

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Before Commissioners: Joseph T. Kelliher, Chairman;
Nora Mead Brownell, and Suedeen G. Kelly.

Trunkline Gas Company, LLC

Docket No. RP05-309-001

ORDER DENYING REHEARING

(Issued August 23, 2005)

1. On May 31, 2005, the Commission issued a letter order¹ in this proceeding. The May 31, 2005 letter order accepted Trunkline Gas Company, LLC's (Trunkline) filing to remove from its tariff provisions that implemented the *CIG/Granite State*² policy on discounting. ProLiance Energy, LLC (ProLiance) filed a timely request for rehearing of the May 31, 2005 letter order. As discussed below, ProLiance's request for rehearing is denied.

Background

2. On April 29, 2005, Trunkline filed to remove provisions that implemented the *CIG/Granite State* policy from its tariff in response to the Commission's Second Order on Remand in *Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Company* (Williston Order).³ The Williston Order, among other things, vacated the requirement that permitted a shipper to retain a service rate discount through a streamlined request process when it moved gas receipts or deliveries to segmented points or secondary points. In the order, the Commission also stated that it cannot, at this time, satisfy its burden under section 5 of the Natural Gas Act (NGA) to require pipelines to modify their tariffs to incorporate the *CIG/Granite State* policy.

¹ *Trunkline Gas Company, LLC*, 111 FERC ¶ 61,303 (2005).

² *Colorado Interstate Gas Company*, 95 FERC ¶ 61,321 (2001); *Granite State Gas Transmission, Inc.*, 96 FERC ¶ 61,273 (2001).

³ *Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Co.*, 110 FERC ¶ 61,210 (2005).

3. Proliance protested Trunkline's filing. The Commission accepted Trunkline's April 29, 2005 filing in the May 31, 2005 letter order. The Commission found that Trunkline's reference to the Williston Order satisfied the need to explain the reason for the proposed tariff changes. ProLiance has requested rehearing of the May 31, 2005 letter order.

Discussion

4. In its request for rehearing, ProLiance's argues that the Commission erred by authorizing Trunkline to delete tariff provisions related to the *CIG/Granite State* policy. ProLiance argues that the Commission allowed Trunkline to delete the provisions without any evidentiary support that either Trunkline has been harmed by the Commission's discounting policy, or the Williston Order should apply to Trunkline since it is not a reticulated pipeline. ProLiance also asserts that the Williston Order does not authorize individual pipelines to remove tariff provisions, but merely authorizes pipelines to file for a determination whether it is appropriate for a pipeline to remove tariff provisions similar to Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Company's (Williston Basin) discounting provisions. ProLiance further claims that Trunkline fails to meet its burden under the NGA to show that its rates are just and reasonable. For the reasons discussed below, ProLiance's request for rehearing is denied.

5. Contrary to ProLiance's contention, the Williston Order did not merely authorize pipelines to file for a Commission determination on whether to remove their discount retention provisions. In *Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Co. v. FERC*,⁴ the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit held that the Commission had not adequately justified the general policy established in *CIG/Granite State* concerning retention of discounts. The court expressed concern that the *CIG/Granite State* policy would have an adverse effect on the goal of selective discounting. The court observed that the purpose of selective discounting is to increase throughput by allowing price discrimination in favor of demand-elastic customers, but a pipeline is unlikely to increase throughput by selective discounting if shippers can readily transfer capacity at secondary points through resale at a discounted rate. The court stated that "economic theory tells us price discrimination, of which selective discounting is a species, is least practical where arbitrage is possible – that is, where a low-price buyer can resell to a high price buyer. . . . Yet this is precisely what the Commission's policy would appear not only to allow but to encourage." 358 F.3d at 50. Thus, the court's concern focused on the

⁴ 358 F.3d 45 (D.C. Cir. 2004).

fact that the *CIG/Granite State* policy undermines the benefits of selective discounting. In response to the court's decision, the Commission issued an order on remand seeking comments on the *CIG/Granite State* policy on June 1, 2004.⁵

6. In the Williston Order the Commission found, based upon review of the comments received, that the *CIG/Granite State* policy does not provide the anticipated benefits to shippers and may in fact harm captive customers by discouraging pipelines from offering selective discounts to increase throughput and generate more revenue.⁶ The pipeline commenters in the Williston Basin proceeding presented evidence and arguments that showed that the *CIG/Granite State* policy discourages selective discounting. The Commission explained that the *CIG/Granite State* policy enables a shipper to transfer an operationally based discount to another point where the pipeline does not need to discount to attract throughput, with the result that the operational benefits of granting the discount are lost. Further, the Commission explained that the *CIG/Granite State* policy could discourage discounting because under that policy, a discount provided to obtain additional throughput at competitive points could be transferred to other less competitive points. Therefore, the Commission vacated the Commission's existing policy governing the portability of shipper rate discounts and provided that other pipelines whose tariffs implemented the *CIG/Granite State* policy could file, pursuant to NGA section 4, to remove their tariff provisions implementing the *CIG/Granite State* policy.⁷

7. The Commission has sufficient evidence on record in the *Williston Basin* proceeding that the *CIG/Granite State* policy discourages selective discounting. On the other hand, ProLiance fails to present any factual evidence that Trunkline's tariff provision implementing the *CIG/Granite State* policy benefited its shippers or substantially contributed to competition in the secondary market. For example, ProLiance does not state that it ever filed a request with Trunkline to retain a discount pursuant to Trunkline's tariff provision implementing the *CIG/Granite State* policy. Nor does ProLiance provide any example of a transaction that Trunkline's tariff language made possible which would not have occurred absent that tariff provision. In a recent order on rehearing of the *Williston* Order, the Commission affirmed its ruling vacating the *CIG/Granite State* policy and allowing pipelines to remove their tariff provisions implementing the *CIG/Granite State* policy.⁸ Accordingly, the Commission affirms its

⁵ *Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Co.*, 107 FERC ¶ 61,229 (2004).

⁶ *Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Co.*, 110 FERC ¶ 61,210 at P 25 (2005).

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Co.*, 112 FERC ¶ 61,038 (2005).

finding in the May 31, 2005 letter order that Trunkline's reference to the *Williston* Order satisfies the need to explain the reason for its proposed changes to remove tariff provision implementing the *CIG/Granite State* policy from its tariff under section 4 of the NGA.

8. ProLiance also suggests that the *Williston* Order should not apply to Trunkline since it is not a reticulated pipeline. We disagree. As stated in the recent order on rehearing in the *Williston Basin* proceeding, the court's decision remanding this proceeding to the Commission concerned not only the application of the *CIG/Granite State* policy to reticulated systems, but also the broader issue of the adverse effect of the policy on all pipelines' ability to use selective discounting to obtain additional throughput. The court was concerned that allowing automatic shifting of discounts on straight line systems could limit a pipeline's incentive to offer selective discounts at points where competition mandates discounts, if shippers can readily move that discount to a secondary point. 358 F.3d at 50. The June 1, 2004 Order on remand in the *Williston Basin* proceeding made it clear that the Commission sought comments on the general policy established in *CIG/Granite State*. In the recent order on rehearing of the *Williston* Order, the Commission found that ProLiance's suggestion that the Commission should have only addressed the application of the *CIG/Granite State* policy to reticulated pipeline systems and left for another day the application of the policy to long-line pipeline systems was without merit.⁹ The Commission's denial of ProLiance's request for rehearing in this order is consistent with that finding.

The Commission orders:

ProLiance's request for rehearing is denied as discussed in the body of this order.

By the Commission.

(S E A L)

Linda Mitry,
Deputy Secretary.

⁹ *Id.* at P 25-26.