DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION OFFICE OF PIPELINE SAFETY

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PIPELINE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

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GAS PIPELINE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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TUESDAY,
JUNE 6, 2017

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The Gas Pipeline Advisory Committee met in the Westin Arlington Gateway, F. Scott Fitzgerald Room C, 801 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia, at 8:30 a.m., The Honorable David W. Danner, Chairman, presiding.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

- DAVID W. DANNER (Government), Chairman,
 Washington Utilities and Transportation
 Commission
- STEPHEN E. ALLEN (Government), Director,
 Pipeline Safety Division, Indiana Utility
 Regulatory Commission
- CHERYL F. CAMPBELL (Industry), Senior Vice President, Gas Engineering and Operations, Xcel Energy Incorporated
- J. ANDREW DRAKE (Industry), Vice President
 Asset Integrity and Technical Services,
 Enbridge Gas Transmission and Midstream
- SUSAN L. FLECK (Industry), Vice President, Gas Pipeline Safety & Compliance, National Grid

- SARA ROLLET GOSMAN (Public), Assistant
 Professor, University of Arkansas School
 of Law
- ROBERT W. HILL (Public), County Development
 Department Director & Emergency Manager,
 Brookings County Zoning & Drainage
- TERRY L. TURPIN (Government), Deputy Director,
 Office of Energy Projects, Federal Energy
 Regulatory Commission
- CHAD J. ZAMARIN (Industry), President, Cheniere Pipeline Company

STAFF PRESENT:

- ALAN MAYBERRY, Designated Federal Official, Associate Administrator for Pipeline Safety, Office of Pipeline Safety
- AMAL DERIA, Assistant Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel
- JOHN GALE, Director, Standards & Rulemaking Division, Office of Pipeline Safety
- STEPHEN GORDON, Assistant Chief Counsel, Regulatory Affairs, Office of Chief Counsel
- ROBERT JAGGER, Technical Writer, Standards & Rulemaking Division, Office of Pipeline Safety
- HOWARD MCMILLAN, Executive Director, PHMSA STEVE NANNEY, General Engineer, Engineering and Research Division, Office of Pipeline Safety
- SAYLER PALABRICA, Transportation Specialist, Standards & Rulemaking Division, Office of Pipeline Safety
- MARK SANBORN, Director, Governmental, International and Public Affairs, Office of Pipeline Safety
- CAMERON SATTERTHWAITE, Transportation Specialist, Standards & Rulemaking Division, Office of Pipeline Safety
- CHERYL WHETSEL, Advisory Committee Manager, Standards & Rulemaking Division, Office of Pipeline Safety

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2 | (8:33 a.m.)

MR. MAYBERRY: Good morning. I would like to welcome you to the Gas Pipeline Advisory Committee meeting. Thank you for joining us.

Under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, I serve as the designated federal official. As such, I'm the presiding official. And by the way, my name is Alan Mayberry, I'm the Associate Administrator for Pipeline Safety.

I would also like to introduce our Chairman today, it's Chairman David Danner from the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission.

Dave is being baptized by fire today, it's his first advisory committee meeting after being recently appointed. And he's also chairing the meeting today. So welcome, Dave. And Dave is also a, he represents the Government on our committee.

Just a few housekeeping items.

Restrooms, I'm not sure if you know, are if you

go out the doors behind here to the right you'll see a group of restrooms around the corner.

Also, if you go down the other way and around the horn, there are also restrooms located in that direction as well.

As far as emergency exits go, you go out these doors behind me again and to the left, and you can go downstairs that way, is the way to get out of here. Also, I reference the, there's a diagram located at the table.

This is an Advisory Committee meeting and as such, you know, we expect our, obviously the members and participants to conduct themselves in a professional manner.

And if anyone acts unprofessionally, you'll be asked to leave the meeting. I don't think I need to say that, but just in case anyone has any other thoughts.

As far as the business and participation and the presentations today, we do ask that parties hold their comments until we open the floor. And I'll run through the order

in a bit as far as how we'll go through that.

Also, please keep your remarks brief, to less than five minutes. I may have to ask you to cut your comments short just to keep the agenda moving.

I will say related to the agenda, we have a robust agenda, however we're not planning to rush through anything. I want to have a robust dialogue, in particular on, you know, some of the issues that are fairly technical.

So we do want to have a robust conversation. So while you may have seen an agenda that's quite heavy in topics, we don't expect to be rushing through it by any means. And then written comments should be submitted to the docket which is PHMSA-2016-0136. That's PHMSA-2016-0136.

Again, this is a Federal Advisory

Committee meeting and we ask that, you know,

members and also members of the public that we

just preserve order and decorum during this

meeting.

And I think with that I will hand off to Chairman Danner who will officially call the meeting to order. Chairman Danner?

MR. DANNER: All right, thank you very much, Alan. As Alan said, this is my first meeting. And obviously then that means my first time at the chair. And my job is to officially call the meeting to order. And so I call this meeting, the Gas and Pipeline Advisory Committee to order.

I have a few notes. This meeting is being recorded and a transcript will be produced for the record. The transcript and the presentations will be available on the PHMSA website and on the egov docket. And that's www.regulations.gov.

That's www.regulations.gov. And the Docket number for this proceeding is PHMSA-2016-0136. Again, that's P-H-M-S-A, -2016-136. So this meeting is being recorded, so it's important to introduce yourselves each time you speak so your comments can be acknowledged in the meeting

1 transcript. 2 I'm going to try and keep order here today, so if you want to speak, please set your 3 tent card on its side and I will call on you. 4 5 And with that, I would like to then take roll and acknowledge the members of the Committee who are 6 here, and the Staff. 7 And so again, I'll introduce myself. 8 9 I'm David Danner, I'm Chair of the Washington 10 Utilities and Transportation Commission and a 11 member of the Committee. And why don't we start 12 down at your end of the table and work around. 13 MR. TURPIN: Terry Turpin with the 14 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. 15 MS. GOSMAN: Sara Gosman with the 16 Pipeline Safety Trust. 17 MR. ALLEN: Steve Allen, Indiana 18 Utility Regulatory Commission. 19 MR. PALABRICA: Sayler Palabrica, 20 Office of Pipeline Safety.

Safety, Standards and Rulemaking Division.

MR. JAGGER: Robert Jagger, Pipeline,

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1	MR. GALE: John Gale, Office of
2	Pipeline Safety.
3	MS. DERIE: Amal Deria, Office of
4	Chief Counsel.
5	MR. GORDON: Stephen Gordon, Office of
6	Chief Counsel.
7	MR. NANNEY: Steve Nanney, PHMSA.
8	MR. MAYBERRY: Alan Mayberry,
9	Associate Administrator, PHMSA.
10	MR. WORSINGER: Rich Worsinger, City
11	of Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
12	MS. FLECK: Sue Fleck, National Grid.
13	MS. CAMPBELL: Cheryl Campbell, Xcel
14	Energy.
15	MR. ZAMARIN: Chad Zamarin, Cheniere
16	Energy.
17	MR. DRAKE: Andy Drake, Enbridge Gas
18	Transmission and Midstream.
19	MR. HILL: Robert Hill, Brookings
20	County, South Dakota representing the public.
21	MR. DANNER: All right, thank you very
22	much. And just a reminder, please when you

1	speak, make sure you speak into the microphones
2	so that it can get recorded. Okay, that's my
3	responsibility this morning. I'm now going to
4	turn it back to Alan.
5	MR. MAYBERRY: Let' see. Cheryl, did
6	we, I know we went around the room, but we have a
7	roll call?
8	MS. WHETSEL: Sorry, Mr. Chairman.
9	Okay, official roll call. If you could just say
10	here. Steven Alan?
11	MR. ALLEN: Here.
12	MS. WHETSEL: Diane Burman?
13	PARTICIPANT: She will not be here
14	today, but tomorrow.
15	MS. WHETSEL: Dave Danner?
16	MR. DANNER: Here.
17	MS. WHETSEL: Terry Turpin?
18	MR. TURPIN: Here.
19	MS. WHETSEL: Cheryl Campbell?
20	MS. CAMPBELL: Here.
21	MS. WHETSEL: Andy Drake?
22	MR. DRAKE: Here.

1	MS. WHETSEL: Sue Fleck?
2	MS. FLECK: Here.
3	MS. WHETSEL: Richard Worsinger?
4	MR. WORSINGER: Here.
5	MS. WHETSEL: Chad Zamarin?
6	MR. ZAMARIN: Here.
7	MS. WHETSEL: Mark Brownstein is not
8	here. Sara Gosman?
9	Ms. GOSMAN: Here.
10	MS. WHETSEL: Robert Hill?
11	MR. HILL: Here.
12	MS. WHETSEL: Robert Kipp is not here,
13	and also Richard Pevarski. They will not be
14	attending. Thank you, all.
15	MR. MAYBERRY: Just so Cheryl, I take
16	it we have a quorum today?
17	(No audible response.)
18	MR. MAYBERRY: Okay, just a couple of
19	other items. We're shifting the agenda today a
20	bit. We, as far as opening remarks, if you saw
21	the agenda we had Todd Inman with the Office of
22	the Secretary. Todd will be here tomorrow

actually. And then Mac will probably just handle, Mac McMillan, our acting Deputy Administrator, when he arrives.

And before I get to my remarks, just related to the agenda, like I said, we had submitted a fairly robust agenda, perhaps not as precise as some may wish as far as the exact agenda. But it's kind of hard to gauge these things because it depends a lot on the level of conversation.

But like I had mentioned before, we do
plan to have a thorough discussion on each topic.

If we see that we're not making progress, we may
table a topic and come back to it later, but our
goal here is to at least catch up on the
unfinished business that we had from last time.

We'll have a vote on those items, and then move on to new business which will be issues such as material verification and integrity verification process again, to really have the dialogue on those and the socialization of those topics and others, but not necessarily have a

vote on those. I anticipate that the vote on those will not happen until the next time.

Also, related to the number of meetings, you've probably heard me mention that we'll have at least two meetings. That also has been hard to gauge because it depends on our level of progress, you know, here today.

Today we're delivering on the second installment of what I expect to be multiple meetings. I expect at least one more meeting.

In particular, next time we will be covering the topic of gathering.

But gathering as far as the new business and the new part of the regulation related to extending to currently unregulated gathering will not be a topic of this meeting today. That will be covered, I expect, at the next meeting.

So we could, after today, have two, maybe one or two additional meetings. I guess with that I've bought enough time. I think I will turn it over to my boss, the Acting Deputy

Administrator, Mac McMillan. And welcome, Mac.

MR. MCMILLAN: Thank you. Okay, so well, I would like to welcome all of you to our conference today, or next two days. I am Mac McMillan. As Alan said, I am the Acting Deputy Director, or administrator, Acting Deputy Administrator for PHMSA, as well as the Executive Director.

And I've been on board now for about five and a half months, and I consider it a real blessing to be a part of this organization. But in terms of your business here for the next two days, I've got a few things to say.

Probably everyone is a little curious, so I'll start with, and it seems strange I'm talking, you know, to the back. I typically walk around, but okay.

Well, a little bit about me. I got here after I spent about 30 years in the military. I was a county administrator at one time. I served with the Internal Revenue Service about six and a half years, with Department of

Homeland Security for about eight and a half years, and finally I got the perfect job.

You know, you keep looking until you get the perfect job, and that brings me here.

But I have this strong calling for public service, and that's what makes this job so important.

And what we do with 2.7 million miles of pipes running around the country, it's important that we make sure that the environment stays safe, and that the energy products can get to the market without incidents.

Oh, and then one other thing, I spent a little time in the private sector as well. So I tried that, made a complete 360 in that regard. But public service is the way to go.

My main job as the executive director as well as the acting deputy administrator is to ensure that we maintain consistency in our program execution. And in the last five and a half months, I've had a chance to meet many of the operators of our pipelines, and they've

expressed their concerns about where they think we ought to be, and I concur in those regards.

And so, you know, the gas transmission and gathering pipelines, obviously a big rule.

And the idea here is to dissect that and to make sure we parse it out so that we walk away with something that's very, very helpful to the industry because that's what we're all about, making sure that you, the operators and the associations that represent the operators are in fact helping us maintain a safe environment.

I would like to welcome, I guess, new
Committee members, especially Mr. David Danner
who is the Chairman of the Washington State
Utilities and Transportation Committee, who's
joining us in person for the first time.

MR. DANNER: Thank you.

MR. MCMILLAN: Yes, well we're here together for the first time. All right, and you will serve as the Committee Chairman, I'm sure Alan covered that before I got in.

And also is the Honorable Diane

Burman, Commissioner of New York State Public 1 2 Service Commission who has recently been appointed to the GPAC. Was she able to make it? 3 4 Oh, tomorrow, okay. So we'll welcome 5 She was just confirmed, or her tomorrow. selected by our secretary, Secretary Elaine L. 6 7 And so we're glad that Diane has been

added to the Commission.

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And the sad part as we always say, always we have to say farewell to our Dr. Paula Gant who left us I guess in December. And we will be publishing soon in the Federal Register notices to replace her as well as other notices to make sure that we have a full committee in the future.

So for those who are able to pass word, look for the notices, and certainly we will always accept people who are qualified to help us to the important job that we do.

You've been a vital part of the regulatory development process. And many of you provided input for our most recent rules, our

operator qualification final rule was published in January, and our excess flow valves final rule was published last October.

And the diverse experience and points of view that you've been able to bring to bear in terms of those rules would help to ensure that our regulations are passed with increased safety and efficiency of the natural gas pipelines in our nation that are so essential to our daily lives. So thank you very much.

As we move forward, I certainly appreciate your input. And in that regard, the rule that we're going to be discussing here in the next few days, and I'm told this will only be one of many since it's such a large rule that we have to work through, the rule will help us improve gas pipeline safety by meeting the needs of our growing gas pipeline system by expanding risk-based safety practices.

Many of these proposals address the root causes of major incidents. We want to approach safety proactively and not reactively.

The rule will also address many of our outstanding mandates and recommendations.

It didn't take me long as I look in my email box to see the input about you're not meeting a certain mandate that was passed in two thousand and pick-a-year, or that we've got another incident.

And incidents, I tell you, are taken very seriously by our secretary. When I meet with her usually once a week on Tuesdays, I always like to start off with the good news, ma'am, is that I don't have an incident to talk about. That's good news.

Obviously the antithesis of course is whenever there has been a release someplace, and she certainly takes an interest in that, and then there's follow up. So I just want to let you know that it does get the attention of the Secretary of Transportation when we have incidents or releases somewhere in the system.

This is a very complex rule. I think this is the one we call, what, the mega rule,

Alan?

MR. MAYBERRY: Some people call it the mega rule.

MR. MCMILLAN: Yes, okay, yes. As

I've had, as I've gone through many meet and

greets throughout my time here, some come in and

say well, we're here to talk about that mega

rule, that big rule that you're talking about.

So that's, I guess, the laymen's term, the mega

rule.

But it's a complex rule. And I know that it's going to take a lot of hard work. And I want you to know that we will continue to hold meetings and have robust discussions. We want to make sure that we hear all of your recommendations on how to proceed, and I am committed to making PHMSA the best it can be.

And your expertise and insight is an important part of our Agency's legacy as we move forward. So thank you very much. I'm sorry that I was running a little late, but timing is everything and it looks like I was right on time,

Alan. Thank you.

MR. MAYBERRY: All right, thank you very much, Mac. And again, thank you for being here to the Committee members. I know all of you have day jobs, and so this is a critical function that you serve on this committee for us.

And there's a lot involved in doing that because, you know, we want to get these policies that we're talking about right. And to do that, especially the one we're dealing with today, it takes careful thought and attention.

Of course, I think we all come here together, or you come here together representing the different aspects of the stakeholder community, from the government to the industry to the public stakeholders.

I think we have a common goal of safety. Certainly, obviously, you know, the path to that often is different. We have different thoughts on that. But our goal here today is to, you know, get the advice of you, the Committee members, to see which way we need to go forward,

moving beyond the proposed rule that we published last year for gas transmission.

Like I said, I think it will take multiple meetings. It's hard to gauge for it now, but I would expect one, maybe two additional ones. But one thing for sure, and I know in my discussions with our leadership at the department that we do, we are confident that we will land where we need to land with this rule through this deliberative process that we have with the advisory committee.

So I look forward to reaching, you know, working with you to that end and certainly getting your advice as we move forward.

Just a couple of other items related to, you probably know that we have, so a couple of vacancies at the administrator level and the deputy administrator level, although Mac is filling in as the Acting Deputy Administrator.

I fully expect that if you look at the timing involved to move through this process today, the subsequent meetings, that by the time

we, or well before we wrap up any discussion on this rule, that we will have an administrator that we will be, of course, running by the recommendations of this committee as we move forward toward a final rule. So I expect that to happen.

Certainly, the challenge is, you know, as we deal with important policy makings, we're dealing with additional requirements that the goal of which is to make sure that whatever requirements that come out in the form of a new policy or a new rule, have them putting the resources of the regulated community where they're most effective to, you know, helping ensure public safety.

So certainly that's what we're after, to hit the sweet spot in having the biggest impact to improve safety because just, you know, reflect on why we're here is, you know, reaching back to 2010 and the unfortunate San Bruno incident and then subsequent incidents.

Lessons learned from our inspections

really culminated in the rule that got fairly large that involves everything from dealing with the grandfather clause, dealing with mandates, dealing with recommendations from the National Transportation Safety Board, and of course dealing with certainly the findings that through our inspection process.

Our approach today will be similar to the meeting we had in January. We had the briefing that will occur first by staff. And for that we have Steve Nanney who will be starting off. We also, we were going to do a tag team between Steve and Ken Lee, our Director of Engineering.

Ken unfortunately is sick today, so I think we're going to be leaning on Steve to cover the day today. But hopefully Ken will be back tomorrow and be able to, will actually be able to do a tag team as far as for the briefings and give Steve some relief.

But anyway, we'll have the briefing followed by the Chairman will open it up for

public comments. Again, that's where I said if you have comments, please keep them concise, limit them to no more than five minutes, preferably shorter in light of the number of people that are here.

I would implore you to keep them short and concise. And then also if they, you know, if the issue's already been made readily apparent by others or by another speaker, there's no need to repeat a comment that's already made.

But if there's a desire to reinforce a comment that perhaps is out there or is on public docket, that's certainly, I think that would be appropriate as well.

So we'll have the comment period, and that is really helpful for the Committee to consider, you know, all the input, not just the briefing but also to get the public comments before we go into the Committee deliberations.

And then the first topics up front
that we'll get into which is carry over from last
time, the topics that were tabled, we'll be

having a briefing on each topic and then hopefully having a vote. But we'll see where we head on that.

Then as far as the new business goes, as we bring up the new topics I don't expect we'll have a vote on those. For instance, IDP or material verification.

The goal there is to really have a dialogue on that, deliberation much like we did last time and then come ready at the next meeting to possibly have a vote on those items. So no votes other than I think. Today up to about noon we'll probably have a vote.

I just want to call your attention that the Department of Transportation plans to publish a notice here in the coming days. It's in part to, or really largely to implement two executive orders.

And they'll be, the notice will be seeking public input, but they're relevant to two executive orders, one on regulatory reform and the other on energy independence.

We don't have the publication date yet, but I would encourage you to keep, be on the lookout for that, monitor the federal register website, and please provide comment where appropriate. But that's part of the regulatory reform agenda. But seeking public comment.

And of course, that's a Department level notice, so it's going out through all the modes of from, on behalf of all the modes of transportation.

I think with that, that concludes my introductory remarks. I think I'll yield back to the Chair who will introduce our first briefing.

Briefer.

MR. DANNER: All right, so I'm going to turn it over then to Steve Nanney. Let's see, do we have a, yes I think we have filing. No.

I'll let Steve introduce himself. And basically he's going to talk about safety of transmission, of gas transmission in gathering pipelines. So Steve?

MR. NANNEY: I'm going to yield the

first seven or eight slides to John Gale. So go let John go first.

MR. GALE: Thank you, Steven. My name is John Gale, I'm the Director of Standards and Rulemaking for the Office of Pipeline Safety.

What I'm going to do today, just real quick, is clarify a little bit more what Alan eluded to earlier is kind of set the stage, where we've been and where we're trying to go to, at least for these two days.

To remind everybody, we've already finalized and passed on certain areas of the rulemaking, including the six month grace period for calendar rule reassessments, a seven calendar year reassessment provision.

The safety features for ILI launches and receivers, the mandate related seismicity and the provisions related to inspections following extreme weather events, and the proposals related to management of change.

We've already been able to finalize those and move past those. At the last meeting

we had discussions on three areas where we didn't get a vote on. And that was on corrosion control, records, and IM clarifications.

And today is Steve's going to give you a presentation where we're going to get into those areas, remind everyone of the discussion that occurred, that what we heard, kind of a summary of what we've heard and some of our responses on that. And hopefully, like Alan said, is that we can get to a vote on those specific areas.

Kind to get into a little bit more detail in corrosion control, the goal here, we think the best plan is to actually have votes in these five areas and to separate them out because it can get a little complicated otherwise.

We've broken it out into insulation of pipe in a ditch in 192.319 and 461, the external corrosion monitoring and remediation requirements in 465 in Appendix D. The external corrosion interference currents in 192.473. And 192.478 in our internal corrosion provisions. And then our

requirements in 192.935 on P&M measures for internal and external corrosion.

So again, our hope here is to be able to get to a vote in those areas and be able to kind of check the box, so to speak and be able to move on towards some of the other areas of this rule we have.

If we get through corrosion control the hope is that we can move on to records, and to have a discussion. And hopefully again we'll summarize what we've already heard, what we've heard from the public, what we've heard from the Committee.

And just to be clear, when we go
through these different steps, we will provide
the not only the, of course the members to have a
discussion but we'll also provide the public an
opportunity to come to the microphone and give us
their thoughts and their comments on what our
proposals are.

But of course with records we're looking at 192.13(e) which there was a lot of

discussion at the last meeting on. And then there's some of the more specific record provisions in 192.127, 205, et cetera.

And some discussion of Appendix A
which we will continue to review, we believe, in
the third meeting, in our next meeting where
we'll kind of compile all the requirements into
one appendix as a guidance document so to speak.

And if we get through records, our next hope is to get into IM clarifications.

Again, what we're hoping, what we're recommending to the committee is that we break it up into these sub-components and have separate votes in these individual areas such as thread identification, risk assessments, threat assessments for plastic pipe, cyclic fatigue, M&C defects and ERW pipe, and of course P&M measures.

If we get through, when we get through those three areas, we're then going to bring up the topic of reporting of MAOP exceedance. This is not that we don't believe that controversial a topic.

We believe we can get to closure on that topic and get to a vote. It's a self-executing statutory provision in the first place. There's some nuances that we need to clarify, but we think we can get there.

Then the remaining topics, what we're really looking for is really just a discussion, just like we had last time. As Alan mentioned, we're not trying to get to a vote. We want to have the discussions that are necessary, take the time that is necessary to have a thorough vetting of these topics such as material documentation and especially integrity verification process, or IVP, basically the process we're looking at for addressing things like the grandfather clause and folks that don't have good test pressure records.

And then if time permits, and if not you will just table these items for later meetings, but we have to address the proposals related to strengthening and assessment requirements, and assessments of outside of HCAs.

And of course then we have a repair

criteria provisions that we also need to address. And there's other requirements and proposals too that we haven't even added to this part of the agenda such as issues related to gathering lines that as Alan mentioned is not going to be part of this discussion but will be part of maybe the next meeting or the meeting thereafter, before we get to it.

But the fact it's not listed there doesn't mean we're not going to eventually get to it in one of the next meetings. But with that being said, I'm going to turn it over to my esteemed colleague, Mr. Nanney.

MR. NANNEY: My name's Steve Nanney and I work in PHMSA's engineering group. I'm a project manager/senior engineer. Before we get started for the Committee, I just want to thank you for being here, and also for the people in the public that are here to be a part of this.

What I plan to go over today will be a more extensive review than what we went over with the committee a week ago or a week and a

half ago when we did that. You will see as we go through that there's more detail here, mainly because our call in was an hour, so we didn't have very long to go through slides.

Also, just one other thing. I live in Houston, and yesterday when I was flying up here I was flying to the airport and they had flash floods in Houston. So I was able to make it through that and get here.

Well, this morning if you noticed, I had to get up and leave. When I got here ready to give this, I realized I wear contacts, that I had two right contacts in. And it's very hard to read anything when you've got two right contacts and you've got a left one and a right one and they're at two different powers.

And also, the other thing is I had two gentlemen that were supposed to help me. One of them is in Europe and the other one was sick today. So anyway, I don't know if that's an omen or what. So anyway, just to give you a little background and everything.

Just to get started, as we left off at the last meeting, we do plan to go over again the topics we discussed last, what we heard as being the committee's input, and that is from going back and looking at the notes that we had from the meeting. And so we've tried to sum those up.

That doesn't mean you can't have additional comments, or even new comments. It's what we heard at the last meeting. So with that, starting with the Slide 9, the first item was installation of pipe in the ditch and protective coating.

And again, that was in two different code sections, 319 and 461. And it was damaged coating during construction. PHMSA proposed to require above ground coating surveys within three months of placing the pipeline in service to repair moderate and severe coating damage within six months after the assessment.

This was learned from problems that we have seen from past construction projects. We had also discussed it in a public workshop in

Fort Worth in 2009. Did I go too far? Okay.

Slide 10, to just do an overview of the Committee comments, DSVG and ACV surveys may not address issues related to coatings, impeding cathodic protection was one comment we got.

PHMSA should to assess specific repair thresholds in the notice.

Increase the timeline from three months to one year to match the requirement to install a cathodic protection. It does not align with the current NACE international standards was another.

Going to the next listing of comments, clarify the applicability to transmission, distribution, and gathering. In other words, which one does it apply to.

Coating surveys are not always

feasible. PHMSA should not limit the tools for

performing these surveys. We were asked to look

at close interval surveys and ILI, and then apply

our greater than 1,000 foot criteria for 319

similar to 461.

Based upon what PHMSA heard, PHMSA suggests that the Committee consider the following. The proposed rule is to verify coating integrity after installation, is what 319 and 461 were about.

Cathodic protection is required under 465. Integrity assessments would be required under proposed 710. Neither CP or ILI access the adequacy of pipeline coatings.

Previous versions of the NACE standards included specific repair thresholds.

The most recent version of the NACE standard deleted all objective repair thresholds from it.

PHMSA believes it is necessary to retain objective repair criteria in the rule, and supports a recommendation to raise the repair threshold from moderate to severe indications.

Also, PHMSA suggests the following.

The proposed rule clearly states that it applies to transmission pipelines. PHMSA will clarify the gathering line exclusion when proposed in 192.9.

Also in 319, we would propose to modify the segments to greater than 1,000 feet to be consistent with 461. Also, in 319 and 461, we want a link from the assessment timeframe to six months after the pipeline is placed in service, and that would be for giving time to get permits and things like that, plus an additional six months to complete the repairs.

Also, in 319, PHMSA suggests that the Committee consider modify the record's requirements as follows, make and retain for the life of the pipeline records documenting the indirect assessment findings and remedial actions. John?

MR. GALE: Thank you, Steve. At this point, Alan, what we would like to do is open it up for any public comment that we may have on this topic before we -- then we'll follow up with a quick overview of the GPAC voting process, and then have obviously discussion of the GPAC members themselves before we move to any actual vote.

MR. MAYBERRY: Just if I may,

Chairman, to clarify, I know the Committee is

getting up to speed and warming up. But Steve,

just to clarify, you had given a summary of the

comments from the Committee last time, and then

the approach to go forward based on those

comments.

Were you going to give a Delta between say what we did accept or didn't, or is it possible to summarize that before we head to public comment?

MR. NANNEY: Yes. The summary would be what we're recommending from a PHMSA standpoint is that the coating surveys be on pipe links where you go and replace the pipe is 1,000 feet or greater. Also, we had in to conduct the survey within three months of completing the work.

We're recommending that we would give up to six months for permitting, and then an additional six months to finish the work after you get the permit. So that was what PHMSA was

suggesting.

We also were suggesting that we had in the regulation, the proposed regulation before that any coating holidays found or coating issues found that were moderate or severe would have to be looked at and evaluated.

What we're proposing here would be severe and greater, and also we would leave in the actual, we had an actual amount when you ran the survey which we would leave in for severe.

Before we had the moderate numbers in, we would change that to the severe.

We were not recommending to use close interval surveys because that is for seeing how adequate your CP is. We wanted this to be a coating remediation, in other words to find damage to the coating and actually repair the coating.

MR. DANNER: All right, at this time
I would like to ask if there's any members of the
public who have comments that they would like to
share this morning? Okay, there's a hand held

microphone, Cameron is going to find anyone who wishes to share their thoughts. Anyone? And please remember to identify yourself.

MR. REYNOLDS: Thank you. Good
morning, all. My name is Lee Reynolds. I work
for NiSource Manager Standards. And NiSource
operates in seven states. We own and operate
about 1,000 miles of transmission line across the
seven states.

We approximately serve close to four million customers, natural gas customers within our footprint. We, out of the 1,000 miles we own and operate about 17 percent, or about 168 miles of our transmission mileage in HCAs.

And this is in somewhat a little less than what the industry has as far as the LDC. You know, we're a member of AGA with, although I think the Staff's call that AGA operates, our members, the primary members of AGA operates about 18 percent or own about 18 to 20 percent of the mileage within the industry on transmission lines, but has nearly 40 percent of the HCA.

So as an LDC operator, you know, this particular rule is very important and very impactful to the LDC operators who own and operate transmission pipelines.

In regards to the corrosion control at the NiSource comment that was part of the docket comments originally on the NPRM as well as at the first GPAC meeting, spoke on the issue about the need that was reflected, I guess, in the follow up with the AGA comments that was submitted after the first GPAC meeting in January.

And we just strongly recommend that PHMSA take heed of those comments in its process because it is a very, like I said, this whole rule dealing within our seven states or seven commissions, it's very impactful, you know, to us as an LDC operator.

We do support along with AGA and the member companies what PHMSA is proposing to do overall to improve integrity management within our operations. But we ask that as a stakeholder in the process, appreciate that PHMSA takes due

consideration of our industry comments because 1 2 they, although AGA represents, they are the voice of approximately 200 member companies. 3 4 And we work very hard as operators to 5 prepare very thoughtfully a consideration of what PHMSA's intent is trying to do in improving 6 7 pipeline safety. And so those 200 members have a voice and appreciate these HCAs having a voice 8 9 within this process. Thank you. 10 MR. DANNER: All right, thank you. So 11 we have a couple of tent cards up already with 12 the Committee members. Do you want to speak 13 before the public speaks? 14 MR. WORSINGER: Rich Worsinger, City 15 of Rocky Mount. We just had a simple request. 16 Put the slides back up with the proposed changes 17 so we can be reviewing them. 18 MR. DANNER: That's a very good idea. 19 (Off microphone comments.) 20 Cameron, go ahead. MR. DANNER: 21 MR. HEVLE: Hello, good morning. 22 name is Drew Hevle, I am manager of corrosion

control for Kinder Morgan. I am also a member of the public. I am also Chair of NACE's technical activities committee, TCC, and I wanted to make a couple of comments about the information we've just reviewed.

Certainly in NACE's response to the NPRM in INGAA's response and in Kinder Morgan's response, we pointed out a number of technically invalid issues relating to prescriptive criteria for coating surveys as they were applied.

Certainly coating surveys are not quantitative tools, they are qualitative. There are conditions, normal conditions based on salt resistivity where the criteria would never be met, regardless of the size of the coating holiday.

So the coating defect is not proportional to the criteria you're proposing.

And certainly, addressing pinhole coating holidays is not going to improve pipeline safety because cathodic protection is designed to address coating holidays.

The process of excavating and back filling pinhole coating holidays will create more pinhole coating holidays as part of the process.

And so I think an unintended consequence of this requirement will actually reduce the coating integrity overall.

I think that ILI and CIS are more technically valid approaches to going towards pipeline safety and ensuring that we have adequate cathodic protection, and ensuring that we don't have external corrosion.

And one more point that the timelines, we certainly support extending the timelines.

There are reasons why three months is not sufficient for backfill to settle and to actually get a valid coating survey. Six months, depending on conditions, may not be sufficient.

And just one more point regarding the NACE criteria. NACE never had a criteria for moderate or severe results from coding surveys.

They provided some examples in the SP-0502 related to integrity assessments in integrating

different data sets and prioritizing them for excavation.

So there's never been a criteria within a NACE standard to say this level of result from a coating survey is something that needs action.

MR. DANNER: All right, thank you.

Anyone else wish to make a public comment?

MR. MORTON: This is Jeff Morton with Enterprise Products, and I agree with my colleague from Kinder Morgan. I also want to point out we have some concern of the, the rule is very prescriptive with the technology to be used, ACVG to DCVG. Over the years, technology is going to change, and if this is in the rule, we'll be boxed in with that technology.

MR. HITE: Hi, Matt Hite with GPA

Midstream association and we represent the
gathering and processing industry. And GPA

midstream is concerned that PHMSA did not account
for the actual costs of performing certain

coating assessments and remediation activities

for all on shore gas transmission lines.

Section 192.319(d) of the then PRM would require operators to perform a coating assessment using direct current voltage gradient or alternating current, voltage gradient no later than three months after placing a new on-shore transmission line into serve and repair any moderate or severe coating damage within six months of completing the assessment.

Section 192.461 of the NPRM would require each operator of an off snow transmission line to perform similar coding assessment and remedial measures. If all that repair or replacement results in 1,000 feet or more of backfill along the length of the pipeline, the PRIA did not account for the actual cost of complying with either of these requirements.

PHMSA assumed that the cost of performing coding assessments or remediation for new installations under Section 192.319(d) would be insignificant. PHMSA estimated that coding assessments required under Section 192.461 would

cost around \$200 per occurrence for gas transmission lines in class one locations.

However, GPA Midstream contacted a cathodic protection survey provider who estimated that the actual cost would be approximately \$8,000 per occurrence, or nearly 40 times the amount that PHMSA assumed in preparing the NPRM.

The Committee and PHMSA must consider the actual cost of performing coating assessments and remediation of gas transmission lines in determining in whether the proposed addition of sections 192.319(d) and 192.461(f) are reasonable. Thank you.

MR. DANNER: All right, any other comments this morning on this matter? All right, before we turn to the Committee members, I would like to turn the microphone back to Alan.

MR. MAYBERRY: Yes, thanks. I was remiss this morning in introducing another member of our team, and one of our newest members actually. I would like to introduce Mark Sanborn, he's our new Director of Government

International Public Affairs.

Mark is our first political appointee actually, and was also on the landing team and was, or is currently continues fair liaison with the department. So welcome, Mark. I just wanted to make sure everyone knew that Mark was here.

I'll turn it back over to the chair.

MR. DANNER: And I would like to open it up to the Committee, if there's anyone on the Committee that has comments that they would like to make this morning.

MR. ZAMARIN: Thanks. Chad Zamarin with Cheniere Energy. Just a couple of quick comments. One, the comment that was made about close interval survey and inline inspection not being tools to assess coating adequacy, I think -

Is everybody awake? All right.

MR. DANNER: Go ahead, Chad.

MR. ZAMARIN: The dogs are now running down the hallway towards us. I personally have a bit of an issue with that position, and I think

it comes to a broader theme. You know, we can myopically look at issues and try to address coating condition with a single tool, and I think we lose the forest for the trees.

Inline inspection is by far, you know, our most useful tool for assessing the integrity of a pipeline, and the integrity of a pipeline is dependent upon the coating quality and many other factors.

When we start peeling out a single factor and try to assess the integrity of a system based on that single factor, we lose sight of what the most important integrity risks are many times.

If we just used coating surveys to manage the integrity of our pipelines, we would never find the most imminent threats to our pipelines. We use much more holistic, more advanced systems.

And I think that, you know, saying that an inline inspection or a CIS survey does not assess the adequacy of a coating system is

just flat-out wrong. If you have inline inspection that's demonstrating that there is no corrosion, you by default have adequate protection.

So I just think we need to be careful that we don't kind of try to, because what ends up then happening is we're taking a shotgun approach and we're playing whack-a-mole. We're picking, you know, elements instead of looking at the bigger picture and trying to, you know, attack the primary goal which is overall integrity of the system.

And then the only other comment I would make is I think that there are a lot of good changes that obviously the committee comments were heard at the last meeting. I appreciate that.

I do still think that picking winners is something we have to be careful of. I think that comments were made from the public that when we pick a specific technology. You know, this is not just a specific technology, it's a specific

technology with specific criteria.

When we do that, you know, we have to be careful. We have to make sure that we don't limit ourselves or that we don't apply the wrong tool for what oftentimes are very unique and veritable situations.

So with that, I do think though that it looks like a lot of good progress was made since the last meeting. So thanks for that.

MR. DANNER: All right, thank you.

Mr. Drake?

MR. DRAKE: Thank you. Andrew Drake with Enbridge. First of all, I would like to say thanks. I think that it was apparent that the comments that were made in the last meeting were heard, and a lot of those things were addressed here. I appreciate that.

I think just one point of comment for clarity. A lot of changes were made about permitting and access and things like that, and I appreciate them. We had a conversation last night to that regard.

And the point of the conversation last time was not to try to kick the can down the road and make this go as long as possible, and we don't want to try to manage to the greatest common denominator or the biggest problem we might possibly encounter someday in one isolated spot.

But it wasn't to regulate so tightly that we couldn't make it practical. And I think if we could just, the wording, I'm actually quite fine with the wording there. But I do think if there was some provision noted more than just in the notes from this meeting that if an operator encountered a permit, a challenge to get a permit or the site was inaccessible, that that would be given consideration in the scheduling of the remediation.

I think that's really the problem that is mostly driving the timeframe. Most people are going to try to get out there as quickly as possible. It's in our best interest. But there are certain situations where you cant.

And I think if we could just create that caveat, then you would get the right accent on the right syllable about getting out there as quickly as possible. But if you have a bona fide situation that could be recognized and create that caveat for compliance.

The other comment I had would be very similar to Chad's, and that is I think we have to be careful not to look too myopically at these tools. I think we want to look at corrosion management as an integrated solution.

I think particularly not supporting close interval survey as a tool for this is not appropriate. I understand inline inspection tools look for metal loss, and that that can be a little bit reactive.

But I also think the technologies are developing on that platform that will allow us to look at the effectiveness of the CP and the cathodic protection systems.

And I think we should not preclude them from use. When we come out with very

specific solutions in a rule, it is the only option we have. It is defined that we must use those tools, and I think we need to be a little bit more open minded about how to solve those problems.

And the last comment I would make is I do think just for the record, when we dismiss the use of an industry standard, that should get everybody's attention around the table. The industry standards and these national consensus standards are, first of all they're sat on by many of the folks around this room, including PHMSA.

They're deliberated over, they have particular rules of order about how to approve and how to incorporate technology. I really would like to see us looking to them very carefully for their use.

When we just say we're not going to do that, I think we really, the burden of proof is on us to not use them, not the other way around.

MR. DANNER: All right, thank you.

May I ask on the timelines, did you have specific suggestions of language?

MR. DRAKE: I'll think of some specific language. But it was really, the language that was there was actually very good.

And I'm actually very supportive of the language that I saw on all of the changes.

I would just add a caveat in there
that if a permit, a challenge was, if an operator
experienced a challenge in getting a permit
inside this timeframe or access to the site was
not accommodating or couldn't access the site
physically, that that would be given
consideration for compliance.

MR. DANNER: Thank you. Steve, did you want to respond?

MR. NANNEY: Yes. I think what Mr. Drake's talking about is putting some language, or as soon as practicable after obtaining necessary permits. That's probably part of our recommendation. It's just that it's not up on the board.

Also, just one other thing is when I said on moderate/severe, if you go back and you look at the standard that we were talking about when it was a recommended practice, it did have levels in there. When it went from a recommended practice to a standard, the Committee took those out.

MR. DANNER: All right, thank you. I see a tent card down here, I can't see.

MS. FLECK: Sue Fleck, National Grid.

I'll be brief because I'm really just supporting

what Chad and Andy said from a distribution

industry perspective.

I have to share the feeling that, you know, boxing us in on what technologies to use is very short sighted. We need to leave an opening to be able to allow new technologies to evolve and give us some different opportunities, and I would like to see that.

Around the timeframe, if you add some language about as soon as practical, I think that makes, that makes an improvement. Again, from a

distribution perspective, if you look at the northeastern states, there's construction moratoriums for five or six months out of the, in the winter months.

If you don't get your timing just

If you don't get your timing just right, I know it's going to push you past a year on a pretty regular basis. So six month for an assessment and six month to repair.

Obviously we all want to do that, but if we get the assessment done by October, I can't get the repair done in time because I'm not going to be able to do the work.

So if you add, give us some flexibility around technology and a little bit of some language change around timeframe, then I appreciate all the changes that you've made.

We're getting to a better place here, thank you.

MR. DANNER: All right, thank you. Steve, you want to?

MR. NANNEY: Can I say one other thing is we are in the regulation in all of these, making sure that where, if we did not have

transmission in anything, in each one of these
we've got transmission in the paragraph three,
four, five, six times. So anyway, it's more than
once in every section of the rule.

MR. DANNER: All right, Sara?

MS. GOSMAN: Thanks. This is Sara
Gosman. I have just a clarifying question first
and then a couple comments. So when you go from
moderate to severe, can you give me a sense of
how that changes the percentage here that you've
proposed in the rule?

That is what are we looking at in terms of -- so we have a voltage drop greater than 35 percent currently in the proposed rule. What are you moving to when you move to severe?

MR. NANNEY: When you go to severe it would be 60 percent. And also, when you look at the definition of severe, it says that you almost immediately or very quickly need to go make a repair to that coating if you go look at the present section of the standard practice.

MS. GOSMAN: Okay, thanks. So I

really like the way that the proposed rule was drafted. I feel like it's very specific, it's very enforceable. It has a set of timelines and it has a particular process and it has a particular threshold for repair.

So I think in terms of my perspective on this regulatory system, I would like to see rules drafted like this, and I think they are helpful. There are places for discussion. I think this rule is a nice example of where we can do prescriptive rules well.

On the timelines issue, it seems to me a little unclear why we would move, say on the assessment side, from three to six months.

If there's some question about whether it can be done within that period of time, it seems to me that you hold the line on the particular timeline to encourage operators to assess early, and then you make a process for them to come to you for an exception if necessary. And maybe that's some of this is as soon as practicable language.

But rather than going to sort of the pushing out the timeline for everyone, if people can do this within three months, I think it's better to keep it at three months.

And not being an expert here on this particular technology, it seems to move from moderate to severe, from going from a drop from 35 percent to 60 percent is significant.

And I wonder whether that is the right call here. It seems to me we would want to move for more of a precautionary approach and to take repairs when there's moderate loss as opposed to waiting until there's a real severe problem.

Thank you.

MR. DANNER: Mr. Zamarin?

MR. ZAMARIN: Thank you. Chad Zamarin with Cheniere Energy. Just two comments on one thing to offer maybe to Sara on timeline. One thing we do try, look, three months is not, you know, a very long time.

And one of the things we oftentimes try to do with electrical surveys like an ACVG or

DCVG or close interval survey, we oftentimes wait until soil conditions have normalized, until settlement has occurred.

You know, these are techniques that utilize current that's passed through the soil to analyze the pipe itself. So oftentimes, for example, when we install a new pipeline, we don't perform a close interval survey until 12 months after the installation because the conditions haven't normalized and you're not going to get accurate readings.

So I would just offer that it wasn't part of our discussion, but oftentimes we like to see a cycle of whether we would like to see a renormalization of soil conditions before we do assessments so we get what we think are the most accurate results. So just something to think about there.

And the only other thing that I would mention is again, when we start talking about ACVG and DCVG, for those who aren't familiar with it, finds incredibly small coating defects which

is great. But we have to also recognize that the pipe has now been put in the ground.

And I think what we're accomplish is the right thing. We're trying to make sure that the primary corrosion protection system is intact. But when the pipe is put in the ground, before it's put in the ground we put an electrical system over the pipe to check for any discontinuities in the coating, we call it jeeping the pipe.

so we look at, we have to test the entire pipeline to make sure that the coating is intact when we put it in the ditch. What the ACVG or the DCVG is looking for is in the backfilling process if something had, a rock had fallen on to the pipe and it caused a minor defect in the coating, that would be detected during an ACVG or DCVG. It detects very small coating defects.

But recognize that those very small coating defects are not the most imminent threat on our pipeline when they occur. We have

secondary protection systems, cathodic protection systems that are designed to protect the pipe in the event that those happen.

And all I'm advocating for is the way we've designed integrity management is to continuously be looking for that next most imminent threat.

And if we spend all of our resources looking for the very small, you know, imperfection in the coating system when we have a secondary cathodic protection system, and we have an inline inspection system, and we have other systems designed to account for those that are less intrusive, that don't require excavations and exposure of workers to safety issues, we start to get down a very slippery slope.

You know, I think perfect coating is a great concept, but it's something that in attempting to achieve may result in other issues that are unforeseen, and there may be better ways to address that particular issue.

So just, I think some food for thought

that we're trying to find that balance between what we can do from a practical perspective and then how much we might do that might actually not contribute to putting our resources in the places where we get the biggest safety bang for our effort. Thank you.

MR. DANNER: All right, thank you. Steve?

MR. NANNEY: By making the criteria the severe, what PHMSA was doing was making sure, number one, that we were catching damage like what we've seen where it's actually been missed in putting it in the ditch process.

Or a piece of equipment has actually damaged the pipe and the coating. Severe would not be pinholes. It would be bigger flaws in the pipe. And that's what we've seen that these type surveys find.

You have to remember the ILI surveys aren't required for seven years out. So it's not like you'll be running one the first year or the second year. So it is set up to find the damage,

installing the pipe in the ditch and burying it.

And by severe, you would expect that the pipeline would be so padded that it wouldn't be showing up six months later. It would probably be done at the time of installation.

MR. DANNER: Yes. Sorry, can't ready your card from here. Oh, it's Terry. Thank you.

MR. TURPIN: Terry Turpin with FERC.

So I know we're not wordsmithing it in these
meetings. But just sort of advice building on
something Sue had pointed out and Steve, you
said.

In looking at the allowance for delayed permitting, it's just not the receipt of the permits that you need to be worried about. I mean, as Sue mentioned, there are species windows that will prevent construction for six months or more after you've received the permit.

So sort of as you look at whatever wording you're going to use to say, you know, a timeframe after obtaining the permit, it also needs to be in accordance with the conditions of

that permit, if there's a timeframe built into 1 2 it. 3 MR. DANNER: So, there was a 4 suggestion for a process for exceptions. Is 5 there a process that could be expedited in this 6 case so that if something like that came up, one could simply notify PHMSA and PHMSA could give it 7 a review that it had some issue like that? 8 9 MR. TURPIN: And again, from an 10 operational standpoint, FERC's not usually involved. A lot of this is more of an issue when 11 12 you have new pipeline. But certainly if you're 13 doing stream crossings on a maintenance, the 14 activity, then it's going to be a concern for the 15 operators. 16 And so I think that's more of a 17 question does that work for them because our 18 regulations would allow them to move forward with 19 it. 20 MR. DANNER: Okay. Well, Steve has 21 his tent up. Yes, go ahead.

MR. NANNEY: What we had planned to

do, and it just wasn't up on a slide, is we were planning to give the operator the option as soon as practicable after obtaining the permits. We would not expect for them to send anything in to PHMSA.

That would be handled on a normal inspection if they were complying. It would be no event. If they weren't complying, then we would see what we needed to do going further. We were not expecting operators to have to give PHMSA notice.

We were letting them do what was practical based upon the permitting process is how we were planning to write it up.

MR. DANNER: Yes, Sue Fleck?

MS. CAMPBELL: Thank you. Cheryl
Campbell, Excel Energy. Just, and thank you by
the way for, I like the idea of adding the
language as soon as practicable. It can be
tricky at times getting to different areas for a
variety of different reasons. So appreciate
that.

I want to add my voice to support on not picking the technology that's the winner here. We've seen, we've been running ILI tools and CIS and DCG, all this stuff since probably about 2008 or earlier.

And we've seen just a tremendous amount of change and advancement in the technology over that timeframe. So I am optimistic that the tools and the equipment will continue to evolve and evolve quickly to help us assess the health of these pipelines. So I would strongly encourage not picking the technology, but really focus on what it is we're looking for.

As far as just the, I understand your point around the severe and the moderate. I guess my comment would be that we already have quite a few, I'll call them belts and suspenders around corrosion management for pipelines.

I'm a big believer, by the way, in put the pipeline in perfect, and then I never want to see it again. I mean, that's my goal. Every construction project that we have is get it in

perfect.

I am a realist, though. I can't get the coating perfect with everything that happens. So we do the best we can. And then as I said, we have belts and suspenders in the rule and in our own processes that make sure that corrosion doesn't take hold.

So I like the change from, I'm actually quite comfortable with the moderate to severe. The next time we run a tool in it we're going to see, we're going to be monitoring that stuff and make sure that it doesn't get bad and we can get it.

And Steve, to your comment about hey, they're only required every seven years, I think I know a lot of operators, and I know it's not required in the code, but I know a lot of operators that do it more frequently than that.

I also know a lot, including us, that do a baseline after construction on transmission pipe so that we have a starting point and we know what the health of that pipe is after

construction.

So I think you'll find that that's going to become a more common practice within the industry because it does give you something to start from and to compare to as you're doing assessments over time and understand what you've got.

So again, I mean, I would encourage us to look at corrosion prevention and corrosion management in a whole, just like we look at leak management and a number of other things as a whole. I think that helps, and then leave the technology side open and focus on the goal that we have, and that's not allowing corrosion to get a foothold on your system.

MR. DANNER: All right, thank you. Sara Gosman.

MS. GOSMAN: So just a quick idea. I understand the point about regulatory obsolescence, I suppose, in terms of technology. The way that I've seen this done in other rules is to be specific about the requirement and the

technology, and then have a particular statement 1 2 after it saying or an equivalent technology as determined by PHMSA. 3 4 And that allows for, you know, the 5 change in technology over time, but it doesn't mean that you don't have something specific in 6 7 the rule which is I think what I like about the text right now. So that's just a suggestion. 8 9 MR. DANNER: All right, any other 10 comments? Okay, Alan, where do we go from here? 11 MR. MAYBERRY: We should call for, is 12 there interest in calling for a vote? 13 MR. GALE: John Gale. Yes, real 14 quick, we're about to pull up some language. You 15 know, we've been listening obviously to the 16 dialogue and we have some vote language that may, 17 you know, at least start the conversation on 18 where the vote could go. 19 Obviously at the end of the day it's 20 the Committee's language, but it's just something 21 to kind of facilitate your conversation.

But real quick, I'm sorry, we would

like, Alan, if it's okay we would like to go
through the voting protocol. It's a short
presentation that we try to do at each meeting.
And Cheryl Whetsel will lead that conversation.

MR. MAYBERRY: That sounds good. And just if you will indulge me, yes typically at this point we would call for a, there might be a call for a vote in the form of a motion and then a second, obviously through Robert's Rules of Order.

But Cheryl's here to keep us straight on that and kind of go through the protocol that we would go through for that.

MS. WHETSEL: We just want to make sure you get this technical language in here from the statute. Okay, just to clarify, next slide, I guess. Okay, we're just going to go over the items for voting this meeting.

Corrosion control, installation of pipe and ditch coating protection, external corrosion monitoring and remediation, external corrosion interference currents, internal

corrosion, P&M measures for internal and external corrosion, and then the second item would be records and IM clarifications throughout identification data collection and integration, risk assessment functional requirements, thread assessment for plastic pipe, cyclical fatigue, M&C defects, and ERW pipe, prevention, and mitigative measures.

Okay. And just as a reminder, the verbatim meeting transcript does serve as a Committee report, unless another document is provided by membership. And there's the Docket number for this meeting, generally just for your review as we have a docket for each year.

So the Committee action for this meeting is to vote on the gas, the safety of gas transmission gathering line pipelines. As published in the federal register on April the 8th, 2016, and we are reviewing it for their technical feasibility, reasonableness, cost effectiveness, and practicability.

So the Chairman's role is when a

decision or recommendation of the Committee is required, the Chairman will request a motion for a vote. And then any member, including the Committee Chair may make a motion for a vote. A quorum is required for a vote, and we did determine that there is a quorum at this meeting.

So under the statutory language, the Committee action is that members consider each proposed rule and the draft regulatory evaluation. The motion should include the terminology from the statute to indicate the Committee has carried out its responsibilities.

And motions must originate from and be seconded by members of the Committee. Options for calling a motion, you can agree as proposed, or you're not in agreement, or propose a change.

And I might recommend that, you know, you all remember that if you want to propose a change, somebody has to step up to the plate and pull together some language in order to do so. I know that's tough.

So here's the sample language. The

proposed rule as published, or the proposal that we're discussing, so it doesn't have to be the rule itself, it could be the item that we're discussing on the table, as published in the federal register and the draft regulatory evaluation are technically feasible, reasonable, cost effective, and practical.

And the items in the red are what is actually in the statute. If you're not in agreement, you could propose that the proposed rule is not or cannot be made technically feasible, reasonable, cost effective, or practical.

And then the third option is that the rule could be technically feasible, reasonable, cost effective and practical if the following changes are made. And this is where members need to come up with some kind of language that they want to propose. So here we are at the first item, 1A, installation of pipe.

MR. DANNER: All right, so just something for, I wanted to get my own

1	clarification because we said we're not
2	wordsmithing here. So what we're going to be
3	asked to vote on this morning is not specific
4	language. It's something at a higher conceptual
5	level. Alan, do you want to clarify that?
6	MR. MAYBERRY: Yes. You may recall in
7	prior meetings we've done some wordsmithing.
8	We're trying to, you know, we have a lot to get
9	through. And I think the intent of getting the
LO	advice of this committee is not to provide
L1	specific regulation language, but to provide
L2	input and guidance on the direction we go.
L3	So to that end, we're looking for
L4	really the concept, the themes that we need to
L5	address as we develop a final rule, and your
L6	recommendation for that that takes into account,
L7	you know, the points that we just discussed.
L8	I think we do have John
L9	(Simultaneous speaking.)
20	MR. GALE: Yes, Alan. It's about the
21	comment that's on the screen right now.
22	MR. MAYBERRY: that will help seed

the conversation and be a factor for calling the motion, I believe.

MR. DANNER: Before we do that we have a couple of tents up. So it looks like, is that Ms. Fleck? Oh, okay.

MR. DRAKE: I was going to take a shot at a proposal, but I'll hang back.

MS. FLECK: Yes, let me have, I have two, a question and a comment. First question is when, and it's sort of a general procedural question.

So now that we've come close to approving the language, and there was a comment from the public around this, how does the cost benefit analysis get updated, because I believe, and I think others believe that the cost may be understated.

But even whether they're understated or overstated or whatever, once you get to the final language, now you've really set what's going to happen so you could more accurately calculate what the costs are of the rule.

So I'm a little uncomfortable saying something is cost effective if I really don't know what the cost structure is. So how is that addressed? The second comment, so that's a question.

And then my comment is I understand we can't wordsmith here, but I will always be uncomfortable voting for something when I don't see the language. And I just want to be on the record with that because as I've said in the past, words really do matter in a regulation because we're held accountable to it.

So we're voting on concepts, and then we're trusting that you will get the words right so that the concepts are properly incorporated into the code. Thank you.

MR. DANNER: You want to respond to that, Alan?

MR. MAYBERRY: Yes, just to clarify.

And Sue, I know we've had other conversations

about this. But to answer a couple of your

questions, really as we go from here, as we

develop the final reg text it would be costed out again. So we would go through another cost benefit. So yes, that's definitely a step.

And the processes are in place, the controls are in place to accomplish that. So that would definitely happen. And really you're voting on, you know, we need to consider, in light of what we had in the final rule, this will be fine if we make these changes and deal with these.

So, and that's what our plan is to do that and take the advice, and of course present it to the, you know, leadership as we move forward.

MR. DANNER: So let me follow up with a question on that, though. If what we're approving today is concepts and we're trusting that those concepts will be reflected in the final product, will, I mean, if there are future meetings of this Committee, would we have an opportunity to see more final language and perhaps respond to that at a later date if

there's a feeling among the committee that those concerns were not reflected in the language?

MR. MAYBERRY: Yes, I think actually our, and this is Alan Mayberry again just for the court reporter, if you need that. But our plan would be to vote on this and move forward. So we wouldn't necessarily come back to this at a future meeting, but let's, would be to get the vote, to gain the vote and then we would move forward.

And for as far as taking this into account, you'll just have to trust the staff of PHMSA to, you know, to carry out the desires of the Committee. And you know, I offer as the head of the agency my commitment that we'll do that to the best of our ability to really, and do it in a way that's in the spirit of what the desires of the Committee.

Ultimately, as you know, it's the prerogative of the administration, the administrators far as how the rule is finalized.

So, but this is a major data point for that. But

I just offer my commitment that we will do 1 2 everything we can to make sure that we, you know, that the desires of this Committee are taken into 3 4 account and considered as we develop the final 5 rule. All right. 6 MR. DANNER: Andrew, 7 Richard, and then Sara. Andy? I'm prepared to make a 8 MR. DRAKE: 9 But I'm looking at all these tent cards motion. 10 that just came up, so I'm going to pause and let 11 them go. 12 MR. DANNER: Okay, so all right. All 13 right, so we will move past you. 14 MR. WORSINGER: Rich Worsinger, City 15 of Rocky Mount. Alan, appreciate your comments. 16 Understand the need not to wordsmith. What would 17 be helpful, obviously the information that's up 18 on the slides, you've had at least before this 19 morning probably for a number of weeks. 20 It would help us, it would help all the members of the Committee if that could be 21

provided to us as soon as it's available instead

of waiting for meetings such as this. That way we can have a chance to really evaluate it, chew on it, and be more prepared. So I make that request. Thank you.

MR. DANNER: All right, Sara?

MS. GOSMAN: Just another procedural question from a person interested in procedure. So when we make this motion and a vote, you've indicated on the record that you're planning to make some changes to the rule already.

And I wonder whether those are incorporated in the, in what we're voting on initially or we go back to the proposed rule as in the federal register because if you as an agency have moved already on your policy position, I wonder whether it makes sense to vote on the original or whether it makes sense to vote on what you are currently planning to do.

MR. MAYBERRY: So may I? I think that's, what we're trying to avoid, like, in the, to the end of avoiding wordsmithing and getting, you know, asymptotic as we get to the right

planning spot, you know, really you're making, proposing changes to the current rule, the current proposed rule.

And then we'll take that into account as we vote for the final rule. Yes, so I think that's, so we're at the point of really you're commenting on the proposed.

MS. GOSMAN: Okay, thank you.

MR. DANNER: All right, Mr. Allen?

MR. ALLEN: Steve Allen, Indiana
Utility Regulatory Commission. Could you blow
that screen up a little bit so I can --

(Off microphone comments.)

MR. ALLEN: Yes, I even have my glasses on. Thank you. That very last bullet point on providing flexibility for technology as approved by PHMSA, I have a lot of questions on that and I'm not quite sure where to begin.

You know, I think the discussion was don't box us in as far as the technology. I think that's a fair characterization of what some of my colleagues were concerned about. Would

language that would address this, would that satisfy those concerns I guess, number one.

And number two, I also I think am a little concerned about the cost benefit analysis. You know, being a numbers guy, you know, I look at this and the pipe is already in the ground.

If there are some requirements out there that suggest hey, you know, we need to dig this back up again, we need to repair a severe fault or whatnot, if there are other mitigating measures available to the operators, I would probably prefer that so long as they're proven mitigative measures.

This all costs money. And being a state regulator, you know, I also have to look out for the rate payers of the State of Indiana. And I'm a little concerned of that. So I guess with that, just curious if a language like this, I'm not sure how it would work but would language addressing flexibility and technology address some of the concerns raised?

MR. DANNER: Chad, do you want to

respond to that?

MR. ZAMARIN: Chad Zamarin, Cheniere Energy. I think it does, I think, find the balance between being specific and, you know, identifying a technology that is currently proposed and allowing for ongoing development in advancement.

So I think it was Sara's comment, I think it strikes the right balance between having some specificity but also allowing for ongoing development. I think there are a lot of places in the code that are good reference points where that type of language exists that can be used.

MR. DANNER: I have a question I would like to put out there, and that is basically can somebody walk me through the process after this advisory committee gives its advice to the Agency, the Agency will do, I assume the new administrator will look at this, the secretary will look at this, will OMB look at this. What are the steps this goes through from here?

MR. MAYBERRY: Yes, just briefly.

This is Alan Mayberry. And we'll take input say specifically on this issue and we'll develop a final rule which means we'll revise the regulatory text to address the points that were brought up here.

Along with that, we'll revise the regulatory impact analysis, the cost benefit.

And then the complete package, or the rulemaking package, what we'll call a proposed final rule would be run to our process within PHMSA. It was reviewed by our what we call regulatory steering committee that will vote and approve it.

And then of course it's ultimately approved by the leadership within PHMSA, the administrator.

At that point it heads over to the Office of the Secretary for vetting and then ultimately over to the Office of Management and Budget where ultimately after that's approved by OMB then it has ultimately will get to go for publishing of final rule. But that's in a nutshell the process.

MR. WORSINGER: Should we mention the impact of the President's executive order?

MR. MAYBERRY: Yes, to the extent, I might add that -- and I had alluded to the Federal Register notice that's coming out that part of the process as well, the delivery of process internally, is making sure we're consistent with the executive orders that are out there, specifically on regulatory reform, and energy independence, and, you know, very specifically the provision for every regulation we issue we withdraw two.

And this will be in the mix for that, to make sure that we are efficient in the regulations we issue, that we have to look, to the extent this creates a cost burden, that we look to areas where perhaps we could have some savings through reduced burdens.

And that's really part of the process that we go through as well, that will ultimately, you know, determine how this comes out. But it's definitely part of the mix. Because this will

come into play with other rules that we have or other potential policies like the plastic pipe rule or other provisions, other parts of this rule. Thanks. Yes, Mark?

MR. SANBORN: Yes, I want to -- Mark
Sanborn, PHMSA -- just add a couple of points.

Alan alluded to it, but the two main provisions
in the President's executive order are the two
for one. So for every rule you add you have to
eliminate two and the pay for. So for every new
regulation, you have to find other regulatory
burden reduced. So we're getting further
explanations from that from OMB, but they've come
out with a lot of guidance.

The other thing I want to just point out for folks, who are familiar with how regs and rule making went through DOT previously, is one of the things that's been instituted at all the departments is a reg reform committee.

Basically, the Office of the General Counsel or chief counsels in all the departments have put

together a team.

So there's a little bit more review at the department level on all regs because of the emphasis in this administration of regulatory reform. So that will all happen with every reg moving forward, at least currently in this administration.

MR. DANNER: So I don't want to get us too far off topic, but I do want to ask you, I mean, we are going to have a cost benefit analysis of this rule. If this rule is to go forward, it means some other rules must go away. And how does that impact the cost benefit analysis? Is the cost benefit analysis done on three rules or just one rule at a time? And how does that work out?

Because we could find a benefit in our going forward, but if that's weighed against the loss of benefits from other rules going away, how do we assess that in our work?

MR. SANBORN: So, and Stephen, if I said anything wrong tell me, because I'm not a lawyer. But basically the guidance we've gotten

from OMB is that, on both the two for one and the pay for, it's within the department.

So all the modes, the regs that have been eliminated or dereg'd, all go into kind of a bucket for DOT from both regulatory, the reg itself and then the cost saving. So basically, OGC, the DOT's Office of General Counsel is responsible with OMB for keeping a tally of both how many regs have been reduced and how much has been saved. And as new regs are going forward, that's balanced against that.

MR. DANNER: So we're only going to look at the costs and benefits of what's before us now. And the other rules that will go away, if they have costs that result from them going away that's simply outside of our portfolio here. That's what you're saying.

Any other comments before we start -- Yes, Sue.

MS. FLECK: Sue Fleck, National Grid.

Are you going to work off of that and make the

additional changes that are needed?

Because one of the things that

concerns me is just that last bullet as approved

by PHMSA. I'm just afraid that's going to

generate a special permit process. It's not

really approval. I think we need to worry about

the language in that last bullet.

I just don't want to get to the point

I just don't want to get to the point where a new technology comes out and we have to go through a year-long approval, a special permit process. Because then we're going to miss all those other six-month deadlines around assessment and repair. So, you know what I'm saying? That language, as approved by PHMSA, is problematic.

MR. DANNER: All right, Alan?

MR. MAYBERRY: Just if I may, Sue, to address your comment there, I think the process we'll be looking at, or you may even add it here, it's like a no objection process as opposed to a right approval which is done in other areas.

MR. DANNER: Okay. Andy, I guess we can now turn to you for a motion.

MR. DRAKE: Okay. I'll give this a

shot. I'd like to make a motion, this is Andy
Drake with Enbridge, that the proposed rule as
published in the Federal Register and the draft
regulatory evaluation, with regard to the
provisions for the installation of pipe in a
ditch and coating protection, are technically
feasible, reasonable, and cost effective, and
practical if the following changes are made.

These are recognizing the discussions that we've had here this morning. That the repair threshold be moved from moderate to severe indications to avoid the excavation of pinholes and trivial anomalies. That we modify the applicability of this requirement to segments greater than 1,000 feet to be consistent with 192.461. That we lengthen the assessment timeframe to six months and the remediation timeframe accordingly after the pipeline is placed in service to provide greater allowance for permitting delays. That we modify the records' requirement as follows, that we make and retain for the life of the pipeline records

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documenting the indirect assessment findings and 1 2 remedial actions, and that we provide flexibility for technology by objection with PHMSA. 3 And I don't know if I got that last 4 5 piece right there, about how to word that alternate technology, but the recognition of 6 7 alternate technologies be included in this provision. 8 9 MR. DANNER: So you said unless 10 objected to by PHMSA? 11 MR. DRAKE: Yes. 12 So procedurally, I think MR. DANNER: 13 we take a second, and then we discuss. Is there 14 a second? 15 MR. WORSINGER: Second. All right. 16 MR. DANNER: It has been 17 seconded. So discussion? Sara? 18 MS. GOSMAN: Can you give me more 19 information on the no objection process? 20 does it mean to have it be -- I sense that the 21 burden is on the Agency then to object when a

particular technology is to be used.

And I wonder how you find out that 1 2 that particular technology is to be used and what's the basis of that decision? Does the 3 4 operator have a particular responsibility to 5 demonstrate to you that it's equivalent? Especially since 6 MR. DANNER: Yes. 7 you just said you don't want a notice to PHMSA. The no objection route 8 MR. NANNEY: 9 would be that, if they wanted to use other 10 technology or new technology, it would be a 11 submittal into PHMSA. 12 And then PHMSA would either have to 13 respond in, whether it's 90 days or 180 days, 14 some timeframe. We would need to give them an 15 objection or no objection. It's how that process 16 -- it's a process that's already in sub-part O, 17 in Part 192. And operators do that all the time, 18 like, Guided Wave UT, to use it today, it's the 19 objection/no objection process. 20 MR. DANNER: Sara? 21 MS. GOSMAN: And in terms of the 22 burden on who's actually demonstrating the

equivalency, is it your burden or the operators'? 1 2 MR. NANNEY: The operators' burden. 3 MS. GOSMAN: Okay, thank you. 4 MR. DANNER: Okay, so I'm still 5 unclear how -- all right, so PHMSA is notified that a new technology is being used. So there is 6 7 actually a notice. 8 MR. NANNEY: Yes. 9 Okay. Any other MR. DANNER: 10 discussion? All right, we have a motion before 11 The motion has been seconded. I think at us. 12 this point we're ready to take a vote. Shall we 13 do it? Yes, Sue? 14 MS. FLECK: Sorry, Sue Fleck, National 15 I guess there was other conversation we 16 had about six months, or until permit was 17 required, or some language about within the 18 stipulations of the permit. We had talked about -- it wasn't just a flat six months. I thought 19 20 we had -- is that in there? 21 MR. DANNER: Yes. The language, as I recall, is unless delayed by --22

1	MS. FLECK: No, the way it's written
2	says six months to allow for. And I think what
3	we had the conversation we were having was
4	that there needed to be, you know, unless you get
5	the permit and it says you can't start for 30
6	more days or something like that, you'd be stuck.
7	So subject to the permit stipulations, I think.
8	MR. DANNER: Okay, Alan has a fix for
9	that.
LO	MS. FLECK: Okay.
L1	MR. MAYBERRY: I would just change
L2	that. I think in Step 2 it should be "and".
L3	(Off microphone comments.)
L4	MR. MAYBERRY: Here we are, a
L5	wordsmith.
L6	MR. DANNER: Okay. So I think we need
L7	not deem that a formal amendment which would
L8	require a separate vote, do we? We can just go
L9	ahead and deem that part of the original motion.
20	Okay. In that case, I think we can take a vote.
21	Cheryl, do you want to take a roll call vote?
22	MS. WHETSEL: Yes. Thank you all very

ı		99
1	much. That was a great proposal there. Andy,	
2	good job. So we'll take a roll call vote, yea or	
3	nay please. Steve Allen?	
4	MR. ALLEN: Yea.	
5	MS. WHETSEL: Diana's not here. Dave	
6	Danner?	
7	MR. DANNER: Yea.	
8	MS. WHETSEL: Terry Turpin?	
9	MR. TURPIN: Yea.	
10	MS. WHETSEL: Cheryl Campbell?	
11	MS. CAMPELL: Yea.	
12	MS. WHETSEL: Andy Drake?	
13	MR. DRAKE: Yea.	
14	MS. WHETSEL: Susan Fleck?	
15	MS. FLECK: Yea.	
16	MS. WHETSEL: Rich Worsinger?	
17	MR. WORSINGER: Yea.	
18	MS. WHETSEL: Chad Zamarin?	
19	MR. ZAMARIN: Yea.	
20	MS. WHETSEL: Mark Brownstein is not	
21	here. Sara Gosman?	
22	MS. GOSMAN: Yea.	

1	MS. WHETSEL: Robert Hill?
2	MR. HILL: Yea.
3	MS. WHETSEL: Okay, Bob Kipp is not
4	here, and Rich Pevarski is not here. So the
5	motion passes.
6	I just want to a couple of
7	administrative things. I wanted to let you know
8	that during the lunch break I'm going to have
9	some adjustments made the mics. Because I see
10	everybody struggling to lean over, especially
11	Dave and Alan over there.
12	And then also, for anybody who made
13	comments in the public, would you please either
14	provide your card to me or to the court reporter
15	so we can be sure and get your names correct in
16	the transcript. And that's it for now. Thank
17	you.
18	MR. DANNER: All right, thank you. So
19	I need to state for the record that the motion
20	passes. And
21	(Off microphone comments.)
22	MR. DANNER: Yes, we shall. And I was

going to propose that this is a great breaking point. So it is now 10:15. All right, let's take a ten minute break. We'll be back at 10:25, and we'll start promptly. Thank you.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 10:15 a.m. and resumed at 10:36 a.m.)

MR. DANNER: Okay, we're back on the record. And for those of you who thought we were done with corrosion, you were wrong. So Steve, why don't you tee up the next issue please.

MR. NANNEY: Okay. 1B, the next item we're going through will be 192.465 and Appendix D. The issue there was that the current requirements are not always effective in eliminating cathodic protection deficiencies.

PHMSA proposed to require close interval surveys in response to items identified by CP as being monitoring deficiencies. And the basis, again, is lessons learned from pipeline failures in construction problems discussed at a public workshop in Fort Worth.

At the last meeting, we heard committee comments. And to summarize them, one was the impact of distribution was not justified or analyzed, and therefore distribution lines should be excluded.

The next item was the timeframe for remediation doesn't take into account obtaining permits. Disagreed with the proposed revisions to Appendix D criteria, and always requiring close interval surveys does not take into account the cause for low CP readings. And in fact, in some cases, close interval surveys may be of little or no benefit.

Going to the next item, based upon what PHMSA heard from the committee, PHMSA suggests that the committee consider, number one, clarify that the new requirements in Paragraph 465(d) apply to only gas transmission pipelines.

And two, address comments on the timeframe by modifying 465(d) to require a remediation action plan, and apply for necessary permits within six months, and to complete the

remedial action within one year, not to exceed 15 months, or as soon as practical after obtaining the necessary permits.

The next item that PHMSA would suggest that the committee consider is, in addressing situations where CIS may not be effective, to modify or propose Paragraph 465(f) to require that operators investigate and mitigate any non-systemic or location-specific causes and that close interval surveys would only be required to address systemic causes.

Also to address comments on proposed revisions to Appendix D, PHMSA would propose, rather than making changes to Appendix D, to withdraw any revisions to Appendix D in the final rule.

Okay, discussion and vote, John?

MR. DANNER: All right. Was there any
members of the public? Oh, okay, excuse me.

John?

MR. GALE: Yes, Mr. Danner, we're ready for public comment.

MR. DANNER: All right. So, Cameron, you have the microphone. Is there anyone who wishes to comment on this item? John, can we have the slides back up.

MR. MURK: Good morning. My name is

Dave Murk. I'm with the American Petroleum

Institute. And I actually wanted to make more of
a general comment this morning, I missed the
opportunity in the earlier public comment
session, related actually to gathering lines.

I know the gathering lines topic and issue related to the rule is going to be pushed to the next, I believe, the next meeting. But we have some concerns from API's standpoint, and member companies, with respect to how all of these provisions today, and over the next two days that we're going to be discussing, potentially get pulled into these various provisions.

I wanted to first thank Alan and the GPAC for holding these meetings, I think they're very important, and to have multiple meetings

like this. And hopefully we can continue to have the dialogue that's needed as the new regulations move forward and we really talk about the regulations being fit for purpose and truly improving pipeline safety. And thanks for the opportunity to comment, have the public comment as well.

So on behalf of API and its member companies, with gathering lines, I wanted to say some of the ongoing concerns that we've expressed in the past through comments and through our public webinars related to the applicability, again, of many of the provisions that we're going to be talking about today to un-federally regulated gathering line operations.

Although PHMSA acknowledged during the public webinars that you stated your intent was not to extend to gathering operations, and we're going to be moving that broader discussion to meetings three and four, the current rule proposal is related to but not limited to the topics we're discussing today, including IVP,

Integrity Management outside ACA's strength
assessments, material documentation, MAOP
exceedance reporting, corrosion control records,
and IM clarifications.

It's still not clear to us whether the previous unregulated gathering lines would be excluded from these provisions in the rulemaking.

And additionally, and it was recorded in the January meeting of the group, that the Management of Change provision would be exempt from gathering as well. And representatives of the industry also previously requested that proposals pertaining to gathering lines be addressed in a separate dedicated GPAC meeting. So again, thank you to PHMSA for doing that and moving it to the next two meetings.

API is appreciative of PHMSA's statements, related conversations, and votes previously taken by the advisory committee.

However, although gathering was not being discussed as part of this meeting, there's a lack of clear exemptions for gathering overriding

virtually every proposed provision being discussed today, which could result in significant confusion as the new proposed rules that would be applicable to the various categories of regulated gathering lines.

We'd also offer that to date no additional data -- additional gathering data, has been collected, which was a Congressional mandate, as a means of evaluating the necessity for adding or expanding to gathering and gathering regulations.

Industry, recognizing the importance of data supported regulations, stands ready to support an appropriate data collection effort and, if needed, work with PHMSA on further regulations. This should be apart from the ongoing work to modify the transmission rules. Thank you.

MR. DANNER: All right, thank you.

MR. OSMAN: My name is C. J. Osman.

to the proposed modifications to 192.465 and

I'm with INGAA. Just wanted to say, with regards

Appendix D as we understand them, reading them 1 2 quickly here, it seems like PHMSA did an excellent job considering the feedback from the 3 4 GPAC at the January meeting. And we support 5 these proposed changes and the proposed 192.465 and Appendix D as outlined on these slides. 6 MR. DANNER: All right. Are there any 7 other comments from the public? Okay, I'll turn 8 9 to committee members. Are there any observations 10 that committee members would like to make? 11 (No audible response.) 12 MR. DANNER: All right, I guess we 13 have a motion. Oh, excuse me. Sara, you have a 14 comment? 15 MS. GOSMAN: Just a brief comment, 16 because I know we're going to go through these 17 timeline issues again and again. And I'm a bit 18 concerned, I guess, about pushing the timelines 19 on all of the proposed rules. So as I understand 20 this, we're pushing it to 15 months, is that 21 right, at the outside, rather than 12 months? 22 MR. DANNER: Yes.

MS. GOSMAN: And the rationale for that is --

MR. NANNEY: In most cases in the code, where we have 12 months or six months, we will give a grace period in case there's issues that an operator runs into. Normally when it's 12, we give 15, so we tried to keep it in that type timeframe where you will see, in other areas of the codes, we've done the same thing.

And again, as we talked before, as soon as practical after obtaining necessary permits, we would expect the operator, if they had a permit that went past that 12 months or 15 months, enough to delay them six months after they got their permit, but as soon as they got them, in a prudent manner, going out and doing it.

If they did that, PHMSA, when they did an inspection of that new construction or of that existing line, it would just be part of the overall enforcement inspection process.

MR. DANNER: Steve, do you -- I'm

sorry, go ahead, Sara.

MS. GOSMAN: I think, that as I read this text more, I actually get more confused. So can you -- perhaps it's only me, but I'm not sure. So you say within six months and complete the action within one year, not to exceed 15 months, whichever is less, okay?

MR. NANNEY: Yes.

MS. GOSMAN: So --

MR. NANNEY: The point of the language and how it's used in other areas of the code, they couldn't just drag it out to 15 months just for the sake of dragging it out, but to do it as close as possible to 12 months or less.

And that's what we find, in almost all the cases, the operators do. It may be that the 12 months ends on a Saturday or Sunday, and they're doing it the next week or something like that.

We do not see those type issues that are going on, or maybe it's a flood has come, or it's real wet, and they're going to tear up a lot

of right of way going out and doing it, and they wait a month to go do it due to that.

MR. DANNER: So I'm just -- as I read this, okay, so first you've got to apply for the necessary permits within six months. Then you've got to complete the remedial action within one year, not to exceed 15 months, whichever is less, which would be one year.

So I think this is one where we may have to wordsmith this. And then my question to you is this language, as soon as practicable, do you have experience with that language? And how do you make determinations that the operator is acting expeditiously?

MR. NANNEY: Well, of course that would be a judgement call. But if you went out and an operator had gotten a permit last month, and then a month later they had not done any work on it, and conditions had been fine, then PHMSA would expect there to be issues.

If it had been real wet, and they couldn't get out there and do it, or some other

type item going on that would cause a delay, then you have to use reasonable judgement and give them a timeframe. So that would be how PHMSA would look at it.

MR. DANNER: I don't know who had the card up first. Susan?

MS. FLECK: I just think, this is Sue Fleck, National Grid, I just think that whichever is less is what's making this sentence confusing.

And I don't think it's necessary.

The 12 months or the one year, not to exceed 15, is generally, at least on the distribution side, is enforced by the state regulators who hold you accountable for the one year. And if you go beyond that one year, and you get into that grace period for the reasons that were identified, you need to support that, and document it, and have those conversations with your state regulator before they'll allow that.

So that's where that ends up being captured. We consider that 12 months is the

regulatory requirement. And that extra, and this is all over the code, this not to exceed, it's all over the code, it's really for those extenuating circumstances. And the state regulators definitely hold us accountable to that.

MR. DANNER: Okay. So speaking as a state regulator though, I would tell you that I would see this as this is the federal language, so my discretion, basically, is limited. And 15 months is the default timeline.

So I don't see this as giving me the ability to limit it to one year unless there are extenuating circumstances. I would see this as a 15 month period. But, I mean, other state regulators may treat this differently. But that's how I look at it.

Okay, so let's hear from, well, I think Chad had his tent up first. And then Steve.

MR. ZAMARIN: Yes, Chad Zamarin,
Cheniere Energy. Just to focus in, I do wonder

if the "whichever is less" is just a holdover 1 2 from the language that was originally proposed. And it isn't necessary now. So that may help 3 4 with the confusion. Thank you. MR. DANNER: Okay, Steve? 5 Hi, Steve Allen, Indiana 6 MR. ALLEN: 7 Utility Regulatory Commission. You know, this language, as a state regulator, the one year is 8 9 really, it's typically one calendar year not to 10 exceed 15 months. I mean, that really does make 11 a big difference. You need to do this each and 12 every calendar year, not to exceed 15 months. 13 not once a year, once every calendar year. And 14 that's a key point in that. So I think that 15 might be what --16 MR. DANNER: Okay. 17 MR. ALLEN: -- is confusing folks a 18 little bit. 19 MR. DANNER: Yes, that is. Because I 20 read as within 12 months, not to exceed 15 21 months. 22 MR. ALLEN: And you're talking --

1	MR. DANNER: Calendar year.
2	MR. ALLEN: That's not, okay, the
3	calendar, that does clear things up a little bit.
4	MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you.
5	Chad, you have your tent up again? Oh, all
6	right. Okay, is there any other discussion on
7	this? So is there a motion? Are we ready to
8	entertain a motion?
9	MS. FLECK: Sure.
10	MR. DANNER: All right, Sue. Oh,
11	Cheryl.
12	MS. CAMPELL: Okay. I'm likely going
13	to botch this, but we'll give it a shot.
14	MR. DANNER: Okay, identify yourself
15	for the record.
16	MS. CAMPELL: Cheryl Campbell, Xcel
17	Energy. Oh, look, you've got it up there. Okay.
18	The proposed rule, as published in the Federal
19	Register and the draft regulatory evaluation with
20	regard to the provisions for external corrosion
21	monitoring and remediation, are technically
22	feasible, reasonable, cost effective, and

practicable if the following changes are made.

Paragraph 192.465(d) only apply to gas
transmission lines. Address comments on
timeframes, require a remedial action plan and
apply for any necessary permits within six
months, and complete remedial action within one
calendar year, not to exceed 15 months, or as
soon as practicable after obtaining necessary
permits.

Address situations where CIS may not be an effective response to require that operators investigate and mitigate any non-systemic or location-specific causes and that close interval surveys would only be required to address systemic causes and to address comments on proposed revisions to Appendix D. Withdraw the proposed revisions to Appendix D from the final rule.

MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you.

Is there a second?

MR. HILL: I'll second that, Robert

1		117
1	Hill.	
2	MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you.	
3	Well, we have a motion and a second. Is there	
4	any discussion before we take a vote?	
5	(No audible response.)	
6	MR. DANNER: All right, hearing none,	
7	Cheryl, do you want to call the role?	
8	MS. WHETSEL: Okay. Steve Allen?	
9	MR. ALLEN: Yea.	
10	MS. WHETSEL: Diane's not here. Dave	
11	Danner?	
12	MR. DANNER: Yea.	
13	MS. WHETSEL: Terry Turpin?	
14	MR. TURPIN: Yea.	
15	MS. WHETSEL: Cheryl Campbell?	
16	MS. CAMPELL: Yea.	
17	MS. WHETSEL: Andy Drake?	
18	MR. DRAKE: Yea.	
19	MS. WHETSEL: Sue Fleck?	
20	MS. FLECK: Yea.	
21	MS. WHETSEL: Rich Worsinger?	
22	MR. WORSINGER: Yea.	

1	MS. WHETSEL: Chad Zamarin?
2	MR. ZAMARIN: Yea.
3	MS. WHETSEL: Mark Brownstein is not
4	here. Sara Gosman?
5	MS. GOSMAN: Yea, with a clarification
6	on the calendar year.
7	MS. WHETSEL: Thank you. Bob Kipp,
8	not here. Sorry. Robert?
9	MR. HILL: Yea.
10	MS. WHETSEL: And Bob and Rick are not
11	here. Okay, and the motion passes, unanimous.
12	Thank you.
13	MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you.
14	Steve, do you want to tee up the next issue?
15	MR. NANNEY: The next item we'll go
16	over will be interference currents which is in
17	192.473. And the issue there is the code
18	requirements are not always effective in
19	interference currents which is areas where you're
20	around high voltage fire lines and other
21	pipelines.
22	PHMSA proposed to require interference

surveys in the Interference Remediation Program.

The basis is lessons learned from pipeline

failures. Also two operators have mitigated

interference induced corrosion based on

requirements and special permits that are

comparable to what's proposed in 473.

Some of the committee comments.

Should only be required for lines subject to stray current risk. Interference surveys are not -- may not be feasible depending upon what information operators can get from electricity transmission companies. Phase-in compliance over 12 to 18 months. And the timeframe for remediation does not take into account difficulties in obtaining permits.

What does PHMSA suggest based upon what we heard from the committee? We would suggest that we consider clarifying that surveys are required for lines subject to stray current. That we clarify that remedial action be required when the interference is at a level that could cause significant corrosion.

And also, third on the slide is we would update the timeframe for remediation to require a remediation plan, an application for necessary permits within six months, and complete the remediation within one year, not to exceed 15 months, with allowance for delayed permitting.

MR. DANNER: All right, with that are there public comments on this item? No, no. All right.

MR. REYNOLDS: Lee Reynolds with NiSource. Following up on the last bullet in regards to the timeframes, I want to make sure that we don't confuse, on the remediation with typically, like, inspection, typically inspection, once each calendar year, not to exceed an interval of 15 months.

But we're talking about remediation.

So if I have an issue within -- find in November, if we use the calendar year it's not likely I'm going to be able to remediate by December 31st.

So the issue is around, once you find the issue to remediate is to give us the year to complete

but not to exceed that, maybe a flexibility around that 12 to 15 months.

And for operators, that's very important to allow us that flexibility versus, typically, the 12 months, for example. It's usually date-specific. So if I find something on June 15th of one year, I have to get it absolutely remediated by June 15th or June 14th, by the following year. It's very date-specific. So allowing flexibility like they do on this inspection side would also be very beneficial for us as operators.

Because although this is kind of,
like, singular events, as an operator we are
doing so much around doing work on our facilities
that allowing us that flexibility gives us the
best ability to assign resources where they need
to go based on prioritization needs. So again, I
just wanted to point that out. Thank you.

MR. DANNER: All right, thank you.

Before we go to the next one, Alan, you want to respond?

1 (Off microphone comments)
2 MR. DANNER: Oh, okay.

MS. BYRNES: Thank you. Corinne
Byrnes, National Grid. We operate in three
states, and we have over 700 miles of
transmission pipelines, right now about 400 of
which is HCA.

To follow-up on Lee Reynolds'
comments, you know, the challenge here for this
type of assessment is the diagnostics required in
determining, you know, what the root cause of
interference might be. That could, you know,
very well take more than six months or even a
year.

You know, as an example, you have straight current, and you have a railroad. You know, many times you'd have to coordinate with the railroad to shut down so you can do your testing. You know, that takes time.

I'm just saying, you know, it's not that simple. You know, sometimes it is, but there's no guarantee. And if you can't do it

within the timeframe, you know, we're concerned 1 2 that we would be in violation. MS. KURILLA: Just for clarity, so 3 4 that we're all on the same page, this comment 5 being made about 12 calendar months that was added to 465 is actually kind of confusing. 6 7 MR. DANNER: So can you identify yourself? 8 9 MS. KURILLA: Oh, sorry. Erin 10 Kurilla, American Gas Association. 11 MR. DANNER: Thank you. 12 MS. KURILLA: Absolutely. Like Lee 13 said, 12 calendar months, not to exceed 15 14 months, makes perfect sense when we're talking 15 about inspection intervals. When we're talking 16 about how long an operator has to remediate an 17 action, it probably should just say 12 months. 18 And I think, to someone else's point 19 earlier, if we're going to say 12 months, not to 20 exceed 15 months, for how long I have to 21 remediate, why not just say 15 months. Either 22 it's 15 months or 12 months, I think either/or,

I'm going to go out on the limb and say industry supports. But let's just, for clarity, either pick 12 months or 15 months and be done with it.

MR. WEIMER: Hi, Carl Weimer with the Pipeline Safety Trust. To that last point about whether to go with 12 or 15 months, I guess since we're adding the allowance for delayed permitting, I think it's fine just to leave it with 12 with that allowance for the delayed permitting.

To the second bullet point there, we actually liked the original language better.

Because now we've introduced in there the cause would be significant corrosion. And I guess my question to PHMSA would be is there a definition of significant, or are we allowing each operator to determine which is significant? In which case, we're going to get different interpretations of what is and isn't.

MR. REYNOLDS: Lee Reynolds with
NiSource. On the last bullet, another point is
updating the timeframe for remediation to require

a remediation plan, which I don't think the NPRM required that type of a written or a remediation plan directly. So I just wanted to make sure that is brought out as well.

MR. LONN: Thank you. Richard Lonn with Southern Company Gas. We serve seven LVCs, and 4.5 million customers, and about 2,600 miles of transmission line.

As it relates to the first bullet point on clarifying that surveys are required for lines subject to straight current, I would suggest to the group that we should consider some sort of level setting in that area. All lines are subject to straight current, some at very, very minor levels, some at significant levels. So you might consider subject to significant straight current just like you have significant corrosion. Thank you.

MR. DANNER: All right, any other public comments. I see none. Alan?

MR. MAYBERRY: Yes. I just wanted to add some, I guess, context to address some of the

comments. First off, obviously we've seen straight currents to be, or interference currents, you use that term interchangeably, to be an issue that certainly we've seen out there in levels that occur, you know, even within the first year of operation.

So I think, you know, there's a need to address it. I think that -- and furthermore, this is a language that, kind of, the committee settled on at the last meeting. I'm not sure if the comments today might reflect on that any.

But, you know, it is, I think -- and I recall last time that there was discussion on this timeframe. And we decided or you decided really to keep it the way it is and rather to lean into it as opposed to give more flexibility on the timing, just because it can be an issue. When it's an issue, it really needs to be dealt with in a timely manner. And we really can't let it wait.

I would add, too, that, well, one is, okay, we have seen incidents related to this

occurring quite quickly. So I would, you know, recommend that operators who haven't had it to always be vigilant to it, regardless of the outcome of this policy.

Two is our experience in working with operators who have specifically been under a special permit where we had requirements for this, I can tell you, I can attest to the fact that we made believers out of the operators that this is important.

Because I think some issues were discovered that wouldn't have been discovered without having this as a requirement, in that case the special permits. So I think they definitely drank the Kool-Aid on this and would probably be good people to talk with as far as recommending this for transmission pipelines. But anyway, that's it. Thanks.

MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you.

Committee members, anybody wish to start the

discussion? Sara?

MS. GOSMAN: I'd like to hear from

PHMSA about the use of the word significant.

MR. NANNEY: If you go back, there are some other sections of the code where we had looked at having some more restricted criteria.

And what we thought we had heard from the committee last time is to use, in this particular case, to use more performance-driven language.

And that's the reason we used significant.

I mean, we can put some parameters on it as far as current loss and things like that, that I think we had for high consequence areas. But we were really trying to leave it up to the operator to put a remediation, to run the surveys, to put together a remediation plan, and to conduct it without being, from a PHMSA standpoint, being specific, you've got to do A, B, C, D. We were trying to say, hey, this is what we want in your performance plan. We expect you to go implement it.

MR. DANNER: Did you have a follow-up?

MS. GOSMAN: Yes, thank you. So with
these changes it seems to me what we're doing is

we're focusing on significant corrosion, the
worst case corrosion. And we're giving more time
for remediation. And that seems to me a
contradiction.

That is, if we're going to focus on the worst case corrosion, I would want us to stick with a fairly short timeline. And if we're going to be considering a broader range of corrosion issues, I think I would be more comfortable with an expanded timeline. But together it seems to me like we're identifying the worst problems, but then we're not doing anything about them for a longer period of time.

MR. DANNER: You want to respond?

MR. NANNEY: The reason we left the wording the way the committee had recommended was if you have an interference, and let's say it's from high voltage power lines, your anode beds, some you will put -- can be in the ditch, some is going to be actually perpendicular from the pipeline. And they could go out several hundred feet. And you might even have to drill and put

an anode in, anode beds in for that, which would 1 2 require additional permitting, even buying additional right-of-way from landowners. 3 4 So even though it's serious, and an 5 operator has to be prudent in dealing with it, in a lot of cases they may not be able to do 6 7 everything right there on the existing right-of-And we were trying to put words taking that 8 way. 9 into account. 10 MS. GOSMAN: Sorry, can I just -- and 11 I'll be done, I promise. 12 MR. DANNER: You may. 13 MS. GOSMAN: All right, thank you, 14 Chair. So I think there's a difference in my 15 mind between moving out the fundamental timeline 16 and giving the ability to respond to a question 17 of permits. 18 So if the issue is one of not being 19 able to complete the work because of other 20 requirements, like permitting requirements, I 21 completely understand the need for that language.

But then I think we shouldn't also be expanding

out the fundamental timeline too. That is, we've handled that through this particular exception process. So that's what, in my ideal world, I'd like to see.

MR. DANNER: So, Chair's prerogative,

I'm going to ask a question out of order. But,

Steve, when you are -- let's say an operator

can't get the remediation done within one year

for legitimate reasons. Is that simply a rule

violation, or is there a process in which they

can go to you and say, look, under this set of

circumstances, I need more time. What do I do?

MR. NANNEY: Well, the way, I think, PHMSA would propose, based upon what we've heard in the committee, again like I've explained on a couple of the others, the operator would be able to take the extra time as long as they were prudently implementing it. They would not have to give notice. We were not proposing that they would have to give PHMSA notice if they go past it.

MR. DANNER: So how would you know

1	then that the work was not being done?
2	MR. NANNEY: Well, we conduct periodic
3	inspections on all operators, and so it would be
4	during a normal inspection process.
5	MR. DANNER: Okay. Thank you for that
6	clarification. I believe, Chad, you're
7	MR. ZAMARIN: Oh, I'm sorry.
8	MR. DANNER: Andy, were you next or
9	MR. ZAMARIN: Chad Zamarin, Cheniere
10	Energy.
11	MR. DANNER: All right, Chad.
12	MR. ZAMARIN: Thanks. I
13	(Microphone interference.)
14	MR. DANNER: So mine is working.
15	Sometimes they don't work if people
16	(Off microphone comments.)
17	MR. ZAMARIN: All right. I would just
18	note that, again, you were talking about a
19	technology that's more of an indirect tool, so we
20	don't have specific data that helps us to
21	quantify response times.
22	But, you know, for example, we have

ten years on certain corrosion anomalies that we detect through inline inspection to respond to.

So I just want to keep this level set.

When we start about introducing in this rule, like we've done, some very aggressive timelines on technologies that aren't precise, we start to create activity and work that oftentimes is not as productive and isn't as well planned out.

So it's a bit of a surprise to, I think, operators when we see six-month response timelines on indirect, kind of less quantifiable data. We're out making very aggressive response to things that aren't as precise as, for example, we have inline inspection data where in cases, you know, within the code, we have up to ten years to respond to corrosion.

I think the point is that, you know, standard corrosion we tend to believe, you know, takes a relatively slow process to degrade the pipe. In interference situations, that can be an accelerated process.

But it still requires, I think, the time to analyze the information, to integrate it with all the other data sources in order to make very good decisions.

Interference, currents, you know, this is a very complex phenomenon. So we tend to hire companies that analyze that data and integrate it with a lot of other information so that we make good decisions about how we respond to those findings.

So I think that the 12 months makes sense. I think we should drop the calendar year, not to exceed 15 months, and just call it 12 months. I think it's cleaner and clearer. And I think I heard some consensus maybe around that, maybe not entirely, but I think that, you know, that might clarify it. Thank you.

MR. DANNER: So could I ask you about the word significant? I mean, obviously that is -- we don't have a definition of that word. If you took the word out, it could be that, you know, it could cause corrosion that's so minimal

1 it doesn't --2 MR. ZAMARIN: Yes. MR. DANNER: -- matter or so slow it 3 4 doesn't matter. 5 I think, to Steve's MR. ZAMARIN: point, at some point you have to hold the 6 7 operator accountable for determining what could cause a safety hazard. I mean, I know that 8 9 that's the challenge of performance-based 10 regulation. 11 But when you have such a complex 12 phenomena, it's very hard to say that there is a 13 single criteria that we can apply that says in 14 this case you do this. I mean, there are many 15 different cases. You know, we see situations 16 where there is less interference. 17 But we might have other circumstances 18 that are resulting in higher corrosion rates. 19 We've got a certain type of environment. We've 20 got other factors that we would weigh in to make 21 a decision.

So I think it's challenging in these

complex -- with these complex threats to oftentimes set a very prescriptive requirement.

And that's why we end up with performance based language.

I frankly, as an operator, like the onus on us. I like us having to justify what we do and why. And, you know, it's never an operator's goal to not address something that could cause harm to the public or the environment.

So I think significant expresses that expectation, that if there is something that could cause an impact to the environment or to public safety, that you have to address it.

In the absence of that word, kind of the way the language is currently written, it's hard to understand whether this is just applied to everything, and are we differentiating between what is something that could cause concern and what might not.

MR. DANNER: So if I may respond, I think that you see the word significant as

putting the onus on you. As a regulator, I could see the word significant as being so imprecise that an operator who is not as responsible as you might use that as a way to wiggle out of a requirement that they act expeditiously.

And so I'm trying to figure out if there's a way to get this word to put the onus on you, whether we have to define it or find a different word.

MR. ZAMARIN: Yes.

MR. DANNER: But I'm worried not about the good players, I'm always worried about the worst players.

MR. ZAMARIN: Understood. The only thing I can offer is that this is not, again, we're not talking about a quantifiable technique that, when you don't have black and white results, you know, it's not a go/no go type of analysis, unfortunately.

It does require -- I think what we're doing is we're trying to add things to the code that require that next level of protection and

sophistication. But it does require analysis, it does require determination. I mean, that's just the nature of these indirect technologies.

And so I think, in the code where we can quantify things, you know, we've been specific on timelines and on what constitutes the need for response of a certain level. I do think this is an area where it's very hard to come up with a quantifiable criteria to use to determine what would be significant in every case, in every case.

MR. DANNER: All right, Andy and then Steve.

MR. DRAKE: It's Andy Drake with Enbridge. I took a little sidebar over there to talk with the folks from NACE. And I think there were some comments that were kind of embedded down in here that we could use as just some mooring lines on this conversation.

You know, I appreciate Carl's comment about significant. That's pretty vague. And I respect what Chad's saying about the complexity

of this. And I think somewhere maybe there's something we can weave together here.

But I think the criteria that NACE would reference is something about 100 amps per square meter of criteria to define significant.

I see Steve shaking his head yes. And I think we could add that to this.

Or if you wanted to leave performance language in there as an add, you could say something to the effect of a hundred amps per meter squared as the NACE standard or something that's deemed significant as determined by the operator.

And then the operator, the onus is on the operator to bear that out against the standard. And I think I would also agree that the 15 months needs to be removed here.

When you've solved the problem, I think, with the allowance of delayed permitting, there is a condition state that allows you to -- causes you to go along because of a permit, that deals with the issue. But to add the 15 months

basically just means the target's now 15 months.

I think the standard is 12 months with the burden for permitting as a caveat. And I would recommend you pull the 15 month part out.

That would be my recommendation for this discussion.

MR. DANNER: All right, Steve?

MR. ALLEN: Steve Allen, Indiana
Utility Regulatory Commission. Basically, I
think I agree with everything Andy just said
there, perhaps with the exception of providing
some additional prescription on, you know,
whatever you said, one milliamp per square foot
or whatnot.

Because it's my understanding that,
you know, that situation may not apply as well in
pipeline in New Mexico in the desert as it would,
you know, in the Midwest. And for those, I think
most everybody on that end of the table are
probably pretty well up to speed on that. I'm
not so sure that we are down here.

I can just tell my cohorts down here

that what little bit of training I've received from PHMSA out in Oklahoma City, this truly is voodoo. Corrosion is a very complex, very complicated subject matter that is specific to each and every operator. So I don't think you can necessarily regulate to a degree of specificity that would cover everything.

So again, back to what Andy was saying, perhaps 12 months with, you know, some exceptions.

And another question, and I guess this is for my colleagues down at the other end of the room here, doesn't some of the integrity management standards or the practices out there call for each operator to explore these sorts of threats and develop their own preventative and mitigative measures? I mean, so this is kind of a redundant sort of a regulation to a certain degree, I guess, but whatever.

MR. DANNER: Okay. Steve Nanney and then Sara.

MR. NANNEY: Yes, Steve Nanney, PHMSA.

From a PHMSA standpoint, from what we've seen, as
Andy said, the 100 milliamps would be correct.

We also would recommend that -- or if it impedes
the operating pressure of the -- the safe
operating pressure of the pipeline, that would be
a second caveat that we could add in.

MR. DANNER: Okay, Sara, and then Steve.

MS. GOSMAN: So Sara Gosman. I think that the numeric standard here would be good. I agree with that. And I think that if we're going to put another standard in, performance standards can be very specific. Performance standards aren't necessarily vague. And what we have here is a vague performance standard, and it's unclear who the burden is on.

So I think if we want to add something beyond the particular amped number, I would focus the performance on the actual consequence, that is the "could cause harm to the public or to the environment." That is make the calculation there. But I also, I mean, I think Steve's other

suggestion was good.

In terms of the timeline, I agree that we should get rid of the 15 months. And I should say, while I think that it would be -- I would want to stick with the six months, I actually like this idea of requiring a remediation plan.

Because I think it gives the Agency a sense of what the operator is going to do, some oversight of this particular remediation during the process. And that makes me a lot more comfortable with the extension of time here. So thank you for coming up with that as a compromise.

MR. DANNER: So you'd be looking at some kind of a, like, almost a reasonableness standard, right, so cause corrosion that a reasonable operator would determine could harm the public?

MS. GOSMAN: Yes, yes. And not, just to be clear, a standard that says as determined by the operator. Because at that point, we've given the control entirely to the operator in

terms of questions around enforcement. 1 2 don't want this -- I wouldn't want language in there that allowed the operator to determine 3 4 whether something was significant or not, or safe 5 or not. So I'm hearing two 6 MR. DANNER: 7 different things. Would you be looking to have the numeric amendment or would you be looking for 8 9 just language that would hold them to the 10 standard of care of a reasonable operator? 11 I would be fine MS. GOSMAN: Yes. 12 with the numeric standard, full stop. 13 we're going to include another standard as an 14 alternative, I guess I would say, then I would 15 want the reasonable operator standard as it 16 relates to the consequence. 17 MR. DANNER: Okay. I think Steve 18 Nanney and then Sue. Okay, we can go straight to 19 Sue. 20 MS. FLECK: Sue Fleck, National Grid. I just had one concern about the use of the word 21

plan in here. I think some regulators could

misconstrue that and think we need to write-up a written plan for every repair we do. And some of it is really just a repair.

So I hear what you're saying, Sara, but I don't like the word plan at all. I think it over-complicates many of the just basic type repairs. I would strike that completely and do something along the lines of update the timeline for remediation to require application for permits within six months and complete remediation within one year.

If the job is complicated enough that it needs a plan, we'd make a plan. But requiring one every time seems overkill to me. Just throwing that out there.

MR. DANNER: So if I may respond to that, I think that I understand there's often language where an operator in my state feels that we've asked for something formal, and stapled, and bound. And what we're really looking for is documentation in the record so that when we have litigation or questions after the fact we can do

a data request and get the records that show that 1 2 you did what you were required to do by law. I don't remember the precise language you had, 3 4 but I think it gets to that. Andy Drake with Enbridge. 5 MR. DRAKE: I have one question and it kind of was in here 6 7 sort of obliquely. And that was what is the intent to institute this system-wide? Is there a 8 9 timeframe for us to do these surveys across tens 10 of thousands of miles of pipe? 11 I'm not going to be able to just bang 12 my wand on the table and be done. I mean, it's 13 going to have to -- I'm going to have to start 14 doing this in some sort of -- implement it over 15 some period of time. I don't remember what that 16 was. 17 MR. DANNER: I take it that question 18 is directed at Steve Nanney? 19 MR. NANNEY: We did not have a timing 20 in here, because if you go look at the present 21 code, which is in 473, these type surveys for

interference current should already be ongoing.

We were just trying to add additional 1 2 requirements so that all of them would be more like the same so that everybody was working on 3 4 the same page when they did this. But this is 5 not a new code requirement. Are you suggesting 6 that we put one in? 7 MR. DRAKE: No. I'm just trying to figure out how this connects, this criteria would 8 9 connect to what we've been doing. So if we've 10 been doing surveys, it wouldn't be retroactive. 11 It would just be, as we continue to do them over 12 time in our normal progress, we would institute 13 this criteria. Because from here going forward, 14 we'd start using this criteria. 15 MR. NANNEY: Yes, that's correct. 16 MR. DRAKE: Okay. That's really what 17 I wanted. I'm not going to try to go backwards 18 and look at all this historically. 19 MR. NANNEY: Unless you've never done 20 the survey, you know, if you've got the 21 interference and you've never done it, then you 22 would need to implement it.

MR. DANNER: All right, is there any other discussion? Steve?

MR. ALLEN: Yes, Steve Allen, Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission. I need some more guidance as to how this relates to, I think, you know, the risk modeling and Integrity Management Programs that operators have in place. It seems to me this is an identified or potential threat that needs to be considered.

Now, you know, looking at this
proposed rule, I guess, if requiring a survey is
something over and above what would be called
for, I guess, in the Integrity Management
Program, okay. I just need a little more input,
I guess, as it relates to risk modeling and
integrity management. It seems like this is
covered, but perhaps not.

MR. NANNEY: I guess the section that it's in is for both in high consequence areas and non-high consequence areas. Because we have pipelines that are paralleling existing pipelines and high voltage power lines, whether they're in

an HCA or not, and they're going in and out of 1 2 HCAs. It's very hard to protect just an HCA 3 4 by itself without having an overall plan of how 5 you can keep this type of interference currents off the pipeline. We have seen major high 6 7 pressure, high diameter pipelines, paralleling for tens, maybe hundreds of miles, that did not 8 9 have an effective plan that we've had them to 10 So we felt like the overall language implement. 11 needed to be strengthened. Okay, Steve Allen, IURC, 12 MR. ALLEN: 13 a follow-up. So I guess the key is there that 14 the integrity management is related to those HCA 15 pipelines rather than -- I mean, you're saying 16 that there could be, you know, stray currents 17 that affect these pipelines outside of an HCA? 18 MR. NANNEY: Inside and outside, yes. 19 MR. ALLEN: Okay. 20 MR. NANNEY: And it's hard just to 21 stop at the HCA. 22 MR. NANNEY: Okay. Thank you for the

clarification, Steve.

MR. DANNER: All right, is there further discussion? Okay, so I think I am hearing a consensus that we could leave within one year, take out the "not to exceed," all right. Well, let's take a moment to read the motion.

Okay, do members have any comment on the language that is up there? Andy?

MR. DRAKE: Just one technical correction. It's actually 100 amps per meter squared. That's the NACE standard.

MR. DANNER: Okay, Steve?

MR. ALLEN: Steve Allen, IURC. And I guess I need some further clarification of something that I had said earlier. I want to know if that's accurate or not. But this, what would you say, 100 amps per square foot, does that matter? Is that impacted because of soil differences, I mean, you know, like I mentioned earlier, pipe in the middle of a desert versus pipe in the Midwest where there's a lot of

moisture?

Does that, and again I'm not a NACE person, I really don't understand, you know, the intricacies of this, but I'm just curious as to whether or not adding something like that is relevant in all circumstances.

MR. DRAKE: Okay, that is the NACE and ISO recognized standard. I think Chad mentioned earlier that the need for operator engineering assessment is also prudent. And I think that Steve has tried to pick that up, or in piece, the safe operating pressure of the pipeline to help recognize that the operator may need to do some engineering critical assessment based on soil type, the water density, things like that, proximity to straight currents, just to take those into consideration.

But at least it provides a baseline of reference of what a reasonable standard of care looks like. And it is consistent across the standards bodies, that number.

MR. DANNER: Yes. I note the

definition of significant here has the word or a couple of times. So there's basically three different standards for the word significant.

All right, any further conversation?

(No audible response.)

MR. DANNER: All right. So we have language before us. Is there a motion? Oh, do you have more discussion? Okay. Is that Andy? Okay.

MR. DRAKE: This is Andy Drake with Enbridge. I'll make a motion that the proposed rule, as published in the Federal Register and the draft regulatory evaluation with regard to the provisions for external corrosion interference currents, are technically feasible and reasonable, cost effective and practicable, if the following changes are made.

One, clarifying that surveys are required for lines subject to straight current.

Two, clarifying that remedial action is required when the interference is at a level that would cause significant corrosion defined as 100 amps

per square meter, or if it impedes the safe 1 2 operating pressure of a pipeline, or that may cause a condition that would adversely affect the 3 4 environment or the public. And three, updating 5 the timeline for remediation to require remediation plan and application for necessary 6 7 permits within six months and complete remediation within 12 months with allowance for 8 9 permitting delays. 10 And the plan, I would say caveated

And the plan, I would say caveated based on the discussions around this table, what that means with a plan.

MR. HILL: Robert Hill, second.

MR. DANNER: Okay, we have a motion and second. Before we go to a vote, last chance for anyone to -- comments or amendments? Okay?

Oh, I do see a tent card up there. Cheryl?

MS. CAMPELL: Yes. And perhaps I kind of lost track of it, Andy, I apologize. But when we were talking about plan, can Chair, or Andy, somebody, summarize for me where we came down to?

Because, I mean, you know, there's -- I get it,

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right. I mean, we have a lot of things that are just standard procedure, right, in our operations manual. So I wouldn't put a plan around it.

But I agree that there are, at times, some very significant issues with the currents, and it does take a more well thought out assessment, right. And again, I'm just trying to make sure I understand what we all came down to around this use of remediation plan.

MR. DANNER: Now, as I recall, Sue, you had some language for -- substitute language for remediation plan, didn't you?

MS. FLECK: I was going to pull it.

I was just going to say update the timeline for remediation to require application for permits within six months and complete remediation within 12. So I would have just got rid of that completely.

And then it's really, it's incumbent upon the utility to either use their existing procedures, as Cheryl said, to do an effective repair, or as Corinne mentioned back here, if

it's very complicated and you have to create a plan, then you create a plan.

What this does is it holds us accountable for getting the permits and fixing the problem. So whether you need a plan or not, it's up to you to decide. So that's how I would have done.

MR. DANNER: Okay, is there any objection to that change in language? Sara?

MS. GOSMAN: I like the use of the remediation plan. And I wonder, Sue, if your concern wouldn't be mollified if we could be clear that it's not a formal document, right?

I mean, when I think of remediation plan here, what I'm thinking is that the operator indicates to PHMSA where it is in the process.

So that 12 months down the road, right, there is -- we're not sort of dealing with it then, but we have a -- the Agency has a sense, over this period of time, if we're moving from the original timeline of six months to one year, that at the end of that initial six months, tell us what

you're doing, right. 1 2 And to me that what that remediation 3 plan -- I don't want to speak for PHMSA here, and 4 maybe they should speak for themselves about what 5 they were thinking. But if that were, in fact, what their idea was, I wonder if you would have 6 7 an objection to that. Sara, would you have some 8 MR. DANNER: 9 specific wordsmithing that you'd want to throw in 10 here? 11 MS. GOSMAN: Well, to me a remediation 12 plan doesn't -- it seems broad enough to 13 incorporate a lot of different --14 So you would just go back MR. DANNER: 15 to the language that was there before? 16 MS. GOSMAN: Yes. I would want the 17 language that was in there before. But if PHMSA 18 has, I mean, better language, and maybe would 19 clarify what they were thinking about the plan, 20 that might help the discussion. 21 MS. FLECK: Can I respond?

Yes, you may, Sue.

MR. DANNER:

This is Sue Fleck, 1 MS. FLECK: Yes. 2 National Grid again. We don't notify PHMSA when we're doing something like this. This is, when 3 you're talking from a distribution company or 4 5 anybody, this is your normal work plan. You go out to do your surveys, you find your problems, 6 7 you repair them.

We would be subject to state regulatory authority. And you don't tell them everything you're going to do and then do it.

You do it, and then you're subject to audit after the fact.

So what this would -- by putting that language in there it's not accomplishing what you think it is. What it's -- all it's doing is it's forcing us to do some paperwork and keep that paperwork through a management of change process somewhere that could possibly be audited at some point in the future without any potential -- without necessarily having a potential positive effect on pipeline safety.

So I think what -- I think you're just

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1	misunderstanding how the process works. So this
2	whole thing happens without any notifications to
3	any regulatory body, that we found a problem and
4	we're going to fix it. It just gets done, and
5	then it's subject to audit after the fact. I
6	don't know if that would change your opinion on
7	that, but that's how I see it.
8	MR. DANNER: Sara, do you want to
9	MS. GOSMAN: Maybe I'll let Steve talk
10	for a moment and then respond after that.
11	MR. DANNER: All right, Steve, and
12	then Rich.
13	MR. NANNEY: Steve Nanney, PHMSA. In
14	this rulemaking for 473, what PHMSA would expect
15	and what the operators would have, they'd have an
16	operating procedure that would basically be what
17	this remediation plan is.
18	And it would have wording in it under
19	what conditions they would go out and do the
20	survey. And it would be, like, if they see a new
21	power line being built along the pipeline, if

they see new wires, if they run an ILI tool and

see unusual corrosion in these areas, that would be part of their plan. Then they'd have items in there.

If it's another pipeline or a power company then they would contact them and do certain things. And then from that, they would go and run surveys. From the surveys in their plan, they would have timeframe and everything that they would be doing, whether that's permitting, even looking at safe operating pressures, going back and looking at the ILI tool runs to see if they're seeing unusual corrosion in the place. All of that would be in their procedural or remediation plan. So that's what PHMSA would envision being in there.

MS. GOSMAN: Would that be a plan that PHMSA would then see, they would submit to you?

MR. NANNEY: They would not submit it to PHMSA. It would be something that, again, under our periodic inspections, we would look at during that timeframe. Now, if it was a new pipeline construction, we would look at it as we

go out and do construction survey inspections. 1 2 MS. GOSMAN: Sorry to keep this 3 conversation going --4 MR. NANNEY: That's all right, no ---- but maybe one more 5 MS. GOSMAN: question for PHMSA then. So what is the policy 6 7 purpose for you to require operators to have a plan that they're going to hold onto that you're 8 9 not going to see until later in inspection? 10 would you do that within the middle of this 11 process? 12 MR. NANNEY: I didn't hear the first 13 part of that, Sara. I'm sorry. 14 That's okay. Just what's MS. GOSMAN: 15 the policy reason for having a requirement of a 16 remediation plan halfway through this if it's not 17 going to be submitted to you? I guess that's the 18 question. 19 MR. NANNEY: Well, whether it's called 20 a plan or a procedure, it's for the operator to If you don't put a plan together or 21 get it done. 22 a procedure together, that here's the steps, a

lot of times it doesn't happen or it doesn't get followed through.

so part of a procedure is that we came and would do an inspection. We would expect to see where you are and what the next steps would be to getting the issue taken care of. And that would be the only reason you would have a plan.

MR. DANNER: So, yes, we have about ten -- Alan, let's just -- he's the boss here.

(Off microphone comments.)

MR. MAYBERRY: Yes, just to clarify, regardless of whether or not it's called a plan or not, Steve would articulate some of the actions we would do. And that's also part of our inspection protocol, that if there's a parallel transmission line we'll see how the operator has managed straight currents. And there are certain things that we look for that's contained in our protocol that go to all those place.

So we would expect, if it's called a plan or not, there are certain actions that we look for, that we're used to looking for, to

conclude that the operator has addressed that
adequately or not. So that's, again, in our
protocol to do that.

MR. DANNER: Okay. So Rich had his
tent up. But, Sue, do you need to --

MR. WORSINGER: Rich Worsinger, City of Rocky Mount. You're seeing the pushback from us operators. And that's because we don't just go out and do work and try to stumble along until we fix something. We have plans.

And whether it's we're going out for a simple leak investigation and how to fix it, that plan is developed usually by the repair crew in the field. Where it comes to something more technically complicated such as this, we will talk about how we're going to fix this.

But what bothers us is having this word plan in here. Because we do plan our work. But we're concerned that this now becomes a document that we've got to go to PHMSA or to our state regulators and have it approved.

This is a repair. It's what we do day

in, day out. Why to just take this one item and 1 2 require a plan is what's concerning us. When we have a problem, we're going to find it, and we're 3 4 going to fix it. I appreciate that it was 5 revised to be within 12 months, an allowance for delayed permitting. We're going to get the work 6 I recommend we just take that whole 7 reference to plan out of this. 8 9 All right. MR. DANNER: Thank you. 10 Sue? 11 Cheryl Campbell --MS. CAMPELL: 12 Oh, Cheryl, I'm sorry. MR. DANNER: 13 MS. CAMPELL: -- Xcel Energy. Sir, I 14 just want to offer up a comment that might help. 15 It might not. But, you know, all operators, we 16 all have operating manuals with -- right. And we 17 do get audited regularly by both the state and 18 PHMSA. 19 I am fortunate, Alan, right, that 20 there's a PHMSA office near one of my operating 21 areas. And I get to see PHMSA regularly which is

You know, we don't mind hosting them.

we get -- our operating manuals get audited regularly, also audited by our insurance carriers and a variety of other people.

So those plans that everyone's talking about, those standard plans, are embedded in those operating manuals. And those people that are looking at those operating manuals are looking for our plans around, our procedures around these types of frequent and common repairs and issues.

And, you know, where it needs to be more complex, where I have a straight current issue, where I need something more complicated around corrosion, we do generate a more detailed engineering analysis and a program to manage.

In fact, I was just chatting with one of my folks. We put a big line in a couple of years ago. It is on our transmission right of way. We've been concerned about it, was our AC mitigation adequate? And two years after the initial install, we did do another ILI tool run to ensure that everything looked fine.

So, you know, it was critical, right, it was around a lot of homes. I mean, people are actively mitigating that. I get that it's not the people in this room that we're worried about. But, you know, I don't know if it helps you to hear that these plans are audited regularly by a variety of people.

MR. DANNER: Steve?

MR. ALLEN: Steve Allen, IURC. As a state pipeline safety regulator, I agree with what Steve, Alan, and Cheryl have all said.

These procedures are reviewed regularly. There are a number of protocols that go along with that and a lot of things that are looked at.

I actually kind of have a little bit of heartburn myself with the word plan. Because I can tell you there's going to be some state regulators out there who say, hey, where's the document? Where is the plan? You know, okay, no. This is a procedure.

The procedure is intended to codify with the operators themselves. Here's how we are

going to address these issues as they arise. And we have them documented so we can do them consistently.

So, I mean, there's a world of difference between a plan and a procedure. And I don't think I want to provide the ammunition for some over-zealous state inspector to say, hey, where's the plan?

So I'm, Chad, I'm sorry, MR. DANNER: before I get to you. So again, my concern, I am worried if I saw a remediation plan. That means that somebody is going to submit to me a big, thick binder with appendices. And I'm going to have to read it. And really, what I'm looking for, what I'm looking for is to ensure that there's a paper trail. Now, you're in the trenches in the state. I mean, are there going to be -- is there going to be enough of a paper trail that we can see that this was thought through, that there actually was a work plan?

it something else, like a work plan, you know, is

I mean, if we take this out, or call

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that going to -- can you promise me that I'm 1 2 going to have a -- that there will be a paper trail developed that I can see and I can see 3 4 they've acted reasonably. 5 MS. GOSMAN: Are you looking at me or Steve? 6 7 MR. DANNER: No, I was looking at 8 Steve. He had his card up too. But he was 9 nodding. 10 MR. ALLEN: Yes. Yes, there is a documented trail. And we look for that. I mean, 11 12 here's the procedure. So you look to see if the 13 procedure seems to be adequate. And then you 14 look to see whether or not are they following it. 15 And you determine whether or not 16 they're following it by looking at documentation. 17 You know, if you didn't document it, you didn't 18 do it. You've probably heard that before, and 19 truer words are not spoken when it comes to, you 20 know, evaluating compliance of an operator with 21 their procedures.

MR. DANNER:

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Alan, then --

MR. MAYBERRY: Now, herein lies one of the challenges of finding that sweet spot, you know, where we land. But the bottom line, you know, take a step back, what are we after? You know, address interference currents. We're not going to -- we need action, we need performance. And that's our expectation.

If that's in a binder with appendices that you have to read or in a laid out plan, a checklist of items that you do, which you do anyway when you deal with interference currents, we're going to be looking for that. And we'll expect to see it, regardless of what we call it.

So unless, I mean, I could go either way. We could go either way, whatever the will of the committee is. But we're more about, regardless of what you call it, we're going to be looking for certain things to be done to perform. So that's kind of it.

MR. ZAMARIN: Yes. This is Chad
Zamarin, Cheniere Energy. I got to be honest. I
totally agree with Alan. I thought that Steve

provided some very good context around how you can apply this.

We have to, I think, I'm going to, again, kind of advocate from the performance-based perspective. The expectation is that you plan your work. The expectation is that you integrate the information that you receive, you make a determination about what response is required, and you make that response in accordance with the timelines that are prescribed. And you've got to document that you do that.

I have no issue, frankly. I apologize if I'm kind of, you know, off the reservation.

But I have no issue with plan being referenced here, or some other terminology, or develop a plan to remediate within some timeline.

But that's what we do. I think
expressing it, there's a discipline in what we
do. And how we do it is important. I think it
projects an expectation that there's
documentation, that there's a thoughtful process,

that it's -- and frankly, I do think that the onus is on us to do that. I mean, that's what we do as operators.

So I frankly agree with you, Alan.

Either way, no matter what's in the code, you're going to come out and ask to see how we came to the decisions we made. And it's on us to be able to produce how we did that and why.

So I think we need to stay at the concept level. I think we need to all say that the operator's got to properly plan their work, they've got to integrate the results, and they've got to achieve the outcome that we're all looking for.

I think this is good discussion. I do think that we're going to probably continue to come back to this concept of what we submit to PHMSA and how we're regulated as operators.

I do think that, you know, we do take

-- if you come into an operator's office there

are, you know, electronically, typically, but

there are thousands of pages of standards, and

procedures, and documentation about how we do our work.

And I think that, you know, in this particular area this is a pretty easy one. I kind of like the motion as it was presented and would support it. And I guess that's it for me. Thanks.

MR. DANNER: Okay. I don't know if that addresses the concerns that others have that a remediation plan would turn into a formal document. I think it's clear that the expectation is it would not be.

MR. ZAMARIN: Well, I think we have to formally document the work that we do. I mean, if we do an interference survey, we have to document that survey was done. If we analyze those results, we have to reference the standard that we've used to make the decisions that we're making. If we're going to go out and remediate conditions, we have to document those and identify those. When we make those remediations, we have to document the work that was done.

I mean, I don't get concerned with the 1 2 word plan. I think, with the context that Steve put around it, with this understanding that it's 3 4 just expressing the expectation that you plan 5 your work, you document your work, and you achieve the requirements of the rule. 6 MR. DANNER: Cheryl, if we change that 7 to work plan, would that address your concern 8 9 about a formal presentation? 10 MS. CAMPELL: You know, Chair, I'm actually, with the clarification that Steve put 11 12 around it, I'm actually okay with it the way it 13 is and would be happy to vote on it. 14 Okay. All right, Steve MR. DANNER: 15 Nanney? 16 MR. NANNEY: Yes. I'd like to 17 recommend, from a PHMSA standpoint, if you just 18 change plan to procedure, in the third bullet 19 where you say "updating the timeframe for 20 remediation," to require a remediation procedure

instead of plan. And then leave the rest of the

wording the same. It would be, from a PHMSA

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standpoint, we understand what the committee 1 2 Thank you. wants. Okay. 3 MR. DANNER: That seems to be 4 acceptable to folks. Okay, Andy? 5 Well, that was great MR. DRAKE: discussion on the context of the word plan. 6 7 I appreciate that for the record. 8 MR. DANNER: Do we move on to the next 9 word now? 10 MR. DRAKE: The motion actually had in it a bit about in the -- use of the word plan in 11 12 the context of discussion. I think Steve did a 13 great job providing that context. I'm fine with 14 swapping the word procedure out in there. 15 But there is a motion standing. 16 so I just wanted to try to connect that together 17 to this discussion. Because I think Steve did a 18 very good job of providing that context. 19 MR. DANNER: Okay. So again, Cheryl, 20 do we have to, now that we've changed the motion 21 after it's been offered do we have to -- can we

just pretend that it was -- not amended?

1	MS. WHETSEL: Chair, I'm all for that.
2	MR. DANNER: Okay. So we will
3	consider this the original motion and seconded.
4	And unless there's further discussion, I think we
5	are ready for a vote. So why don't you take the
6	roll?
7	MS. WHETSEL: Okay. Let's take the
8	roll. Steve Allen?
9	MR. ALLEN: Yea.
10	MS. WHETSEL: Diane's not here. Dave
11	Danner?
12	MR. DANNER: Aye.
13	MS. WHETSEL: Terry Turpin?
14	MR. TURPIN: Yea.
15	MS. CAMPELL: Yea.
16	MR. DRAKE: Yea.
17	MR. WORSINGER: Yea.
18	MR. ZAMARIN: Aye.
19	MS. GOSMAN: Yea.
20	MS. WHETSEL: Sorry. Robert, I didn't
21	vote. I did not vote.
22	MR. HILL: Robert Hill, yea.

1	MS. WHETSEL: That was just a little
2	kindness to
3	(Off microphone comments.)
4	MR. HILL: That was a yippee, not a
5	yea.
6	MS. WHETSEL: That was a yippee, not
7	a yea, yes. Okay, Robert Hill.
8	MR. HILL: Yea.
9	MS. WHETSEL: And Bob Kipp and Rich
10	Pevarski are not here. So it's unanimously
11	passed.
12	MR. DANNER: Okay, and the motion
13	passes. It is now 11:56. You want to push
14	through for one more or is this a good time to
15	break for lunch?
16	(Laughter.)
17	It appears that this is a good time to
18	break for lunch. So we're in recess until 1:30.
19	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
20	went off the record at 11:56 a.m. and resumed at
21	1:32 p.m.)

Steve, do you want to tee up the next item?

MR. NANNEY: The next item we're going to is internal corrosion, 192.478, and again the issue there is the current requirements are not always effective for preventing internal corrosion. The basis is lessons learned from previous incidents. PHMSA's proposing to require a program for monitoring gas streams to identify corrosive constituents and a mitigation program and a periodic program review.

Some of the committee comments from the last meeting is that it should only be required for lines carrying corrosive gas, that some distribution operators rely upon the transmission suppliers to monitor the gas quality, they don't do it themselves and they may not own gas monitoring equipment. Monitoring frequency of twice per year is too frequent, and they need to harmonize 192.477 with duplicates the proposed 478(c).

What does PHMSA suggest, based upon what we heard at the meeting at the committee?

The first item is we heard and are considering is, provide flexibility for our operators to determine the internal corrosion monitoring program by adding, as necessary and where applicable, in paragraph (a), as suggested in the industry letter docketed April 5th.

The next item was addressed comments on methodology, and that some distribution operators rely on suppliers for gas monitoring equipment, modifying (b)(1) as follows:

At point where gas with potentially corrosive contaminants enters the pipeline, the use of gas quality monitoring methods to determine the gas stream constituents.

Number three, address frequency of monitoring by changing the frequency from twice per year to once per year, and then lastly on this slide is delete the proposed paragraph (c) and refer to 477 and 478(a).

MR. DANNER: Okay. Let's go to public comments. Are there any public comments on this item?

MR. CLYDE: I'm Peter Clyde with
Louisville Gas & Electric. We operate 400 miles
of gas transmission pipelines and roughly 45
miles of high-consequence area. I wanted to point
to 192.478, paragraph d(1). As proposed, it talks
about at points where gas with potential
corrosive contaminants enter the pipeline, that
we have to do the gas quality monitoring. Steve
just mentioned that he was going to modify
paragraph (a) and add "as necessary and where
applicable."

I just want to make sure that that addresses the situation in gas storage fields. We operate five gas storage fields. One of those fields has over 80 wells in it, and as the rule is written today, it appears that gas monitoring equipment would be mandated to be installed on every single wellhead, and don't feel that that was the intent or was factored into the cost benefit analysis. So I want clarification that the proposed changes of paragraph (a) address that adequately and that will not be required.

Thank you.

MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you. Are there any other public comments?

MR. NOLAN: My name's Mark Nolan with Xcel Energy. I work with Cheryl and we're members of the American Gas Association. We operate 2400 miles of transmission lines, about 220 are ACAs. I'd like to maybe reinforce some of these comments. We, in Colorado alone we have 88 entry points or supply points into our system and most of those, 65 or so, are from upstream interstate transmission providers and we also have those situations where in some cases they are providing quality measurements, some cases where we're providing that measurement. We also have storage fields with many wells that we don't believe need individual monitoring.

This is something that we, in 2016 we did a lot of in-line inspection, we roughly had 300 or so where we excavated our pipeline. Two of those were related to callouts for internal corrosion. Those happened to be on, not active

corrosion but pipelines that had previously received gas from storage fields.

It doesn't really look like the internal corrosion threat is commensurate with this type of rule-making as originally proposed, so we're happy to see the modifications and get the clarifications in, as we commented.

MS. KURILLA: Hi, this Erin Kurilla with the American Gas Association. Just like some of my members just said, we thank PHMSA for taking a look at the comment -- industry consensus comments that were submitted in April. It's very apparent to us that the voices were heard.

Just a point of clarification. In the first bullet, the "where applicable and as necessary" makes perfect sense for this regulation. However, in the proposed (b), the sentence that proposed, it states that "the monitoring and mitigation in paragraph (a) must include" and then itemizes out three elements that these internal corrosion programs must

include. We just think having that prescriptive actions associated with "where applicable and as necessary" is a bit confusing in regulatory text. We just want to make sure that (b) takes a look at the words "must include."

MR. FORET: My name is Francis Foret with Targa Resources in Houston. I understand that we're going to address gathering at later meetings, but to make a point here on clarification, if those parts of gathering become jurisdictional that are contemplated, the number of monitoring points in our gathering systems are going to be in the thousands, not the hundreds. That's just something to consider from a cost standpoint.

MS. FARRELL: My name is Lynda

Farrell, High Plains Safety Coalition out of

Pennsylvania, member of the USEITI

Multi-Stakeholder Group. I wanted to ask about

the terminology of "internal corrosion monitoring

as necessary and where applicable." Seems to be

very loose terminology, in light of -- and I'm

going to quote this, because I just recently read this: the 2017 API and AOPI Annual Liquids
Pipeline Report affirmed that the liquid pipeline incidents have increased over the past five years.

And John Stoody, the Vice President for Government and Public Relations, said: there's not a single overarching explanation for the shift, however, he noted issues of welding and corrosion.

So I'm wondering, given that industry data, why the language is really very loose and nebulous.

MR. DANNER: Right. Other comments?

MR. MORTON: This is John Morton,

Enterprise Products. Another point of clarification that the rule needs is, it references undefined terms such as micro, sulfur, free water, and vague new requirements to calculate the partial pressures, and you really don't provide any guidance on what all that means.

1 MR. DANNER: Okay, any more comments
2 from behind me? Then I'll turn to the committee.
3 Is there anybody who wants to begin the
4 discussion on this item? No discussion on this
5 item. Oh, I'm sorry, Andy.
6 MR. DRAKE: This is Andy Drake with
7 Enbridge. Thank you. Just to clarify the comment

Enbridge. Thank you. Just to clarify the comment that was made a few minutes ago about the liquids industries having an increase in corrosion rates, that is the liquids industry. I think the gas industry would show that internal corrosion rates are actually declining, and if it helps we can provide a submittal to the docket that would show that trend. I think it's just data. I'm not contesting what you're reading, because I think it's exactly right, I'm just trying to put it in context.

MS. FARRELL: It was liquids, but PHMSA's own data actually indicates that the 20-year trend is either flat or rising.

MR. DRAKE: If we want, we could make that submittal to the docket. It would at least

help to fresh up the data.

MS. FARRELL: Thank you.

MR. DANNER: Okay. You say you have other data. Would you like to share that in the doc as well? It's in the doc. All right.

MS. GOSMAN: Sara Gosman. A couple points on the suggested changes. I'm looking through the "as necessary and where applicable" and trying to see how they modify the various clauses in this. I think it would be helpful for the folks in the industry groups who have suggested this language to give a background about what they're trying to do with this language, because to me it can be read broadly.

For example, the first "as necessary."

It could modify the fact that you have

development and implementation of the monitoring

and mitigation program altogether. It seems to me

that's a lot of discretion to give an operator

and quite different from what the proposed rule

was.

MR. DANNER: All right, you are invited

to comment on this language. Cheryl?

MS. CAMPBELL: Cheryl Campbell, Xcel Energies. I'm sorry, sir, I speak in stories, so I offer up an example. I am going to refer back to some comments that Chad made earlier about, you know, corrosion is a real threat to transmission pipeline systems, and operators should have a good corrosion management program and our states should hold us accountable for those corrosion management plans.

As Mark stated earlier, we have quite a few inlet points to our system. Many of them are from interstate pipelines who do an excellent job of monitoring the quality of that gas. We just don't see a lot of internal corrosion, hardly any at all as a matter of fact.

However, we also have some points, and we would argue that any monitoring to those points doesn't make sense and does not help pipeline safety. It adds cost, but it doesn't help safety. We also have a number of points that come into our system from a local basin that is

known to be wet. Those plants occasionally have upsets and issues. Those are point we monitor much more closely and carefully, and we do tend to have equipment on those points to monitor the quality of the gas that comes in.

should be taken as a whole, right, and we should be making sure that we have that solid corrosion management plan. So when I read this, and I hear what you're saying, that it feels ambiguous, but what I would expect is that I recognize that I have a difference in some of those inlet points and I'm taking action to differentiate them and my state regulators should be asking me those questions and ensuring that they're comfortable with the actions that I've taken to manage the corrosion. I see Steve is going to, and I welcome your comments, Mr. Regulator.

MR. DANNER: Is there anybody else, so that we can avoid having Steve? Okay.

MR. ALLEN: Steve Allen, Utility
Regulatory Commission. "As necessary and where

applicable," I think "as necessary," to me, and Cheryl you mentioned you have points of entry onto your system from an interstate transmission operator that has all the instrumentation and the testing in place to know what the quality of the gas is and what sort of constituents are on board. So if you have an operator that's suppling gas to your system like that, I'd say adding something is not necessary.

But like you said, if you have native gas or perhaps gathering lines, underground storage where, you don't know what you don't know unless you actually monitor it. What the right time frame is, I don't know, but to me, "where applicable" is where you simply don't know. If you know you're okay, then you're all right.

saying, and we actually have a situation back home right now where we have some native gas, and we're struggling to try to find a regulation to hang our hat on. It comes back to, in our case it comes back to the operator that would be

accepting the gas and they're perfectly within their rights to say no, we don't want it because we don't want to monitor it and we don't know what's in it.

I think that this is a good balance.

Perhaps there needs to be some more definition

around necessary and applicable, I don't know.

Bur in my own mind's eye, I'm good with it.

MR. DANNER: Chad, is your card up?

MR. ZAMARIN: Maybe you see a little more context. I mean, we have a lot of pipeline mileage and the internal corrosion is, we try to take a fairly surgical approach to identifying where that threat exists. It is not something like external corrosion where the environment exists across the entire pipeline system. I think we're just trying to recognize that "where applicable" means, you know, the majority of our pipelines are dry gas systems, there are tariffs that prevent certain quantities of constituents that could be internally corrosive from getting

into the systems but there are unique parts of

our system that do have this particular threat.

But the key is to make sure we're not implementing something across all pipe, we're not treating all pipe as equally susceptible to this threat, because it's not. This is one of those, in fact if you read the integrity management processes that we developed going back almost 20 years, internal corrosion was one where getting to, actually doing something, requires you to go through a series of filtering analyses that help you identify what pipelines would be susceptible to the threat.

so the intent of "where applicable and as necessary" was to try to recognize that. This isn't a threat that does exist across all pipelines, and if we put those resources and these activities across all pipelines we spending a lot of useless calories. We need to focus our energy. We need to focus on where the threat actually exists.

MR. DANNER: Can I follow up with a question on that? What kind of record keeping do

you do when you're saying, okay, it's not applicable here, it's not necessary here, or it is applicable there, it is necessary there. Would there be a way to audit that a decision was actually made?

MR. ZAMARIN: Sure. Our interior management process requires us to assess for all the specific threats to pipeline integrity. I think there are nine under ASME B31.8S and internal corrosion is one of those threats. You have a risk management process where you're required to assess your system for the potential for internal corrosion, where you can identify through data regarding the gas composition, where you can identify other variables around the pipeline that the threat does not exist, you focus your energy on those other threats that exist in that particular area.

So we have to document that analysis, and we have to do it formally on an ongoing basis. PHMSA comes in and audits that process. We have internal corrosion as one of those threats

that we're continually monitoring for on pipelines that typically receive tariff-quality gas. It's a relatively light activity set on pipelines that receive wet gas or gas out of storage, areas where we could find areas -- Our risk assessment also looks for low spots in the pipeline, we look for dead-legs where gas flow may not sweep anything that gets into the pipeline through, so when we go through our risk assessment, we have to identify those area.

Those are the areas where we focus our internal corrosion monitoring activities first.

If we find activity in those area, we may have to broaden our analysis but it's truly an iterative process. It is codified in our risk management process. The code requires us to consider internal corrosion on all of our segments, and we have to document that analysis.

MR. DANNER: Thank you. Any other comments? Steve Nanney?

MR. NANNEY: I'd just like give a little food for thought on this. My experience

shows that operators, especially the transmission operators, they're getting gas into their system, they are measuring the quality of that gas.

They're either paying or getting paid based upon the quality of that gas, so they are monitoring it. So what's up here is taking that into account, that you've got a monitoring system. A prudent operator is not going to be taking H2S or CO2 above a certain level into their system because it is going to create a problem.

What this proposed rulemaking and these comments are saying, ensure you're getting that data. If your operations folks aren't getting but your cash register folks, your accountants are, make sure you're getting that question. But I'd say the operational folks are the ones that are getting it for them so they have it.

So this is just saying take prudence, get that information and use it, is what I see this as conveying to the operators and to PHMSA.

But let me say I would be very surprised if

there's gas coming in cold from others to these major transmission companies if they're not measuring the whole gambit from water seal, CO2 and H2S, and also the make-up of the gas because that's what that's what they are getting paid is based upon.

MR. DANNER: All right, thank you. Sara Gosman?

MS. GOSMAN: Thank you, everyone, for helping to understand the background on it. I guess I just read this language differently because it seems to me that to require a "development and implementation of a monitoring and mitigation program to identify potentially corrosive constituents in the gas being transported and mitigate the corrosive effects." By its nature you create a program but you're going to focus on the areas where that potentially corrosive effect is going to exist.

To me it adds another level of uncertainty or discretion to a broad-scale management process that's being requested. And I

guess the other thing that I think about these 1 2 particular set of changes, is collective what they're doing is giving a lot more discretion on 3 whether to do this kind of development and 4 5 implementation, and what we're left with is really a lot of discretion on the front end about 6 7 the program, one requirement for monitoring methods, no requirements on evaluation or on the 8 9 actual mitigation, and pushing out from a year to 10 two years the review process. Collectively, to 11 me, that really guts a lot of specifics of this 12 particular policy.

MR. DANNER: So you would simply take out the terms "as necessary and where applicable."

MR. ALLEN: Steve Allen, IURC. I read this to be really directed more to those operators that have transmissions, not the large transmission operators, they're the smaller transmission operators that might not be operating within an HCA and wouldn't necessarily have some of the integrity management procedures

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in place or controls in place.

I kind of go back to what you were asking about, Sara. There are other regulations out there that would lead an operator to address this from a risk-modeling perspective. The example that I brought up, where we have some native gas there in the state. If an operator chose to go ahead and accept that gas into his system without knowing what was in it, I don't have a regulation to hang my hat on. Okay? I think most operators would not accept that level of risk, but I've got nothing to hand my hat on to say no, you can't do that. So I think that there are other regulations out there that probably address your concerns.

This verbiage, especially the "as necessary and where applicable" kind of helps me in that I can hang my hat on it with the smaller operators and say look, you know, if you're going to accept that, you have to be monitoring. You have to know what's in it.

MR. DANNER: Other comments? I'm not

sure where that left it. Sara Gosman, did Steve's comments resolve your concerns or are your concerns still out there?

MS. GOSMAN: Yes, they're helpful. I see the need for an additional set of requirements that can help you clean up in the areas where you don't currently have authority. I guess, again, when I read this language, what I worry about if even those folks, the folks that you're worried about could use this "where necessary and if applicable" to push back against regulation.

And I don't know how you enforce that.

I'm still struggling with this idea of how are
you going to document necessary and applicable,
in a way that you can come as a state regulator
and say to them, look, we think this is what you
should be doing?

MR. DANNER: Steve, I kind of heard it as, this is belts and suspenders with the other processes. And yet again the question is, what do we have that's enforceable?

MR. ALLEN: Well, if this were 1 2 codified, my expectation is that the audit protocols would also go along with it. This would 3 4 something else that we would be auditing, too, to 5 make sure that operators are following this. I don't know if that helps or not. It would be 6 something that we would inspect against and hold 7 operators accountable for. 8 9 MR. DANNER: And so you believe that 10 with this language you could say, that's not 11 appropriate or that is necessary? 12 MR. ALLEN: I like the way it is, with 13 the applicable and where necessary and 14 applicable. That helps me. And it also prevents 15 requiring operators to do more work than they 16 need to do. Most of the gas that enters Indiana 17 is tariff gas, and there's all sorts of controls 18 on that. It's the underground storage and the 19 gathering lines and the native gas that enters 20 the system that I'm more concerned about. 21 MR. DANNER: Okay. Andy Drake? 22 MR. DRAKE: Yeah, I think that, to

respond a little bit to Sara's question, I think
a lot of the discussion of the last meeting, that
I can remember anyway, was around the open nature
of the original language. It could have been
read, or would have likely been read, to apply to
all meter stations, all the interconnects to all
pipes everywhere.

That was a lot of the conversation
that came in and I think, Steve, the language
that went to the front of this wording, this
proposal, was, or non-dry gas environments. Which
was intended to take a lot of the meter stations
out, particularly those that are downstream of
all this processing, as we come to city gates and
other places, Union connects with other pipes
downstream of gathering areas.

That's a lot of the gas metering stations, and to be sampling gas there for corrosion constituents and internal corrosion is not helpful. And then as we read the proposal, I think that Steve has referenced it, we can't see all the language, it was really the as

necessaries and where applicable, as I was reading them, was in the context of a non-dry gas environment, you will look at these constituents as those constituents are applicable and where necessary, so it was talking not about that the evaluation is discretionary, it was that the details of the analysis was discretionary.

That's how this reads, and I can't see that up here, so I'll have to defer to Steve as to how does that fit in context?

MR. DANNER: Thank you. Steve, can you, actually I have paragraph (a) in front of me. Can you tell me where the language "as applicable and where necessary," where that would actually go in the sentence?

MR. NANNEY: That's why I raise this. What we did, where it says to refer, at the bottom of the bullet, refer to 477, the 477 in the current code is internal corrosion control monitoring.

It starts out, "If corrosive gas is being transported," that's the key. We're not

using non-dry gas, we were using "If corrosive 1 2 gas is being transported, coupons or other suitable means must be used to determine the 3 4 effectiveness of the steps taken to minimize 5 internal corrosion. Each coupon or other means of monitoring internal corrosion must be checked two 6 times each calendar year with intervals not 7 exceeding seven and a half months." 8 9 So we were tying it in, just like what 10 Andy says, whether you use corrosive or non-dry, 11 it's similar terms. 12 MR. DANNER: I'm still, as I'm looking 13 at 478 (a), where in the sentence they're 14 inserted? I wasn't here at the last meeting. I 15 don't have a context. 16 MR. NANNEY: Of where 477 would be? 17 MR. DANNER: No, where you're adding 18 the language in paragraph (a) where it says, "as 19 necessary." Where in the sentence are you putting 20 "as necessary?" 21 MR. NANNEY: It would be in there where 22 it says, the first sentence, it would be where it

1	says, "and mitigate the corrosive effects as
2	necessary," at the tail end of the sentence. And
3	then in the next sentence it would be,
4	"potentially corrosive constituents include but
5	are not limited to carbon dioxide, hydrogen
6	sulfide, sulfur, microbes and liquid water" was
7	added there, and then the where applicable, "Each
8	operator must evaluate the partial pressure of
9	each corrosive constituent, where applicable by
10	itself or in combination."
11	MR. DANNER: Okay. Thank you.
12	MS. GOSMAN: Sorry, there's an
13	additional "as necessary" at the end there
14	MR. NANNEY: "On the internal corrosion
15	of the pipe, as necessary and implement
16	mitigation measures."
17	MR. DANNER: Thank you.
18	MR. NANNEY: That's at the bottom of
19	(a), if you look where that would be inserted,
20	after 'monitoring.'
21	MS. GOSMAN: Let me make a suggestion,
22	Terrence. Can you put up that language on a slide

so we can see it?

MR. DANNER: There it is. You still have your card up. Are you ready for --

MS. GOSMAN: Thank you for putting this up. I think, again, that the discussion that is being looked for here, it's unclear to me just in terms of the clauses, where these "necessary and applicable" are being put in, exactly what we're trying to get discretion for. Is it the monitoring, is it the fact that we have a program at all, is it the evaluation and particular mitigation approaches, all of those things I think would help me. Because for example, the first one you put "as necessary" at the end, and I'm just unsure what that's modifying.

MS. CAMPBELL: I'm not a lawyer, and Alan, I'd direct this at you, but I think the "as necessary" is intended to say where you have corrosive constituents, not whether or not you should have a program. Or have I misunderstood, because I think that's, our point is that happy to do it, right, where I believe I have issues

and I have identified I have internal corrosion possibilities, doesn't make sense where I have tariff gas that I already know is well monitored and I do not have that thread.

So to your point, Sara, if the "as necessary" isn't in the right place, then, Alan, I think that's what PHMSA was looking for, is where you have this threat. Am I right or wrong?

MR. MAYBERRY: Exactly. Here I am, and I've said this before, the latest challenge is developing a national policy that's applicable everywhere and not to be so dogmatic that we write something that may apply to everything and it would be unnecessary, but to apply where it's needed.

Here again, and I think Steve, you alluded to this as well, this won't, for myself as a regulator, it still won't impact what I do to see that this was addressed where it was needed. If it's not, we definitely will be talking, but I think that's put the onus on the operator to make sure they're addressing it where

applicable, but it's not making me put a policy out there that says, address it everywhere and even in places where it's not necessarily needed to do.

MR. DANNER: Okay. Andy Drake?

MR. DRAKE: I think for clarification, what was the intent of asking CJ what was the intent of the trades when they wrote this on the behalf of so many other operators, but I think the big issue that was trying to be accomplished was clarifying the non-dry gas applicability of this requirement, and if you'll notice, it's not there but we, I don't know what the "in addition to requirements of Section 477" means, that's back to the corrosive gas part.

I think that's the biggest issue that people are having. Without that qualifier at the front, it applies to all meter stations, all gas interconnections, which is not what the intent was. It needed that filter. If we get that filter into place, and I think the as necessaries and the where applicables and other things are not

really that significant. It's really the front-1 2 end filter that is the big deal, and I defer to the rest of my industry cohorts here. 3 4 MR. DANNER: Would you be able to 5 address that, by saying that for on-shore transmission pipelines, each operator must 6 7 develop and implement a monitoring program to identify those pipelines where potentially 8 9 corrosive constituents in the gas are likely to 10 be transported, and then mitigate those corrosive 11 effects. 12 MR. DRAKE: I think all we would 13 probably add to that is just in front of onshore 14 transmission would be non-dry gas onshore 15 transmission. You put that in there, it separates 16 it. And that's all we're trying to do. If the 17 rest of this is bothering people, I think we can 18 remove that. It's not the intent. It was just to 19 get that differentiation in the front. 20 MR. DANNER: Any comments on that 21 submission? 22 MS. FLECK: Sue Fleck, National Grid.

Why not at the beginning of paragraph (a), use the same qualifier you use in 477, and you get right there, so you just say: if corrosive gas is being transported, and then let this go. So there's no confusion and you don't have to go back and read 477, you say it again right here, you cover it and then I think we'd all be in a little happier place. Sue Fleck, National Grid.

MR. ALLEN: Steve Allen, IURC. If corrosive gas is being transported, and that's the first part of 477, and I don't know if we could do this, but if corrosive gas were the potential, because you don't know. How do you know it's corrosive gas if you're not monitoring it? Other than the fact that you could have some tariff gas, okay, that's non-corrosive gas.

That's fine. It's tariff gas. We know it's okay. But just by saying, if corrosive gas is being transported, well, that would suggest that you know it's corrosive.

So I'm saying, or if the potential for corrosive gas being transported, or something.

I'm not sure how to work that in there, but the idea is that we don't know if it's corrosive unless you test it or monitor it for, like I said, the gathering lines and native gas and so on.

MR. DANNER: All right. Any response to Steve's suggestion? All right, let the record reflect that Andy's shaking his head. I don't know if it's going up and down or sideways. Okay, he's fine with it. Sara?

MS. GOSMAN: I think we're on the right track. I feel like if all this discussion is moving towards this question of a category of lines that we can just move out of the picture and we can agree on that, I think that's a much better place to be in. How that language is drafted, I would agree that it's the potential.

As I read this, it's about identifying potentially corrosive effects, right? Not -- If you knew it already I think you wouldn't need to identify the potentially corrosive effects. So finding a way to get in there, potential, as the

sort of initial evaluation stage, I think is important. But I like this direction, I guess I'd say.

MR. DANNER: So is it, could you say something along the lines of, if corrosive gas may be transported, and so if you have a pipe that's just taking tariff gas and it's not likely to have contaminants, then you could exclude that. Would that be tight enough?

MS. FLECK: Sue Fleck, National Grid. Then you might as well take the whole thing out, because one of your regulators could say, I need, anything could happen, you know. A meteor could hit the earth, who knows? When you put potential in there or maybe, you've opened it up to every single station again. I'm not comfortable with that.

MR. DANNER: Well, yes. I guess that's the way, literally that could be any pipeline that is capable of carrying corrosive gas, which would be everything. But I see the problem with this too, is the problem that if corrosive gas,

how do you know? Chad?

MR. ZAMARIN: Yeah, I agree with Sue that it causes some consternation, but I think that if the understanding is that by saying potentially corrosive gas is being transported, that it means that the operator has to define what constitutes a potentially corrosive gas, that we have to document that criteria.

I think that's how I read the intent of what that's saying, that we have to go through a process to identify what could constitute a potentially corrosive gas and if we've done that, then we've defined a filter, for lack of a better term, that focuses the rest of these requirements on our activities. I'm comfortable with that. I recognize the risk that it creates, but I also sense that we've got to figure out a way to create some form of filter without making it so that it's totally ambiguous.

MR. DANNER: Andy had a proposal earlier. He modified the sentence where it said, for onshore transmission pipelines. I think he

said, for non-dry gas, or, what was that phrase? 1 2 MR. DRAKE: Non-dry gas. 3 MR. DANNER: Okay. MR. ZAMARIN: This is Chad Zamarin 4 5 again. I think that's kind of another way of saying this is a way you determine whether or not 6 7 you have potentially corrosive gas --MR. DANNER: Well, it is very 8 9 objective. It doesn't leave a lot of discretion, 10 but is it too narrow? 11 MR. ZAMARIN: At the end of the day, 12 the most important factor for preventing internal 13 corrosion is keeping water out of the pipe. These 14 constituents that are identified here don't pose 15 a threat unless they're in the pipe with the 16 addition of having water in the pipe. 17 You can have carbon dioxide in the pipe, it doesn't cause any problems but as soon 18 19 as you have carbon dioxide in the pipe in the 20 presence of water, it creates an acid and causes 21 internal corrosion of the pipe. If you never have

water in the pipe, you will never have internal

corrosion.

Hydrogen sulfide requires water in order to create sulfuric acid and so, the concept is, and what we do when we monitor gas coming into our pipeline, is we have a dew point requirement and we have alarms and if gas comes into our system that is water in the stream, then we shut it in or we have to take action. We just lost the language. Could we have the language back? Thanks. I guess they're telling us it's time to move on.

What, I'm just wondering if we took
out that first clause, "if corrosive gas is being
transported," if we took that out is the
remainder of that paragraph acceptable to the
committee members? Does anyone have an objection
to what is left? Sara?

MS. GOSMAN: I don't have an objection, but just a clarification. I'm presuming from the technical side here, that we're saying that essentially dry-gas transmission pipelines are not going to have corrosive constituents in them,

thus no need for an identification or evaluation of potential corrosive constituents. Does that sort of say that technical fact, that is the case, am I right on that??

MR. DANNER: That's the way I would read it.

MS. GOSMAN: Okay. With that clarification, I think that's great. And then I would ask for removal of the "as necessary and where applicable."

MR. DRAKE: I would offer, the way I read the where applicables, this is important, actually: Each operator must evaluate the partial pressure of each corrosion constituent. If you take where applicable out, we have to evaluate the partial pressure of every single constituent, whether it's there or not, which isn't -- I think the intent was, where applicable, if those constituents are there, then you have to do that. If they're not there, you do the ones that are there.

That's the way I think it was intended

when it was put in there. It wasn't that the 1 2 evaluation is discretionary. It's that you do it where the constituents are applied, where you 3 realize those constituents. 4 MR. DANNER: Okay, but we've just 5 limited now only to only non-dry gas onshore 6 7 transmission pipelines. So we've got the program, the whole program is scoped here. 8 9 MR. DRAKE: But the constituents are up 10 in front. CO2, hydrogen sulfide, sulfur, microbe liquid, that's the constituents. So you would 11 12 just do those constituents that are present. Not 13 every single one of them. If that wasn't in the 14 gas stream, why would you be evaluating them? I 15 think that's the way it was intended. 16 MR. DANNER: Chad and then Sara. 17 MS. GOSMAN: So you're saying the rule, 18 as you read it, would just require operators to 19 evaluate the partial pressure of every gross of 20 constituent? Ever. Because --21 MR. DRAKE: If you took the word 22 applicable out, it would make you do that. If you

put it in, then you're just doing the partial pressures for the ones that are present.

MS. GOSMAN: Okay. So is there a way to start that, and I will just make an apology here because it's clearly me that's driving this in terms of wordsmithing, and I apologize for the wordsmithing piece of it, it's just that actually these particular words, my mentor when I was first in practice, called wiggle words, are particularly concerning to me in terms of rules.

This is why I'm focusing a little bit on this text here. Could we put a phrase at the beginning, or maybe rather than wordsmithing it to PHMSA, maybe just as a point, we can say, where those have been identified, right? Then there's the evaluation. I think just in terms of clarity in what this is doing.

MR. DANNER: So in other words, you could take out the word, where applicable, there and put in identified. If each corrosive constituent --

MS. GOSMAN: Yes.

MR. DANNER: Okay. Steve?

MR. ALLEN: Steve Allen, IURC. I'm almost there, but I still get back to at the very beginning where we said, for non-dry gas. As a state regulator, we go out and we are inspecting or auditing an operator, how will we know that they know that they have non-dry gas coming out of an underground storage or native gas? Is there another regulation out there somewhere that would require them to monitor that, or to measure that? I guess perhaps I'm looking for a qualifier here that says for non-dry gas onshore transmission pipelines, where the operator has a basis of knowing it's non-dry gas.

MR. DANNER: So what I heard earlier is that you had made an assumption, basically, if it's taking tariff gas --

MR. ALLEN: Okay, so that's their basis. That would be their basis for saying it's dry. But I'm saying, absent a basis like that, or something that they can rely on to say, hey, I know that this is dry gas. Without that, I still

have issues, because there's going to be gas input into a system that may be corrosive.

MR. DANNER: I would suggest that come out, but I don't recall going back why it was added in there, because it seems to be unneeded. And I think we have to come out of this creating some kind of presumption, because otherwise it goes back to the discretion of the operator.

MR. ZAMARIN: This is Chad Zamarin,
Cheniere Energy. I know we said we weren't going
to wordsmith, and we're wordsmithing, but I think
conceptually it sounds like there's agreement on
what we're trying to achieve, that we're trying
to focus on those parts of our systems that have
the potential for internal corrosion and we're
trying to filter and focus the requirements to
those areas that have been deemed as susceptible
to that threat.

Maybe it's not the best use of our time, and I know words do matter and I know we've got to get it right, but I think we can at least get it on the record that we all agree that there

needs to be some lead-in that focuses this and 1 2 maybe it just requires a little more time for 3 PHMSA to work that, and that maybe in a room like 4 this isn't the best place to do that. It feels 5 like we have alignment, we're just struggling with words. 6 MR. DANNER: Yeah, I, well, this is 7 speaking for myself now, I know what you're 8 9 saying. This is one, though, where the precision 10 of the words, I think, is so important that if we 11 don't wordsmith here, we're going to endorse this 12 paragraph, it's going to be wordsmithed 13 differently than we think will be satisfactory. 14 So I actually think that this might be one where 15 we should take an extra five, three, fifteen minutes --16 17 MR. ZAMARIN: I'm with you, hang in 18 there, we're with you. 19 MR. DANNER: So, all right, I saw a 20 card up. Sue? 21 MS. FLECK: Sue Fleck, National Grid.

I'll take a shot at it. If you leave it as we

have it up there, with for non-dry gas, then it's incumbent upon the utility to be able to justify to their regulators how we determined it was not dry gas. So if we have tariffs, we have the gas constituent reports we get from the provider from a pipeline, we have all that information, we can show that back to the regulators and say, I don't have to look at this one.

If were getting from somewhere that we don't have any information, then we have to monitor it or check it or do something to validate, so I think this is okay because you can come to us and say, how did you make that decision and then you can determine whether you're comfortable with what we say. And for most of the time, we're going to be getting that information from whoever we purchase the gas from and if not, then we have to figure it out.

MR. DANNER: Steve?

MR. ALLEN: Steve Allen, IURC. Exactly.

That is my concern. If we go in and say, oh, no,

we have dry gas, okay, tell me more about that.

Well, we just have dry gas. How do you know that?
We just know it. Well, tell me why. They have to have some basis.

MR. DANNER: But that, whether it's in the paragraph or not, they would have to have some basis. I mean, the regulator's going to say, how do you know that was a dry gas pipeline? And they're going to have to come back and say well, all the gas we purchased was off of a tariff.

MR. ALLEN: And that gets back to the wordsmithing component of it. If we could come up with, just string together a few words that basically say what Sue just said as a modifier, then I think we're there.

MR. DANNER: All right. Again, my own view is that this is going to be a question where the regulator's going to say, tell me why this is a non-dry gas pipeline. I mean, that's not a term, that's not a legal term. That's a term that's going to have to be defined based on the evidence that one is looking at, that the regulator is going to ask for. Would that be

sufficient? Anyone else? Andy?

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MR. DRAKE: Just at the risk of thinking out loud, I think you could pick up some language here. Certainly the value here is that this record does create some, this transcript creates a record for compliance and interpretations. We're trying to give guidance to I think what we have heard is that things PHMSA. like, based on gas tariff standard, based on sampling reports, or based on reports from suppliers, the obligation to prove is on the burden of the operator, that decision. If those three sets of criterial help to do this, I think you could add them here. Or we can give that to PHMSA to consider in how they draft the final language and extricate ourselves a little bit from the wordsmithing. But I think we can give some guidance either in the rule-making directly, or in the record that is the basis behind the rule for enforcing it.

I think that's the intent everybody is saying here. I see people out in the audience

shaking their head yes too, so that's a good alignment. But if those words help, I think we could put those in there too.

MR. DANNER: Okay. So the problem is that we are leaving some ambiguity here? We can tell PHMSA, I think PHMSA has an idea from this what our intent is. It's really going to get down to whether they can draft something that reflects that intent, and around the table here we haven't able to do so so far with perfection, but we've, I think we're getting close. Cheryl, is your --

MS. CAMPBELL: I just offer up a potential, and I agree with Andy. I think everybody is in agreement on the intent of what we're trying to do here and we do want to narrow the universe from all meter stations, but a possibility: where the operator has a reasonable basis to determine that the gas being transported is non-dry.

So you basically put the onus on the operator to say, and I think that's what we've been trying to say. The operator has to say,

1	yeah, I have a dry gas, here's my lines or my
2	inlet points that are dry, and here's my inlet
3	points that are non-dry, and the non-dry ones are
4	the ones that I need to be And then this stuff
5	is all applicable, right?
6	MR. DANNER: Okay. So you're going back
7	to a reasonable standard and
8	MS. CAMPBELL: I'm not sure how else to
9	do it.
10	MR. DANNER: Yes. And so the language
11	would say: for onshore transmission pipelines for
12	which the operator has a reasonable basis for
13	MS. CAMPBELL: To determine the gas
14	being transported is non-dry.
15	MR. DANNER: Okay.
16	MS. CAMPBELL: And then you, as the
17	regulator, how did you come to that conclusion?
18	There's a zillion questions around that that the
19	state regulator could be querying, most of which
20	I don't want to answer so I'm not trying to give
21	you any ideas.
22	MR. DANNER: Rich?

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MR. WORSINGER: Mr. Chairman, I just want to back up and make sure I understand, and if I understand then I'm hoping everybody else will understand. What's at issue is, or what's not at issue, we understand what to do if we have non-dry gas. We're all in agreement to that? And we know what to do if we have gas that is dry What's at issue here is where we're just gas. not sure whether it's dry or non-dry. Is that correct? And we want to make sure we're not treating all gas as if it is non-dry gas. So could we leave this up here and just maybe add something that just says, if the operator cannot confirm if it's dry or non-dry gas, then they have to further investigate and confirm.

MR. DANNER: Any response? That sounds reasonable to me. Alan?

MR. MAYBERRY: I think we're creating a little bit of an issue getting crossways with 477 that's referred to there. First it is, we changed it to non-dry in this excerpt here, but if you go to 477 it's corrosive. And now we've

1	changed it from corrosive to non-dry. It would
2	really make it easier on us as we write this
3	thing to be consistent in our terms. Otherwise we
4	need to deal with 477. So I would prefer to do
5	that, if you guys feel inclined, to change non-
6	dry back to corrosive. Be consistent with 477,
7	which is referenced there, and it just keeps us,
8	you know, okay, we say corrosive here, we say
9	non-dry here, it confuses everyone.
10	MR. DANNER: So you would change the
11	non-dry gas to
12	MR. MAYBERRY: Corrosive.
13	MR. DANNER: Corrosive onshore
14	transmission pipelines?
15	MR. MAYBERRY: We can deal with exact
16	terminology since we're not wordsmithing, right?
17	(Laughter.)
18	MR. DANNER: Words matter. All right.
19	Is the group okay with that? Sara, your tent is
20	up?
21	MS. GOSMAN: Just a question for you,
22	Alan, I completely understand the need for

regulatory consistency here. As I read the rest
of this paragraph, what I understand this to be
about is identifying potential, right? So when
you're think about that initial category of
corrosive gas being transported, are you thinking
that includes the broader range of gas that's
being transported where we would want to see
somebody actually evaluate the corrosive
potential?

MR. MAYBERRY: We'll address that and any other questions that may come up, like it might be generally dry gas but you may have to consider for upset conditions and the like that might be better addressed, really it's difficult to address the whole universe here, but we'll have to give some further clarity and guidance in the material we put out there.

MS. GOSMAN: So at this point I'd suggest that we leave it with the agency. I think we're all close to the same place here.

MR. DANNER: I agree. So I guess, is there any further discussion on this language, or

shall we put a motion in front of us? Does anybody with a working mike want to make a motion? We're not quite ready? Okay, go ahead.

MR. ALLEN: In the second line where it says twice per year to once per year, I think that's where that once per calendar year, within 15 months should be added.

MR. WORSINGER: Within 15 months, not to exceed, yes.

MR. DANNER: Is everybody okay with that change? I see a couple of tents up. Sara, your tent's up.

MS. GOSMAN: So I don't want to push my luck here but I just have a question about (b) 2 and 3 and removing them. I assume the reason here is concern about the specificity of the particular technologies and mitigation approaches. Because I notice that it says, or other technologies, so it seems to open the door to, gives a list but then includes other technologies, so I would read that as being an open-ended response, but just giving some

1	examples of potential mitigation approaches.
2	MR. DANNER: Steve Nanney, do you have
3	a response to Sara's comment?
4	MR. NANNEY: You said (b)2?
5	MS. GOSMAN: Yes, that's right.
6	MR. NANNEY: We were planning to keep
7	(b)2 in. I did not see where we had said we'd
8	keep (b)2 out.
9	MS. GOSMAN: Oh. My mistake. So you're
10	keeping (b) 1, 2 and 3 in and just shifting the
11	language in (b)1?
12	MR. NANNEY: But we were planning to
12 13	MR. NANNEY: But we were planning to take c) out, is what was recommended. (b)2, we
13	take c) out, is what was recommended. (b)2, we
13 14	take c) out, is what was recommended. (b)2, we were planning to first, they must include, we
13 14 15	take c) out, is what was recommended. (b)2, we were planning to first, they must include, we heard that comment on (b) the lead in, then (b)1,
13 14 15 16	take c) out, is what was recommended. (b)2, we were planning to first, they must include, we heard that comment on (b) the lead in, then (b)1, equipment, we were looking at becoming methods.
13 14 15 16	take c) out, is what was recommended. (b)2, we were planning to first, they must include, we heard that comment on (b) the lead in, then (b)1, equipment, we were looking at becoming methods. (b)2 would stay as is, is what we were
13 14 15 16 17	take c) out, is what was recommended. (b)2, we were planning to first, they must include, we heard that comment on (b) the lead in, then (b)1, equipment, we were looking at becoming methods. (b)2 would stay as is, is what we were considering there, and then (b)3 we would make
13 14 15 16 17 18	take c) out, is what was recommended. (b)2, we were planning to first, they must include, we heard that comment on (b) the lead in, then (b)1, equipment, we were looking at becoming methods. (b)2 would stay as is, is what we were considering there, and then (b)3 we would make some changes based upon what we heard as far as

MR. NANNEY: Yes. So it would be, the monitoring and mitigation program in paragraph

(a) of this section must include. And we had some comments on the "must include," and we would take a look at that to see if we could make any adjustments there. I'm not saying we can, but we could look at it.

MS. GOSMAN: Okay. I guess I would add my point of view, which is that I like the word must.

MR. DANNER: Okay. Is there, Sue?

MS. FLECK: Yes, this is Sue Fleck,

National Grid. I thought (b) was struck. So going back to it, it could be misread as saying you have to do all of those things. The monitoring, whenever you say must include and then you put a list in, people are going to think you have to do every one of those things. So that (b)2 is problematic, with the lead-in that says, "the monitoring and mitigation program must include"

all of those things. I thought you had struck

that.

MR. DANNER: So, Steve Nanney, you were saying is that it say should include?

MR. NANNEY: We haven't said we would change it to should, or we heard must in Sue's comments then and we heard it earlier, we will go back and look at it but we're not ready to say that we would change it to should.

MR. DANNER: So (b)2 does say, or other technology to mitigate. It doesn't say you need to consider every one of them, or implement every one. Okay. We have language in front of us and I'm looking for a volunteer to make a motion.

All right, I move that we approve the language that is up on the screen right now, which is voting language for closer control of internal corrosion, Section 192.478, the proposed rule as published in the Federal Register and the draft Regulatory Evaluation, with regard to the provisions for internal corrosion are technically feasible, reasonable and cost-effective and practical if the following changes are made.

1	1. Modify (b)1 as follows: at points
2	were gas with potentially corrosive contaminants
3	enters the pipeline, the use of gas-only
4	monitoring methods to determine the gas stream
5	constituents.
6	2. Change frequency of monitoring a
7	program review from twice per year to once per
8	calendar year, not to exceed 15 months.
9	3. Delete proposed paragraph c) and
LO	refer to 192.477 in 192.478(a), and,
L1	4. Limit the applicability of
L2	paragraph (a) to the transportation of corrosive
L3	gas. PHMSA will provide additional guidance based
L4	on the GPAC discussion.
L5	Is there a second?
L6	MR. DRAKE: Second.
L7	MR. DANNER: Okay, there is a second,
L8	by Mr. Drake. Any further discussion? Rich?
L9	MR. WORSINGER: I'd like to recommend
20	instead of saying must, we change that to may
21	include at the beginning of (b)1. In general (b).
22	MR. DANNER: In general (b). So

monitoring may include --

MR. WORSINGER: Instead of must include.

MR. DANNER: So, any discussion on that suggestion? One of the things for me, again, speaking for myself, it's a little incongruous here is that you have in paragraph 3 some pretty prescriptive, evaluation twice each calendar year, at intervals of -- this is very prescriptive language, and you're saying, okay, you may do that, it sort of begs the question about why you would be so prescriptive if you don't have to do it.

MR. ZAMARIN: I just have a question.

I wonder if, would it work for the group if it said must consider instead of must include, and then that requires the operator to go through that list and identify those things that are applicable. I think one of the concerns is, for example, in (b)2, it is a list of potential solutions but not all of them will be appropriate. Does must consider instead of must

include work?

MR. DANNER: In 2, though, it does say in other technology. I don't see that as an exhaustive list that must be implemented. To choose these or something else. Alan?

MR. MAYBERRY: Yes, Alan here, this might be an occasion to use where applicable or as necessary.

MR. ZAMARIN: One of the problems is, to give you an example, when you talk about (b)1, you talk about having gas monitoring at every inlet to the pipe, but then in another item you talk about corrosion coupon monitoring, if you have multiple inlets in a storage field, you're not going to put gas chromatographs on every flow line in a storage field. You're going to need to come up with a different way.

MR. MAYBERRY: I think we understand that. What we're trying to make sure it's done where worst needed.

MR. ZAMARIN: I know. But not where you leave it so wide that there's -- I mean, we have

to have some control to it. But there again, we don't want to --

MS. FLECK: Alan, this is Sue from
National Grid. I think it's the list that bothers
us, and if you're saying, or other technology,
your list is kind of open anyway, so why even say
it? Why can't paragraph 2 or item number 2 just
be appropriate mitigating technology. Instead of
listing, because it's the list that bothers us.
When you put the list in there, somebody might
try to hold us accountable to doing every single
one of those things, when what you're really
trying to do is say, you need to use some kind of
technology to mitigate the potentially corrosive
gas stream.

MR. DANNER: Right. So, on 2, I would actually propose that it would say: Technology to mitigate corrosive gas stream constituents, which may include product sampling -- and so forth.

MS. FLECK: That's better.

MR. DANNER: Okay. Have you captured that? Would you like it again? Would you like it

one more time? All right. 1 2 Paragraph 2 would read: Technology to mitigate the potentially corrosive gas stream 3 constituents -- capital T on Technology, but then 4 5 say: Such technologies may include productsampling inhibitor injections, in-line cleaning 6 7 pinging, and separators. Okay. Are we there? So we have a 8 9 motion, and again I'm assuming we can pretend 10 that this is the original motion, without having 11 to vote on an amendment, and we'll just take a 12 roll call on this. You ready for that? Okay, 13 let's take a roll. 14 MS. WHETSEL: We've all agreed, as 15 amended, the original -- Okay. Yea or nay, 16 everybody. Steve Allen? 17 MR. ALLEN: Yea. 18 MS. WHETSEL: Dave Danner? 19 MR. DANNER: Yes. 20 MS. WHETSEL: Terry Turpin? 21 MR. TURPIN: Yea. 22 MS. WHETSEL: Cheryl Campbell?

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1	MS. CAMPBELL: Yea.	
2	MS. WHETSEL: Andy Drake?	
3	MR. DRAKE: Yea.	
4	MS. WHETSEL: Sue Fleck?	
5	MS. FLECK: Yea.	
6	MS. WHETSEL: Rich Worsinger?	
7	MR. WORSINGER: Yea.	
8	MS. WHETSEL: Chad Zamarin?	
9	MR. ZAMARIN: Aye.	
10	MS. WHETSEL: Smarty. Sara Gosman?	
11	MS. GOSMAN: Yea.	
12	MS. WHETSEL: Robert Hill?	
13	MR. HILL: Yea.	
14	MS. WHETSEL: Okay, and we can say Yea.	
15	It's passed.	
16	MR. DANNER: All right, that was easy.	
17	So it's now 3:00. Let's take a really fast ten-	
18	minute break. We're going to be back here and	
19	finish up the afternoon's agenda. Thank you.	
20	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter	
21	went off the record at 2:58 p.m. and resumed at	
22	3:18 p.m.)	
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MR. DANNER: Okay. Steve Nanney, you want to tee up the next item for us?

MR. NANNEY: Well, I'm glad we got through with the last one, so. Well with that, we'll go to the next item, which will be 192.935, (f) and (g). And again, we'll be talking about P&M requirements for internal and external corrosion in HCAs.

The issue is again, what we're looking at here is prescriptive, preventative and mitigative P&M measures needed to ensure public safety in higher consequence areas. And the basis is again, disbonded coating and corrosion that we've seen in several incidents.

what does PHMSA propose to do? One:
enhance internal and external corrosion control
programs in HCAs, and to consider other measures,
such as right-of-way patrols, areas where
material has quality issues or lost records.

The next item to the next slide, if I did move it; slide 38 is, what did we hear from the committee? On 935 (f) and (g), the comments

were, It's too broad and prescriptive. They should not apply to every pipeline segment. The results of the risk assessment should be used in form of which P&M measures should be used for integrity management.

Continuous gas quality monitoring should only apply if internal corrosion is a risk. And some distribution operators rely on suppliers to monitor gas quality, and they do not own their own gas monitoring equipment.

Monitoring frequency at twice per year is too frequent, and PHMSA should reference ASME standards for P&M measures.

What does PHMSA suggest for the committee to consider? Well, PHMSA notes that the proposed changes to subpart I apply to all pipe, both HCA and non-HCA, and it's very similar to the proposed changes in the 192.935.

Since the proposed changes in subpart I would apply to all transmission pipelines,

PHMSA would support withdrawing the proposed changes to the regulations in 935 (f) and (g) and

Appendix E.

MR. DANNER: Thank you very much. Do we have public comment on this item?

MS. JACKSON: Thank you very much.

Good afternoon, my name is Connie Jackson. I'm

the City Manager of the City of San Bruno,

California. And although I'm honored to be able

to speak, I'm sorry to say that I won't be able

to speak on some of the details of the issues

that you're speaking about today. I won't

contribute to your wordsmithing, but I hope to

provide a little bit of a framework based on the

experience that we in San Bruno had seven years

ago.

And in that regard, I'm here representing the residents of San Bruno and our commitment and abiding interest to assure, based on our experience, that the safety of our gas pipeline system in our nation is assured.

As the name of our town has become synonymous with the need for improvement to gas pipeline safety and system operations, federal

pipeline safety regulations and the oversight that is provided by state and federal regulators, we feel it's important to urge you to remember that the rules under discussion today and tomorrow have a profound effect on real people.

After a year-long investigation, the NTSB determined multiple causal factors for the explosion and the resulting fire in our town that killed eight people, injured dozens more, and completely destroyed 38 homes.

Key among the findings and the recommendations of the NTSB and beyond some of the specific factors related to our local gas company's management of its pipeline system was - and I'm paraphrasing here -- that the existing provisions in federal law that allowed the operator to avoid pressure-testing on older pipelines also allowed serious defects in the system to remain unnoticed. And the use of direct assessment in this case was an inadequate integrity management practice, and that was allowed to continue.

Accordingly, the NTSB recommended that the grandfather clause be repealed and that all pre-1970 pipelines be subjected to a hydrotest.

The City of San Bruno continues to very strongly encourage and support this recommendation.

As of more recently in 2015, five long years since the explosion in our community, a subsequent NTSB safety study on integrity management found that gas pipeline operators continue to rely primarily on direct assessment as opposed to in-line assessment of their pipelines.

The NTSB therefore recommended that PHMSA require all natural gas pipelines be made capable of accepting in-line inspection; and second, the NTSB recommended that PHMSA develop a plan to eliminate the use of a direct assessment as a sole method of integrity management for gas transmission lines. in San Bruno strongly support these recommendations.

In general terms, these proceedings and the changes that are necessary to protect the

safety and the integrity of our nation's pipeline system have been, for us, extremely long in coming. For our community, rebuilding is still not quite complete. For the families who lost loved ones, the pain is still sharp.

And for the operator, Pacific Gas & Electric Company, the consequences of a single catastrophic failure have cost well over a billion dollars in fines, penalties, settlements, and corrective actions; and most recently, a criminal conviction.

For them their reputation is at stake and for us, our confidence in the safety and security of our families and out nation's pipeline system is at risk. We appreciate the work that you're doing, and we urge you to take a strong understanding, as I said, of the consequences of even a single catastrophic failure. Thank you very much.

MR. DANNER: Thank you.

Ms. ANDERSON: Hi, my name is Sarah

Anderson. I'm here with EarthWorks. EarthWorks

is a non-profit organization dedicated to protecting communities and the environment from the impacts of mineral and energy development, while seeking sustainable solutions.

For more than 25 years, we have worked to advance policy reforms, safeguard land and public health, and improve corporate practices.

Our oil and gas accountability project works with local communities, partner organizations, public agencies, and elected officials to advance these goals nation-wide.

EarthWorks believes that this rule is feasible, reasonable, cost-effective, and practicable for all parties involved. We believe that the public has waited long enough for such a rule. Pipeline explosions hurt workers, people in rural communities, and others each year. In fact, such an event is what led to deliberations of expanding IM considerations in the first place, as we just heard about the tragedy in San Bruno.

This rule is a good starting point,

but it is still not strong enough to protect
those in danger. EarthWorks believes that the
industry time line should be left alone to get
their repairs done as quickly as possible. We
believe that the phase-in periods could be sped
up to provide protection to those communities and
workers most vulnerable in the timeliest manner
possible and it shouldn't be delayed any further.

The most vulnerable populations are hurt by delay, and EarthWorks encourages the Board to consider them when talking about timing and time lines. Thank you.

MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you.

Are there any other public comments this

afternoon on this item? Okay. Hearing none,

before we go to committee members, Steve Nanney?

MR. NANNEY: I'd like, before the committee gets started in this, just to give a little more detail. When you look at 192.935 (f) and (g), (f) is for internal corrosion, which is the subject we just got finished considering for both HCAs and non-HCAs.

In the language that we had gone out in the proposed rule-making, we did have more prescriptive requirements as far as the type of corrosive gas and things like that. And in looking at what we heard the committee tell us that they thought it was too broad and prescriptive, you know, we went back and looked, and said, Hey, if you're getting gas coming into the system, it's coming into the HCAs and the non-HCAs.

So if you handle it for the non-HCAs, you should have it handled, also, for the HCAs. So in considering that, we went back and we thought it was prudent to only have one section of the code that that's referred to, rather than having one criteria for HCAs and a little different criteria for non-HCAs.

So that's why we were proposing based on what we had heard the committee saying, that we would consider withdrawing it if that's what the committee would like for us to do.

The second part of it, again, is very

similar. It's only on the external corrosion in that part, and the part that we've got in here on interference and everything, where we went in and we put in the 100 amps/meter squared for interference and all; we had in this for HCAs a 50 amps/meter squared, a little bit more prescriptive in language, but we went through looking at everything.

And looking at what the committee recommended, if they wanted to go with that recommendation, what we wanted to put out front is, we were in agreement that we could do that and put them together. So that's what we're proposing.

We think that's what the committee asked us to look at, and we're saying that if that is what the committee was proposing, we think that the wording that we have in the other areas that we could make it work.

MR. DANNER: Thank you, Steve. Any discussion on this item? Okay. Oh, Sarah?

MS. GOSMAN: So just to be sure that

we're clear on the record, when you say the committee had concerns in the last round, I think what you mean is that the industry members as well as perhaps other people had concerns.

MR. NANNEY: That's correct.

MS. GOSMAN: That it wasn't a -- okay.

Because I think, from my perspective, I like the

very prescriptive approach taken here. I guess

I'm wondering what we're giving up by getting rid

of these two sections.

Are we giving up substance in terms of what operators are supposed to do, or are we giving up just the details of the actual things that they're otherwise required to do? I don't know if that makes sense to you, but, I'm just trying to see what the -- when we get rid of this for duplication reasons, what exactly are we losing in that process?

MR. NANNEY: Well, to answer; part of what we'd be giving up is, we had put some definition on what hydrogen sulfide was. We had actually put some prescriptive numbers out for

some of those. In other words, what corrosive gas is; we had put some definition out for that.

We also, on the internal part, we had put in some measures like pigging and things like that, that you would need to do to mitigate it.

But we also feel like, in the wording that we got in 478, that that would also mean that an operator would still have to do that, whether it's treatment of the gas stopping that producer of putting gas into your system, like what Steve was talking about earlier of his.

We felt like, when we went back and looked at it, that 478 would give PHMSA the operator that direction to do that. So we felt like we weren't quite as prescriptive, but we felt like we were getting both done in one. So that's why we were pulling it back.

And the same thing on the external and interference coatings. You know, whether we have a 100 ounce/meter squared, whether we have 50; the key part that PHMSA wanted and what we've seen is, we want the operators to go out and do

To do the surveys when the voltage 1 the surveys. 2 changes or you have power lines built around your system, and do that evaluation. 3 4 We feel like that the operators will 5 do the correct thing having the hundred, or even if it's solid, as long as they're doing the 6 7 surveys and doing an engineering monitor review of the situation. So we felt like combining them 8 9 with the wording we got in 473 and 478, gives the 10 intent of what PHMSA was trying to do, and also 11 it will help make safety better. 12 If I could, Chair, just MS. GOSMAN: 13 one more question --14 Yes, absolutely. MR. DANNER: 15 MS. GOSMAN: -- which is, do think 16 that this is equally as enforceable, the broader 17 language as what we're giving up, here in these 18 particular provisions? 19 MR. NANNEY: I'm not an attorney. 20 will draft language, and with what we've heard 21 the committee say when we go back to look, we 22 will look to make sure the language is set up to

be enforceable. That will be something that will 1 2 be part of our review before it goes out. So if I may, I have just 3 MR. DANNER: 4 a follow-up question, just another re-stating of 5 the question. If we delete this, the practical effect on the ground is that we rely on subpart 6 7 And there's no practical effect in terms of enforcement, there's no practical effect in terms 8 9 of clarity and direction to the operators. 10 that how you see it? 11 MR. NANNEY: I'm not sure I understood 12 what you said. Can you repeat that in --13 MR. DANNER: Well, I mean, are we 14 simply removing duplication, or is there 15 something more than that? 16 MR. NANNEY: We're basically removing 17 duplication. We are removing a little of the 18 prescriptive part, which we felt like, prudently, 19 based upon what we heard the committee ask us to 20 Now, whether that was the full committee or 21 just part of the committee -- I heard what Sayler 22 said.

We thought we were pulling back to

what I would call reach a happy medium; that we

still get the effect of what the intent of the

rule was, but trying to hear all parties in what

we put in it; that we had something that was

enforceable and also would make the pipeline

system safer.

MR. DANNER: Okay. Thank you. Steve?

Mr. ALLEN: Steve Allen, IURC. I agree with what Steve is saying there. I think that the changes that we discussed this morning with 192.473 and 478 basically retain a little bit of more prescriptive regulations, but by removing 935 (f) and (g), it removes that redundancy. From a state pipeline safety regulatory perspective, I feel pretty good with 473 and 478. And looking and (f) and (g) of 935 is like deja vu all over again. It's like, didn't I just read that? So I'm in support of what PHMSA's trying to do here.

MR. DANNER: So I was looking at the subpart 1-I language earlier, and what I just

heard is, Yes, we're removing duplication but 1 2 we're also removing some specificity, but that was a compromise. 3 So that sounds to me like we're giving 4 5 something up in terms of either process or I'm not sure I'm worried about giving up 6 safety. 7 process, but I am worried about giving up safety. 8 So maybe you can help me there. 9 Mr. ALLEN: Steve Allen, IURC. 10 I think there may be some sort of compromise, but 11 the fact of the matter is, there are also costs 12 associated with all of these things, and to 13 prescribe, I think, additional measures for 14 larger operators that understand what's going on 15 and have really robust safety programs, this is an added layer of regulation that's not needed. 16 17 But I think what we've done in 473 and 18 478 provide that additional prescription for the 19 smaller operators that didn't exist before. 20 MR. DANNER: Okay. Chad? 21 MR. ZAMARIN: Chad Zamarin, Cheniere 22 Energy. I would just make the comment that I

think being prescriptive doesn't always mean that you're adding additional safety, and I'll give you an example in this section. In this section, it's specific about the power line size that would be specified in order for you to look for interference currents, for example.

Whereas I think that the language that we wrote that was more performance-based said,

You have to determine whether or not you have the potential for interference to occur. So I think we need to be a little bit careful in believing that more prescription translates into more safety.

My belief is -- which is why I'm an advocate for performance-based standards -- is that the more we have to think about what we're doing, we have to have the goal clearly articulated; we have to have the sideboards clearly identified. But we want people to think about all the different things that could factor into whether or not there's a risk, not just check the box and say, okay, that power line's

lower than 69 KDA, so I don't have to do any additional work.

Well, that's not always the case.

Let's make sure you have to go through a more robust process. So just some comments, there. I actually look at this and say, creating some mixture of the two; finding the right sideboards, defining the right goal and outcome, but creating the expectation that you have to think, more than just go through a checklist, I think is actually a good outcome. Thank you.

MR. DANNER: So the tension is always that when you don't prescribe, there are those who can't think about everything and those who won't think about everything, and how do you enforce against those who won't?

MR. ZAMARIN: No, I agree. I think you've got to set the clear expectations of what's the outcome that you want to achieve, and the outcome is that you want to, in this case, identify and mitigate the potential for interference and corrosion due to interference

currents.

You want to create the sideboards within which the operator must operate. There are things we can't not consider. But within that arena -- you know, these are very complex conditions, and I hear you. I think there's a middle ground that we've got to find where we don't -- one of the things we struggle with as operators, I'll be honest.

In a heavily prescriptive compliance environment, we turn our people into checklist kind of employees. And we are continually advocating that we want people to think about the work that they do.

We don't want to just create a work management system that tells a person the 20 steps to go through. We want people to use their judgment. We want them to understand what the expectations are, but also understand that we want them thinking about all the other things that you can't put into a prescriptive list of tasks.

And so it's a tough balance and I

think it's one that we struggle with. But I

think the conversation is an important one,

because it makes people stop and think, have you

thought of everything that could contribute?

There's some minimum things you have to think of

and go through those. But that's not good

enough. There are others that we want you to

consider.

MR. DANNER: I understand, and applaud that. Not all operators are the same, and some have different management. But I do understand what you're saying. All right, is there any other conversation on this item? Steve?

MR. NANNEY: Again, let me just let the committee know too, that in the (a) part of 935 (a), it does require that the operators would have to do a risk assessment. And it would be a part of a risk assessment that P&M measures are done.

So whatever they're doing, we would expect, in looking at internal and external

corrosion, that that would be part of their risk assessment, or risk analysis, whatever term that you want to use.

MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you.

All right, if there's no further conversation on this item, there is a motion on the screen. Is anyone prepared to make that motion this afternoon? All right.

MR. HILL: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I would like to state that my name is Robert Hill,
Brookings County. The proposed rule as published in the Federal Register and the draft regulatory evaluation with regard to the provisions for preventative and mitigative measures for internal and external corrosion are technically feasible, reasonable, cost-effective, and practicable if the following changes are made: withdraw all proposed changes to the regulations in 192.935

(f) and (g) and Appendix E.

MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you.

Is there a second? There is a second, Mr. Drake.

Thank you. Any conversation on the motion before

1	us? All right. Steve?
2	Mr. ALLEN: Just curious if we get
3	credit for that, with that executive order; two
4	for one. Just saying.
5	MR. DANNER: Well, I'm just saying
6	too. Would PHMSA make a note of that, please? I
7	think we're ready for a roll.
8	MS. WHETSEL: Okay. Yea or nay, or
9	aye if you want. Steve Allen?
10	Mr. ALLEN: Yea.
11	MS. WHETSEL: Dave Danner?
12	MR. DANNER: Yea.
13	MS. WHETSEL: Terry Turpin?
14	Mr. TURPIN: Yea.
15	MS. WHETSEL: Cheryl Campbell?
16	Ms. CAMPBELL: Aye.
17	MS. WHETSEL: Andy Drake?
18	Mr. DRAKE: Yea.
19	MS. WHETSEL: Sue Fleck?
20	MS. FLECK: Yea.
21	MS. WHETSEL: Rich Worsinger?
22	Mr. WORSINGER: Yea.

1	MS. WHETSEL: Chad Zamarin?
2	MR. ZAMARIN: Aye.
3	MS. WHETSEL: Sarah Gosman?
4	Ms. GOSMAN: Nay, and I just want be
5	clear about why I'm saying Nay here. I think we
6	could have dealt with the duplications, but
7	because I think that this also affects the safety
8	level that we're getting at, that's the reason
9	that I'm voting against it. Thank you.
10	MS. WHETSEL: Robert Hill?
11	Mr. HILL: Yea.
12	MS. WHETSEL: Okay. So there's ten
13	yea and one nay, so the measure passes.
14	MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you
15	very much. So where does that take us? All
16	right. We're moving on to records. So Steve,
17	take it away.
18	MR. NANNEY: The next item is records,
19	and we will be going over several sections. The
20	issue is, after the San Bruno accident the NTSB
21	issued three urgent recommendations to PG&E.
22	One was PG&E to conduct an immediate

search of missing records, and determined that
many records could not be found. Also there was
a Congressional mandate that required all
operators to report the pipeline mileage that did
not have adequate records.

And again the basis of this is that the San Bruno incident showed that operators -- in this case PG&E --lacked records to verify MAOP of lines. They operate in HCAs, and operators reported approximately 5,000 miles of pipe in class 3 and 4 locations, in HCAs that had inadequate records to confirm MAOP.

What does PHMSA propose here, based upon this? One is to clarify records required by part 192, must be documented. Again, you can take the -- we started out with the reliable; I think we're probably proposing to take that out. Traceable, verifiable, and complete records, summarized records required in retention periods and a new Appendix A. When the records are not available, operators must re-establish this documentation.

And the next bullet is to require operators to make and retain records that demonstrate compliance with this part. And last, to require the class location determination records must be kept for the life of the pipeline or until the pipe is changed out.

Some of the other areas that we were looking at for gas transmission pipelines is to retain records for materials in section 67. Pipe design in 127; pipeline components in 205; welder qualification in 227; plastic pipe joining qualification in 285; installation in a ditch, 319 (d); MAOP verification, 624 (f). And also we were adding a new Appendix A that listed the required records and retention times.

What were the committee comments?

Again, it was to remove the word, reliable, from the standard for records and remain consistent with the traceable, verifiable, and complete standard, including the NTSB recommendation.

Two is concerned about having general records requirement in the general duty clause,

and that by doing so, the requirement would be retroactively applied and creates unintended consequences with respect to how to rectify past non-compliances.

Other committee comments were, exempt small components from the requirement. Welders and joiner qualification records should not need to be retained for the life of the pipe. And last on this page is, applicability to gathering and distribution operators to clarify this.

Based upon what we heard, what does PHMSA suggest that the committee consider? One is delete the word, reliable, from the records standard to read, traceable, verifiable, and complete wherever the standard is used. Two, amend proposed 13(e) in reference to the retention periods in Appendix A.

Other suggestions is in 5(d) for class locations, clarify that documentation is required for the current class location. Also, revise 67 for materials, 127 for pipe design, and 205 for components to clarify the records necessary for

both new and pre-existing pipelines for the safe operation of the pipeline systems.

Also PHMSA suggests that we consider modifying 205 components to clarify that it applies to components that are greater than 2 inches nominal diameter. In 227, for qualification of welders; in 285 for qualification of persons joining plastic pipe, to include an effective date and change the retention period to five years.

In proposed Appendix A, to clarify that it does not apply to distribution or gathering lines. And from that discussion we vote.

MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you very much. Now we'll take public comment on this proposed rule.

MS. KURILLA: Yes, Erin Kurilla,

American Gas Association. I just want to recall

for the group that we discussed that for 192.13

(e), that that would be discussed at the very end

of the gas pipeline advisory committee meetings.

It was discussed that perhaps we need 1 2 to talk about each one of these record requirements as we deal with each one of the code 3 4 sections. For example, the 192.624 and 619(f) 5 should be discussed when we talk about MAOP reconfirmation. I think I'm comfortable with 6 discussing the 67, 127, 205, 227, and 285 now. 7 But those specifically: that 192.13(e) 8 9

should not be discussed until the end, because it's a general duty clause, and the advisory committee shouldn't be able to really have an opinion on whether that general duty clause is necessary until they understand all the various new record requirements that are being approved.

So I'd really encourage PHMSA to consider tabling discussion on 13(e), 619(f), and 624(f) until later in the gas pipeline advisory committee meetings. And then -- I think that's all I want to say for now -- yes.

MR. KERN: Hello, my name is J. D.

Kern, and I'm citizen from Golden, Colorado. For context, I was a former business owner in the

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pipeline services industry, and spent a 30-year career on the service side. May last business was highly involved in pipeline data and records, and integrity management.

I've spent the last year conducting independent research on the gas industry, and I've reached a general hypothesis that we're moving to a natural-gas-based society for a good portion of our energy needs, and with that said that does, I think, increase significantly the stakes in getting reliability and safety right.

And my interests in speaking today are all in good science and solid economics that can influence the regulatory process to yield efficient and effective regulations that will spur safe and reliable growth of the industry.

So with that up front on the records side, I like the thought that a couple individuals started introducing general themes and holistic thoughts. I mean, when we take a step back, the records we're talking about hold the data that drives, I think most if not all the

business processes that we're talking about during these meetings.

And they're really a common thread that ties everything together, so critically important. A few observations that I've seen over my years in practice is that dead end records programs can evolve into a life of their own and sometimes lose sight of the goal of what we're trying to achieve: truly reducing risk and increasing pipeline safety.

In a four-corners approach is some several of the arguments that have been published can be overwhelming in nature, and I've heard some say they can also be paralysis created in pursuit of perfection. As we've seen in the MAOP program, gaps are a reality, and they do need to be addressed.

So some suggestions are there needs to be some risk-based criteria involved in the process. MAOP is common concern for all operators, but as we move into other risks and MAOP data attributes are important, but they're

only probably a relatively small portion of the overall risk attributes to assess risk.

And those prioritized risks for operators are different operator to operator and system to system. So there needs to be flexibility in the approach to gather data and priority. Otherwise, I've seen efforts diluted and quality compromised. And certainly to engineer preventive and mitigative measures good quality data and records are needed to do that.

In the process, how? I've seen the triad of geographic information systems; ILI and records be combined through comparison analysis to yield a statistical toponym on the quality of data. Think if there's just a focus on exhaustive records research, an HCA can be 50 to 70 years old. A lot of records can yield more ambiguity than certainty at some times.

And lastly, that can be continuous with the risk prioritization, a continuous process through the work management systems and document management systems and geographic

information systems, as the operators move forward in addressing this tough and complex issue. Thank you.

MS. FARRELL: Hi, Lynda Farrell
Pipeline Safety Coalition and Mayors' Council in
Pipeline Safety. I must not have gotten the memo
that gathering lines were not included in the
discussion today, because the agenda that was
sent out in the Federal Notice said that this was
about gas transmission and gathering pipelines.

I'm not sure where that information was communicated to. Someone who was just up from industry was very clear about sections that should not be discussed today. And someone earlier had mentioned sections about gathering lines that should not be discussed today.

So I'm just kind of wondering why
gathering lines -- I live in Pennsylvania. Since
2011, we have amassed over 10,000 unconventional
wells; 10,000. Three hundred some-odd
unconventional wells and the associated gathering
lines in predominantly Class 1 locations that are

not regulated.

So it seems to me that much of what we are talking about is putting the cart before the horse, because we're saying, We're not going to talk about gathering lines. We've worked with the PUC, the PAPUC. We've worked with Pennsylvania One Call. And those two agencies alone have diligently been trying to get gathering lines to be regulated in the state of Pennsylvania alone.

One of the things that Paul Metro, our Chief of Gas Safety, has always said, Gathering line are now the size of transmission lines.

That's just the reality. And if it looks like a transmission line and it acts like a transmission line, it should be regulated like a transmission line.

So I just have to get that on record, because we are talking about modifying, and repeatedly we see that this does not apply do gathering lines. So I just wonder why that would be the case in this day of unconventional well

drilling.

And I just would like to make a suggestion to the committee; it's great to have this opportunity to give a public comment, but I personally find I'm learning a lot from you at the table that I might want to comment on, that might actually influence and leave me to be better educated in providing a comment.

And so if, in the future, the public is able to perhaps comment before you vote, maybe after your discussions, where maybe we've learned something from you that can help us to provide more comment, that would be appreciated. Thanks.

MR. HITE: Hello, my name is Matt

Hite. I am with GPA Midstream Association. We
represent the gathering and processing industry.

And GPA Midstream has concern with the lack of

OMB approval for these recordkeeping
requirements. PHMSA neglected to include the new
recordkeeping requirements in the proposed rule
its request to OMB for information collection
approval.

PHMSA limited the scope if its request for approval to the addition of gathering line operators to existing reporting requirements.

The remaining recordkeepiing proposals were not included in the agency's request for information collection approval.

And to answer your last comment, part of the public comment process is that you're able to comment on the entire rule. And when information's not included in there, it doesn't give us the ability to comment on the actual costs.

MR. DANNER: Okay. Another comment?

Mr. COYLE: Good afternoon, my name is

Keith Coyle, and I wanted to offer some brief

comments on behalf of the Marcellus Shale

Coalition. The MSC is a trade organization that

operates mostly in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West

Virginia.

The concern I wanted to highlight is a few things, one on retroactivity. Some of these recordkeeping requirements are included in

code parts that, by statute, cannot be applied retroactively to existing pipelines. So when the slide says, clarify the records that pre-existing pipelines need for new regulatory requirements, I'm not really sure what clarification is required, to the extent that those requirements can only be applied prospectively.

And then on Appendix A, I know other commenters have pointed this out; but just inconsistencies in the retention time periods that the agency included in Appendix A summary.

Mr. CAREY: Good afternoon, I'm

Patrick Carey from Kinder Morgan. Just to, I

guess, emphasize some of the comments that Erin

made relative to the MAOP determinations or re
determinations; that is a very detailed

discussion with a lot of items that were

specified in the rule-making that go beyond what

the advisory had listed.

And I think that is an important thing that we need to make sure are discussed in great detail under a separate topic. And I think it

warrants it being held separate from the discussion here. There were a lot things that were added to what was in the original advisory.

And if we define the TVC as to what was in the original advisory, I think that helps to limit the scope of what work we've been doing to date, rather than expanding that to include toughness and a lot of other items that weren't part of the need to determine the MAOP.

Again, a future discussion issue. The other issues that I don't think were adequately discussed here is the matter of one record could really stand alone as a TVC item, rather than having to have a complementary item to that.

So I think it's the devil in the details of what we include in the final language of the rule. I believe that's it for my comments.

MR. OSMAN: C. J. Osman with INGAA.

Just wanted to make one comment around one of the previous slides; I think it was -- there it is, slide 50, there. The revision that PHMSA is

proposing includes clarifying that the records are necessary for both new and pre-existing pipelines for the safe operation of a pipeline system.

I think we all agree that having the information, the data necessary for safe operation of a pipeline system is an important goal. One thing we have to be careful of is where these requirements are. If an operator doesn't have a record, it may not be possible for them to go back in time and create that record.

So it may be another activity that the operator needs to pursue in order to get that information to support the safe operation of a pipeline system.

And this gets a little bit to the point that Erin made earlier; there is material verification, 607, that I think is on the agenda for tomorrow. And that gets to the core of this issue; what does an operator do when they don't have the information that they might need for the safe operation of a pipeline, but to require

retroactive recordkeeping here may lead to an 1 2 obligation that an operator simply cannot possibly complete. Thank you. 3 We have another comment? 4 MR. DANNER: Thank you, Heidi Keller 5 MS. KELLER: with the American Petroleum Institute. And I 6 7 just wanted to add another item for consideration, industry. 8 9 The API feels that PHMSA did not 10 provide adequate justification for the costs 11 associated with the new recordkeeping 12 requirements, and we would request that PHMSA do 13 so. 14 Maintaining records requires a 15 significant amount of resources, and we just want 16 to make sure it's done appropriately and 17 efficiently, and that the costs are accounted 18 for. 19 MR. DANNER: All right. Are there any 20 other public comments? Okay; hearing none, do we 21 have some discussion here? There's a lot that we

have before us. Who wants to start? Shall we --

1	do we want to take this in bite-sized chunks?
2	Okay, so we heard a recommendation
3	that we table $13(e)$, $619(f)$ and $624(f)$ because
4	they deal with general obligations and not just
5	natural gas obligations. Any comment on that
6	proposal?
7	MR. DRAKE: I think 13(e) in
8	particular is probably appropriate to defer,
9	being it is a general duty clause. It's probably
10	important; somebody said earlier to get the cart
11	and the horse in the right order.
12	I think we might go through the these,
13	and then when we get this collected, go back to
14	general duty clause and see how that fits
15	together. We would probably be more
16	constructive.
17	MR. DANNER: Okay. Anyone want to
18	agree or disagree with Andy's statement? Sue?
19	MS. FLECK: Sue Fleck, National Grid.
20	I agree a hundred percent with Andy; I usually
21	do.
22	MR. DANNER: If we tabled this, Alan,

1	when would it come before us?
2	Mr. MAYBERRY: I'm sorry, say that
3	again?
4	MR. DANNER: If we tabled our
5	discussion of 13(e), would we get to that
6	tomorrow?
7	MR. MAYBERRY: Possibly; it may have
8	to if we get into IVP, it would probably come
9	up in a later meeting, yes. The next yes, it
LO	would be the next meeting.
L1	MR. DANNER: All right. Okay. Is
L2	that all the discussion on that item? Oh, yes.
L3	MS. FLECK: Does Appendix A go with
L4	that, sort of? Because that's also a general
L5	duty and everything all combined. So I think
L6	when you move (e) to the end, Appendix A goes
L7	with it, I believe. Yes? No? I think they're
L8	really connected.
L9	MR. DANNER: Steve?
20	MR. NANNEY: All right. We were not
21	planning to talk about what's in A, like we said
22	previously; A would be talked about at the end

after we know what goes into A. What we were 1 2 wanting to table today is just the wording that goes into 13(e). 3 4 MS. FLECK: Okay. 5 Not A itself; it would MR. NANNEY: just be the referencing of A. I think that was 6 the discussion previous; how that should be 7 referenced. 8 9 MR. DANNER: All right. Anything else 10 on that item? All right. There was also a 11 proposal, I believe, to table 619(f) and 624(f). 12 Any thoughts on that one? 13 MS. FLECK: Could you show slide 51? 14 MR. DANNER: Yes, Steve. 15 MR. NANNEY: On 619(f), what we had 16 gotten back from the committee previous on it was 17 to take, reliable, out. That was the 18 recommendation there. I think that's an easy 19 recommendation to fulfill. So I don't understand 20 why we would want to wait until some other day to talk about whether we keep, reliable, in or not. 21

And for the record, there

MR. DRAKE:

wasn't any mischievousness there. It was really 1 2 just intended to stay in line with the terminology that we've been using about what 3 4 records are; the appropriate adjective to define 5 appropriate records. It was just to stay aligned with the background of that. 6 7 MR. NANNEY: In 619(f), what we had from the committee previous was in a sense slide 8

from the committee previous was in a sense slide 49, was to take, reliable, out. That was all in 619(f) we had been asked to do, was to take, reliable, out; to mark it out. We did not have any concerns in doing that.

MR. MAYBERRY: Do you want to consider maybe bundling that with a couple of others you might identify, that we could vote on, perhaps, as a group? If that one's not controversial, you might want to consider adding one of the others.

What was another one up there, John, that would make --

MR. GALE: Alan, I think you could probably get to a vote with the qualification of welders and the joiner POLICE requirements.

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MR. MAYBERRY: Right, some that are less controversial, and then have one vote overall.

MR. DANNER: So if I may -- I was not here in the January meeting, so I was not here for the discussion about deleting the word, reliable. And I guess I would like somebody to explain to me what's objectionable about the word, reliable; don't we want to be able to rely on our records?

MR. DRAKE: I can give you a nickel's worth on that. It was really that the term TDC had a long track record and a lot of clarity around what that meant. And as we came into the meeting this extra word was added, and there were a lot of questions. Does that extra adjective provide any more clarity? Does it change the definitions?

And the answer was, no. And we said, if it doesn't change the definitions, we've got a track record of five years on TVC. Why don't we keep that? I think that's where the discussion

was going. It was really just a point of continuity. There was nothing new that changed between TVC and RTVC, so we just said to leave it the same.

MR. ZAMARIN: Maybe -- Chad Zamarin,
Cheniere Energy. Just to add a little more
background, we talked about this at the last
meeting. When the NTSB came out with the
guidelines around records, they defined
traceable, verifiable, and complete. They did
not define, reliable, as a term.

And at that time, we were not waiting for new regulations. Operators created their own standards, and we initiated projects to go through all of our records and to establish records to a standard of traceable, verifiable, and complete.

For my part, my company had over 50 people for over three years at an offsite location, going through every piece of paper we could pull from every field office location.

Going through that information; we had

to find traceable, verifiable, and complete as our standard by which they were going through those documents to identify the properties around our pipeline infrastructure.

So for the past 5-plus years, we've been operating under that guidance that was established by the NTSB. And so we felt like it had met the same intent; that it was a pretty robust and pretty well-vetted definition.

In fact we had industry conferences and meetings around traceable, verifiable, and complete. And TVC kind of became the broadly accepted standard.

So I think we felt confident that we had covered, reliable, within the work that had been done, but we were concerned that we were changing the target potentially, or could put at risk all the good work that had been done.

MR. DANNER: Okay. So the transcript of the last meeting makes clear that this is not intended to make these --

MR. ZAMARIN: Absolutely.

Washington DC

1	MR. DANNER: records less reliable
2	or anything like that, or less enforceable?
3	Reliable and enforceable? Okay.
4	MR. ZAMARIN: And I would add that
5	even PHMSA had come out with an advisory bulletin
6	not long after the NTSB 2012 edict, and it
7	defined it as traceable, verifiable, and
8	complete. So we've been working under that
9	paradigm, but again, it was not meant at all to
10	diminish the standard.
11	MR. DANNER: No, thank you. I was
12	just curious about the background of the debate.
13	Okay. Any further discussion on 619(f) or
14	624(f)? Do we want to keep those in our package
15	this time for consideration? Yes? All right.
16	Sounds like there is a consensus for that.
17	MS. FLECK: I had a question.
18	MR. DANNER: Yes.
19	MS. FLECK: Sue Fleck, National Grid.
20	So in 619, was anything else changed besides
21	adding the word, reliable?
22	MR. NANNEY: No, that would be the

only word. That was the only word we were asked to take out. That was the suggestion of the committee.

MS. FLECK: So there was no other -because one of the concerns about 619 is that
it's retroactive and that it applies to
distribution. So there was nothing else changed
that put us there?

I think if I go back to my notes, my concerns on 619 were that it applied to distribution and that it was retroactive. So I just want to make sure we haven't missed something, here. But I can't find the language of what 619 looks like now, so I can't verify that.

MR. DANNER: Oh, okay. I'm actually satisfied on that debate, so I don't think I need to beat that horse. But I am curious now about the retroactivity. Is it truly retroactive, or is it simply that we are requiring records that currently exist to be kept in a certain way for a certain time line?

1	MS. FLECK: Could you repeat that?
2	MR. DANNER: So, yes. You said that
3	619 is retroactive in nature, and I was just
4	wondering why that is so. What is it requiring
5	operators to do retroactively?
6	MS. FLECK: Everything. It's a whole
7	new section. Paragraph (f); operators must
8	maintain all records necessary to establish and
9	document the MAOP of each pipeline, as long as
10	the pipe or pipeline remains in service.
11	Records that establish pipeline MAOP
12	and then it goes on to list them. That was
13	not in the code previously; that's a brand new
14	section.
15	MR. DANNER: So my question is, is
16	that truly doing something retroactively, or is
17	that a requirement to your taking records that
18	currently exist and you must retain them going
19	forward?
20	I'm not looking at anybody in
21	particular. It's a question that's
22	MS. FLECK: If it already exists, then

1	why did you write the new section of code?
2	MR. NANNEY: Well, again
3	MS. FLECK: It's either new or it's
4	not. I mean, why put it in
5	MR. DANNER: Well, the records may be
6	old and may exist, but the obligation to maintain
7	them or retain them for a certain amount of time
8	may be one that can be imposed presently, going
9	forward.
LO	MS. FLECK: But this doesn't say it's
L1	just going forward, and that's my second concern,
L2	here. It's going retroactive. Some of the
L3	distribution pipelines in National Grid service
L4	territory were installed during the Civil War.
L5	I can't go back and recreate those
L6	records.
L7	MR. DANNER: No; does it call for the
L8	re-creation, or does it call for the maintenance
L9	of existing records? Because that would be a
20	significant distinction.
21	MS. FLECK: It doesn't say pipeline
22	installed after a certain date. It's just very,

1 very open, here. That's --2 MR. DANNER: No, but it's not The question is, if there are records 3 again. 4 that you have in your possession and you're being 5 asked to continue to have them in your possession and maintain them going forward, that's a 6 different thing than saying, retroactively you 7 must go back and re-create Civil War records. 8 9 I agree. No, I agree with MS. FLECK: 10 what you're saying. But this is not clear. 11 MR. DANNER: Okay. I think we'll have 12 to get some guidance on that. I don't know. 13 Steve, do you have anything or any comments right 14 now, or do we --15 MR. NANNEY: No, I guess the thing 16 that I'd recommend is that we start at 192.5(d) 17 and talk through it. And go through each, and if 18 there's one we need to table, then table it. 19 MR. DANNER: All right. Yes, that's 20 fine, if that's what the committee wants to do. 21 So Steve is recommending that we just go through

this in order; 192.5(d). Any concerns?

MR. GALE: Mr. Chairman? 1 2 MR. DANNER: Yes. MR. GALE: Just a recommendation for 3 4 a possible way forward is that we have a 5 discussion of 5(d); a discussion of 192.227(c), and a discussion of 192.285(c). And then we then 6 7 have a possible vote on those three areas if we can move forward. 8 9 And then we have a separate 10 discussion, maybe further tonight or later on, 11 where we get into the main issue, which is the 12 issue that's been raised by Ms. Fleck, regarding 13 possible retroactivity issues, and what are the 14 record requirements that we want? 15 What records do we want operators to 16 have, to maintain pipeline safety, both for 17 existing pipelines and for future pipeline 18 construction. 19 All right. I think we MR. DANNER: 20 have to slice and dice this some way, because we 21 have too many issues, and it's hard to deal with

this in a coherent fashion. I think that would

1	be fine.
2	So why don't we break those down into
3	chunks? I didn't write down those sections that
4	you just mentioned. Could you give those to us
5	again?
6	MR. GALE: The sections again would be
7	192.5(d), 192.227(c), and 192.285(c). That's
8	basically the issues of class location records
9	and welder and joiner qualification records. And
10	that kind of put it into two big buckets, here.
11	MR. DANNER: All right. Discussion.
12	Steve?
13	Mr. ALLEN: Steven Allen, IURC. Just
14	for my clarification, 192.5(d) is new, correct?
15	It did not exist before?
16	MR. NANNEY: Is that 5(d)?
17	MR. ALLEN: Yes.
18	MR. NANNEY: Yes, that's new, brand
19	new.
20	MR. ALLEN: Okay.
21	MR. NANNEY: Let me just give you an
22	answer. Class locations have always been in

192.5, that an operator must document and know what the class locations on their systems are, and (d) was added in to make it very clear that you've got to maintain that documentation.

And so the conversation at the last meeting was, it wasn't a discussion that you must have the records. The discussion was, should you keep the records from the first time? In other words, do you need to keep the records from 1975 versus today?

And the wording that we were talking about was current class location; that you have to keep the records for the current class location to document what that class location is.

So that was what we had put up, is that you had to retain the current class location; you had to document that. Not what had gone on in the past, but what you had today.

What we were planning to change and what the committee had recommended was that it be the current class location, and that's what we were recommending.

MR. DANNER: Sara?

MS. GOSMAN: So the only thing that I

-- I think that makes a lot of sense. So I'm

just wondering how that reconciles with retaining
them for the life of the pipeline? So I'm

assuming that these class locations, the whole
point is that they change over time, right?

So if we start here at current, are we saying, current plus everything else over the life of the pipeline, or are we saying current until we get the next class location? In which case, this is not really the life of the pipeline, is it? I mean, this is just sort of, at the time of the particular class location.

MR. NANNEY: Can I reply back? What you want to know is, as your class location changes, the intent of 5(d) is to make sure you keep the pipe up; design factor, pressure test, whatever monitoring for maintenance you're doing, that you maintain it based upon that current class location.

The class locations normally go up,

but there could be a deal where your population around that area decreases, and it could go down. And an operator always has the option of keeping it at a higher class location and monitoring it more so.

But the key part is, whatever the current class location is, to keep it at that. Now if it's a higher one than it actually is, that's fine.

MR. DANNER: And those records will maintained for the life of the pipeline?

MR. NANNEY: Until it changes again.

Until it changes again. In other words, if it

was a class 2 location and it changed to a class

3, you would not have to keep the records for the class 2 location.

You would have to keep the records of the pipe for the class 3. Now it may be the same records. If you had had a pressure test that validated it for a class 2 and a class 3, you would, of course, keep those same pressure test records.

There are some records that you might 1 2 have to keep when it goes from one to another. MR. DANNER: So what would be some 3 4 examples of records that you could discard if 5 there was a change in class? This is Chad Zamarin. MR. ZAMARIN: 6 7 Maybe it will help to just explain how we determine class location. Chad Zamarin with 8 9 Cheniere Energy. 10 We do class studies on a periodic basis. We count the number of structures along 11 12 our pipeline routes. We use what we call a 13 sliding mile, is effectively how the rule is 14 written, to assess the number of structures 15 within a corridor along a pipeline. 16 And I think what Steve is saying is, 17 if today I have a class 2 pipeline, then my 18 previous class location study would demonstrate 19 that there were a certain number of structures 20 within that corridor that justify that being a class 2 location. 21

If next year I run my class study

again and there have been two more houses added to that subdivision that might be within that corridor, now it qualifies it as a class 3. So I'm going to change that designation to a class 3, and that's going to become the defining record that establishes the current class location.

So practically, that becomes the

official documentation to support the current class location. You wouldn't be destroying any records; it would just be that the previous records are no longer valid because conditions have changed and there's now an updated class designation for that pipeline.

That being said, I also wanted to be on the record that I support this language, although I still advocate for removing class locations from the code entirely anyhow.

(Laughter.)

MR. ZAMARIN: So maybe that's for another day.

MR. DANNER: All right. I think John's time is up.

1	MR. GALE: Yes, what I would recommend
2	if it was okay with this section, to move on to a
3	discussion of 192.227(c).
4	MR. MAYBERRY: If I may, I think if
5	there's general agreement on this, we can move on
6	to the next one. I think we've identified that
7	we should have consensus on that.
8	MR. DANNER: Okay, discussion on
9	27(c).
10	MR. GALE: Actually 227 and 285 are
11	covered by the second bullet there on the screen
12	to the right.
13	MR. DANNER: There was no I'm
14	sorry. Sara?
15	MS. GOSMAN: Okay. Just a question
16	about why we've moved from lifetime to five
17	years.
18	MR. NANNEY: Well, as far as the
19	actual welder, the individual, the lifetime was
20	for the procedure. If you look in the code, this
21	for the actual person who did the welding,
22	whether it was for joining for plastic pipe or

welding for a welder.

an incident after the pipeline has gone into service, that you can go and look at issues that might have been attributed to that welder or that welding process, that particular segment of the pipeline so that if you needed to go back and get those records, you could.

And this would be going forward after the rule. This isn't trying to make it retroactive or anything. But going forward, if we did see an issue that might be in other areas of the pipeline attributed to that welder or that group of welders, you can go back and pinpoint it.

MS. GOSMAN: But am I understanding, you're moving it from lifetime retention to a 5-year retention?

MR. NANNEY: That was not a lifetime retention for the welder themselves; it was only for the welding procedure.

MS. GOSMAN: Okay, thank you.

1	MR. DANNER: The proposal that's in
2	the federal register is life of the pipeline, so
3	okay.
4	MR. NANNEY: But we were proposing to
5	change that to five years.
6	MR. DANNER: Any further discussion on
7	that one? Oh, sorry.
8	MS. FLECK: Sue Fleck, National Grid.
9	Just a minor typo. The 192.285, it's actually
10	(e), not (c).
11	MR. DANNER: All right. Sara, you
12	have a comment?
13	MS. GOSMAN: That's okay. I'm still
14	apologies, everyone, it's late. I'm just
15	confused about why we're going from life of the
16	pipeline to five years. And I still haven't
17	figured out the answer to that, although you've
18	explained it to me several times.
19	I assume it's because this information
20	isn't as important over the in terms of record
21	retention for if an incident occurs in the
22	future, you don't feel like this is the kind of

information you want people to keep for the life of the pipeline, because it's just not that critical.

MR. NANNEY: That's correct.

MR. DANNER: So if you found out after review that a welder who had done the welding more than five years ago may have been responsible for an incident that caused a lot of damage, and that might be relevant information in an investigation, that information would be gone, correct? So how did you choose five years, whoever it was who proposed five years?

I mean, the question is, whether it's lifetime or a period of time, I'm curious about how it's five years. Because it does seem that, unless everything gets re-welded after five years, that's still relevant information.

MR. NANNEY: Well, from PHMSA's standpoint, as we originally started out we had it for the life of the pipeline. The committee recommended that we consider five years, and we did that.

at in agreeing that we would consider going forward with that was, if you look at what we have all termed the bathtub effect; you know when you first put a pipeline in service, you're more likely to have incidents in the first from any missed quality concerns, whether it's welding or other things.

And then after you get through that first couple of years of the pipeline, you go a lot of years with no issues on the pipeline, or very minimal issues.

So all we were trying to do is, if there was a welding or an X-ray or a UT-type issue on the pipeline, or even welding procedure, that keeping these records, you kept them long enough to identify it.

We felt like if there were those type issues, they would be identified early; I think that's what we heard the committee tell us. And we went back and considered it and agreed that if the committee still wanted us to make it five

years, we could do that.

Ms. CAMPBELL: Cheryl Campbell, Xcel Energy. I think, Steve, my recollection is that this is also tied to OQ, right? I mean, OQ is -- I'm supposed to keep an OQ for -- right? What do you quote? Which one? 192.807(b). Five years after the employee is no longer qual?

So I think originally when the committee was suggesting five years, I think it was tied to OQ. Just OQ.

MR. DANNER: Okay, Rich and then Steve.

Mr. WORSINGER: Rich Worsinger, City of Rocky Mount. We're still going to know who the welder was that welded in the pipeline. All we're not going to keep after five years is the record of that welder's qualification.

So that would be whatever he did to become qualified. But we'll still know that if Sue Fleck welded on the pipeline eight years ago, we still know it was Sue Fleck, and we can find out where else Sue Fleck welded a pipeline.

That's a weld record, so 1 MS. FLECK: 2 that needs to be retained for the life of the pipeline. 3 4 Mr. WORSINGER: It's just the 5 documentation --MR. DANNER: That would tell me 6 7 whether she's qualified or not qualified. So this is really more of a redundancy thing than --8 9 okay. 10 Mr. WORSINGER: It's kind of like 11 keeping your driver's test for life. You just 12 need to know you have the driver's license, not 13 the records that you took the test and what 14 questions you answered right and wrong. 15 MR. DANNER: Okay. Steve? 16 MR. ALLEN: Steve Allen, IURC. 17 kind of coming back to me now. I think that 18 Steve Nanney had mentioned about the bathtub 19 curve, where if there were going to be issues 20 with the welders' work, it's going to show up 21 within five years.

But a second thing I wanted to maybe

clarify in my own mind, this wouldn't be OQ related; it's new construction, right? Just if it were on in-service pipe? It wouldn't be OQ related? Okay.

MR. DANNER: All right. Alan or

MR. DANNER: All right. Alan or Steve, do you want to comment?

MR. MAYBERRY: Yes, just to make sure it's clear, it may or may not be covered under OQ. If it's new construction it would not be, currently. But if it's a maintenance weld, it would be.

MR. DANNER: Okay. John, is your ten up? Okay. All right, is there any more discussion then, on 227 or 285? Okay. Hearing none, what are the next -- John, you had broken them down into groups. What's your next clump?

MR. GALE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. We actually have a vote slide on the right side, there, that we think captures the discussion of the areas we're bringing up right now. And the recommendation is if anybody wants, they can move forward with that vote.

MR. DANNER: Okay. So then basically at this point, we want to deal with a motion on 5(d) 227(c) and 285(e)?

MR. GALE: And the issue of reliable.

MR. DANNER: Okay, and the issue of reliable. Okay. Is there anyone who wishes to make a motion? Okay, Sue?

MS. FLECK: This is Sue Fleck from
Nation Grid, and I will make a motion to approve
the proposed rule as published in the federal
register and the draft regulatory evaluation,
with regard to the provisions for records are
technically feasible, reasonable, cost-effective
and practicable, if the following changes are
made.

Delete the word, reliable, from the record standard to now read, traceable, verifiable, and complete, wherever that standard is used; in 192.5(d), clarify that documentation will be required for the current class location; and modify 192.227, qualification of welders and 192.285, qualification of persons joining plastic

1	pipe to include an effective date and change
2	retention period to five years.
3	MR. DANNER: All right. Is there a
4	second?
5	MR. WORSINGER: Rich Worsinger, Rocky
6	Mount, second.
7	MR. DANNER: All right, thank you very
8	much. All right. Is there any discussion on
9	this item before we go to a vote? Okay. Cheryl,
10	why don't we take a roll call?
11	MS. WHETSEL: Okay. Steve Allen.
12	MR. ALLEN: Yea.
13	MS. WHETSEL: Dave Danner.
14	MR. DANNER: So actually, I'm going to
15	decline to vote on this matter, just because of
16	my lack of fully understanding, and I'm fine with
17	the reliable part of it. The others, I still
18	have some questions.
19	MS. WHETSEL: Okay. Terry Turpin.
20	Mr. TURPIN: Yea.
21	MS. WHETSEL: Cheryl Campbell.
22	Ms. CAMPBELL: Aye.

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1	MS. WHETSEL: Andy.	
2	MR. DRAKE: Yea.	
3	MS. WHETSEL: Sue Fleck.	
4	MS. FLECK: Yea.	
5	MS. WHETSEL: Rich Worsinger.	
6	Mr. WORSINGER: Yea.	
7	MS. WHETSEL: Chad Zamarin.	
8	MR. ZAMARIN: Aye.	
9	MS. WHETSEL: Sara Gosman.	
10	MS. GOSMAN: I'm going to decline to	
11	vote as well, based on my continued confusion.	
12	MS. WHETSEL: Okay, and then Robert	
13	Hill.	
14	MR. HILL: Yea.	
15	MS. WHETSEL: So we have eight yea and	
16	two abstentions. Oh, did I get Terry Turpin? I	
17	think did.	
18	MR. DANNER: Okay. So motion passes?	
19	MS. WHETSEL: Motion passes.	
20	MR. DANNER: Thank you very much.	
21	Now, John, what was your next suggested grouping?	
22	MR. GALE: Other than adjournment, sir	

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(Laugher.)

MR. GALE: -- we could continue our discussion on 192.67, 192.127, and 192.205 specifically, and have a discussion not just necessarily what records that we want pipeline operators to maintain for those lines that are put in the ground in the ground in the future, but also what records we believe operators need to either have, keep, or to create for those pipelines that are currently in the ground.

MR. DANNER: All right. I see some cards up. So, Chad?

MR. ZAMARIN: I just have a question;
Chad Zamarin of Cheniere Energy. I wonder if
it's not possible to handle these as part of the
MAOP verification and integrity verification
sections. I think that's where we're getting
confused.

We're talking about records as it relates to MAOP, but then we're talking about, in a separate section, how we reconfirm MAOP,

potentially in the absence of records that demonstrate that a pressure test was conducted.

So I think what we struggle with is

saying all pipes must have these MAOP records.

And then there's another part of the code where
we're taking on -- in the absence of having a
pressure test, this is how we reconfirm the MAOP.

And it may be done through a process that doesn't necessarily have these records; it's done through an alternative means of establishing the pressure capacity of the pipe.

That's where I'm getting confused, I think. I'm sitting here, wondering if this is relevant as just a records issue, or is it also something that relates to the MAOP?

Maybe I'm confused, but it may be easier to just figure out how to address records requirement with the relevant issues that we're trying to address. I think that's a question; I'm not sure.

MR. DANNER: Okay. So Alan, do you want to start and we're going to turn to Andy.

MR. MAYBERRY: No, I'm okay with 1 2 tabling that, if we want to come back to it 3 We can cover material verification and later. 4 IVP; it may be better to come back then. So I'm 5 okay. All right. Is the group 6 MR. DANNER: agreed to that? All right. Okay. Andy? 7 Specifically, I think part 8 MR. DRAKE: 9 of the issue, and I'm not a regulatory 10 constructionist, so I acknowledge that right But I do think that 619 and 624 in 11 12 particular need to go after tomorrow or in 13 concert with tomorrow's discussion about MAOP 14 confirmation. 15 They are integral to that 16 conversation, so anything we did today on those 17 would get re-invented tomorrow, or unwound 18 tomorrow, very likely. So I think that would probably be more efficient. 19 20 And I think it's fair to flag the part 21 of -- I think what Chad said is exactly right.

Part of what we're struggling with is the

different sections of the code. Some of them are retroactive and some of them are not. But we have sections that are retroactive, that are tied to the MAOP confirmation.

And we've added some things in there that are beyond MAOP when we define TVC, and we need to kind of clean that up a little bit. And we've also got some things in the design section that we've added that are now being discussed as being retroactive, but the design section is not supposed to be retroactive.

So we've got some convolution we've got to kind of iron out as we go through this conversation. I think that's fundamentally some of the headache everybody's having, here; maybe if we can be out loud about that. Are we violating regulatory construction in the way we've designed this?

And I think that's actually going to be a big conversation for tomorrow with IBP, frankly.

> MR. DANNER: Thoughts? Alan?

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MR. MAYBERRY: I was hoping we'd do 1 2 that today, but -- no, I think it's relevant to bring it up after our discussion. Again to yours 3 4 and Chad's point, I think we will be rehashing 5 similar type issues in that discussion, so we might as well have the robust discussion we were 6 7 hoping to have on IBP, and then we can move to this after that. I think that would work well. 8 9 MR. DANNER: All right. Steve? 10 MR. ALLEN: Steve Allen, IURC. 11 just telling Sara here that I think we have some 12 homework tonight for some of us, to try to get up 13 to speed a little better on some of these issues. 14 And I was curious as to whether or not 15 we might be able to get ahold of some of the 16 slides for tomorrow this evening to review. 17 mean, this is going to be a very healthy 18 conversation tomorrow, and I'd like to have an 19 opportunity to digest this in advance. 20 MR. DANNER: So are the -- those who 21 have the documents want to --

MR. DRAKE: I'd like to second that.

1	MR. ALLEN: And I don't mean to speak
2	out of turn. I'm very, very serious about this.
3	I'd like to be able to engage in this
4	conversation, but I've got some homework to do,
5	and this would help, be helpful.
6	MR. DANNER: And so the question is
7	whether we can get the slides out to the members
8	tonight.
9	MR. MAYBERRY: Okay. We're going to
10	package something together and give it to the
11	committee members. That should help you for
12	tomorrow. It's just, we're going to have to mark
13	them, and I think they'll obviously be a subset
14	of what we have.
15	I think we have a deck of 300 slides,
16	so I don't think you want or maybe you do want
17	those?
18	MR. ALLEN: No, no, we don't.
19	(Laughter.)
20	MR. MAYBERRY: Okay. All right. I
21	know my staff's going to kill me, but we'll get
22	something together.

MR. DANNER: Thank you very much; I think that will help a lot. Okay, so what does that leave us with this afternoon, then?

MR. NANNEY: The next item is going to be data collection, validation, and integration.

The issue here is, operators are collecting much information, but an integrated and documented analysis is often lacking.

The basis is San Bruno highlighted a weakness in this area, and also the 2011 Act mandated it. And also from the NTSB, their safety study also recommended it.

What does PHMSA propose to do? One is to clarify that data be verified and validated; clarify requirements for integrated analysis of data and information; establish minimum pipeline attributes that must be included; require use of validated objective data whenever practical; and address requirements for use of SME input.

What were the committee comments at the last meeting? First was the proposed rule does not include an allowance to address lack of

availability of some data sets, by assuming the pipe segment is susceptible to the threat associated with the missing data.

Also, the committee questioned the purpose of extensive data lists in generating compliance paperwork without a safety benefit. This led to discussion of how the operator demonstrates to a regulator that it is doing a risk analysis that is effective.

That you're not just going through a list of things, that you're doing things that are actually appropriate for better safety outcomes.

Other committee comments were, the rule has no time frame for implementation of data collection. We need to clarify the meaning of data integration, verification, and validation.

Industry commented to remove the requirement to address SME bias; but others commented that SME bias in risk analysis is recognized across different areas and reflects the reality about how humans think about risk and must be addressed.

Challenged the zero-cost conclusion in the pipeline risk analysis that data collection was zero cost. There was concern that 917(b)3 is a mandate for using a GIS system, which might be impractical for small operators.

Based upon this, what does PHMSA suggest the committee consider? First, the rule includes allowance for missing data by mechanism in 607 to obtain missing information.

Number 2: B31.8S section 421; allowance for lack of data only applies to threat identification and applicable threats should be assumed to apply in cases where pertinent data is not available. And that is in B31.8S.

Data is used in risk assessment for other purposes, including risk management, identifying preventative and mitigating measures, analyzing interactive threats. And the purpose of the risk assessment cannot be adequately implemented using gross assumptions about threat applicability.

Also, B31.8S section 42 requires the

operator to have a comprehensive plan for collecting all data sets. And this has been a requirement by reference to B31.8S in 917 since 2004.

Also, PHMSA suggests the committee consider: one, that the zero cost is based upon 917(b), already requires that at a minimum, an operator must gather and evaluate the set of data specified in Appendix A to B31.8S, and consider both on the covered segment and similar non-covered segments past incident history, corrosion control records, continual surveillance records, patrolling records, maintenance history, internal inspection records, and all other conditions specific to each pipeline.

Also 917(b)(1) is intended to reflect the set of data specified in Table 1 in Appendix A of B31.8S and existing 917(b)(1), plus the addition of seismicity-related data to implement the Congressional mandate in the 2011 Act.

Also PHMSA suggests that the committee consider one; to make minor adjustments to the

listing of pipeline attributes in 917(b)(1) to be 1 2 more consistent with existing regulations in 3 B31.8s. 4 These changes were informed by 5 industry comments in the docket on April 5th. Also to address the topic of SME bias by re-6 7 wording 917(b)(2). Also, the proposed rule would 8 not require a GIS system. 9 MR. DANNER: All right. Thank you 10 Let's take some public comment if we very much. 11 have some. Anybody want to speak to this matter? 12 All right then, committee members? 13 discussion on this item? Steve. 14 MR. ALLEN: Steve Allen, IURC. When 15 is -- did the result of the risk modeling work 16 group the guidance? We're looking at perhaps 17 having that out later this year, yet this year, 18 is that correct? 19 MR. DANNER: Yes, that will be later 20 this year. 21 MR. ALLEN: Because an awful lot of 22 the things that were discussed up here, have been discussed for the last year and a half or so with that risk modeling work group. And for those of you not involved with it, there's some guidance documents that are supposed to come out.

One point I'd like to make up here where the recommendation was to not require GIS. While that might not be practical for some smaller operators, I think that as a recommendation, I think the larger operators should and they probably do have layers of risk-related data layered on top of GIS systems.

So I think that is, if not a recommended practice, certainly a best practice. A picture is worth 10,000 words, in that case. So just to kind of go on record, I think that it is important to include GIS, but not make it required for smaller operators.

MR. DANNER: Okay. Chad?

MR. ZAMARIN: Steve, I'm sorry, I don't have the full code in front of me. In 192.607, that's the process for going out and pulling straps and to close record loops? Is

1	that what that is?
2	MR. NANNEY: I didn't hear you.
3	MR. ZAMARIN: Sorry, 192.607; you
4	mentioned in your slides that that allows for a
5	process for collecting additional data. That's
6	to go out and cut straps and do material testing,
7	is that right?
8	MR. NANNEY: It's to go out when you
9	have an integrity issue, and you dig the pipeline
LO	up to evaluate that integrity issue by either a
L1	destructive or a non-destructive methods, and you
L2	determine the wall thickness, the seam type, the
L3	grade of your pipeline. That's what 607 is.
L4	MR. ZAMARIN: And again, I'm kind of
L5	going on the fly; apologies. It's got the
L6	sampling requirements? I'm just trying to
L7	remember. It's got all the sampling
L8	requirements, is that right?
L9	MR. NANNEY: Well, 607 has sampling
20	when you do not know what the pipe attributes
21	are, yes.

MR. ZAMARIN: I just want to note

that, at least in my experience, working on a lot of older systems for a very long time, we've never found 607 as a practical means for establishing records and information. The amount of excavation that you require; the amount of destructive testing and the blowdown of pipelines; the taking of lines out of service; again, I'm kind of going off the cuff, here.

But I know there have been many times where it's been referred to as a solution for where there are records gaps, but I'd be interested to hear if there are other operators who find it as a practical means, or even a net safety positive means for filling in gaps with records.

I mean, you're talking about excavations; you're talking about putting people in harm's way; you're talking about taking lines out of service and blowing gas to the atmosphere.

You're talking about destructive testing of pipelines. I mean, having worked on some of the oldest systems in the industry, we've

never used that as a practical means for filling in records.

So just to comment; I didn't mean to be careful that we don't think that that's an easy way to fill gaps. It would be a very, very costly and disruptive way to fill data gaps, in my experience.

MR. DANNER: All right. Sue?

MS. FLECK: Sue Fleck, National Grid.

I want to go back to a comment Steve made, and I think philosophically, everybody agrees with the concept of a GIS. But requiring a GIS without defining what it means, what it entails, what's in it, what isn't in it, is just a landmine.

So it's something to really think about. You're right; we're probably all moving in that direction. But just requiring it I think would be very problematic without a whole new set of words to explain it.

And I think much of what they're -could you flip back to 316? Or back to the slide
that shows what you're proposing, because there

was one other question. 1 2 Yes, so you're saying the proposal 3 would not require a GIS. Then the only other 4 question I have is, what's the time frame -- or 5 is there a time frame specified in here when all this integration of data and data collection is 6 7 to be completed by? MR. DANNER: I think that would be a 8 9 question for Steve. 10 A question for Steve. MS. FLECK: 11 there a timeline for when all this data 12 collection needs to be completed, and the 13 integration completed, or --14 MR. NANNEY: Well I guess first of all 15 is --16 MS. FLECK: We should be collecting 17 it. 18 MR. NANNEY: You should be -- you 19 know, you've had 12 years to collect it. You 20 know, it's NHCA's and it's part of B31.8S, 2004. 21 And also, you know, these other areas are in

similar areas, so I would expect that the data

collection, you probably should have a lot of it, Sue.

As far as -- the committee had asked to give three to five years, and we were considering the three years, as the committee had said.

The other things is, we had in there like on pipe attributes, we had in there that if you went to repair anomaly, you didn't have the information for those attributes, you could do a destructive or a undestructive test; it was up to the operator.

If you already had it for that section of pipeline, you would not have to do it. If you were taking the pipe out of service and doing cutouts like for road crossings for other things that you were taking the pipe; in there it says to take the attributes in, do destructive test or an undestructive; we leave it up to the operator on the type test.

But in it, I know I've heard it characterized if you're going to make us go blow

down pipe and do destructive tests, it does not 1 2 say that at all. It's based upon anomalies; it's based upon doing the validation when you have 3 those anomalies to check. 4 And it's also set up that you don't 5 have to go back and keep doing it, if you've got 6 7 the same vintage pipe in a similar location. It's a one and done, in that area. 8 9 MS. FLECK: So the timeline is 10 immediate? 11 MR. NANNEY: Well in the rule, it did 12 not have a timeline. The committee had asked us 13 to consider three to five years before; and I 14 think that's part of what the discussion will be 15 today from the committee. Are you recommending 16 that we have it to be when the rule goes into 17 effect for it to be three years after? Five 18 years after? We were expecting a recommendation. 19 MS. FLECK: Okay. Thank you. 20 Okay. MR. DANNER: Andy? 21 MR. DRAKE: Steve, just a point of I mean, this has evolved, 22 clarification.

certainly, over the conversations of the last year and a half, to say the least. And I think what I thought I just heard you say -- and I think this is congruent with what we talked about -- there is a long list of attributes that you had defined as things that we needed to have.

Some of them were in ASME, some of them were beyond ASME. And what I think what I'm trying to differentiate is, there is a list that is required for MAOP confirmation. Then there is a list of things that we need to have to do risk assessments. Then there's a list of things that we'd like to do for anomaly repair; any other sense of things. That we're trying to parse those different data sets up and we're getting some of that data as we need it.

It's not a part of the immediate pressing issue to define the MAOP. Is that kind of what you were saying?

MR. NANNEY: Well, I guess there's two different items. What we're talking about here is for the data integration aspect, and what we had

in the rule was Table 1, we had a couple of locations, some added explanation.

We may have had, when we went back and looked, one or two items additional. And the committee asked us, in this case, to take that out, and we were going to.

The second part that Chad brought up, the 607, which is different from 917; 607 is a way of, if you do not have the material documentation; if you don't have the wall thickness, the grade, the seam type; those type of attributes, when did you go get them?

You can't got get them all today or tomorrow. But what it was written is, when you have an issue on the pipe such anomaly or something, 607 is set up to where you can either do it for destructive or an undestructive test.

And if you've already got some in the vicinity of that same vintage, you don't have to keep doing it every time you go out there. It can be a one and done; that you've verified it and it has a method of how much verification you

do or do not need to do is in 607.

So 917 on data integration in this Table 1 is totally different than 607.

MR. ZAMARIN: I was just referencing because it was on your slide, and I thought it implied that 607 could be -- if you go back a couple slides, it was asking the committee to consider that -- we had the allowance for missing data by mechanism at 92.607.

I mean, this is a very exhaustive list of data we use for risk assessment, and 607 is not a tool for filling in all these gaps.

MR. NANNEY: No. No, and this was set up going forward. And whether it was one year, three years, five years; we had heard the committee some particular times, and we were expecting to hear here today what those --

MR. ZAMARIN: Now that I've had a chance, I've just read through it three more times and I think I've refreshed my memory. I think I recall, now, our conversation from the last meeting, and I do think this does capture

what we went through and I for one am good with where we are.

But I do just want to note that I

think we need to be careful that we're not saying

-- this is not saying that we have a data element

for every piece of pipe. And I think when we

start talking about records, we start talking

about MAOP and IVP, we talk about those critical

data elements that you must have to in order to

do certain analyses.

But this is the exhaustive list of what we use to do risk assessment and integrity threat assessment. But I for one, think -- I've run out of steam.

MR. NANNEY: Just to answer; what we have gone back and looked at from the last meeting was, the committee had asked us to look at the timing. And the timing was either from now going forward three years or five years.

And from a PHMSA standpoint, we think five years is too much. If the committee recommends now or one or three, I think we could

work with going forward with that.

As far as the other items, where we had added some wording onto some of those items, we went back and marked them out. And so we thought we had done what the committee had suggested other than, we were waiting to see how many years it should be; immediately when it goes out or three or five or some other year on that.

We thought we had done what the committee had recommended.

MR. DANNER: Okay. Cheryl?

MS. CAMPBELL: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

So I'm just going to admit I'm being dense, and

Steve, I'm looking for some clarification. So

I'm going to try it in some more simple language.

I admit I get lost in all the dot-6-0-7s, etc.

So is what you're saying, here is the data that we defined in 2004 for integrity management. Operators should be integrating that data as they're doing their threat assessments, and bringing it all together to decide how to mitigate a risk.

1	And by the way, it doesn't matter if
2	you think you've got the threat or not; you
3	should be collecting the data and integrating it.
4	And then if you are missing one of these pieces
5	of data, then the next time you are doing
6	maintenance on that section of pipe, you would
7	attempt to collect that data and integrate it
8	into your risk model.
9	So that's kind of what I got out of
10	this. So I'm wondering if I am reading it
11	correctly.
12	MR. NANNEY: Yes, you're summing it
13	overall correctly.
14	MR. DANNER: Okay. Sara.
15	MS. GOSMAN: So I agree with a lot of
16	the points that you've made in your slides. I
17	wanted to ask a question about because I
18	couldn't quite tell are you proposing to take
19	out some of the categories of the data that are
20	currently in 192.917(b)(1)?
21	Because I know there was a
22	conversation about how that related to the ASME

standard. Or did you just want us to have the conversation generally?

MR. NANNEY: Well, if you're asking and you'd like me to go through and peel the onion back one more layer, I can do that. On 917(b) we had heard the committee want us to, in the actual rule wording, to take out, verify and validate, and put in, gather and integrate.

We also had heard the committee want us to put in that you must begin to integrate all data elements specified in this section starting -- and we heard you say you wanted us to put a time in there with all available attributes integrated by a time frame.

And I think we were hearing one year for the first one, three years for the second one. The other thing that we were looking at with the attributes in here, we had a reference to Appendix A in B31.8S. We were planning to mark that out, because it's not needed anymore. And the reason we wanted it was to make it very clear what the attributes should be.

The other thing that we were looking at under (1); integrate pertinent information just like Chad said earlier. We wanted you to have to integrate pertinent information. It might not be all information if it wasn't pertinent to that particular pipeline, about the pipeline attributes.

And I would include information

derived from operations and maintenance

activities required under this part. We put that

in. Then it would go through these attributes,

pipe down through wall thickness, grade, seam

type, joint factor. Two; the manufacturer,

manufacturing date. Three, material properties.

That was one we had the discussion and we were planning to put, mechanical properties included but not limited to yield strength and ultimate tensile strength.

And of course, if you needed to know hardness, toughness, and the other part, then that would be if you had cracks in your pipeline, things like that; that would be up to the

operator to get.

Equipment properties, year of installation, bending method, joining method, depth of cover, crossings, casings, and locations of foreign line crossings -- I think that's exactly like what's up there -- and nearby high voltage power lines.

Hydrostatic or other pressure test
history, including test pressures, test leaks, or
failures; failure causes and repairs, which is, I
believe you can look; it's up there. Number 11
or XI; pipe coating methods and the list of
things that go with it; soil and backfill
construction inspection reports, and not limited
to post-backfill coating surveys, coating
inspection reports, the items that I think are up
there.

Then we go on down; there's some things on coating type, gas quality flow rate, normal maximum and minimum operating pressures.

And there's several others going on down. I could be here another --

1 MS. GOSMAN: Yes.

MR. NANNEY: What we did mark out was, like, on encroachments. We had, if you were getting information on encroachments, we had added what we thought you would need. We had added encroachments and right-of-way activity including but not limited to One Call data, pipe exposures resulting from encroachments, and excavation activities due to development or planned development along the pipeline.

We X'd out in right-of-way activity, we put, encroachments. The one word, that is what's in the B31.8S. And going on down, there were some areas where we had added a XXXVI, and we had other pertinent information derived from operations and maintenance.

That was something that was not in B31.8S. We did X that out. In number (2) where we had used, objective, traceable, verified, and validated information; we just put, validated information.

And so we tried to go through and

1	look, like I said, and do the intent of what we
2	had talked about at the last meeting. That's
3	what we were looking at considering doing, going
4	forward.
5	MS. GOSMAN: So am I right, then, that
6	you took the suggestions of this industry
7	document that got in the record, here, and
8	basically followed that? Is that
9	MR. NANNEY: Not totally, but a lot of
10	it, yes.
11	MS. GOSMAN: Okay. And what were the
12	differences? Did you keep depth of cover or not?
13	MR. NANNEY: Yes, we've got depth of
14	cover in there. We kept it in.
15	MS. GOSMAN: Okay.
16	Ms. CAMPBELL: So I have another
17	question, Steve. And again, I apologize. I'm
18	going to have to use an example. I read this, or
19	I'm interpreting it as well, let me try it
20	this way.
21	For instance, when we're doing shoring
22	and excavation, we assume the worst. So we

assume that everything's type C, right? And shoring is required at X, right? And we just say, this is what our assumption is, and this is the path we're going down.

So am I reading this correctly? Or maybe what I'm trying to ask is PHMSA's thoughts on using those conservative assumptions. Because in that case, we don't bother to collect any information or evaluate the soil, right? We just say, it's the worst, and we put a box. We put a shoring box at a certain -- right?

And that simplifies everything and assumes it's the worst case scenario and protects our employees. So I think that some operators have chosen to do that for some attributes; just assume some conservative estimates.

And as I'm listening and thinking about this, I'm interpreting this as, We don't want you to do those conservative estimates. We would rather you collect the data. And if I am interpreting that correctly, I'm curious as to what additional value it brings, to collect the

data over making a conservative assumption. 1 2 MR. NANNEY: Well, I'm not sure soil and the example you gave would be similar to a 3 pipeline. 4 I understand, I 5 MS. CAMPBELL: understand. 6 7 MR. NANNEY: The thing that I would ask is, how do you know it's -- I guess, to 8 9 answer the question, to just say you assume a 10 conservative assumptions; if you don't have any 11 data to go by, how do you know it's conservative? 12 MR. ZAMARIN: Well, maybe I could just 13 to follow on; I don't read it that way, but if 14 that's the intent, then maybe I would have a 15 I mean, one of the things that's good concern. 16 about risk management is, you see the number of 17 variables here. Not every one of those variables 18 has the same influence on whether or not you have 19 a threat. 20 And the beauty of risk assessment is, 21 in the absence of having data, it helps you

prioritize what information you're going to

collect. What information is pertinent? What information is meaningful in determining whether you have a threat?

And so on older pipelines, in a lot of cases you start with a lot of conservative assumptions, and risk assessment tells you that key variables that you may have had to have conservative assumptions on are what are driving you to believe there is a threat.

And there's a couple different ways to address it. You can assume you have the threat and manage the threat, or you can got collect better data, learn more about your system, and thereby, in many cases, reduce that threat just by learning more about your system.

So I read it to still allow for that, because frankly, that's been one of the beauties of risk assessment. When we started this almost 20 ago, we had a lot less data in our systems than we do today, because the algorithms that we developed, the data variables that we identified, risk assessment told us which ones of those were

most important.

We started collecting those; we learned more about our systems and we kept moving through that kind of evolutionary process. I didn't read it to mean that you have to have a variable populated for every single element and in the absence, you can't make a conservative assumption.

MR. NANNEY: That's correct, Chad. I mean, that's what I started out as. Integrate pertinent information about the pipeline attributes, including information derived from operations and maintenance.

So the point is, you've got to have a program and you've got to be doing that. You can't just assume that we're doing something conservative every time if no data is being collected based upon this.

How do you know that it's ever conservative if you're not getting any data to begin with?

MR. DANNER: Okay. Steve Allen, Andy,

and then Alan.

MR. ALLEN: Steve Allen, IURC. Okay, so this rule really deals mostly with risk management, which we specifically said in the risk modeling work group that we were not going to address. We were going to keep that separate from the risk modeling component.

However, it looks like there are certain risk modeling components that would be relevant to this conversation. So I ask you, Steve, since you head that group up, is there a benefit, or should we wait for the results of that risk modeling work group before this is finalized?

Would the results of that group be helpful for the committee to review before moving forward with this?

MR. NANNEY: Well, to answer, no. You need this data to run the risk models. So it's the chicken and the egg. You need to go ahead and get the data, as you know, Steve, to run in the risk models. So this is the data part for

the risk models.

And then this data would be used in the risk models. So my answer would be, it's independent.

MR. ALLEN: If I may follow up, though; it looks like some of the sections in here talk about trying to calculate potential risks and things of that nature, and that seems like more of a modeling component, as opposed to data integration.

MR. NANNEY: Well, it does have some; but the big part of this is getting the data for those risk models in what we're spelling out here. The risk model work group is to give recommendations and guidance that operators who may not be as robust modeling efforts can go look at to use as guidance on future efforts.

MR. DANNER: If I may? I just want to remind everybody that according to the agenda, we adjourned 25 minutes ago. Go ahead.

MR. NANNEY: So I'll leave it at that, Steve. It sounds like this really is the egg,

and risk modeling is the work group. So I'm fine with that.

MR. DANNER: Okay. Andy?

MR. DRAKE: Andy Drake with Enbridge.

I appreciate that we've gone into overtime. The question I have, Steve, is really almost a matter of practicability. You read out an awful lot of data sets here. We tried to highlight the difference between the ones that were in B31.85 and the ones that you're asking for.

And not to say that ones that are beyond B31.8S we don't want to get. We're just trying to understand, what's the target? And I think, in the interest of that question, I have just some very practical questions.

I'm going to try to give an example, and I think it goes to what Chad and I think where Cheryl were going. Let's just take a look at stress corrosion cracking.

If we have pipes that have a coating other than FPE, they're probably exposed to SCC. It would require us to do some calculations; it

would require things like hardness and toughness and things like that. Toughness was a property not even tested by manufacturers until the late '70s.

So anything built before 1970something doesn't have toughness values. The
test wasn't even invented then. So now I have to
go get that data to decide if I have stress
corrosion cracking susceptibility. I don't know
how to play that out practicably.

I don't know how to do that. You're saying I would go get this data; I think what Chad is saying makes more practical sense to me. And that is, if we assume, based on the data that we have -- some conservative sample, which is where ASME was going -- we recognize there are gaps and we're trying to find a practicable way to exist in that interim until we get the data.

We try to assume, based data sets that we have and that's where all the vintage materials testing was done; all that big thick report on vintage materials, was trying to give

operators some data based on tests that have been done and extrapolate conservatively to fill in those data sets.

Are we being given that latitude to do that, or are we being told, assume zero foot/pound, 1 foot/pound; something that's extraordinarily conservative, not lined up with anything in the vintage report. It just assumes the worst possible case, if you basically had a glass pipeline.

Are we going -- where are we going with this? I'm trying to figure out how this plays out.

MR. NANNEY: Well, just to reply back; we said that we would go back and put this Table

1 in there with just a few minor things that I

went over earlier. As far as whether it's

toughness or Charpy impacts, if you've got

cracking and you need to get that data, if that's

pertinent, you'll have to come with a way of

getting it.

That's not what's in here. It's the

1	data we're talking about up here in Table 1.
2	From the last meeting, you all asked us to go
3	back and look if we had some items added, to
4	back and look at taking them out.
5	That's what, when Sara had asked a
6	question earlier, there was a few minor things we
7	were going to leave in. And that's what I went
8	through when Sara asked the question earlier.
9	So I hear what you're saying, but we
10	don't have that in there.
11	MR. DANNER: All right. Alan, and
12	then Sara, and then Chad.
13	MR. MAYBERRY: No, I just really
14	wanted to do a temperature check. How are we on,
15	as far as getting some sort of closure in the
16	next few minutes on this?
17	MR. ALLEN: Sounds like that could be
18	a challenge.
19	MR. DANNER: I don't know.
20	MS. GOSMAN: May I make a suggestion?
21	MR. MAYBERRY: I think we're looking
22	at tabling this, perhaps. But just make sure

we've --

MR. ZAMARIN: I don't know. I mean, at one moment I think we're there. I don't know about others, but --

MR. MAYBERRY: I also recognize we're on a roll, and I know everyone's heads are into it. But if we're not getting where we need to be; if we need to come back to you, we can do that.

MR. ZAMARIN: I think we're actually closer than it may sound, but I'm just trying to understand. I mean, I want to give one quick -- and I don't want to interrupt. Maybe I'll let Sara go.

MS. GOSMAN: My proposal -- I'm a text person, so I would love to see the changes to the proposed rule, the text changes so that I can see. You kindly went through the list with me, but I think it's easier for me to see actually what are the categories of data that we're not collecting any longer versus ones that we are.

And I'm looking at language proposed

in the industry document, and seeing some other language proposed there. I'm wondering whether you're in agreement with that or not. So it's easier for me to be able to just look this text. If I can look at that tonight and then we can return to it tomorrow, that would be really helpful.

MR. DANNER: Okay. So there's a proposal that we sleep on it or do our homework tonight; come back and continue the discussion.

MR. ZAMARIN: Yes, this is Chad

Zamarin with Cheniere Energy. Just looking at
the list, I don't think we're far off. But the
one concept that I'm struggling with, to just get
it over with, I'll give you an example. Pressure
fluctuations is up there. We don't collect and
analyze data on pressure fluctuations on every
pipeline. We only do that where we've analyzed
our pipelines and have identified a pipe that
might be susceptible to cyclic fatigue.

So I think what we're struggling is,
I think my understanding is, you're only

collecting the data that's pertinent; you can 1 2 make assumptions around data that may be conservative, but lead you to have to collect 3 4 more if that is pertinent information. 5 What we're afraid we're hearing is, you have to have every one of the data elements 6 collected for every pipeline segment out there. 7 And that was not our understanding coming out of 8 9 the last meeting. If we're not in line on that, 10 then maybe we do need to sleep on it. 11 MR. DANNER: Okay. So that is 12 question I believe we'll start with tomorrow 13 morning, then, of that's all right, Alan. 14 MR. MAYBERRY: That sounds good. 15 We're so close, right? 16 MR. DANNER: We are very close. 17 also close to 6:00, and the hotel has told us 18 that this room shuts down. 19 MS. WHETSEL: I just wanted to say, 20 administrative concerns. If you made a statement earlier, please give me your cards so we can get 21 22 your names correct in the record. And everybody

that's here may leave their -- whatever they want at the table, as long as it's not valuable. MR. DANNER: All right. So just in case you didn't hear that, anybody who gave public comment today, please leave a card with Cheryl so that she can get the record right. we will see you tomorrow at 8:30. We are adjourned. (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 5:32 p.m.)

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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: Pipeline and Hazmat Safety Admin.

Gas Pipeline Advisory Committee

Before: DOT Office of Pipeline Safety

Date: 06-06-17

Place: Arlington, 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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