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Gibson Dunn Team Obtains Verdict for Energy Transfer and Sea Robin Pipeline in Breach of Contract Case, Prevailing on Every Claim

Firm News | November 24, 2026

On November 16, 2026, a Vermilion Parish, Louisiana jury answered every question in favor of Gibson Dunn clients Energy Transfer GC NGLs, LLC and Sea Robin Pipeline Company, LLC, rejecting in its entirety the $9 million claim of Enterprise Gas Processing, LLC and its affiliates and awarding Sea Robin $247,000 in lost profits.

The Invented Vote

Enterprise operates the Sea Robin Gas Processing Plant and holds the majority interest; Energy Transfer holds a minority interest. After Enterprise stopped processing gas in December 2021, the plant did one thing: dehydrate Sea Robin's gas so it could move onshore. Enterprise then decided to close it. The agreement required approval from four owners, and Enterprise controlled three votes.

So, Enterprise manufactured a fourth. It sliced a piece off its own interest, transferred it to a newly formed affiliate with no gas of its own, and had that affiliate vote to shut down the plant the same day. Before trial, Judge Laurie Hulin granted summary judgment voiding the transfer, holding that Enterprise did not "strictly follow the language of the agreement."

The Bill

In June 2024, Enterprise sent Sea Robin a single $8.6 million invoice covering plant operating costs back to December 2021 and demanded payment within days. Sea Robin asked for backup. Enterprise sent none. It cut off dehydration on days' notice instead of the 12 months the contract required, and left Sea Robin's pipeline unable to move gas for 33 days.

Enterprise then counterclaimed for the entire plant: payroll, property taxes, maintenance, and administrative overhead, more than $9 million in all. Its theory was that because dehydration was the only thing the plant did, every dollar spent there was a "dehydrator operating cost." Sea Robin had already paid roughly $582,000 in earlier dehydrator invoices.

The Trial

For nearly two weeks, beginning November 4, the jury heard Enterprise's account. Our answer was shorter. Enterprise made a deal with rules. When the rules got in the way, it invented a fourth vote, cut off the service it promised, and billed the pipeline it had just cut off for the whole plant.

Related People

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The evidence did the rest. Enterprise never broke out the cost of running the dehydrator. Its own witnesses could not say what any piece of equipment cost to operate or which part of the bill covered dehydration. Sea Robin paid what it owed, disputed the rest, and asked for proof. The jury never got any.

The Verdict

The jury found that Enterprise's sham transfer harmed Energy Transfer, that Enterprise failed to use best efforts and acted in bad faith, and that Sea Robin did not breach by disputing the bill. It rejected Enterprise's claim in full and awarded Sea Robin $247,000 in lost profits.

Led by partner Trey Cox, the winning Gibson Dunn Dallas team included of counsel Travis Jones, senior counsel Becky Adams, and associates Andrew Mitchell, Robert Frey, Ben Rice, and Daniel Richardson.

The case is *Energy Transfer GC NGLs, LLC, et al. v. Enterprise Gas Processing, LLC, et al.*, No. C-114768 (15th Jud. Dist. Ct., Vermilion Parish, La.).

Related Capabilities

Litigation

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