191 FERC ¶ 61,206
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Before Commissioners: Mark C. Christie, Chairman;
David Rosner, Lindsay S. See,
and Judy W. Chang.

Interstate Natural Gas Association of America   Docket No. CP25-208-000

ORDER GRANTING IN PART TEMPORARY WAIVER OF REGULATIONS TO INCREASE BLANKET CERTIFICATE COST LIMITATIONS

(Issued June 18, 2025)

1. On April 14, 2025, as amended on June 11, 2025, the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA)[1] filed a petition pursuant to Rule 207(a)(4) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure[2] for temporary waiver of section 157.208(d) of the Commission's Part 157, Subpart F blanket certificate regulations[3] to increase the cost limitations for prior notice projects that interstate natural gas pipelines may construct without a case-specific authorization order. As discussed below, new natural gas infrastructure is critical to help meet immediate concerns regarding gas-electric interdependency and to address near-term resource adequacy, reliability, and energy affordability concerns nationwide. To facilitate the timely development of natural gas transportation capacity to meet these demands, we grant in part INGAA's Petition and temporarily waive our regulations to increase the cost limitations for blanket certificate projects constructed and placed in service by May 31, 2027, as described herein. Additionally, as described below, we are temporarily waiving the cost limitation in section 375.308(v)(1) of our regulations, which authorizes the Director of the Commission's Office of Energy Projects or the Director's designee to act on uncontested applications or amendments requesting authorization to construct, operate, or acquire facilities where the cost is less than that specified in the prior notice cost limit.

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[1] INGAA is an incorporated, not-for-profit trade association representing interstate natural gas pipeline companies operating in the United States. INGAA April 14, 2025 Petition at 2 (Petition).

[2] 18 C.F.R. § 385.207(a)(4) (2024).

[3] 18 C.F.R. §§ 157.208(d) (2024).

I. Background

2. Interstate pipelines that hold a certificate under section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act (NGA)[4] may obtain a blanket certificate under Part 157, Subpart F of the Commission's regulations[5] to undertake, without a case-specific authorization order from the Commission, certain activities after prior notice, subject to cost limitations.[6] The blanket certificate program was designed to "provide streamlined procedures which increase flexibility and reduce regulatory burden" for a generic class of routine activities with constraints for consistency with the Commission's statutory obligations under the NGA and environmental statutes,[7] without subjecting each minor project to a full, case-specific NGA section 7 certificate proceeding.[8] Currently, blanket certificate activities are limited to a maximum cost $41,100,000 per project undertaken subject to prior notice.[9]

II. Petition

3. INGAA requests a two-year waiver of the blanket certificate cost limitation regulations for prior notice projects. In support, INGAA cites an urgent, nationwide need for enhanced and expanded natural gas infrastructure, as well as Executive Order 14156, *Declaring a National Energy Emergency*.[10] INGAA argues that temporarily raising the blanket certificate cost limitation for prior notice projects is a targeted, pragmatic step to help address those constraints, while still facilitating stakeholder review before

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[4] 15 U.S.C. § 717f(c).

[5] 18 C.F.R. pt. 157, subpt. F (2024).

[6] *Id.* §§ 157.203, 157.208(d).

[7] *Interstate Pipeline Certificates for Routine Transactions*, Order No. 234, 47 Fed. Reg. 24,254, at 24,256, 24,263 (June 4, 1982), FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 30,368, at 30,201 (1982) (cross-referenced at 19 FERC ¶ 61,216).

[8] *Revisions to the Blanket Certificate Reguls. & Clarification Regarding Rates*, Order No. 686, 71 Fed. Reg. 63,680 (Oct. 31, 2006), 117 FERC ¶ 61,074, at P 7 (2006).

[9] 18 C.F.R. § 157.208(d).

[10] *See* Exec. Order No. 14,156, 90 Fed. Reg. 8433 (Jan. 20, 2025) (directing agencies to "identify and use all relevant lawful emergency and other authorities available to them to expedite the completion of all authorized and appropriated infrastructure [and] energy . . . projects.").

construction. INGAA asks the Commission to double the prior notice authorization cost limit from $41,100,000 to $82,200,000.[11]

III. <u>Interventions and Comments</u>

4. Several entities filed motions to intervene,[12] which are granted. In a letter dated April 30, 2025, U.S. Department of the Interior Secretary Burgum, acting in his capacity as Chairman of the National Energy Dominance Council, endorsed INGAA's Petition as necessary to address the current national energy emergency.[13] Energy Transfer and Affiliates also filed comments in support of INGAA's Petition, requesting that the Commission waive its regulations to raise the blanket certificate cost limits to the levels requested in the Petition on a permanent basis and act expeditiously on protests to prior notice filings to achieve the goal of expedited construction of natural gas infrastructure.[14] If instead a two-year waiver is granted, as INGAA requests, Energy Transfer and Affiliates state that it should apply to projects commenced within two years as opposed to those completed and placed in-service within two years.[15]

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[11] Petition at 9.

[12] Motions to intervene were filed by Ameren Services Company on behalf of Ameren Illinois Company and Union Electric Company d/b/a Ameren Missouri; Ascent Resources – Utica, LLC; Chevron U.S.A. Inc.; American Gas Association; Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. and Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc.; Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Florida, LLC, and Duke Energy Indiana, LLC; Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc. and Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.; Iroquois Gas Transmission System, L.P.; Energy Transfer LP, Enable Gas Transmission, LLC, Enable Mississippi River Transmission, LLC, ETC Tiger Pipeline, LLC, Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC, Florida Gas Transmission Company, LLC, Gulf Run Transmission, LLC, Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company, LP, Sea Robin Pipeline Company, LLC, Southwest Gas Storage Company, Stingray Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC, Trunkline Gas Company, LLC (collectively, Energy Transfer and Affiliates); Missouri Public Service Commission; National Grid Gas Delivery Companies; Natural Gas Supply Association; Northern Illinois Gas Company, Atlanta Gas Light, Chattanooga Gas, and Virginia Natural Gas; Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Inc.; PSEG Energy Resources & Trade LLC; Public Citizen, Inc.; and UGI Utilities, Inc.

[13] Secretary Burgum April 30, 2025 Comments at 1.

[14] Energy Transfer and Affiliates June 12, 2025 Comments at 2.

[15] *Id.* at 6.

IV. **Discussion**

5. The Commission has broad authority to waive its regulations "if waiver is consistent with the language and objective of the statute under which the regulation was promulgated."[16] We evaluate requests to waive Commission regulations using the "good cause shown" standard.[17]

6. There is widespread recognition that new natural gas infrastructure, as well as continued maintenance to ensure the integrity of the existing interstate natural gas system, are critical for the immediate term to help address pressing nationwide reliability and resource adequacy concerns. For example, the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), which oversees the reliability of the nation's bulk power system, has found that "additional pipeline infrastructure is needed to reliably serve electric load."[18] The Commission and NERC published a recent report that emphasizes that adequate natural gas infrastructure is critical in meeting total natural gas demand, particularly in periods of high demand to support both natural gas and electric system reliability.[19] Specifically, the report notes that recently-built natural gas pipeline infrastructure "played a crucial role in maintaining reliable electric supply during

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[16] *New Fortress Energy LLC*, 176 FERC ¶ 61,031, at P 25 (2021) (quoting *Great Lakes Gas Transmission Co.*, 29 FERC ¶ 61,135, at 61,270 (1984) ("The general standard which will be applied in considering waiver requests is whether the overall policy objectives for the Rule outweigh the concerns raised by the individuals seeking waiver."), *reh'g denied*, 30 FERC ¶ 61,263 (1985)), *aff'd sub nom.*, *New Fortress Energy Inc. v. FERC*, 36 F.4th 1172 (2022). Further, the Commission has the general statutory authority to waive regulations as it "may find necessary or appropriate." 15 U.S.C. § 717o.

[17] *S. Nat. Gas Co., L.L.C.*, 187 FERC ¶ 61,122 (2024); *Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC*, 173 FERC ¶ 61,187, at P 5 (2020); *Ruby Pipeline, L.L.C.*, 173 FERC ¶ 61,190, at P 5 (2020).

[18] NERC, *2022 Long-Term Reliability Assessment* 18 (2022), https://www.nerc.com/pa/RAPA/ra/Reliability%20Assessments%20DL/NERC_LTRA_2022.pdf (accessed June 16, 2025); *see also* NERC, *2024 Long-Term Reliability Assessment* 15, 29 (2024), https://www.nerc.com/pa/RAPA/ra/Reliability%20Assessments%20DL/NERC_Long%20Term%20Reliability%20Assessment_2024.pdf (accessed June 16, 2025) (discussing the need for natural gas pipeline capacity in PJM, SPP, and ISO-NE).

[19] FERC, NERC, *January 2025 Arctic Events: A System Performance Review*, Docket No. AD25-9-000 18-19 (2025), https://www.ferc.gov/media/report-january-2025-arctic-events-system-performance-review-ferc-nerc-and-its-regional (accessed June 16, 2025).

[last winter's] high demand period by sustaining stable pipeline pressure,"[20] but "finding available pipeline transportation capacity during a cold weather event may still be difficult in certain areas of the country."[21]

7. Notably, near-term natural gas and electricity demand are both expected to grow rapidly in the United States in the period covered by this waiver. While winter natural gas demand has historically driven the development of natural gas pipelines, near-term and medium-term forecasts for natural gas demand are increasing across all seasons. U.S. natural gas demand is forecasted to average 98.7 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in summer 2025, 1.7 Bcf/d more than summer 2024 levels and nearly 10% more than the previous five-year summer average.[22] Moreover, longer-term forecasts show demand growing beyond this summer, with total U.S. natural gas demand forecasted to increase from 35.2 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) in 2025 to 35.6 Tcf in 2027.[23] Anticipated levels of natural gas exports, reflecting sustained demand for liquified natural gas cargos in international markets and greater pipeline flows to Mexico, are also expected to increase in both the near- and medium-terms. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) forecasts gross natural gas exports to average 15.5 Bcf/d in summer 2025, an increase of 3.2 Bcf/d from summer 2024 and 51% over the previous five-year average.[24]

8. Further, domestic demand for electricity, the largest share of which comes from natural gas generation, is also anticipated to grow robustly between 2025 and 2029,[25] sparking concern among market operators about meeting that demand reliably and affordably. Grid operators at the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (MISO), ISO New England Inc. (ISO-NE), PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM), and Southwest Power Pool (SPP), which collectively serve 144 million people across 36 states and the District of Columbia, have stressed that new natural gas infrastructure is essential

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[20] *Id.* at 20.

[21] *Id.* at 28.

[22] U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (Apr. 10, 2025), https://www.eia.gov/ outlooks/steo/ (accessed June 16, 2025).

[23] U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook, Table 61: Natural Gas Imports and Exports and Table 62: Natural Gas Consumption by End-Use Sector and Census Division* (Apr. 15, 2025), https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/ (accessed June 16, 2025).

[24] EIA, S*hort-Term Energy Outlook* (May 6, 2025), https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo (accessed June 16, 2025).

[25] *Id.*

for improved gas-electric coordination, energy security, and reliability.[26] As noted in the 2024 NERC Long-Term Reliability Assessment, "[n]atural gas-fired generators are a vital bulk power system resource" and "natural gas pipeline capacity additions over the past seven years are trending downward, and some areas could experience insufficient pipeline capacity for electric generation during peak periods."[27] In an April 2025 natural gas storage report the American Gas Association (AGA) acknowledged "that upstream and downstream investment in both storage facilities and storage distribution infrastructure contributes to natural gas AND electric system resilience."[28] Constrained natural gas pipeline capacity is also having increasing impacts on domestic manufacturing where manufacturing is facing a growing challenge due to inadequate natural gas pipeline capacity.[29]

9. Given the pressing nationwide near-term demand for expanded natural gas transportation capacity, as well as the reliability concerns associated with maintaining the existing natural gas system, we find good cause to waive sections 157.208(d) of our regulations, on a temporary basis, to increase the prior notice cost limit. This pressing near-term need for expanded natural gas transportation and storage capacity nationwide is also coupled with ongoing supply chain constraints for natural gas transportation infrastructure. The Commission has over the past several years noted supply chain concerns that began during the COVID-19 pandemic and have continued.[30]

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[26] MISO, ISO-NE, PJM, SPP, *Strategies for Enhanced Gas-Electric Coordination: A Blueprint for National Progress* 5 n.1 (2024), https://www.iso-ne.com/static-assets/documents/100008/20240220_joint_rtos-gas-electric-coordination-white-paper.pdf (accessed June 16, 2025); *PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. and Midcontinent Indep. Sys. Operator, Inc.*, Comments, Docket No. PL18-1-001, at 2 (filed May 25, 2022); *ISO New England Inc.*, Comments, Docket No. AD22-9-000, at 4 (filed June 9, 2023).

[27] NERC, *2024 Long-Term Reliability Assessment* 8 (2024), https://www.nerc.com/pa/RAPA/ra/Reliability%20Assessments%20DL/NERC_Long%20Term%20Reliability%20Assessment_2024.pdf (accessed June 16, 2025).

[28] AGA, *Assessing the Value of Natural Gas Storage: A Strategic Asset for Grid Reliability, System Resilience and Operational Flexibility in a Changing Energy Landscape* 44 (Apr. 29, 2025), https://www.aga.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Value-of-Storage-FINAL.pdf (accessed June 16, 2025).

[29] FERC, *Federal-State Current Issues Collaborative*, https://www.ferc.gov/federal-state-current-issues-collaborative (accessed June 16, 2025).

[30] *See, e.g.*, *Midship Pipeline Co., LLC,* 191 FERC ¶ 61,031, at P 4 (2025) (stating that applicants represent that the current timeline for procuring compressor units is up to approximately 24 months); *Driftwood LNG LLC*, 186 FERC ¶ 61,112, at P 11 (2024)

10. The Commission last evaluated the underlying cost thresholds for the blanket certificate cost limits in 2006.[31] The Commission is assessing whether a permanent revision to the blanket certificate cost limits is warranted in a separate Notice of Inquiry (NOI),[32] but an initial review of publicly available data suggests that these constraints may be increasing costs beyond the "GDP implicit price deflator" published by the Department of Commerce. Most telling, between January 1990 (when the Bureau of Economic Analysis began tracking) and January 1, 2025, average hourly earnings for production and nonsupervisory employees for oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction from the Current Employment Statistics survey for cost increased 217.4% compared to 118.0% for the implicit GDP price deflator during the same period.[33] Although broader than only natural gas pipeline infrastructure costs, the Producer Price Index for Machinery and Equipment: Oil Field and Gas Field Machinery increased by 161% during this period.[34] We also note that, during the period between June 1982 and 2025, the implicit GDP deflator cumulatively increased 180.2%.[35] In contrast, the Consumer Price Index, another common gauge of inflation, increased by 229% during the same period. These relative indices show that had a different inflation index been used, potentially one more closely related to the oil and gas industry than the "GDP implicit

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(noting the COVID-19 pandemic's unprecedented upheaval of global supply chains and energy markets); *Freeport LNG Dev., L.P.*, 181 FERC ¶ 61,023, at P 12 (2022) (granting an extension of time due in part to the "unforeseeable difficulties associated with the COVID pandemic"); *Port Arthur LNG, LLC*, 181 FERC ¶ 61,024, at P 9 (2022) (same); *Adelphia Gateway, LLC*, 178 FERC ¶ 61,030, at P 20 (2022) (stating that Adelphia faces continued difficulty sourcing materials due to the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on the supply chain).

[31] Order No. 686, 117 FERC ¶ 61,074.

[32] *Blanket Certificate Cost Limitations*, 191 FERC ¶ 61,207 (2025).

[33] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment, Hours, and Earnings from the Current Employment Statistics Survey (National)*, https://data.bls.gov/dataViewer/view/timeseries/CES2023712008;jsessionid=946A6FD9A88454D5F8096CBFFCF5543F (accessed June 16, 2025).

[34] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Producer Price Index by Commodity: Machinery and Equipment: Oil Field and Gas Field Machinery (WPU1191)*, https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/ WPU1191 (accessed June 16, 2025).

[35] U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Gross Domestic Product: Implicit Price Deflator (GDPDEF)*, https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/GDPDEF (accessed June 16, 2025).

price deflator," the current-day costs might be approximately 50% above the costs used in the current blanket certificate thresholds.[36]

11. Accordingly, consistent with these estimates and the concerns discussed above, the Commission is increasing the costs of projects that can be constructed under the prior notice provisions from $41,100,000 to $61,650,000 for projects constructed and placed in service[37] by May 31, 2027.[38] We recognize that such indices may not perfectly align with natural gas pipeline construction costs and that other data may be available, and encourage parties to provide alternate cost estimates in response to the NOI issued concurrently with this order.[39]

12. However, the Commission's waiver will provide an opportunity for pipelines to quickly build additional capacity and increase operational flexibility while still limiting the size of projects that can be constructed under the temporary waiver and maintaining the environmental protections inherent in our blanket certificate program. Such action is consistent with the "principal purpose of . . . [the NGA] to encourage the orderly development of plentiful supplies of . . . natural gas at reasonable prices,"[40] and would be

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[36] For average hourly earnings for production and nonsupervisory employees for oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction, 217.4% divided by 118.0% equals 184%. For Oil Field and Gas Field Machinery, 161% divided by 118% equals 136%. For Consumer Price Index, 229% divided by 180.2% equals 127%.

[37] We note that when the Commission has temporarily waived these regulations in the past, the waiver applied based on the date projects were completed and placed in service. *Elec. Generation & Nat. Gas Supply*, 95 FERC ¶ 61,225, at 61,775 (2001); *Expediting Infrastructure Constr. to Speed Hurricane Recovery*, 113 FERC ¶ 61,179, at P 6 (2005).

[38] We note that the Commission took similar actions in the wake of the California energy crisis and Hurricanes Katrina and Rita to temporarily waive our regulations to substantially raise blanket certificate cost limits (in 2001 by approximately 74% for automatic authorization projects and 69% for prior notice projects, and in 2005, by double for automatic authorization projects and by more than double for prior notice projects) to expedite the construction of new capacity to serve impacted regions. *Removing Obstacles to Increase Elec. Generation & Nat. Gas Supply in the W. U.S.*, 94 FERC ¶ 61,272, *order on reh'g*, 95 FERC ¶ 61,225, *order on reh'g*, 96 FERC ¶ 61,155 (2001); *Expediting Infrastructure Constr. to Speed Hurricane Recovery*, 113 FERC ¶ 61,179 at P 6.

[39] *See Blanket Certificate Cost Limitations*, 191 FERC ¶ 61,207.

[40] *NAACP v. FPC*, 425 U.S. 662, 669-70 (1976).

a temporary means to expedite the completion of critical infrastructure projects. Our waiver is also consistent with the blanket program's aim to provide an administratively efficient means to authorize a class of projects without case-specific review, premised on protections inherent in the blanket program for prior notice projects, such as the prohibition against segmentation, environmental compliance requirements, and notice and protest provisions.[41] These provisions, plus our required accounting of costs, together will ensure that projects constructed during the limited duration of the waiver will have no significant adverse impacts on existing ratepayers, services, or the environment.[42]

13. The Commission also expects that this temporary waiver will allow the Commission to expedite consideration of applications for all natural gas projects under the NGA. Given supply chain constraints and the associated potential for increased costs, without this waiver fewer projects may qualify under section 157.208(d) of our regulations despite the scope of activities being consistent with projects that would have qualified in the past. The waiver ensures that more projects will undergo expedited review under these regulations, but it also allows the Commission to focus its resources on reviewing major case-specific natural gas projects proposed to meet the growing energy demand discussed above. Project sponsors making prior notice filings pursuant to the temporary waiver should state this in their filings. This will enable the Commission to track the use of the waiver. Further, we note that services using capacity constructed under blanket certificate authorization are provided at a certificate holder's existing Part 284 rates, and that blanket project costs are afforded the presumption that they will qualify for rolled-in rate treatment in a future NGA section 4 proceeding.[43] We will continue to treat the costs of facilities constructed under the temporary waiver adopted in this order in the same manner. However, as is our practice when granting a presumption of rolled-in rate treatment in case-specific authorizations, we will require project sponsors that construct facilities under the temporary waiver (for both automatic authorizations and prior notice authorizations) to keep separate books and accounting of costs and revenues attributable to those facilities in the same manner as required by section 154.309 of our regulations.[44] The books should be maintained with applicable cross-reference and

[41] *See* Order No. 686, 117 FERC ¶ 61,074 at PP 7, 33, 40.

[42] *See* 71 Fed. Reg. 36276, at 36284 (June 26, 2006).

[43] Order No. 686, 117 FERC ¶ 61,074 at P 36.

[44] 18 C.F.R. § 154.309 (2024); *see Gulf South Pipeline Co., LLC*, 173 FERC ¶ 61,049, at P 6 (2020) (*Gulf South*) (for projects that use existing system rates for the initial rates, the Commission's requirement for separate books and accounting applies only to internal books and records).

the information must be in sufficient detail so that the data can be identified in Statements G, I, and J in any future NGA section 4 or 5 rate proceeding, and the information must be provided consistent with Order No. 710.[45] We will further require pipelines constructing facilities under the temporary waiver to file a report by June 1, 2027, describing those facilities and their costs.

14. All other requirements and parameters of the blanket program remain in effect. Accordingly, nothing in this order affects the ability of any person to file a protest to any prior notice request.[46] If the protest is not withdrawn or dismissed, the activity will not be deemed authorized by the blanket certificate and the Commission will treat the request as an application for case-specific section 7 authorization.[47] We also emphasize that projects constructed under the temporary waiver will remain subject to our existing environmental regulations and compliance provisions.[48] In addition, pipelines pursuing projects under the temporary waiver are prohibited from segmenting projects to meet the blanket certificate cost limitations established herein.[49]

15. Section 375.308(v)(1) of our regulations authorizes the Director of the Commission's Office of Energy Projects or the Director's designee to act on uncontested applications or amendments requesting authorization to construct, operate, or acquire facilities where the cost is less than that specified in the prior notice cost limit. Consistent with our determination to temporarily waive the prior notice cost limit, we also waive the cost limitation of this section of our regulations to allow the Director of the Office of Energy

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[45] *See Revisions to Forms, Statements, & Reporting Requirements for Nat. Gas Pipelines*, Order No. 710, 122 FERC ¶ 61,262, at P 23 (2008). In *Gulf South*, the Commission clarified that a pipeline charging its existing system rates for a project is not required to provide books and accounting consistent with Order No. 710. However, a pipeline is required to maintain its internal books and accounting such that it would have the ability to include this information in a future FERC Form No. 2 if the rate treatment for the project is changed in a future rate proceeding.

[46] 18 C.F.R. § 157.205(e).

[47] *Id.* § 157.205(f)-(h).

[48] *See id.* § 157.206 (requiring that activities authorized under a blanket certificate that involve ground disturbance or changes to operational air and noise emissions shall be consistent with applicable law, including the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Coastal Zone Management Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Endangered Species Act, and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act).

[49] *Id.* §§ 157.208(a)-(b), 157.210, 157.212, 157.213(a)-(b).

Projects or the Director's designee to act on uncontested applications and amendments where the cost does not exceed $61,650,000.

16. As noted, in Docket No. RM25-12-000, the Commission is issuing a NOI to consider whether, and if so how, to revise its Part 157, Subpart F blanket certificate regulations[50] to increase the cost limitations for projects that interstate natural gas pipelines may construct without a case-specific authorization order.[51]

17. This order constitutes final agency action. Requests for rehearing of this order must be filed within 30 days of the date of its issuance, as provided in section 19(a) of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717r, and section 713 of the Commission's regulations, 18 C.F.R § 385.713 (2025).

The Commission orders:

(A) INGAA's petition is granted in part and sections 157.208(d) and 375.308(v)(1) of the Commission's regulations are waived to increase the costs of projects that can be constructed under the prior notice provisions from $41,100,000 to $61,650,000 for projects constructed and placed in service by May 31, 2027, consistent with the discussion in the body of this order.

(B) Project sponsors that construct facilities under the temporary waiver are required to keep separate books and accounting of costs and revenues attributable to those facilities in the same manner as required by section 154.309 of our regulations, consistent with the discussion in the body of this order.

(C) Project sponsors that construct facilities under the temporary waiver are required to file a report by June 1, 2027, describing those facilities and their costs.

(D) The motions to intervene filed in this proceeding as of the date of this order are granted.

By the Commission.

(S E A L)

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

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[50] *Id.* pt. 157, subpt. F.

[51] *Blanket Certificate Cost Limitations*, 191 FERC ¶ 61,207.

Document Content(s)