

3732 and requesting the Buying Energy Efficient Products binder.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Katie Kroehle McGervey, Federal Energy Management Program, U.S. Department of Energy, EE-90, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585-0121, 202-586-4858, katie.mcgervey@hq.doe.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 8262g) directed Federal supply agencies, along with DOE and the Department of Defense, to include energy-efficient products in their procurement and supply functions. On March 8, 1994, Executive Order 12902, Energy Efficiency and Water Conservation at Federal Facilities (59 FR 11463, 3 CFR 1994 Comp. p 869), defined energy-efficient products as those that are in the upper 25 percent of energy efficiency for all similar products or that are at least 10 percent more efficient than national standards. Executive Order 12902 directed federal agencies to purchase these higher-efficiency products whenever they are cost-effective and meet agencies' functional requirements. The Federal Acquisition Regulations (48 CFR 23.704) mirrors the Executive Order, requiring agencies to implement cost-effective contracting preference programs favoring the acquisition of environmentally preferable and energy efficient products and services, with products that are in the upper 25 percent of energy-efficiency for all similar products, or products that are at least 10 percent more efficient than the minimum level that meets Federal standards.

Recommendations currently exist for the following products: room air conditioners, refrigerators, clothes washers, dishwashers, residential central air conditioners, residential air-source heat pumps, residential furnaces, residential electric and gas water heaters, faucets, showerheads, toilets, urinals, exit signs, fluorescent tube lamps, fluorescent ballasts, computer monitors, personal computers, computer printers, copiers, fax machines, commercial ice cube machines, and large electric chillers. Recommendations continue to be developed at the rate of about ten per year and will include other commercial building equipment and construction materials.

Each of the two-page Recommendations describes where to find energy-efficient models through Federal supply sources (General Services Administration and Defense Logistics Agency), includes guidance on cost-effectiveness, and offers other

energy-saving tips for selecting and using these products. In all cases the recommended efficiency levels have been set to be consistent with those of the Environmental Protection Agency/DOE Energy Star® labeling program. Purchasing products that carry an Energy Star® label will ensure that Federal purchasers are meeting the requirements of Executive Order 12902.

Issued in Washington, DC, on January 15, 1999.

**Dan W. Reicher,**

*Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

### Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. SA99-5-000]

#### Argent Energy, Inc.; Notice of Petition for Adjustment

January 15, 1999.

Take notice that on November 5, 1998, Argent Energy, Inc. (Argent) filed a petition for staff adjustment in Docket No. SA99-5-000, pursuant to Section 502(c) of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, in which Argent requests to be relieved from having to pay Kansas ad valorem tax refunds to Northern Natural Gas Company (Northern). Argent seeks to be relieved from having to pay the refunds attributable to leases/wells previously owned by Kiwanda Energy, Inc. (Kiwanda) and Energy Exploration and Production, Inc. (EE&P). Argent purchased the Kiwanda and EE&P leases/wells from Kiwanda in 1993. Northern, in its May 18, 1998 Refund Report, in Docket No. RP98-39-005, reported that Argent owes \$258,490.23 with respect to the Kiwanda leases/wells, and \$596,657.37 with respect to the EE&P leases/wells. Argent contends that it does not owe either refund, because: 1) Argent only bought the leases/wells that generated Northern's refund claims; 2) Argent is not affiliated with Kiwanda or EE&P; and 3) Argent did not hold an interest in any of the subject leases/wells prior to the 1993 purchase from Kiwanda. Argent's petition is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

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 of this notice in the **Federal Register**, file a motion to intervene or a protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission,

888 First Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20426, 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.

**David P. Boergers,**

*Secretary.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

### Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. MT99-4-000]

#### Gulf States Transmission Corporation; Notice of Filing

January 15, 1999.

Take notice that on January 12, 1999, Gulf States Transmission Corporation (Gulf States), tendered for filing, FERC Gas Tariff, Original Volume No. 1, Fourth Revised Sheet No. 35 and Second Revised Sheet No. 57. Gulf States requests that the referenced sheets be made effective February 12, 1999.

Gulf States state that it is making this filing in order to comply with Section 250(b)(1) of the Commission's Regulations and the Commission's Order on Standards of Conduct (Order) issued on December 22, 1998 in Docket No. MG98-12-001. Specifically, Gulf States asserts that the referenced tariff sheets have been changed to affirmatively state that Gulf States shares no operating personnel or facilities with any of its marketing or brokering affiliates.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or a protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Sections 385.214 or 385.211 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. All such motions or 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 proceedings. Any person wishing to become a party