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October 3, 2008

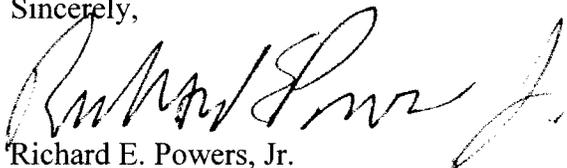
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr., Deputy Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

Re: *Docket Nos. IS08-405-000, IS08-449-000 and OR08-__-000*

Dear Madam Secretary:

Enclosed for electronic filing is the Complaint Requesting Fast Track Processing and Emergency Motion for Expedited Action of ConocoPhillips Company, Targa Midstream Services Limited Partnership, and Targa Louisiana Field Services LLC.

Sincerely,



Richard E. Powers, Jr.

*Counsel for ConocoPhillips Company,
Targa Midstream Services Limited
Partnership, And Targa Louisiana Field
Services LLC*

Enclosure

cc: Service List

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION**

ConocoPhillips Company,)	Docket No. OR08-___-000
Targa Midstream Services Limited Partnership, and)	
Targa Louisiana Field Services LLC)	
)	
v.)	
)	
Dixie Pipeline Company)	
)	
)	
)	
Dixie Pipeline Company)	Docket Nos. IS08-405-000
)	IS08-449-000

**COMPLAINT REQUESTING FAST TRACK PROCESSING AND
EMERGENCY MOTION FOR EXPEDITED ACTION OF CONOCOPHILLIPS
COMPANY, TARGA MIDSTREAM SERVICES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, AND
TARGA LOUISIANA FIELD SERVICES LLC**

1. Pursuant to Rules 206 and 213 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC” or “Commission”), 18 C.F.R. §§ 385.206 and 385.213 (2008), and Section 343.3 of the Commission's Rules Applicable to Oil Pipeline Proceedings, 18 C.F.R. § 343.3 (2008), ConocoPhillips Company, Targa Midstream Services Limited Partnership and Targa Louisiana Field Services LLC (ConocoPhillips and Targa are collectively referred to herein as “Joint Complainants”) hereby file this Complaint requesting “fast track” procedures and move for expedited action by the Commission regarding certain actions threatened by Dixie Pipeline Company (“Dixie”). As set out below, Dixie has informed Joint Complainants that it intends to cut off their propane transportation service for a period starting this Sunday, October 5, in violation of Dixie’s tariff and Section 1(6) of the Interstate Commerce Act (“ICA”). Joint Complainants request that the Commission act immediately to prevent Dixie from taking this unlawful action, particularly since the action in question is not a

rate change and the resulting damage could not be remedied by means of a refund. Joint Complainants believe that Dixie's threatened unlawful action may involve transportation of ethane under its FERC Tariff No. 91 ("FERC No. 91"), and thus Joint Complainants include FERC No. 91 (as interpreted by Dixie) as a subject of this Complaint. Because it is unclear which product Dixie intends to move instead of propane, Joint Complainants also reiterate their request in Docket No. IS08-449-000 that the Commission reject Dixie's FERC Tariff No. 94 ("FERC No. 94") (or, in the alternative, suspend FERC No. 94 and convene an immediate technical conference to resolve issues raised by this filing). Similarly, because it is unclear which product Dixie would use to displace propane, Joint Complainants also submit this filing under Docket No. IS08-405-000, in which the Commission has ordered a technical conference with respect to Dixie's proposed changes involving Refinery Grade Propylene ("RGP"). *Dixie Pipeline Co.*, 124 FERC ¶ 61,175 (2008).

Pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 385.206(h), Joint Complainants submit that expedited action is necessary because Dixie threatens to take the threatened unlawful action almost immediately, on Sunday, October 5. If the Commission were to employ its standard procedures, Dixie's unlawful action would take place unhindered, and no adequate remedy will be available to Joint Complainants.

I COMMUNICATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE

Communications and correspondence in this proceeding should be directed to:

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II. BACKGROUND

2. The instant Complaint is prompted by an e-mail from Dixie to Targa and ConocoPhillips yesterday afternoon stating that Dixie will shut in Targa's injection for about 28 hours, from approximately 15:00 on Sunday October 5 until 16:00 on Monday. Attachment A (e-mail dated October 2, 2008 from Owen L. Williams, Dixie Pipeline, Operations Planner to Kaycee Avery at Targa and Sandra Toval at ConocoPhillips, re Dixie Targa Injection); *see also* Attachment B (e-mail dated October 3, 2008 from Owen L. Williams, Dixie Pipeline, Operations Planner to Kaycee Avery at Targa and Sandra Toval at ConocoPhillips, re Dixie Targa Injection) (noting that Joint Complainants will be shut out for additional days, as determined by Dixie). This includes injections at Iowa City Junction, where both ConocoPhillips and Targa have indicated they do not have storage capacity. *See, e.g.*, September 24, 2008 Joint Motion to Intervene and Protest (Docket No. IS08-449-000) ("NGL Protest") at 6; *Dixie*, 124 FERC ¶ 61,175, at PP 10, 14. This will interrupt Targa's and ConocoPhillips's normal daily injections into Dixie.

3. ConocoPhillips Company is a Delaware corporation with its headquarters at 600 North Dairy Ashford, Houston, Texas 77079. ConocoPhillips is an international, integrated energy company. ConocoPhillips owns a crude oil refinery at Lake Charles, Louisiana, that produces gasoline, diesel, fuel oil, jet fuel and other distillates, together with approximately

3,000 barrels per day of propane that is injected into the Dixie pipeline at Iowa Junction as it is produced. ConocoPhillips also purchases significant additional volumes of propane from third parties at receipt points on Dixie's pipeline, and transports all of these propane volumes east on the Dixie pipeline for wholesale sale at numerous terminals located along that pipeline.

ConocoPhillips is one of the largest wholesale marketers of propane in the United States in general, and in the Southeastern United States served by Dixie in particular. ConocoPhillips is a past, present, and/or future shipper of propane on the Dixie Pipeline system.

4. Targa Midstream Services Limited Partnership is a Delaware limited partnership. Targa Louisiana Field Services LLC is a Delaware limited liability company. Both companies' headquarters are located at 1000 Louisiana, Suite 4300, Houston, Texas 77002. Targa, along with various subsidiaries and affiliates, operates natural gas gathering pipelines and gas processing plants in the Permian Basin in New Mexico and Texas, in the Barnett Shale in north Texas, and both onshore and offshore Louisiana. Targa also has an extensive downstream natural gas liquids ("NGL") fractionation and marketing business. Fractionators receive demethanized mix from gas processing plants and fractionate the mix into NGL products. The NGL products produced – including propane – are then sold/distributed to various markets. Two of Targa's fractionators – located at Mont Belvieu, Texas and in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana produce propane that is delivered in part or whole into the Dixie pipeline. Supported by an owned storage facility at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Targa has an integrated wholesale propane business that – utilizing receipts into the Dixie Pipeline and staging at the Hattiesburg storage facility – services a host of retail customers in the southeastern region of the United States. Targa and its affiliates inject an average of 11,500 barrels per day of propane into the Dixie Pipeline on behalf of themselves and others out of their Mont Belvieu facility and their Calcasieu

Parish plant, at the Iowa Junction in Iowa, Louisiana, and at Grangeville, Louisiana. Targa is a past, present, and/or future shipper of propane on the Dixie Pipeline system.

III. COMPLAINT

5. Dixie has asserted in the IS08-449 proceeding that it can provide NGL service “without affecting Dixie's ability to accept and deliver all regular nominations from its current propane shippers.” Response of Dixie Pipeline Company to Motion for Leave to Intervene and Protest filed September 29, 2008 in Docket No. IS08-449-000 (“Dixie NGL Response”), at 2. Dixie would presumably offer similar arguments with respect to ethane. However, Dixie's shutting in of Targa and ConocoPhillips starting Sunday, October 5, 2007 shows that this statement is inaccurate. With very minor exceptions, Targa and ConocoPhillips and their predecessors have been delivering propane into Dixie on a daily basis for the last 40 years, and if Dixie cuts off this service for a period of time (28 hours in this instance, but for unknown durations in the future), it obviously will *not* be “accept[ing] and deliver[ing] all regular nominations from its current propane shippers.”

6. Dixie's threatened cessation of propane transportation violates its tariff. Item 10 of Dixie's rules and regulations tariff, FERC Tariff No. 88 (“FERC No. 88”), states that “Carrier is engaged primarily in the transportation of Propane and will not accept any other commodity for transportation except when Carrier determines that space in the pipeline is available . . .” and that “such service [non-propane] is offered on a temporary basis and may be restricted or canceled at any time after notice thereof as Carrier shall determine is necessary to permit it to properly transport Propane.”

7. Dixie has argued in the IS08-449 proceeding that interrupting propane transportation is consistent with this provision, erroneously relying on the statement in FERC

No. 94 that NGL shipments will be allocated capacity only “after allowance for scheduled shipments of propane” and that batch sizes for NGL transportation “will be established based on the capacity remaining when propane nominations are less than the available pipeline pumping capacity.” Dixie NGL Response at 15. Dixie would presumably make similar arguments with respect to ethane.

8. This interpretation is inconsistent with Item 10 of FERC No. 88. If propane is nominated for transportation, and moving another product would displace this propane, then space in the pipeline is *not* available for transportation of other products. Dixie’s argument suggests that “space in the pipeline is available” for other products when this would interrupt propane nominated for transportation, and that the pipeline can “properly” transport propane by displacing it from the line. It strains credulity to interpret a provision intended to establish the priority of propane on the pipeline in such a way as to shut propane out of the pipeline entirely, for indefinite periods of time and with unknown frequency. Moreover, quite apart from the improbability of Dixie’s interpretation, any ambiguity in the meaning of Item 10 has been resolved through the parties’ and their predecessors’ course of performance over nearly 40 years. Throughout this period of time, the pipeline and shippers have used Dixie as a propane-only pipeline, without displacing propane for the transportation of other products. Dixie’s threatened exclusion of propane would violate the meaning of Item 10 as established through the parties’ and their predecessors’ decades-long course of performance.

9. Because the threatened action violates Dixie’s tariff, it also violates Section 1(6) of the ICA, which requires common carriers to “establish, *observe*, and enforce . . . just and reasonable regulations and practices affecting classifications, rates, or tariffs. . . the facilities for

transportation . . . and all other matters relating to or connected with the receiving, handling, transportation, and delivery of property . . .” 49 U.S.C. app. § 1(6) (emphasis added).

10. Moreover, contrary to assertions by Dixie, ConocoPhillips and Targa do not "have adequate storage options currently available to them to accommodate the batching of NGLs." *Id.* at 2-3; *see* NGL Protest at 7; *Dixie Pipeline Co.*, 124 FERC ¶ 61,175, at PP 10, 14 (2008).

Although Dixie's NGL Response is replete with allegations that shippers like ConocoPhillips and Targa have storage options, these statements are vague and unsupported. For example, Dixie does not provide the basic information to determine whether there are viable storage options: the capacity of alleged storage alternatives; their current commitments or utilization, whether they are accessible by existing and available pipeline connections.¹

11. To the extent that Dixie plans to displace propane with other NGLs, rather than ethane, Dixie appears to be taking the position that FERC No. 94 is effective notwithstanding the Commission has taken no action. The waiver provision cited by Dixie, 18 C.F.R. § 341.14 provides in Section (b) that "tariff publications filed concurrently with the special permission requests for short (less than 30 day) notice will be deemed conditionally accepted for filing, subject to refund, until the Commission has had a full 30-day review period to process the filing." Refunds will not be adequate to address the harm that shutting in of injections will produce. Indeed, it is clear that the regulation cited was not intended to address the factual circumstances of this case. While ConocoPhillips and Targa understand the serious nature of Hurricanes Gustav and Ike, Dixie's general invocation of these storms, without identifying any

¹ Similar vague assertions of alternatives were recently rejected when a Dixie affiliate provided analogous arguments and testimony from the same individual who signed Dixie's affidavit in the IS08-449 proceeding (James Collingsworth). *Mid-America Pipeline Co., LLC*, 124 FERC ¶ 63,016 (2008) at P 1126 ("Significantly, when asked about the exhibit [on pipeline alternatives], Mid-America witness Collingsworth did not know the basic information needed to determine whether a pipeline was a competitive alternative to Mid-America, to wit: he did not know the capacity of the alleged competing pipelines, their current construction commitments or utilization, the volume of product shipped by them, whether they are or have been subject to prorationing, or whether they have market based rates.")

particular shippers or shortage of natural gas liquids, should not be sufficient to invoke the emergency waiver provided under 18 C.F.R. § 341.14, especially when the propane shippers have shown in detail the serious effects that disruption in propane service could have on their own businesses, as well as on propane-reliant energy markets (such as gasoline and natural gas) that directly affect the country's citizens. *Dixie Pipeline Co.*, 124 FERC ¶ 61,175, at P 14; NGL Protest at 8-12. Although Dixie's NGL Response continuously refers to refineries, fractionators and petrochemical facilities that need these NGLs, it has not identified *one* such company or need. Nor has anyone of these so-called companies in need intervened or filed in support of Dixie's emergency tariff request. Dixie cannot be permitted to invoke the emergency transportation rules of the Commission's regulations by providing generalized, unspecified claims of need for transportation of *new* product and a *new* service when the Commission has already established a proceeding to address the adverse effects that interruption will pose for *existing* propane service in the southeastern propane markets and related energy markets.

IV. COMPLIANCE WITH PROCEDURAL RULES

13. With respect to the requirements of 18 C.F.R. § 385.206(b), Joint Complainants provide as follows:

- (1) As discussed above, Dixie is violating Item 10 of FERC No. 88 which provides, among other things, for the priority of propane shipments.
- (2) Joint Complainants explain above how Dixie's threatened action violates the Commission's regulatory standards, which include a pipeline's compliance with its existing tariffs.

- (3) The business, commercial, economic or other issues that will be affected are set forth above and in the protests filed by Joint Complainants in Docket Nos. IS08-405-000 and IS08-449-000.
- (4) At this point, it is not possible to qualify the financial impact or burden, but Joint Complainants have set forth above and in their protests in Docket Nos. IS08-405-000 and IS08-449-000 the impacts on their business as well as on the propane and related energy markets (such as gasoline and natural gas).
- (5) The practical, operational and other non-financial impacts have been set forth above and the related products in Docket Nos. IS08-405-000 and IS08-449-000.
- (6) The issues that are the subject of this complaint are generally also covered by the proceedings in Docket Nos. IS08-405-000 and IS08-449-000.
- (7) Joint Complainants request that the Commission issue an order directly mandating that injection of propane into the Dixie system not be shut in until the Commission has had an opportunity to address the issues raised by this Complaint and the proceedings in Docket Nos. IS08-405-000 and IS08-449-000.
- (8) All documents that support the facts in this Complaint are contained herein or in the protests filed by Joint Complainants in FERC Docket Nos. IS08-405-000 and IS08-449-000.

- (9) Joint Complainants have called the FERC Enforcement Hotline and were told to file this Emergency Motion. Joint Complainants believe that some type of alternative resolution mechanism may be possible. However, in order to prevent irreparable damages, the Commission must act to prevent the shut in of propane injections.
- (10) An appropriate form of notice is attached.
- (11) Pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 385.206(h), Joint Complainants submit that expedited action is necessary because Dixie threatens to take the threatened unlawful action almost immediately, on Sunday, October 5. If the Commission were to employ its standard procedures, Dixie's unlawful action would take place unhindered, and no adequate remedy will be available to Joint Complainants.

V. RELIEF REQUESTED

14. Joint Complainants request that the Commission issue an order forbidding Dixie from cutting off propane service in violation of its tariff, regardless of which product it intends to put into the line in place of propane. To the extent that Dixie's displacement of propane involves other NGLs and not ethane, Joint Complainants submit that the Commission should either reject FERC Tariff No. 94 immediately or hold it in abeyance pending further inquiry in their 30-day period. This could be handled, for example, by an emergency conference called by the Commission or at the already scheduled October 23, 2008 Technical Conference in FERC Docket No. IS08-405-000.²

² And, in any event, the Commission should exercise its jurisdiction to ask Dixie for further information regarding the nature of the requests, including the identity of those refineries, fractionators, and petrochemical facilities requesting such alternative sources of NGL. To the extent that the Interstate Commerce Act ("ICA") requires that any particular information be protected, the Commission is fully aware of and has used protective

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Richard E. Powers, Jr.

Richard E. Powers, Jr.

Christopher K. Diamond

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Washington, D.C. 20004-1601

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Facsimile: (202) 344-8300

Email: repowers@venable.com

Counsel for ConocoPhillips Company,

Targa Midstream Services Limited Partnership and

Targa Louisiana Field Services LLC

orders and other devices, as required. ConocoPhillips and Targa would note, however, that it is peculiar, at best, that if a person or company is truly in need, it has not made that need known to the Commission. Moreover, while Joint Complainants appreciate the requirements of the ICA, these parties also note that the failure of the Commission to achieve maximum transparency in today's environment is hard to understand.

one of the largest wholesale marketers of propane in the United States in general, and in the Southeastern United States served by Dixie in particular. ConocoPhillips is a past, present, and/or future shipper of propane on the Dixie Pipeline system, with a substantial economic interest in the matters addressed by the above-captioned filing.

By: /s/ Richard E. Powers, Jr.
Richard E. Powers, Jr.
Venable LLP
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Washington, D.C. 20004
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(202) 344-8300 (facsimile)
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October 3, 2008

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION**

ConocoPhillips Company,)	Docket No. OR08-____-000
Targa Midstream Services Limited Partnership, and)	
Targa Louisiana Field Services LLC)	
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Dixie Pipeline Company)	
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)	
Dixie Pipeline Company)	Docket Nos. IS08-405-000
)	IS08-449-000

VERIFIED STATEMENT OF COUNSEL

I, Richard E. Powers, am counsel for Targa Midstream Services Limited Partnership (“Targa”) regarding the above-captioned complaint proceeding against Dixie Pipeline Company (“Dixie”). As counsel, I provide this Verified Statement in support of Targa’s Complaint and Emergency Motion challenging Dixie’s threat to cut off propane transportation service to Targa for a period of time.

Targa is a Delaware limited partnership with its headquarters located at 1000 Louisiana, Suite 4300, Houston, Texas 77002. Targa, along with various subsidiaries and affiliates, operates natural gas gathering pipelines and gas processing plants in the Permian Basin in New Mexico and Texas, in the Barnett Shale in north Texas, and both onshore and offshore Louisiana. Targa also has an extensive downstream natural gas liquids (“NGL”) fractionation and marketing business. Fractionators receive demethanized mix from gas processing plants and fractionate the mix into NGL products. The NGL products produced – including propane – are then

sold/distributed to various markets. Two of Targa's fractionators – located at Mont Belvieu, Texas and in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana produce propane that is delivered in part or whole into the Dixie pipeline. Supported by an owned storage facility at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Targa has an integrated wholesale propane business that – utilizing receipts into the Dixie Pipeline and staging at the Hattiesburg storage facility – services a host of retail customers in the southeastern region of the United States. Targa and its affiliates inject an average of 11,500 barrels per day of propane into the Dixie Pipeline on behalf of themselves and others out of their Mont Belvieu facility and their Calcasieu Parish plant, at the Iowa Junction in Iowa, Louisiana, and at Grangeville, Louisiana. Targa is a past, present, and/or future shipper of propane on the Dixie Pipeline system, with a substantial economic interest in the matters addressed by the above-captioned filing.

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VERIFIED STATEMENT OF COUNSEL

I, Richard E. Powers, am counsel for Targa Louisiana Field Services LLC (“Targa Louisiana”) regarding the above-captioned complaint proceeding against Dixie Pipeline Company (“Dixie”). As counsel, I provide this Verified Statement in support of Targa Louisiana’s Complaint and Emergency Motion challenging Dixie’s threat to cut off propane transportation service to Targa Louisiana for a period of time.

Targa Louisiana is a Delaware limited liability company with its headquarters located at 1000 Louisiana, Suite 4300, Houston, Texas 77002. Targa Louisiana, along with various subsidiaries and affiliates, operates natural gas gathering pipelines and gas processing plants in the Permian Basin in New Mexico and Texas, in the Barnett Shale in north Texas, and both onshore and offshore Louisiana. Targa Louisiana’s affiliates also have an extensive downstream natural gas liquids (“NGL”) fractionation and marketing business. Fractionators receive demethanized mix from gas processing plants and fractionate the mix into NGL products. The NGL products produced – including propane – are then sold/distributed to various markets. Two

of Targa's fractionators – located at Mont Belvieu, Texas and in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana produce propane that is delivered in part or whole into the Dixie pipeline. Supported by an owned storage facility at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Targa has an integrated wholesale propane business that – utilizing receipts into the Dixie Pipeline and staging at the Hattiesburg storage facility – services a host of retail customers in the southeastern region of the United States. Targa and its affiliates inject an average of 11,500 barrels per day of propane into the Dixie Pipeline on behalf of themselves and others out of their Mont Belvieu facility and their Calcasieu Parish plant, at the Iowa Junction in Iowa, Louisiana, and at Grangeville, Louisiana. Targa Louisiana is a past, present, and/or future shipper of propane on the Dixie Pipeline system, with a substantial economic interest in the matters addressed by the above-captioned filing.

By: /s/ Richard E. Powers, Jr.
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October 3, 2008

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Rule 2010 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 18 C.F.R. § 385.2010, I hereby certify that I have this day served the foregoing document upon each person designated on the official service list compiled by the Secretary in this proceeding.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 3rd day of October, 2008.

/s/ Christopher K. Diamond

Christopher K. Diamond

ATTACHMENT A

From: Williams, Owen [mailto:OLWILLIAMS@epco.com]
Sent: Thursday, October 02, 2008 2:09 PM
To: 'Avery, Kaycee'; Toval, Sandra
Subject: Dixie Targa injection

FYI:

Due to shipping a different product your Targa injection into Dixie pipeline will be shut in from injecting for about 28 hours on Sunday October 5 , 2008 from approximately 15:00 to 16:00 Monday afternoon.

Thanks,

*Owen L. Williams
Dixie Pipeline
Operations Planner
olwilliams@eprod.com
yahoo: olwilliams4670
Fax: 713-803-1367
Office: 713-381-4043
Cell: 713-385-8827*

ATTACHMENT B

From: Williams, Owen [mailto:OLWILLIAMS@epco.com]
Sent: Friday, October 03, 2008 8:31 AM
To: 'Avery, Kaycee'; Toval, Sandra
Subject: FW: Dixie Targa injection

FYI:

I will be providing you with a schedule for the month of the days you may be shut out each month.

Thanks

Owen L. Williams
Dixie Pipeline
Operations Planner
olwilliams@eprod.com
yahoo: olwilliams4670
Fax: 713-803-1367
Office: 713-381-4043
Cell: 713-385-8827

From: Williams, Owen
Sent: Thursday, October 02, 2008 2:09 PM
To: 'Avery, Kaycee'; 'Toval, Sandra'
Subject: Dixie Targa injection

FYI:

Due to shipping a different product your Targa injection into Dixie pipeline will be shut in from injecting for about 28 hours on Sunday October 5 , 2008 from approximately 15:00 to 16:00 Monday afternoon.

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Dixie Pipeline Company)	Docket Nos. IS08-405-000
)	IS08-449-000

NOTICE OF COMPLAINT

Take notice that on October 3, 2008, ConocoPhillips Company, Targa Midstream Services Limited Partnership, and Targa Louisiana Field Services LLC ("Joint Complainants") tendered for filing with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("Commission") a Complaint against Dixie Pipeline Company ("Dixie" or "Respondent") regarding certain actions threatened by Dixie. The Joint Complainants allege that Dixie has informed Joint Complainants that it intends to cut off their propane transportation service for a period starting this Sunday, October 5, in violation of Dixie's tariff. The Joint Complainants therefore request that the Commission act immediately to prevent Dixie from taking this unlawful action, particularly since the action in question is not a rate change and the resulting damage could not be remedied by means of a refund.

The Joint Complainants state that a copy of the Complaint was served Dixie.

Any person desiring to intervene in and/or protest this filing must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 C.F.R. §§ 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. The Respondent's answer and all interventions or protests must be filed on or before the comment date stated below. The Respondent's answer, motions to intervene, and protests must be served on the Joint Complainant.

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 and/or intervention to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426. A copy of 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, D.C. There is an "eSubscription" link on the web site that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is

added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov, or call (866) 208-3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502-8659.

Comment Date:

Kimberly D. Bose,
Secretary

Document Content(s)

CT_Complaint.PDF.....1-25