

to a radiological materials transportation accident or incident. Responsible jurisdiction for safety and enforcement inspections means a governmental entity, whether state or tribal that has the authority to conduct safety inspections and initiate law enforcement using the appropriate federal and or jurisdiction's laws and regulations.

2. First responders are generally those emergency response personnel who (1) assess the risk level of the emergency, (2) take defensive action to secure an accident scene, and (3) notify additional authorities if needed.

3. Awareness level training means training for individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous materials substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the authorities of the release. First responder awareness level training shall provide sufficient training to ensure that first responders objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

(A) Understand what hazardous substances are, and the risks associated with them in an incident.

(B) Understand the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous substances are present.

(C) Recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency.

(D) Identify the hazardous substance, if possible.

(E) Understand the role of the first responder awareness individual in the employer's emergency response plan including site security and control and the U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook.

(F) Realize the need for additional resources, and make appropriate notifications to the communications center.
(29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(I)(A-F))

Awareness level training also means training for jurisdictions or individuals who will accept and grant reciprocity to another jurisdiction's inspections.

4. First responder operations level hazardous materials training means training that provides for individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release and to be able to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. First responders at the operations level shall have received at least eight hours of training and have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas in addition to those listed for awareness level, and the employer shall so certify:

(A) Know the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.

(B) Know how to select and use proper personal protective equipment provided to the first responder operational level.

(C) Understand basic hazardous materials terms.

(D) Know how to perform basic control, containment and/or confinement operations

within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with their unit.

(E) Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures.

(F) Understand the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures.

(29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(ii)(A-F))

5. Hazardous materials technician level training is training for individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release in order to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. Hazardous materials technicians shall receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas, and the employer shall so certify:

(A) Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan.

(B) Know the classification, identification and verification of known and unknown materials by using field survey instruments and equipment.

(C) Be able to function within an assigned role in the Incident Command System.

(D) Know how to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous materials technician.

(E) Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques.

(F) Be able to perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with the unit.

(G) Understand and implement decontamination procedures.

(H) Understand termination procedures.

(I) Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.
(29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(iii)(A-F))

6. Train-the-trainer training, for emergency response procedures, means training for individuals so that they can teach other emergency responders to respond to a particular level of competency. Train-the-trainer training, for safe routine transportation procedures, means training for certified instructors/individuals so that they may conduct refresher inspection courses for their respective jurisdiction's safety and enforcement inspectors.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. SA98-24-001]

Cabot Oil & Gas Corporation; Notice of Amendment of Petition for Adjustment

April 24, 1998.

Take notice that on April 20, 1998, Cabot Oil & Gas Corporation (Cabot)

amended its March 9, 1998 petition for adjustment under section 502(c) of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (NGPA) [15 U.S.C. § 3142(c) (1982)], by filing a copy of Cabot's Escrow Agreement with the Chase Bank of Texas, N.A. (Chase), for incorporation into the record in that proceeding. Cabot's April 20 amendment is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

In its March 9 petition, Cabot requested an extension of the Commission's March 9, 1998 refund deadline for first sellers to make Kansas ad valorem tax refunds to their respective pipeline purchasers, otherwise required by the Commission's September 10, 1997 order in Docket No. RP97-369-000 *et al.*¹ Cabot's March 9 petition also indicated that Cabot intended to place refund amounts claimed by Williams Gas Pipelines Central, Inc., formerly: Williams Natural Gas Company, (Williams) and Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company (Panhandle) into an escrow account.

Cabot's April 20 amendment states that Cabot placed \$1,187,513 into its escrow account with Chase on April 9, 1998 (\$492,285 of principal and \$695,228 in interest), under the aforementioned Escrow Agreement.

Any person desiring to answer Cabot's April 20 amendment should file such answer with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, on or before 15 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.213, 385.215, 385.1101, and 385.1106).

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.

Acting Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. SA98-82-000]

Helmerich & Payne, Inc.; Notice of Petition for Adjustment

April 24, 1998.

Take notice that on April 21, 1998, Helmerich & Payne, Inc. (H&P), filed a petition, pursuant to section 502(c) of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, on behalf of Ivy League, Inc. (Ivy), one of

¹ See 80 FERC ¶ 61,264 (1997); order denying reh'g issued January 28, 1998, 82 FERC ¶ 61,058 (1998).