancer, observed in a large number of workers at the MAYAK facility.

Applicants are encouraged to augment any of the projects in Directions 1 and 2.

C. Structure of Cooperative Agreements

Cooperative agreements funded under this announcement will generally have two phases. Initial funding for each new cooperative agreement will be for a phase I feasibility assessment. Up to 15 cooperative agreements may be awarded, totalling approximately $1.5 million. Phase I may last up to one (1) year. Phase II, if warranted, will be funded through continuation awards under the same cooperative agreement. Phase II could continue up to four (4) years, renewable annually. Continuation awards for phase II, if made, will be based on the results from phase I, the availability of funds, and negotiation of the costs for phase II. Only those who participate in phase I will be eligible to participate in phase II.

Phase I

During phase I, awardees will conduct a feasibility assessment. The feasibility assessment will include a review of site-specific information and an analysis of this and other information to demonstrate the feasibility of conducting the proposed research. DOE will play an active role in facilitating awardees' access to Russian scientists as described in Section VII (''DOE's Role'') below. During phase I, investigators will conduct the following tasks:

1. Establish cooperative relationships with Russian scientists and institutions;
2. Identify existing information relevant to exposure and health outcomes among target populations;
3. Determine the most significant impediments to conducting the proposed project and propose strategies to overcome them;

4. Demonstrate the feasibility of conducting the proposed project;
5. Develop a detailed technical proposal and budget for phase II; and
6. Attend annual DOE-coordinated meetings to share information on projects.

Using the information developed in tasks 1–4, investigators will be expected to produce a feasibility assessment, as well as a technical proposal and proposed budget for phase II. The feasibility assessment, technical proposal, and proposed phase II budget should be delivered to DOE at least sixty (60) days prior to the conclusion of phase I. The process and the criteria used by the DOE to review these documents will be described in detail in the award documents for phase I. This process is intended to provide a seamless transition to phase II.

Phase II

DOE will determine the need for phase II activities as described above and, if appropriate, will support these efforts through continuation awards. Where phase II plans are approved by DOE, the investigators will conduct the following tasks:

1. Conduct the research project developed in phase I;
2. Periodically communicate results to the DOE;
3. Publish the research results in peer reviewed scientific journals; and
4. Attend annual DOE-coordinated meetings of researchers to share information on projects.

IV. Applications

This Notice of Availability is issued pursuant to DOE regulations contained in 10 CFR part 602: ''Epidemiology and Other Health Studies Financial Assistance Program,'' as published in the **Federal Register** on January 31, 1995 (60 FR 5841). The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number for 10 CFR part 602 is 81.108, and its solicitation control number is EOHSFAP 10 CFR part 602. 10 CFR part 602 contains the specific requirements for applications, evaluation, and selection criteria. Only those applications following these specific criteria and forms will be considered. Application forms and information on the Russian institutions currently participating in JCCRER-coordinated studies, set forth in Section II (''Background''), may be obtained at the address cited above.

A. Proposal Format

The formal proposal shall contain two sections, technical and cost. Technical proposals shall be no more than twenty-five (25) pages in length; resumes of proposed key personnel should be submitted as an appendix to the technical proposal and will not be counted against the page limit. Cost proposals shall have no page limit. It is imperative that the proposals be organized into phase I and phase II. Because the scope of phase II is dependent on the results of phase I, the technical description for phase II may be less specific than that for phase I, but must clearly demonstrate a capability to conduct phase II. The following format must be followed:

a. Abstract—This should be a 1 page summary of the specific aims, background, significance, and research design and methods.

b. Specific Aims—State the long-term objectives and describe what the specific research in this plan is intended to accomplish and the hypothesis to be tested.

c. Project Description—Describe the research design and the procedures to be used to accomplish the specific aims of the project. At a minimum, the tasks listed under Section III.C. above (''Structure of Cooperative Agreements'') must be described (in detail for phase I tasks and more generally for phase II tasks). The project description must include clear statements of what is known, what is uncertain, and what new knowledge would be added by the proposed study.

d. Personnnel—Proposals must demonstrate the competency of research personnel and the adequacy of resources. Proposals must demonstrate that the applicant has the experience and capability to plan, organize, manage, and implement the proposed work. Proposals must identify the technical and scientific staff that will actually conduct the studies and detail their professional experience. Proposals must demonstrate that the offeror has a demonstrated skill in planning and scheduling projects of comparable magnitude to the project it is proposing under this Notice.

e. Cost—The cost proposal for phase I must include a summary breakdown of all costs and provide a detailed breakdown of costs on a task-by-task basis. Costs for phase II tasks may be more general estimates since the initial award will be for phase I only. Any expectation concerning cost sharing with non-DOE entities must be clearly stated. The cost proposal for phase I shall include an estimate of the costs of Russian scientists and institutions.

B. Evaluation and Selection

Formal applications will be subjected to formal merit review (peer review) and will be evaluated against the following criteria listed in descending order of importance and codified at 10 CFR 602.9(d):

1. Scientific and technical merit of the proposed research;
2. Appropriateness of the proposed method or approach;
3. Competency of research personnel and adequacy of proposed resources; and
4. Reasonableness and appropriateness of the proposed budget.

Formal applications will be peer reviewed by evaluators apart from DOE employees and contractors as described in the Office of Environment, Safety and Health's Merit Review System (57 FR 55524, November 25, 1992) and at 10 CFR 602.9(c). Submission of an application constitutes agreement that this is acceptable to the investigator(s) and the submitting institution. In accordance with 10 CFR 602.9(e), and as described in above in Section II (''Background''), a program policy factor for DOE that will be considered in selection is the economies introduced when a project builds upon existing epidemiologic studies. Specifically, DOE will not consider funding new radiation health effects studies ''starting from scratch'' where most of the epidemiologic and dosimetry data need to be developed *de novo.*

V. DOE's Policy on Protection of Human Subjects Reviews

The Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects, in 10 CFR part 745 (the ''Common Rule''), has special provisions for international research which apply to any awards made under this Notice of Availability. DOE approval of research conducted outside of the United States is subject to the ''Common Rule,'' or equivalent laws and regulations of the country in which research is conducted, whichever represents the greater level of protection for the research subject. DOE will work with awardees during phase I, as necessary, to ensure that research conducted by Russian scientists collaborating with phase I awardees comports with the required level of protection of human subjects and adequately addresses the issue of informed consent. Information on protecting human research subjects (within DOE) can be obtained from Dr. Ruth Neta at the address listed above.

VI. Applicants

Applicants for the cooperative agreements may include domestic nonprofit and for profit organizations, universities, medical centers, research institutions, other public and private organizations, including small, minority or women-owned businesses. Consortiums of interested organizations

are encouraged to apply. Awardees for each study will need to work cooperatively with Russian scientists, and governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations.

VII. DOE's Role

For DOE to use cooperative agreements for these studies, there must be substantial involvement between DOE and any awardee. DOE established the subject area for these projects, the core tasks for phase I and prepared this Notice of Availability. DOE will conduct the evaluation, selection, and award process for applications submitted pursuant to this Notice. If necessary, DOE will facilitate contact between phase I awardees with scientists and institutions in the Russian Federation listed in Section II (''Background''). DOE will evaluate the results of phase I and, where warranted and subject to available funding, authorize and fund phase II continuation awards. In addition, DOE will establish requirements for data collection and handling. DOE also will consult with project investigators and coordinate annual meetings. Finally, DOE will monitor and evaluate the results of the projects to determine how these studies will contribute to DOE's ongoing efforts to improve health and safety programs for its workers.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on June 10, 1997.

Paul J. Seligman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Studies.

[FR Doc. 97–15960 Filed 6–17–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. ER97–2311–000]

Delmarva Power & Light Company; Notice of Filing

June 12, 1997.

Take notice that on May 23, 1997, Delmarva Power & Light Company tendered for an amendment in the above-referenced docket.

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 rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 18 CFR 385.214). All such motions or protests should be filed on or before June 25, 1997. 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.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–15896 Filed 6–17–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. RP97–314–001]

East Tennessee Natural Gas Company; Notice of Tariff Filing

June 12, 1997.

Take notice that on June 9, 1997, East Tennessee Natural Gas Company (East Tennessee), filed Sub Original Sheet No. 66 in compliance with the Order Accepting Tariff Sheets Subject To Conditions issued by the Commission on May 28, 1997 in this proceeding (May 28 Order) requiring East Tennessee to file revised tariff provisions revising its proposed scheduling priority of pooled gas transportation. East Tennessee proposes an effective date of June 1, 1997 for the revised sheet.

East Tennessee states that the revised tariff sheet reflects the conforming change to East Tennessee's tariff which is required to comply with the Commission's directive in the May 28 Order regarding scheduling priority of pooled volumes.

East Tennessee states that copies of the fling have been mailed to all affected customers and state regulatory commissions.

Any person desiring to protest this filing should file a protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Section 385.211 of the Commission's 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 this proceeding. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection in the Public Reference Room.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–15909 Filed 6–17–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. RP97–20–007]

El Paso Natural Gas Company; Notice of Compliance Filing

June 12, 1997.

Take notice that on June 9, 1997, El Paso Natural Gas Company (El Paso) tendered for filing and acceptance, pursuant to Subpart C of 154 of the Commission's Regulations Under the Natural Gas Act and in compliance with the Commission's order issued May 29, 1997 at Docket No. RP97–20–006, the following tariff sheets to its FERC Gas Tariff.

Second Revised Volume No. 1–A

Original Sheet No. 309A
Original Sheet Nos. 445–458
Sheet Nos. 459–499

El Paso states that the tariff sheets are being tendered to implement a pro forma Trading Partner Agreement for the electronic exchange of information pursuant to the Commission's directive. The tendered tariff sheets are proposed to become effective July 9, 1997.

El Paso states that copies of the filing were served upon all parties of record in this proceeding, all interstate pipeline system customers and affected state regulatory commissions.

Any person desiring to protest 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 385.211 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. All such protests must be filed in accordance with 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 proceeding. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection in the Public Reference Room.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–15903 Filed 6–17–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M