

and are available for public inspection in Room 2A and may also be viewed on the Web at <http://www.ferc.gov/onlineirims.htm>. For assistance, call (202) 502-8222 or for TTY, (202) 208-1659.

Magalie R. Salas,
Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. RP06-344-000]

Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Company; Notice of Proposed Changes in FERC Gas Tariff

May 4, 2006.

Take notice that on May 1, 2006, Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Company (Williston Basin) tendered for filing as part of its FERC Gas Tariff, Second Revised Volume No. 1, the following tariff sheets, to become effective June 2, 2006:

Fourth Revised Sheet No. 179B
Second Revised Sheet No. 181
First Revised Sheet No. 181A
Third Revised Sheet No. 182
First Revised Sheet No. 182A
First Revised Sheet No. 184
First Revised Sheet No. 185
Second Revised Sheet No. 186
Seventh Revised Sheet No. 225
Eighth Revised Sheet No. 226
Third Revised Sheet No. 226A
Third Revised Sheet No. 226B
Third Revised Sheet No. 233
Fourth Revised Sheet No. 368
Third Revised Sheet No. 369
Second Revised Sheet No. 730
Second Revised Sheet No. 731

Williston Basin states that it is proposing to make certain tariff modifications which it believes are necessary to correct and/or clarify terms used in its tariff.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest this filing must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214). 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 notice of intervention or motion to intervene, as appropriate. Such notices, motions, or protests must be filed in accordance with the provisions of Section 154.210 of the Commission's regulations (18 CFR 154.210). Anyone filing an intervention

or protest must serve a copy of that document on the Applicant. Anyone filing an intervention or protest on or before the intervention or protest date need not serve motions to intervene or protests on persons other than the Applicant.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests and interventions in lieu of paper using the "eFiling" link at <http://www.ferc.gov>. Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 14 copies of the protest or intervention to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426.

This filing is accessible online at <http://www.ferc.gov>, using the "eLibrary" link and is available for review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. There is an "eSubscription" link on the Web site that enables subscribers to receive e-mail notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please e-mail FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov, or call (866) 208-3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502-8659.

Magalie R. Salas,
Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 199-212]

Herbert Butler, et al., Complainants v. South Carolina Public Service Authority, Respondent; Notice Dismissing Complaint

May 3, 2006.

On February 21, 2006, Herbert Butler, et al. (Complainants) filed a complaint against South Carolina Public Service Authority (Public Service), licensee for the Santee-Cooper Project No. 199, located on the Santee and Cooper Rivers, in Berkeley, Calhoun, Clarendon, Orangeburg, and Sumter Counties, South Carolina.¹ On March

¹ The existing 118-megawatt (MW) Santee Cooper Project consists of: The 2.2 mile-long Santee Dam on the Santee River; the 1.2 mile-long Pinopolis Dam on the Cooper River; the 5-mile-long Diversion Canal which connects Lake Marion and Lake Moultrie; the Santee Spillway Hydroelectric Station with one 2.0-MW turbine; the Pinopolis Hydroelectric Station with one 8.0-MW turbine and four 27.0-MW turbines; the 43-mile-long Lake Marion Reservoir, located on the Santee River; and the 12-mile-long Lake Moultrie Reservoir, located on the Cooper River.

31, 2006, Public Service filed an answer to the complaint. On March 30, 2006, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) filed comments.

The Complainants contend that Public Service has and continues to operate the project in violation of its license so as to cause unnecessary floods on the Complainants land. They have asked the Commission to investigate and to stop Public Service from its continuing violations of its license. The Complainants specifically allege that it is Public Service's operation of the Corps' St. Stephen Hydroplant² that is causing flooding on their land.³

The Commission's regulations provide that a complaint may be filed seeking Commission action against any person alleged to be "in contravention or violation of any statute, rule, order, or other law administered by the Commission or for any other alleged wrong over which the Commission may have jurisdiction."⁴ The regulations further provide that the complaint must [c]learly identify the action or inaction which is alleged to violate applicable statutory standards or regulatory requirements."⁵

The crux of Complainants' allegations is that flooding has been caused by the operation of the Corps' St. Stephen's project. Because the Corps' project is a Federal project, which is outside the Commission's jurisdiction, and since the Complainants do not allege that Public Service is in violation of its license, the Federal Power Act, or the

² The St. Stephen Hydroplant is a Corps-owned power project that is operated by Public Service. Congress authorized the construction of a diversion project which included a diversion canal to connect Lake Moultrie to the Santee River, reducing the flow of fresh water into Charleston Harbor through the Cooper River. The St. Stephen powerhouse was built as part of this project. Public Service operates the St. Stephen's project pursuant to a 1977 contract between it and the Corps.

³ Complainants also allege, without elaboration, that Public Service violated Articles 38, 40 and 53 of its license. Article 38 requires Public Service to implement and modify when appropriate the emergency action plan on file with the Commission. The plan is designed to provide an early warning to upstream and downstream inhabitants and property owners if there should be an impending or actual sudden release of water caused by an accident to, or failure of, the Santee Cooper Project works. It also requires Public Service to monitor upstream or downstream conditions for the purpose of making appropriate changes to the emergency action plan. Article 40 requires the installation and operation of notification and warning devices that may be needed to warn the public of fluctuations in flow from the Santee Cooper Project. Article 53 requires Public Service to obtain flowage easements over land inundated by project waters within the Santee Cooper Project boundary. Complainants have not demonstrated any violation of these articles, nor of any other requirement of its license.

⁴ See 18 CFR 385.206(a)(2005).

⁵ *Id.*