U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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PIPELINE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

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GAS PIPELINE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TECHNICAL PIPELINE SAFETY
STANDARDS COMMITTEE

AND

LIQUID PIPELINE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TECHNICAL HAZARDOUS LIQUID PIPELINE

SAFETY STANDARDS COMMITTEE

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WEDNESDAY
DECEMBER 12, 2012

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The Advisory Committee met in the Edison Room at the Alexandria Westin, 400 Courthouse Square, Alexandria, Virginia, at 9:00 a.m., the Honorable Colette Honorable, Committee Chairperson, presiding.

PRESENT:

COLETTE D. HONORABLE, Chairperson
CYNTHIA QUARTERMAN, PHMSA Administrator
TIMOTHY P. BUTTERS, PHMSA Deputy Administrator
JEFF WIESE, Associate Administrator for
Pipeline Safety

LANNY W. ARMSTRONG, Fire Services Department, City of Pasadena

DENISE M. BEACH, National Fire Protection
Association

MICHAEL BELLMAN, City of Richmond Municipal Gas

TODD DENTON, Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC

RICHARD E. FEIGEL, Hartford Steam Boiler

TIMOTHY C. FELT, Colonial Pipeline Company

SUSAN L. FLECK, National Grid

LULA M. FORD, Committee Chairperson; Illinois Commerce Commission

WAYNE E. GARDNER, Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission

RICHARD B. KUPREWICZ, Accufacts Incorporated; for the public

CHARLES LESNIAK, III, Watershed Protection Department, City of Austin

CRAIG O. PIERSON, Marathon Pipe Line LLC

GERALD P. ROSENDAHL, Minnesota Department of Public Safety

LARRY M. SHELTON, Sunoco Logistics

DONALD J. STURSMA, Iowa Utilities Board

MASSOUD TAHAMTANI, Virginia State Corporation Commission

CARL M. WEIMER, Pipeline Safety Trust

RICHARD H. WORSINGER, City of Rocky Mount, North Carolina

JEFF C. WRIGHT, Federal Energy Regulatory

Commission

CHAD J. ZAMARIN, NiSource Gas Transmission & Storage and NiSource Midstream Services

ALSO PRESENT:

LINDA DAUGHERTY, Staff JOHN GALE, Staff

SAM HALL

ALAN MAYBERRY, Staff

RON MCLAIN, Kinder Morgan Energy Partners

JAMES PATES, Staff

CAMERON SATTERTHWAITE, Staff

VANESSA SUTHERLAND

CHERYL WHETSEL, Staff

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

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(9:02 a.m.)

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Good morning, MR. WIESE:

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Thank you for joining us on the everyone.

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last day probably of any of our lives where

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all the digits line up. Right? The next one

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is January 1 of some next century date.

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forget. I read that early this morning, like

Anyway, welcome everyone.

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5:30 so I can't remember.

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appreciate your coming in. I really look

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forward to today's meeting, in particular

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having the full Joint Committee.

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Today is a -- just a reminder. A

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we kick off. Today is a joint meeting of the

Gas Pipeline Advisory Committee and the Liquid

couple of quick reminders from myself before

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Pipeline Advisory Committee. I neglected to

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mention that yesterday. While statute may

call it one thing, I am tired of having to

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look up to say what did TPSSC stand for.

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henceforth, we are calling these the Gas

Pipeline Advisory Committee and the Liquid

Pipeline Advisory Committee. It will be a lot

easier for all of us. So welcome again to the

joint session.

Just a couple of quick comments

for you. I am ably assisted today and I will

turn it over to the Honorable Colette

Honorable in a few moments to run the meeting.

I was assisted yesterday by Lula Ford and glad

that she is here and joining us for the rest

of this joint session. She has offered to

come back anytime we need her and help us run

additional sessions.

(Laughter.)

MR. WIESE: I was giving you an opportunity, Lula. I love having Lula here, so thank you for coming and helping us again.

Just some quick -- eventually I
will turn to Colette and she will do some
introductions and get the thing rolling but I
did want to point out a couple of reminders,
particularly for the people on the Gas

Committee who weren't here yesterday. The purpose of this is to get a dialogue between people from various points of view on the public record out in the open, a fair exchange of ideas. You are all intelligent bright people. Please don't be shrinking violets.

These are important topics that we have, particularly the votes. Don, I really meant you. I know Don will be shy. He is not going to say anything today but I want to pull him out.

So I also want to remind you, however, that interesting in our lives, social media is coming into our lives. We are tweeting live on those things. That has its ups and downs. My apologies. Actually there were some misattribution of quotes yesterday but as I sat through the Pipeline Safety Trust, Carl actually came up to me and said you realize that people are tweeting like every other thing you are saying here. You might want to be a little careful with what

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So just FYI, we are also transcribing once we get together and formally meet, we will transcribe that. The record is available to people. The votes are available, et cetera. So it is a public meeting.

We will restrict comments and commentary to the members for all the briefings. But when we get to the rules, I want to be clear there is a comment period for the public. I would ask the public two things. One is keep it short and two is stay on point. We are not here to have a rambling dialogue. We have got an action-packed If the points have already been made agenda. in open, they are on the record. There is little value served to getting up and underscoring that and just saying me, too. you have something new to add to the debate, we encourage it. Otherwise, please you have the representatives here.

So I think with that I would just

say lastly that the transcript, all the presentations will be available. Of course, the committee members should have them now, they are readily available to you. We also post these to the docket, which you can access through regulations.gov at a docket number fairly obscure, PHMSA-2009-0203. More easily you can get to these through the website that we have created for the advisory committees.

The last thing I want to mention is just a safety and comfort moment. If for some reason we need to get out of this building, we are following Gerry and Lanny. They clearly know and Tim will be right there with them. But there are stairs right down here. There are fire exits out behind us to the right. But follow the stairs out of the building and they will probably assemble across the street in that park. There are restrooms out there either in this direction or back here.

And the last thing is my usual

apology to you for not providing the basic
creature comforts. Government can't do that.

We did provide water, so if anyone gets
parched. More importantly, if you need
coffee, and I know I do, there is a Starbucks
just a half a block away. Just go out and
turn to the right and you will find it.

So I think with that, I will hand this over to the Chairperson.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you, Jeff. Good morning.

Thank you for your presence here today. I understand that you had a wonderful meeting of the Liquid Safety Technical Advisory Committee yesterday. Thank you for those who came in yesterday and thank you for your presence today and, for the Gas Committee, those who will be present tomorrow.

For the record, this is a joint meeting of the Gas Pipeline Advisory Committee and the Liquid Pipeline Advisory Committee.

And I would state for the record that I note

that a quorum is present for purposes of voting today.

At this meeting, we will be considering two proposed rules. Jeff mentioned them briefly.

me thank Jeff and his staff and everyone here at PHMSA for the wonderful work that they do headed up by Administrator Cynthia Quarterman and I would invite Administrator Quarterman to visit with you momentarily and for preparing for this meeting and the invitation to participate today.

We will consider two proposed rules and we will conduct a vote for each.

The titles of the rules are Pipeline Safety:

Pipeline Damage Prevention Programs, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, NPRM, 77 F.R. 19,800 published on April 2, 2012.

The second is Pipeline Safety:
Administrative Procedures; Updates and
Technical Corrections, Notice of Proposed

Rulemaking, NPRM 77 F.R. 48,112 published on August 12 of this year.

When the time comes for a vote, Cheryl, who you all know, will go over an example on voting protocol and conduct the vote then according to roll call. Each committee will vote separately.

As this meeting has officially been called to order, I would remind you of a few things before we officially being. One, please turn or silence your cell phones and other gadgets. I see several around the table. You all are so technically advanced. Please silence them.

If you wish to speak, please turn your tent card up so that we can properly acknowledge you. And also please state your name before you speak for the record. As you are aware, we have a court reporter present and a record is being compiled.

And also, if you make a statement from the audience please provide a copy of

your card to Cheryl or the court reporter for proper attribution.

With that, and I am not sure if

Jeff would like to make introductions at this

point or if we would like to wait.

MR. WIESE: I was waiting to see if Cynthia was going to stop me from that but she didn't move fast enough. I have had my Starbucks. So thank you very much. Yes, I would.

I am pleased to. Many of you, I think most of you probably, know Administrator Quarterman. She has now passed the three-year mark of being the Administrator of PHMSA. And she came in when it was really then very boring around. We haven't had a lot of action. It would be interesting to know her thoughts about then versus now. What brought her here and if she could reverse time and go back to that moment, what choice would she make now?

Cynthia has been great to work

with. For those of you I haven't mentioned it to before, Cynthia and I worked together maybe 15 years ago in the MMS. We both did offshore oil on gas. I was always impressed with Cynthia then. I remain impressed with her now. I am pleased to work for her and pleased to introduce her.

I would also like to, at the same time, invite Tim Butters to come up and talk with you as well. So Cynthia.

ADMINISTRATOR QUARTERMAN: Thank you, Jeff, for that introduction. Good morning and welcome everyone here.

I want to begin by thanking you again for your service on this committee. On behalf of both the President and Secretary LaHood, we really appreciate the time and effort that you put in to joining us here occasionally to talk about pipeline safety. Your commitment to pipeline safety is impressive and we appreciate your participation.

I wanted to begin by welcoming some of our new members to the committee. We have Chuck Lesniak, Tim Felt, Gerry Rosendahl, and Chad Zamarin joining us for, I believe, the first time. Welcome. We are happy to have you here. We really appreciate your willingness to serve and we will work you as hard as we can. Thank you again.

We also have some farewells. We have Charles Bresland, Geraldine Edens, Larry David, Don Martin, Paul Rothman, and is it true, Lula, that you are leaving us as well? Lula Ford.

We have many great losses from these two committees. Again, than you so much for your service over the years. We really appreciate the commitment that you put to this.

I think last time we talked a little bit about the Report to America that a subcommittee to the two committees worked on.

I wanted to thank again Carl Weimer, Rick

Pavarski, Colette Honorable, Massoud

Tahamatani, Craig Pierson and Sue Fleck for

your work on that. We have put a nail in the

coffin of that report. It is now available

online in the form of a pipeline safety

update. I think I communicated to you last

time the unending editing that was going

around associated with that. So it is now

available online.

Last month, as Jeff mentioned, I celebrated my third anniversary as the PHMSA administrator. And just let me say that I would do it all again, despite what has been, I think, a most challenging three years for the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. I think the ten years before had been good and it was time for some upsets and we had those in the past few years with several major and high-profile incidents. And I view those less as challenges and more as opportunities. And as you know from my last address to this group, we have many, many,

many things on our plate. We have 74 mandates, if you count the things from Congress from the NTBS, from the Inspector General. And I am happy to say that we are eating through those things as guickly as we possibly can. A lot of those items were things that we were already in the middle of working on in different rulemakings. only have multiple rulemakings outstanding, we have had many workshops and we have issued many safety advisories. And I feel like despite the high number and despite the fact that those came with zero dollars, the mandates from Congress, we are chomping away at that and we will have no problem taking care of those requirements.

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For Fiscal '13 as we look forward, we are going to continue to work on all those efforts and we are going to spend some time later in January talking about one of my favorite topics and I think also Carl Weimer's, which is data. I went out a couple

months ago, I guess to the Pipeline Safety Trust where he gave a presentation about what the public sector's wish list is for tying data to mapping. And I wanted to get up and say me, too. I want that, too and we hope this year to start working on making that happen. It is something that has fallen in our agenda as all these incidents have occurred. But now that we feel like we have a better grasp on those things, we are going to lift that up in the agenda and try to do a better job with the way that we present data, gather more data, present it better to the public, and analyze it more than we do currently so we can get in front of incidents before they occur.

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In addition to data, we are coming upon or ending the anniversary of the Integrity Management Programs. As you know, we have both a Hazardous Liquid and a Gas Transmission Rule in process. We are going to take this opportunity, having ten years under

our belt, to take a second look at the

Integrity Management Program and talk about

how we might move forward with that program,

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In addition to all that, very recently I took a trip out to North Dakota to see what was happening in the Bakken and I came back just yesterday from Pennsylvania to see all the new development in the Marcellus Play and those are things that we want to start thinking about what potential effects they have with respect to pipeline safety. Ιt may be something that this committee would like to spend some time thinking about I think we want to get in front themselves. of any issues, rather than waiting until issues occur. Development is moving a pace and we need to be moving in front or along with it, at least, before anything negative From a pipeline safety perspective, happens. we need to ensure that the pipelines that are being put in are as safe as possible and those

include the gathering pipelines, some of which are very large diameter with over a 1,000 psi and pressure, even though they are in Class 1 areas, it is something we need to begin to take a very, very close look at.

Having said that, we have made progress, I am happy to say, although we didn't get any more financial resources, we have finally put a nail in the coffin of the vacancies with respect to inspection enforcement staff. As of the end of the last fiscal year, we were fully subscribed. And as people leave, we are trying to backfill them and actually overfill those positions so that we always remain at the top of our game, whatever Congress gives us, we plan to have those people in place.

Now we still have great

challenges. And as I spoke last time about

the President's Fiscal '13 budget request,

which would substantially increase the

Pipeline Safety Program, given all the

discussions about budgets this year, it is probably unlikely that we get that in Fiscal We still have our fingers crossed and if '13. it is not this year, we will continue to move forward and press for additional resources to ensure that this program is properly resourced, especially as we see the increase in production across the country. We need to increase our resources as well to keep up with There is a lot of new construction that. that is happening, not only related to the Bakken and Marcellus, but we are seeing a great increase in production in this country and that will mean a great increase in the amount of pipeline resources as well and we need to be prepared for that.

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As Colette mentioned, we will be talking about two rules today. One is the last mandate from the last reauthorization with respect to State Pipeline Damage Prevention Program adequacy. We hope you will help us vote on that today.

The other one is one of the first mandates and that is Section 190 of the new Pipeline Safety Log, which addresses due process issues with respect to appeals but also, importantly, civil penalties. And we would appreciate your help on that.

So we have a busy, busy agenda and we look forward helping you -- having you help us work through that. And I am happy to answer any questions, Commissioner Honorable, that the committee might have.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you,
Administrator. I must say, too, as you are
pondering if you have questions, please hold
your tent card up.

But I would certainly like to publicly acknowledge Administrator Quarterman for your leadership. It has really been an honor and a privilege to work under and at your direction, alongside so many people who are concerned and interested in public pipeline safety issues.

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So with that, are there any comments or questions from the committee? Now is your chance.

Seeing none, thank you so much, Administrator Quarterman.

ADMINISTRATOR QUARTERMAN: questions for Tim to answer?

(Laughter.)

ADMINISTRATOR QUARTERMAN: Tim has been a valuable resource at the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. When I invited him to come as the deputy, I told him okay, 50 percent of the time you can do whatever you want. The other 50 percent of the time, you have to do all the stuff I don't. And he has been fantastic on both He has been leading our effort on scores. emergency response, both in the Pipeline Safety Program and the HAZMAT Program and we have made marked, marked progress on that. Ι don't know if, Tim, you have any comment.

> MR. BUTTERS: Thank you, Cynthia.

This is actually -- my two-year anniversary
was in November. It has been a very fast ride
for me. My strengths really were in HAZMAT,
a little bit of pipeline but I sort of came
onboard right after Marshall, Michigan and San
Bruno, and just ahead of Allentown and
Philadelphia. So it was a rather quick ride
for me to get up to speed on pipeline. But we
have made a tremendous amount of progress. I
have had the opportunity to spend some time
with many of you out there as I get out across
the country.

The value of this committee to what we do is critical. So we are very happy to have you here and engaging with our agency. As Cynthia indicated, pipeline safety will continue to be a high priority not only within the administration but we anticipate both Congress and, as many of you know, NTSB pointed out pipeline safety is one of the -- two of the ten more critical, most wanted issues.

So we are still fully engaged.

And I am very pleased to be part of the team.

Cynthia is a great leader, as well as the pipeline safety staff, Jeff Wiese and his team as well. It is great to be part of it and work with many of you as well. I look forward to a future with you.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you.

Seeing no tent cards, as a point of personal privilege, I would also like to acknowledge

Commissioner Lula Ford. It is so unfortunate and really bitter sweet for this to be

Commissioner Ford's last meeting. She was on this committee, I believe on the liquid committee. I tell people I am her prot,g,.

And her steady leadership, both at NARUC, at the Illinois Commission and here, has been inspiring and we will miss you greatly.

So with that, we will move now to agenda item 2 and we will the state of the Pipeline Safety Program from Jeff Wiese.

Actually before we do that, I

would like the PHMSA staff to please introduce yourself. Many of us know you and have come to work very closely with you but in particular for our new committee members, I would like to ask. We have heard from the top brass and Administrator Quarterman and Tim Butters but we would also love to hear from our other staff. Please introduce yourselves and tell us your position.

Where is Linda?

MS. DAUGHERTY: I'm right here.

Linda Daugherty. I am the Deputy Associate

Administer for Policy and Programs and I work

for Jeff and Cynthia and Tim and everybody

else and the Secretary.

MR. MAYBERRY: Good morning. I am Alan Mayberry. I am Deputy for Field

Operations, Linda's equal. We both kind of -she covers one side of the house, I cover the
other half, five regional offices that deal
with the --

MS. WHETSEL: Cheryl Whetsel. I

work in the Office of Rulemaking -- Standards
and Rulemaking. And I am also the committee
manager.

MR. GALE: Hi, I'm John Gale. I am Director of Standards and Rulemaking. I work for all of the above.

MR. SATTERTHWAITE: Cameron Satterthwaite, Standards and Rulemaking.

MR. PATES: Jim Pates, Assistant Chief Counsel for Pipeline Safety.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you very much. And also for the benefit of our new committee members and for those that are visiting, why don't we begin at this end. If you will introduce yourselves as well for the benefit of our new members. And if you are new, for the benefit of the existing members.

MR. FEIGEL: I'm Gene Feigel, Vice
President of Corporate Risk Analysis, Hartford
Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company.
I'm on the Gas Committee.

HON. GARDNER: Wayne Gardner,

MS. BEACH: Denise Beach, NFPA,

Pasadena Fire Department.

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1	Gas	Committee.

2 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Colett
Z CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: COTECC

- 3 Honorable. I am with the Arkansas Public
- 4 | Service Commission and I am on the Gas
- 5 Committee.
- 6 MR. WIESE: Jeff Wiese, Associate
- 7 Administrator for Pipeline Safety at PHMSA.
- 8 ADMINISTRATOR QUARTERMAN: Cynthia
- 9 Quarterman, PHMSA.
- 10 HON. FORD: Lula Ford, Illinois
- 11 | Commerce Commission.
- MR. BUTTERS: Tim Butters, Deputy
- 13 Administrator.
- MR. LESNIAK: Chuck Lesniak, City
- 15 of Austin, Liquids Committee.
- 16 MR. BELLMAN: Mike Bellman, City
- of Richmond Municipal Gas on the Gas
- 18 Committee.
- 19 MR. WEIMER: Carl Weimer, Pipeline
- 20 | Safety Trust, the Liquids Committee.
- MS. FLECK: Sue Fleck. I'm with
- 22 National Grid and I am on the Gas Committee.

1 MR. KUPREWICZ: Rick Kuprewicz 2 representing the public on the Liquids 3 Committee. MR. WRIGHT: Jeff Wright, Federal 4 Energy Regulatory Commission on the Gas 5 6 Committee. 7 MR. ZAMARIN: Chad Zamarin, 8 NiSource Gas Transmission and Storage and NiSource Midstream Services on the Gas 9 10 Committee. MR. WORSINGER: Rich Worsinger, 11 12 City of Rocky Mount in North Carolina, a 13 member of the American Public Gas Association. 14 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you 15 very much, all. Let me mention something about the 16 17 microphones. It may help when you aren't speaking if you would turn your microphone 18 19 off. It is on when you see the lights. That 20 should be easy enough. 21 So now we will hear from Jeff on 22 agenda item two.

Thank you so much,

Commissioner. Well, again welcome everyone.

Let me start by saying as I mentioned to the Liquid Committee yesterday but for the benefit of those who weren't here yesterday, at one point in time, the committees were used solely for the purposes of voting on rulemaking. We collectively decided a number of years back to shift and engage more in policy-related discussions. So while the agenda says state of the Pipeline Safety Program, I am going to go a little bit broader than that and I will touch on some issues that Administrator Quarterman was referencing in her remarks.

MR. WIESE:

I think we have a very interesting future ahead of us as it relates to domestic energy production. And that has clear implications for the pipeline industry and that has clear implications for the pipeline industry and that has clear implications for the pipeline industry and for pipeline regulations public safety and environmental protection.

I know that many of you, as I look

around the table, the people who are engaged in the business understand this because you live it but there are a lot of people on the committee who don't do this for a daily living. So it is important for us all to sort of get on the same wavelength.

At the last committee session you may recall we brought in a gentleman from ICF to talk to you about their views on it. But I am stunned by the daily announcements on this daily. You know, things that are coming out about pipeline shortages, for example. The Permian Basin, that was this week. There were a lot of things -- Chuck probably hears this stuff down there all the time being in Texas but the Permian now is really just stopped up. We knew that Bakken was a for a long time, now the Permian is.

So the point I want to -- I want to go through a couple of things about energy futures -- let's see if I can figure out appropriately how to use this -- a little bit

about pipeline implications. I will not get into much detail because we will talk about all these things at one point or another, what I call our preordained workload. These are things that must be done. It is not always what we would choose to do first but they must be done. A lot of uncertainties in the world, a little bit about metrics, and then a little bit about priorities for '13.

So with that, I am using publicly available sources for most of this information, DOE for the most part. But I have asked another expert in the energy industry to come into our next meeting. She couldn't make this one. But I saw a fascinating presentation at NARUC by this individual and approached her immediately. I said I loved that presentation. I asked her if she would come. She couldn't make this date but she promised me that she would come to the next one.

So I would like to kind of keep

this dialogue going about energy futures

because it does set the context for what we

are talking about in new infrastructure and I

think as well about old. So I think these are

the quick takeaways from the Annual Energy

Outlook. If you are not aware of this, I

think I put a URL in one of the next slides,

but it is very easy to find if you just Google

EIA, you will come up with the DOE website.

Look for the Energy for 2013.

I think these are things you probably know but just for the sake of underscoring them, crude oil production, particularly from tight oil plays rises sharply over the next decade. Depending on who you believe, because there are a lot of "experts" out there, we have the potential to be energy independent in this country within a decade, maybe more, maybe less. Nobody has predicted where we are now, so I am not confident that they can predict where we will be in ten years. But let's just say it is a

very strong push on domestic energy production.

Natural gas production is higher.

Gas is really going to the industrial and
electric power sectors and potentially export
markets.

For those of you, Jeff Wright is here, Jeff will remember, not many years ago, Jeff, we had 40 some projects, export terminals that we, Alan was working heavily on this. We were working like crazy together trying to figure out how to get -- I'm sorry import terminals. Thank you. -- trying to get all of those set so we wouldn't impede the importation of needed gas supply.

We have cheap pens here. So be careful when you use them.

I don't know if there are any import terminals left on. Anything that was there has really gone to an export terminal now. And so we are going through a lot of that and DOE is as well. So just a quick

1 takeaway.

These, I thought you would find interesting. They are also from EIA. But if you are not aware of it, the rise in the major share of domestic energy consumption that transportation entails, this really kind of makes the point. Residential is nowhere near what the industrial consumption in transportation is. This is total energy consumed.

Here is just -- the slides, by the way, will be available on our website. I apologize for not sending them to you in advance. These are other slides on primary energy consumption on what are we consuming.

We can still consume 32 percent of our energy is coming from oil and other liquids. By the way, I am pleased to see that liquid biofuels, as you see in there, we have been working this committee. Actually, that is how I originally met Tim Butters. Tim was, as I reminded Cynthia, we robbed him from this committee.

1 I am not sure which one he would rather be in.

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But Tim was very instrumental in getting us engaged with the emergency response community on biofuels. And we were working with members who are here. I know Tim's pipeline, for example, we were working with them on biofuel issues. But look at the natural gas taking off from 2011. I'm not going to beat these to death. I just want to make the point on these things. Look at the bump after 2011 from tight oil. It's pretty important. These are domestic crude oil production by source. Here we have U.S. dry natural gas production by source. Look at the shale gas rise and the projected rise over the next few years. It's pretty staggering.

Here is just a map that I enjoy because it gives me a sense on where things are. The only reason I threw this up and will have it in your handouts, if you are not familiar with some of these plays, it is useful, you hear the names all the time in the

news, the bigger point here where if you look at the distribution of some of these, they are not where traditional plays were. A lot of them are on the outside of the Permian in some of those. Some of these are in very nontraditional areas, which means they are going to need pipeline capacity to get it out of that area. So there is clear implications for pipelines and rail.

Cynthia may recall one day I got OCD and was trying to figure out how long would a train be that moved 50,000 barrels of oil per day.

There was one that was going in the Bakken and running out to Cherry Point in Washington State. It was something like a mile and a quarter along train, going 1200 miles over infrastructure. We had a bridge collapse just the other week. So there are risks inherent in all of this transportation.

Lanny said something to yesterday but I won't put him on the spot about this

about all of these things involve risk. Our job is to manage that risk and ensure that the public and the environment are not impacted when things go wrong. But all of these modes, whether it is train, truck, you name it, there are risks involved.

Just like the last couple of them, just so you understand where it is happening, this is annual crude oil production only through '11. I did have another one that talked about '12 and these trends are continuing. Look at what is happening with Alaska. I think we have seen that.

Now there are things happening in Alaska both in the Chukchi and the NPRA on the North Slope. There are things that are happening on Cook Inlet that may get turned around. Who knows. California has been declining but look at the uptick in North Dakota from the Bakken. Texas from several plays down near Eagleford and the Permian.

So I won't read these to you.

Ι

1 just put them in there. These were quotes 2 from DOE about each of those areas. I thought that North Dakota has moved ahead of 3 California in December of 2011. In fact, I am 4 5 pretty sure it has moved up again in '12. Is 6 it now number two? It is, yes. 7 staggering. I mean, five years ago, no one 8 would have predicted that. Honestly, no one 9 would have predicted that. So again, who 10 knows what we can say about five years' hence. But it is sure changing the geographic 11 12 landscape, annual natural gas production. Look at Louisiana taking off. Again, a lot of 13 14 these are shell plays.

So a little more narrative on that about where the sources of these are coming from. The Haynesville shale play in Louisiana. So enough on this point. I just really wanted to say we will spend more time on these things and I am happy to arrange for other experts or if you know of people who are really good in this arena to come in. It sets

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the stage for a lot of our discussions about the energy future of the country and what role do pipelines play in that.

So implications, we clearly have, as the Administrator mentioned just a few minutes ago, rapid expansion of gathering lines, both gas and liquid. And she also pointed out, some of the gathering lines that we are seeing today look nothing like gathering lines did five or ten years ago.

Five or ten years ago, the gathering lines that we would see were very small diameter low pressure lines. Now these are large diameter high pressure lines. Even if it is in class one, it is still going by people's homes, their farms and important assets that need to be protected. So they demand our attention and Cynthia had introduced that in our ANPRM some time ago. So we will be moving forward on gas gathering. I expect that will be a very interesting debate because it brings in a lot of

nontraditional stakeholders into the debate.

But I wanted to assure you I think that we ar

But I wanted to assure you I think that we are all fully committed to move forward on gas gathering and liquid gathering as appropriate.

I think it is important to say
that we don't seek, generally speaking, to
take every square inch of every gathering line
anywhere. It is if it creates a risk to
people or the environment, I think that is
something that is our job.

So a lot of expansion of gas and liquid. Some of the members here could speak to that. A lot of people are trying to use existing right of way for obvious purposes.

Of course that brings other issues with it, potential collateral damage from failures. If they are using electrical right away, there are issues there about stray current. But I know that Jeff can say, certainly Jeff Wright can say when we talk about Interstate Natural Gas Pipelines, the uptick in applications that they are dealing with.

I know that Carl and Chuck aren't

going to let me out of here alive if we don't

3 get something moving in PIPA. So we will

4 probably be talking more about PIPA as we go

forward. We have supported that from the very

6 beginning. We need your advice about how to

7 advance that initiative. I believe it is

8 critically important for communities to

9 engage. Again, for the people on the Gas

10 Committee, Chuck forgive me, I mentioned

11 | yesterday -- first of all I have known Chuck

for a long time and I am really thrilled to

13 have him here. But as importantly, Chuck

represents a sector who we really need to

15 engage with National League of Cities. So I

16 | appreciate your being here Chuck.

We have another nominee the

Administrator has forwarded who represents the

National Association of County Officials. So

I think we will start getting some of that

engagement. Maybe that will help us with

22 PIPA.

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This is something I suspect we will spend a lot more time talking about shortly but I have the greatest respect for my state partners, always have. I have worked with these people directly for 14 years. I hope that they would tell you that, even if I wasn't here. Nonetheless, I will say none of us perfect and some states are getting there, others need to step up their game. It is just that simple.

And particularly as we get to damage prevention, they are going to have to step up their game. We need to ask for your support to help us give the tools to ourselves even to incentivize the states to do that.

Cynthia mentioned earlier -- I
think my numbers might be off a little bit but
they are close enough to make the point -- I
think we have 37 mandates from the Congress
and no funding so far. So that doesn't work
terribly well. I am very thankful to Cynthia,
the Secretary and the President for backing us

on a very important Pipeline Safety Budget I
Initiative. I thought that was important but
obviously the times are challenging right now.

And can I point out for anyone's purposes, we are talking about fiscal, F-I-S-C-A-L. I continue to hear all the media call it physical cliff. I think that is something else we have all been close to but it is fiscal.

So, the NTSB who, you know, we have a high respect for the NTSB. We often assist them in accident investigations. We work regularly with the Board Members and the staff there.

I will say we worked pretty darn hard right before the last reauthorization.

Even the chairwoman said to us in our briefing I know you worked hard to get these done. And we were down to six open all acceptable and now we are up to 28 open. So nothing like some high profile tragic events to really change your landscape. Six of those went to

1 the Secretary, by the way.

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So at any rate, I won't belabor this. The IG then jumped in and we have nine open recommendations, plus ongoing audit. I expect more. The U.S. GAO has two, plus an ongoing audit. We have seen a draft of theirs. I wouldn't be surprised to see more.

And then the one thing that don't lose sight of that we, like you, most of you manage organizations, we have a lot of challenges recruiting. We have had problems maintain workforce and attracting it. industry goes through cycles but they are in a cycle now where they are hiring. losing one of our top guys, I think this is his last week, Steve Fisher. He will probably I don't know if he has announced it shoot me. publicly but he is leaving and heading out to the West Coast so we wish him well. But I would just point out to you that we all have ongoing challenges in trying to maintain highly qualified competent workforce. I think 1 that is in all of our interests.

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So some of the uncertainties that we are working with. The President's budget request. I am so hopeful. I want to remain hopeful. I believe that it is an important initiative and I am very thankful that it went through. But at the same time, we are under a continuing resolution and for those of you who are not accustom to the federal budget process, which is even more arcane than the regulatory process, that means we have no new starts and you have only what you had the prior year. New starts, sometimes these things that we have in the mandates and the recommendations, are new starts. It is very difficult to justify any expense of effort and time on those under continuing resolution. Most people don't recognize that. They will see it as we are being slow. In essence, you are barred from doing some of those things. I wanted to make sure you knew that.

The looming Fiscal Cliff, 8.2

percent across the board cuts. When we are already strained the way it is, that is a pretty significant challenge to overcome. It doesn't sound like a lot of money and a lot of impact, but our budget really hasn't been growing that much over the past few years and the workload piles on. Eventually, these things are moving in opposite directions.

Right?

Difficulty with recruiting, I mentioned that, although I am proud of the fact that we did manage to get some regular attention from the Administrator, get ourselves to the 135 number and we are committed to maintaining or surpassing that.

The uncertainty and sluggishness of the regulatory process, the new members were subjected to a quick briefing on that as they came in yesterday. If you ever want to go through that as a committee again and have John Gale and Cameron and others talk to you about this, we would be glad to. But it is

just amazing what is deemed significant these days versus what is deemed non-significant.

It used to be economic criteria really drove it but now it is controversy. So really all it takes, if we go non-significant, we have one significant stakeholder stand up and say you know what, I don't like that, then they will reclassify it and we will have to go back.

The difference between those classifications, I would say a minimum of a year. And so when you wonder why does it take so long for some of these things to come to fruition, take a look at the regulatory process.

And then lastly, really, just the partisan philosophical debate at all levels. It just is never-ending. That is one of the reasons I enjoy being in joint session really with this committee. I consider you all pretty well-informed. We have civil dialogue across the table from different points of

view, including the public. And it is important to have that dialogue. It is important to have it openly and we very much appreciate your participation in it.

Just some quick metrics here. I will point out that we will have the pipeline data workshop on January 7th and 8th. We will be webcasting that if you can't make it to beautiful Washington in January. Who wouldn't want to come here? You can tune in. If that's too long of a URL, you will be able to click on it when you get the slides. But if you went to PHMSA's website there is an announcement, I think, on the front page. So you can click on it there.

I wanted to just really close with a little bit here on metrics. As Cynthia said, and you can see, 2010, 2011, some challenging -- this is a frequency analysis, but challenging in terms of the numbers of incidents that were out there.

In 2010, I don't have to remind

anyone here, there were two extremely tragic events and then 2011 opened with another one or two, really.

And then it is interspersed by all of these ones, whether it is in Texas or North Dakota, you name it, from excavation damage, we had fatalities involved in those. So never talk about risk and only look at frequency.

Frequency is important, but as my friend, Carl Weimer, reports to me all the time, and it is true, the public reacts to consequence. So look at both frequency and consequence. 2010 clearly a step up.

Now, I have no confidence in data until it sat for a little while and people have taken a look at it. The initial indications are 2012 is looking from both a consequence and a frequency basis to be much better. And I think that could be from a lot of your efforts, a lot of our efforts.

Collectively, we have helped influence the risk curve. Injuries also are reportedly down

at this point. We are still verifying all of that data. And property damage significantly down. So let's take some heart.

It has been a rough couple of years but we have all sort of doubled down and I am hoping that that is what is making a difference on that.

On causes, this is unfair because it is such a long period of time and I can't read it without better glasses than I even have. But I think we can see that it varies by sector. This is not so much for analysis. It is just to make a broader point. Whether you are in gas distribution or gas transmission or liquid, this will change, the pie curve. But clearly major causes still in excavation damage. We are going to be talking about excavation damage today. There is a clear reason to be talking about that at almost every meeting.

I used to say, by the way, I always welcomed NTSB keeping excavation damage

in the top ten. You know, keep it in there, as far as I am concerned, because we have a lot of work to do.

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Corrosion, though continues to be an issue for us to be wrestling with, as are material welds and equipment failures.

Actually we have seen those play a role in some of these really significant incidents.

So some top priorities in '13 and I put these up there with a little trepidation because they are still moving and I haven't fully gotten the Administrator's blessing on all of this but I think we are generally in sync. We have worked together long enough. We are going to move forward with these higher priority rulemakings, refreshing IMP on both the gas and the liquid side. Gas gathering in particular. We are continuing to push to improve our state program oversight. NTSB has given us a call there and we are responding. We are also moving on the Oil Spill Response Plan Program. We have already made

significant progress on that. And I know the industry is responding as well. So I look forward to bringing that together.

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I would be remiss if I didn't point out that my boss is a data hound. So when I go to her, I try to have the data that I need. We don't have what we need. I don't mind telling you, we don't have what we need. It is difficult for us to calculate the risk to focus on without additional data. So I am committed to trying to move forward with that data-driven risk-informed inspection process, as well as really a regulatory process. think it was Todd who said yesterday, and I couldn't agree more, we can't do everything everywhere all the time. We have to focus on those things that we think will make the greatest difference and that is where the data take us.

As I mentioned yesterday, I am very thankful to Tim in particular for his leadership on the emergency responder. I

think we have made more progress in the past couple of years than we had made in any years before that. And I am very pleased to have both Gerry and Lanny here. They are both shrinking violets. I know that they won't be having anything to say. That is why I am happy to have them.

So at any rate, I have made a lot of the rest of these points already and for the people in the Gas Committee, we will be talking more about IMP 2.0. I think one of our next presentations, actually, is going to tie into that very nicely when we talk about safety management systems, which is also a recommendation from NTSB but something that we have really been engaged with for a decade.

So I will really close on that. I have touched on the other points already. We will, and I hope I can count on all of you to help us as we get in every April we keep reminding the public about the critical importance of calling before they dig,

reminding all operators and locators and excavators to adhere to the best practices that the Common Ground Alliance. Many people around here on the table, by the way, are members of the Common Ground Alliance. Some of them are on the Board. And I know that we can count on your support as we get into National Safe Digging Month next April.

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I know that Bob is here and he will stand up and correct me if I have made an error on that. And I think that is really what I had. I am happy to take any questions but don't feel compelled to.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you,

Jeff. Great presentation. Very informative.

Are there any questions on Jeff's

presentation?

Thank you, Jeff. I think you have answered all of their questions.

MR. WIESE: Maybe over-answered.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: The next

agenda item is a regulatory agenda briefing.

Oh, we did have a question. Don.

MR. STURSMA: You mentioned all the different recommendations from different agencies that are affecting PHMSA. I would probably come up with the ones from the NTSB but I am not sure where I could locate the ones from OIG or GAO. Are those available or published someplace?

MR. WIESE: Absolutely. And I know I can count on John and Cheryl to remind me. We will send those to you. They are available in various places but we have entered them into a database. I won't tell you exactly who on staff has point on them but we have deadlines for completing all these things. But we will send you the database of all these recommendations and mandates.

And by the way Don and Massoud, I forgot to mention the NAPSA resolution. So I still have NAPSA resolutions. I am committed to working through those as well. My apologies.

1 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: And I

2 noticed a tent card near the end.

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DR. FEIGEL: Jeff, I apologize. I
haven't been on your website and look at the
data workshop you are having in January.

Could you give us a 30-second overview of what
that is all about?

MR. WIESE: Sure, I would be glad Actually, we had called that for -- the date will elude me now -- it was right around the time Hurricane Sandy was hitting. And so we made a preemptive call to postpone that workshop. But in short, Gene, what we are hoping to do is two things, really. I think I already told you the Administrator and we are committed to using data to drive the program. We want to have a public debate about that. And we are also responding in part of the NTSB recommendation about what they characterize as meaningful metrics, both for the operators and for oversight programs.

So I am pleased that the

Administrator will be opening the workshop for us but we have also invited NTSB member Mark Rosekind, who I am pretty sure was responsible for that meaningful metrics thing. I asked him to come and address all the people in there about his view on meaningful metrics. I have heard it myself. I think Mark is an incredibly articulate man. I look forward to that debate. But we will have a lot of discussion, public discussion about what data do we have, what confidence do we have, and what do the metrics say and what is missing. How do we go about acquiring some of that data.

Hopefully, you can make that,

Gene. If not, as I say, we will have the

webcast, which you can tune into. And you

will be able to submit comments through the

webcast. We will take comments from people

remotely.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you.

22 Thank you, Gene.

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1 Any other questions for Jeff?

2 We will turn it over to John.

MR. GALE: Thank you, Colette.

As you see up here, the title of my office is Director of Division of Standards and Rulemaking. I think I might have to change it to a sluggish rulemaking and unpredictability of rulemaking.

The orientation that Jeff
mentioned earlier, actually the handouts that
we gave during the orientation are part of
your book. Please, if you have any questions,
if you want to contact Cheryl, Cheryl gave a
great overview of the FACA process. But if
you want any more information or if anybody
would like for us to do an orientation at the
next meeting, please recommend it and we will
try our best to make that happen.

One last comment on all the mandates that Cynthia and Jeff had mentioned. What I see at least in terms of rulemaking as I see it driving our agenda for the next

staff we have, as Mr. Kuprewicz recommended at the last meeting, we are trying our best to prioritize and direct our resources as smartly as possible. But there is a lot of mandates in our plate and a lot of requirements that we have to meet, in addition to dealing with the GAO and the NAPSR's and GPTC recommendations, et cetera. We are going to try our best to get them done but there is a heck of a lot of things on our plate right now.

So what I am going to do real quick is go through a rulemaking update of the specific rules we have that we are working on or rulemakings that were in process. I will give you an idea of where they are at in the process and maybe, if appropriate, an anticipated publication date.

The first rulemaking is one of the highest priority rulemakings we have in our organization. We call it the Hazardous Liquid Rulemaking, which is kind of relooking at a

lot of the requirements dealing with hazardous liquid pipelines.

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Kind of a history of it, an ANPRM was published back in October of 2010, comment period ending shortly thereafter. We have been in the process over the last several months of drafting that rulemaking and identifying the issues and recommendations to our management of where we should move forward with those different areas. We are looking at things like redefining and HCA. looking at assessing non-HCA areas and maybe a commensurate repair criteria. looking at repair criterias in HCAs themselves, leak detection systems and a slew of different areas, things dealing with hazardous liquid pipelines. As you can imagine, that is a very broad rulemaking. Ιt is very intensive in terms of our resources and we hope to be moving on that sometime in the spring of this year or maybe early summer. But it is definitely one of our top priorities

and we have as many resources as possible to try to get that done.

If you like, it would be best to answer specific rules as we go through them, instead of waiting until the end. I am okay with that. So if anybody has any questions as we go through the process, just let me know, please.

Kind of a sister rule to this is our Gas Transmission Rule, looking at very similar topics, very similar issues just with the flavor on the gas transmission side.

The ANPRM was published back last
August or a year ago August. But in this
situation, we received over a hundred comments
to this docket. So the breadth of this one is
a little bit bigger than on our hazardous
liquid when it comes to the comments we
received. But the topics are somewhat
similar. We are looking at the definition of
an HCA. Repair criteria both in HCA areas and
possibly assessing of non-HCA areas and the

repair criteria associated in those areas. We are looking at assessment methods and we are also looking at things like the grandfather exception and gas gathering, as Jeff mentioned earlier, or the rural gas gathering and the exceptions thereof, or the exceptions from reporting requirements for gas gathering. So we are in the process of developing that rule.

This is a little bit earlier in the process compared to the liquid rule, a little bit about six to nine months behind it. But it is definitely the other rule, they are 1 and 1A in our office in terms of priority and hopefully we will be moving on this rule sometime this summer is our hope, at least on the NPRM stage. And then a vote would probably come later next year.

One of the rules you are voting on today is the excavation damage rule. Just some of the history. So to put it in perspective was the notice was published back in April. The comment period closed shortly

thereafter. And our hope is to have the vote on this rule today. And then if we get a positive vote and we have action we can move on, our hope would be to have this rule published sometime in the summer of 2013.

This rule is deemed significant, as you recall in the orientation process.

That alone mandates about a four to six-month review time in offices outside of PHMSA. So those are things that are outside of our control. So after we finalize and write it up, get it through our concurrence process, we will have four to six months after that period of time to get it into the Federal Register and publish as a final rule.

The Miscellaneous Rule is a rule you all voted on last time and passed with some recommended changes. We are hoping to actually publish that rule within the next couple of months. And you should be seeing that rule very shortly.

EFVs is something we are also

have some congressional mandates and some NTSB recommendations. And we are looking at mandating EFVs for broader than the single family homes, multi-family residences in certain types of commercial buildings.

We had originally started off
doing a survey which was not what we are
seeing, to say the least. It was a little too
broad. We have decided to back off of that
census and not move forward with it but we
believe we have the information we need to
perform the cost-benefit analysis we need to
perform and make our decisions and move
forward on that rule.

So what we are doing now is going to focus on the development of the NRPM on the areas we have identified. So we are hoping to be able to see that, depending on its significance determination, probably in the middle of next year.

We are also working, as we have

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done in the past, those familiar with our rulemaking, we have done standard update rules regularly every couple of years. And usually they are not big deals and we just kind of move forward and we adopt our new standards.

We incorporate in our regulations about 60 standards, currently. However, in the recent reauthorization bill, and this issue will be addressed later today by our Chief Counsel, Ms. Vanessa Sutherland, there is a requirement now in our statute that we cannot adopt new standards unless they are publicly available for free on the internet. So this has put a kind of a hold right now on this rule or any other rule that significantly deals with standards. Ms. Sutherland has spear-headed our challenges associated with getting these standards publicly available and she will provide us an update later today on the status of that issue. But hopefully, we will be able to move on this pretty soon, at least for those standard organizations that

have committed to making them available and hopefully we can get that rule moving shortly within the next few months here.

The Part 190 Rules, the other rules that you will be discussing today dealing with some administrative issues on the enforcement process dealing with open enforcement and the like. And I see this rule was deemed not significant at its notice stage. If that holds true, it is very possible with movement by this committee today that we could hopefully see this published as a final rule early in 2013.

This is kind of a placeholder name right now, in re: authorization. There is a lot of miscellaneous or smaller items that are mandated by us, mandated to us to complete dealing with incident reporting. There is, currently, we have a standard of reporting incidents two hours after knowledge of the incident. There is a mandate in the statute to change that to a one-hour notification.

There is a requirement for us or an allowance for us to recover certain costs associated with certain permitting, like special permits or other highly costly projects dealing with gaseous carbon dioxide and regulating it. are also trying to develop a renewal process for our special permits. Currently, those of you who have seen some of our special permits of late, we have started to add expiration So we want to build into our dates into them. regulations a process for renewing those special permits, if appropriate. Otherwise, we don't have that process in our system. if we identify any other smaller issues that may be appropriate from NAPSR or GPTC or the like, we will try to plug those in there so that we can deal with some of these other issues while we deal with those mandates at the same time.

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We are also dealing with a rulemaking on mapping. In the miscellaneous rule, it was the first time where we have

actually added the mapping requirements into the pipeline safety regulations. This rulemaking would look at modifying some of those requirements. We would be looking at our accuracy requirements where right now the data has to be accurate within 500 feet but we are also looking at collecting additional attributes like diameter, MAOP, pipe grade, piggability, et cetera, so that we have better data, so that we can focus our resources and our efforts in the correct areas.

And if possible, one of the things we will have to look at is the more information we get through the mapping system, will that eliminate the need for some of the other reporting requirements that we also have, like some of the annual report data that we collect.

We are also trying to move forward on a plastic pipe rule. This would be an ANPRM on about five or six issues, focusing on composite pipe petitions, specifically

Fiberspar, a petition from Fiberspar,

utilizing PA12 of the design factor that is

currently at 0.32 and possibly moving it to

0.4 and enhanced tracking and traceability.

So hopefully -- we have had this rule in our hopper for several -- for a couple years now and we are hoping to move it at least to an ANPRM stage this coming summer.

Something to point out which is not a rule per se. We just revised our Gas

Transmission Annual Report form, the Gas

Transmission Incident Report form, and the

Hazardous Liquid Accident Report form. They

were just revised or approved by OMB on

December 5th. This was through the

information collection process that we

referred to at the orientation yesterday.

When we have any kind of information collection like an annual report, it has to be approved by OMB.

Some of the information that we are going to garner from that is information

related to grandfather clause, which will help us move forward on our mandates related to the grandfather clause and should we or should we not get rid of that exception.

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Miles of gas transmission pipe which operators have incomplete records to verify their MAOP. Again, a mandate from reauthorization. And the ability of gas transmission lines to have assessment tools run through them or piggability of gas transmission lines.

So this was something that we have been working on since last December. We put a lot of resources into getting those forms revised so that we can get the data to figure out what rules we want to move forward with and help us on our cost-benefit analysis.

But in addition to all those rules, there is lots of other rules that we have kind of waiting in the wings as these different reports get finalized. A lot of the reports that you have heard about yesterday or

we will hear about again tomorrow such as leak detection and valves, depths of coverage, the MAOP verification and other things that as we collect a lot of this other information we are going to morph into rules eventually or may morph into rules eventually at some point in time. So you can see again how the NTSB recommendations and these congressional mandates are really going to be driving our agenda for the coming months or in the coming years.

Yes, Mr. Gardner?

HON. GARDNER: The leak detection workshop that was well, I guess the mandate was it was supposed to be completed in the fall, where are you on that?

MR. GALE: Mr. Gardner, we will be giving a briefing on that whole leak detection, the project and its estimated completion date tomorrow at the gas transmission or the gas committee. We gave an update on that to the liquid committee

1 yesterday. So if you are okay with that, we 2 will just hold that information for then. 3 MR. WIESE: Can I jump in just really quickly? The short answer is we are 4 5 almost done and we hope to submit to the 6 Congress early in the year. We may not make 7 January but we are reaching closure on that 8 and we will brief you in more detail tomorrow. 9 HON. GARDNER: Thank you. 10 I'm kind of hoping for MR. GALE: 11 a delay. 12 And Ms. Honorable, that is all I 13 have, unless there is any additional 14 questions. 15 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you, 16 John. I see a couple of tent cards and I will first start with Craig and then Don. 17 18 MR. PIERSON: Craig Pierson, 19 Liquids. 20 John and Jeff, when you speak

about IMP 2.0, could you put that in context

with what we just saw? Is that the NPRM for

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1 liquids and NPRM for gas?

MR. WIESE: Let me, if you will allow me to do this, Craig, it is an important question, why I don't I do that as I introduce the next speaker? Because I think that is immediately relevant and Ron McClain is coming up in a second and I will introduce him and then I think he will deliver nicely as he tells you the work that we are doing in that regard. But I think they are integrally related, so with your permission, I will.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Don?

MR. STURSMA: You mentioned that OMB has approved some new report forms.

MR. GALE: Yes.

MR. STURSMA: And I have already had an inquiry on that because your website, as of yesterday, had forms that were dated June of 2011, which at least from that date, don't appear to be the latest version of those forms.

MR. GALE: I would be glad to take

a look at that with you. Because what we actually is we will show some of the older forms. In other words, we are going to show forms for reporting for 2011 and we are showing the forms that you would report for 2012 as well. So I would like to, if you could, maybe at a break if we could take a look at it, you could show me specifically what the issue is because normally what we are doing is we are going to show the old form and we are going to show the new form.

MR. STURSMA: Well the inquiry I got was that they are looking at the forms and the only ones they could find, the latest ones they could find are the ones dated June 2011 and they wondered if there should be a newer version with a later date someplace. And that was as of yesterday.

MR. GALE: Yes, okay. We will take a look. Thank you, Don.

MR. WIESE: Yes, we will make sure that that is there, Don. But I also wanted to

mention some people in the audience know on the gas side, for the people on the gas side, those who would normally the annual report normally due in March for a number of reasons we can go into in Gas Committee, that has been extended to June. So it will be the same date as the liquid annual report is due. It will be June 15th. So just clearing that up now but we will absolutely make sure the current forms are on the website, Don.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Any other questions for John? Thank you.

And our next agenda item is a briefing on safety management by Ron McClain. But before we hear from Ron, I would ask Jeff to put this in context. Thank you.

MR. WIESE: So Craig, you didn't have to wait long. I won't give you a detailed one now and we did go a little bit into this yesterday. As I said, there are a lot of moving parts. You saw yesterday from the briefings and from John's presentation, it

makes me tired looking at all these
rulemakings but there is a lot going on.

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And the picture moving forward is to try to address some clear deficiencies in the rules through these rulemakings but to drop back and take a more holistic view of our future in the fall when we do as we call it the IMP 2.0 workshops.

So between now and then, we want to be fixing what we see as some holes through rulemaking but then to drop back and take a larger view about -- you know, frankly, I think we have accomplished a lot through integrity management. I don't think we should shrink from that for a moment but there is a lot yet to do, clearly. And there are some things that integrity management does not provide us now that I think we will start to hear more as we get into safety management So the future is not crystal clear systems. and the roadmap is kind of adjust as we go but our target is to have an informed debate next

fall in what we call IMP 2.0 that brings these rulemakings, Safety Management, SMS, and the Integrity Management Programs together to kind of craft what I think is a consensus agenda about the things we need to take on and in what order going forward.

So with that, I would just say we will be spending a lot of time on this subject, Craig. And with that, if you will allow me, I ask for a moment to introduce Ron McClain. I have known him for a long time. Ron must have been left standing or the only one who didn't attend the meeting when they asked for someone to chair the API Committee on safety management systems. So that will teach him. Ron is a great guy and he is a good person to have, I think, leading this Initiative on Safety Management Systems.

As you all know and heard, the NTSB made recommendations to us about SMS, as they are to all modes. But I will also quickly add that we have, as you will see as

1 this develops, we have all been engaged in 2 safety management systems for a decade. we have been working and integrity management 3 has many of the principles that you will see 4 5 evolve out of safety management systems. They 6 derive in part from the whole quality 7 movement. You know, process control and 8 quality control. Many operators, by the way, 9 have far broader programs than Integrity 10 Management Programs. They will have 11 Operations Management Programs. They have 12 Quality Management Programs. There is a 13 number of things. SMS, I think, is a way of 14 bringing some of this together.

So with no further ado, I will introduce Ron who will talk to you about the process going forward on SMS.

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MR. McCLAIN: Thank you, Jeff, for the kind words. You know yesterday we touched on a number of topics that referenced safety management systems. Actually, it referenced the people's side of many processes. And

having listened to that yesterday I have a couple of opening remarks before we start into my presentation. But almost every discussion recognized the people element of success. You know we had a presentation on leak detection systems and they were defined as people and hardware. I mean, it takes both to make that work. And fitness for service, you know, a very people-driven process, engineering disciplines. And you have to have good processes to yield a good result but very people oriented.

You know, we had a little bit discussion about good operators and some that might be considered less than good or maybe even bad. And you know there is not really a good explanation for that because the same code, the same tools are available and really the difference is how do people approach the problem.

So I am going to present safety management systems as kind of the overarching

process that drive people toward optimization or toward excellence. And a lot of companies already embrace safety management systems.

And I can't provide data at this point, maybe that will come as our committee works, but I believe those with good safety management systems are probably the better performers but I can't support that with data.

You know, this is just a little bit of history, I mean a pipeline of both natural gas and hazardous liquid says considered safety management systems several times to assure that adequate processes exist to protect the public, the environment, employees, and contractors. And all four of those parties are very important to industry and to regulators and certainly to the public.

You know, at AOPL, API, AOPL we have a performance excellence team. And I can tell you five or six years ago when I was on that committee, we wrestled with the concept of safety management systems or quality

management systems but we just couldn't reach the consensus to actually create a standard or a process for industry.

I think given the incidents in 2010, 2011, recommendations from NTSB and interest from PHMSA and others, the time is right for industry to come together. And I can tell you I think industry is ready to embrace or define safety management systems.

A lot of companies have highlyevolved processes to ensure the adequacy of
procedures and implementation and
verification. But the incidents certainly
revealed weaknesses and oversight as
contributing factors.

This is actually the NTSB recommendation. It was made to API and it is on page 24 of the Marshall, Michigan report.

All of these reports are very, very valuable.

And I always say the cheapest knowledge you can gain is that you learn from others and the most expensive is that you go out and learn

1 for yourself.

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And the reports from NTSB are very educating. And it really behooves every company to kind of pick those things apart and what does this tell me about my system or could I have a similar risk. And every company can improve.

But just a couple of things to note here is they directed it to API and actually the name, they recommended a practice that API has, 750, Management of Process
Hazards, and it also directed API to follow an established ANSI standard for development of standards. And that is important. It actually causes certain things to happen during development and I will expand on that a little bit more.

Now this slide is far too busy.

In fact this one and the next one are for reference. Those people kind of review more details but this is from the same NTSB report, pages 116 and 117.

And just the things I would like to point out, that is really maybe the first sentence or two. And the NTSB has advocated implementation of SMS and transportation systems by elevating SMS to its most wanted list but that has not been the case for pipeline systems until recently.

And then the elements down in the bold where SMS, they outline elements that they would like to see in an SMS and it requires an operator to "continuously identify, address, monitor threats to the safety of operations by the following." I think these are important enough I am actually going to walk through them, but proactively addressing safety issues before they become incidents or accidents. I mean prevention is really, really good business.

Documenting safety procedures requires strict adherence to the procedures by safety personnel and safety has both the employee health and safety plus pipeline

1 safety elements to it.

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Treating operator errors as system deficiencies is not a reason to punish and intimidate operators. You know, there is probably a perception that there are consequences for shutting systems down. know I certainly don't see that at senior management levels that I interact with. fact, they know the system must be shut down. Some of these incidents reveal situations where maybe an operator is running a pipeline for 20 years and never seen that happen. I have heard Linda say operators in denial. But no one supports that and that is not a company policy.

But the report recognizes that employees have to feel empowered to shut down systems without consequence. And we at Kinder Morgan try to iterate that over, and over, and over, because in the dark of the night you are not there telling them that. They have to really believe and feel that. So it is one of

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Requiring senior management, senior company management to commit to operational safety. You know, in the last two years the performance excellence team that I lead, it reports to API-AOPL, we interviewed a number of stakeholders from PHMSA both within the national headquarters and regional offices NTSB, Pipeline Safety Trust, fire I mean, as many stakeholders that marshals. we could find. And one of the perceptions and probably in some cases reality, there was a sense that senior management didn't know what was happening. And I would like to think that that is not true with the better and best performers but we have certainly listened to that comment. And a good safety management system will have processes that assure people know their level of compliance and know their level of -- what their integrity risks are now they are mitigating this. So, there is an element of communication in the system that we

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Identifying personnel responsible for safety initiatives and oversight. need to have clear accountabilities implementing a non-punitive method for employees to report safety hazards. within the system you ought to have anonymous ways for people to do it. There ought to be overt ways for employees to report and no retaliation if they do that. And I believe from my experience managers appreciate it. Now sometimes people misuse the system but for people who are reporting true safety risk or anything, they really appreciate it. And we do, I believe, expect people to shut things down if they are not sure about its safety, even if it is a capital project.

Continuously identifying and addressing risk in all safety critical aspects of operations. You know, I think the integrity management rule intended to do that.

As Jeff talks, I mean I think this can take it

to the next step of engagement of senior management.

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And then providing safety
assurance by regularly evaluating or auditing
operations to identify and address risks. I
will touch on these again when I get to the
scope of the team that we put together to
create this practice.

Just one bullet on this from the NTSB again. This is where they expanded before they made their formal recommendation. But it says the evidence from this accident and the San Bruno accident indicates that company oversight of pipeline control center management and operator performance was deficient. And you know, sometimes during -and it is in fact, I think always during incidents you either see companies at their worst or you see the worst companies. But people within the industry are really striving for continuous improvement. And I think the time is right for companies and industry to

1 embrace safety management systems.

Now to API, who was targeted by the recommendation. You know there is really four kinds of standards that API can create, specifications, recommended practices, standards and codes. We believe this will be a recommended practice, although I don't know that we have settled on that. I mean, that is what was given as a reference with RP 750.

Many recommended practices become referenced, so it does carry a lot of force for industry to follow.

And API follows an established standards development process that includes the ANSI standard for standard development and they have been doing this since 1919 with the first standard published in 1924. And the reason I want to focus on the ANSI process is because it forces certain process of draft publication inclusiveness to stakeholders and reaching out to the public for comment. So that will all be a part of the development of

this or the team what we develop.

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And for API, their process is accredited by ANSI. And not only that, they are reviewed every five years by ANSI's organizational audit. So they stay current with their ability under ANSI. And that was an element of the NTSB recommendation.

Now this is a team that we put together to create this practice. And I will be leading the team. We have a content editor consultant engineer who will also help develop, Mark Hereth. I am not going to read each name here but direct participants we have, we have five from liquid pipelines, three from natural gas pipelines. I think we have actually three or four trade organizations now. We have regulators, the NTSB. We have what I call the public two subject matter experts in John Bresland and Stacey Gerard and one contract engineer. some have alternates to assure that they are able to participate. It is very difficult to

schedule all of the people that are listed here because they are all quite busy.

Here is the scope. Again, it is pretty small but it tries to follow the recommendation that the NTSB gave. But what we intend to do is develop high-level guidance, specifically a recommended practice and I think we have a number 1173 allocated to it to help operators build management systems that assure these things.

Definition of leading indicators regarding safety performance. Senior management roles in oversight. And here is the question that kind of drives that. Does senior management have processes to know their level of compliance and their integrity? It is just not acceptable to come in after an incident and say well, if I had known, I would have done something different. And I think industry embraces that concept completely.

Appropriate employee involvement.

Are all employees empowered to shut down the

pipeline if they have concerns and without repercussion?

Management of change required by process safety management, an OSHA 1910 rule. We believe that is good. In fact many companies have already embraced that rule for all changes, whether they are in a process safety management facility or not.

Compliance, both operational and during construction, assurance of pipeline integrity, definition of risk and senior management involvement in those decisions.

Establishment and adherence to operating practices. I mean within companies, practices aren't suggestions, O&M procedures are published, PHMSA audits them for their compliance and also for their implementation. It should be a clear path for how that system works and how you do maintenance.

Audits and assessments of programs and practices. I think this is a really key element. You know, you have to have and

certainly PHMSA and others audit the pipeline industries but companies have to have their own audit and assessment programs, too. And I call it to make sure that what you think is happening is really happening out there.

Because I mean you can speak and have written procedures but it is through audits and assessments that you validate that what I think is happening is really happening.

Then you have to have continuous improvement which, as you take those results of what is found in the assessments, you know, how do you manage pipeline safety and system integrity with continuous improvement.

So systems should be limited to management design, construction operations, maintenance, integrity management and training on line pipe and pipeline facilities.

A key element, again, is to inform senior management on risk and the efficacy of mitigation and ongoing assessments.

And my last bullet on this page is

really important to the system. And when I say the system in this context, I mean the system that we are about to create, the RP. It has to be flexible to allow companies who have highly evolved management systems to build upon their existing platforms, yet structured enough to let some companies start from scratch. And that is really important. Companies that have worked for years with success in a management system, I would think they would take a recommended practice and compare their system to the practice and look for gaps and make adjustments. Companies that really have procedures but no overarching process, they are probably going to just bullet by bullet begin to try to figure out how to implement.

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And then here our standard is already in publication. This team isn't starting from scratch. There is RP 75, which is a management system for offshore operations and facilities. There is RP 750 referenced by

NTSB, management of process hazards. A standard that some preliminary looks have yielded very positive comments on as an ANSI C10 standard on occupational health and safety management. I mean it really is practical and doable at a level to let people use their highly evolved systems.

Then there is a Canadian standard that governs all pipeline safety in Canada and Section 3.1 specifically addresses management systems. And it is really pretty well written. So given the standards that are out there, we are still collecting some of them, Peter Lidiak of API has provided complementary copies of 75 and 750 to the working team so they have the full reference to work with on the team but it is certainly not starting from scratch.

Then there are some implemented corporate systems for consideration. You know, how do pipeline companies actually approach these risks? And Marathon, Exxon

Mobil, Kinder Morgan, Arco, Sinclair all are operating companies with a system to at least see how a pipeline company approached it.

Then INGAA has published a very good system, safety management system White Paper and we look forward from the oil side to work with the gas partners and the public and regulators to come away with a really good process.

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This slide from one of our previous meetings, it kind of shows how the existing standards show similarities. ANSI C10 standard has five elements, RP 75 that I have listed has -- I don't know if I can read that, 15, 13. But what is key about it is you look at the color coding, the green on the left column corresponds to the green elements under RP 75. Management leadership and employee participation, I mean, those are so important and I really have kind of gone on and on about how important it is to have that executive leadership working and understanding what is happening throughout the trenches.

Planning is in blue and there is safety, environmental information, hazard analyses. There is implementation operations. Now that broad element goes over several elements over on RP 75, management changes again, one of the things that is referenced. Evaluation and corrective action, investigation of incidents. I mean you certainly can learn from thorough either root cause or other systems to evaluate what has happened in an incident. And then management review.

And in all of these systems, you still have to have that internal process that supplements what regulators do in determining what is really happening. And then how do you respond and then see continuous improvement?

And I have a timeline and I want to say this is not set, nor is our scope exactly set. The team has not yet met. They have been assembled. We have volunteers from all the stakeholders. But some key elements,

there was the NTSB report in July 10th of 2012. API held a workshop on management systems in Houston, October 4th. We have an initial team meeting of the SMS members. I sent out a preview to them last night but that is next week at the API offices and I hope every member can participate. At that point, we will tackle scope and timeline and try to gain the different stakeholders' view on the process. And I am saying a time to conclude is 18 months to allow for development drafts for comments, final version, and API balloting.

It probably can't be quicker than that. I know Jeff is anxious to get a product. And you know there are two tensions. One person can go write this in a closet and have a product next week. The other extreme is in order to have many, many rounds of public participation and trying to analyze ever possible comment. And I think 18 months certainly allows for really good publication

of drafts and recognition of comments and 1 2 continuous improvement in the process itself. But we will actually try to wrestle with what 3 the timeline might be, recognizing there is a 4 5 sense of urgency for this document to be created and published. And I think that 6 7 concludes my presentation. I guess I would 8 close with I really believe the time is right 9 both for regulators, investigators, for the public, and for industry and I think there are 10 huge benefits to come from this. And if we do 11 12 our jobs right, I think it will directly contribute to additional pipeline safety. 13 14 So with that, I will take any 15 questions. 16 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you, 17 And I want to go first to Craig to make Ron. 18 sure that we have answered your questions. 19 And if not, I would like to give you the first 20 opportunity. Thank you.

Any other questions?

MR. KUPREWICZ:

Yes.

Rick Kuprewicz,

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representative of the public. I quess a couple of observations that you want to be There is a wide level of careful of. experience in the committees here so I am going to say that it is easy to assume that this, given the force and the amount of effort that this can be overly complexed, overly complicated. I think the core issues you will find and from a safety management system perspective, if you start to find yourself getting too complex, you are probably on the wrong path. And again, this is not new to a lot of these companies who are capturing these I would advise you to step back. concepts. As a representative of the public, I would also advise you that given the importance of this issue that it is probably more important to be guided by doing it right, rather than doing it rushed. That is an excuse for delaying. I have been in groups, meetings with public people where we have talked about these concepts after events and they grasp the

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concept of its importance in doing it right, rather than rushing it and having to do it over again and learn from another series of failures.

So that is my comment on this and I wish you all the best of luck. I think it is a good effort. I just would keep those guidance in mind.

We all get distracted. We all have a commonality in this room. We are all tied to this technology that is coming at us 24/7 and it is just pulling people away from things that you would think would be core.

But I think if you find these issues getting to as a council member or committee members.

We talked about fitness for service yesterday, a fairly simple concept. It is driven by documentation. And so that is a fairly simple core issue. If you don't have the documentation, you shouldn't be using fitness for service as an example.

So I think as the committees get

to wrestle with this, you don't have to be a technical pipeline guru expert with four years' experience to grasp the basic concepts that you have talked about today in some of those issues. So I will just leave it at that. This is a tough nut but you can do it fairly well.

MR. McCLAIN: And I appreciate the comments. I think you are exactly right that it has to be a high level document. We don't intend to tell everyone every step to take. And in fact, I think if we can identify the right elements and then describe kind of what that element means, at the end a company will have to figure out now what does that mean for me and do I have a process that meets that. And if not, create one. If they have one, maybe they need to adjust it. Otherwise, they might just confirm we have that one down. What is the next item on the list.

And again with highly evolved systems, I think everyone can always improve

but they may not make a lot of change. But for some of the findings in the report where that was a major indicator, I mean really maybe tremendous change within a company but still directed by the standard at a high level.

7 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you, 8 Rick. Next question?

MR. ZAMARIN: Chad Zamarin with the Gas Committee.

Andy Drake couldn't be with us here today but asked that I mention a few words. He has been leading for the last two years for the interstate gas pipelines companies an effort to focus on management systems working very closely with the NTSB, working with partners in obviously actively interested stakeholders at PHMSA. And his team, in the interstate gas side, Ron mentioned it has produced a White Paper. They have produced a lot of good work to hopefully help serve as a primer, also some of the

comments, to make it clear that I don't think operators have to wait for some magical answer to come from a standard. The standard is going to be critically important to help us all work from a common basis. But it is not a revolution in science that we are looking for here. It is about a culture of commitment to safety and excellence as an operator.

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Andy asked that I provide a copy of the INGAA White Paper that again might help at least show the perspective of the interstate gas companies as they have reached out to the NTSB, Andy and his team have talked to the nuclear industry, they have talked to the refining industry, to other parts of industry that have good examples of safety management systems. And hopefully, I think Ron you mentioned the team already has it, we have got gas companies involved in the effort, but may at least provide a glimpse of what I think the operators are already committed to seeing implemented further reinforced by the

1 standard that is being developed.

Sue?

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you.

And tell Andy we missed him here at the meeting. And I will look forward to getting the report. I am sure the other members of the committee would as well.

MR. ZAMARIN: Yes, thanks. I actually have copies that Andy sent with me.

So maybe at break or at some other time I will hand those to Cheryl to be distributed.

Thanks.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you.

MS. FLECK: Thank you. Similar to INGAA, AGA working with the distribution companies has also put forward a significant commitment to safety. It has been evolving over years. I think we have passed it out at last year's meeting. I have copies today and Christina will get them to Cheryl also to pass around. And I just wanted to just make a few comments also very similar to what Chad had to

1 say.

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These are voluntary efforts. They have been ongoing for some time. We are working with some other agencies and some other areas to understand safety management systems INPO for one, North American Transmission Forum. AGA has two members on the API committee working on the safety management system standards. We are also looking at PAS 55, ISO 991, some quality management systems in the environmental side and on other areas.

And I don't want to talk forever.

I could but I am going to try to keep this
brief. We are looking at some short-term
actions that we are taking as an industry and
then we also have a long-term plan around
safety. Some of the things that we are trying
to jump on right away on safety is peer-topeer reviews. We have some companies with
some member companies that have done that over
the last few years in the northwest. We are

expanding that to I think we have about a dozen companies have volunteered to do that.

We are kicking that off this month. We are going to participate in, as I said, the safety management system standard development. We have a pretty significant information sharing effort going forward. It is a little tricky. Somebody else mentioned you want to find a way to get people to talk about their problems but feel a sense of safety about talking about them having no repercussions. So that is a little bit difficult.

We are kicking off cyber security task force. We keep looking at these other agencies and what they can do and we will keep evolving that commitment to safety over time. So I will pass that information out or make it available at break time. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you,
Sue. Any other questions or comments?

Thank you. And thank you, Ron.

Thank you for your effort.

MR. McCLAIN: Well and thank you to the committee. I think it will be difficult to ask at times but I think the benefit is really large. And as I have indicated, a lot of companies have already embraced these practices. But that trend that Jeff presented of incidents, hopefully this fills in some of the gaps so that a company just double-checks themselves or creates a process if it is missing to just continuously improve safety. That's all.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE:

Absolutely. And I think the remarks by Chad and Sue indicate the industry's efforts in this regard. And as Chad mentioned, working toward a culture of safety and a spirit of excellence. So we look forward to it.

And I am going to yield to Jeff.

I am not certain if we are ready for a break
at this point.

MR. WIESE: You guys don't want a break, do you? You do? Yes.

Well actually we are going to take a break. But I hope you will allow me to close out that last conversation by just underscoring the importance that we place on that, the development of that. And I don't know if it matters but both Linda and I are committed to being on the committee because we believe it is that important that we have to spend time on that and so we will. And I also help you will understand, after having heard from Ron why I am thankful that he was left standing when the list of names went out for volunteers. So thank you, Ron, very much.

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Okay so with that, why don't we break? We can be a little flexible. We don't have to break at noon. You know, we can break at 12:15, 12:30.

But we will break now for like 15 minutes. Come back at a little bit after 11:00. You will hear it. We will convene it and then we will get into the fun. Okay, thank you so much.

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(Whereupon, the foregoing

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proceeding went off the record at

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10:47 a.m. and went back on the

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record at 11:12 a.m.)

5 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Most of us

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are here. I will go ahead and state that we

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are back on the record in this joint committee

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meeting. And the next agenda item is a

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briefing on the excavation damage rule. So we

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will hear from Sam Hall.

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MR. HALL: Good morning.

I think there are some new members

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still morning, I think. My name is Sam Hall

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and the issue we will be talking about today

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is the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on

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pipeline damage prevention programs.

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docket ID is PHMSA 2009-0192.

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on the committees, so I want to provide some

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background and bring you up to speed.

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free to ask questions as I go through this if

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something isn't clear.

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The Pipeline Inspection,

Protection, Enforcement and Safety Act, PIPES
Act of 2006 placed a pretty heavy focus on
excavation damage prevention and it gave PHMSA
a new authority to enforce damage prevention
regulations against excavators who damage
pipelines. The enforcement authority is
limited. It was limited by the PIPES Act and
it says in particular that PHMSA can enforce
against excavators who damage pipelines in
states -- only in states that are deemed to
have inadequate damage prevention law
enforcement programs.

The PIPES Act went to say that in order for us to use this new enforcement authority we had to promulgate a rule that described our process for deeming state enforcement programs inadequate. So that is the topic of this rulemaking.

We decided to take a go slow approach and we used the option of an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. We published that ANPRM in October of 2009, so it has been

some time, and we got excellent feedback on that ANPRM. And that feedback really informed the development of the proposed rule.

In April of this year, we published the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and it proposed four basic things that are listed here. The first was the criteria that we would use, that PHMSA would use to evaluate state damage prevention law enforcement programs. Again, in order to use our enforcement authority with excavators who damage pipelines, we had to declare a state's enforcement program inadequate. So we proposed the criteria that we would use to assess the adequacy of those enforcement programs.

We also proposed the administrative process for states to contest notices of inadequacy from PHMSA. We then proposed the federal standards that we would enforce in states with inadequate enforcement programs. We don't enforce state law. We had

to decide what we would enforce in states with inadequate enforcement.

And then finally we proposed the adjudication process for violators of the regulation. What is the due process for excavators who were cited by PHMSA?

NPRM. Some background that is really relevant here is that every state has an excavation damage prevention law. Every state in the union has a law on the books but no two laws are identical. Some states do not adequately enforce their damage prevention laws and that is really the purpose of this rulemaking.

We know that effective enforcement has reduced excavation damage rates in states with effective enforcement programs.

So this rule is really intended to accomplish the following. First we obviously want to reduce excavation damage to pipelines.

Excavation damage is a leading cause of serious pipeline incidents that result in

injury, fatality, and property damage. The crux of this rule is we want to encourage states to enforce their damage prevention laws. That is the whole idea here. As we developed this rulemaking, as we reviewed the comments to the ANPRM, we kept our eye on that goal. We want to encourage states to enforce their own damage prevention laws.

Finally, we want to provide a backstop federal enforcement authority in states with inadequate programs. So states that do not have adequate enforcement, we want to serve as a backstop federal authority in those states.

This map on the screen depicts the enforcement authority in each state. This does not speak to whether the state has an adequate enforcement program or not. It just lays out who is the enforcement authority in each state. Those states in red, there are nine of them, have no enforcement on the books. They do have a damage prevention law

but they have no enforcement provision in the state law.

enforcement authority with PHMSA's state
partners, the public utility commission or the
equivalent. The states, I believe in light,
the turquoise color, have enforcement with the
Attorney General. And then there is a
smattering of other enforcement authorities
across the U.S.

I think this really highlights a key issue that we are facing with this rule and that is enforcement, where it is conducted, is conducted differently and we need to be aware of that as we proceed with the rule and understand that we will be working with some stakeholders that we, as PHMSA, often do not traditionally work with.

Okay, I mentioned these topics covered in the rule. The criteria we will use to evaluate enforcement programs, the administrative process for states to contest,

the federal standards that we will enforce,
and the adjudication process for violators.

We received comments from 39 3 4 separate entities to the NPRM. Again, that 5 was published in April of this year. commenters can be categorized as follows. 6 The 7 Pipeline Trades commented AGA, APGA, AOPL, 8 API, INGAA, and some state line associations. 9 Also some individual pipeline operators commented. Excavation and Construction Trade 10 Associations commented, individual citizens, 11 12 pipeline safety consultants, state one-call organizations and one-call service providers, 13 14 nonprofit damage prevention association, specifically the common ground alliance, 15 NAPSR, utility locating trade associations and 16 individual utility locating companies, the 17 American Farm Bureau, the Association of 18 19 American Railroads, and the Gas Processors 20 Association were all commenters to the 21 proposed rule. And the comments were

generally supportive of the proposal.

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There were some prominent themes

2 in the comments. The themes can be

3 categorized as I have done here in this slide.

4 The first is the scope and applicability of

5 the proposed criteria for evaluating state

6 enforcement programs. The second is the scope

7 and applicability of the proposed federal

8 standard that PHMSA would enforce in states

9 that have inadequate enforcement programs and

10 exemptions was a major topic of comment.

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And finally the incentives for states to implement adequate enforcement programs as proposed in the NPRM.

As we move forward in this

presentation, we will proceed with a vote on

key topics as we address each of those topics.

That is how we structured the presentation.

If that ends up not being the right approach,

we can certainly adjust as necessary. We will

talk about each topic, each key topic, and

certainly give the members an opportunity to

provide their comments.

The public will also be given an opportunity to comment after the completion of the brief on each topic and then both committees will vote separately.

We received considerable comments of an editorial nature, including definitions to terms and editorial changes to the proposed language. A lot of these comments, as I was developing this presentation and considering how to discuss the primary issues associated with this rule, I saw them as relatively minor in scope and controversy. However, I understand that there are some things that may be more important than perhaps what I thought. So I think that some of those may be brought up today in motions for consideration.

A lot of the things that were minor were definitions of terms, although that may be considered more important to some. And then editorial changes to the proposed language -- strike this word, add another word, those kinds of things. I did not

address a lot of those in this presentation, but certainly they are up for conversation here at this meeting.

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Okay, so the first topic that really received a lot of comment was the proposed criteria for evaluating state enforcement programs. What I have done here is, given the actual language that was proposed in the NPRM, and I will walk through this language so that everyone is familiar with the wording as it was proposed. I will provide a summary of the major comments that we received and then we can begin with discussion.

So in the NPRM Section 198.55, as proposed, says: "What criteria will PHMSA use in evaluating the effectiveness of state damage prevention law enforcement programs?"

And it says that we will use seven criteria.

The first is does the state have the authority to enforce its state excavation damage prevention law through civil penalties. Does

the state law include enforcement with civil penalties?

The second: Has the state designated an agency or other body as the authority responsible for enforcement of the state excavation damage prevention law? So, do you have enforcement on the books and do you have a designated enforcement agent?

The third is is the state assessing civil penalties for violations at levels sufficient to ensure compliance with the law and is the state making publicly available information that demonstrates the effectiveness of the state's enforcement program.

Fourth is does the enforcement authority, assuming one exists, have a reliable mechanism such as mandatory reporting or complaint-driven reporting, for learning about excavation damage to underground facilities.

The fifth criterion is does the

state employ excavation damage investigation practices that are adequate to determine the at-fault party when excavation damage to underground facilities occurs.

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The sixth criterion is a multipart criterion and it addresses the contents of the law itself. At a minimum, does the state's excavation damage prevention law require the following: a) excavators may not engage in excavation activity without first using an available one-call system to establish the location of underground facilities in the excavation area; b) that excavators may not engage in excavation activity in disregard of the marked location of a pipeline facility as established by a pipeline operator; and c) that an excavator who causes damage to a pipeline facility: i) must report the damage to the owner or the operator at the earliest practical moment following discovery of the damage; and ii) if the damage results in the escape of any

flammable, toxic, or corrosive gas or liquid that may endanger life or cause serious bodily harm or damage to property must promptly report to the authorities by calling 911.

The seventh criterion is does the state limit exemptions for excavators from its excavation damage prevention law. A state must provide to PHMSA a written justification for any exemptions for excavators from state damage prevention requirements and PHMSA will make the written justifications available to the public.

The proposal also said that PHMSA may consider individual enforcement actions taken by a state in evaluating the effectiveness of a state's damage prevention program. And we saw a comment on that as well.

The wording in some of these criteria, especially six, I have backed up a slide here, is taken verbatim, essentially from the PIPES Act and I think that is

1 important to note.

So on those criteria, we did receive significant comments and I have done my best to summarize those comments here.

These are not verbatim but I think give you a sense of what some of the major issues were.

The National Association of
Pipeline Safety Representatives and the Iowa
Utilities Board said that the section, the
198.55, the criteria, contains two separate
and unrelated provisions; one about assessment
of civil utilities and another about
publicizing information on the enforcement
program. They recommended that the second
part should not be adopted, that is,
publicizing information.

Also one of the criteria, six and seven, they said had nothing to do with enforcement and that the PIPES Act that authorized this regulation did not authorize PHMSA to find state enforcement inadequate due to unrelated perceived deficiencies in the

state law and the two sections were recommended to be removed.

Other comments from the Kansas

City Corporation Commission, they said that it
appears that paragraph B would allow PHMSA to
deem a state program inadequate if PHMSA did
not agree with an enforcement action taken by
the state. They said that PHMSA did not offer
sufficient guidance, that is a procedure on
how we will carry out the concepts found in
the NPRM.

DCA, Distribution Contractors

Association and NUCA, the National Utility

Contractor's Association of Ohio said that

criterion six is incomplete and that we should

restate the operator's responsibilities to

mark in a timely and accurate fashion.

In general some commenters stated that the criteria are too vague and leave too much to interpretation. Some criteria might be considered pass/fail while others might be considered more subjective.

Those were the primary issues that came up. And as we discussed our approach to resolving some of these concerns, one idea that we had that we would like your comments and recommendations on is to essentially develop a policy that would be incorporated into the preamble of the final rule that would address how the criteria would be applied. The policy would discuss issues of which criteria have more relative importance, the intent of the criteria, and would clarify some of the issues of primary concern in these comments.

At this point, I would be interested in, I think it is maybe the time to turn this over and open it for discussion on the criteria.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Of course.

Thank you, Sam. At this time we will

entertain questions/comments with your tent

cards raised please. And we will start with

Massoud.

MR. TAHAMTANI: Sam, this is a general question. When we look at 196, the one called damage prevention requirements and the purpose of that part or section, it talks about to protect underground pipelines from excavation-related damage.

When we go to the section about the adequacy of a state program, we have excavation damage to underground facilities. So can you clarify why the difference?

MR. HALL: The scope of the rule is limited to pipeline facilities that are under our jurisdiction or that we regulate.

In evaluating the enforcement of state damage prevention laws as we proposed it, those laws are broader in scope because they address other underground facilities to include pipelines.

So as we were developing the proposed language on the criteria, we were looking at what do those state laws say about underground facilities in general and intended

to evaluate the enforcement of the state laws, which is why we used underground facilities as opposed to underground pipelines.

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CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Don, is that your tent card?

MR. STURSMA: Don Stursma, Iowa. And yes, I have an opinion on the matter.

I am going to read from the law that set this whole thing off. And it says the Secretary may not conduct an enforcement proceeding under subsection D for a violation within the boundaries of the state that has the authority to impose penalties prescribed in Section 60134(b)(7), which is number seven of the nine elements listed, against persons who violate the state standard prevention laws, unless the Secretary determines the state's enforcement is inadequate. is enforcement. It does not say that the states -- anything about the state law. is -- I see a lot of the comments are one thinks we have to go further in setting what

the criteria for a one-call law ought to be.

That is not here.

I don't see this law as giving

PHMSA the authority to say that we think your

enforcement is inadequate because we don't

like your law, that it doesn't conform to some

PHMSA or industry vision of what a state law

ought to look like. The question is whether

they are enforcing the state law as it is.

Again to reiterate, and I know I am sounding like a lawyer, which is always dangerous, and I am hoping I am doing better than when lawyers try and talk like engineers, but I do think that this rulemaking goes far beyond what Congress authorized and even from following the law when it was being adopted what Congress even contemplated. But the issues is whether the state is enforcing its damage prevention law, not whether the state is enforcing some vision of what their law ought to be.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Any other

questions, comments from the committee? I see
Craig and I see one down at the far end, Gene.

So we will hear from Craig and then Gene.

5 MR. PIERSON: Craig Pierson, 6 Liquids Committee.

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We have got a number of comments which we summarized in a paper that was passed out. From a procedural perspective, I am not sure how you want to go through those but we will be ready to address those as you deem fit through this discussion.

So I will leave it to you to orchestrate how you want to have that discussion but we are prepared to walk down through these as it makes sense for the group.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE:} \mbox{ We will}$ hear from Jeff.

MR. WIESE: Gene, if you will give me one second, maybe I will just respond.

Well the way we are doing this,

Sam has structured it so we are going to have

a number of votes, right, just for clarity sake. I have done this before where we had too many moving parts and we tried to vote on the whole thing and people got really confused.

So although Carl may disagree with that with the vehemence with which he put his nametag down, I think the proper thing to do is when it gets to the point of vote, my apologies, you are going to have pull up those sections of your motion that relate to that vote and put those forward at that time.

So you can make any motion you want to relevant to the immediate vote when it is Liquid Committee. And a reminder to everybody, we will vote twice. We have to.

You know Gas Committee will vote, Liquid Committee will vote. Does that make sense, Craig?

MR. PIERSON: Yes. Just you will give us a signal when you feel it is appropriate to walk down through these?

MR. WIESE: Yes, I will mention after we have closed the vote and succeeded in our favor and then --

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: In other words, Craig will try to be considerate of the many -- I shouldn't say many -- the several motions you would like to raise. And please feel free to pipe up if you think that we are getting ahead of you here. We don't want to overlook the points that you want to raise.

We will hear from Gene and then Carl.

DR. FEIGEL: One of the effectiveness criteria that you are proposing to apply is is the state making publicly available information demonstrates the effectiveness of the state's enforcement program, it would seem to me to be one of the -- maybe not the only, but one of the measures of that would be numbers of incidents.

Several years ago we were

developing a third-party damage insurance product and I tried to research that, even in the states that ostensibly have fairly vigorous enforcement programs and that information largely is not available in any meaningful way. I am curious how you would propose to actually apply that.

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I think the idea behind MR. HATITI: that proposal, the publicly available information was to transparency in an enforcement world is an important aspect of enforcement. As it was proposed, our thinking was that certainly some states have some concerns around what can be made publicly available and how it can be made publicly available. Active cases often certainly can't be made publicly available those kinds of issues. But we are interested in seeing publicly available information that speaks to the effectiveness of the enforcement program, perhaps trend information, summary information on enforcement cases.

DR. FEIGEL: Well I would submit to you, at least in my experience that that is largely unavailable in any useful way for most states, even though, at least in my judgment, that have fairly aggressive laws and enforcement activity.

I know this is a fairly narrow issue but I am really -- I really question how you would really apply anything meaningful for that criteria that you developed there.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you, Gene. Carl?

MR. WEIMER: I guess getting to
Don's point, I would like to hear from PHMSA
about, you know, I think when Congress passed
their bill, they did fairly narrowly constrain
this about the enforcement of this program in
states. But I guess it would be my belief
that PHMSA has existing authority to go beyond
just what Congress said in this rulemaking.
So I guess I would like to hear from someone
at PHMSA about whether we need to constrained

just about enforcement or whether we can go beyond that.

MR. WIESE: I could have some fun and put my council on the spot but I think

Carl has already made the point and I would say the more delicate way of putting it to say we always listen to what people, particularly the committee advises us on what we should do. That being said, that is a specific legislative requirement. It does not impede us from going beyond that.

seconds, I will add that the evolution of this rule has taken forever on purpose. The point of PHMSA's program has been to keep the states in the primary role. There were repeated pushes for national legislation, national coverage of this issue and I think we agreed, particularly with the excavators who we have worked closely with on this that the states should have primacy on this issue but at the same time, trying to actually make some

1 progress on it.

So this is a push-pull sort of game when we are keeping the states in the front. That part on transparency, Gene, and some others are part of the push. You know, if the state is doing it, great. If they have the authority and they are using the authority, and they can demonstrate that they are using the authority, that is what matters.

We are not trying to get into -to Don's point, we are not trying to get into
decimal place accuracy here. It is really, I
mean does the state have the authority. Can
they show they are using it? If they are, we
are out.

Your other point about more broadly, or maybe that was Massoud, more broadly the facilities, I think we intend, obviously, we wouldn't enforce anything on an electrical or water or sewer. It would be strictly related to pipelines.

So I would say, the last thing I

will say on this by the way, and I hope that some of my state partners would agree on this one, enforcement is a necessary evil in the damage prevention world. I think we have worked on every other element. We worked together -- we have been doing this for like eight or ten years. We define the nine effective elements of the damage prevention program together. We agreed even back then that enforcement was part of that. We have promoted every other aspect of this before getting to enforcement. But I think the lessons and I think there are some here who could speak to this is that enforcement is eventually a necessary evil to make it work. No one sites that as our goal. Clearly not our goal. But eventually have got to have the authority and you have got to have the will to use it. I think that is all I would say on it.

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CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you.

I have on my list Craig, Don, Massoud, and

Jeff. So we will proceed in that order.
 Craiq.

MR. PIERSON: Craig Pierson,

Liquids. At the risk of being within the

wingspan of my friend next to me, there are

some one-call requirements that are brought

out in 196 that are valuable and we do support

bringing that out. It is a little bit of

enforce what. And we support bringing that

out.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Don.

MR. STURSMA: Don Stursma, Iowa.

On item three above, I think that kind of is
a good example of some of the things that
concern me about this entire approach.

First of all, are the state civil penalties big enough? There is nothing in the rulemaking or rule itself that really defines what is considered big enough. Some states that write out one-call violations, it is the equivalent of a traffic ticket by local law enforcement. The fine might be \$100. Is that

okay? In my state, we have never assessed, I think, less than \$5,000. I am hoping that is good enough. But there is -- I don't see anything that defines for the benefit of the states what is considered good enough or what factors go into deciding whether it is good enough. To me, that leaves it awfully openended.

And on the second part about making the information publicly available, I certainly agree that that is a good idea and it is useful public information but is it enforcement? Is it actually an enforcement criteria where you are going into not what the state does but do we like the way we tell people about it? I think this should be limited to what does the state actually do in terms of enforcement.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Massoud.

MR. TAHAMTANI: For those that know anything about the Virginia program, obviously wouldn't be surprised my comments on

1 enforcement.

back in the mid-'90s after a major accident, pipeline accident, not far from here, dumped a lot of oil in the Potomac River. But enforcement is not the only solution to the issue here. It is a combination of things and that combination is pretty well defined in the act in terms of what is an effective damage prevention program.

I understand Mr. Stursma is concerned that some states may be nervous about what PHMSA will do in terms of their determination of whether a state program is effective or not. And I think that having worked with PHMSA for close to 25 years and knowing that they have got their hands full, I don't envision them walking into a state that has anything that even resembles an effective program and saying you are not doing your job.

Now I do have one concern that I

brought up earlier. In Virginia, we decided to enforce, have monitor requirements on pipelines only for the obvious reasons. And 20 years later, we are talking about DIMP and IMP and that excavation damage to pipelines continues to be the leading cause, the leading risk. And again if an operator or state is not doing all they can to address that, then they are not really doing the job that they are supposed to be doing.

We focused on pipelines and I am happy to report that because of a combination of things, the nine elements that are in the Act I think were borrowed from Virginia. I testified before Congress on those elements and I want that to be on the record because it didn't get on the record in Congress and I am very proud of that.

We focused on pipelines and today we can show that damage to pipelines in Virginia have been reduced by 70 percent over the last 18 years. So there is no question

that you have to have not only all the things
that CJA is doing, all the stuff that are done
under ARP 1162 and on and on and on but you
have to have someone that is active, that
brings parties together to address issues.
And if that someone is not a state entity,
then PHMSA should walk in and do what they can
to make sure that enforcement is done in a
fair and consistent way.

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Now having said that, I have another question for PHMSA and that is, you determine a state that does not have an effective damage prevention program and you investigate a major accident where there is death and injury, and it just happened that the violation points to the operator, not the excavator. And that state happens to be, Jeff, one of those 17 states or 18 states that don't enforce their pipeline safety regulations. I don't mean to put you on the spot but often you put me on the spot.

(Laughter.)

MR. TAHAMTANI: So how would you deal with that?

MR. WIESE: For those who don't know this, I already owe his wife flowers, wine, whatever. I keep recruiting him into things and he is paying me back in public.

Well first of all, I think I have stated at least in mine, and I think it is consistent with PHMSA's philosophy is we don't see enforcement as our goal. But we, our state partners and we already have authority over an operator and its contractors. We had sought to move on third parties and I think that was sort of the root of this. But your question goes to the heart of our partnership with the states. And there are, as Massoud pointed out, a number of states who don't enforce against operators.

You know I have to really seek -I will take your counsel and I take it
seriously. I mean if there is a serious
accident, you know, I can only tell you what

my personal opinion is. I think you probably already know what I would do. But I would have to seek the advice of counsel about my authority having established a partnership with a state and delegating that to them. I think we would have to go through a due process with the state for its not following through on its commitments.

So hopefully that addresses yours.

I can tell you my personal opinion but it

doesn't really matter in the overall equation

because I do have legal counsel who will tell

me what I can and can't do.

would know that the states that -- it is not going to be our goal to come into a state and enforce this. It is not. We will do everything possible to get the state to take care of its issues and that is part of the reason for transparency and some of these other things, build a variety of drivers that head towards the goal. We are not resourced

1 to come in and enforce these things, clearly.

So on the other hand, we won't turn our back. As Sam said, it is a backstop. It is meant to be there if really needed. It wouldn't be used frivolously. Somebody dings a pipeline, I mean I think there are ways to address that, even if a state is not on its game. So sorry for going on. I can't really answer your question, which is a good one. But I personally, if it were me and I were in the state, I would be acting on the operator.

The excavator, for my friends in the excavation community, let me reinforce, they are often not the cause of the accident.

Often it just seems to be all parties have a play in that. Locators, operators, excavators, even one-call centers.

MR. TAHAMTANI: Madam Chairwoman, if I may comment on that. Again, having been through the trenches for almost 18 years, if enforcement appears to be inconsistent from the contractor's point of view, it won't work.

If they believe they have done all they can at the end of the day the operator didn't mark correctly or didn't mark at all and there is a major incident, it will lose -- the process will lose its credibility. And I can tell that from day one, contractors did not trust the government, did not want to be regulated further, and did not trust the big operators that happened to have the government in their pocket, according to the contractors.

I just caution you that as we approach this and go through the next several years of trying to encourage the states to have better laws consistent and adequate enforcement against all parties, including the states, the cities, the one-calls, is the key to the success. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you, Massoud. Jeff.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you. Jeff Wright, Gas Committee.

I guess my comments relate

somewhat to Don's and maybe it is more of a point of information. Does a state enforcement program to be effective under what PHMSA wants to promulgate, does it have to show penalties? In keeping in that vein, can you still have a state enforcement program penalizing those who violate and not be solely monetary? That is, you could suspend people's operations, you could require education, and that still would be an efficient enforcement action. And I take this from my own experience at my agency where we do have enforcement powers and not everything results in a monetary penalty. It could be a suspension of operation, that kind of thing. MR. WIESE: Well for what it is

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MR. WIESE: Well for what it is
worth, I would say we agree generally. And I
have seen and I can point out my friend
Massoud here, I think our general belief would
be in a system that gradually escalates
enforcement. And I have seen that where
Massoud and others, Minnesota and others, go

to fix the problem. Fix the problem. It is not always about the money.

Civil penalties, by the way, can be assessed and then mitigated to zero, in lieu of something else. So I think we should be cognizant of the fact that it doesn't have to mean dollars are trading hands. It is the civil penalty is assessed, it can be mitigated in lieu of alternate action.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Did I see Larry's tent card?

MR. SHELTON: Larry Shelton, liquids industry.

Pierson to my left as a buffer, on the issue of enforcement, there is more to effective enforcement in terms of increasing pipeline safety than just the penalties.

Just fortunately having Mr.

Well for example, if we built a highway and didn't put any speed limit signs out there and just wrote tickets, we would be enforcing but we wouldn't be improving the

in the evaluation of the states' programs that

PHMSA would be looking at those things that

keep penalties from having to be used as

enforcement actions, things like the state's

investigation process or the standards for

excavators, excavator education and whether

one-call centers need to have a required

positive response on one-calls.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you,
Larry. Sue?

MS. FLECK: Thank you. Just a couple of comments in support of this rule.

You have to remember there is tens of thousands of miles of distribution system and transmission systems out there. And it is not physically possible for the utility companies and the transmission companies to protect all those assets. So without an effective enforcement program or on damage prevention laws, it is just going to be chaotic. So we need to do this. We just have

1 to figure out how to do it right.

Most companies and most excavators try to do the right thing every day but there is those that don't. So again, an adequate enforcement program has to be in place to find those bad actors and straighten them out and get them on the right path.

So I agree with a lot of the comments in support of this. AJ submitted some comments on how to do an enforcement or some things that we think need to be in the evaluation of the enforcement program and those should be considered. But we are in support of this.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you, Sue. We are going to give Don a third bite at the apple and then we are going to go to Chuck.

MR. STURSMA: Don Stursma, Iowa.

Sorry to the gentleman on my right but I feel
a need to reiterate that the law says unless
the Secretary has determined that the state's

enforcement is inadequate. It doesn't say unless the Secretary determines that the state's prevention program is inadequate or the state's damage prevention law is inadequate.

Chuck?

I don't see this as an opportunity to go after state laws as part of this rulemaking. That is a whole broader question. All that the federal law at this point takes as one slice of that and that is the enforcement. And the enforcement is under review, not the entire state management program.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you.

MR. LESNIAK: Sam, when you all were looking at this as the criteria that you have got today here, the standards that you are proposing today, do you have an idea how many states would meet these standards today?

MR. HALL: The short answer is no,

I don't know how many states would meet all of

these standards perfectly.

The first two criteria listed here does the state have the authority to enforce its law and has the state designated a state agency. That, I think, we can answer pretty clearly and we can do that with the map that I posted earlier.

There are nine states in red that do not have enforcement on the books. Some of the other questions that Don has brought up, some of the other concerns about evaluating the law itself, we can't say what states, if we took a strict line on interpreting those criteria, how many states would actually comply. This map, I think, points to really where a lot of the problem lies, and that is in states that don't have the authority to enforce. That is what this rule is really about, and that is encouraging states to enforce their own laws.

MR. LESNIAK: I just want to say that I think that it follows whether the PIPES

Act said this explicitly or not, if there is not a reasonable regulation in place to be enforced, then enforcement is moot. And that I am generally in support of this portion of the proposal.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Any other comments from the committee? Gene, pardon me.

DR. FEIGEL: The gentleman over here, I think, alluded to the point I am about to make. Don, the distinction between adequate enforcement and adequate regulation is real. But if the underlying state statute and/or regulation is manifestly inadequate, then whether they are enforcing it or not becomes pointless.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Any other questions, comments? If I am not mistaken, and maybe I should go back to Sam, at some point we will need to hear from the public.

MR. WIESE: May I ask a question?

Sam, and with apologies for being in a position of asking this question, how many

votes have you subdivided this into?

2.0

other votes.

MR. HALL: I believe it is four.

MR. WIESE: Four?

MR. HALL: Yes.

MR. WIESE: A lot of the discussion we have been having, as I was telling our chairwoman, is it is generic to the whole issue. I don't think we will be repeating a lot of that as we get into the

And so we are trying to debate the whole issue about lunch. I am sort of of a mind to say I would like to have Sam get on the table what we are going to vote on before we take a break. And then I will consult with the Chair about whether to take a break, go to lunch, come back and vote, or not. I think I am going to get support for that issue about vote after lunch.

I do want to say really quickly, and maybe it addresses some of what Don's issues are. Our intent, and so I am on the

record being clear, our intent here when we do
a designation to the state that it is
inadequate, there is a fairly substantial due
process provision. It was put in there on
purpose to give the state every opportunity to
fix that or to dispute it and say no, you are
wrong and here is why you are wrong.

So it is not like this will be draconian, we come in with the storm troopers the day after we determine inadequate. We are going to give the state every opportunity to either tell us we are wrong and show us why or to fix the issue and tell us what their plan is.

Again, our goal is clear. It is that the state primacy and they do their job. I think that is it.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: So Jeff, will you give us the lay of the land? What are we doing before lunch?

MR. WIESE: May I suggest that we have Sam lay out the votes? There is only

three more. We will do those fairly concisely
so you are clear on the votes that we are
going to take and then, with your permission,
we break for lunch. We will do a calculation
like at the clock. We will give everybody at
least 30 minutes to eat.

7 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Correct, 8 an hour.

MR. WIESE: And then we will come back in and do the vote afterwards. I think it will move quicker that way.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: When will we hear from the public?

MR. WIESE: A good point. We should probably hear from them after Sam has gone through this. But I would say to the public, you would be standing between the committee and their lunch. If you don't have novel new information, please don't stand up just to be rhetorical.

I would certainly defer to our esteemed colleague Mr. Kip who happens to be

in the room and it is great fun to always put

Bob Kip on the spot whenever you can, if he

has comments, since he leads the National

Damage Prevention Organization. If he has

comments, I think we should make those.

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So Sam, if you can kind of quickly run through what we will vote on.

MR. HALL: The first vote will be on the criteria that we use to evaluate state enforcement programs. And one idea is to develop a policy in the preamble of the rule that would explain how those criteria will be applied, what essentially weight we will give to each of the criteria in an attempt to address some of the concerns that Mr. Stursma has brought up and similar concerns.

The second issue will be pertaining to the federal excavation standard that was proposed. That is, what is it that PHMSA will enforce? Bear with me a moment please. Yes, that's true. On the federal enforcement standard we will also be voting on

exemptions to that federal enforcement. Are any parties exempt from federal enforcement?

Of course, we will discuss those issues.

The third vote will be incentives for states to implement adequate enforcement programs. We proposed a maximum ten percent reduction in base grants to states with inadequate enforcement programs after a five-year grace period, assuming PHMSA has declared that state's enforcement program inadequate. We will discuss those incentives and then take a vote.

I think that is the last one. So it is three issues that we will be voting on.

And I think Craig, you may also have some issues, some editorial issues that you would like to address.

MR. PIERSON: Yes, that is correct. I am not sure in your listing of the three, is that three times two -- liquids and gas? Is it three times two?

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Yes.

MR. PIERSON: So six votes. 1 So 2 some of the issues that we tabled, when do they -- do they come out under your second 3 item, the federal excavations? Do most of the 4 5 ones we tabled come out under the second item? 6 MR. HALL: I believe so. I think 7 if you want to bring up issues that are 8 relevant to those three categories of votes as 9 they come up. For example in the document you 10 created -- you had mentioned number nine, 11 criteria to evaluate state damage prevention 12 programs. 13 MR. PIERSON: It would be the 14 first, exactly. Yes, got it. So the three are criteria, federal excavation standard, and 15 16 then incentives. 17 MR. HALL: Incentives for states 18 to enforce, yes. 19 MR. PIERSON: Okay, thank you. 20 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: All right. 21 Now is the time for public comment. And I 22 believe that Linda or someone has a

microphone. Oh, very good. It is standing there. If I would have turned around, I would have seen it.

So if you plan to make a public comment, we invite you at this time. I think Jeff has offered a few kind of --

MR. WIESE: He baited Bob Kip to say something but he doesn't have to if he doesn't want to.

MR. KIP: I'll make a couple of quick comments.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: If you will identify yourself, please and who you are with.

MR. KIP: Bob Kip, Common Ground Alliance.

We support everything in here. I think this is just the right way to go. We have believed in it since the original report back in 1999. Enforcement is a big part of we think will reduce damages. I think if you got anybody from AGC up here or NUCA or Chairman

of the Board, he would tell you that he supports this 100 percent. The true professional contractor is not worried about these rules, these laws, these regulations. They don't concern them. They do the right thing every time and it is done well.

We see by our studies, our DERP Report, that we still have issues with the smaller contractor, the fencing person, the irrigation person. I am a little concerned with that 12-inch shovel thing in there because of that. If you are going to dig, call and let the people tell you whether or not you should have your alliance marked but by and large, everything is good.

I would request or suggest a couple of things. Massoud is very humble. He has got a great, great system going. And I would suggest that at some point in time that when you have one of these meetings, if Massoud you could schedule one of your hearings on the Tuesday and do it in

Alexandria or Arlington, the day that you folks meet on the Tuesday. And I would encourage all of you to go and see how it works, how a system works. You can't describe it. You have to see it.

When you see people at nine o'clock in the morning, a contractor come up and he has been given a letter of reprimand, not a fine, but a letter. And he stands there in front of everybody and he says I have been a contractor 25 years and I didn't do this wrong. Let me explain it to you. And it wasn't the fine. It was the enforcement.

And then you get the next guy and the story of the well driller who had been educated. That was his fine. He had been educated for not calling before he dug. And for a bunch of reasons he was given the okay to go and dig about two years ago. And he shouldn't have been given the okay. And as he is digging with his three people, there is four of them, I believe, he hits something and

he doesn't know what. But in the education he had been told by one of Massoud's people, trust your gut. You know your tools better than we do. When you hit something, respond. And he goes down the street or down the hill and there is a little garage there. And he says, do you know if there is anything back there? And the guy says well I have got this calendar on my wall that I get every year from the pipeline company. He says you might want to call them. He was over a 30-inch high pressure gas line. So that is the kind of thing when you talk about enforcement.

The other one I like the last time I attended your fines at that point were \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500 and whatever. And there is a particular contractor who hadn't called a number of times and he was being fined, I think, \$500. And the contractor on his Board said we should change the rule. It shouldn't be \$500. It shouldn't be \$1,000. It should be \$811, 8-1-1. He will call before he digs

1 the next time. He will know that 8-1-1.

So I think by and large I like everything you are doing here. I think it is great. Enforcement has been a big part of what we believe in in the CGA since 1998. The contractors believe in it. The excavators believe in it. Our Board believes in it.

I really encourage Massoud to try and coordinate one of these meetings so that some of you can see how it works. You have a lot influence in your states, in your industries, in your companies. Go and see how it works and I bet you will encourage people in your states to do the same.

So those are my comments, Jeff.

16 Thanks.

17 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you,

18 Kip.

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MR. WIESE: We knew we could count on Bob to be brief.

21 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Anyone 22 else? My goodness, I think everyone is

	Page 164
1	hungry. Well if there is nothing further, why
2	don't we ask Jeff to set a time to return?
3	MR. WIESE: Let's say 1:15.
4	CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: We will
5	return here to reconvene at 1:15. Enjoy your
6	lunch.
7	(Whereupon, at 12:08 p.m., a lunch
8	recess was taken.)
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A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N

2 (1:23 p.m.)

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: We're back on the record. I hope that each of you had an enjoyable lunch. And we will now turn to Cheryl Whetsel to advise us of the Advisory Committee voting protocol.

MS. WHETSEL: Okay, let's see how many times we can say this, feasible, practicable and all that stuff.

Just for the record, the committees are to consider each proposal published in the Federal Register, including the regulatory evaluation for its technical feasibility, reasonableness, costeffectiveness, and practicability. And each committee will vote separately.

And we just, when you call for a motion you are just going to use that particular language and that language will be up on the screen so you will have it available.

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I believe they are taking, for this first vote, they are going to be taking three separate motions of it, maybe a fourth if it doesn't cover the entire thing in the three categories.

MR. WIESE: With the Chair's permission, just a quick comment before we get into voting. Particularly since we have some new members here, it is my obligation to tell you that we have run the Advisory Committees for many years. We take the advice that we get very seriously. People who have been on here for many years I think would tell you we rarely go against the advice of the committee. So I take it very seriously. I don't want to minimize that but I am like obligated to tell you that at the end of the day the Secretary and the Administrator retain the prerogative to guide the rules they wish. But it doesn't -- I just didn't want to minimize the advice of the committee because honestly I think that any of the people who have been here for years will tell you it is with great difficulty that
we go against the Committees' advice.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: All right, so I am going to look back at Sam to see how we will proceed on each of the votes.

MR. HALL: I think we should offer an opportunity to discuss any proposals from the committee on the criteria that we discussed. Now would be the time to bring those up if you would like to discuss any of the things that you brought to the committee.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: May I suggest, Sam, and I am going to offer to be corrected by Jeff here, but would it be helpful if you put up on the slide the first thing that we will vote one? We will hear proposals, conduct the vote for gas and liquid and complete that one, and then move to the second.

MR. HALL: That works.

MR. WIESE: Plus at this point,

since we have gone to vote, really it is up to

the members to actually make a motion. So we are not in there discussing that part now. We have moved to vote. So we will try to get, if we can, the actual one that we are voting on, so it is clear.

Oh, I'm sorry, Sam. This is for the criteria for evaluating state enforcement programs. It might be worth just reiterating.

MR. HALL: I think John is trying to post -- there we go.

MR. WIESE: Well I think the protocol at this point is, and sorry that this one is a little complex because it has those moving parts. My understanding is that some of the members of the committee already have ideas that they want to put on the table. So it seems to me that it would be appropriate for them to make a motion, recognizing we have gone through — maybe show the second page of that, Cam, if you will, just to refresh everybody's memory on the criteria.

And I am fairly sure that Mr.

1 Pierson has a motion.

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CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: All right.

We will recognize a motion. Craig.

MR. PIERSON: Craig Pierson,

Liquids. Have low expectations with this.

I would like you to describe what I am going to try to make the motion for.

There was language that spoke to a policy statement in the preamble that the motion

10 | would be that we --

11 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Are we
12 able to find the language that Craig is
13 referencing?

MR. WIESE: Yes. Back up one.

MR. PIERSON: Right there.

16 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Yes.

MR. PIERSON: The intent would be to make a motion -- and we are speaking to criteria for adequacy. And it is my understanding that you intend to have a policy statement in the preamble which gives some

22 additional flavor for the adequacy assessment.

And the motion that I want to try to craft says that in that policy statement that the following things would be considered. Does that make sense what the intent is?

So I will try that.

MR. WIESE: And by the way, since everyone has that, you could probably just reference it and it will simplify it for everybody.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: And I'm sorry, Craig, we will also need to provide a copy to the court reporter. Please proceed.

MR. PIERSON: So if you look at item nine on the back of that page, it is titled Criteria to Evaluate State Damage

Prevention Programs. The motion would be to consider the items in those three paragraphs in the policy statement. Okay?

So do you think it could be as simple as we make a motion to --

MR. WIESE: Yes, incorporate. But
I would make sure the committee has time to

read it and that they are prepared to vote.

MR. PIERSON: Right. The first paragraph speaks to having a more holistic broad view of the assessment to include a broad range of factors such as the state investigation process, standards for excavators, excavator education efforts, commitment to continued improvement.

The second paragraph says that the state on-call center would have a mandatory positive response for locate requests.

And the third would be that as PHMSA assesses that they allow a public comment period.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: There is a motion on the floor. Maybe I should yield to Cheryl on this point he is conducting --

MS. WHETSEL: Yes, I'm sorry. I was just going to say if you look under your tab for the NPRM pipeline damage prevention there is a copy at the very back of the language that we would normally use to propose

1 the rule.

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2 MR. PIERSON: Yes, right.

3 MS. WHETSEL: So I believe you

4 | would just want to go with to start the motion

5 item number two there, the proposed rule as

6 published in the Federal Register. And then

7 the rest of that, --

MR. PIERSON: Right.

9 MS. WHETSEL: -- as long as the

10 following items are considered. And then --

MR. PIERSON: I will try and

12 articulate that now.

MS. WHETSEL: Okay.

MR. PIERSON: Again, have low

15 expectations.

MR. WIESE: You know, we are

government. It is important to be officious.

MR. PIERSON: Okay. The proposed

rule as published in the Federal Register is

20 technically feasible, reasonable, cost-

21 effective, and practicable if the following

22 changes are made. Consideration of the three

paragraphs that are listed as item number nine on the document that we will provide for decorum would be included in the anticipated preamble policy language.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: There is a motion on the floor. Carl?

MR. WEIMER: I would like to offer a friendly amendment because I think the way the motion was made, it votes on the entire rule and I think what we are trying to do is just vote on the criteria for evaluating state enforcement. So if you insert that second sentence that is up on the screen there, I think we get to the right motion, --

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Craig, do you accept that?

MR. WEIMER: -- if you will accept that friendly amendment.

MR. PIERSON: Yes, I would. And I want to -- yes, let's cover that. And then I have got one other and I am probably going to mess this up. Again, have low expectations.

The grace period was five years

and that is on the item six of what we handed

out. I think it might fall in this bucket,

but I am not certain. It does not? Later?

Good.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: I was going to say, maybe it would be better to do this, conduct this one and then get to that one.

MR. PIERSON: Yes.

a motion with a friendly amendment, which would include the first two paragraphs on this slide here, including the inclusion of the information that Craig referenced as item nine in the handout. Is there a second for the motion?

HON. FORD: Second.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: There is a second by Commissioner Lula Ford and a question by Commissioner Wayne Gardner.

HON. GARDNER: And I wished to ask

my question before the motion was seconded because I wasn't clear if all of item nine in the handout, the criteria for evaluation, was to be added to the language of the motion or was that edited down as an alternative to using this language here on this slide?

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE:

Commissioner, this is the proper time for that question. So once we have the motion and we have a second, now we can have this discussion.

So Craig or Sam, I would like to ask you to answer the Commissioner's question.

MR. PIERSON: The intent was that PHMSA develops a policy, incorporates in the preamble, and that the three paragraphs be included as considerations in that policy in the preamble.

I don't know if I answered your -HON. GARDNER: I'm still -- I am
more confused.

MR. WIESE: I think it is all of

	Page
1	them, Wayne. I think it is all of them.
2	HON. GARDNER: It's all of them?
3	Okay. I am less confused now.
4	MR. PIERSON: Okay. I'm sorry.
5	MS. WHETSEL: We're not saying
6	that PHMSA is going to use the exact language
7	that is in number nine. We are going to
8	consider is what we are stating. Correct?

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: That is

10 correct. That was Craig's motion.

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MS. WHETSEL: Do you want me to try and just read the thing? I will try.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Please do.

MS. WHETSEL: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: We have been doing great. Let's not ruin it now.

Come on, Cheryl.

MS. WHETSEL: You have been doing great. So let's just see if I can formulate the -- okay.

The proposed rule, as published in the Federal Register, is found technically

	Page 1//
1	feasible, reasonable, cost-effective and
2	practical if the following changes are
3	considered. And those changes would include
4	the items that are listed under nine, number
5	nine of the handout that was provided by
6	Craig, right, and the bullet, that is on the
7	screen as stated. Or even better, what he is
8	typing in. Perfect. I think that is it.
9	MR. PIERSON: Yes, that is well
10	done.
11	MS. WHETSEL: That's it.
12	MR. PIERSON: Provided?
13	MR. PATES: Provided by Member
14	Pierson.
15	MR. PIERSON: That's fine.
16	CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: You are
17	afraid now. Just a moment.
18	MS. WHETSEL: I think that is
19	perfect as we are typing it in.
20	CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: All right,
21	I am going to acknowledge several tent cards.
22	Is that Richard? And then I see Sue, Michael,

1 Chuck, and Don. Richard?

MR. WORSINGER: Rich Worsinger,

Gas. I actually just have a procedural

question. Since we are going to vote on this

as two different committees, if the first

committee ratifies it and then the second

committee adds a modification and that is

approved by the second committee, will it go

back to the first committee to consider that

modification?

MR. WIESE: Sure.

(Laughter.)

MR. WIESE: Thank you.

We could take being too officious and waste each other's time. I think our goal here is to get your advice on what we should do with this rulemaking.

I would just say I understand there are rules and there is etiquette but we are also focused on getting stuff done. So let's just try to make sure we are clear on what we are voting on and then we will

separate -- we will cross that bridge if we get to it or we will just take the advice separately.

MS. WHETSEL: I think we could go ahead and discuss both sides, liquid and gas, if it is not going to be that difficult, that different. And then we can have each committee actually state the motion and vote separately.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: And I believe that is how we usually conducted this joint meeting process. So we are hopeful -- nothing is going to happen to you if you raise an issue but we are hopeful that we can have all of the discussion your heart's desire and we will conduct the votes and move on to the next item.

Sue?

MS. FLECK: I think you answered my question. I didn't know if we were liquid right now or gas right now or both.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: We are

1 both right now.

MS. FLECK: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: We will separate when it is time for a vote. Thank you.

Michael?

MR. BELLMAN: Mike Bellman, Gas

Committee. And this is -- I am sorry to bring

up a procedural issue but at our last meeting

we had some language that was proposed that

had not been originally published in the NPRM

and that was ruled out. And I am looking at

some of the language here in number nine and

it appears that that was not published in the

NPRM. Does that create a procedural problem

for PHMSA?

MR. WIESE: Not particularly. As you will note, this one says that it is incorporated into the preamble of the final rule. It is explanatory. It is not part of the actual rule itself, which in that case, yes. If it is new and you haven't proposed it

without re-proposing. But in this particular
case, it is more explanatory.

4 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Good

5 question. Thank you, Mike.

Chuck?

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MR. PIERSON: Just a quick

question for Craig. The last paragraph on

number nine about the stakeholder/public

comment process. It references both the

administrative process for the states and then

PHMSA accepting public comment. So are you

saying that the state enforcement process

should include a public comment or is it the

evaluation of the states?

MR. PIERSON: Craig Pierson,

Liquid. It is the assessment process.

MR. LESNIAK: Okay.

MR. PIERSON: Public comment

during the assessment process.

MR. LESNIAK: Okay, I just wanted

22 to be clear on that. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Don and

2 then Carl.

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MR. STURSMA: Don Stursma, Iowa.

Purely as a point of order, it appears we had
a motion and a second and we have since
amended the motion. If I remember my Robert's
Rules of Order, an amendment to a motion
requires a vote to amend the motion. So I
think we have a procedural issue there and I
don't know if this or later would be a good
time to discuss what I consider the merits of
the proposal.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Don, you are correct. I am going to defer to Cheryl.

I thought we were having discussions about the amendment. We are going to vote on that and return to the motion.

MS. WHETSEL: Yes, what Colette says. I think we are still in discussions, even though we have been batting back and forth the motion. I think once we come to the vote, we should go ahead and have one of the

committee members read it and then we will vote on it by each committee. Does that work for you?

I think if you are amending it and it is friendly language anyway or friendly amendment or whatever they call it, it is okay anyway.

MR. STURSMA: Well I guess that gets to my next question on the merits. I'm not sure I consider it a friendly amendment because at least the first two items in number nine are exactly the kind of overreach that I have been objecting to here today.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: We're going to call for a vote, if there is no other discussion, on the amendment first and then we will vote on the first item as a whole. Is that proper?

MS. WHETSEL: Was there anybody on the Gas Committee --

MR. WIESE: I think both are aware.

1	CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: So I will
2	request a roll call vote on the amendment to
3	the first item and Cheryl will need for
4	someone to read the item before we vote.
5	MS. BEACH: Denise Beach, NFPA.
6	If I understand, this is one motion. There
7	was no amendment. So I am not sure what Mr.
8	Stursma was referring to as the amendment.
9	MR. WIESE: And I don't claim to
10	be in tune with Robert's Rules but I think we
11	did have a motion. Carl suggested a friendly
12	amendment, which the originator agreed to. So
13	we have an amended motion here which Craig has
14	endorsed and allowed us to put his name next
15	to
16	CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: And we
17	have a second.
18	MR. WIESE: and we have a
19	second. So I think that is what we are voting
20	on.
21	CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Okay, very
2.2	good. Thank you. And we are ready for a

reading of it and roll call.

MR. PIERSON: Cheryl -- I'm sorry.

Craig Pierson, Liquids. Do I need to read it

or do we want Cheryl to read it? Okay.

MS. WHETSEL: That's the entire motion. Oh, yes, because they included number nine. Okay, got it. All right, so I am going to read this for the record. This is what we are voting on.

The proposed rule as published in the Federal Register in terms of the criteria for evaluating state enforcement programs is technically feasible, reasonable, costeffective, and practical if the following changes are made: PHMSA develops a policy incorporated into the preamble of the final rule that clarifies the scope and the applicability of the state evaluation criteria. The policy will address the relative importance and intent of each of the criteria and the three items identified in paragraph nine of the document provided by

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1	Member Pierson of the Liquid Committee.
2	CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: We are
3	ready for the roll call vote, Cheryl.
4	MS. WHETSEL: Okay. So I am going
5	to go with the Liquid Committee first. Lula?
6	HON. FORD: Aye.
7	MS. WHETSEL: Massoud?
8	MR. TAHAMTANI: Aye.
9	MS. WHETSEL: Todd?
10	MR. DENTON: Aye.
11	MS. WHETSEL: Tim Felt?
12	MR. FELT: Aye.
13	MS. WHETSEL: Craig?
14	MR. PIERSON: Aye.
15	MS. WHETSEL: Larry Shelton?
16	MR. SHELTON: Aye.
17	MS. WHETSEL: Lanny Armstrong?
18	MR. ARMSTRONG: Aye.
19	MS. WHETSEL: Rick Kuprewicz?
20	MR. KUPREWICZ: Aye.
21	MS. WHETSEL: Charles Lesniak?
22	MR. LESNIAK: Aye.

	Page 187
1	MS. WHETSEL: And Carl Weimer?
2	MR. WEIMER: Aye.
3	MS. WHETSEL: Okay. And that
4	completes the vote for the Liquids. That's
5	right.
6	Okay, the Gas Committee. Wayne
7	Gardner?
8	HON. GARDNER: Aye.
9	MS. WHETSEL: Colette Honorable?
10	CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Aye.
11	MS. WHETSEL: Don Stursma?
12	MR. STURSMA: Nay.
13	MS. WHETSEL: Jeff Wright?
14	MR. WRIGHT: Aye.
15	MS. WHETSEL: Mike Bellman?
16	MR. BELLMAN: Aye.
17	MS. WHETSEL: Andy Drake is not
18	here. Sue Fleck?
19	MS. FLECK: Aye.
20	MS. WHETSEL: Rick Worsinger?
21	MR. WORSINGER: Aye.
22	MS. WHETSEL: Chad Zamarin?

	Page 188
1	MR. ZAMARIN: Aye.
2	MS. WHETSEL: Denise Beach?
3	MS. BEACH: Aye.
4	MS. WHETSEL: Richard Feigel?
5	DR. FEIGEL: Aye.
6	MS. WHETSEL: Rick Pevarski is not
7	here. And Gerry Rosendahl?
8	MR. ROSENDAHL: Aye.
9	MS. WHETSEL: Okay, that is it.
10	We have one nay and 11 ayes.
11	CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: The first
12	item passes both the Liquid and Gas
13	Committees. Are we ready to proceed to the
14	next item?
15	MR. HALL: The next item that we
16	will be addressing in the proposal is the
17	proposed federal excavation standard.
18	The NPRM language is listed on the
19	screen in the next several slides. This
20	portion of the proposal addresses what PHMSA
21	will enforce with regard to excavation damage

in states that are deemed to have inadequate

22

1 enforcement programs.

The language reads: "What must an excavator do to protect underground pipelines from excavation-related damage?

Prior to commencing excavation activity where an underground gas or hazardous liquid pipeline may be present, the excavator must:

- (a) Use an available one-call system before excavating to notify operators of the underground pipeline facilities of the timing and location of the intended excavation;
- (b) If underground pipelines exist in the area, wait for the pipeline operator to arrive at the excavation site and establish and mark the location of its underground pipeline facilities before excavating;
- (c) Excavate with proper regard for the marked location of pipelines an operator has established by respecting the markings and taking all practicable steps to

1 prevent excavation damage to the pipeline; and

(d) Make additional use of the one-call as necessary to obtain locating and marking before excavating, if additional excavations will be conducted at other locations."

Section 196.105 as proposed reads:

"Are there any exceptions to the requirement
to use one-call before digging?

Homeowners using only hand tools, rather than mechanized excavating equipment on their own property are not required to use a one-call prior to digging."

Section 196.107 as proposed reads:
"What must an excavator do if a pipeline is
damaged by excavation activity?

If a pipeline is damaged in any way by excavation activity, the excavator must report such damage to the pipeline operator, whether or not a leak occurs, at the earliest practicable moment following discovery of the damage."

Section 196.109 reads: "What must

2 an excavator do if damage to a pipeline from 3 excavation activity causes a leak where

4 product is released from the pipeline?

excavation activity causes the release of any flammable, toxic, or corrosive gas or liquid from the pipeline that may endanger life or cause serious bodily harm or damage to property or the environment, the excavator must immediately report the release of hazardous products to appropriate emergency response authorities by calling 911. Upon calling the 911 emergency telephone number, the excavator may exercise discretion as to whether to request emergency response

We received some significant

comments to this particular section on the

proposed language pertaining to the standards

for excavators. I have attempted to summarize

the comments here. This is not a verbatim

1 summary of the comments.

AFBF, AAR, AGC, Iowa One-call,

Iowa Utilities Board, and Northern Natural Gas
oppose the homeowner exemption but support
other state exemptions. AFBF supports, that
is the American Farm Bureau Federation, I
believe, supports exemptions for routine
farming activities like tillage and injecting
fertilizer.

The Association of American

Railroads stated that railroads do not

routinely contact one-call centers for the

constant maintenance of right-of-way work

undertaken along the 140,000 miles of right
of-way. Therefore, there would be a

significant cost to the railroads, the call

centers and utilities if such calls would be

required by the rule.

The Iowa Utilities Board stated
that definitions of "excavation" and
"excavator" would not mimic state law, that is
the definitions of "excavation" and

"excavator" in state laws and would set

different standards for when a notice of

excavation is required, than may be required

by a state. The costs to excavators of

contending with two sets of notice

requirements are not reflected in the proposed

rule.

We have considered these comments very seriously. We would, based on the comments, one item for discussion would be the elimination of the homeowner exemption.

Several comments, many, many comments, in fact, stated that many state programs have gone to great lengths to ensure that homeowners using hand tools call before they dig. PHMSA does not oppose that in any way. And so one item of consideration may be to strike the homeowner exemption altogether.

Some comments we received said that we might replace the homeowner exemption with a depth exemption using hand tools to 12 inches. And PHMSA would not recommend

1 adopting that exemption either.

Essentially what we propose to do or what we would solicit your comments on would be to eliminate all exemptions from this proposed language in the final rule. No exemptions would be stated in the language.

And instead, as we did with the criteria for the evaluation of state programs, we develop a policy that discusses how the enforcement standard would be applied. That policy would address the scope and applicability of the standard itself and triggers for federal enforcement, how PHMSA will consider state exemptions and enforcement decisions, and how the federal excavation standard will be applied in states with inadequate enforcement programs.

We generally recognize that the comments that we received make good sense.

That if you establish a federal standard that does not discuss state exemptions that you can potentially set up a scenario in which you

create a gotcha for excavators under state regulations and laws.

So if, for example, in Iowa certain farming activities are exempt, if PHMSA fails to consider those exemptions in Iowa, there could be problems with communicating our federal standard if suddenly all the farmers in Iowa are subject to federal enforcement, they don't know about it. You know, it really sets up a potential for enforcement problems.

So this policy that we would develop would address that and state, among other things, that in making enforcement decisions, PHMSA will consider state exemptions to their law.

Instead of establishing a blanket exemption under the federal regulation, we would say that we would consider state exemptions in our enforcement actions.

However, we would not limit our power to enforce against an egregious or negligent

excavator who failed to dig carefully, call
811, repeat offenders. We would still retain
that authority but our enforcement decisions
would be considerate of state laws and what is
required by state laws.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Okay, I have noticed Don's tent card. Don?

MR. STURSMA: Don Stursma from

Iowa again. When you do the policy, there is
one issue I would like you to address and that
is the tolerance zone. I think most state's
laws have a distance ranging from 12 to 24
inches with 18 inches being the norm that is
considered the tolerant zone for the markings.

And when you are doing your policy discussion, it might just be -- I would just suggest you do address that issue, how the feds would look at the tolerance issue.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Any other questions, comments? Massoud.

MR. TAHAMTANI: I fully support the proposal to eliminate any type of

exemption language from the rule and have policies, as you indicated, to address that issue in the context of looking at the state's program.

I know that Virginia has several exemptions but I can show you that a number of them are not causing any problems, again, having investigated 70,000 pipeline damages.

On the other hand, homeowners are exempt under our law are beginning to be one of the major problems and I am going to address that in our law.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Carl and then Todd and then Jeff.

MR. WEIMER: Just a question to make sure I understand how this will work. So if a state is found to have an inadequate program and PHMSA steps in to do enforcement, the state laws are all null and void then and we will be using this criteria?

MR. HALL: We would be using this criteria for federal enforcement. That is

1 correct. It does not nullify state law,
2 however. State law still stands. But if
3 PHMSA conducts enforcement, we would use these

enforcement standards.

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MR. WEIMER: So the state could be enforcing under their law at the same time?

MR. HALL: If they have inadequate enforcement --

MR. WEIMER: Probably not.

MR. HALL: -- probably not.

MR. WEIMER: Well the question I had is it talks a lot about what the excavators have to do but states have gone to great pains to make sure it is fair to the excavators on the other side. And some of it was Don's point about how close you can dig and others is how soon an operator has to show up and mark. And I don't see that mentioned in here at all. It says that you have to wait for the operator to show up. What if you are waiting six months later?

That is a very good

MR. HALL:

point. And in crafting the proposal it was difficult to encompass the requirements of every state law you can imagine how difficult that would be.

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So again, this policy would address those kinds of questions. And while we would not adopt state standards, our enforcement policy would be considerate of those state standards.

So in that case, if it is a 48-hour waiting period or a 72-hour waiting period, PHMSA would consider that waiting period in any enforcement action that was taken.

MR. WEIMER: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Todd?

MR. DENTON: Todd Denton, Liquids.

I'm trying not to continue the confusion we

19 started on the first motion. I will ask a

20 question first. We have about five, I

believe, of our topics here that apply, I

22 think to this vote. Do you want me to note

those comments or wait until we make a motion
to include those? Okay, I will wait.

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CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Jeff, I am going to ask you to wait and go to Sue.

MS. FLECK: I had one question.

If we incorporate this language -- this is Sue

Fleck from the Gas Committee and my question
is for Sam.

If we incorporate this into the policy instead, how does it address the comments that were made about whether this should apply to anyone hand digging versus just a homeowner hand digging?

MR. HALL: The final rule would not include any exemptions for any excavator whatsoever. And the policy would essentially state that we would be considerate of exemptions at the state level when making enforcement decisions.

MS. FLECK: So the state would have to make a determination whether an exemption applied to anyone hand digging

1 within 12 inches or whatever.

that changes it.

MR. HALL: We would --

MS. FLECK: There would be none.

So nobody could hand dig without a dig safe.

I guess I don't understand how the policy

changes what you were asking to put into the actual rule. I am having trouble seeing how

MR. HALL: How does the policy change the proposed language?

MS. FLECK: Yes.

MR. HALL: The proposed language said that everyone would be subject to -- any excavator would be subject to federal enforcement. An excavator is defined in the proposed language in the definition section. It defines who is an excavator, what constitutes excavation. It also proposed that we would exempt or have an exception for homeowners digging on their own property with hand tools. We are of the mind that we should eliminate all exemptions from the federal

excavation standard. So that would be one 1 2 change here, we would eliminate the homeowner exemption that was originally proposed and we 3 would then develop an enforcement policy that 4 5 would state that in making enforcement 6 decisions, we would look to state exemptions, 7 waiting periods, all of the provisions of state laws and consider those state laws and 8 9 those provisions within state laws and regulations in making enforcement decisions. 10 MS. FLECK: Okay, so let me just 11 12 give an example so I understand. 13 If a state, say the State of 14 Massachusetts, has no laws with any 15 exemptions, if somebody is putting a shrub in their front yard with a shovel and they hit a 16 17 main, they are subject to an enforcement action by PHMSA. 18

MR. HALL: Potentially, yes.

MS. FLECK: Okay, I just wanted to

make sure I understood.

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MR. HALL: Okay.

MR. WIESE: Yes, hopefully -- I'm trying to be helpful. I think we are not trying to create -- I want to remind people we are not trying to create --

First of all, I am hoping never to encounter the need to use it. Our goal here is to drive state programs to be improving and taking over responsibility for enforcing their own laws.

What Sam is saying to you is we are trying not to create a national standard but what we are trying to do is continue driving states to do it.

Now there are going to be some anomalous situations where the state law really, you know, it has got little niches over in the corner but rather than create a standard law for everyone, really our choice is either that or defer to the state law. And I think that is our preference in general is to defer to the state law.

So again, just keep in mind that I

am hoping not to have to use this but it is a backstop. It is not meant to solve world hunger. It is meant to fall back on if it is needed.

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CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Richard.

MR. KUPREWICZ: Yes, I am just going to enter into the record I concur with the wording that is being proposed. you are trying to find some middle ground here on a very tough issue. I will give you an example on the exemptions. During our many iterations in Washington State trying to improve our abysmal, at the time, one-call system and enforcement -- actually lack of enforcement, the argument of the grandma digging for a rosebush, well so it became the grandma exemption. Well, let me tell you, if grandma can dig and blow up a neighborhood, grandma better have a phone calling one-call. Nobody really wants to go after grandma. don't think I see that in the spirit going on here.

1 So I want to support the no 2 exemption policy. I think the way you have reiterated it here as a policy, great 3 responsibility to the state is the proper 4 5 perspective. And each state is going to have 6 a slightly different bend on this rule. And 7 enforcement is kind of like the last place 8 that anybody wants to be, I think. 9 So you capture all of that in your 10 wording that we can vote on and I am ready to 11 go. 12 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Massoud 13 and then Michael. MR. TAHAMTANI: 14 Just to be very 15 clear, Sam, are we saying that we will actually remove 196.105 completely and the 16 17 corresponding language in the definition 18 section? You can simply say yes. 19 MR. HALL: Yes, we would 20 completely remove the homeowner's exception. 21 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Mike and

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then Chuck.

MR. BELLMAN: Sorry to beat this dead horse here but 196.105 says: "Are there any exceptions to the requirement to use one-call before digging?" It doesn't say anything about homeowners. To Massoud's point, are we just taking that whole paragraph out or are we going to have an answer to that question that says no?

MR. HALL: We would remove the whole paragraph. We would be silent on exceptions. There would be no exceptions.

 $\label{eq:Chairperson Honorable: Chuck and then Gene.} \\$

MR. LESNIAK: I understand the concern here. And you know, I appreciate the information from Massoud. I have been thinking about this. It kind of troubles me a little bit though that to remove the exception and I realize that this is intended just as a backstop in case the state program goes away or something, but I think that if we put this in the criteria that as people, as

states revamp their programs going forward,
they will look to this as a standard to go by.
And it concerns me that a homeowner, before
they do anything, anywhere on their property,
with a shovel or a hoe, or whatever, would be
at risk or would be required to call one-call.

You know, I know that not everybody is aware of the easements on their property and that sort of thing. They should be, however. And I would be much more comfortable with removing the homeowner exemption if it only applied for within easements on their property. I just kind of have a problem with saying you can't take a shovel anywhere on your property without calling one-call first. I think that is unreasonable. I think it is burdensome.

Now if you have an easement on your property and you don't know about it, well then you are at risk. You ought to know. And so if you have got an easement on your property and you do know about it and you want

to dig within that easement, then you should be obligated to call one-call and I don't have a problem with removing that exemption.

But I think that it is overly burdensome to just say you can't do it anywhere on your property.

MR. WIESE: Just as a quick response because it fired a neuron that was sleeping. I should have said it earlier.

Again, all we are trying to do is in the worst-case scenario where there is an event, in the state we have an inadequate state enforcement program, what would the federal government enforce? What we are trying to say is we would defer to the state practice.

Now the other thing I forgot to say and the neuron that was asleep was we also have a mandate which we begin next year, early in the year about dealing with exemptions. We have a congressional requirement to study exemptions and to report on those.

Ann Marie Robinson is here. She

and Sam and Steve Fisher and others have been organizing that effort. Where we will sort of get into the meat of some of these exemptions, we have to report back to the Congress.

I don't think we are trying to create, unless I am misunderstanding it,

Chuck, I don't think we are trying to create a requirement to enforce against that homeowner. We would just defer to what the state practice is.

MR. LESNIAK: But I do think that going forward that states are liable to look to this as if they want to reconsider their program, they may look to this as a de facto federal standard that they ought to be meeting sort of a minimum bar and that is my concern.

So you may end up having states adopt similar language and lose that homeowner exemption at a state level and then you do have a bunch -- and the state's defense may be well the feds are doing it and so we think they are expecting us to do it because we are

1 accepting federal money from them.

And so if we don't expect states to do it, why would we do it at a federal level?

MR. HALL: If I might respond, many states do require homeowners to call before they dig. It is a state decision.

I think you are right that there is a possibility that people may look to this federal standard as a foundation for developing their own standard. The enforcement standard is taken almost verbatim from the PIPES Act and it is not nearly as specific as state standards.

If we propose an exemption for homeowners following your point, we may create a scenario in which states use that exemption in the federal standard as justification for eliminating the homeowner exemption. For example, it could go the other way. And some states have worked hard. We just heard from Massoud. They are working to eliminate

potentially the homeowner exemption.

exemption and remaining silent about
exemptions and again, being considerate of
state exemptions and state laws is the
compromise that we see as the fairest way to
approach it, leaving the power with the
states, to create laws that make the best
sense in their territory.

MR. WIESE: I'll just add, Chuck, that is easy enough in the policy statement that we include in the preamble to say it is not our intention to create precedent for state enforcement programs. We are trying to simply create a minimum backstop that we would expect that states would go beyond that and that we would also be studying the whole issues of exemptions and reporting to Congress on that during next year.

But I get your point. It will not be our intent to tell people hey, this is a model program. It is a bare bones, just what

are we going to have to do in the worst-case scenario where we have to step in.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Gene and then Don.

DR. FEIGEL: Jeff, I am not convinced by your argument. I think the obverse will work just as easily, quite frankly. You are setting here saying you are trying to set some minimum standards but I don't think it is going to work that way.

To the specific point of the homeowner exemption, that would preclude my going out in my back yard and digging a whole to put a rosebush in. Now if that is the net effect of what we want, that strikes me as being extraordinarily extreme. It will potentially prevent some decimal place out accident. I would submit to you that the cost-benefit for the population, the general homeowner population of this country is going to be minuscule.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Don?

MR. STURSMA: Don Stursma, Iowa.

2 To the one point about restricting the requirement to easements, at least in my 3 experience the gas service line to a 4 5 residential business is not on an easement. Rather, it is a condition of providing service 6 7 that they allow access to a line. So if the 8 homeowner is going to hit anything it is most likely going to be a service line and that 9 would not be an easement situation. 10

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And I am hearing some people
basically not liking the idea of being subject
to one-call law on their own property and
doing their own work. But at least in many
states and many damage prevention
organizations are actively targeting the
homeowners as being exactly the people you
want to reach, exactly the people you want to
have call in because of the risk of hitting
underground facilities.

So you might be swimming against the tide on that one.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE:

Commissioner Gardner, is your tent card up?

HON. GARDNER: No.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: No, that's

Gene. Thanks. Sorry about that. Massoud.

MR. TAHAMTANI: I think Don pointed out a couple of things I wanted to point out but I will just translate what Don said.

(Laughter.)

MR. TAHAMTANI: Clearly, easements are not defined on properties and you can't expect homeowners to know where things are.

There was a time that you only had a couple of things underground, it was water and sewer but now you have got all sorts of stuff underground. And I am afraid that the majority, so it is not the gas companies, they find the quickest way to that box on the house and go around all sorts of places to get there. So the only way to protect the underground facilities is to call, like Don

said. Even though there are exemptions, all the campaigns that we know about and CGA admit it as long as they are being spent, it doesn't say with the exception of homeowners, others need to call. So the campaign is about anybody who is digging anywhere to call. It is the right thing to do.

Now I want to make clear to you that we have a number of exemptions. For example, tilling the farms is exempt in Virginia. Railroads exempt in Virginia. We haven't had any problems by any of those people being caused but 25 percent of our damages today are caused by homeowners and we have that exemption in the law. And my plan is to, one of these days, change our law and remove that exemption.

So I believe it is the right thing to do for the federal government to stay silent in terms of these rules are concerned.

But in the preamble or the policy, encourage all to call, as is the practice with CGA and

1 all the campaigns.

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I'm just going to add MR. WIESE: for a point of clarification maybe to help move this along because I think there is a natural tendency of many of us in the room who have been involved in damage prevention for many years and we just want to roll up our sleeves and get into that exemption issue. That is not what we are here to debate. are strictly here to debate what is the minimum standard that the federal government would use only in a circumstances where it has deemed a state enforcement program inadequate and the state has failed to respond within the lengthy period of time that we are giving them to correct or challenge our assertion.

So I just want to say that because there is a meaty discussion to be had around exemptions and we all have personal points of view on that which we need to play out in a public arena. I would just suggest to you this isn't it. That is coming in the spring.

I think it is March. We are still working out the logistics. But I agree and that is the policy we had had, actually, Massoud, was as I say, as long as the state can justify, honestly, the exemption that they have, whether we like it or not, if they can back it up with data to show that it is not an issue, it is probably not our place to tell them.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Richard.

MR. WORSINGER: Rich Worsinger,
Gas. Just one other comment about homeowners.
Homeowners oft times think they own up to the
curb. A lot of times they don't. It depends
on what state you are on. A lot of times the
public right of way extends 10, 15, 20 feet
back onto their property. And that is the
area where a lot of gas mains, services, and
other underground facilities are. Homeowners
maintain it. They plant bushes, put in
mailboxes. They think it is theirs. It is
not and they are not aware of what is
underground.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you,

Rich. Seeing no other tent cards -- now seeing no other tent cards, I think we have had a very thorough discussion and I would like to try to move us along. And I understand that Todd had some items to offer.

MR. DENTON: Okay, so before making a motion then I will just try to clarify what the motion will include. So this would be on the federal excavation standard.

So on the sheet that we passed around, I believe that we had six items that were originally intended for this vote. Given this discussion and what I am hearing, I guess support for just eliminating 105 -- 196.105 and we will exclude number one. So I will briefly cover what the other five are.

Number two would be a proposed change and this would be "upon calling 911 emergency telephone number, the excavator may exercise discretion as to whether to request emergency response personnel." That is how it

is worded today. We would propose that PHMSA should eliminate the discretion of the excavator in requesting that personnel.

Number three, item three, it is excavator responsibilities in 196.103. This is basically clarifying the language in 196.103. It reads "Prior to commencing excavation activity where an underground gas or hazardous liquid pipeline may be present... the excavator must call." We would propose striking that "where an underground gas or hazardous liquid pipeline may be present." They should just call if they are digging.

Item four is a stop work

provision. We propose that a stop work

provision be incorporated into the

regulations, which would require excavators to

stop work if a pipeline is damaged in any way,

until the operator has had an opportunity to

assess that damage.

And then item five is on backfilling and this would be that we would

propose a requirement that an excavator may not backfill a site where damage or a nearmiss has occurred until the operator has been provided an opportunity to inspect the site.

And then item seven would be on reporting time frame. I think it fits in this in this boat. Currently the way the NPRM is worded, I believe it states excavators should report "as soon as practicable." We would propose "promptly", being that "as soon as practicable" has been defined previously as two hours. And I think that two hours is also mentioned in the preamble. But we would just prefer the word "promptly."

So given those, I will make a motion that the proposed rule as published in the Federal Register in terms of the proposed federal excavation standard is technically feasible, reasonable, cost-effective, and practicable, if the following changes are made.

First would be eliminate the

homeowner exemption and instead develop a policy as stated on the screen. And then in addition, the five proposed changes, items two through six -- I'm sorry -- two through five and number seven on the sheet that we passed out.

motion.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: There is a motion by Todd -- two, three, four, five and seven. Is there a second to the motion?

MR. TAHAMTANI: I second the

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Seconded by Massoud. Is there any discussion? Please put up your tent cards. Chuck?

MR. LESNIAK: I've got a question on number two. Should eliminate the discretion of the excavator in determining whether emergency personnel should be dispatched. So basically what you are suggesting is that the language should say that the excavator has to call 911 and request emergency personnel to be dispatched? It

sounds like that is what you are asking for but that is not what it says.

3 MR. DENTON: Yes, or perhaps we 4 just remove the may.

MR. LESNIAK: Because the excavator doesn't make that determination.

MR. DENTON: Right.

MR. LESNIAK: So what you are saying is call 911 and ask for emergency personnel.

MR. DENTON: Right.

MR. LESNIAK: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Lanny,

14 then Don.

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MR. ARMSTRONG: Lanny Armstrong, representing the public. In most PSAPs or Public Safety Access Points, if you call 911, they are coming. There is no discretion. And I think it is a good idea to remove the discretionary language in this particular amendment, simply because an excavator and/or contractor doesn't have the necessary

I quess I am a

MR. STURSMA:

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little bit nervous about incorporating in to
the final rule. I think some of these areas
are things where the states will again have
some laws on that issue. And I would be
concerned about conflicts with state law on
the same subjects. So I would perhaps put the
emphases on addressing in policy with perhaps
some changes to the rules but I would
certainly put the emphasis on the policy
section, rather than on the rule change.

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CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: And in keeping with Don's point, I wonder if this goes to the issue that I think Mike raised about new language in a rule. So, I will put that to PHMSA.

MR. HALL: The second bullet here has been revised to say that the items two through five and seven be considered for incorporation into the final rule.

The stop work provision, for example, was not originally proposed. It would require further public comment, as I

understand. Backfilling would be another issue that would require further public comment.

I think we also run the risk of if we establish those kinds of provisions in regulation, we have a difficult time communicating those requirements in states that are deemed inadequate. It is difficult to reach every excavation stakeholder or excavation damage prevention stakeholder and state says it is. Education campaigns are challenging.

Stop work provisions, backfilling provisions are very specific and would require some pretty hefty education to ensure that people are not ignorant of the regulations.

I think those are some considerations and I think if we considered what you have proposed here for incorporation into the regulation as opposed to incorporating it, then I think we

MR. STURSMA: Okay.

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1	CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Very good.
2	Seeing no other tent cards did I see yours
3	Todd I am going to request that Cheryl
4	conduct the vote.
5	For the record, we do have a
6	motion and a second.
7	MS. WHETSEL: Okay, here goes the
8	vote for number two. First we will go with
9	Gas Committee, to be different. Wayne
10	Gardner?
11	HON. GARDNER: Aye.
12	MS. WHETSEL: Colette Honorable?
13	CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Aye.
14	MS. WHETSEL: Stursma?
15	MR. STURSMA: Aye.
16	MS. WHETSEL: Sorry. Don.
17	Jeff Wright?
18	MR. WRIGHT: Aye.
19	MS. WHETSEL: Mike Bellman?
20	MR. BELLMAN: Aye.
21	MS. WHETSEL: Andy Drake is not
22	here. Susan Fleck?

heat earlier but be careful what you ask for because we actually got air. So someone is working on it.

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The next issue that we MR. HATITI: will discuss is the incentives for states to implement adequate enforcement programs. NPRM language as proposed Section 198.53 says: "When and how will PHMSA evaluate state excavation damage prevention law enforcement PHMSA conducts annual program programs? evaluations and certification review of state pipeline safety programs. PHMSA will also conduct annual reviews of state excavation damage prevention law enforcement programs. PHMSA will use the criteria described in Section 198.55", that is the criteria that we voted on in our first vote, "as the basis for the reviews, utilizing information obtained from any state agency or office with a role in the state's excavation damage prevention law enforcement program. If PHMSA finds a state's enforcement program inadequate, PHMSA may take

immediate enforcement against excavators in that state.

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The state will have five years from the date of the finding to make program improvements that meet PHMSA's criteria for minimum adequacy. A state that fails to establish an adequate enforcement program in accordance with 49 CFR 198.55 within five years of the finding of inadequacy may be subject to reduced grant funding established under 49 U.S.C. 60107." We refer to that as our base grant program. "The amount of the reduction will be determined using the same process PHMSA currently uses to distribute the grant funding; PHMSA will factor the findings from the annual review of the excavation damage prevention enforcement program into the 49 U.S.C. 60107", that is base "grant funding distribution to state pipeline safety The amount of the reduction in 49 programs. U.S.C. 60107 grant funding shall not exceed 10 percent of prior year funding. If a state

fails to implement an adequate enforcement program within five years of a finding of inadequacy, the Governor of that state may petition the Administrator of PHMSA, in writing, for a temporary waiver of the penalty, provided the petition includes a clear plan of action and timeline for achieving program adequacy."

Significant comments on these, on the proposed language: Iowa Utilities Board said that reductions to base grant funding are not within the scope of the rule.

Several pipeline trade
associations are opposed to the reduction in
the base grant funding. The National
Association of Pipeline Safety Representatives
said that the proposed grant funding penalties
for states deemed by PHMSA to have inadequate
excavation damage prevention law enforcement
programs are unnecessary, unjustified, and
unfairly penalizes state's pipeline safety
program. The provisions should be removed.

1 TPA said the grace period should

2 be limited to three years, as opposed to the

3 proposed five years, but PHMSA should not

4 begin enforcement during the three-year grace

5 period. They also suggested that we limit

6 funding reductions to ten percent.

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We currently, and I am not speaking to the slide here, we currently evaluate state damage prevention programs in our annual reviews of our state partners, the public utility commissions or the equivalent.

We calculate eight percent of the base grant funding on damage prevention programs using criteria that were established, I believe, I don't know how long ago but they are, I think, everyone would agree are fairly outdated. So again, eight percent of the base grant funding is dependent upon having a damage prevention program.

We would suggest that we may, instead of limiting our reduction in base grant funding to ten percent, we would say

that it is limited to eight percent, which is consistent with what we currently do.

What we would also consider would be changing the criteria that we use in our state evaluations. Currently again, we have criteria in those state evaluations that are outdated. WE would update those criteria with the criteria that would be listed in the final rule, the criteria for evaluating state programs.

We would also, again, propose to develop a policy that would be incorporated in the preamble that would clarify how the base grants would be calculated. Again, using the formula that we currently use, eight percent of the base grants are based on damage prevention but we would use the criteria that are listed here in the final rule or that would be a part of the final rule. And we would also suggest that we start, that we educate those folks above the public utility commission level. We understand that public

utility commissions don't necessarily have the sway within the state to unilaterally change damage prevention laws, of course. So we would propose that we would communicate directly with the governors about our findings of inadequacy and make a concerted effort to educate those who would care within the state that funding depends upon an adequate enforcement program.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE:

Questions/comments? Gene.

DR. FEIGEL: I'm going to make some numbers up. If you have a state that is doing nothing for enforcement, yet 40 percent of the accidents in that state are due to lack of one-call enforcement, wouldn't you think about reducing their grant by 40 percent, not some eight or ten percent?

MR. WIESE: I don't think so. I think that if we really get to that position, we really need to be talking about the certification of the state to begin with. We

certify the state to carry out the Secretary's program. If it gets to the point where the broader program is broken, then we really need to talk about that.

But in this particular case, we are trying to provide an incentive to this date to move in the correct direction, Gene.

DR. FEIGEL: Yes, I'm trying to provide them with an incentive, too, that is consistent --

(Laughter.)

MR. WIESE: I'm trying not to kill them.

DR. FEIGEL: -- with the -- and you could make it however you want; number of accidents or cost of accidents or whatever.

If they are doing nothing to prevent that, yet you are funding other parts of the program that aren't consistent with the gross losses in that state, I don't follow that logic,

Jeff.

MR. WIESE: Well my only reply to

that would be that there are many parts to the pipeline safety program that go well beyond just the excavation damage side of it. So I get your take that the outcome in a particular year was driven by excavation damage. But I think we, in our state partners, really place our emphasis on prevention.

I would just say I would just agree to disagree with you. I am not interested in taking their kneecaps off. I want to incentivize them to do a good job.

MR. WIESE: I'm sorry. I admit the numbers I made up are made up but I think they are fairly consistent with the magnitude of third-party damage. And you are going to continue to fund them at 90 percent of whatever, when 40 percent of the damage is because of uncontrolled third-party damage, at least in part, obviously, due to their not enforcing one-call.

You can dance around that any way you want, Jeff, but I don't follow.

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CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Don?

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MR. STURSMA: Don Stursma, Iowa.

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I just thought I would point out that we are

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not a state damage prevention organization.

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We are a state pipeline safety organization,

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with what we do for damage prevention being

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pipeline safety program based on perception of

one part of what we do. To judge the entire

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what we ought to be doing with damage

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prevention is wrong. That is just one small

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piece.

In fact the original rule would

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have placed more emphasis -- the rule as

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originally proposed would have placed more

emphasis on one-call enforcement than any

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other function that the state performs for

pipeline safety, which to me is pretty

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state base grant should even be involved here

ridiculous. I really question whether the

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at all. I see nothing in the law telling PHMSA when they can take over for damage

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prevention enforcement that says "and punish

1 the state."

2 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Gene.

3 MR. STURSMA: And I am a little --

4 excuse me.

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5 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: I'm sorry.

MR. STURSMA: And in terms of whether there should be in a penalty or what an appropriate penalty is, I would point out that there is a Joint Federal State Grant Allocation Committee or Grant Allocation and Strategic Planning Committee to give a full name, which would be the perfect place to discuss what an appropriate system would be for penalties for states that do not meet federal expectations. That is where all other issues concerning program performance and grant penalties are at least discussed, if not always to my satisfaction, at least discussed, before they are put into effect. And I think this should, again, not be incorporated into the current rules but should be, like their Grant Allocation Committee, for further

discussion and a little more rationale on what an appropriate penalty might be.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Gene.

DR. FEIGEL: Don, neither your nor Jeff's comments are addressing the point I am making.

I fully appreciate that state pipeline safety programs encompass a number of activities that go beyond one-call. All I am saying, and I made up some numbers but I don't think again they are terribly far from what is happening in the real world, if 40 or 50 percent of the accidents are related to unone-call digs and a state chooses not to enforce whatever law they have got on the books, why are we funding a bunch of stuff that doesn't relate to the accident preponderance?

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: I'm going to yield this Chair, maybe to Commissioner

Ford, because I would like to speak. I just want to put this in context for us. We are

talking about from that map maybe ten or eleven states, I believe. So I think we could agree that most states have a "adequate" enforcement system. And from what I have heard described here, I am described for the potential that PHMSA could open up or alter the base funding evaluation process without proper notice and comment from the public. I think to the extent that this body would want to take up how the noncompliant states, if we call it that, or states with inadequate programs should be penalized if this body believes it is the proper way to go, so be it. But I would stand with Don on this point.

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HON. FORD: Jeff.

MR. WIESE: Okay, well hopefully to address all of the above, including Gene's. Gene, one of the things I can tell you after having worked with the states for 14 years is they are not all the same. Some of the state programs that we are paying to do pipeline safety work for us in a broader scale really

don't have the play on damage prevention.

the pipeline safety.

Enforcement may have been -- maybe they are promoting 811, call before you dig, but the enforcement has been delegated, for example, to the Attorney General's Office. It is not

So my only response to you is I am reluctant to penalize a partner who is doing the job that we need them to do, particularly when they lack the ability to make the change.

Now I will say that is why this is here, though, is to say to, and there is a due process where all we are really trying to do is elevate the issue to a level where it can be addressed by saying to the governor, hey, heads up. We think your program is inadequate. You are now beginning to jeopardize base funding.

I said I wouldn't say this on the record but it would be really hard for me to hit a state pipeline safety program like that.

But I have got to get the attention of some

people beyond some of these guys. So the very
existence of the ability to send a letter to
a governor who says you are jeopardizing
federal funds if you don't address this issue
I am hoping is what spurs the action that we
need to fix the program.

DR. FEIGEL: I'm with you, Jeff.

I am just trying to get the right proportion.

HON. FORD: Don -- Craig?

MR. PIERSON: Craig Pierson,

Liquids.

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If I am hearing correctly, in the policy statement in the preamble, there would be the notion of a case-by-case reasonableness approach. That is a question.

As you develop this policy, will you be reflecting PHMSA taking a case-by-case reasonableness approach? Will that be evident in the policy?

MR. WIESE: Speaking for Sam, who is better informed on this issue than I am, but I think the intent of the second bullet

1 there that says the policy clarifies how base 2 grants will be calculated, we could easily modify that to reflect your point, which was 3 to say -- I will allow you to rephrase that. 4 5 I think you have the thought in there. don't want to neuter it to the point where I 6 7 say it is not our intent to try to use this 8 provision. You know what I am saying? 9 we could say we would consider state-specific circumstances, but I don't want to give up the 10 provision of elevating the issue to the 11 12 governor. I think that is the only way to really get attention to it. 13 14 Craig, if you can put that in the terms of a proposal, it would be easier for 15 16 me. 17 MR. PIERSON: Bear with me a 18 second. 19 MR. WIESE: Okay. 20 MR. PIERSON: I am going to need 21 to clarify something. 22

I am looking for a sentence or

1 some phrases in the second portion that

2 clarifies how base grants will be calculated

3 by including the state program evaluation

4 criteria define the final rule and determining

5 state enforcement penalties on a case-by-case

6 basis. I don't like that case-by-case.

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HON. FORD: Sue and then Massoud.

8 MS. FLECK: I want to just expand

9 a little bit on what Craig is talking to. We

are talking about the use of the 49 U.S.C.

11 60122, which is the pipeline safety penalties,

for \$200,00 to \$2 million as the guide. And

we think that there is an opportunity to be

more reasonable and not necessarily to default

15 to those penalties. And then maybe that is

16 what we are getting at on a state-by-state

basis and based on their program that the

18 civil penalties should be much like you

19 considering whether the enforcement is

20 adequate or not that some discretion is used

in not necessarily just using the same one

22 size fits all but considering on each state

level what the appropriate civil penalty should be.

I don't think that helped but --

MR. WIESE: I think I am understanding you. Well in a way I think it did because our proposal said up to ten percent. And if I hear you correctly, you say the policies should reflect the circumstances that would determine the gravity between zero and ten percent of the penalty, reflecting state-specific circumstances. I don't know how to shorten that but it needs to be probably.

HON. FORD: Massoud, did you want to jump in?

MR. TAHAMTANI: Yes. I understand what PHMSA's challenge is here, where they have determined the state not to have an adequate program and they are trying to encourage, entice, and do whatever else they can to get that state to move toward doing the right thing. But I suggest to you that eight

provide to some states is very insignificant.

It is not going to move the ball. At the same time, it is going to create a problem between your partners, you keep calling us partners, but you don't mind taking ten percent of our money away when you know that in some cases the commissions don't get involved with politics and it really takes all the stars to line up for something to happen within this particular part of the law. It may be a major accident in the state. It may not.

So Jeff you talked about we need to communicate with the governor of that state to maybe move that ball or line up the stars.

Why do we need to even have the ten percent in the law?

To Mr. Stursma's point, one of the ways that the states and PHMSA work together, and I used to serve on this committee until they kicked me off, we have sat together for hours and hours trying to talk about the

appropriate allocation of the pipeline safety funds. And I realize there has got to be some evaluation of state's damage prevention programs but I suggest to you that to punish the rest of the pipeline safety program at a time when we need more inspectors and more boots on the ground, just because the stars are not lining up and the commissions can actually in many states, including mine, they can advocate legislation to move this ball forward.

At the same time, a letter from the Secretary to the Governor that can say you just had a major accident. Look at the data in your state. I have got the data from your gas companies in your state and look at where the trends are going. It may be much more effective with this process where the Governor has to respond to the Secretary and say here is my plan of action.

Let me give you an example. In the Virginia law under the constitution, we

cannot penalize local government. And we know that they are in the business of serving the public. At the same time, our law includes a provision that says if the City of Richmond is not doing everything they are supposed to, we have the authority to bring Mike, and I am looking forward to that day --

(Laughter.)

MR. TAHAMTANI: No, he's doing fine. We have the authority to bring him to the commission in a public meeting, sit down with him and say here is the problem. What are you doing about it? And I think sometimes that is much more effective when it comes to local government than penalty.

So my suggestion is that the ten percent is not adequate. I will not agree, of course, with my friend at the end of the table that we take people's kneecaps off, although you said that. The ten percent is meaningless. It needs to really get out of this rule.

1 HON. FORD: Any others? Mr.

Lesniak?

MR. LESNIAK: You know I just want to speak in favor of the eight percent or the ten percent. I know for some state agencies it may be minimal. But I think for most of the agencies, especially in today's budget climates for almost every state, that is a significant amount. And I think it is reasonable. I think the language that is there says that they may be subject to that. It doesn't require the agency to do anything.

And then other thing is I think we don't look at this as a penalty. This is an incentive. These states have asked for federal funding. And what the agency is saying with this rule is if you want federal funding, if you want all of the federal funding that you are asking for, you have to meet some minimum standards. You have to have an adequate program or we are not going to give you all of that money. And I think that

is a reasonable approach.

I think for some states, you know, maybe Virginia has a lusher budget than others. But I know in Texas where we run a bare bones -- we run a bare bones budget in Texas and I can tell you that. And I would imagine that the state agency receiving these fund would hate to lose eight or ten percent of their funds. I think it is a significant incentive. And you know, because I just, I think this is a good approach and I think we ought to go with it.

HON. FORD: Gene and then Don.

DR. FEIGEL: I don't have any idea what the magnitude of the actual dollars are but it would be very easy for me to sit in state government and say look, if you are going to nick me for eight percent, I have to put up a better call center or whatever, and do a very quick cost-benefit analysis and say fine, take the eight or ten percent because it is going to cost me more to do the right

1 thing.

Now I mean if we want to do that, that is fine. But I mean that is the kind of decision I would make, frankly. It would be a pure dollar cost-benefit decision, political pressure aside, one way or the other.

HON. FORD: Don?

MR. STURSMA: Yes, the federal evaluation of state programs which determines the score which does influence our grant, already has provisions in it for the states one-call damage prevention activities. So it is already a factor in the program which potentially could be modified. But again, that is something that is usually worked out, at least discussed between the feds and the states first.

In terms of the budget, yes an eight or ten percent reduction to my pipeline safety budget would be substantial. It would be hurtful. Is my pain going to be enough to drive the legislature to change our state one-

involved? I doubt it. In some states it
would take an amendment to the state
constitution. Is loss of ten percent of the
state pipeline safety grant going to drive
that? I don't think so. That is why I think
a penalty of this would harm the state
pipeline safety program, without necessarily
being able to drive any change. And that is
why I really don't think it is really an
appropriate way to take things.

And just one other point I thought
I would make, as long as I am thinking again,
the way the rule was originally drafted, it
wasn't just a one-hit of ten percent. It
could be ten percent of the prior year's
funding. So under that wording, you could
take off ten percent every year until I
eventually -- well I was asking Todd but I
would get pretty close to zero, eventually.

And to the extent -- I will correct my preferences that base grant not be

a part of this whole business, to the extent it is, I hope this isn't going to be a cumulative penalty.

HON. FORD: Jeff?

MR. WIESE: Okay, in hopes of capping this off and moving forward, you know we appreciate the advice. As you can see in these, it spans a bit of a distance here. Our intent is to incentivize. I agree with Massoud's point in particular about you really need to engage the senior execs. I believe that with companies, too. I have gotten the most change with companies when I bring the president in across country to sit down and talk about their performance.

So I am very sympathetic, too and I would tell you just I know it doesn't help in this immediate case that I think our emphasis on brightening up the light on the issue, you know, dialing up the intensity of the light. So sending it to governors, asking for the Governor, whether it is a letter from

the Governor outlining their plan of action or a meeting with the governor, whatever it is, that would be the emphasis.

I don't think, John, the intent is to hit ten percent, and hit ten percent, and hit ten percent, and hit ten percent to reduce them to zero. That is clearly not the intent. And it says up to. So the policy can reflect that consideration of the state's ability or the pipeline safety partner's ability to affect it. But I honestly, and I am just speaking personally as opposed to PHMSA, I have to say that to totally remove -- we are a federal grantor. Okay? I still think they are my partners but we are a federal grantor. And in this particular instance, you are a state grantee.

I think it would be inappropriate for us to toss those decisions to a state task force. So I think highly of the grant allocation committee and many of the people are on it. It is not what I am saying. I am just saying the appearance of that aren't even

1 good.

So I think we will decide grant policy on those things. I would tell you that it is clearly not our intention to hurt the pipeline safety partners. We do want to get the attention of people beyond them.

If the pipeline safety partner has absolutely no ability to affect the change, I think the circumstances should warrant that.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Are we ready for -- I see Craig's card up and down.

I'm not encouraging you Craig. I just noted
I observed. Please, Craig.

MR. PIERSON: With all the discussion on the funding mechanism, the five-year improvement window seems plenty long.

And there was discussion, I think, some prior comments in two or three years. And that is a time period that we would support. The five-year period is so long that people change and it can be lost. And we feel like the proper urgency is a two- to three-year time

1 period.

2 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: All right.

3 So that was a comment from Craig. Okay.

4 MR. WIESE: We thought Craig was

5 going to make a motion.

6 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: That's

7 right, yes.

MR. PIERSON: Well we can. We can

9 make a motion.

10 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: If it

would help you, Craig, we may need to have

someone read what it is we are voting on and

then if you want to make a motion that

includes your provision, that might help us

15 along.

16 MR. PIERSON: Part of my question

is procedural in nature with 198.53 specifying

18 | five years --

MR. WIESE: Do you want to add

20 that to the motion?

21 | MR. PIERSON: We would prefer two

22 years but we will accept three.

(Laughter.)

MR. PIERSON: So my question is procedural in nature. Can we do that in the motion? Is that without -- with avoiding another public comment period?

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Yes. I'm seeing heads nodding that yes, you could do that in your motion. But before we have the motion, if you wouldn't mind, I see Sue's tent card and Chuck's, why don't we --

MS. FLECK: I had one more question and maybe this got lost in the other discussion. But in Section 196.207 of the proposal, the proposed rulemaking is about civil penalties. And that was what I was really talking about. And I might have not been clear on that.

I think we need to have discretion around what the penalties are for the excavators for consideration. And I don't know where that -- it seems like we never had a discussion about that. So I don't know

1 where -- is that in the next rule? Okay.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Sue,

3 remind us and we will come back to that point.

Chuck?

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MR. LESNIAK: Thank you. This is just a procedural question/comment. It seems like for the most part, we are discussing the language as proposed. And I think other than people who think we shouldn't do this at all, most people, for the most part, were talking about the language as proposed. And I would suggest that the three-year or another time period come in as an amendment to the motion of the base language that we received and then we can vote on just that portion, rather than accept or reject it all. Because personally, I have got a little bit of discomfort about the time frame but I am comfortable with the rest of the language. So I would suggest we do it that way.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Yes, I was going to say, someone -- why don't we get a

1 motion. Thank you, Denise. Let's get on with 2 it.

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MS. BEACH: Okay. My point was, you could have just made that motion because you are a committee member.

The proposed rule, as published in the Federal Register in terms of the incentives for states to implement adequate enforcement programs is technically feasible, reasonable, cost-effective, and practicable if the following changes are considered: Retain the potential penalty to base grants but consider lowering the percentage that may be affected; PHMSA develops a policy, incorporated into the preamble into the final rule, that clarifies how base grants will be calculated by including the state program evaluation criteria defined in the final rule; reduce -- I'm sorry, I'm not going to read that part -- ensure the Governors of states with adequate enforcement are directly informed of PHMSA's findings, including

1 potential consequences to base grant funding.

So I purposely and with malice of forethought did not read the third bullet.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: And in the fourth bullet, that "states with inadequate enforcement." We understood what you meant.

There is a motion on the floor.

Is there a second?

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MR. LESNIAK: Second.

10 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Second by

piece. Now, what do we do with that?

11 Chuck. Any discussion on the motion?

MR. TAHAMTANI: Well, like Chuck, sorry about this, he is comfortable with some of it but maybe not a piece of it. And we are comfortable with some of it and not the other

MS. BEACH: Well according to
Robert's Rules, you would have to offer an
amendment to my motion. I will tell you that
I am unlikely to consider it a friendly
amendment. Therefore, it must be voted on by
each committee separately.

1 MR. PIERSON: A substitute motion.

Okay. Would it be appropriate to read the

3 entire --

4 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Yes,

5 please do.

9

6 MR. PIERSON: Okay.

7 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: This is

8 getting interesting.

(Laughter.)

10 MR. PIERSON: Offer a substitute The proposed, as published in the 11 motion. 12 Federal Register in terms of the incentives for states to implement adequate enforcement 13 14 programs is technically feasible, reasonable, 15 cost-effective, and practicable if the following changes are considered: Retain the 16 17 potential penalty to base grants but consider 18 lowering the percentage that may be affected;

19 PHMSA develops a policy, incorporated into the

20 preamble into the final rule, that clarifies

21 how base grants will be calculated by

22 including the state program evaluation

	1 20,50 10		
1	criteria defined in the final rule; reduce the		
2	grace period in 198.53 from five years to		
3	three years; ensure the Governors of states		
4	with inadequate enforcement are directly		
5	informed of PHMSA's findings, including		
6	potential consequences to base grant funding.		
7	CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: There is a		
8	substitute motion. Is there a second?		
9	HON. GARDNER: Second.		
10	CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: All right.		
11	The second was by Richard		
12	HON. GARDNER: Wayne Gardner from		
13	Pennsylvania.		
14	CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: I'm sorry,		
15	Wayne Gardner. I apologize. I thought I saw		
16	him move his lips.		
17	Now we need to take up the		
18	substitute motion. Any discussion? Don.		
19	And for the record, the substitute		
20	motion is what you see on the screen.		
21	Don.		
22	MR. STURSMA: Yes, having spent a		

number of periods of time dealing with state
legislature and its issues, to me a two- to
three-year window to get something to the
legislature is really not all that long,
especially if it is either something
controversial or something that they don't
think is important enough to pay much
attention to. Either way, it tends to get
deferred or shoved off.

In terms of if you wait too long, people change, sometimes that is the only way you get anything passed is waiting for people to change. Sometimes you pray for certain election results or certain committee reassignments.

So I personally thought if we were going to include a time period at all, that five years was at least something fairly realistic for getting you through the legislature, gave you time to go through several cycles of committees, gave you time for an election or two, if that is what it was

going to take. I personally, if there is going to be a number in that all, five years is a better number.

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CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you,

Don. I see I think only two more cards and

one is Chad and one is Chuck.

MR. ZAMARIN: Thanks. I quess just listening to the conversation I support the motion and want to just say that it seems like a fairly well-balanced approach with a lot of latitude but optics are important. think it conveys a sense of urgency but at the same time allows for PHMSA to adapt to the unique circumstances that are faced. So to me the penalty may not be enough to really hurt or for some it may be enough to hurt but it sends a message that this is important, even to outside stakeholders. They may not understand the issues. I think it is an important message.

I think the urgency of the timeline, and I am confident that if there are

special circumstances that make it difficult to implement, that PHMSA understands how to engage in a way that addresses those needs.

So it would seem like a reasonable approach that I think sends the right message and I just wanted to make those comments in support.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you, Chad. Chuck?

MR. LESNIAK: Very quickly, I just wanted to point out that in Texas the legislature only meets every two years. And that Don is right, three years in legislative time is really fast. And I think five is a reasonable time frame.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Carl?

MR. WEIMER: I'm going to speak in favor of the shortened grace period, just because I understand what Chuck said, that some states only meet every couple of years and three years is an awful tight time frame.

On the other hand, everybody that

was paying any attention, was given notice
when this passed congress in 2006. So they
have already had five or six years to be
thinking about this. That is why Washington
State moved and passed and it took two cycles
through our legislature to get it passed but
at least they started paying attention when
the flag went up in 2006. So I support the
three-year.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: All right,

I think we are ready for the vote. I am going
to turn it over to Cheryl on the substituted

motion, which includes all of the language
before you. Cheryl?

MS. WHETSEL: Okay, we are voting on all that is on the screen. And we will go with the gas committee. Wayne Gardner?

HON. GARDNER: Aye.

MS. WHETSEL: Oh, you said aye. I thought you were going to say something more. Excuse me, it's getting late. Colette?

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: No.

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	Page 268
1	MS. WHETSEL: Don Stursma?
2	MR. STURSMA: Nay.
3	MS. WHETSEL: Jeff Wright?
4	MR. WRIGHT: Aye.
5	MS. WHETSEL: Mike Bellman?
6	MR. BELLMAN: Aye.
7	MS. WHETSEL: Andy Drake is not
8	here. Susan Fleck?
9	MS. FLECK: Aye.
10	MS. WHETSEL: Rick Worsinger?
11	MR. WORSINGER: Aye.
12	MS. WHETSEL: Chad Zamarin?
13	MR. ZAMARIN: Aye.
14	MS. WHETSEL: Denise Beach?
15	MS. BEACH: Nay.
16	MS. WHETSEL: Richard Feigel?
17	DR. FEIGEL: Aye.
18	MS. WHETSEL: Rick Pevarski is not
19	here. And Gerry Rosendahl?
20	MR. ROSENDAHL: Aye.
21	MS. WHETSEL: Okay, so we have
22	three nays and if I can read my own writing

Page 269 1 again -- and eight ayes. So it passes. 2 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Liquid 3 please. It passed the Gas Committee. 4 Liquids. 5 MS. WHETSEL: Okay, Liquids. Lula 6 Ford? 7 HON. FORD: Aye. 8 MS. WHETSEL: Massoud? 9 MR. TAHAMTANI: Aye. 10 MS. WHETSEL: Todd Denton? MR. DENTON: Aye. 11 12 MS. WHETSEL: Tim Felt? Oh, Craig Pierson? 13 okay. 14 MR. PIERSON: Aye. 15 MS. WHETSEL: Larry Shelton? MR. SHELTON: Aye. 16 17 MS. WHETSEL: Larry Armstrong? 18 MR. ARMSTRONG: Aye. 19 MS. WHETSEL: Oh, Lanny. Sorry. 20 Rick Kuprewicz? 21 MR. KUPREWICZ: Aye. 22 MS. WHETSEL: Chuck Lesniak?

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MS. WHETSEL: And Carl Weimer?

MR. WEIMER: Aye.

MS. WHETSEL: Okay that passed.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Very good,

thank you. The substitute motion passed both Gas and Liquid Committees.

And we will hear from Jeff and we will take a quick break and resume.

MR. WIESE: I want to say that I am sorry we had that vote. That is the first time I have ever had that many nays and we work pretty hard to try to develop consensus here. So I don't take lightly that we ended up with three nays. I want to assure those of you -- I think I understand those of you who voted nay why you did and I am sympathetic. I don't want you to think I am not.

On the other hand, I agree with

the assessment Chad made. There is a lot of flexibility in this. And I can assure you that it would be our intention to exercise

that flexibility and at the same time, still get the attention of the people's whose attention we need to fix the problem.

make a suggestion.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you, Jeff. We all greatly appreciate that. And with that, we will return at 3:30. That is a long break but please make sure you are here by then. Thank you.

(Whereupon, the foregoing proceeding went off the record at 3:11 p.m. and went back on the record at 3:31 p.m.)

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: We're back on the record and thank you for your timeliness. We have completed two votes.

Correct? Three votes. And now where are we, Sam? Who's on first? Are we done?

MR. WIESE: We would like to be done but we are not. With your permission, I would like to do something really quickly,

Besides thank you, you know those

are torturous and some of you who have been with us for a while remember like control room management and DIMP. Those were torturous, too. Thanks for sticking with us through that.

In an attempt to bypass that and make it less painful for this next one, I am going to introduce in a second our Chief Counsel, who is going to review Part 190 for you.

But I think we had thought about segmenting it, but I think in looking backwards just a little bit here, maybe it would be good to have Vanessa kind of review the whole proposal, what all the comments.

Let anyone who wants to make motions that they passed around talk about the whole motion that they are suggesting they are going to make.

Let's debate that and then vote on it instead of doing it piecemeal.

So with that, I think we will invite Vanessa to come up and join us. For

those of you who don't know her, it is Vanessa Sutherland, who is our Chief Counsel at PHMSA. It is her job to keep me out of jail. And she is so far, it seems like she is not doing a good job at that.

MS. SUTHERLAND: No, I just told you I am trying to keep you out of jail.

So we are going to approach this as broad categories. And the presentation really covers comments in four main categories. There are a lot of other line item technical amendments to Part 190 that are considered administrative cleanup, fixing fax numbers, addresses, and other things that are outdated that we will not spend time on.

One of my colleagues, Jim Pates and I will be splitting the presentation up and addressing many of the comments. Let's see if we can click through that so that you can see.

So the background is we originally published a notice for proposed rulemaking in

the summer, in August. And the comment period closed in September. And we explained in that NPRM that we were trying to cover three main categories and one was to implement the statutory mandates that, although self-executing when the 2011 Pipeline Safety Act were passed, we still wanted to reflect those in the regulations.

We wanted to conform some of the current regulatory language to actual practice. Many things that were in the Pipeline Safety Act and we will talk about those, such as separation of functions and adding a presiding official had already been implemented within PHMSA. So we wanted to make sure that the regulations conformed to what we were doing within the agency.

And then finally, as I mentioned, making various technical corrections and clarifications.

The comments that we received came from five entities, which you can see. But

for anyone in the back, it is American Gas
Association, a joint comment from AOPL and
API. INGAA also provided comments and then we
had one pipeline operator and one individual
citizen send us, respectively, their
independent comments.

And generally speaking, the comments we received were extremely detailed and thoughtful, raising both suggestions about our current practice and ways to implement future practices. We are still in the process of evaluating some of those proposals and formulating our response, and of course working with the program to determine the best ways to implement.

It is important to note that as we go through we will try to highlight which of the components of the NPRM were statutory mandates because, obviously, there we have very little flexibility but we still welcome regulatory comment changes to make sure that the way we are communicating the change and

the way that we have drafted it is clear.

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So these are the broad categories that we will cover today. And generally speaking, the comments were fairly supportive of us doing the NPRM, memorializing things that we had already been implementing in practice, as well as some of the technical clarifications. But there were four categories that we will discuss today that I think had substantive comments that we are still working through and the first is new procedures for petitions for reconsideration; restrictions and clarification about ex parte communications and access to various documentation and evidence during the hearing process; timing and deadlines of the enforcement process. We will talk about that in a moment but we wanted to put specificity in the new Part 190 capping certain timelines, for example, adding in days where it may have said promptly or adding in clarification and

modifying some of those times where we have
hit those targets and realized that numbers we
had currently in the regulations could be
less. And then finally, some miscellaneous
enforcement procedures that are going to
really discuss the informal adjudications
process.

So first petitions for reconsideration. The current procedures really don't designate the petition as being the final agency action. The language currently says in Part 190 that an operator an entity may petition. So that is one part of our NPRM in Part 190 that we wanted to clarify.

The proposed rule will clarify
that by stating that a respondent must file a
petition to exhaust the administrative
remedies prior to bringing a lawsuit in the
D.C. or any Court of Appeals, Federal Court of
Appeals. And that, we hope, will provide an
opportunity for both parties to correct any

errors, misunderstanding, take a look at the record, and resolve issues more informally, which is sort of the hallmark of our current informal adjudications process.

And then additionally, there is a proposed provision on the filing period and that has been included to conform to the statutory filing period that is in the statute and set some legal standard for review for other final agency actions. And what that really means is currently in the statute the only appealable action is a final order and we have now expanded 190 to include an appeal for everything else, corrective action orders, safety orders, et cetera. So it broadens the scope of what may be subject to a petition for reconsideration.

The comments that we received can be broken out into two columns and so we tried to bifurcate it on the slide. But what I am going to do is talk about the left column first and then where we are on some of those

1 comments, and then the right column second.

So as I mentioned we are still evaluating our response to these concerns but let's talk about what they are. The first is that INGAA, AOPL/API, and AGA in different comments back to us ultimately in summary said the same thing. It said if certain enforcement actions are not stayed pending a decision on a petition for reconsideration, so if there is a final order or a CAO that is not stayed while they petition for us to reconsider the matter, that the mandatory petition for reconsideration procedure would violate the Administrative Procedures Act.

The second comment is AOPL and API both objected to the current requirement that petitions for reconsideration may not present new evidence or new arguments without good cause.

On the first point, we are still taking a look at various Supreme Court and other Circuit Court cases to provide an

adequate response on whether the agency thinks it would be in violation of the APA, in particular Section 10(c) if we did not allow operators to appeal an enforcement action if it were not stayed. And the comment really gets to the root of if you have an enforcement action, someone petitions for reconsideration but you don't stay the action, effectively, it is a final action.

We currently have language that says we would stay the payment of civil penalty but not the underlying corrective action or other enforcement component.

We thought it was a really good comment. We are continuing to look into that and we will provide comments back on that point.

On the second point, our comment gets a little bit more expansive in the sense that AOPL and API said if there is new information that should be provided during a petition for reconsideration, that should be

presented at that time. And really the agency wants to be efficient and maintain its ability to resolve issues in a timely fashion and new or novel issues shouldn't really be introduced at the petition for reconsideration phase. There are opportunities during response along the way during a hearing in response to NOPVs to address the issues that are part of an enforcement action. So to maintain efficiency and really not have to litigation new issues, litigate, little i, discuss new issues, that is not really a new legal principle. shouldn't be bringing in or introducing new evidence during the petition for reconsideration phase.

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On the second side of the column,
INGAA's comments were a little bit more
specific and in that specificity there were
four key changes. One was that petitions
should not be considered by the associate
administrator or either deputy but should
undergo independent review. That wasn't fully

defined but we agreed with that point that certainly there is efficiency and we would consider it advisable to have independent review.

Second, the AA should be prohibited from ex parte communications with any person considering the petition for reconsideration, such as a presiding official. And then third, that PHMSA would deem a petition denied, if not acted upon within 90 days.

On the second point, as we will talk about in a moment in more detail on ex parte, we generally agree and have several policy statements and letters about PHMSA's position that there should be no ex parte communications. Whatever is made available to one party should be available to other parties and that the presiding officials and anyone making decisions should have the benefit of not only receiving materials from someone but so should the other side.

So in a moment we are going to talk about the ex parte communications issues, generally what the proposal is and where we are.

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MR. GALE: Okay, on the ex parte communications, the 2011 Act requires PHMSA to issue regulations prohibiting ex parte communications that are relevant to the issue to be decided in the case. For the nonlawyers in the group, an ex parte communication is really when you have a court proceeding, one side doesn't go talk to the judge privately without the other. basically what is about. It is to preserve fairness and make sure everybody is on the same page. You are not generally supposed to engage in ex parte communications. That is really a due process consideration. important except now it is in our statute as opposed to just being a constitutional issue.

Back last year PHMSA issued a policy statement explaining that ex parte

communications with the presiding official at a hearing is not permitted by any party. And this prohibition applies to all communications regarding information, facts, arguments,

5 everything that is in the case to be decided.

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The proposal in the proposed rule would be to incorporate this prohibition into Part 190 and that we would add a new section discussing ex parte communications, which states that it would enjoin any party to an enforcement proceeding and that includes the region that brings a case, agency employees, representatives of either party from communicating privately with the decision maker and that is including the presiding As you may know, all of our official. enforcement actions are actually decided by and signed by the associate administrator, Jeff, or one of his two deputies. So he, or one of them is the final decision-maker. The hearing officer is not a decision-maker. Не simply presides at the hearing and then

prepares a written draft decision for the decision-maker to consider along with the whole record.

So the ex parte ban would be from communicating privately with the decision-maker, concerning any information that is material to the question to be decided.

And so I think that the agency has always been very cognizant of due process considerations. This is simply formalizing it to a greater degree.

back, again on the left-hand side are from the three groups, and they were interested in the rule state explicitly that the Regional Director should not be allowed to submit an evaluation or what we sometimes refer to as a recommendation because the Regional Director is involved in the investigation or prosecution of a case. And if there is such a communication, that the operator, the respondent, should have an opportunity to see

1 it and to respond.

They also wanted to make clear that if somebody is substituting, we currently have one hearing officer, but if there is a substitute presiding official, that it would apply to that person as well.

INGAA in its own separate comment stated that the ex parte restrictions should apply not only to information material to deciding the question but should also include the facts, evidence, legal, the merits of the case, and respondent's credibility and past conduct. In other words, anything having to do with the final decision.

The next issue is the separation of functions. Again, for the non-lawyers in the group, separation of functions is a legal concept that applies to adjudications. And the idea behind it, it is the due process concept that you can't be the prosecutor and the judge at the same time, unless you are on Capitol Hill, of course.

And again, that is done to ensure basic fairness. Now the idea being that if somebody is deciding a case and they are also sitting over here being a prosecutor, that they get tainted, that the final decision is susceptible to being tainted.

And so the Act requires PHMSA to issue regulations regarding a separation of functions between those involved in the investigation and prosecution of a case and those involved in deciding it.

PHMSA's current practice is the personnel involved in deciding an enforcement case are not involved in determining the allegations that are made, deciding whether to seek a particular type of enforcement action, or in drafting the actual charging document.

Again, as part of that statement that was made last year, we explained the separation of functions policy. And to conform Part 190 to the current law and existing practice, we would add a new section

that restates this policy.

In terms of the comments received on separation of functions, AOPL and API suggested again that the Regional Director should be specifically, I think, spelled out as being unable to serve in both an investigatory/prosecutorial function and also advising the Associate Administrator on the decision.

According to them, it appears that the RDs are more appropriately considered to be part of the agency's prosecutorial function. Therefore, they suggest that the section be amended to make clear that the RDs will not serve in an advisory function.

Separately INGAA commented that this is -- let's see, what do they say? They were suggesting that this be expanded to acknowledge that PHMSA non-decisional employees, including the RDs may not communicate, comment, or otherwise participate with the presiding official in drafting a

recommended decision. As I said before, that is currently not our practice and this would simply formalize that process.

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There are probably 25 other sections of the rule, most of which we would bore you to death by going over them but I would be happy to answer any questions or if you have any questions about a lot of those technical proposals. They include things like -- one thing that was not mentioned that is fairly significant in the rule, was a statutory mandate, a couple of them. Number one is on the penalties, the penalty caps were increased. Those are included in the rule. Also PHMSA got new enforcement authority on oil spill response plans. That is also in the rule but that is, again, a self-executing part of the statute but we did include it in the rule.

Plus there are many other things in there about payment options and offering legal opinions and consent agreements. I

don't know if any of you have taken the time to read the proposed rule but there is quite a bit in there. I would be happy to answer any questions.

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CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you.

Don.

MR. STURSMA: Don Stursma, Iowa. I must say that I don't really have a dog in this fight but I did read the material and there is something that kind of caught my nitpicky little eye and I just wanted to ask about it. And it is in 190.233(b) where it says that "the term expedited review is defined as the process for making a prompt determination of whether the order should remain in effect or be terminated." And that doesn't seem to leave any room for corrections or modifications in the order. Either the order stands as is or is terminated with no middle ground on that. Am I reading that correctly or is there room for corrections or modifications if deemed appropriate?

MR. GALE: Well what the expedited review is about, first of all, to make clear, is that when we issue corrective action orders without notice in true emergency situations, that is what this refers to, so that there can be a very prompt resolution of the case if there is a hearing or there are objections to it. Okay, once that is issued, then there would be an opportunity to, if there were still more corrections or problems or issues there, a petition for reconsideration could be filed in that situation.

So there are opportunities built in to correct these but these are emergency situations.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Larry?

MR. SHELTON: First of all I want to say that -- excuse me. Larry Shelton, liquids industry. And I want to say that we do appreciate PHMSA's efforts to revise the procedures and that many of these proposals will help to lead to a more transparent agency

decisionmaking process.

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We believe it is important that the agency's procedures ensure a fair and timely resolution of issues to help foster regulatory certainty and that PHMSA's procedures should ensure that appropriate due process protections are in place to promote fairness and even handedness in the process.

And in the comments that were submitted, we made a series of requests and proposals to help further promote fair and open process, and some of which were outlined here. And these are consistent with a goal of ensuring that we have a continued, safe, and efficient pipeline operation. And with that, then, we have submitted, I think everybody has a copy, of four general points. Rather than going back to all of these specific comments that were submitted and the specific changes that were suggested and requested, we kind of generalized things into four points here. I am not sure at what point we would be ready

1 to make the motion but, at that point in time, 2 I would be happy to go through those points. CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: 3 I don't 4 see any tent cards. So, if you are so led --5 thank you. Now I don't see any other tent 6 cards. If you are so led to move this rule 7 and with any other proposals you may want to 8 make, now would be your time. 9 MR. SHELTON: Okay. As a point of 10 process of making the motion, can we just 11 refer --12 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Just a 13 moment. 14 MR. SHELTON: Okay. In the process of making the motion, could we just 15 refer to the handout that was sent around or 16 17 should I read through them specifically? 18 MR. GALE: If you will give me 19 just a second we will bring up the language on 20 the screen. 21 MR. SHELTON: All right.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE:

That would

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1 be very helpful. Thank you, John.

MR. SHELTON: Yes, that is it. So again, the question on process. Can I make the motion just referring to the document that is presented on the screen?

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: And for clarification, are these items you would like to see in the language or is this policy? I want to make sure that the members of the committees understand.

MR. SHELTON: In the final language, we would like these to be considered in the structure of that final language. We would like to see these considered, included in the final structure of the language.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: And did you make a motion?

MR. SHELTON: Not yet.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Okay. I don't want to rush. I apologize. We were conferring.

MR. SHELTON: No, I'm ready to

make the motion. I'm just asking can I just refer to the document on the screen or do you want me to read through all of the language?

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CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: You can refer to the document on the screen and I would, again, ask that you provide a copy of it to the court reporter.

MR. SHELTON: Okay. The motion then is that the proposed rule is published in the Federal Register is technically feasible, reasonable, cost-effective, and practicable, if modifications are made consistent with the following principles, as reflected below and in the comments that were filed in response to the NPRM. And referring then to the four items that are displayed on the screen and that have been provided to the court reporter.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: There is a motion on the floor. Is there a second?

MR. ZAMARIN: I'll second.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Who did?

Thank you, Chad.

And now there is time for discussion. And I see a number of tent cards. And we will begin with Chuck and then Carl.

There is a motion and a second.

MR. LESNIAK: First just a comment. You know I think overall I am comfortable with the proposal in the NPRM because this appears to be almost all statutorily required and I don't really have an opinion about the appropriateness of it.

My overall comment is we just received this on Friday and to the extent that these are required by statute, I think I am okay with it and I will probably vote to approve it. If it wasn't for that, I would probably be moving to table because these are significant and I think four or five days is not enough time for us to look at these. I would have liked to have looked into the comments, done some more research on this.

And given that, I won't be voting for the motion as current because I think I am

not sure whether -- how these fit into the statutory requirements and because of that and the lack of time to really research and think about that, you know, I have got some discomfort with it.

And so after maybe hearing from Carl and some other folks, I think I will probably offer a substitute motion to approve the NPRM as published.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you, Chuck. Carl?

MR. WEIMER: A question probably for one of the PHMSA lawyers. Looking under number one here, maybe to Larry, that talks about transparency. I see the first word in the second sentence is participants, which would lead me to believe that the transparency is only between the pipeline companies and the regulator, PHMSA. And I was wondering if that transparency could be broader than just those two and could maybe substitute all stakeholders, instead of participants. But I

don't know where this fits into all the statutory requirements. So I don't know if that is even a possibility.

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CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Well of course Carl would make such a recommendation and I see Larry's light on. So I am not sure if he wants to take a crack at answering it or if we would -- Thank you, Ms. Sutherland.

Well, it is your language. So if you want an opportunity to defend, this is your time.

MR. SHELTON: Okay. With regard to the transparency, we were speaking specifically regarding the participants but we don't have any objection to the transparency in general and to anybody who might have a view to the process.

The issue with all four of these is just generally ensuring the whole process has a fairness and an even-handedness that the requirements for the agency are the same as the requirements for the respondent, with

regard to what records are produced, the time frame for producing those records, so you don't end up walking into a hearing and seeing some of the documents that PHMSA has regarding an incident for the first time. We think that whatever the requirement is for providing the respondent's records ahead of time to the presiding officer should be the same as the time frame for PHMSA, providing those records to the officer.

And in the rule as it is written right now, it is not clear that those are the same. In fact in some cases they are different. They are worded differently. And we are just asking that in the final rule, those things be identified and made equal so that there is fairness.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you,
Larry. Ms. Sutherland, is there anything
additional?

MS. SUTHERLAND: Just one quick thing to follow up on Carl's question. No,

nothing in the statute mandates that it be opened to anyone other than the regulated and the regulator.

When we think about the transparency of what has happened in a hearing or what has happened in the ultimate enforcement action, we think more as a final order once all the parties have had an opportunity to present their evidentiary support and the agency has reached some sort of final action, we then post that so that people do have access to it but there is no current statutory requirement that the process itself be opened up as it is being adjudicated or as it is being resolved.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Jeff?

MR. WIESE: I have just more general comments. You know, as I read through the industry's motion I think they are a fairly laudatory high-level principles. I think they are kind of difficult to argue with.

The point I really want to make here is probably here more than anywhere in the subject matter that we talk about, the agency will reserve its discretion to make

decisions.

You know, I think I would like to make a case and just underscore what Vanessa said earlier and I hope the industry would agree, these points were raised earlier prior to reauthorization. We changed our procedures and process to try to reflect concerns that the industry had brought to us. This action really formalizes a lot of that. And the reason for that was the industry came back and said well, okay, we are getting comfortable with what you are doing but what happens if you and Vanessa disappear tomorrow? So I said okay, fine. Well let's formalize it.

So we are beginning to formalize that which I thought we had sort of worked our way through. There is a point of tension between which we won't be prepared to go. We

are going to try to reserve our rights to
evaluate things. I just want to mostly say I
don't personally have any issues with the
things that are being offered here. And I
think that we appreciate your advice and would
take it into serious consideration as we move
forward. But we will still, in the end,
reserve the right to make a call on this one.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Thank you.

Denise?

MS. BEACH: I guess this is mostly a question for PHMSA staff. These are extremely subjective statements in this document. So what recourse would this committee or any individual have if they were unsatisfied with the way you chose to incorporate these principles into the final rule?

MS. SUTHERLAND: The same recourse they would have with anything that we do in a final rule that they are uncomfortable with.

Challenge it. But I think from looking at

these, I would echo Jeff's comment. When we originally wrote Part 190, we had internal discussions prior to receiving this motion about transparency, getting specificity, having an efficient process for both sides.

I mean, the longer things drag out, the more resources both sides expend on trying to resolve enforcement cases.

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And so I think in looking at this, many of the comments we received and quite frankly the five comment sections that we received and letters, many of these issues have already been addressed. I think we have looked at how to make the process more Some of that is statutorily driven. certain. Timeliness in figuring out how to put in dates and I think many of the comments revolved around us trying to do just that, which was create finalized deadlines and benchmarks. the times we should be responding, as well as an operator should be responding during an enforcement process.

So again I would echo what Jeff said. We were thinking about these prior to receiving the motion as we drafted Part 190 to be responsive to the statute and to make sure that the process was going to run more smoothly in the future.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Denise?

MS. BEACH: So a follow-up question to the submitter would be what exactly are your expectations if this motion should pass?

MR. SHELTON: Our expectations are pretty much a lot of what has been discussed in here that some of these specific items regarding fairness and again going back to the specific comments that had been submitted, back during the comment period that addressed that, the expectation is that it would be clear in the final rule that whatever requirements there are for one party are the same as for the other.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: All right.

I am going to return back to Denise for one last point here.

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MS. BEACH: A follow-up question to my follow-up question. Can you cite any specific language where it is not currently clear?

MR. SHELTON: I believe, for example, there is a difference in the requirement for the timeline for providing records to the presiding officer. And I don't have it right in front of me, but I believe it is ten days for the respondent and then it is something like as soon as practicable, as early as practicable before the hearing with regard to PHMSA.

And so we would just look for, if it is ten days for one side, it would be ten days for the other.

19 That is accurate, MS. SUTHERLAND: 20 yes.

21 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: All right. 22

I apologize.

1 MS. BEACH: No, it's my fault.

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Follow-up question, then. Is it possible to clarify that?

MS. SUTHERLAND: Yes, and that is actually what we have been doing with the comments. As I mentioned, there were several other instances. That is a good one but there are other instances as well on how long it should take both parties to respond in general if there is a request for additional or supplemental information. So we are looking at, where appropriate, making if it is ten days for one, ten for the other, 30 and 30, 40 and 45, but there are going to be a handful of instances where we are going to try to reconcile that so that there is some consistency.

MS. BEACH: So the language that we are voting on today is not the final language.

MS. SUTHERLAND: Correct.

MR. WIESE: Just as a point of

clarification, it never is. By statute what happens -- and I don't like it either. But by statute what the group does is vote on the proposed rule. We sort of think that is crazy because we have moved past the proposed rule. The comments have come in. We have evaluated it. So we sort of lean further than some people are comfortable with with telling you what we are thinking of doing in the final rule, without taking the administration's discretion to decide these matters. And there are people up to OMB who get involved. don't want to promise things. That is why we don't negotiate the rules here. We take your advice on the things we should consider in formulating a final one.

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It is kind of wacky though and the committees wrestled with this numerous times. How do we know what we are voting on? But it is the way the statute is constructed. So we are really here largely to get your advice on those matters.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: 1 Don and 2 then Chad and then Richard. MR. STURSMA: At least in the 3 4 administrative procedures that I am used to, 5 there is opportunities for intervenors to 6 become involved in the case and as 7 intervenors, they have access to all the case 8 documents, possibly excluding those that are confidential. 9 10 Do your proceedings in Part 190 allow for intervenors to participate? 11 12 MS. SUTHERLAND: I'm sorry, I was 13 shaking my head no. 14 CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Chad. 15 MR. ZAMARIN: Just to maybe give a 16 little more color to the industry thought 17 process here, since most of the comments were from industry organizations, I think it is 18 19 fair to say and somewhat in response to 20 Denise's question that I think it is important

for us to try to consolidate and reinforce

some of the key themes related to this

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particular issue.

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When we look at the specific rule

I think as an industry we didn't want to get
into the individual items and whether or not
those work independently but, as a whole,
wanted to reinforce some key themes that I
think we have been working together one over
the last couple of years. And I imagine that
discussion will continue to go on but the goal
is to try to keep those organized and front
and center as final rule is developed.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Richard?

MR. KUPREWICZ: I have to be careful here on comments. I will only discuss the information that readily in the public domain related to certain instances. And this is no criticism of PHMSA but building off of what I heard earlier about the last minute changes here, the intent may be well-meaning but there is a formal process here. I am a little reluctant to approve any changes that I haven't had a chance to understand, even

though the best of intentions may be well meant here.

I am a little bit concerned about anything that changes PHMSA's obligations and rights for due process that may impact. I have got an event related to the State of California on the gas side related to some activities in November that have left a really bad taste in a lot of people in that state regarding process -- fortunately, the ship righted itself in terms of changes -- where administrative procedures for due process apparently were trying to be implemented and it backfired big time.

So again, I am not here to be a judge and jury in that but when the public starts seeing things where it maybe being played a game, everybody loses, even with the best of intents.

So with that little speech, I'm sorry for that, but I am going to defer to PHMSA on this issue. And until I understand

the proposed changes, I cannot vote for the suggested amendments. I will defer back to the process that the public has on formal rules. If we don't comment in that review process, this may be such a legal change that I am very concerned. While I appreciate the high achievement goals here, I am a little concerned about the implementation.

CHAIRPERSON HONORABLE: Larry, are you still on?

MR. SHELTON: Yes, I am. I just wanted to say that it sounds like one, three, and four are already being considered by PHMSA and we just wanted to -- which we greatly appreciate. We just wanted to put on the record that these thematic considerations should be included in the final rule.

And number two may be a bit confusing for some because it refers to the U.S. Court of Appeals in the Federal District Court and so on and it may sound like something more than it is. It is just simply

1 that in the process before with the U.S. 2 Federal Court, when you go to the U.S. Federal Court, you have the opportunity to bring all 3 your records. It is like resetting the whole 4 5 process of records reproduction. But when you 6 go to the U.S. Court of Appeals, as I 7 understand it -- I'm not an attorney but as I 8 understand it, when you go to the Court of 9 Appeals, what the Court of Appeals is going to 10 look at is the records that have already been submitted and what were submitted in that 11 12 original decision by the presiding officer. In other words, there is not another 13 14 opportunity to produce records. And we are simply saying that because of that, it is very 15 important that there be clarity to the record 16 17 production process associated with the hearing 18 because that is the last chance to get those 19 records into the process, even at the level of 20 the Court of Appeals. 21 HON. FORD: Jim? 22 I would just like to MR. PATES:

respond to that in the sense that you are absolutely right. But in fashioning this rule and considering the comments, one of the challenges that we face is all the panoply of due process safeguards that come in formal proceedings, whether it is in a court or a rate making proceeding or whatever where you have a transcript, you have formal rules of evidence, you have discovery, all that is there to protect the parties.

On the other hand, we have an informal adjudications process that is centered around the concept of informality of being able to resolve issues without all those safeguards and delays that come with it. And so it is just a balancing act that we have to do and I think we just have to try to weigh all that together.

HON. FORD: Richard.

MR. KUPREWICZ: I guess just a couple of questions, one to that last point because I thought when Congress passed this

they said that the operators had the ability
to create a record if they wanted to. And now
it sounds like the operators what PHMSA to
create the record. And I was wondering if you
could just talk to that a little bit, Vanessa.

MS. SUTHERLAND: Absolutely. No, that is right. The operators are now allowed to arrange for a transcription at the hearing at their own cost. They are required to give us a copy of the transcript if we request it.

But I think to underscore Jim's point, we do believe there is a record.

Despite the fact that there is an informal adjudications process, we keep all of the NOPV, evidentiary support, violation report, submissions from the operators, submissions from the region together as a record. It may not be sort of a District Court filing process of going to court and having formalized motions but we do consider that we do a good job of keeping a complete record of everything that the decision-maker and presiding official

receive during the course of an enforcement action.

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MR. KUPREWICZ: All right, thank you. My other comment was, and the reason I am starting kind of a lien towards my other public members over on this side about maybe not voting in favor of this, is there is also the clause at the end of the motion that says we have these four principles laid out but then at the end it says, "in comments filed in response to the NPRM." So you brought in everything else that was filed as parts of the comments and we don't have those in front of us and I haven't had time to look at those. So I am a little hesitant to approve a motion that includes everything that is in the public comment record, too.

HON. FORD: Larry?

MR. SHELTON: Yes, I understand.

It wasn't our intent to propose those comments but just to say that those comments that PHMSA would deem to be consistent with the

principles, that they consider them in the final rulemaking. It wasn't meant to actually bring those comments in but to request that PHMSA consider them in the final rules.

HON. FORD: Jeff?

MR. WIESE: Well in the interest of expediting this, help me here. If the points that you want to basically underscore, if I hear you correctly, are made within the comments, they are already being considered. So there is nothing wrong with the members offering their advice and submitting stuff for us to consider. But I am sort of beginning to question the need for a motion to do that which you have already stated within your comments.

So there is absolutely nothing wrong with your making your points submitting stuff to the members to say we think these are important principles that should be considered. But I am trying to stay out of it as much as possible, even though I have strong

points of view on it. But I just question whether it needs to be in the form of a motion.

HON. FORD: Larry?

MR. SHELTON: Well our objective here was just to put it in the form of a motion so that the technical advisory committee could be on the record as supporting the basic principles of even-handedness and fairness that have been proposed. That's all.

HON. FORD: Chuck?

MR. LESNIAK: It sounds like we are wrapping up the discussion. And if that is the case, I would like to offer a substitute motion.

I would like to move that the proposed rule as published in the Federal Register is technically feasible, reasonable, cost-effective, and practicable, and approve it as published.

HON. FORD: Is there a second?

Discussion? Do we have to withdraw his? Are

	Page 318
1	we going to vote on both of them?
2	MR. LESNIAK: I believe the
3	substitute motion goes first
4	HON. FORD: Okay.
5	MR. LESNIAK: and if it is
6	approved, then the original motion dies.
7	HON. FORD: Then we will vote on
8	the substitute motion. Is there any other
9	discussion? Hearing none, Cheryl call for the
10	vote, please.
11	MS. WHETSEL: Okay, so we are
12	voting on the substitute motion. First the
13	Gas Committee.
14	HON. GARDNER: Aye.
15	MS. WHETSEL: Wayne Gardner?
16	(Laughter.)
17	MS. WHETSEL: Thanks, Wayne.
18	MR. KUPREWICZ: Could you tell us
19	what we are voting on again? Because I lost
20	track here.
21	MS. WHETSEL: Yes, we are voting

on the substitute motion which is the first

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	Page 320
1	MS. WHETSEL: Richard Feigel?
2	DR. FEIGEL: Nay.
3	MS. WHETSEL: Gerry Rosendahl?
4	MR. ROSENDAHL: Aye.
5	MS. WHETSEL: Okay. And for the
6	Liquid Committee.
7	MS. BEACH: Do you want to tell us
8	the results?
9	MS. WHETSEL: No. Do I have to?
10	Let's see we have five ayes and five nays.
11	Okay, Liquid Committee. Lula?
12	HON. FORD: Aye.
13	MS. WHETSEL: Massoud?
14	MR. TAHAMTANI: Aye.
15	MS. WHETSEL: Todd Denton?
16	MR. DENTON: Nay.
17	MS. WHETSEL: Craig Pierson?
18	MR. PIERSON: Nay.
19	MS. WHETSEL: Larry Shelton?
20	MR. SHELTON: Nay.
21	MS. WHETSEL: Lanny Armstrong?
22	MR. ARMSTRONG: Aye.

1 MS. WHETSEL: Well we can do what 2 Massoud said, and that is they have their votes on the record and we can go with it as 3 it is. Or the second thing would then be to 4 5 have the -- and you can correct me if I am 6 wrong -- but we can have the second motion and 7 we could have just the Gas Committee vote on 8 the original motion if they feel it necessary. Otherwise, it is on the record as you have 9 10 voted. 11 MR. TAHAMTANI: You go to the 12 second one and then both committees. 13 MR. WIESE: Right. 14 HON. FORD: I see --15 DR. FEIGEL: Gene. HON. FORD: Gene, I'm sorry. 16 I'm brain dead. 17 18 DR. FEIGEL: That's all right. 19 Help me again, Larry, one more time. What are 20 you expectations? I mean you haven't proposed 21 specific alternative wording. 22 understanding and correct me if I am putting

words in your mouth is really in supporting
this you are asking for a commitment from
PHMSA staff to consider these issues in some
more substantive way than you think they have.
Is that fair enough?

MR. SHELTON: That's exactly right. We are saying that these are general principles of fairness that we just want to see embodied in the language of the final rule, in order to ensure transparency, due process, and fairness. That's all.

HON. FORD: Well, I'll turn it over to my lawyers to find out -- Massoud.

I'm sorry. Sue! I'm saying Massoud.

MS. FLECK: I had kind of a clarifying comment. I think what we were trying to do with the extra things in there, with the extra considerations was really we believe there are some mistakes in the rule as written and this is, basically, saying to PHMSA, correct those mistakes, keeping these principles in mind. If we don't include this

and vote on the other one, they have to put it in effect as is. Or we are basically saying go ahead and put it in as is, even if there are mistakes. Am I missing something? This is really just asking to fix it.

MR. WIESE: Yes, we clearly will be considering the comments that were submitted in response to the rulemaking. It is the awkwardness of this vote on the ANPRM stuff that comes out of the statute.

ignore the comments that were submitted. That was why I was saying it seems to me with the exception of number two, which Carl highlighted and I maybe take a little issue with, it seemed to me that this was underscoring the comments had already been made.

So it is not superfluous. I know you are adding emphasis, but it is duplicative at best of the comments that you were making.

So I think we could make a tempest in a teapot

1 here.

2 HON. FORD: Chuck?

MR. LESNIAK: And just to clarify, as the maker of the substitute motion, that was my intent, that it was as it was presented today and as PHMSA had described it they intend on revising the published rule.

MS. SUTHERLAND: Could I just make one more point? I couldn't put a percentage on it. We have already done that. So at the beginning when I said in a very lofty way, we have taken into consideration the comments and have made regulatory tweaks because we understood that maybe people misunderstood what our intent was, and we were conforming to what we already do, I think many of these things won't be a challenge for us because we have already been doing that with the comments, reconciling those.

HON. FORD: Craig?

MR. PIERSON: Craig Pierson,

Liquids. I think that is important

information. To be honest with you, I don't know that you we knew that you were already making changes that weren't apparent here.

And it is comforting that you are, indeed, doing that.

HON. FORD: Thank you.

DR. FEIGEL: I'll make one more comment -- or one more question maybe.

Given the tenor of the

conversation over the last couple of minutes,

I mean, what would be the objection to

modifying the motion with this, and again this

may be inappropriate, but in effect, saying

that the PHMSA staff commits to taking these

comments into consideration. I take it that

you are doing that already but if it would

give the majority of this committee some

comfort, that we go on position as such. I

mean, would that be an appropriate motion?

HON. FORD: And I think another

HON. FORD: And I think another vote. And I think that we had five nays and five ayes -- and if you are adding them

together, that is 13 ayes and eight nays and the motion carries the way it is presented.

3 Am I correct?

MS. WHETSEL: No, separately.

HON. FORD: Separately. Oh, you take it separate. Well the Liquid Committee - we're done.

MR. WIESE: Did the industry feel that that should be submitted to the AA for decision?

HON. FORD: A tie fails. Yes, a tie fails.

MR. WIESE: You know again, you know for the sake of argument and again back to my tempest in a teapot, I personally, as I said, don't have a particular objection with the committee moving something like this forward when it is clear that we will consider these things. As I have said, and I think Carl made the point and Vanessa underscored it on number two, we believe that opportunity has been made.

To incur the cost for every single one we do, most of which will never go beyond the informal process, these are things that we have to debate and evaluate internally. So I don't think we are prepared to sit here and promise you an outcome.

On the other hand, I don't think there is any real damage made from the idea of listening.

MS. WHETSEL: Well I just want to point out if you read in the statute, too, is that the Administrator will, will take your --whatever. My mouth is not working -- your advice. The Administrator will take your advice into consideration. It doesn't mean she has to accept it but she will take it in -- or he or she, whoever it is at the time. The Administrator. Sorry. Or I think it might even be the Secretary if I read it again -- delegate it.

Can you all be comfortable, the people who voted nay are they comfortable with

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2 HON. FORD: Chuck. I'm sorry,
3 Cheryl, are you finished? Chuck.

3 Cheryl, are you finished? Chuck

MR. LESNIAK: Maybe as a way to wrap this up, I think it can be wrapped up pretty quickly. Just strictly from a Robert's Rules standpoint, the substitute motion failed for the Gas Committee. The original motion is still on the table. They can very quickly vote and be done with this and it can be on the record for the Gas Committee on their position and we can call it done.

HON. FORD: Okay.

MS. WHETSEL: So does the Gas

Committee want to go back the original motion
and vote?

MS. BEACH: By rule we actually have to because it is still on the floor.

MS. WHETSEL: Okay.

HON. FORD: All right, Cheryl,

call for the vote from the Gas Committee.

MS. WHETSEL: Okay, so the Gas

	Page 330
1	Committee is going to be considering and
2	somebody will read it for the Gas Committee,
3	please.
4	MS. BEACH: The original motion as
5	shown on the top of the screen. I can't read
6	that from here. I'm sorry.
7	MS. WHETSEL: The original motion
8	as it is printed on the screen.
9	All right, the Gas Committee.
10	Wayne Gardner?
11	HON. GARDNER: I'm consulting with
12	the Liquid Committee to see how to vote.
13	MS. WHETSEL: Oh, okay.
14	(Laughter.)
15	HON. GARDNER: Come on over! Nay.
16	MS. WHETSEL: I'm sorry?

Don Stursma?

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MR. STURSMA: Aye.

Colette left us in this bind, right?

HON. GARDNER: Nay.

MS. WHETSEL: Jeff Wright?

MS. WHETSEL: Okay. You know,

Page 331 1 MR. WRIGHT: Nay. 2 MS. WHETSEL: Mike Bellman? MR. BELLMAN: Aye. 3 4 MS. WHETSEL: Andy is not here. 5 Susan Fleck? 6 MS. FLECK: Aye. 7 MS. WHETSEL: Rick Worsinger? 8 MR. WORSINGER: Aye. 9 MS. WHETSEL: Chad Zamarin? 10 MR. ZAMARIN: Aye. MS. WHETSEL: Denise? 11 12 MS. BEACH: Nay. 13 MS. WHETSEL: Richard Feigel? 14 DR. FEIGEL: Aye. 15 MS. WHETSEL: Rick Pevarski is not here. And Gerry Rosendahl? 16 17 MR. ROSENDAHL: No. 18 MS. WHETSEL: Okay, so we now have 19 -- no, no, I take it back. Sorry. I'm 20 counting too many nays. We have four nays --21 MS. BEACH: Don Stursma changed 22 his vote.

1 MS. WHETSEL: Okay, we have four 2 nays now and six ayes. It passed. MS. WHETSEL: Every meeting you 3 4 guys make this more interesting. 5 HON. FORD: Thank you for your 6 time. 7 MR. WIESE: And thank you. 8 if you will allow me just to close that out. 9 We are not going to -- let me rephrase. 10 We are actively considering the comments that came in on submitted to the 11 12 docket. So again, tempest in a teapot. Yes, I am going to have to study up on my rules of 13 14 order, obviously. But I think we get the 15 point. We hear you. I don't want you to think we are not listening. We do hear you. 16 17 I understand the emphasis you want to place on 18 those things. And those are actively being 19 considered. 20 So, Lula with that I think we have 21

HON. FORD: If the Committees want

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to, we could go straight to Vanessa since she is here and we possibly could leave earlier because we were scheduled for a break. But if you want to go straight to Vanessa, that is fine. All right, Vanessa.

MR. WIESE: It would be my recommendation to you that we go straight into this. Vanessa said that she is happy to do sort of an accelerated view of this, however you wish, if that is okay with you.

Okay, great.

MS. SUTHERLAND: And for the accelerated version, don't feel that you can't ask questions or stop me but this is probably a five minute to ten minute conversation, if that. It is really an overview. There is no formal rulemaking associated with this but obviously this issue is going to have an impact on every rule that we do after January 3, 2013. It is Section 24 of the recently passed Pipeline Safety Act. We are going to review the text very quickly and then in a

couple of slides, I am going to tell you where we were on this issue, where we currently are, and how we plan to address it in our rulemakings going forward.

So as a reminder, Section 24 of the recently passed Pipeline Safety Act said that beginning in January of 2013 PHMSA could no longer incorporate guidance or technical standards unless they were made available for free to the public on the internet. And I know some of you have participated in PHMSA's workshops and comment periods and individual meetings to determine how we were going to address this issue.

The issue arose because we and others had not been fully aware that the Section 24 was going to be in the Pipeline Safety Act, nor did we know there wouldn't be a little bit of flexibility if any SDO said we were not available, the SDO refused to place their standards on the internet for free.

So our first I guess wakeup call

was when we started to receive feedback that this might mean we would no longer be able to include technical standards like corrosion standards, welding, boiler pressure in future rules if SDOs did not post those on the web.

Without the ability to really use those standards, PHMSA was originally looking at the two options of either no longer using technical standards in pipeline safety rules or starting to write them themselves and create government-specific standards.

Just some related facts to put it into perspective, I think. It takes on average about two years to promulgate a rule and we have been incorporating standards into PHMSA, previously RISPA rules since about 1970. We do participate in a variety of the technical committee meetings as a regulator, along with industry, scientists, and other interested parties.

A number of the standards that we use are incorporated in whole and in part into

many of our existing regs. We currently use about 65 standards. Only 20 -- actually that has changed it is 23 now are currently available for free on the internet and almost all of them have secondary and tertiary references to international standards or other SDO standards. And they manage that by having contractual arrangements or sort of quasi-governmental permission to incorporate those secondary and tertiary standards.

And so this is just a representative sample of some of the Standards Developing Organizations, SDOs with whom we engage to incorporate their technical standards.

And where we were was initially, I think we and others thought well it is a good idea, standards that the regulated community is governed by. And obviously that effect deregulated communities in which we all live is a good idea. Transparency and access to the standards would help people understand our

rules and pipeline safety more. And then we began to identify certain issues, which you can see.

I am not going to dig down into every example but they were in six broad categories. There were legal issues to posting the SDO standards. They own the intellectual property rights in those standards so we couldn't post them without violating those copyright and trademarks and potentially being sued.

There are other federal statutes out there that actually encourage federal agencies to incorporate voluntary consensus standards where possible, rather than developing new ones to achieve the same goal. That is the national technology transfer and advancement act and several executive orders.

There was a financial component.

There were a variety of issues that we identified there. If SDOs did not post freely their standards, how much would it cost the

1 government to buy those standards and

2 basically create a monopolistic license?

If we didn't choose to do that, or

4 Congress didn't give us the hundreds of

5 millions of dollars to do so, how much would

6 it cost for us to hire the same level of

7 expertise on welding, pressure, corrosion, and

8 every other type of technical standard that we

9 incorporate into our regs and build that bench

10 strength in-house?

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The practical component was really just a variety of issues. Rulemaking time, if we didn't have standards, how much longer would it take for us to get rules out? If the government was writing unique standards, how would we get the resources and the skill? How long would that take? And then what would it mean to replicate the existing international SDO system that pulls resource and expertise internationally and then creates standards that everyone agrees to.

There were some policy issues

about what this might mean for the primacy of U.S. standards. Right now, some of the SDOs we have used are the leaders globally in the types of standards that are issued. they are posted on the web for free, their concern was that we would lose sort of U.S. preeminence around the world in certain types of standards. There are also executive orders on international cooperation that say we are members of treaty arrangements and other informal international regular cooperation And if we were to start posting teams. standards, what would that mean in the general scheme of things of us potentially creating sort of default standards?

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And then the last two issues, international as I have mentioned, is sort of woven into the preceding four items.

And then finally from a technology perspective, we just had some technical challenges. How would we, as the government, make these standards, which are really

technical and have a lot of graphs available to the disabled community? And then where would they be posted and how would people have access to them if we could get over the other hurdles?

So a variety of stakeholders gave us different types of solutions, which we broke into four categories, some operational solutions, licensing options, legislative tweaks or combination of those three.

about seven options. I think we have narrowed it down to sort of a top two. These are in no particular order, by the way. But they range -- I am not going to read all of this but they range from as of January having the Department of Transportation just post all of the standards that we incorporate into future rulemaking. There are obviously some intellectual property issues there or notifying the public that other entities that are not affiliated with the government have

been posting standards for some time for free but we wouldn't be able to verify the legality or accuracy of what that third party is posting.

Maybe one viable option would be to have the Standards Organizations do plain language technical summaries, instead of posting their entire IP portfolio on the web for free. It gets to the same goal of transparency. And for those who aren't technical anyway in the public, it might be easier for them to understand why it is being incorporated and what it means. So that might be a possible option.

Seek legislative changes. As we all know, getting something through Congress now might not be at the top of our list. So I will skip down to the next two.

Cease incorporating SDO standards into PHMSA regulations entirely, which of course as I mentioned earlier, could mean everything from PHMSA starting to write its

own technical and safety standards to us just not having any updates and freezing the regs in place as of a date and time.

There is a serious concern there that many of the states, and I am sure some of you have heard this from your state colleagues and friends, that they are concerned about a potential race to the bottom. If the federal minimum standards get frozen in time and they adopt them, as technology improves and the SDOs continue to make improvements and put out additional standards but we don't incorporate them, what does that mean for the states who are adopting our federal minimum? Are they going to end up being frozen in time, too?

And then lastly, reaching an agreement with all of the SDOs who will figure out a way to post the standards on their websites, rather than making this a government project, and then they would manage registration and tracking and keeping the standards up-to-date. That is also probably

1 one of the second best alternatives.

We have managed to get all of the SDOs to agree, except for one, that any future rulemaking that incorporates their standard they will post on their website for free. The outstanding SDO is ASME because of their international presence and the amount of money they make globally for their standards. But everyone else either is currently posting their standards for free or has committed to work with us in 2013 if a rule we publish incorporates all or part of their standards.

That is where we are at the moment.

HON. FORD: Thank you, Vanessa.

Are there any questions or concerns? Rick.

MR. KUPREWICZ: Yes, I guess I will just make a couple of observations.

Based on some other stuff we are seeing in some very serious cases, and those cases are public domain, you have got to go through thousands of documents. But there is something to think about. There is a

hierarchy in your reference standards. Some reference standards in terms of their impact on the intent of pipeline safety are more important. Some of them in the ASME, as an example. Specifically in the ASME—well, I am not trying to demean all the ASME standards. Obviously, the standards related to integrity management carry a higher level of process perspective, if that is the right word. And so there may be some middle ground here that people might want to consider.

But from a public perspective,
time and time again what we are running into
is if they are incorporated by reference, they
are law. Sections of them, not all of them.
And so I have seen arguments by very serious
people saying what do you mean you are writing
law for pipeline safety and the public doesn't
really get to review it? That is a hard
hurdle to overcome. And so I don't think
anyone wants to be in that position.

So I would think about that. Is

1 there some middle ground here? It isn't all 2 or nothing. There may be a hierarchy. Obviously, the integrity management 3 regulations or the guidance of standards are 4 5 carrying a lot of review right now and there 6 is a lot of scrutiny as to whether or updated 7 versions are actually diluting the intents. 8 And so I will let the lawyers work that issue 9 out. That is not my job. I am just looking at technical issues. 10 So that is all the comment I have 11 12 on it from a public perspective. 13 HON. FORD: Any other questions 14 for Denise? 15 Hearing none, Jeff, I will turn it 16 back over to you. 17 MS. BEACH: Anymore questions for Denise? 18 19 MR. WIESE: Yes. 20 HON. FORD: I'm sorry. 21 (Laughter.) 22 MR. WIESE: I thought she was

1 going to say Don.

2 HON. FORD: For Vanessa. I'm sorry, Denise.

MR. WIESE: Hey don't get thrown in that bucket with Don now. All right?

I just wanted to add, though I understood Rick's intent, and Vanessa can probably address this better, but I'm not so sure that the way Congress crafted that there is the latitude for us to interpret the middle ground.

You know and the other thing I
want to say that in this situation you have to
think a little more global. This is not just
-- once it starts there, it goes everywhere.
So there are legitimate -- I'm not saying that
there aren't competing points of view and they
don't both have points but there are
legitimate concerns about intellectual
property. Some of these standards are
extremely technical and detailed. And so
let's think about all the other safety -- all

the other standards -- you might even know,

Vanessa, how many standards are incorporated

government-wide.

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MS. SUTHERLAND: Last count from NIST was about 11,000.

MR. WIESE: 11,000 standards. So I think the idea of moving all of those verbatim into the regulations is not a good idea. They are confusing enough and it will take ten years to do it. I will say that we sit on something like 40 plus committees, probably more than that and part of our job and our state partners as well sit on there. The regulator's job, despite whatever Carl said, is to represent the public. I'm just teasing if he was here. But we do represent the public and our job is to prevent it from sinking to the lowest common denominator. we have some pretty gifted technical people on those committees as well.

So I know there is no perfect answer here on this one. That is for sure.

I think Vanessa and Jeannie Layson -- Jeannie is in the back -- have partnered on this thing and done a great job. But is just not an enviable mandate. It is pretty hard to comply with.

MR. STURSMA: Vanessa, in your contacts with the Standards Organizations, did you suggest that an internet version might be something that is a total read-only, no copy, no print, maybe not even a search function so that serious users would still buy the product but this would satisfy casual users that probably wouldn't buy the product? Did that help any?

MS. SUTHERLAND: We actually told them we would not dictate how they made it happen but that we suggested they could do read-only, not printable, not downloadable, PDF, and that they also have tracking mechanisms that you would have to register before you could view the free copy. So that if somebody was abusing it, I mean it was not

really a community person, an advocate or somebody who would benefit from getting a free copy, that it was somebody who was constantly going back and back and back and potentially infringing or printing or trying to game the system, that they would set up their own tracking mechanisms to figure out how many people were coming in to view the website and the like.

I think most of them are comfortable at this point with posting PDF versions that are not downloadable or not printable. They are also going to determine if there is a way for them to create portals.

We talked to one SDO and I am not quite sure how they are envisioning that this is going to work but the portal would allow people to buy sort of a freebie. And then it would feed them into an ID-only, password protected portal where they could access it for a certain period of time, but then it would be shut off. And then they would have

to go through that process again so that it
wouldn't be sort of massively available to the
rest of the world. It would be available for
a specific user for a limited period of time
but they could continue to go back and just
sort of re-register and re-access that portal.

I think that made it a little bit more palatable to them.

HON. FORD: Rick.

MR. KUPREWICZ: I guess I would just add the comment that I think there is a solution somewhere here. I am not here to give you the solution but it carries much weight with a lot of parties. And if it is an all or nothing, that is a lose for everybody.

So there ought to be a way to figure out what the solution should be. I myself, if you want a section of the reference, you look at the section of reference. But I guy the whole damn thing.

Depending on the standard, its context, you have got to buy the whole thing. And that is

1 not a problem.

So we are not here to try to put these people out of business. That is not the issue here. But there are certain issues here that are clearly needing -- the public needs to see and understand. We are talking about steel pipe. It is not a super-sophisticated reactor. So we ought to be able to get a way there.

Now there are differences somewhere but if it is a win, lose, all or none, then I got a good idea where Congress will probably be heading on this issue and I don't think it is a good place.

MS. SUTHERLAND: I think
unfortunately for us, the statutory language
right now is all or none. So, luckily for us
we do have only one outstanding SDO. On the
other hand, they happen to be one of the more
critical SDOs, Integrity Management, right.
But they are working on it and they will find
a plain language summary middle ground.

1 HON. FORD: Jeff do you want to

2 close us out?

3 MR. WIESE: Is that it?

4 HON. FORD: I didn't see any more

5 placards.

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6 MR. WIESE: No, no, no. Know when

7 to close them. Right?

workable solution we can.

Well, a particular thanks for the committee today and apologies to the new members. Not all meetings are as kind of difficult and wrestling our way through those. As I said, we have set a record today. I will have to cogitate on that one. It is not our goal. We seek consensus, generally speaking. I think the people who have been here for a while know that. We try to find the best

I should apologize to the public.

That is my fault. We were so caught up in the debate that I didn't pause long enough before the vote to take a public comment. I was very hastened earlier to say I didn't want

rhetorical comments or comments that didn't add new value but I apologize for kind of closing that out without doing that. We will seek to improve.

I didn't have Colette here to -she had to take off. I didn't have her here
to sort of push me into the proper behavior.
And it is her husband's birthday so we needed
to let her get home to Arkansas.

So at any rate, my thanks to you all. Members of the Gas Committee, John, what time do we convene?

MR. GALE: Nine o'clock.

MR. WIESE: Nine o'clock in this room. You can leave your books and other non-valuable things here. And we will see you here at nine.

To the Liquid Committee, thank you so much for your time and efforts on our behalf.

(Whereupon, at 4:55 p.m., the foregoing proceeding was adjourned.)

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<u>C E R T I F I C A T E</u>

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Liquid Pipeline Advisory Committee and Gas Pipeline Advisory Committee

Before: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Admin.

Date: 12-12-12

Place: Alexandria, VA

was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Court Reporter

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