

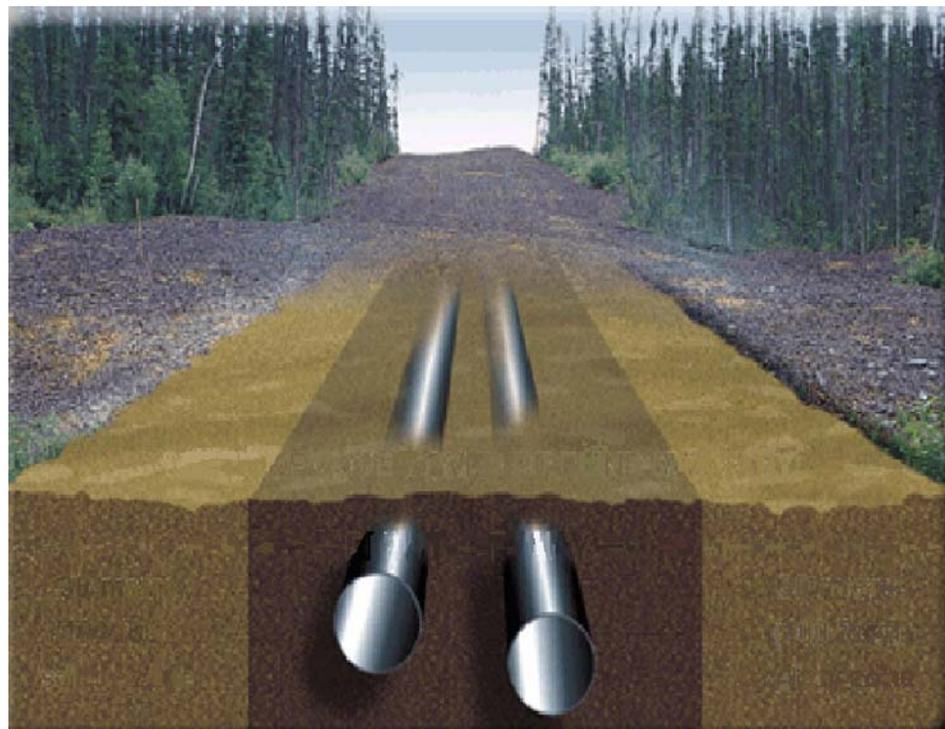


Pipeline Safety & Effective Public Awareness

Stacey Gerard

RSPA/OPS
Pipeline Communication
Public Meeting

Bellevue, Washington
January 29, 2003



RSPA/OPS



Video: Remarks from Congresswoman Dunn



Recap

- Understanding the Context
 - Current Requirements
 - Stakeholder Demand for Information
 - Safety Enhanced Via Information
 - Security Concerns Post 9/11
 - How OPS is Responding to Three Overarching Areas for Today's Workshop:
 - Integrity Management
 - Performance Metrics
 - **Public Awareness Initiatives**





RSPA/OPS Public Communications Program

- Goals
 - Improve Safety and Environmental Protection Through Improved Awareness, Education and Involvement
 - Identify and Promote Effective and Efficient Solutions and Set Regulatory Minimums
 - Build Collaborative Process for Continuing Development and Refinement of Effective Public Awareness and Education Programs



Existing RSPA/OPS Regulations

- General Coverage For:
 - Customer Notification (Gas)
 - Emergency Plans and Communications
 - Line Markers and Signage
 - Public Education (Multi-lingual)
 - Damage Prevention Programs



Broader Public Communications Strategy

Earlier Initiatives

- Technical Advisory Sub-Committee on Pipeline Communications
- Dig Safely
- One Call Systems Study
- Common Ground Alliance
- February 2001 Public Workshop
- Aftermath of 9/11: Need to Know vs. Right to Know





Broader Public Communications Strategy

Current Initiatives

- Common Ground Alliance/Damage Prevention
- OPS Pipeline Information Web Site
- Pipeline Fact Sheets
- NPMS
- TRB Study on Planning & Design
- First Responder Training w/ NASFM
- Public Workshops
- Public Education and Awareness Standard (ref: RP 1162)
- R&D



- RSPA/OPS Sponsored
 - Common Ground Study of One-call Systems and Damage Prevention Best Practices
 - Development of the CGA to Further the Study Results
- CGA Is a Nonprofit Organization Dedicated to:
 - Shared Responsibility in Damage Prevention
 - Promotion of the Damage Prevention Best Practices



- New Cooperative Agreement
 - Public Education Programs
 - Participate in Consensus Standard Development
 - Dig Safely Campaign
 - Promote Existing Best Practices
 - Identify New Best Practices
 - E.G., Security, Minimum Separation Between Gas Service and Electrical Facilities, Emergency Notification Via 911
 - Locator Equipment Performance Compendium
 - Underground Facility Damage Exposure Data



Pipeline Information Web Site



- “Reference Library” for Many Uses
- Intended to Answer Key Questions on Pipelines for Different Stakeholder Groups:
 - What Are They
 - Why Are They Needed
 - Where Are They Located
 - How Do They Operate
 - How Are They Regulated and by Whom
 - What Are the Risks and How Are Those Managed
 - How Can The Public Be Involved



Welcome to Pipeline 101

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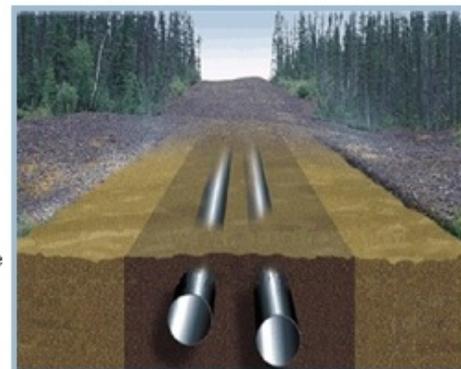
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What's New

Welcome to Pipeline 101! This site is being developed by the Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS), part of the U.S. Department of Transportation's Research and Special Programs Administration. OPS's mission is to ensure the safe, reliable, and environmentally sound operation of America's energy transportation pipelines. By the term "energy transportation pipelines," we are referring to pipelines that transport natural gas, crude oil, petroleum products (gasoline, jet fuel, diesel fuel, propane, kerosene, etc.), gas that is flammable or corrosive, and anhydrous ammonia. OPS regulates and oversees the safe design, construction, operation, maintenance, and spill response planning of over two million miles of energy transportation pipelines.



Pipeline 101 was developed to help communicate information on energy transportation pipelines. Did you know that virtually all natural gas is moved by pipelines and that natural gas provides 25% of all energy consumed in the nation? Energy transportation pipelines also transport two-thirds of all crude oil and petroleum products used in the United States. Industries across the country depend on natural gas and petroleum to produce steel, glass, paper, clothing, bricks, plastics, medicines and thousands of the other products we use in our daily lives. Petroleum products provide the energy necessary for running our factories, automobiles, airplanes and other modes of transportation. Even electric power generating plants are powered by natural gas and petroleum.

Pipeline 101 explains how energy transportation pipelines transport energy products from the wellhead to the consumer; the different types of pipelines and energy products that they transport; how they are designed, constructed, operated and maintained; how safe they are; who shares responsibility for their safety and regulation; and other important information. Over the coming months OPS will update this website to provide more complete and comprehensive information about energy transportation pipelines. So [add this site to your favorites](#), and come back often to get more information about energy transportation pipelines. We welcome your feedback and hope you find this web site useful.



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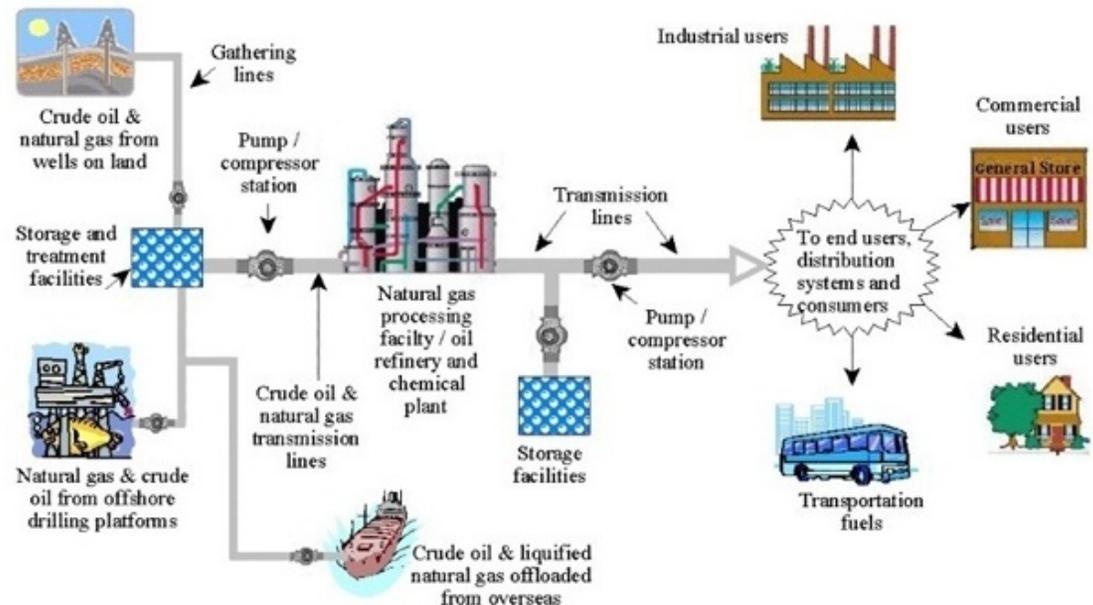
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What's New

Energy transportation pipelines are those pipelines that transport the energy products, including natural gas and oil, which all of us use and depend on every day. They carry natural gas, crude oil, petroleum products (gasoline, jet fuel, diesel fuel, propane, kerosene, etc.), gas that is flammable or corrosive, carbon dioxide and anhydrous ammonia. They are not the pipes that carry water, sewage, or drainage to and from our homes and businesses. Virtually all natural gas consumed in the United States is moved through energy transportation pipelines. In addition, two-thirds of all crude oil and petroleum products used in the U.S. are moved through energy transportation pipelines.

Modern energy transportation pipelines form a network of over 2.3 million miles in the United States, moving oil and natural gas from the wellhead to the consumer. This network of pipelines is critical to our energy infrastructure.

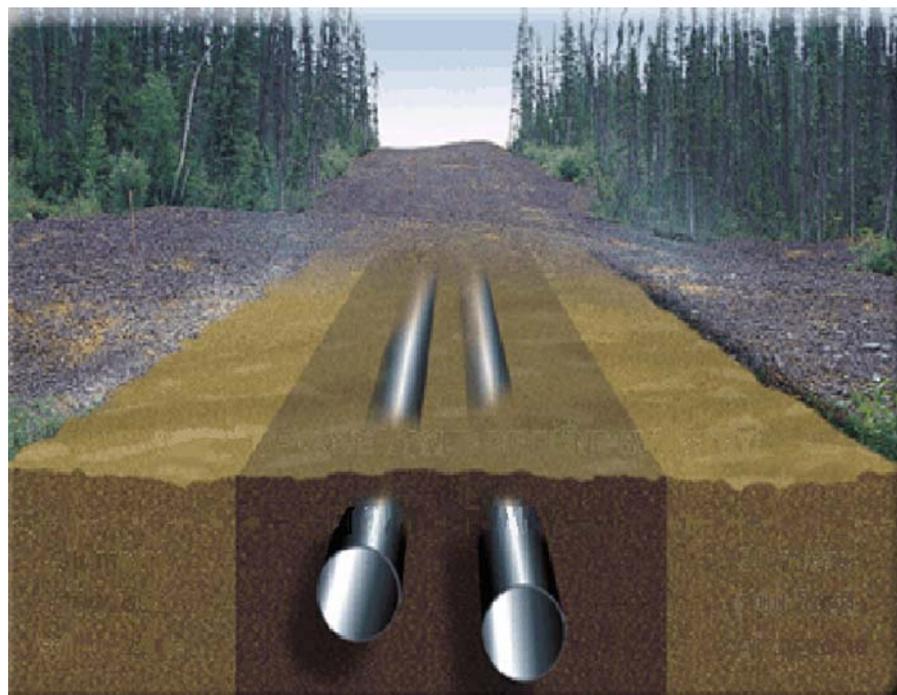


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Pipeline Fact Sheets

- Supplementary to PL 101
- Focus Individually on a Specific Aspect of Pipelines
- Answer Key Questions on Pipelines for General Information





NPMS



- National Pipeline Mapping System
- Includes Hazardous Liquid and Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline Locations and the Locations of Other Important Resources
- Pipeline Location Data Submitted by Operators: Have 99% of Liquid, 61% Gas
- Open Public Access Discontinued After 9/11 for National Security Concerns
- Public Access to Be Enabled Via Zip Code Mapping



TRB Study



- Scoping Study to Update:
 - 1988 TRB Special Report 219 and
 - Planning & Design Portions of Common Ground Study
 - Phased Approach to Examining Issues Related to Encroachments and Safe Setback
 - TRB Committee Likely to Include NLC, NACO, CGA, NAPS, Etc.



First Responder Training



- Goals:
 - Ensure No First Responder Is Injured Responding to a Pipeline Accident
 - Engage First Responder Community in Local Damage Prevention and Security Efforts
 - Be an Objective Source of Community Information
- Cooperative Agreement With NASFM
- Fire Service Partnership With RSPA/OPS and Pipeline Industry



Public Education and Awareness Standard

- OPS's Goals Are to Amend Public Education Provisions of the Federal Regulations to
 - Include Requirements for Content and Distribution of Pipeline Operators' Public Education Programs
 - Require That Pipeline Operators Periodically Evaluate the Effectiveness of Their Public Education Programs Using Statistically Valid Techniques
- RSPA/OPS Reviewing RP 1162 for Suitability for Incorporation Into Rulemaking



Public Communications Workshops

- Focus
 - Broader RSPA/OPS Communications Program
- Goals (As Noted Earlier)
 - Improve Safety and Environmental Protection
 - Identify and Promote Solutions
 - Set Regulatory Minimums
 - Build Collaborative Process
- Solicit Public Input and Comment



R&D



- Goals:
 - Enhance Pipeline Safety Through R&D
Focused on Advancing Technologies for:
 - Damage Prevention and Leak Detection
 - Enhanced Pipeline Operations, Controls, and Monitoring
 - Improved Pipeline Material Performance
 - R&D Web Site: <http://primis.rspa.dot.gov/rd>



January 27, 2003

US Department
of Transportation



News

RSPA Solicits Technology to Improve Pipeline Material Performance and Increase Pipeline Safety [\[More\]](#)

**Research
and Special
Programs
Administration
(RSPA)**

Pipeline Safety Research & Development

Welcome to RSPA's Pipeline Safety Research and Development Website.

This site is dedicated to the coordination and dissemination of Research and Development information related to Pipeline Safety.

Site Navigation:

- **What's New**
 - RSPA Solicits Technology to Improve Pipeline Material Performance & Increase Pipeline Safety
 - Abstracts of Pipeline Damage Prevention and Leak Detection R&D Awards for 2002
 - Pipeline Damage Prevention and Leak Detection Awards Announced
- **Recent R&D Projects**
- **Announcements**
- **Meetings**

Links:

- **Office of Pipeline Safety**
- **Research and Special Programs Administration**

Email

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Pipeline Safety Research & Development - What's New

- RSPA Solicits Technology to Improve Pipeline Material Performance and Increase Pipeline Safety [\[More\]](#)
- Abstracts of Pipeline Damage Prevention and Leak Detection R&D Awards for 2002 [\[More\]](#)
- Press Release: Pipeline Damage Prevention and Leak Detection Awards Announced [\[More\]](#)



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Pipeline Industry Initiatives in Public Awareness

Louise Scott

American Petroleum Institute

RSPA/OPS



Questions for Panel Discussion

- Q: What additional material can OPS provide to educate the public on pipelines?
- Q: How should such information be provided?



Questions for Panel Discussion

- Q: Based on what you have heard about the industry's proposed Recommended Practice 1162, what information should pipeline operators provide along the right-of-way?
- Q: How should such information be provided?



Questions for Panel Discussion

- You have heard of many ways pipeline operators communicate with the public and public officials.
- Q: How can operators and OPS measure the effectiveness of these communication initiatives in reaching their target audience?



Questions for Panel Discussion

- Q: Do you have other specific suggestions for providing information that would be of value to the public? To state and local officials?
- Q: Do you have other specific suggestions for providing such information **that should be posted** (such as through a website)?



Questions for Panel Discussion

- The Administration and Congress have voiced concerns about the security of pipeline information.
- Q: How should security concerns be balanced with the value and utility of providing pipeline location and operational information to the public?