



# PIPA Communication Team Meeting Notes

May 8, 2013

## Participants

(See participants list below.)

## Meeting Agenda / Objectives / Discussion Topics

See Julie's slides, attached.

## Discussion Notes

- Introduction of PIPA Communication Team members:
  - Anna Osland, Academia
  - Perry Cloyd, AGA/Vectren
- David Bull will include links to PIPA Report in WinDOT under public awareness sections
- PIPA Webinar Update
  - PIPA webinars and attendance reported. If there are names on the roster who should no longer be on the distribution list, please let Julie know.
  - Feedback and post-webinar survey questions reported
    - **ACTION:** Request that Julie send questions and survey results to Comm Team members
- Public Awareness Workshop, June 19 & 20, 2013, Dallas, TX
  - Comm Team members planning to attend/participate (other than PHMSA):
    - Cynthia Munyon (maybe)
    - Larry Springer
    - Carl Weimer (yes)
    - Dwayne Teschendorf
    - Susan Waller
    - Herb Wilhite
    - Julie Halliday
  - Brief overview of workshop agenda (Christie Murray)
- PIPA Comm Team Face-to-Face Meeting
  - Date & Location Finalized
    - August 6 & 7 in DC
  - Agenda topics, speakers, approaches – seeking input.
    - Should discuss outreach plan for 2014
    - Should discuss metrics and methods for measuring effectiveness of outreach efforts
- Review: Use of Hazard mitigation planning for PIPA outreach to state/local governments (see slides)
  - Challenges to Implementation of PIPA Recommended Practices
  - PIPA Communication Plan Guiding Principles (previously developed by Comm Team)
  - Pipeline Safety Bonus (resulting from integrating pipelines into hazard mitigation planning)
  - Integrating pipelines into hazard mitigation plans was just adopted by the National Training and Education Division (NTED) of Dept. of Homeland Security (DHS). This makes additional funding available to states for training.

- THIRA = Funding for Pipeline Emergencies Training
- Example, Washtenow County hazard mitigation plan
- PIPA Hazard Mitigation Primer Discussion
  - Many editorial comments
  - Substantive comments from Andrew Kohout (FERC) and Susan Waller (INGAA).
  - Andrew discussed their major concerns
  - Junaid Faruq (AGA) – major AGA comment is focus on distribution infrastructure is unnecessary and does not align with PIPA.
  - Dan Regan, INGAA General Counsel, discussed comments submitted for INGAA.
    - Primer for operators is not needed.
    - Should acknowledge in either/both primers that are adopted that operators already do a lot to reduce pipeline hazards and prepare with communities for emergency preparedness.
    - Primer should state upfront that local governments do not have authority to directly affect pipeline operations through regulation.
  - Rebecca Craven – will require a lot more discussion
  - Anna Osland – there is an issue of stakeholders not knowing what they can and can't do. Need to be more explicit in describing usage of PIPA RP's as tools.
  - Julie - If purpose is to look at mitigation strategies in general, would we be shortchanging emergency planners by not informing them of other mitigation opportunities available to them beyond the PIPA RPs. What are other Team member thoughts?
  - Rebecca – would be a mistake to leave out pipeline emergencies information.
  - Larry Springer – this discussion is crossing over into public awareness and emergency response (operator requirements). Best to keep emergency response work/communications more focused and try not to make the PIPA primers a catchall for everything. This will make the primers a confusing mess. Point readers to other areas for specific information in those other areas.
  - Julie – Good discussion for after talking with FEMA and, perhaps, at face-to-face meeting.
  - Dan Regan –
    - It bears repeating, serious problem with characterizing pipelines as “manmade hazards”. It is misleading and inaccurate. Hazard would be the outside force that impacts the pipeline and not the pipeline itself.
    - Also confusion throughout document relative to pipeline hazard mitigation plans. Such plans are not prepared by operators.
    - Graphic descriptions and photographs of pipeline incidents are not helpful. Do not encourage productive, rational, dispassionate discussion of incident mitigation plans.
  - Julie – Attempt is to use language of the audience, thus using FEMA terminology in primer.
    - Dan Regan – “Manmade hazard” does not reference/pertain to pipelines. Also, FEMA grants do not address manmade hazards.
    - Andrew – Primers need more background on THIRA and distinction between natural and manmade hazards.

- Larry Springer – API also has problems with classifying pipelines as manmade hazards. Need better way to present the threat as resulting from the products and not the pipelines.
- Julie – Emergency manager community says graphic illustration of potential impacts are necessary to motivate planners.
- Carl Weimer – PST supports calling pipelines manmade hazards.
  - Confirm comments will be routed to all Comm Team members.
- Questions for FEMA – Meeting May 15, 2013 – Submit to Julie.

## Comm Team Meeting Participants

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	* Co-Leaders			


## Meeting Agenda/Slides:




**PIP Communication Team Roster**

Name	Representing	Company
Cynthia Munyon*	NAPSR	Iowa Utilities Board
Julie Halliday*	PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
Andrew Kohout	FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Doug Sipes	FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Jim Philipps	NACo	National Association of Counties
Chuck Lesniak	NLC	City of Austin, TX
Julia Puidindi	NLC	National League of Cities
Debbie Bassert	NAHB	National Association of Home Builders
Claire Worshtil	NAHB	National Association of Home Builders
Erika Lee	CGA	Common Ground Alliance
Rebecca Craven	PST	Pipeline Safety Trust
Carl Welmer	PST	Pipeline Safety Trust
Larry Springer	API	Enbridge Energy Company, Inc.
Andrea Grover	INGAA	Spectra Energy
Dwayne Teschendorf	INGAA	Spectra Energy
Jim Ryan	INGAA	Williams
Susan Waller	INGAA	Spectra Energy
Phil Bennett	AGA	American Gas Association
Junaid Faruq	AGA	American Gas Associations
Chuck Kanoy	AGA	Vectren
Perry Cloyd	AGA	Vectren
Lydia Meigs	AGA	American Gas Association
<a href="#">Anna Osland</a>	Academia	
Herb Wilhite	CYCLA	CYCLA Corporation

**Introducing New Member** ←



- Links to PIPA Report in WinDOT (probably from 192.616 and 195.440)
- PIPA Webinar Update
  - April 24 Ohio (49 attendees)
  - April 26 APA County Planning Division (191 attendees)
  - May 1 Pennsylvania (80 attendees)
  - June 10 Massachusetts (Registration Open)





## CPD Questions

Q: Who typically regulates and approves the design of the tank sites?	Q: Do we need to be requiring that rights-of-way for pipelines be larger to accommodate safety needs, maintenance needs, emergency response needs?
Q: This isn't a question, but a suggestion, perhaps reach out to the Urban Land Institute (ULI). They're one of the key organizations that developers work with as well as designers. By the way, this is an EXCELLENT presentation!! Too often planners hide under a rock of propaganda and aren't informed about O&G. The relationship to land use really needs to be shared more often. Great job!	Q: How many incidents per year? Q: Is there a team similar to FAA that reviews incidents? Is there a technical team to assist in emergency response? Is the odor added to natural gas lines at the production lines? Q: Are there recommended practices for local transmission pipe lines.
Q: In Oregon pipelines in the Coastal Zone need to be approved by local land use authorities, and the LNG permitting process has been contentious statewide with very active grass-roots organizations. Do operators have a history of attempting to avoid local land use control by approaching federal regulators, e.g. FERC directly?	Q: Are there any requirements for designing facilities in context with their surroundings such as in rural areas constructing structures that look like farm buildings? Q: Are steps being taken to make the pipeline system more secure? Either nationally or locally
Q: How many miles, or what percentage of pipelines are located on private property (e.g., under existing developments) as opposed to within rights-of-way where the impacts of an explosion would be less?	Q: Are there any examples of homes being devalued because of being located close to pipelines? Are realtors required to notify buyers that a pipeline is adjacent to the property?  Q: Ahem, Usage Police here: Primers with a hard I are undercoating prep compounds for paint... primers, basic handbooks or manuals are pronounced with a soft I... rhymes with trimmer, dimmer. If you're going to use the word, please use it properly. :)



Know what's below.  
Call before you dig.



## CPD Survey Comments

Visual material was excellent	It was a good webcast. Useful information for those who deal with pipelines like my county.
Very relevant topic that pertains to most places...	It is amazing that planners don't know this already!
Very informative!	Interesting and important topic. Thanks for sharing.
very informative session and knowledgeable speakers.	I found the session very useful.
Very eye opening. I've already mapped the gas lines in my City (Portland, Maine) and intend to check our local ordinances / and refer staff at our fiscal planning office to this webinar.	Great presentation.
Very detailed with good internet resources for me to use later.	Good use of visuals with the technical information
This was an excellent session on land use and development planning near transmission pipelines. I plan on using the NFMS system website for my work and it will be very useful information for my work. I was not aware that this mapping system and the federal agency that provides it existed previously. This program also provided important information for planning professionals and for communities on pipelines, not only for planning, but for hazard mitigation, but for also for property owner practices.	Good Topic Great Information More information on how to access copies of the presentation would be helpful.
This was a very good session & emphasizes the need for government planning to obtain accurate survey's during the initial development consideration to ensure proper & safe land planning.	Good to learn about the hazards associated with gas transmission. The natural gas lobby spends so much time and \$ stating how safe and environmentally friendly it is; truth is there are hidden dangers that are being adequately disclosed.
The speakers were well chosen and informative, and comprehensively covered a very complex topic.	Good overview and provision of information sources
The first half hour or so was too involved with pipeline background information. Although somewhat helpful for background information, this portion should have been much shorter given the title of the session.	Excellent topic
One of the best webinars I've ever attended!! Such great, timely information. Important for APA to educate planners on the REALITIES of the O&G industry, its history as a utility in this country, and how to live with it without going to eradication unnecessarily. Well done!	Both speakers sounded as if they were reading from a prepared text. Also, I think there should have been more emphasis on the planning aspect. Perhaps an additional speaker who had prepared a plan or elements of a plan dealing with pipeline issues.
leave contact info up longer	always too much emphasis on paper and detail and not enough on the big picture issues



- Who is planning on attending the PA Workshop in Dallas June 19-20?
- Date/location for annual planning meeting (July 9-10 in DC?)
  - Agenda topics?
  - Thoughts on speakers?
  - Other stakeholder outreach approaches?
- Review: Why use hazard mitigation planning approach for reach state/local governments?



## Challenges to Implementation of PIPA RPs

- Planners did not recognize pipelines as a potential hazard
- Pipelines are not a priority until:
  - accident occurs
  - new pipeline proposed
- Low level of pipeline and PIPA awareness
- Finding “champions” within 89,000+ local governments
- Integrating hazard mitigation planning into routine planning
- Timing of message...historic low-level of new construction
- Limited resources
- Few relationships with planners

## Communication Plan Guiding Principles

- Target local government stakeholder
- Use stakeholder terminology
- Utilize existing, authoritative, trusted local government channels
- Institutionalize consideration of pipelines in planning
- Recognizes risk is local
- Foster effective stakeholder relationships

## Pipeline Safety Bonus!!!

The HMP process supports promotion of other pipeline safety actions for which local government stakeholders have authority/role.

- Public awareness of pipelines
- Excavation damage prevention
- Emergency Response Preparedness

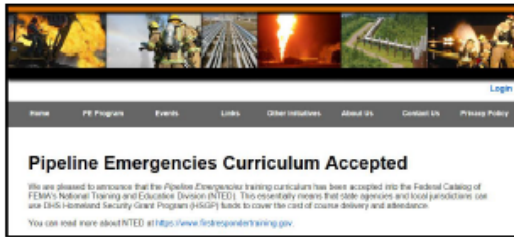


# THIRA = Funding for Pipeline Emergencies Training

## Who is required to complete a THIRA?

The THIRA requirement, as it applies to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) preparedness grants, is that the following entities must complete a THIRA by December 31, 2012 as a condition of their FY 2012 grant funding:

- All 56 State Administrative Agencies (SAAs) receiving funding under the FY 2012 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) and the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) program; and
- All 31 Urban Areas receiving funding under the FY 2012 Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) grant program.



## Washtenaw County, MI

### 3.3 Hazard Analysis – Technological Hazards

agricultural sector) and can result in reduced water supplies for farms and local businesses. Water conservation measures may be implemented, but only on the authority of the local government.

There is no record of Washtenaw County seeking aid for the agricultural community due to drought conditions, nor is there a record of severe drought conditions. The type of hazard is more a concern for the western United States and, when drought conditions occur in any part of the United States, Federal aid is available to all farmers, regardless of geographic location. With regard to water resources, much of Washtenaw County's water supply comes from the Detroit River through WCA (Washtenaw County Utilities Authority). A drought that impacts our water supplies would certainly be devastating to Washtenaw County, as well as the southeast region.

**Mitigation Strategies** The following mitigation strategies for drought are included in one or more local government plans:

- Work to secure water supply.
- Encourage water rationing when necessary, and
- Educate the public on ways to conserve water.

**Hazard Assessment** Given the low frequency of past occurrences and the likelihood of future occurrences, this hazard received a lower ranking than other hazards.

**7. Earthquakes** County Ranking: **210**  
**Description:** Earthquakes are a sudden movement in the earth's surface as a result of an energy release from the earth's crust. There are two potential sources of earthquake activity for Washtenaw County. The Grenville Front is a regional fault zone and crosses under the County from the southeast to northeast. The Grenville Front is dormant and is considered a minor concern. The New Madrid Fault, located

from Cairo, Illinois through New Madrid, Missouri to Market Town, Arkansas, is predicted to have a strong to major earthquake – between 6.0 and 7.0 – in the next few decades. This event could impact the County at an Intensity Level of 6. This hazard could easily impact natural gas and petroleum pipelines as well as water supply mains, which is a major concern.

**Hazard Assessment:** Washtenaw County communities should be prepared for an earthquake. However given the frequency of such an event, earthquakes were given a lower ranking in comparison to hazards that could impact the entire County population, and are likely to occur more frequently.

**Mitigation Strategies:** Mitigation strategies for earthquakes that are proposed by one or more local governments include:

- Emergency preparedness,
- Public education, and
- Enforcing enforcement of building code standards.

**8. Subsidence** County Ranking: **N/A**  
**Description:** Subsidence is the lowering or collapsing of land surface caused by natural or human-induced activities that erode or remove subsurface support (MSPEMID). One major cause of subsidence is mining. The coal basin in Michigan (and adjacent to the northeast corner of Washtenaw County). The only recently reported subsidence incident occurred in 1999 in Milan City (Monroe County), and is attributed to a loading plane over: US-23 reportedly sank eight inches over a 30-foot stretch of highway, causing traffic delays for several miles, lasting approximately 10 hours.

**Hazard Assessment:** Given the lack of mining in Washtenaw County and the sparse history of subsidence occurrences impacting people, property and natural resources, this hazard is not ranked.

### Hazards

several major gas pipelines and petroleum lines running through Washtenaw County.

There are no reported incidents of pipeline accidents occurring within the County. Contiguous counties – Jackson, Livingston, Oakland and Wayne – have experienced one or more significant events within the past five years. The worst of these happened in Jackson County, in 2000, when a gas pipeline rupture released 75,000 gallons of gas, and caused the evacuation of 500 homes within a mile radius for five days, caused a drop in pressure felt as far as Joliet, Illinois, as well as significant damage to the environment.

There are several entities involved in the regulation of pipelines:

- Michigan Public Service Commission performs safety inspections.
- Protection of Underground Utilities Act (Miss Dig), and
- The "Pipeline Group", as a consortium of pipeline companies, exists for the sole purpose of updating emergency information for first responders.

Despite Washtenaw County's record, the potential for loss of life, property and natural resources, and the potential response and recovery costs are significant.

**Mitigation Strategies** The following mitigation strategies for pipeline accidents are included in one or more local government plans:

- Continued training for first responders, HazMat team,
- Enforcement of buffer distances to protect population for impacts, and
- Public Education (Disseminate Emergency Preparedness Information).

**Hazard Assessment:** Of the 90 investigations of incidents performed by the Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) since 1990, at least 50% have resulted in injuries, death or significant property damage. In addition, these types of incidents are increasing due to the increasing size of the population and the prevalence of construction activities (MSPEMID). This hazard therefore received an intermediate ranking given the frequency of past occurrences, but also taking into consideration the likelihood of future occurrences.

Pipeline – Critical Infrastructure to be Protected

15. Petroleum and Natural Gas Pipeline Accidents County Ranking: **210**  
**Description:** Pipeline accidents are an uncontrolled release of petroleum, natural gas, or the poisonous by-product of hydrogen sulfide, from a pipeline (MSPEMID). There are

Pipeline – Hazard to be Evaluated

# Hazard Mitigation Primer Discussion

Pipelines and Hazard Mitigation for Emergency Management Draft 04/10/2019

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**Foreword**

FEMA Recommended Practices and Hazard Mitigation Plans following an October 2016 [Pipeline and Hazard Mitigation \(PHM\) \(2016\) report](#), focusing on better defining pipeline safety in communities through risk-informed local planning.

**Final Report of Recommended Practices**, in November 2017, a representative team of representative stakeholder organizations, including local communities plan for other hazards and beyond an the hazard mitigation planning process.

Mitigation is commonly defined as sustained activities to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their effects. Hazard mitigation is a community-wide effort that will produce a sustainable and resilient community through structural measures, such as levees, and infrastructure from the design, construction of potential hazards, and/or the reduction of hazard risk or avoid the creation of public works.

\*Review and download the PHM Report at <https://www.fema.gov/media-library-content/pipeline-hazard-mitigation-report>

Hazard Mitigation Planning for Pipeline Operators PHM (2016)

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**Foreword**

FEMA Recommended Practices and Hazard Mitigation Plans following the Pipeline and Hazard Mitigation (PHM) (2016) report, October 2016, focusing on better defining pipeline safety in communities through risk-informed local planning, in November 2017, a team of representative stakeholder organizations plan for other hazards and beyond of the hazard mitigation planning process.

\*Review and download the PHM Report at <https://www.fema.gov/media-library-content/pipeline-hazard-mitigation-report>

## Questions for FEMA

- How to categorize pipeline hazard - technological or manmade or human caused hazard?
- Ideas from their experience with engaging/educating stakeholders in the hazard mitigation process.
- Confirm THIRA = Pipeline Emergencies training funding