

## Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

## § 2.55

(f) *Other Costing Methods Not Precluded.* The ratemaking treatment of emissions allowance costs endorsed in this Policy Statement does not preclude other approaches proposed by individual utilities on a case-by-case basis.

[59 FR 65938, Dec. 22, 1994, as amended by Order 579, 60 FR 22261, May 5, 1995]

### § 2.26 Policies concerning review of applications under section 203.

(a) The Commission has adopted a Policy Statement on its policies for reviewing transactions subject to section 203. That Policy Statement can be found at 77 FERC ¶ 61,263 (1996). The Policy Statement is a complete description of the relevant guidelines. Paragraphs (b)-(e) of this section are only a brief summary of the Policy Statement.

(b) *Factors Commission will generally consider.* In determining whether a proposed transaction subject to section 203 is consistent with the public interest, the Commission will generally consider the following factors; it may also consider other factors:

- (1) The effect on competition;
- (2) The effect on rates; and
- (3) The effect on regulation.

(c) *Effect on competition.* Applicants should provide data adequate to allow analysis under the Department of Justice/Federal Trade Commission Merger Guidelines, as described in the Policy Statement and Appendix A to the Policy Statement.

(d) *Effect on rates.* Applicants should propose mechanisms to protect customers from costs due to the merger. If the proposal raises substantial issues of relevant fact, the Commission may set this issue for hearing.

(e) *Effect on regulation.* (1) Where the merged entity would be part of a registered public utility holding company, if applicants do not commit in their application to abide by this Commission's policies with regard to affiliate transactions, the Commission will set the issue for a trial-type hearing.

(2) Where the affected state commissions have authority to act on the transaction, the Commission will not set for hearing whether the transaction would impair effective regulation by the state commission. The application

should state whether the state commissions have this authority.

(3) Where the affected state commissions do not have authority to act on the transaction, the Commission may set for hearing the issue of whether the transaction would impair effective state regulation.

[Order 592, 61 FR 68606, Dec. 30, 1996]

## STATEMENTS OF GENERAL POLICY AND INTERPRETATIONS UNDER THE NATURAL GAS ACT

### § 2.51 [Reserved]

### § 2.52 Suspension of rate schedules.

The interpretation stated in § 2.4 applies as well to the suspension of rate schedules under section 4 of the Natural Gas Act.

(Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. 717-717w (1976 & Supp. IV 1980); Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. 791a-828c (1976 & Supp. IV 1980); Dept. of Energy Organization Act, 42 U.S.C. 7101-7352 (Supp. IV 1980); E.O. 12009, 3 CFR part 142 (1978); 5 U.S.C. 553 (1976))

[Order 303, 48 FR 24361, June 1, 1983]

### § 2.55 Definition of terms used in section 7(c).

For the purposes of section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, the word *facilities* as used therein shall be interpreted to exclude:

(a) *Auxiliary installations.* (1) Installations (excluding gas compressors) which are merely auxiliary or appurtenant to an authorized or proposed transmission pipeline system and which are installations only for the purpose of obtaining more efficient or more economical operation of the authorized or proposed transmission facilities, such as: Valves; drips; pig launchers/receivers; yard and station piping; cathodic protection equipment; gas cleaning, cooling and dehydration equipment; residual refining equipment; water pumping, treatment and cooling equipment; electrical and communication equipment; and buildings.

(2) *Advance notification.* One of the following requirements will apply to any specified auxiliary installation. If auxiliary facilities are to be installed:

(i) On existing transmission facilities, then no notification is required;

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(ii) On, or at the same time as, certificated facilities which are not yet in service (except those authorized under the automatic procedures of part 157 of subpart F of this chapter), then a description of the auxiliary facilities and their locations must be provided to the Commission at least 30 days in advance of their installation; or

(iii) On and at the same time as facilities that are proposed, then the auxiliary facilities must be described in the environmental report specified in § 380.12 or in a supplemental filing while the application is pending.

(b) *Replacement of facilities.* (1) Facilities which constitute the replacement of existing facilities that have or will soon become physically deteriorated or obsolete, to the extent that replacement is deemed advisable, if:

(i) The replacement will not result in a reduction or abandonment of service through the facilities;

(ii) The replacement facilities will have a substantially equivalent designed delivery capacity, will be located in the same right-of-way or on the same site as the facilities being replaced, and will be constructed using the temporary work space used to construct the original facility (See appendix A to this part 2 for guidelines on what is considered to be the appropriate work area in this context);

(iii) Except as described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the company files notification of such activity with the Commission at least 30 days prior to commencing construction.

(2) *Advance notification not required.* The advance notification described in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section is not required if:

(i) The cost of the replacement project does not exceed the cost limit specified in Column 1 of Table I of § 157.208(d) of this chapter; or

(ii) U.S. Department of Transportation safety regulations require that the replacement activity be performed immediately;

(3) *Contents of the advance notification.* The advance notification described in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section must include the following information:

(i) A brief description of the facilities to be replaced (including pipeline size

and length, compression horsepower, design capacity, and cost of construction);

(ii) Current U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute series topographic maps showing the location of the facilities to be replaced; and

(iii) A description of the procedures to be used for erosion control, revegetation and maintenance, and stream and wetland crossings.

(4) *Annual report.* On or before May 1 of each year, a company must file (on electronic media pursuant to § 385.2011 of this chapter, accompanied by 7 paper copies) an annual report that lists for the previous calendar year each replacement project that was completed pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of this section and that was exempt from the advance notification requirement pursuant to paragraph (b)(2) of this section. For each such replacement project, the company must include all of the information described in paragraph (b)(3) of this section. *Exception.* A company does not have to include in this annual report any above-ground replacement project that did not involve compression facilities or the use of earthmoving equipment.

(c)-(d) [Reserved]

(Sec. 7, 52 Stat. 824; 15 U.S.C. 717f)

[Order 148, 14 FR 681, Feb. 16, 1949, as amended by Order 220, 25 FR 2363, Mar. 19, 1960; Order 241, 27 FR 510, Jan. 18, 1962; Order 148-A, 38 FR 11450, May 8, 1973; 55 FR 33015, Aug. 13, 1990; Order 544, 57 FR 46495, Oct. 9, 1992; Order 544-A, 58 FR 57735, Oct. 27, 1993; Order 603, 64 FR 26603, May 14, 1999; Order 603-A, 64 FR 54535, Oct. 7, 1999; 65 FR 18221, Apr. 7, 2000]

### § 2.57 Temporary certificates—pipeline companies.

The Federal Power Commission will exercise the emergency powers set forth in the second proviso of section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act to authorize in appropriate cases, by issuance of temporary certificates, comparatively minor enlargements or extensions of an existing pipeline system. It will not be the policy of the Commission, however, to proceed summarily, i.e., without notice or hearing, in cases where the proposed construction is of major proportions. Pipeline companies are accordingly urged to conduct their planning