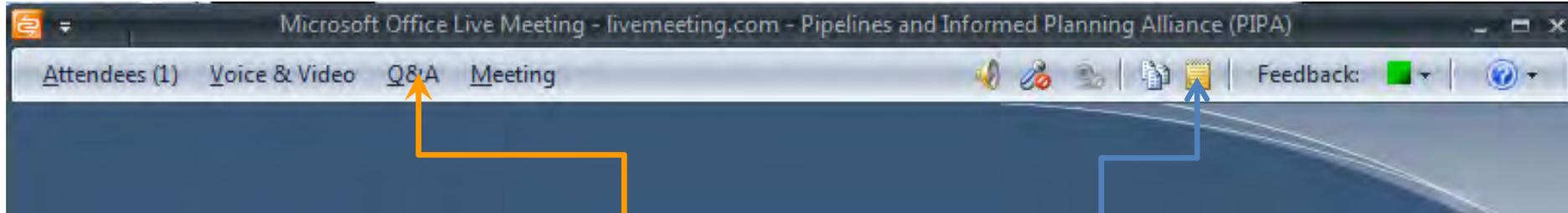


Land Use and Development Planning near Transmission Energy Pipelines ~ Virginia ~

1:00 PM – 2:15 PM EST, Jan. 11, 2013



Submit Questions

Download Handouts

Questions can be submitted at any time by clicking on the Q&A menu in the LiveMeeting menu bar near the top of the screen.

Handouts are available using the notepad icon in the upper right corner.

Call-in

Toll Free: 877-336-1839

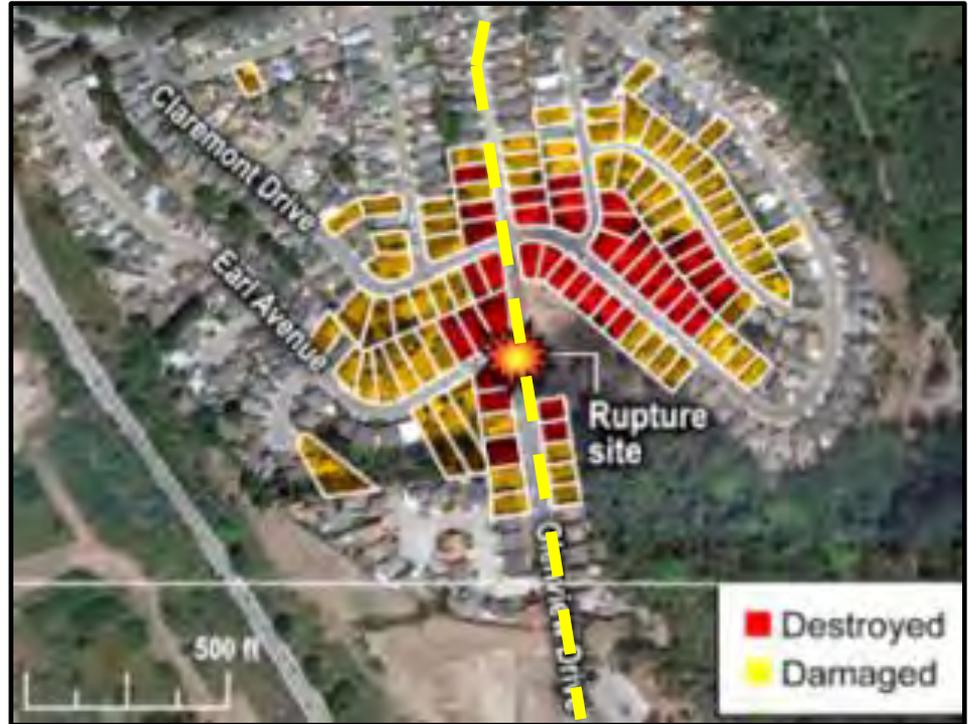
Participants Code: 7596720

Please let us know if you are having technical difficulties!

Land Use and Development Planning near Transmission Energy Pipelines

~ Virginia ~

Jan. 11, 2013



Impact Area - Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline
Explosion - San Bruno, CA



Webinar Recording Information

This webinar is being recorded and will be accessible at www.PIPA-Info.com as well as NACo and VACo's websites.

Within the next few days you will receive an email notice with links to the recording and to the online evaluation survey.

Your feedback is important to us. Thank you in advance for completing the webinar evaluation survey.

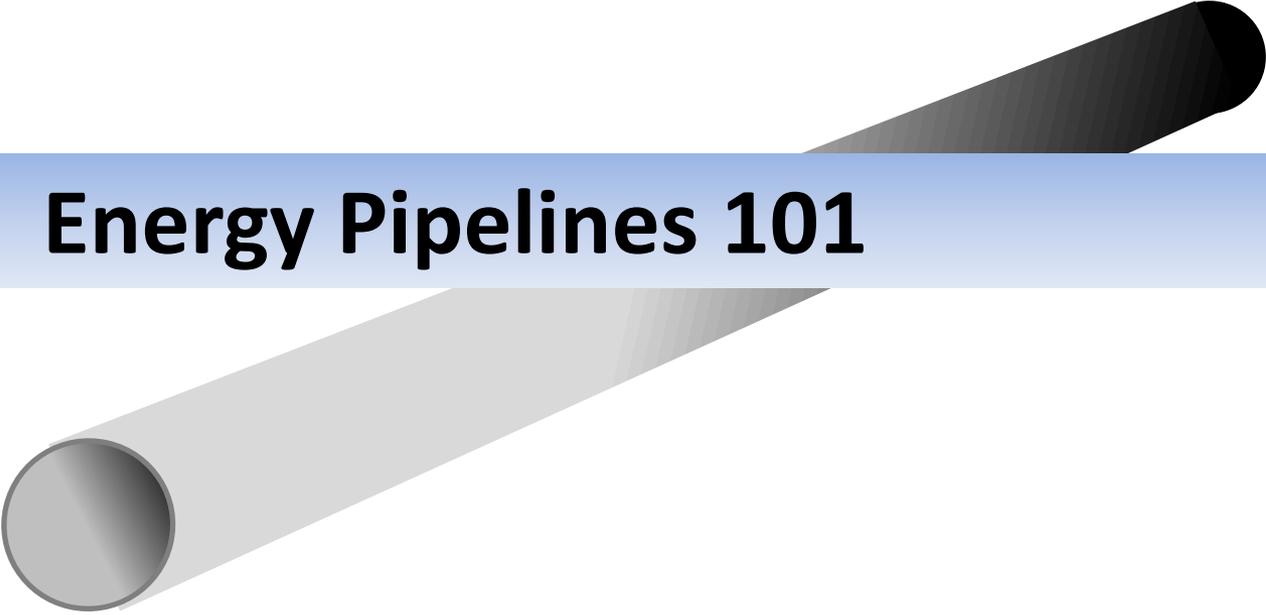
AICP CM Credits



- Session Title
 - Land Use & Development Planning Near Transmission Pipelines in Virginia
 - #e.22351
- Point of Contact
 - Julie.Halliday@dot.gov
 - 202-366-0287
- Requirements to earn 1.25 AICP Certification Maintenance Credits
 - Participant registers online PIPA-Info.com (then click on the link JANUARY 11, 2013, FOR VIRGINIA)
 - Participant attends entire webinar

Agenda

- Introductions
- Energy Pipelines 101
- Energy Pipelines in Virginia
- Why are pipelines important?
- Who regulates pipeline safety?
- What role do local governments play in pipeline safety?
 - Land planning near pipelines
 - Emergency response
 - Excavation damage prevention
 - Hazard mitigation planning
- Resources for local governments

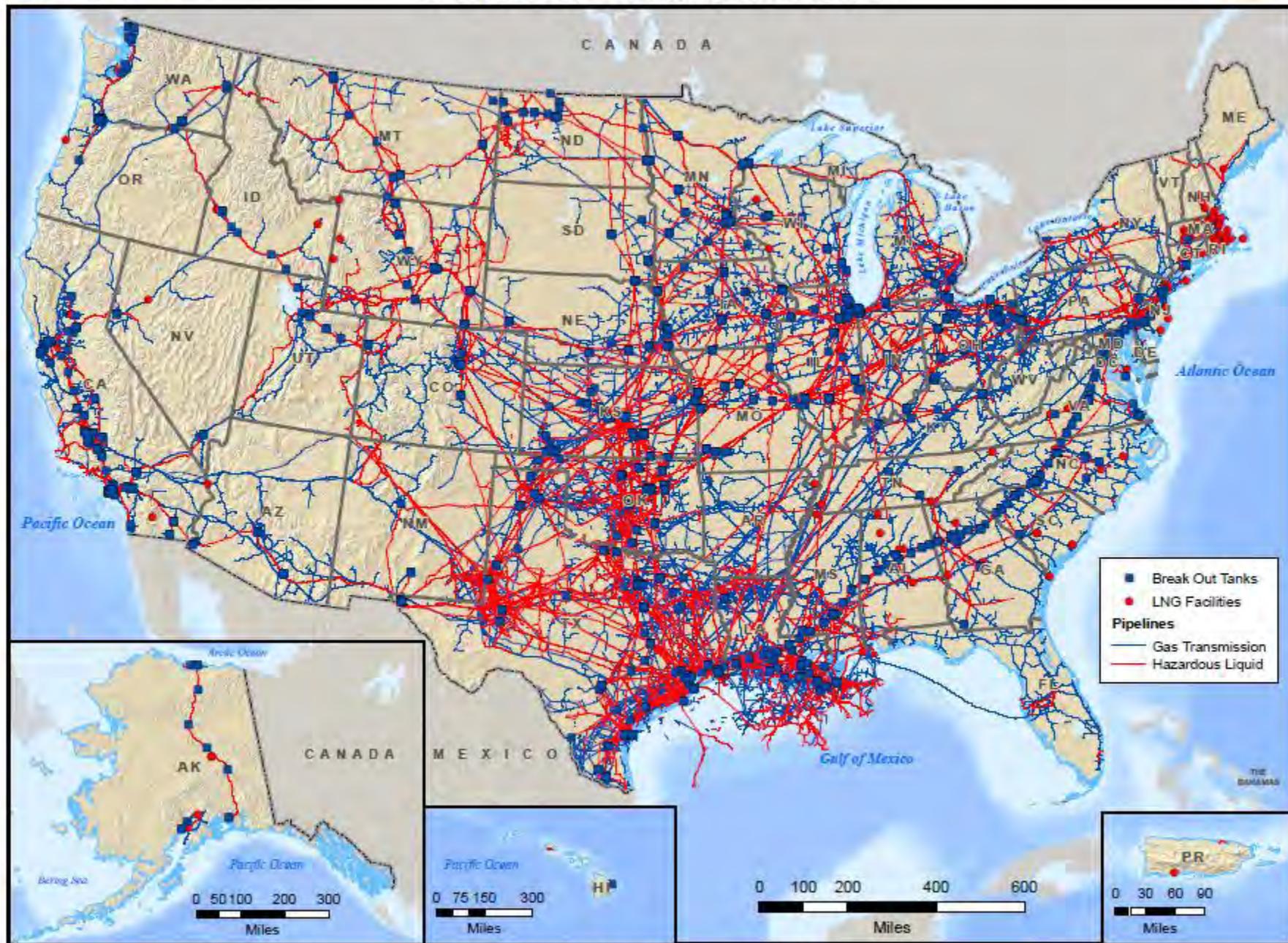


Energy Pipelines 101

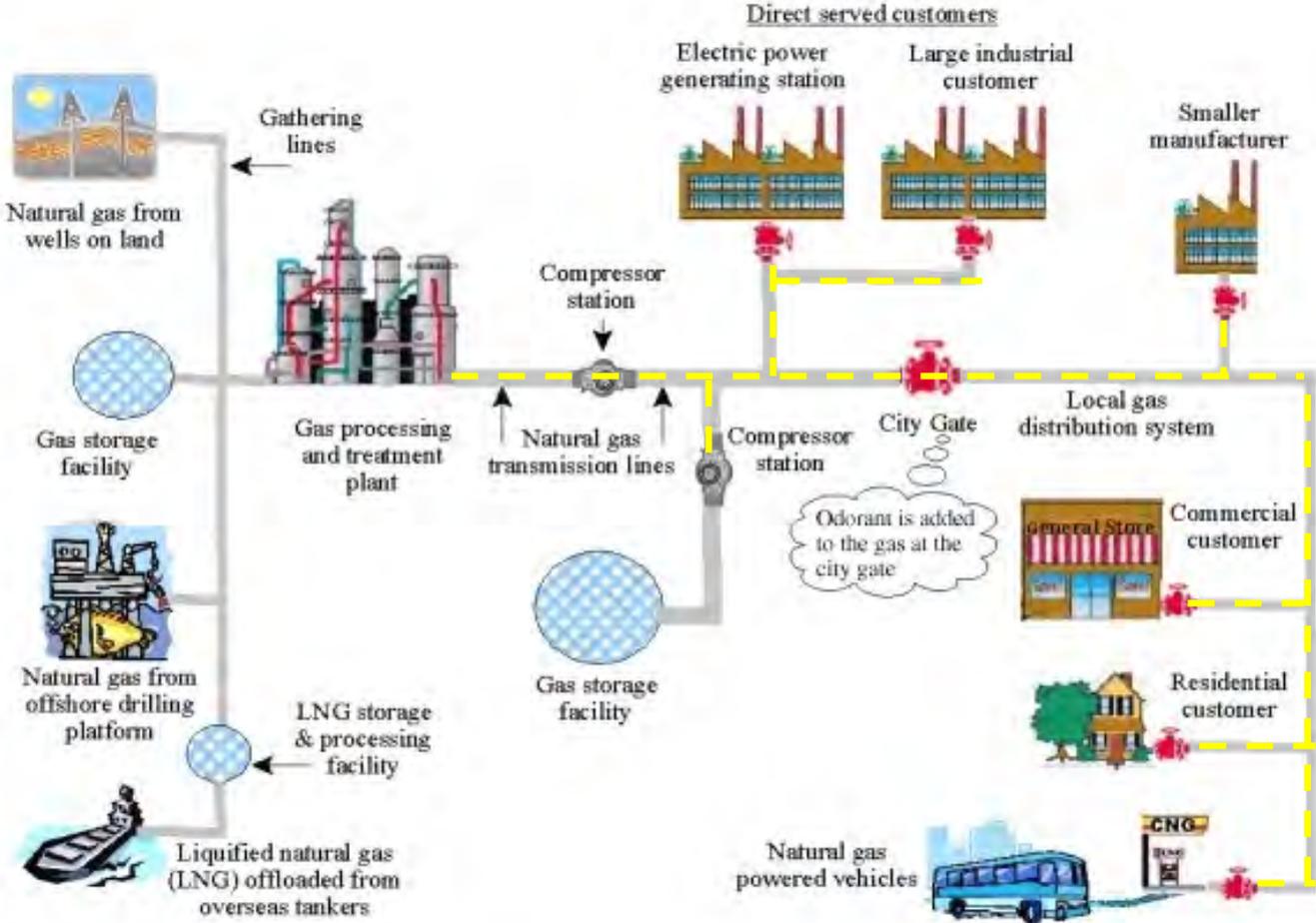


Gas Transmission and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines in the United States

National Pipeline Mapping System



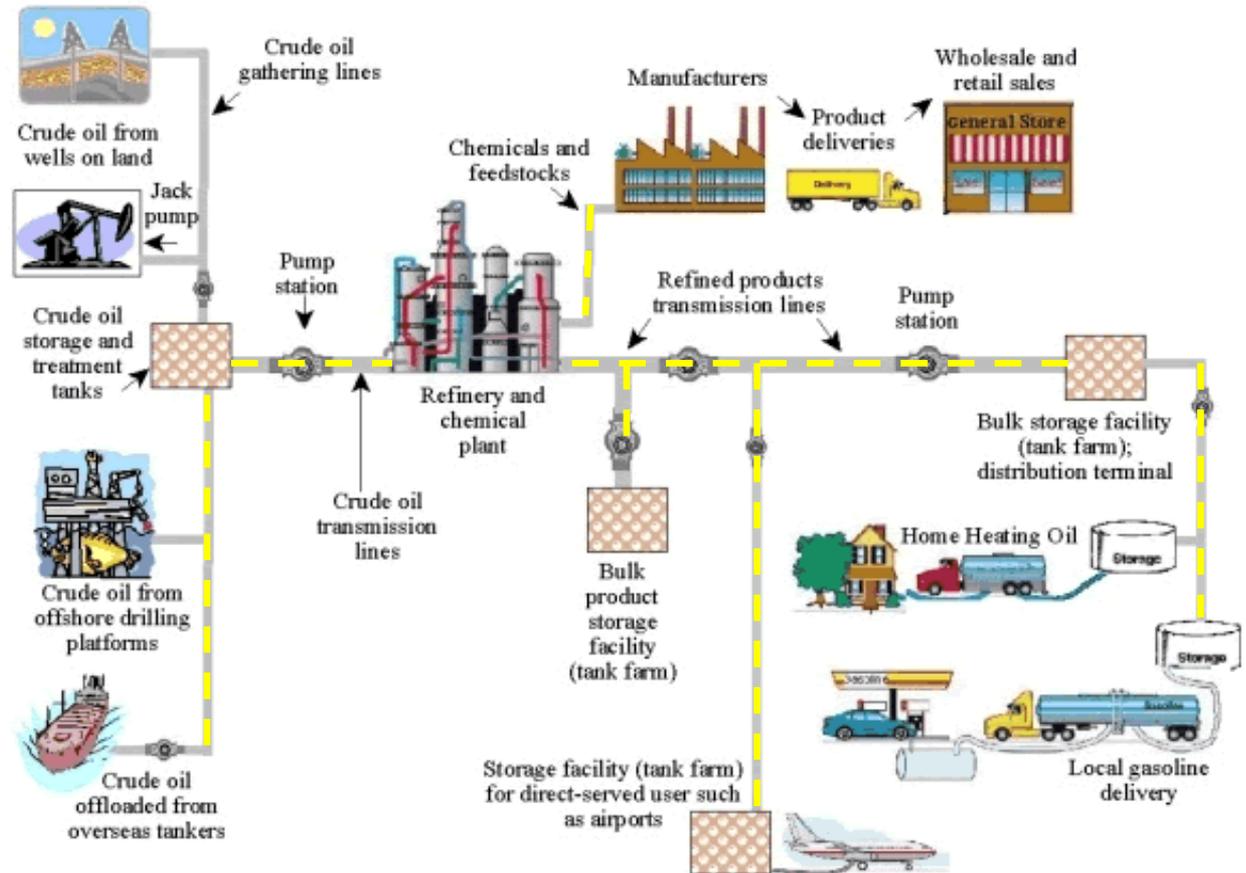
Natural Gas Pipeline Systems: From the Wellhead to the Consumer



Petroleum Pipeline Systems: From the Wellhead to the Consumer

HL products transported:

- Gasoline
- Diesel fuel
- Kerosene
- Natural gas
- Heating oil
- Propane
- Aviation gasoline.
- Jet fuel
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Ethane
- Crude oil
- Coal
- Liquefied natural gas (LNG)
- Coal slurry



Pump Station & Tank Farm



Compressor Station



Valves



City Gate Station



Meter and Regulator Runs

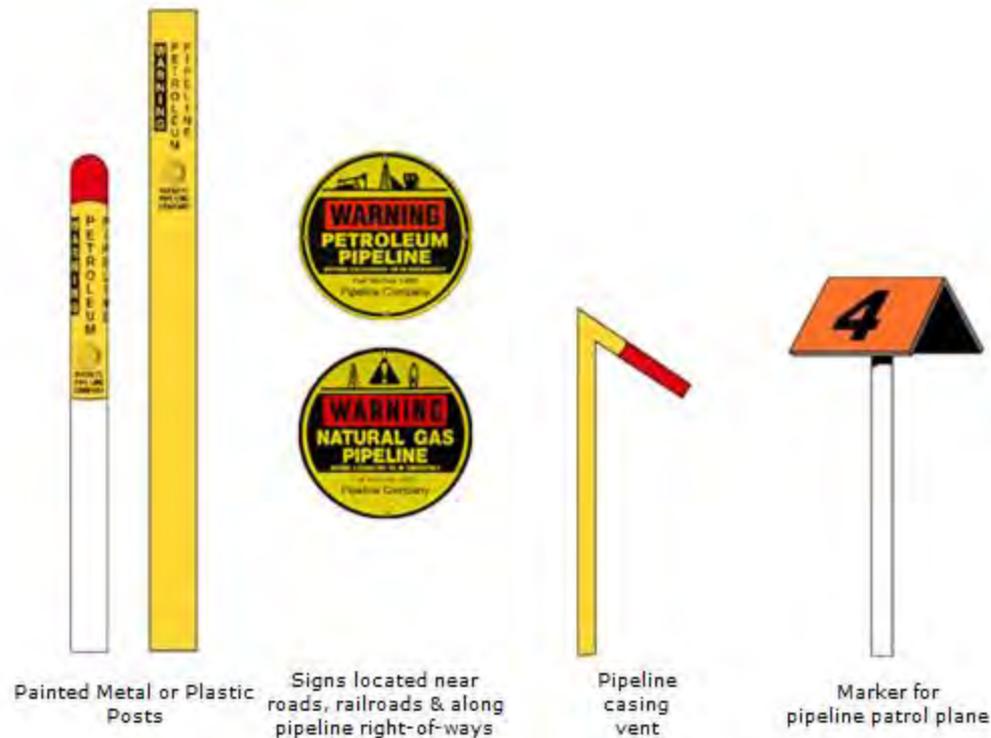


Odorant Tank



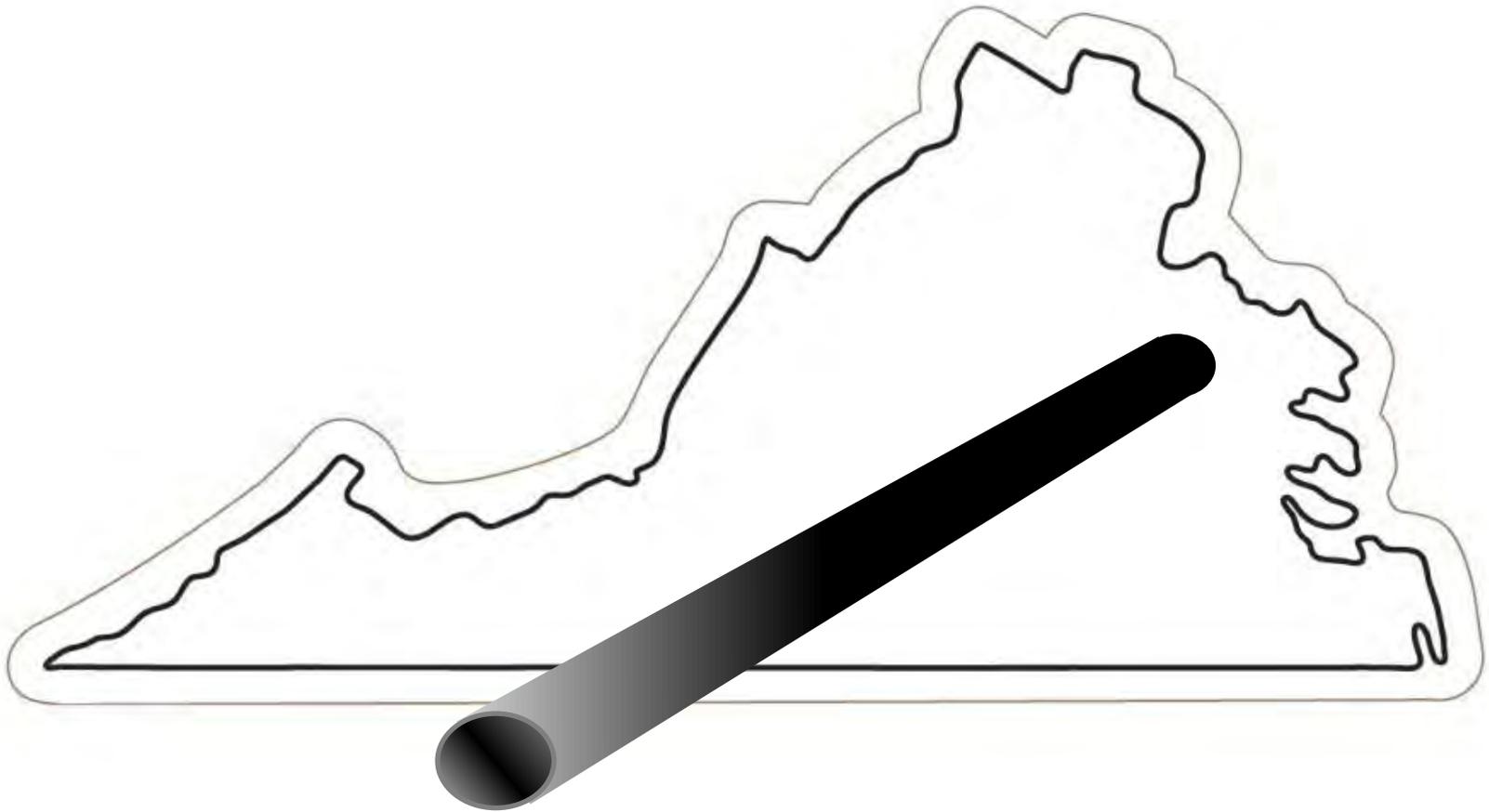
Line Heater

Identifying Pipelines in The Field



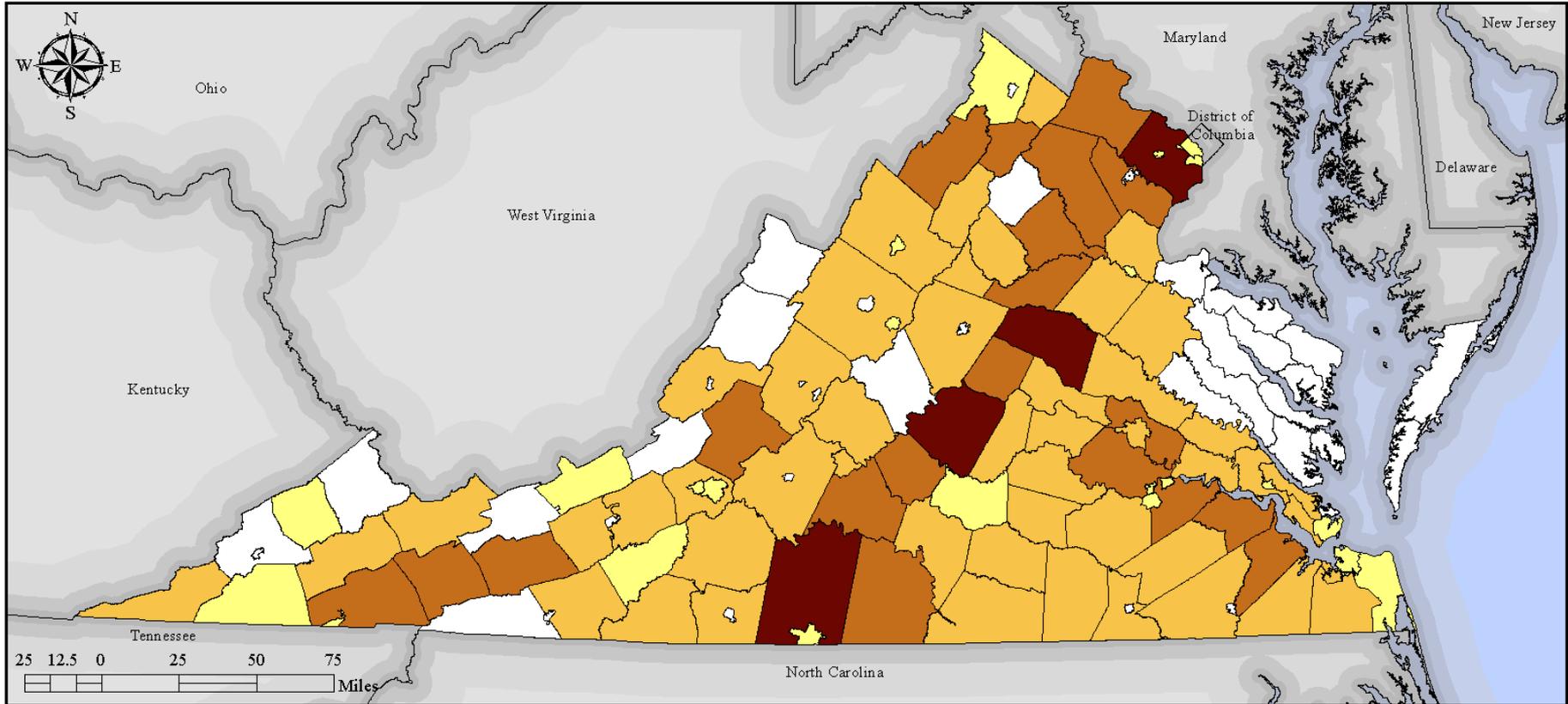
- Provides an *indication* of their presence (not exact location), product carried and the name and contact information of the company that operates the pipeline.
- Pipeline markers are generally yellow, black and red in color.

Energy Pipelines in Virginia



From Virginia's Hazard Mitigation Plan

Figure 3.4-5: Mileage of Transmission Pipelines



DATA SOURCES:

- National Pipeline Mapping System
- VGIN Jurisdictional Boundaries
- ESRI State Boundaries

LEGEND:

Linear Miles of Pipeline

- None
- 10.00 or less
- 10.01 - 50.00
- 50.01 - 150.00
- more than 150.00

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION:

National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) data contains gas transmission pipelines and hazardous liquid trunklines. Collection and distribution pipelines, including those which deliver substances to end users, are not included. This map shows the mileage of pipelines listed as in-service or idle; abandoned and retired pipelines are omitted.

PROJECTION: VA Lambert Conformal Conic
North American Datum 1983

DISCLAIMER: Majority of available hazard data is intended to be used at national or regional scales. The purpose of the data sets are to give general indication of areas that may be susceptible to hazards. In order to identify potential risk in the Commonwealth available data has been used beyond the original intent.

VA Transmission Pipeline Mileage by County/City

County/City	Gas Miles	Liquid Miles	County/City	Gas Miles	Liquid Miles	County/City	Gas Miles	Liquid Miles
ALBEMARLE	36	0	FLUVANNA	62	27	PETERSBURG (CITY)	9	0
ALEXANDRIA (CITY)	0	6	FRANKLIN	0	26	PITTSYLVANIA	166	65
ALLEGHANY	24	0	FREDERICK	7	0	PORTSMOUTH (CITY)	7	3
AMELIA	0	11	FREDERICKSBURG (CITY)	0	1	POWHATAN	0	19
AMHERST	0	16	GILES	0	0	PRINCE EDWARD	0	4
APPOMATTOX	60	31	GOOCHLAND	38	1	PRINCE GEORGE	60	0
ARLINGTON	0	1	GREENE	42	0	PRINCE WILLIAM	75	36
AUGUSTA	22	0	GREENVILLE	46	0	PULASKI	40	0
BEDFORD	0	26	HALIFAX	25	55	RICHMOND CITY	1	16
BOTETOURT	72	0	HAMPTON (CITY)	4	0	ROANOKE	27	8
BRISTOL (CITY)	0	0	HANOVER	33	17	ROANOKE CITY	0	6
BRUNSWICK	19	0	HARRISONBURG (CITY)	1	0	ROCKBRIDGE	31	0
BUCKINGHAM	110	84	HENRICO	27	23	ROCKINGHAM	30	0
CAMPBELL	81	19	HENRY	16	20	RUSSELL	26	0
CAROLINE	18	21	HOPEWELL (CITY)	4	0	SALEM (CITY)	1	0
CARROLL	26	0	ISLE OF WIGHT	80	15	SCOTT	5	0
CHARLES CITY	9	21	JAMES CITY	19	21	SHENANDOAH	90	0
CHARLOTTE	4	26	LEE	11	0	SMYTH	87	0
CHESAPEAKE (CITY)	22	17	LOUDOUN	102	0	SOUTHAMPTON	34	0
CHESTERFIELD	63	54	LOUISA	144	33	SPOTSYLVANIA	29	9
CLARKE	19	0	LUNENBURG	0	21	STAFFORD	11	19
COLONIAL HEIGHTS (CITY)	6	0	LYNCHBURG (CITY)	0	5	SUFFOLK (CITY)	31	9
CULPEPER	57	13	MADISON	15	0	SURRY	51	9
CUMBERLAND	0	25	MECKLENBURG	46	1	SUSSEX	36	0
DANVILLE (CITY)	0	5	MONTGOMERY	21	0	TAZEWELL	20	0
DICKENSON	8	0	NEW KENT	15	0	VIRGINIA BEACH (CITY)	0	9
DINWIDDIE	14	0	NEWPORT NEWS (CITY)	20	5	WARREN	49	0
FAIRFAX	186	93	NORFOLK (CITY)	4	0	WASHINGTON	91	0
FAIRFAX CITY	1	1	NOTTOWAY	0	17	WAYNESBORO (CITY)	5	0
FALLS CHURCH (CITY)	0	0	ORANGE	76	41	WILLIAMSBURG	2	0
FAUQUIER	87	37	PAGE	11	0	WYTHE	88	0
FLOYD	0	0	PATRICK	26	0	YORK	13	17

Colonial Pipeline



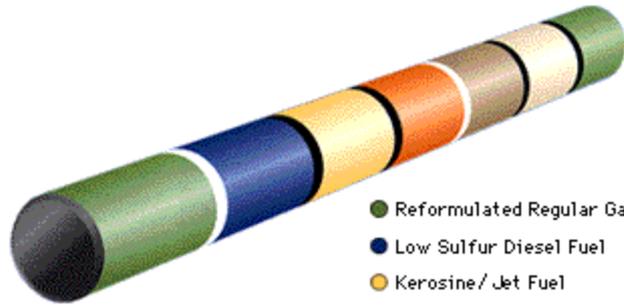
SystemMap

[President's Message](#)

[Service](#)

[Asked](#)

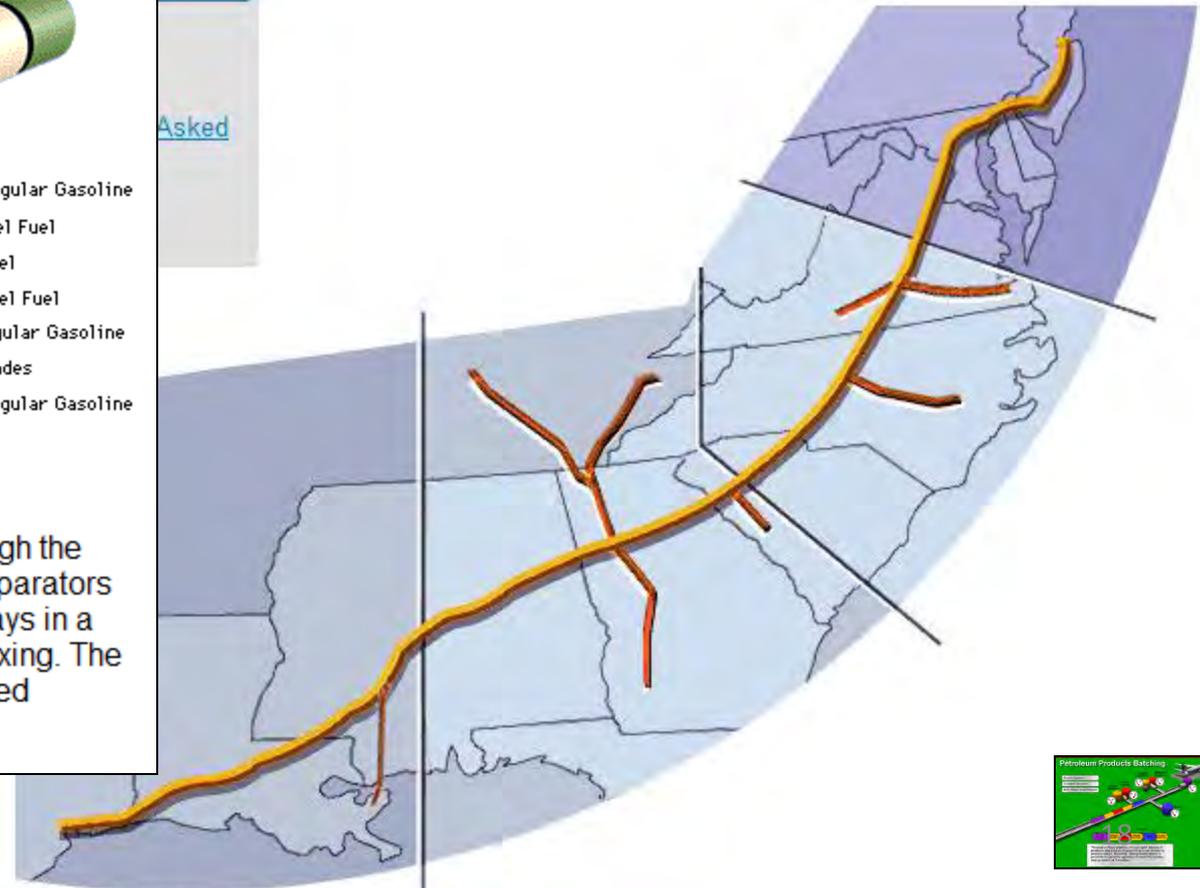
Typical sequence in which products are batched while in transit on Colonial System



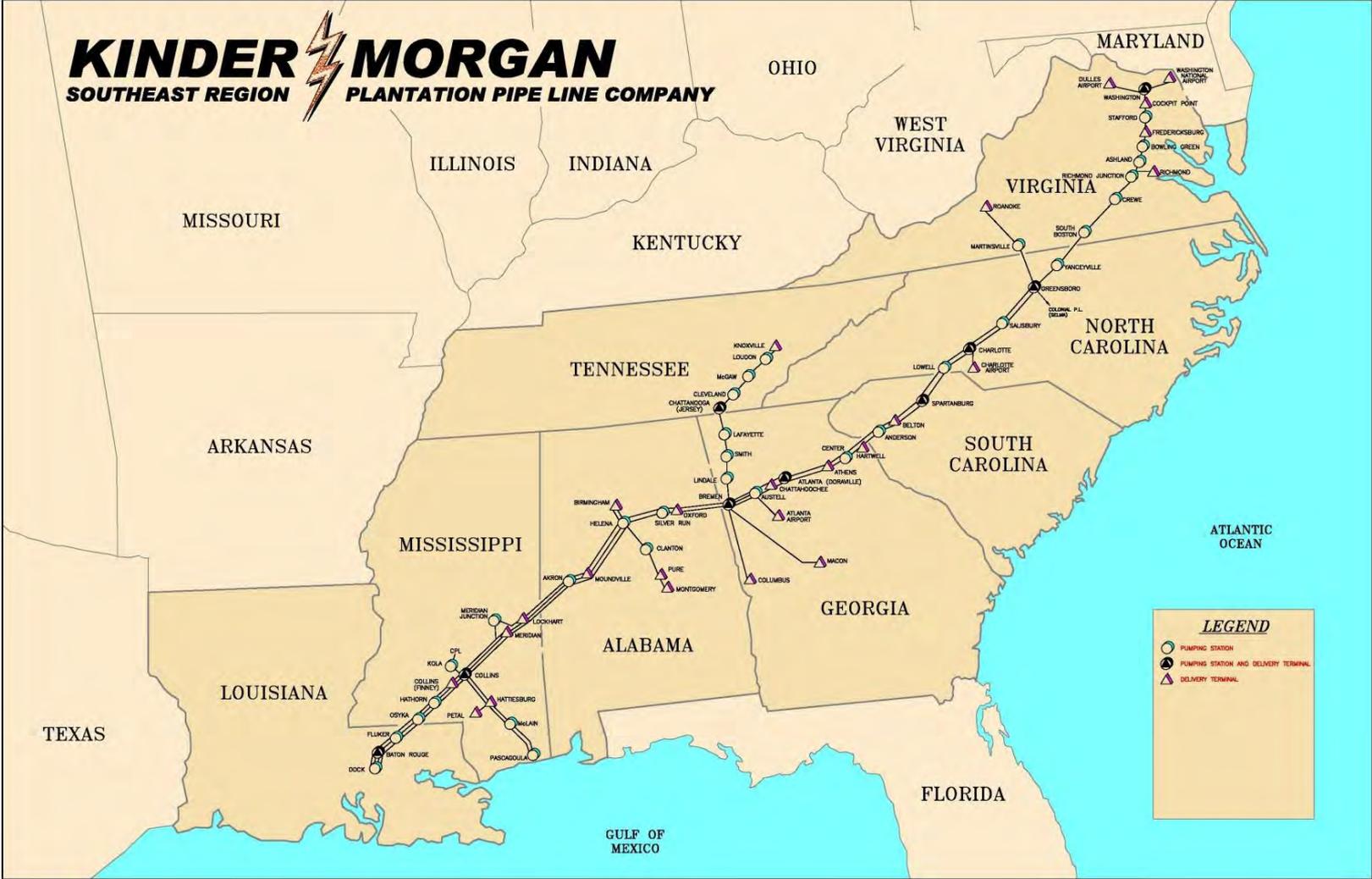
- Reformulated Regular Gasoline
- Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel
- Kerosine / Jet Fuel
- High Sulfur Diesel Fuel
- Conventional Regular Gasoline
- All Premium Grades
- Reformulated Regular Gasoline

- Compatible Interfaces
- Transmix
(Interface material which must be reprocessed)

Different product batches are pushed through the system abutting each other. Mechanical separators (pigs) are seldom used. The stream is always in a turbulent flow condition which minimizes mixing. The areas where different products mix are called interfaces.



Plantation Pipe Line Company (Kinder Morgan)



NuStar

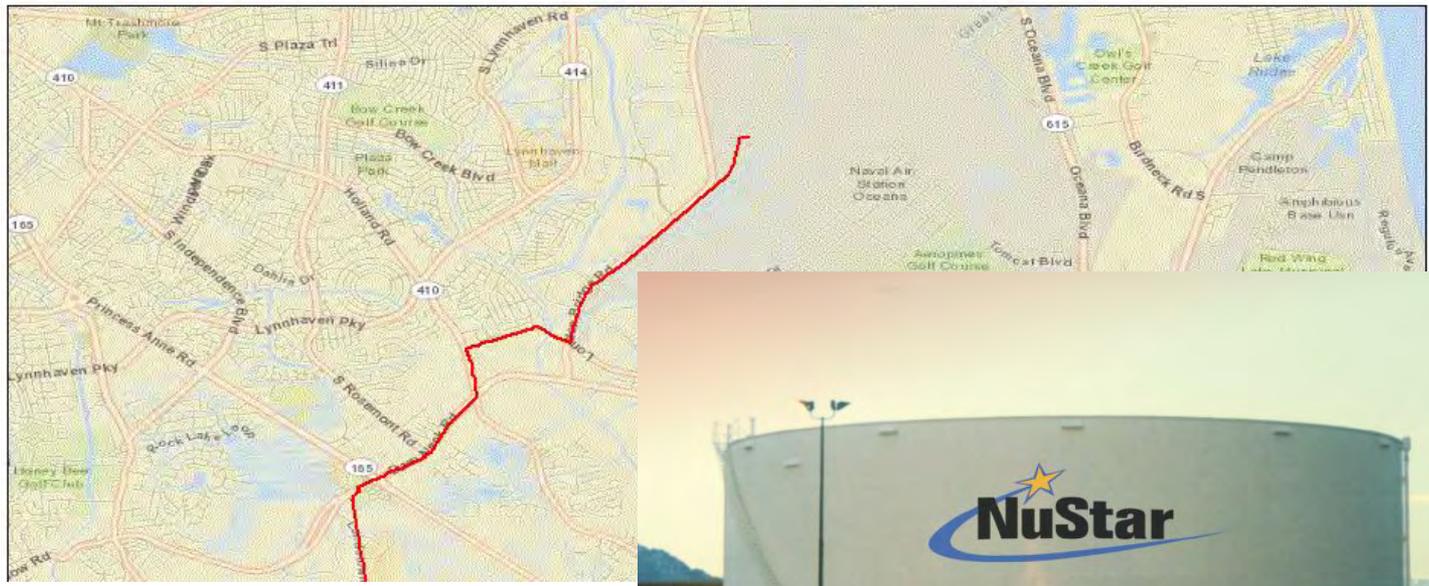
NPMS Public Map Viewer

[Log Out](#) | [NPMS Home](#) | [About NPMS Data](#) | [View Meta](#)

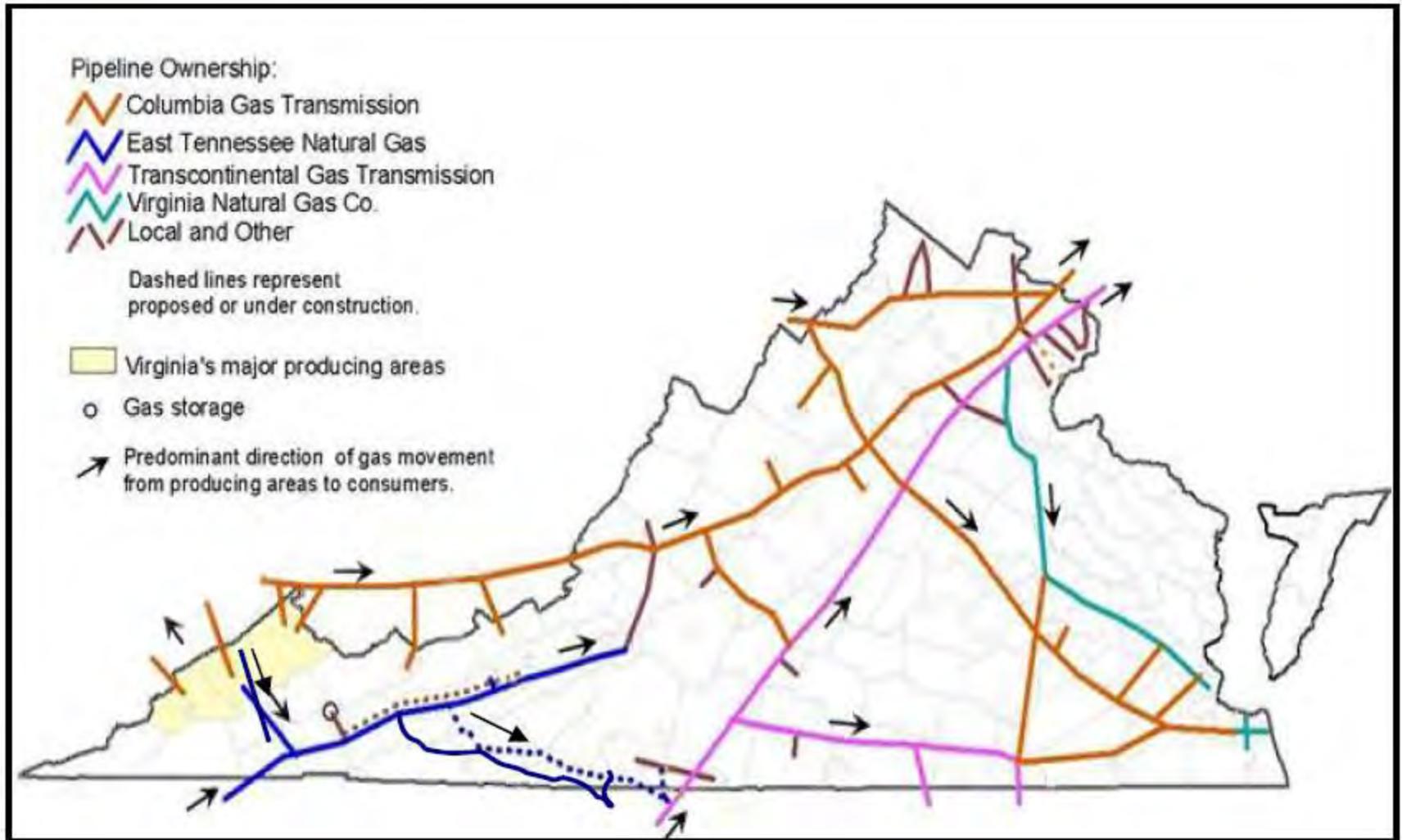
- Public Viewer Layer List**
- Gas Transmission Pipelines (scale dependent)
 - GAS
 - Hazardous Liquid Pipelines (scale dependent)
 - LIQUID
 - LNG Plants (scale dependent)
 - Breakout Tanks (scale dependent)
 - Other Populated Areas (scale dependent)
 - Highly Populated Areas (scale dependent)
 - Roads, Railroads & Airports
 - World Transportation
 - Boundary Lines & Names
 - World Boundaries and Places
 - Shaded Relief



View pipelines by
...

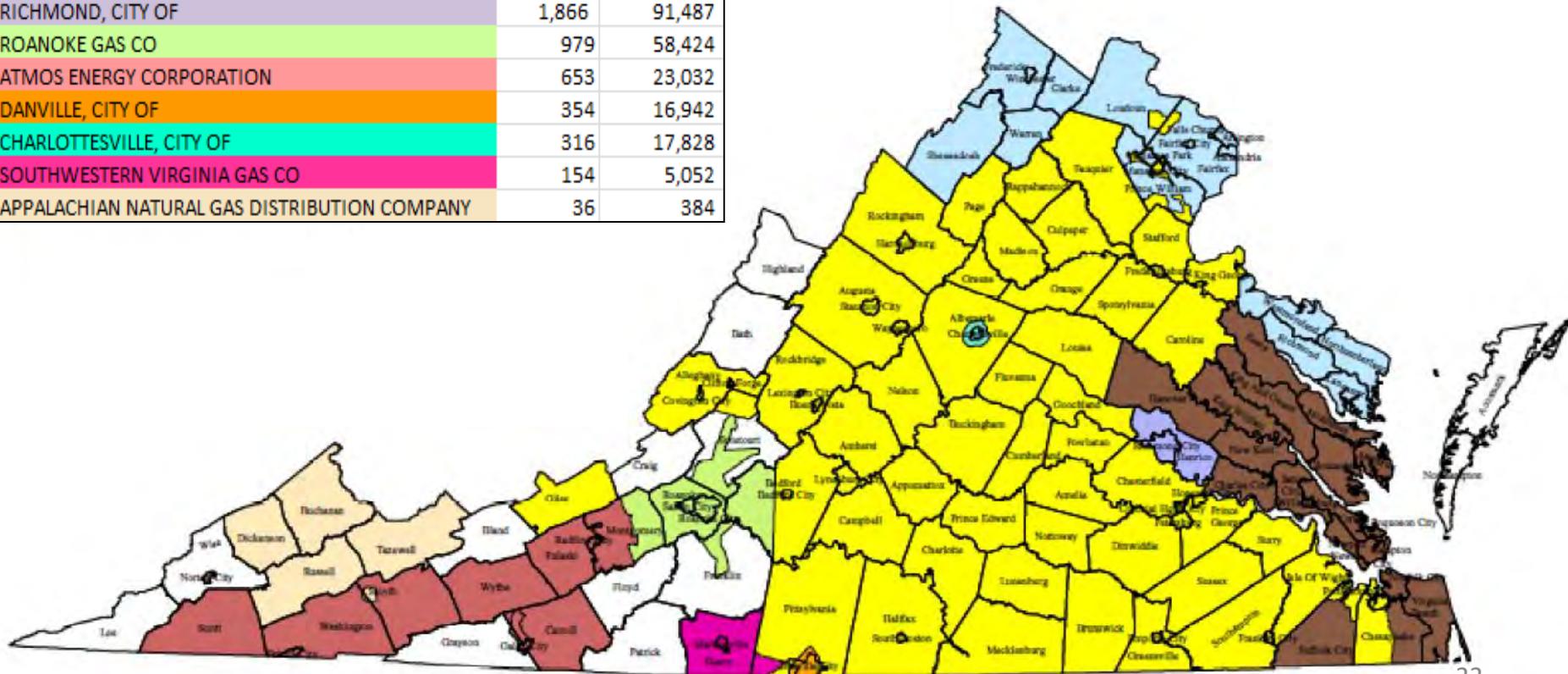


Major Natural Gas Pipelines in Virginia



Service Areas of Natural Gas Distribution Companies in Virginia

OPERATOR NAME	Miles of Mains	Number of Services
WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT CO	6,004	429,550
VIRGINIA NATURAL GAS	5,295	295,656
COLUMBIA GAS OF VIRGINIA INC	4,900	251,930
RICHMOND, CITY OF	1,866	91,487
ROANOKE GAS CO	979	58,424
ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION	653	23,032
DANVILLE, CITY OF	354	16,942
CHARLOTTESVILLE, CITY OF	316	17,828
SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA GAS CO	154	5,052
APPALACHIAN NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION COMPANY	36	384



Benefits and Risks of Pipelines

Benefits

Safe, secure, cost efficient transportation

Fuel for:

- Motor vehicles, ships and airplanes
- Heating, water heat, cooking, drying
- Commercial – Bakery, dry cleaner, generators
- Industrial – glass and aluminum manufacturing
- Agricultural – corn dryer
- Power plants
- Military – largest single buyer in the world

Feedstock for food products, pharmaceuticals, plastics and resins

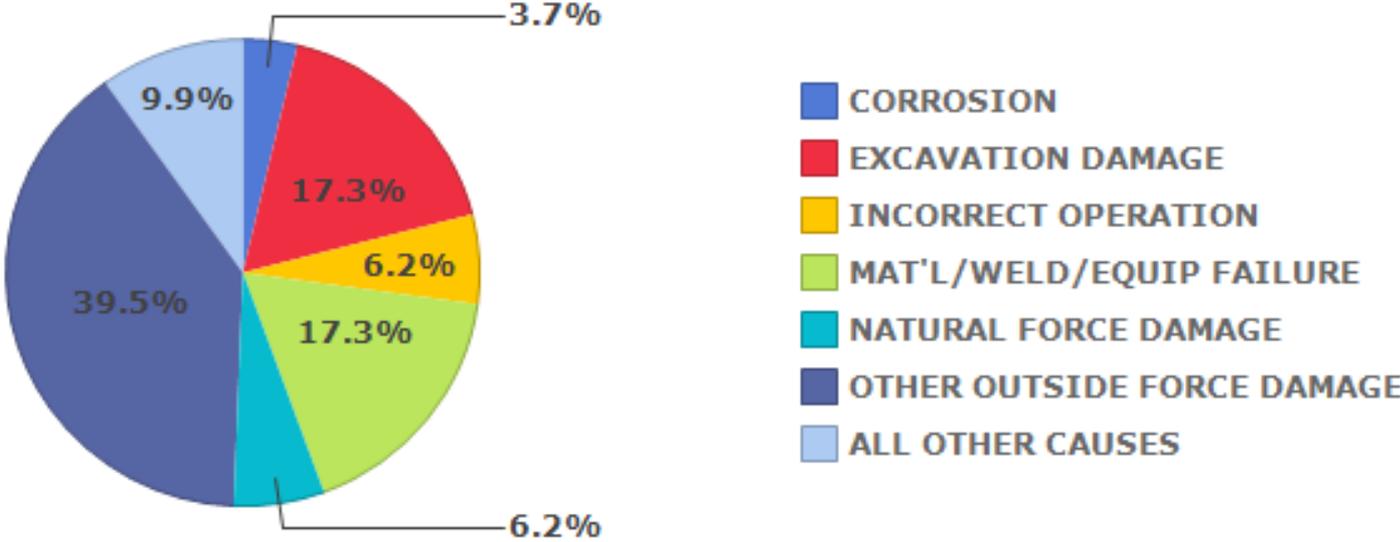
Risks

- Life Safety (health effects, injury, fatality)
- Environmental
- Property Cultural/historical
- Economic disruption
- Loss of confidence in government/operator
- Fear



Pipeline Failures – Causes

All Reported Incident Cause Breakdown
Virginia, All Pipeline Systems, 2002-2011



Source: PHMSA Significant Incidents Files

http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/reports/safety/ALLPSIDet_2002_2011_VA.html?nocache=7516#_all

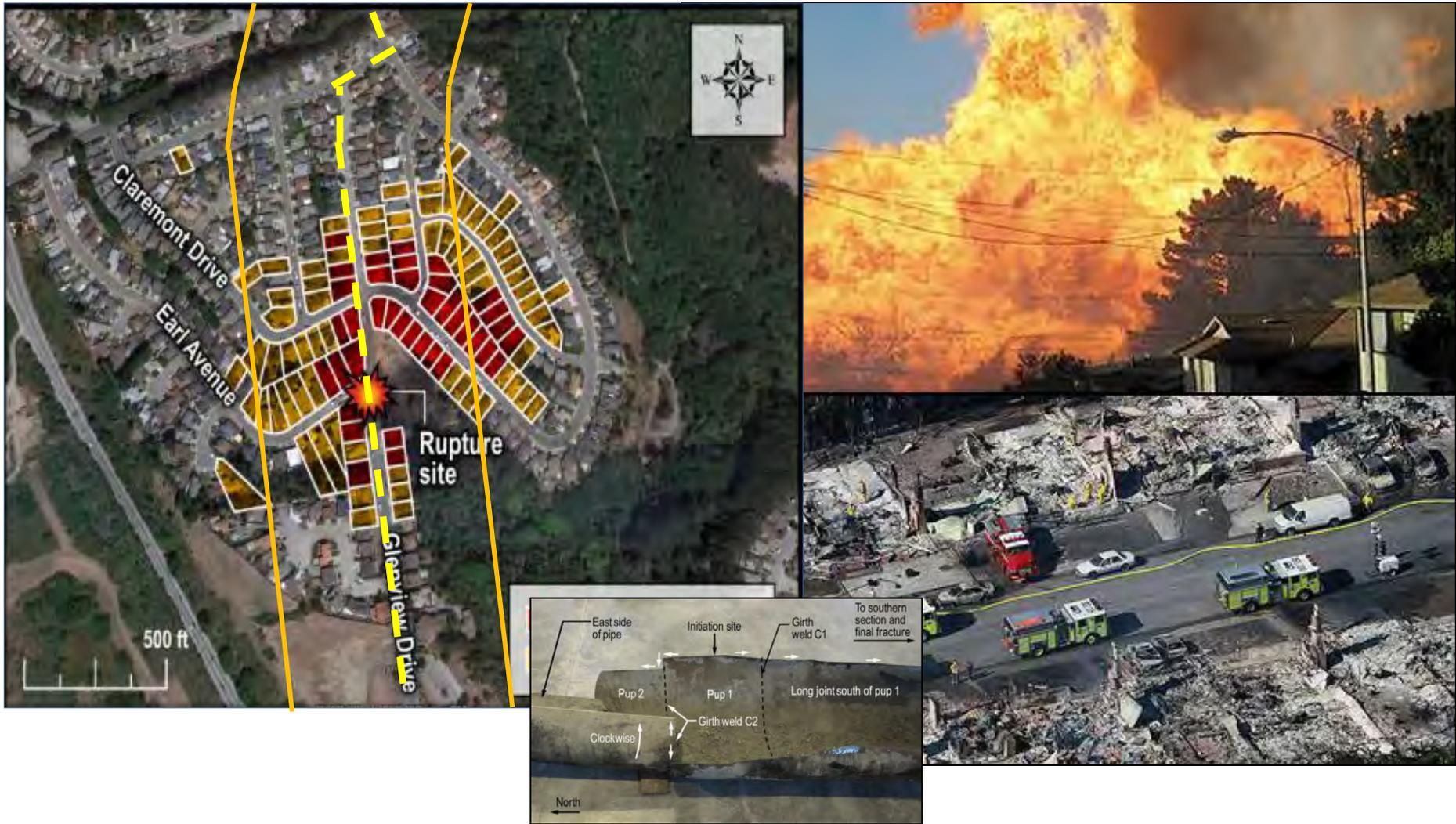
Pipeline Failures – Gas Transmission



The site of a September 2008 pipeline explosion is seen from the air shortly after it happened. The orange barrier marks where crews dug out around the site of the blast. Photo by Chet White

Appomattox, VA

Pipeline Failures – Gas Transmission



Natural gas transmission pipeline fire in San Bruno, CA.

Pipeline Failures - Natural Gas Distribution



Natural gas distribution explosion,
Chantilly, VA.



Pipeline Failures – Hazardous Liquid



Figure 6. Response personnel working on wooden mats in the marsh.

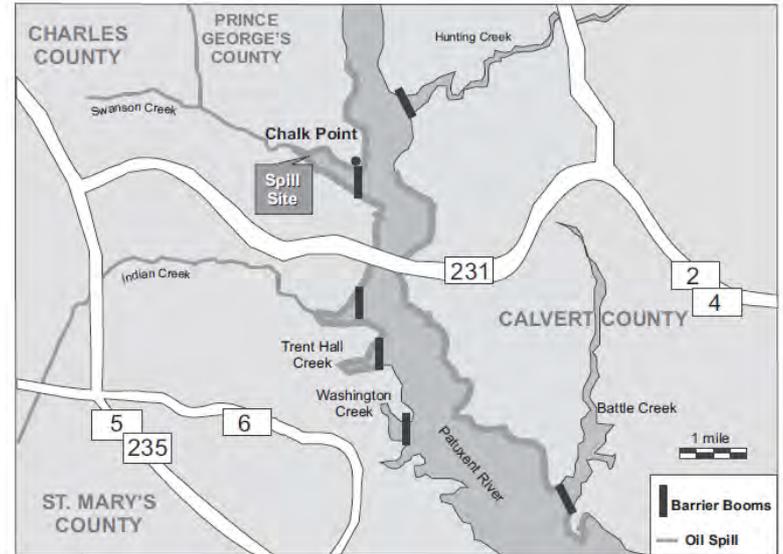


Figure 8. Spill site map showing creek boom placements and range of oil spill.

National and Jurisdiction-Specific Pipeline Risk

U.S. Department of Transportation | Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Pipeline Safety Stakeholder Communications
Pipeline Safety Connects Us All

Home General Public Emergency Officials Local Officials Excavators Property Developer/Owner Pipeline Safety Advocates State Regulators Federal Agencies Industry Contact Us

Pipeline Incidents and Mileage Reports

PHMSA is committed to a data-driven approach to developing and refining pipeline reports.

The reports provided below present information and varied looks at trends related to pipeline incidents over the past 20 years.

Serious Incidents

Tables and charts about pipeline incidents involving a fatality or injury requiring in-patient hospitalization.

Significant Incidents

Tables and charts pertaining to pipeline incidents which meet a number of predefined conditions, including value for property damage, value or volume of product lost and criterion for fire and/or explosion.

All Reported Incidents

Tables and charts covering all pipeline incidents reported to PHMSA in accordance with reporting criterion changed over time. Serious and Significant Incident data sets are drawn from this data.

Consequences to the Public and the Pipeline Industry

Pipeline incidents affect both the general public and the pipeline industry. This report shows the impact on these stakeholder groups.

Directory of State Detail Reports

A detailed profile of the pipeline system including incidents and pipeline mileage in each state.

Incident Data Access

Download the raw data used to generate the reports above.

The reports provided here are generated from numerous data sources maintained by PHMSA collection, evolving methods of oversight and multiple reporting formats. To generate these reports over various file formats, normalized incident costs over time to a common basis year, and with the goal of producing a coherent and meaningful picture of National and State-specific pipeline incidents, the raw data used in these reports is available.

Please note that in some of these reports, the costs associated with incidents are provided as gas lost during a pipeline incident using the Energy Information Administration, Natural Gas Applied the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Government Printing Office inflation values.

U.S. Department of Transportation | Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Pipeline Safety Stakeholder Communications
Pipeline Safety Connects Us All

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Virginia Incident and Mileage Overview

The report below provides details and incident history for the pipeline systems in the state of Virginia.

The incidents reported below include: All Incidents reported to PHMSA, Significant Incidents and Serious Incidents for the most recent 10 years. Current Year To Date (YTD) data is provided for All Incidents and for Serious Incidents but cannot be provided for Significant Incidents due to reporting changes which took effect in 2011. Each year and selected column totals provide links to focused reports showing the causes of the corresponding incidents.

The data sources for this report are the PHMSA Flagged Incident Files ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾ and several pipeline mileage data sources as described below.

- Hazardous Liquid - National Pipeline Mapping System ⁽⁴⁾
- Gas Transmission - National Pipeline Mapping System ⁽⁴⁾
- Gas Gathering - Calendar Year 2009 Annual Reports ⁽⁵⁾
- Gas Distribution - Calendar Year 2009 Annual Reports ⁽⁶⁾

All mileages are for the year 2009 and are approximate as some data sources may not contain a complete record of state pipeline mileage for the year 2009.

See [State Significant Incident Detail Listing](#) for more information about each Significant Incident in Virginia

Where appropriate, the table columns can be sorted by clicking the corresponding column header.

[Virginia Pipeline Safety Regulatory Fact Sheet](#)

More [Pipeline Incidents and Mileage Reports](#) are available.

Pipeline Mileage | All Incidents | Significant Incidents | Serious Incidents | Mileage by Commodity | Mileage by County

All Pipeline Systems | Hazardous Liquid | Gas Transmission | Gas Gathering | Gas Distribution

Note: Serious Incidents are included in Significant Incidents and All Incidents.

Virginia All Pipeline Systems: 2001-2010

Year	Number	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage (\$ '000)	Gross Barrels Spilled (Haz Liq)	Net Barrels Lost (Haz Liq) ⁽⁵⁾
2001	5	1	11	\$586,050	22	4
2002	6	0	1	\$972,802	48	0
2003	7	0	1	\$2,848,916	29	3
2004	8	0	2	\$1,724,116	5	3
2005	7	0	0	\$590,547	16	0
2006	7	0	1	\$14,104,479	554	3
2007	10	1	0	\$6,005,722	0	0
2008	14	0	0	\$11,328,691	2	0
2009	8	0	0	\$2,169,544	5	0
2010	8	0	0	\$787,057	1	0
Totals	80	2	16	\$41,117,927	684	13
2011 YTD	6	0	0	\$147,566	9	0
3 Year Average (2008-2010)	10	0	0	\$4,761,764	3	0
5 Year Average (2006-2010)	9	0	0	\$6,879,099	113	1
10 Year Average (2001-2010)	8	0	2	\$4,111,793	68	1

primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm

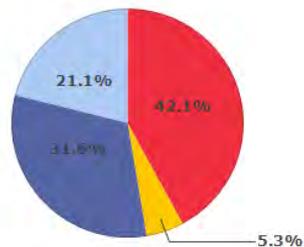
Virginia Significant Incident Statistics

Virginia All Pipeline Systems: 2002-2011

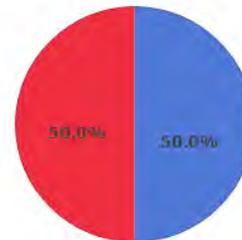
Year	Number	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage ^(B) ^(C)	Gross Barrels Spilled (Haz Liq)	Net Barrels Lost (Haz Liq) ^(D)
2002	3	0	1	\$884,381	26	0
2003	4	0	1	\$2,800,538	16	0
2004	3	0	1	\$969,423	0	0
2005	3	0	0	\$432,894	2	0
2006	4	0	1	\$13,925,968	553	3
2007	3	1	0	\$1,906,959	0	0
2008	3	0	0	\$6,273,071	0	0
2009	3	0	0	\$1,240,064	4	0
2010	2	0	0	\$570,431	1	0
2011	0	0	0	\$0	0	0
Totals	28	1	4	\$29,003,733	602	3
2012 YTD	1	0	0	\$99,408	0	0
3 Year Average (2009-2011)	2	0	0	\$603,499	2	0
5 Year Average (2007-2011)	2	0	0	\$1,998,105	1	0
10 Year Average (2002-2011)	3	0	0	\$2,900,373	60	0

Significant Incident Cause Breakdown
Virginia, Gas Distribution, 2002-2011

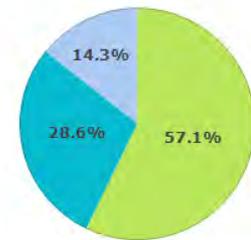
- CORROSION
- EXCAVATION DAMAGE
- INCORRECT OPERATION
- MAT'L/WELD/EQUIP FAILURE
- NATURAL FORCE DAMAGE
- OTHER OUTSIDE FORCE DAMAGE
- ALL OTHER CAUSES



Significant Incident Cause Breakdown
Virginia, Gas Transmission, 2002-2011



Significant Incident Cause Breakdown
Virginia, Hazardous Liquid, 2002-2011





Who Regulates Pipeline Safety?



Who regulates pipelines...Federal



Code of Federal Regulation

Pipeline Safety - Title 49 Part 190 - 199

SUBCHAPTER D--PIPELINE SAFETY

186-189		[Reserved]
190	190.1 to 190.341	PIPELINE SAFETY PROGRAMS AND RULEMAKING PROCEDURES
191	191.1 to 191.27	TRANSPORTATION OF NATURAL AND OTHER GAS BY PIPELINE; ANNUAL REPORTS, INCIDENT REPORTS, AND SAFETY-RELATED CONDITION REPORTS
192	192.1 to 192.1015	TRANSPORTATION OF NATURAL AND OTHER GAS BY PIPELINE: MINIMUM FEDERAL SAFETY STANDARDS
193	193.2001 to 193.2917	LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS FACILITIES: FEDERAL SAFETY STANDARDS
194	194.1 to 194.121	RESPONSE PLANS FOR ONSHORE OIL PIPELINES
195	195.0 to 195.589	TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS BY PIPELINE
196-197		[Reserved]
198	198.1 to 198.39	REGULATIONS FOR GRANTS TO AID STATE PIPELINE SAFETY PROGRAMS
199	199.1 to 199.245	DRUG AND ALCOHOL TESTING

Virginia Pipeline Safety Regulation

Virginia.gov Online Services | Commonwealth Sites | Help | Governor

DEQ VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Virginia DEQ :: tanks ::

Main Menu

- Guidance & Regulation
- Files & Forms
- Storage Tanks
- Reimbursement
- FAQs
- Reporting A Release
- GIS
- Disposal
- Clean Ups
- Transportation
- News
- Site Map

Virginia.gov Online Services | Commonwealth Sites | Help | Governor Search Virginia.gov GO

DMME Virginia Department of Mines Minerals and Energy

Home >> Division of Gas and Oil >> Hydraulic Fracturing in Virginia

Contact Us | Search DMME GO

Mined Land Reclamation | Mines | Mineral Mining | **Gas & Oil** | Geology & Mineral Resources | Energy

Hydraulic Fracturing in Virginia and the Marcellus Shale Formation

Hydraulic fracturing ("fracing") has received considerable public attention due to exploration and drilling activity in the

Home | Site Map | About SCC | Contact SCC | Privacy Policy

Commonwealth of Virginia
State Corporation Commission

SCC Home > Utility & Railroad Safety > Pipeline Safety

Division of Utility and Railroad Safety

Damage Prevention

- [Damage Prevention](#)
- [Positive Response System](#)
- [Advisory Committee](#)
- [Reports/Information](#)
- [Education/Training](#)
- [Contact Lists](#)
- [One Call Technology](#)
- [Cross Bore Committee](#)
- [Mediation Guidelines](#)
- [Utility Line Separation](#)

Pipeline Safety

The (federal)accountable Pipeline Safety and Partnership Act of 1996 requires the Secretary of Transportation to establish minimum federal safety standards for the transportation of gas and hazardous liquid and pipeline facilities further authorized to delegate to an appropriate state agency to prescribe safety standards and enforce compliance with such standards for jurisdictional gas and hazardous liquid facilities.

The State Corporation Commission has been designated as the state agency for the Commonwealth to prescribe and enforce code standards for jurisdictional gas and hazardous liquid companies adopted Parts 191, 192, 193, 195, and 199 of Title 49 of the Code of Virginia Regulations to serve as minimum pipeline safety standards in Virginia.

The Commission has safety jurisdiction for more than 16,000 pipelines that transport natural gas and hazardous liquid through

Division Home

Division Contact

Conference Info.

Conrad T. Spangler, III
Director

View DMME Expenses

Virginia State Corporation Commission
Tyler Building, P.O. Box 1197
Richmond, VA 23218-1197
James M. Hotinger, Assistant Director
Division of Utility and Railroad Safety
Virginia State Corporation Commission
1300 East Main Street
Richmond, Virginia 23218
Office - (804)371-9843

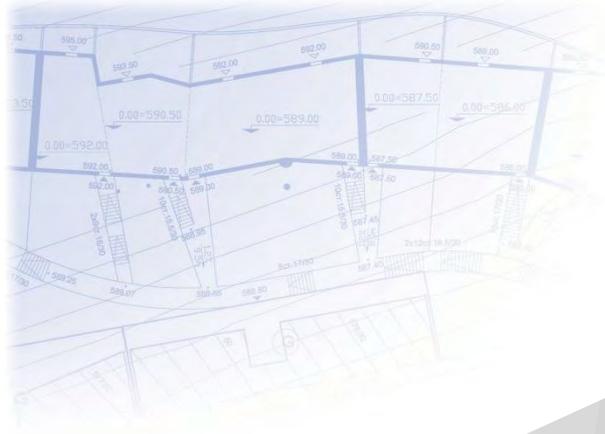
Virginia Pipeline Safety & Excavation Damage Prevention Laws

Code of Virginia. Title 56 PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES:

- Chapter 10 Heat, Light, Power, Water and Other Utility Companies Generally (56-257.2)
- Chapter 21 Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act (56-555)
- Chapter 10.3 Underground Utility Damage Prevention Act (56-265.14 thru 56-265.32)

State & Local Government Role in Pipeline Safety

- **Land Use and Development Planning Authority**
- Public Awareness of Pipelines
- Emergency Preparedness, Response, & Recovery
- Excavation Damage Prevention

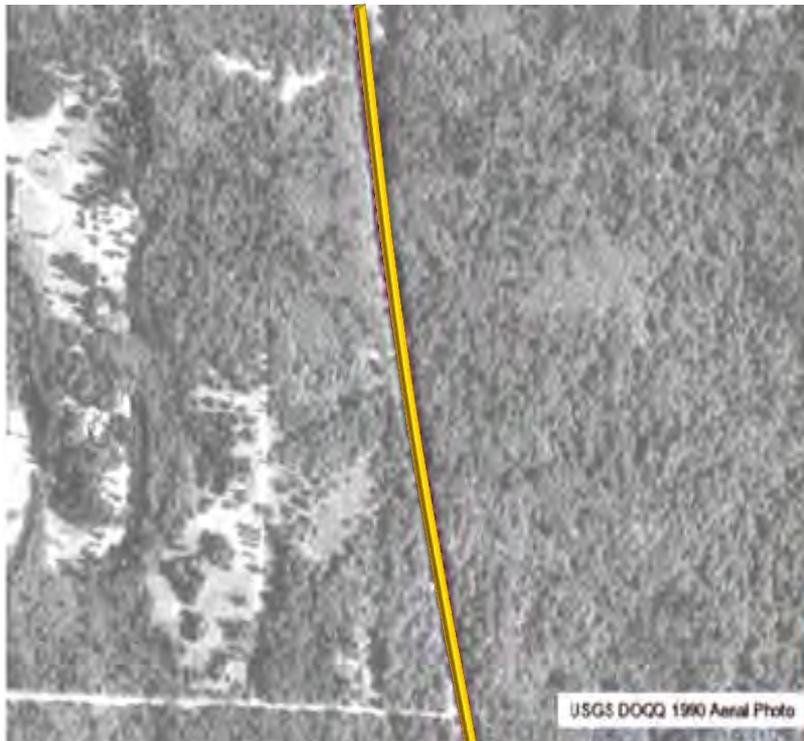


Pipeline Safety & Land Planning Authority



Growth along a transmission pipeline in Washington State...

1990



2002



Growth Near the Pipeline ROW



**Limit the negative impacts of
land development near pipelines...**

Increases Likelihood of Excavation Damage

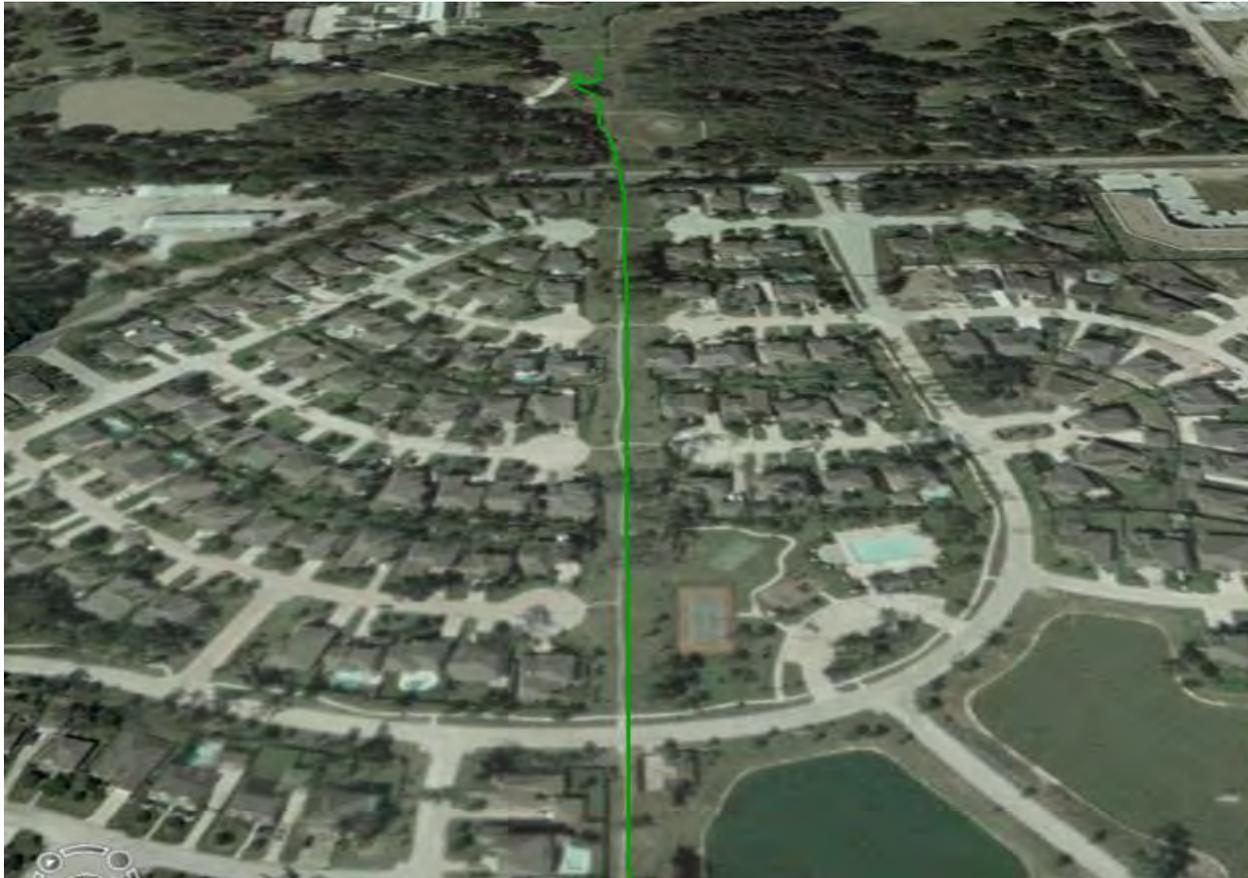


Impedes Access for Emergency Response & Safe Maintenance/Operation of the Pipeline

Increased Consequences of Failure



Choosing Better Options



About the PIPA Report

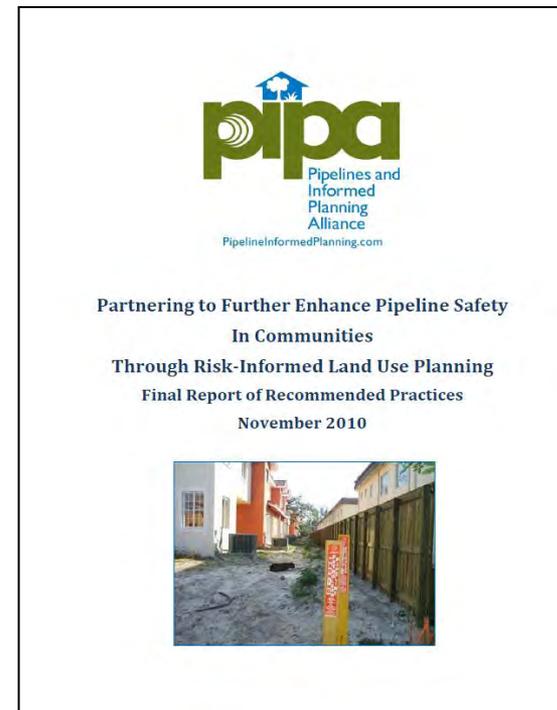
Created by a stakeholder group of ~130 participants representing a wide range of interests, organizations, and viewpoints on pipelines and community planning.

Scope: New Development near Existing Gas Transmission & Hazardous Liquid Pipelines

Stakeholders: Local Government, Property Developer/Owner, Pipeline Operator, Real Estate Commission

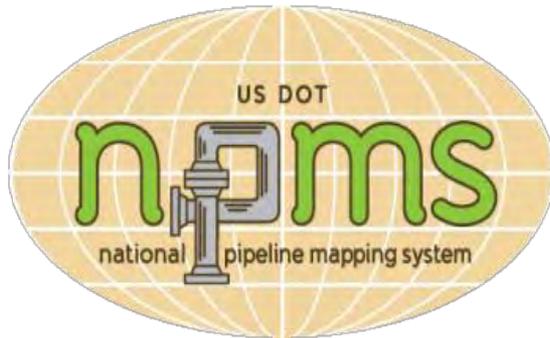
Scenarios: Baseline (implement in preparation for future) and New Development (Implement when use/development is proposed)

43 Recommended Practices



www.PIPA-Info.com

BL01 Obtain Transmission Pipeline Mapping Data



NPMS PIMMA & Public Viewer



National Pipeline Mapping System

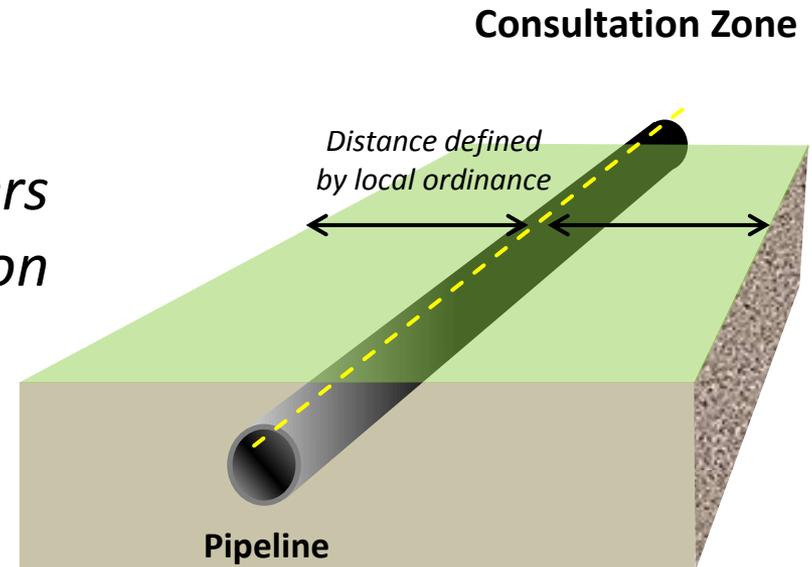
Welcome to the NPMS Public Map Viewer

BL05 – Consultation Zone

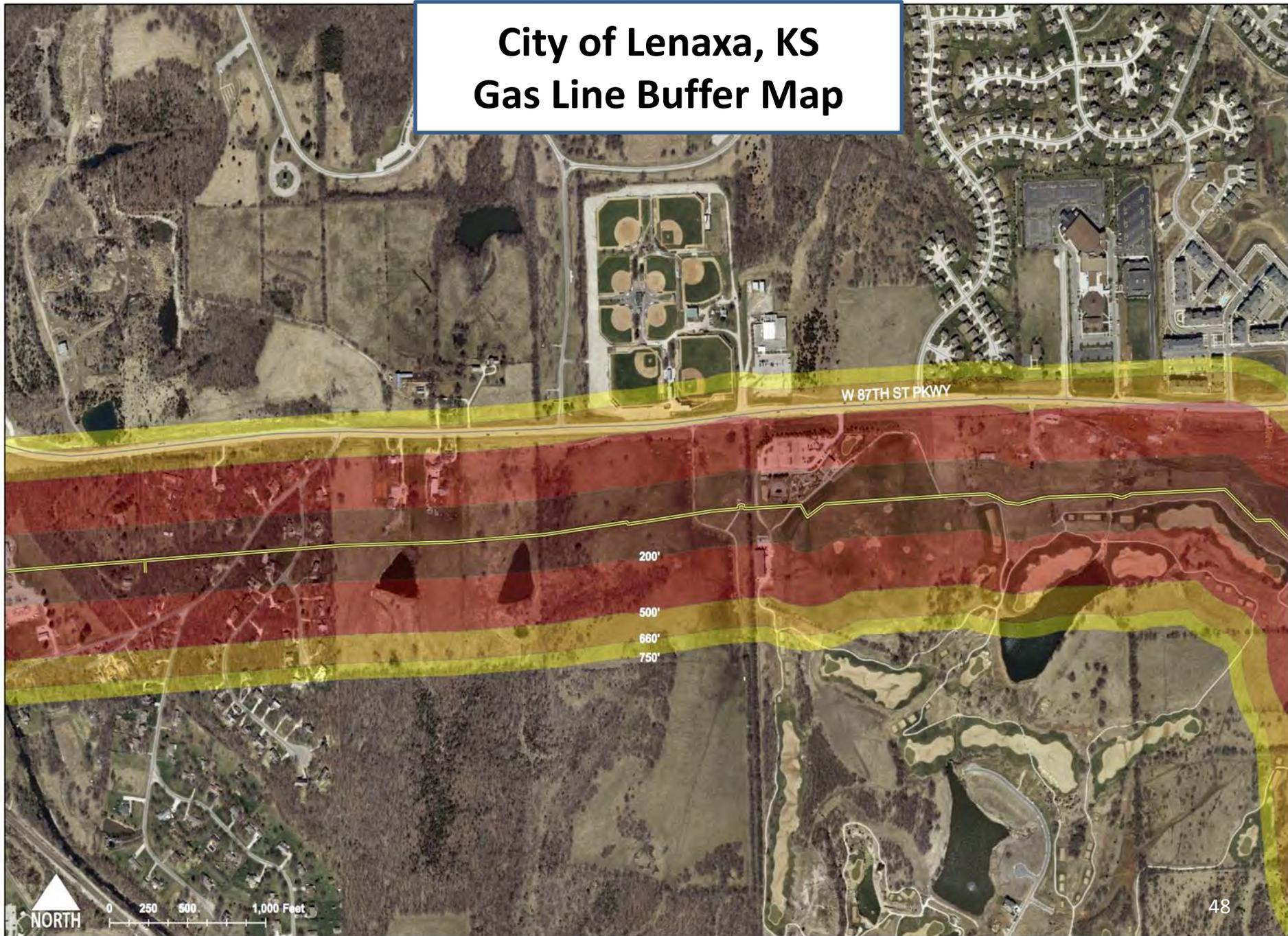
Local governments should define a “consultation zone” to provide a mechanism for communication between property developers/owners and operators of nearby transmission pipelines when new land uses and property developments are being planned.

Absent site-specific information:

- Natural Gas Pipelines = 660'-1,000'
- Hazardous Liquid Pipelines = 1,000'-1,500'



City of Lenaxa, KS Gas Line Buffer Map

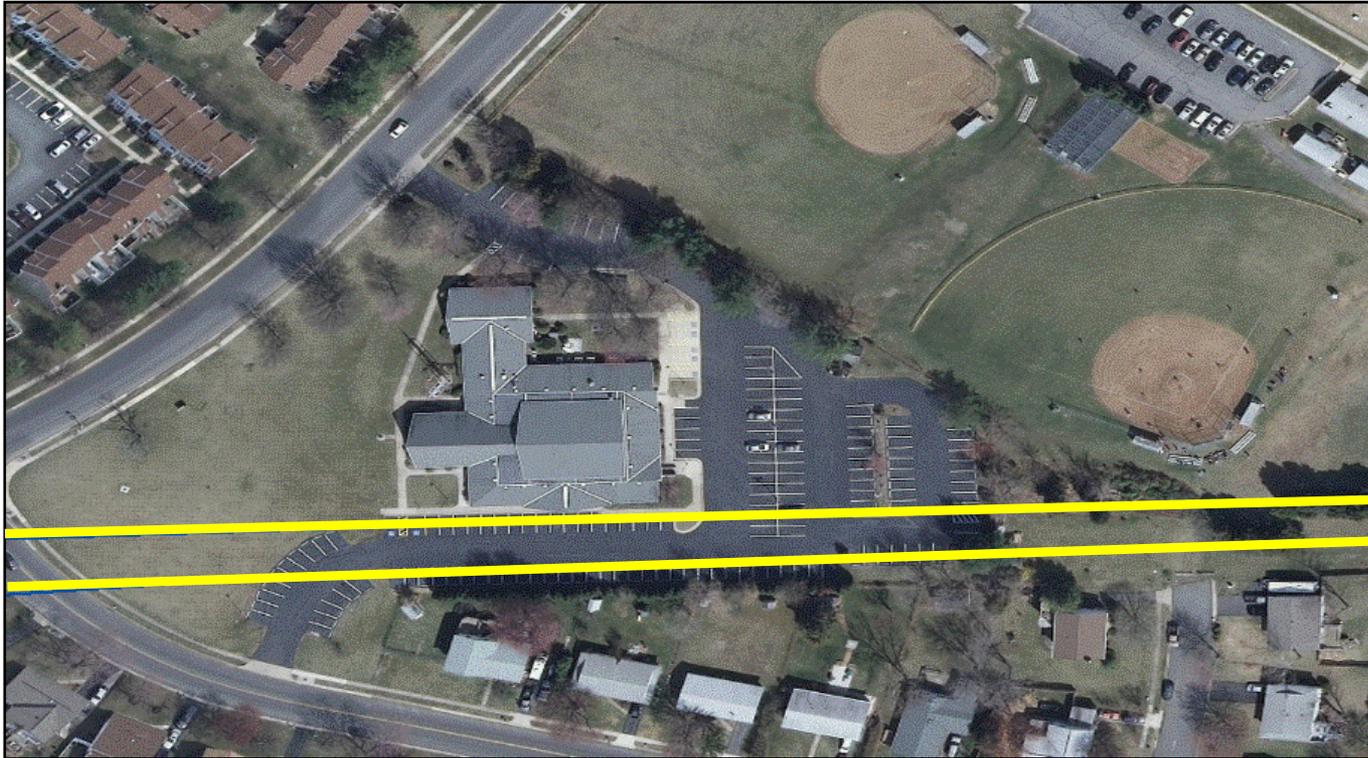


ND11 – Placing New Parking Lots



Reduce Transmission Pipeline Risk through Design and Location of New Parking Lots and Parking Structures

ND22 Reduce Transmission Pipeline Risk through Design and Location of New Places of Mass Public Assembly



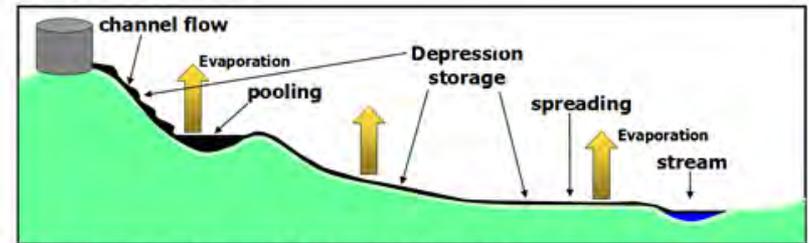
...Evacuation routes should...have a safe means of egress with exits located where they would not be made inaccessible by the impacts of a pipeline incident...

ND17 Reduce Transmission Pipeline Risk in New Development for Residential, Mixed-Use, and Commercial Land Use

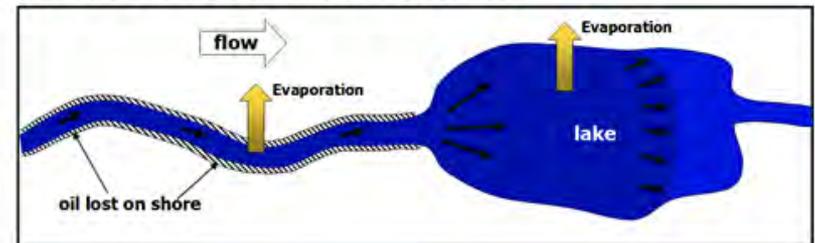
Consider:

- Locate structures away from ROW
- Design alternate escape routes
- Require more stringent fire protection (e.g. automatic sprinklers, water screens, air handling/ventilation systems) and fire endurance (e.g. non-combustible construction, window limitation)
- Avoid interference with pipeline operations and maintenance
- Allow access for emergency response
- Model fire, explosion, or toxic release impacts

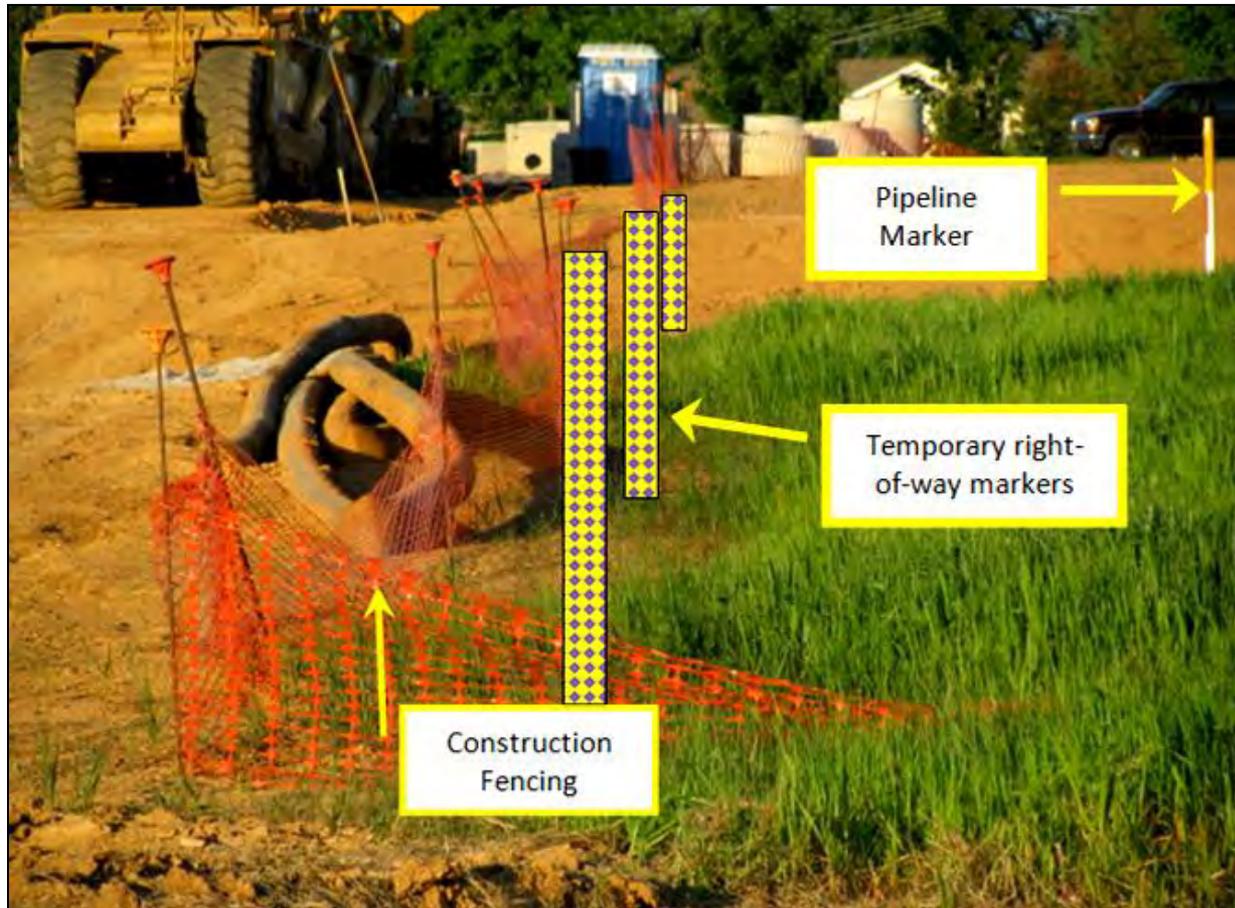
Flow Over land



Flow in Surface Water Network



ND24 Temporary Markers for Construction



Install Temporary Markers on
Edge of Transmission Pipeline Right-of-Way
Prior to Construction Adjacent to Right-of-Way

ND 23 Consider Site Emergency Response Plans in Land Use Development

- Access to shutoff valves
- Access for emergency response personnel/equipment
- Location/capacity of water supply/fire hydrants
- Potential ICS, triage, and staging areas



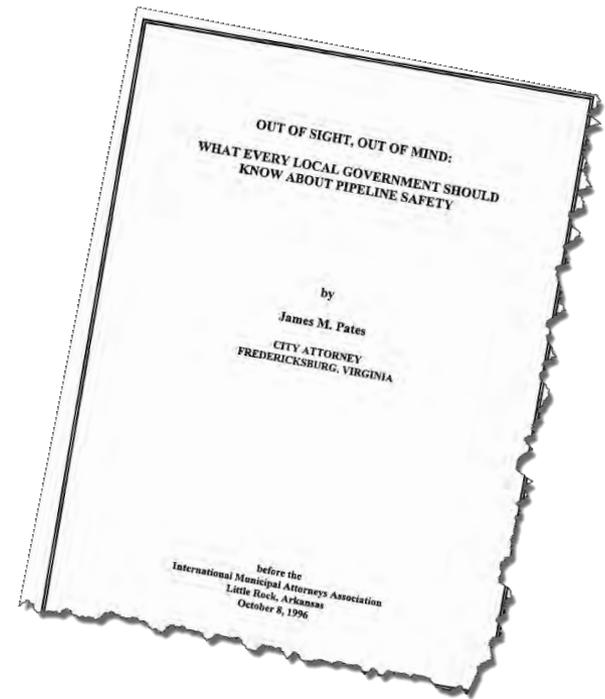
...review of existing ROW
can illustrate the benefit of
land planning practices &
identify locations for
enhance emergency
preparedness...

Existing Local Plan Use and Development Practices near Transmission Pipeline in Virginia

Over a two-year period following a 1993 hazardous liquid spill, Virginia's Fairfax County undertook a comprehensive review of its land use regulations to see what local steps could be taken to reduce the risk of future pipeline spills. The resulting actions were chronicled in 1996 by James Pates, City Attorney, Fredericksburg, VA in the report, "*Out Of Sight, Out Of Mind: What Every Local Government Should Know About Pipeline Safety*". The report states:

In 1995, the County amended its comprehensive plan, zoning, and subdivision ordinances:

- *To strictly limit allowable land uses within gas and liquid pipeline easements*
- *To prohibit the use of pipeline easements in calculating minimum lot sizes, thus encouraging the placement of buildings farther away from pipelines;*
- *To require developers to identify the location of pipelines and easements on all major site plans, generalized development plans, and commercial building permit applications; and*
- *To require developers to forward copies of their proposed site and subdivision plans to affected pipeline operators for review and comment.*



Download the report at:
http://www.pipelinesafetytrust.com/docs/psf_doc23.pdf

Local Government Role & PHMSA Support

~ Emergency Response

~ Excavation Damage Prevention



Emergency Response – Where We Are

- Communities and their emergency responders are not always aware of pipeline safety concerns. Some reasons include:
 - Catastrophic pipeline incidents are low-frequency, high-consequence events
 - Pipelines are out of sight, out of mind
- PHMSA requires pipeline operators to communicate directly with the emergency responders regarding safe and effective pipeline emergency response
 - This communication is essential and part of a larger approach to preparing emergency responders for pipeline emergencies



Where We're Going

- Goal: Reduce the consequences of pipeline failures by strengthening the capabilities of local emergency responders through institutionalizing pipeline awareness within the emergency response community.
- PHMSA has undertaken a variety of initiatives and activities to assist with accomplishing the goal:
 - Educating ourselves and the ER community by hosting/participating in pipeline ER forums
 - Building partnerships and coordinating with pipeline ER stakeholders
 - Actively communicating with the ER community via presentations at conferences and articles in trade publications
 - Creating/enhancing pipeline ER resources



PHMSA Pipeline Emergency Response Resources

- **Pipeline Emergencies**
training curriculum –
www.pipelineemergencies.com
- **Emergency Response
Guidebook (ERG)** – updated
and expanded pipeline pages
- **Hazardous Materials
Cooperative Research
Program** – HM15

PIPELINE EMERGENCIES
Second Edition

2012 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK
A Guidebook for First Responders During the Initial Phase of a Dangerous Goods/Hazardous Materials Transportation Incident

HMCRRP
Hazardous Materials Cooperative Research Program

■ MICHAEL S. HILDEBRAND
pipelineemergencies.com

U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
Transport Canada
Secretariat of Transport and Communications

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES



More Emergency Response Information

- Visit our website at http://opsweb.phmsa.dot.gov/pipelineforum/pipeline_emergency_response_forum/index.html
- Contact Sam Hall
Phone: 804-556-4678
Email: sam.hall@dot.gov



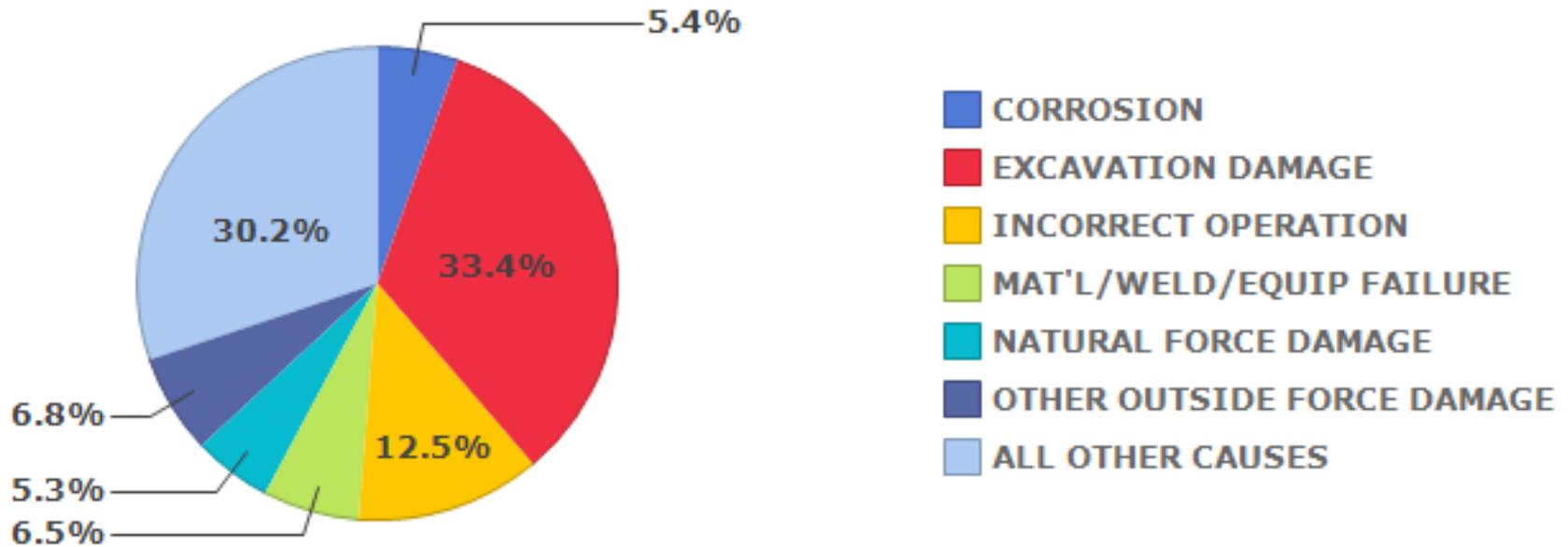
Focus on Damage Prevention: What we know

- Excavation damage is a serious threat to public safety and pipeline integrity
- Data indicates overall decrease in incidents caused by excavation damage, but still a serious threat
- Excavation damage is largely preventable
- All states have one call laws, one call centers, but state laws and programs vary considerably
- More work to do, more support needed



20-Year Serious Incidents*

Serious Incident Cause Breakdown
National, All Pipeline Systems, 1992-2011



Source: PHMSA Significant Incidents Files March 30, 2012

* Serious Incidents: Pipeline Release and fatality or injury



Damage Prevention: What we're doing

- Providing Tools to build knowledge across the country
- State/local outreach: meetings, letters of support, teleconferences, **support of 811**, sharing of information
- **Regulatory actions – enforcement of one call laws**
- **Exemptions – Congressional directives**
- Grants to states
- Partnerships: States, Common Ground Alliance, Public, Trade Associations, Safety Organizations
- Seeking to expand outreach/partnerships – local government, agriculture, educators



Questions / Discussion

For more information:

Annmarie Robertson

317-253-1622

annmarie.robertson@dot.gov

Sam Hall

804-556-4678

sam.hall@dot.gov

Resources (programs, data on pipeline facilities, incidents, enforcement, etc.)

<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline>

<http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/>



Hazard Mitigation Planning & Pipelines

VDEM & PHMSA – Hazard Mitigation Plan

Site Pages

Hazard Mitigation Planning for Pipelines

What is a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

State and local governments create hazard mitigation plans (HMP) to identify ways they can protect the health, safety and economic interests of their communities by reducing the impacts of both natural and man-made hazards. Hazard mitigation is any action taken to permanently eliminate or reduce the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. It is an essential element of emergency management, along with preparedness, response and recovery.

PHMSA and Virginia Department of Emergency Management Pilot Project

In 2012, PHMSA and the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM) undertook a pilot project to determine an approach to encourage state and local governments to incorporate gas and hazardous liquid pipelines into their emergency management hazard mitigation plans. The focus of this effort is toward the inclusion of the PIPA Recommended Practices as mitigative solutions to identified pipeline hazards. The pilot initiative is supported by the ad hoc PIPA Communication Team and several pipeline operator representatives.

Pipelines are Manmade Hazards

Gas and hazardous liquid pipelines are constructed by and for pipeline companies for the transportation of gas and hazardous liquids. By the nature of the potentially hazardous products they carry, pipelines should be included in the lists of hazards that communities consider when developing hazard mitigation plans. Knowledge of pipeline hazards can enable informed decisions to be made about how to manage the risks and develop mitigation strategies.



Pipeline manifold impacted by flooding

Natural Hazards Present Risk to Pipelines

While pipelines are often thought of as presenting risks to communities, natural hazards can impact the integrity of pipelines. Although natural hazards are cited as the cause in fewer than ten percent (10%) of pipeline incidents, the failure of a large-diameter, high-pressure natural gas or hazardous liquid transmission pipeline during an earthquake or hurricane event can significantly complicate a communities' ability to respond and recover from the event.

Pipelines are Critical Infrastructure

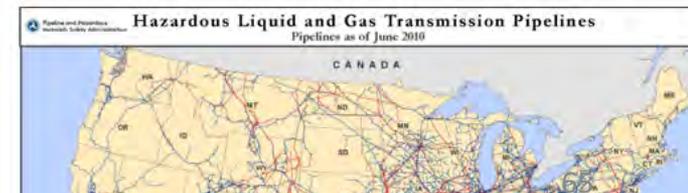
Our gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipeline systems are a vital part of the U.S. transportation and energy supply infrastructure. Airports, power generating stations, and major industries, as well as commercial businesses and residents depend on the energy and raw manufacturing products delivered via pipelines. Pipeline disruptions impact our economy, public health, and even national security.

Pipeline Hazard Mitigation Strategies

PHMSA has identified four mitigation strategies wherein state and local governments have the authority to reduce the risk of pipeline hazards:

- Pipeline awareness - education and outreach,
- Excavation damage prevention,
- Land use and development planning near transmission pipelines, and
- Emergency response planning for pipeline emergencies.

PHMSA in partnership with the Virginia Department of Emergency Management is developing guide materials for incorporation of pipeline hazards into state and local mitigation plans.



Gas Transmission Pipeline Impact Worksheet						
Location:						
Hazard Type:						
	Life Safety	Structures (Property)	Environment	Cultural/Historical	Economic Disruption	Total
Rating						0
Criteria Valuation						
	Life Safety Scale	Structure Scale	Environment Scale	C and H Scale	Economic Scale	
0	no effect	no effect	no effect	no effect	no effect	
1	Class 1 location; less than 10 persons exposed	<10 structures for human occupancy exposed	Not applicable	Area contains a single feature of cultural or historical significance	Potential business disruption or cessation impacts for 1-2 local businesses	
2	Class 2 location; 10 to 19 persons exposed	10 - 26 structures for human occupancy exposed	Not applicable	Area contains 2-5 features of cultural or historical significance	Potential business disruption or cessation impacts for 3-20 local businesses	
3	Class 3 location; 20 - 100 persons exposed	46 or more structures for human occupancy exposed	Not applicable	Area contains >5 features of cultural or historical significance	Potential business disruption or cessation impacts for >20 local and regional businesses	
4	Class 4 location; >100 persons exposed	Prevalence of multi-story structures >4 stories exposed	Not applicable	Entire area is of cultural or historical significance	Potential business disruption or cessation impacts to regional transportation infrastructure, manufacturing, and/or energy production.	

Valuation Matrix

Resources for Local Governments

PIPA Online Resources

PIPA-info.com



Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Pipeline Safety Stakeholder Communications

Pipeline Safety Connects Us All

- Home
- General Public
- Emergency Officials
- Local Officials
- Excavators
- Property Developer/Owner
- Pipeline Safety Advocates
- State Regulators
- Federal Agencies
- Industry
- Contact Us

- ▶ PIPA General
- ▶ PIPA Audiences
- ▶ PIPA Downloads

Site Pages

- ▶ About Pipelines
- ▶ Regulatory Oversight
- ▶ Safety Programs
- ▶ Public Outreach

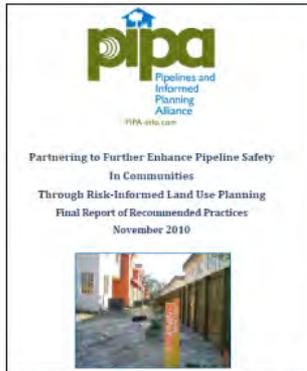
State Pipeline Profiles:

Choose One...

Print

Land Use Planning and Transmission Pipelines

Developing or building near a transmission pipeline?



The decisions you make can impact the safety of the community surrounding the pipeline.

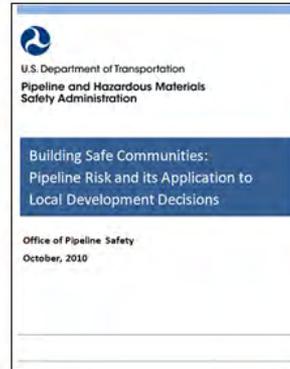
Have you consulted with the pipeline operator?

Have you considered access for pipeline maintenance and emergency response?

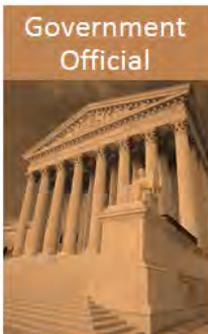
Is enhanced fire protection needed?

How will excavation damage to the pipeline be prevented?

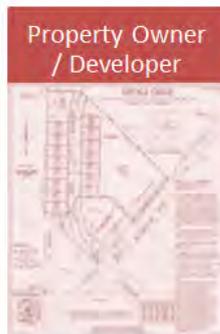
The Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) has developed recommended practices to help in making decisions about what, where and how to build safely near transmission pipelines.



Select your toolbox below to learn more.



Government Official



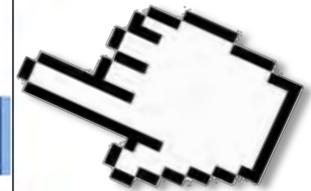
Property Owner / Developer



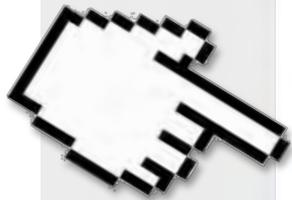
Pipeline Operator



Real Estate Commission



Information about National Pipeline Risk



Land Use & Development near Transmission Pipelines Checklist

Similar to an Environmental Assessment Checklist

Can Be Used to:

- Facilitate Communication
- Inform Land Acquisition
- Guide Pre-Planning & Design
- Permit & Site Plan Review

pipca
Pipeline Inspection and
Prevention Council of America

LAND USE & DEVELOPMENT NEAR TRANSMISSION PIPELINES CHECKLIST
FOR PLANNING, DESIGN, COMMUNICATION, PERMIT AND SITE PLAN REVIEW (May 9, 2012)
(The recommended practices for land use and development near transmission pipelines are in the PIPA Report at www.pipa-info.com)

I. PROPERTY DEVELOPER/OWNER INFORMATION		PIPELINE OPERATOR CONTACT INFORMATION	
PROPERTY DEVELOPER/OWNER NAME:		PIPELINE OPERATOR NAME:	
CONTACT NAME:		CONTACT NAME:	
E-MAIL:		E-MAIL:	
CURRENT MAILING ADDRESS:		WORK PHONE:	
City:	State:	Zip:	
WK PHONE:	HM PHONE:	MOBILE PHONE:	FAX:
	MBL PHONE:		

II. LOCATION OF BUILDING SITE	
ADDRESS: _____	
CITY _____	COUNTY _____ STATE _____
Proposed building encroaches onto pipeline right-of-way?	Visual evidence of pipeline markers or pipeline appurtenances?
Approximate distance of proposed structure to transmission pipeline?	Property encumbered by a pipeline easement?

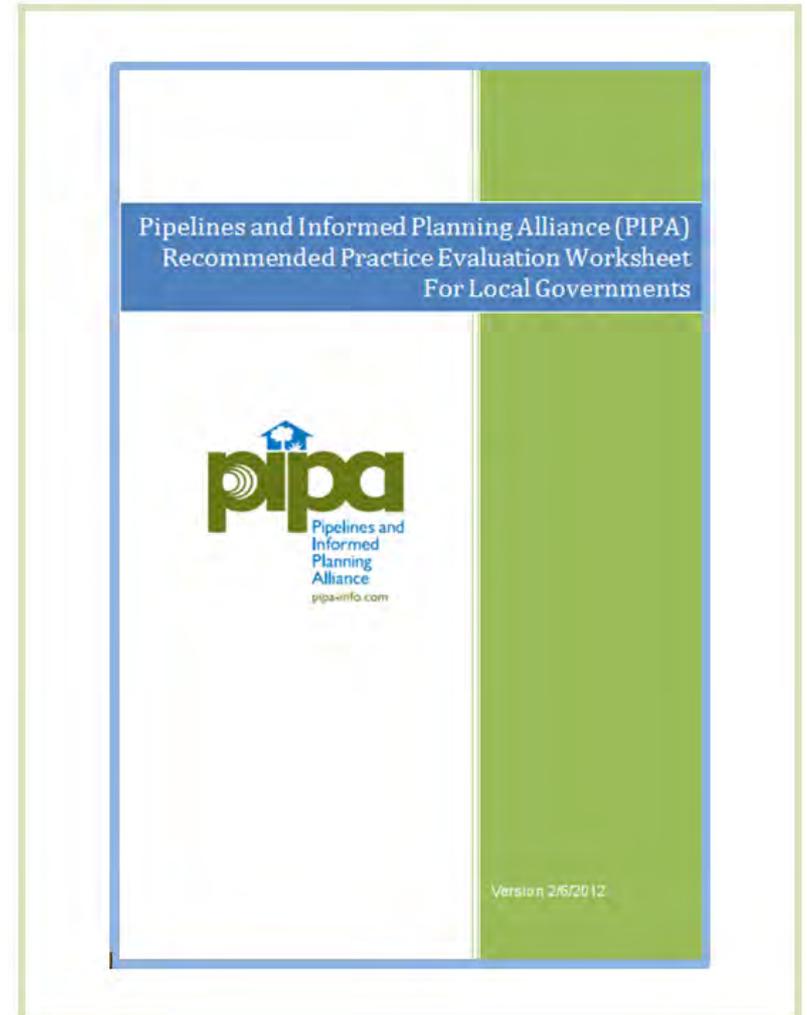
III. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED FACILITY TYPE & PERMIT CONDITIONS		
FACILITY TYPE	DEVELOPMENT PERMIT CONDITIONS	PUBLIC SPACE PERMIT CONDITIONS
Parking Lot/Structure (ND11)	Consultation Zone Meeting (BL05)	Contact pipeline operator before excavation or blasting (ND25)
Road (ND12)	One-call designer locate ticket (ND02)	Enhanced damage prevention onsite meeting for operator and property developer prior to excavation, hand digging within 2' of pipeline (BL15)
Utilities (ND13)	Planning area enhanced safety requirements (BL06)	Pipeline operator representative on site to monitor all construction activities within the right-of-way (BL15)
Aboveground Water Management (ND 14)		Install Temporary Markers on Edge of Transmission Pipeline Right-of-Way Prior to Construction (ND24)
Water Supply and Sanitary Systems (ND16)		
Residential, Mixed-Use, Commercial (ND 17)		
Industrial Development (ND 19)		
Institutional Facility (ND20)		
Public Safety and Enforcement Facilities (ND21)		
Places of Mass Public Assembly (ND 22)		

IV. WILL THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPERTY REQUIRE/ENTAIL ANY OF THE FOLLOWING (BL05)?		
Road crossings over the pipeline?	Extensive landscaping (including irrigation systems) within the easement area?	Changing the amount of cover (by adding or removing dirt) within the easement area?
Other utility lines crossing over or under the	Permanent structures or paving within the easement (e.g., paving, parking lots, buildings, pedestrian paths, signage, poles, retaining walls, septic systems, basketball/tennis courts, etc.)?	Construction equipment crossing the pipeline?
	Significant excavation (underground parking structures or building foundations, core samples, rock/mineral quarries, dams, etc.)?	Impounding water or building drainage ditches or other drainage facilities?
	Storing materials, equipment, vehicles, or other items within the easement area (e.g., construction materials, junk or scrap heaps, cut timber, boats, military equipment, etc.)?	

5 & 06)		Typical operating pressure and maximum allowable operating pressure?
imes(0)		Integrity assessment - condition of pipeline?
		Timeframe of planned repairs, if any?
		Planning Area distance (BL 06)

PIPA RP Evaluation Worksheet for Local Governments

Perform a gap analyses comparing your community's current practices to the PIPA recommended practices.



Examples of Land Use Ordinances

- PIPA Model Ordinance – Appendix B in the PIPA Report
- Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington

APPENDIX B PIPA Report, November 2010

Bill No. _____

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO LAND USE, CONSTRUCTION, AND PUBLIC SAFETY NEAR GAS TRANSMISSION AND/OR HAZARDOUS LIQUID TRANSMISSION PIPELINES WITHIN THE CITY

WHEREAS, t
hazardous liquids pi
WHEREAS, g
through portions of
WHEREAS, t
and/or the environ
WHEREAS, r
features to minimiz
WHEREAS, t

M-R-S-C Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington
Working Together for Excellence in Local Government

Legal Resources | Research Tools | Subjects | Services | News | Links | Site Index | Site Search

Subjects > Public Safety > Pipeline Safety > Planning Near Pipelines: Sample Ordinances and Information Resources Updated 12/2011

Planning Near Pipelines: Sample Land Use Ordinances

This page, part of MRSC's [Planning Near Pipelines](#) section, contains sample land use ordinances which contain some of the best practices for planning near pipelines.

- [MRSC Consultation Zone Model Ordinance](#), 06/2006

Washington State

- Benton County [Ordinance No. 474](#) (PDF) - Amends Ch. 9.08, Platting and Subdivisions; includes requirement for consultation with owner/operator of a pipeline for properties within 150 feet of a hazardous product transmission pipeline, passed 07/12/2010 - See, in particular, [sections 10\(h\)](#) and [12](#)
- King County Code [Sec. 21A.12.140](#) (PDF) - Setbacks from regional utility corridors (provides for 100-foot setback for any structure designed for human occupancy, and five feet for almost all other structures)
- Kirkland [Ordinance No. 4371](#) (PDF) - Adds Ch. 118, hazardous liquid pipelines; zoning code amendments regulating activities near hazardous liquid pipelines, passed 08/07/2012
- La Center [Ordinance No. 2009-013](#) (PDF) - Adds Ch. 18.157, Sensitive Utility Corridor Overlay District, passed 11/24/2009
- Redmond Municipal Code [Ch. 21.26](#) - Hazardous Liquid Pipelines
- Roy [Ordinance No. 863](#) (PDF) - Adds Ch.11-39, Pipeline Consultation Zone; for designated activities within 660 feet of a hazardous liquid or natural gas transmission line, passed 12/12/2011
- Skagit County [Ordinance No. 0201110010](#) - Adds Sec. 14.16.835, Pipeline Safety; requires consultation with pipeline operators for development within pipeline consultation areas, passed 12/05/2011
- Whatcom County Code [Ch. 20.81](#) - Pipeline Safety

Out of State

- Austin, TX
 - Austin Municipal Code [Sec. 25-2-516](#) - Land Use Development - Development Near a Hazardous Pipeline
 - Austin Municipal Code [Sec. 25-4-134](#) - Subdivision - Platting Requirements - Hazardous Pipelines
- Brookings County, SD County Code [Article 24.00](#) - Transmission Pipeline Risk Reduction Overlay District
- Champaign County, IL [Ordinance No. 841](#) (PDF) - Amendments to the County Zoning Ordinance re: Pipeline Impact Radius, passed 11/2008
- O'Fallon, MO
 - O'Fallon Municipal Code - Title IV - Land and Use - Zoning Code. Article VI. Supplementary District Regulations, [Sec. 430.250](#) - Pipeline Setbacks
 - [Area Plan Application - Planned Developments](#) (PDF) - Requires identification of pipeline easements, see page 5

See also the MRSC related page [Washington Local Government Pipeline Information](#) for other pipeline ordinance provisions.

<http://www.mrsc.org/art60cmisc/landusega.pdf#page=43>

<http://www.mrsc.org/subjects/pubsafe/transpipeords.aspx>

PIPA Promotional Material



Land Development
in Close Proximity
to Transmission Pipelines

COMMUNITY GROWTH REQUIRES INFORMED PLANNING

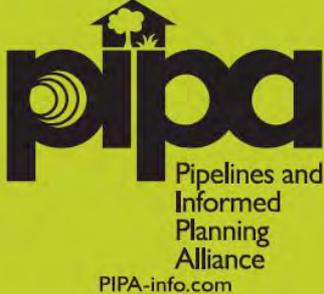


ESPECIALLY NEAR TRANSMISSION PIPELINES

To reduce risk for your community – be aware of pipeline locations and their contents when making decisions involving land use planning and development.

Visit the Pipelines and Informed Planning (PIPA) website at PIPA-info.com and become more informed about pipelines in your area.

Contact Enbridge at 000-000-0000 if you are planning development or land use changes near an Enbridge pipeline.





Site Pages

- ▶ [About Pipelines](#)
- ▶ [Regulatory Oversight](#)
- ▶ [Safety Programs](#)
- ▶ [Public Outreach](#)

State Pipeline Profiles:

Choose One...

Print

Community Assistance & Technical Services

The mission of the OPS Community Assistance & Technical Services (CATS) team is an ambitious one:

To advance public safety, environmental protection and pipeline reliability by facilitating clear communications among all pipeline stakeholders, including the public, the operators and government officials.

An important aim of the CATS program is to reach out to all pipeline safety stakeholders. Responsibilities of CATS managers include:

- Communicating information to help communities understand pipeline risks and improve pipeline safety and environmental protection.
- Fostering effective communications regarding pipeline safety among PHMSA, other federal agencies, state pipeline safety regulators, elected and emergency officials, pipeline operators and the public.
- Serving as "honest brokers" in facilitating permits required for safety-related pipeline repairs.

In carrying out their responsibilities, CATS program managers perform a variety of activities. These include:

- Participating with state and regional damage prevention groups and the [Common Ground Alliance](#) to further the implementation of damage prevention best practices.
- Helping states assess their damage prevention programs and opportunities.
- Serving as designated PHMSA representatives before a wide variety of stakeholders. CATS managers routinely provide informational presentations to various stakeholder groups to broaden public awareness of our country's energy transportation pipeline systems.
- Meeting with federal, state and local regulatory agencies, and pipeline operators to facilitate timely issuance of permits necessary for conducting pipeline integrity activities.
- Providing consultation to regulators, regulated parties and other stakeholders regarding new and amended regulatory requirements.
- Responding to public inquiries and complaints regarding pipelines and pipeline operations.

CATS managers are located within each PHMSA region. Contact information for the CATS manager for your state is noted below.

OPS Eastern Region

Connecticut; Delaware; Maine; Maryland; Massachusetts; New Hampshire; New Jersey; New York; Pennsylvania; Rhode Island; Vermont; Virginia; Washington, D.C.; West Virginia.

Karen Gentile:

karen.gentile@dot.gov

Phone: (609) 989-2252

Alex Dankanich:

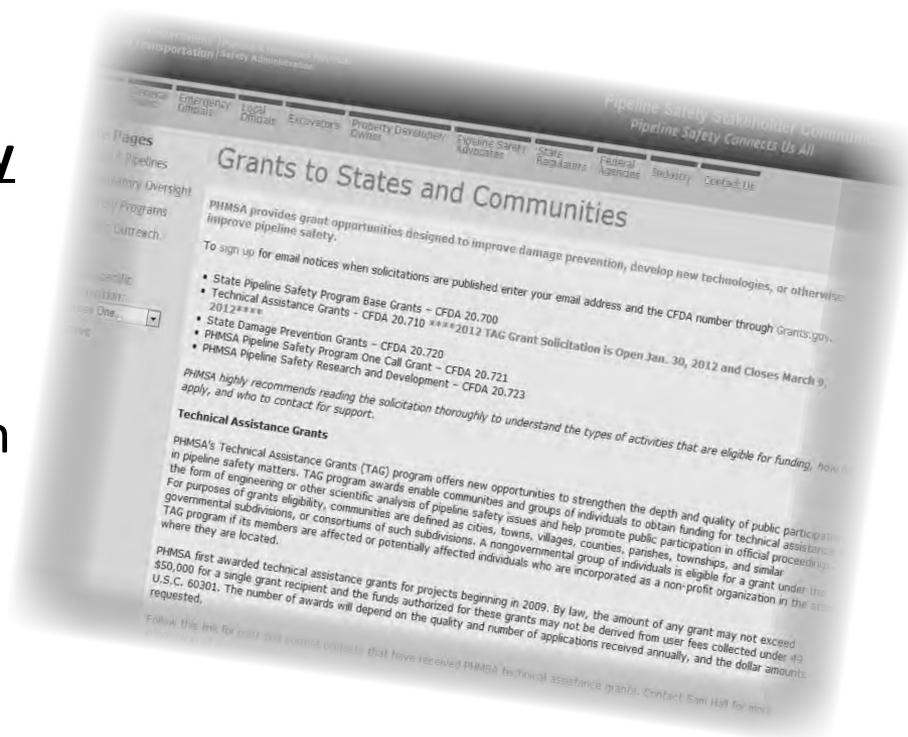
alex.dankanich@dot.gov

Phone: (202) 550-0481

US DOT PHMSA Technical Assistance Grants

Purpose: to make grants to local communities and organizations for technical assistance related to pipeline safety issues (includes implementing PIPA RPs & enhancing hazard mitigation plans to incorporate pipelines)

- The grant solicitation will tentatively be posted in **February 2013** and awarded in September 2013.
- Sign up for alerts to be notified when the solicitation is posted on <http://www.grants.gov>
- Applicants can apply for TAGs through Grants.gov



View Previously Awarded TAG Reports



PHMSA

Technical Assistance
Time: 11/20/2012 03:37 PM

Project Search

▫ Advanced Search...

TAG Program

- Final Reports
- Library

General

- Spreadsheet of TAG Awards
- Questions and Comments
- PHMSA Communications

Context

- Print-Friendly
- Log In...

Technical Assistance Grants

[Hide Project Summaries](#)

TAG Grants will be listed here.

• Projects Starting in FY-2012

- [NEW!](#) ["AL - City of Athens - 2012 Technical Assistance Grant"](#) (DTPH56-12--PHPT01, End FY: 2013)
Under this grant award the City of Athens will provide a hands-on pipeline safety training and education workshop to participants.
- [NEW!](#) ["DC - National Association of Counties Research Foundation - 2012 Technical Assistant Grant"](#) (DTPH56-12-G-PHPT02, End FY: 2013)

<http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/tag>

- [NEW!](#) ["LA - Port of South Louisiana - 2012 Technical Assistance Grant"](#) (DTPH56-12-G-PHPT04, End FY: 2013)
Under this grant award the Port of South Louisiana will develop and implement a Marine Pipeline Safety Outreach Program for all stakeholders operating along the Lower Mississippi River. Outreach includes developing a website, tri-fold guide, posters, safety calendar, and DVDs.
- [NEW!](#) ["PA - Pipeline Safety Coalition - 2012 Technical Assistant Grant"](#) (DTPH56-12-G-PHPT05, End FY: 2013)
Under this grant award the Pipeline Safety Coalition will conduct a case study of Chester County, PA with first responders to identify first responder education and training needs specific to gas pipelines. Following the case study, recommendations will be provided to develop a core curriculum using model firefighters and a final report will be developed, with transferable results, to share with other first responders and communities.
- [NEW!](#) ["PA - League of Women Voters of PA Citizen Education Fund - 2012 Technical Assistance Grant"](#) (DTPH56-12-G-PHPT06, End FY: 2013)
Under this grant award the League of Women Voters of PA Citizen Education Fund will provide educational resources for the Lehigh Valley Region of Pennsylvania regarding the role of federal, state, and local agencies in providing educational resources for local libraries, public forums, presentations, workshops, displays, internet resources, and website resources. The project will capitalize on existing resources. Results of this project will be posted on the LWVPA website.
- [NEW!](#) ["LA - Sulphur, City of DBA/Sulphur Fire Department - 2012 Technical Assistance Grant"](#) (DTPH56-12-G-PHPT07, End FY: 2013)
Under this grant award the Sulphur Fire Department will purchase three (3) handheld multi-gas detector calibration unit for the detectors. The new units will replace older units and offer new technology to responding to pipeline incidents.
- [NEW!](#) ["NC - Land-of-Sky Regional Council - 2012 Technical Assistance Grant"](#) (DTPH56-12-G-PHPT08, End FY: 2013)
Under this grant award the Land-of-Sky Regional Council will evaluate the need to develop new training materials, conduct trainings throughout the three county region using gas identified the

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Next Steps for Local Governments

- Locate pipelines in you jurisdiction (NPMS)
- Read the PIPA Report & Tools
- Assess your communities level of risk tolerance for land use/development near pipelines
- Put a plan in place to address your community's needs using PIPA recommended practices
- Contact the pipeline operators in your area to inform them of the actions

Questions?

AICP CM Credits - #e.22351



Please visit the Certification Maintenance section of APA's website (www.planning.org/cm) to claim your credits; you may use the following steps:

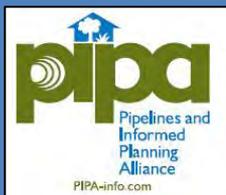
- (1) Login using your ID# and password.
- (2) Select My CM log
- (3) Select Add Credits
- (4) Under Browse you have the option of searching by Date, Provider, or Distance Education and using the search box to type in the name of the event or activity and clicking go
- (5) If you search Activities by Date, on the left of the calendar view, please use the "previous" and "next" options to locate the month. On the right of the calendar view, please use the "previous" and "next" options to select the year
- (6) If searching Activities by Provider, using the letters, please select the initial of the first name of the provider. From the list, then select the name of the provider
- (7) Select the "Past Events" tab to locate the event you have attended
- (8) If searching Distance Education, after selecting, you will see a list of all distance education activities. To select, click on the name of the activity
- (9) A pop-up box will appear.
- (10) Please rate, add a comment (optional), and click on the Ethics statement and answer
- (11) Click submit and the CM credits should appear in your CM log

If you have problems reporting your CM credits or have general questions about our CM program, please contact AICPCM@planning.org. APA's customer service associates are available to assist you.

Thank you for your time and interest in pipeline safety!

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