BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

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In the Matter of the
Commission's Review of
its Rules in Chapter
:

4901:1-16, Ohio : Case No. 13-2237-GA-ORD

Administrative Code,
Regarding Gas Pipeline
Safety.

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PROCEEDINGS

before Ms. Greta See, Hearing Examiner, at the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-B, Columbus, Ohio, called at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, January 16, 2014.

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Thursday Morning Session,
January 16, 2014.

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EXAMINER SEE: Good morning. Just to make sure that everyone is in the right place, this is the workshop for gas pipeline safety. The workshop for transportation rules is next door.

We're here for the workshop today at this time in Case No. 12-2237-GA-ORD captioned In the Matter of the Commission's Review of its Rules in Chapter 4901:1-16, Ohio Administrative Code, Regarding Gas Pipeline Safety.

My name is Greta See, and I am the attorney examiner assigned to this case by the Commission.

Joining me today are staff members from the Service Monitoring and Enforcement Department, in the back of the room there's John Williams, the director, Robert Fadley, chief, Facilities and Operations Field Division, Peter Chase, Gas Pipeline Safety Program manager, and Chris Rhodes, staff attorney for the Service Monitoring and Enforcement Division. Together we'll be moderating and providing any necessary technical support for the workshop as well as taking notes of the comments that are offered

today for the Commission's consideration.

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Before we get started I'd just like to give a brief overview of why this workshop is being held and what staff hopes to accomplish today.

The workshop is being held in response to the issuance of the governor's Common Sense

Initiative as well as updates to sections 121.82 of the Revised Code which require the Commission to evaluation its rules against a business impact analysis and to provide such analysis to the Common Sense Initiative Office.

The Commission has determined that as a part of incorporating the Common Sense Initiative requirements into our rule review process it is appropriate for staff to hold a workshop with any interested stakeholders.

I emphasize that the purpose of this workshop is to get your input on the gas pipeline safety rules and any recommendations on how those rules could be improved, updated, or clarified.

This workshop is merely your initial opportunity to offer recommendations. It is not intended to serve as a substitute for a formal comment process.

After this workshop the Commission will,

as it has in past rule review proceedings, issue proposed rules for comments. Any interested stakeholder may submit comments and reply comments to the rule revisions proposed.

You'll note that this workshop is being transcribed by a court reporter, however, nothing said today in this workshop will be considered binding on any interested stakeholder.

To assist the clarity of the record, if you have a comment or concern regarding gas pipeline safety, please come to the podium and speak clearly into the microphone. Before you commence your comments, state your name and the organization you represent each time you offer comments.

First, are there any questions about the procedure here today?

(No response.)

EXAMINER SEE: Good. So, next question, who wants to be the first to step up? Oh, come on.

MR. SPINKS: I will.

EXAMINER SEE: Please come forward.

MR. SPINKS: I'm John Spinks with

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Under 4901:1 through 16-04, under subpart (I), "Upon discovery of the corresponding leak(s)

from above, take the following actions." In the subpart (1) underneath (I), for a class 1 leak it reads: "If the hazardous condition associated with the leaks classified as grade one is eliminated, such as by venting, temporary repair, et cetera, but the possibility of the hazardous condition returning exists, the condition must be monitored as frequently as necessary, but at least every eight hours, to protect life and property until the possibility of the hazardous condition returning no longer exists."

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I'm just asking that it be considered that instead of once every eight hours that may be changed to daily, and that's what I have.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Thank you very much.

MR. SPINKS: Thank you.

EXAMINER SEE: Anyone else? Please step forward.

MR. SMITH: My name is Rob Smith. I work for NiSource, but I am the Operations Compliance Manager for Columbia Gas of Ohio.

In 4901:1-16-5(A)(1) and (A)(2) this deals with reporting service failures and incidents. Columbia would like to ask for consideration to allow for, you know, time for an operator to make a

determination and confirmation that there's actually a service failure or we've actually had an incident.

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We get called on numerous fires,
explosions, you know, sometimes they're boilers,
oxygen tanks, propane tanks, et cetera, you know,
we'd just like something in there to allow us time to
determine and confirm.

Second change we'd like to request, under 4901:1-16-6(A), this is in regards to reporting important additions, Columbia believes that the \$200,000 criteria has been in place for almost 20 years and we'd like to see that increased to \$500,000 and be specific to mains only.

So the costs associated with replacing service, meter settings, et cetera, other jurisdictional facilities, you know, may be outside that number that drives the reporting of additions.

That's all I have.

EXAMINER SEE: Thank you.

MR. SMITH: Thank you.

EXAMINER SEE: Next commenter. I'm sure this group is not that bashful.

Mr. Petricoff.

MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you. Howard Petricoff, and I'm here for the Ohio Oil & Gas

Association. And this is really sort of a, since we have the safety community here and particularly the pipeline safety group from the Commission here, I did want to bring an issue to the attention of the Commission, and technically this rule is not before the Commission yet, it's 4901:01-16-15, which is still at JCARR at the moment.

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But one of the provisions of that rule has to do with the materials that can be used for gathering lines, and in the references made to Part 192 of the federal code, and there is some question here about the interpretation of 192 and whether that includes not only those that are on the current list but those for which waivers have been obtained or could be obtained.

And the reason that the association would like to bring this to the Commission's attention is that at the end of the day I think there is probably agreement in theory that the rule should make sure that we have safe materials and that also I think there's probably a general agreement that the latest materials, particularly some of the advances that are made in composite materials, ought to be available for Ohio. In other words, that the Ohio statute and the Ohio rules wouldn't be precluding the best

materials possible.

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So this is an issue I think that's just beginning, but we did want to bring it to the Commission's attention. Thank you.

EXAMINER SEE: Thanks.

MR. MASON: Thank you. My name is Donald Mason, I'm with Roetzel and Andress representing FlexSteel Pipeline. I'll make it clear there are other alternative pipeline manufacturers probably also in the audience but doing business in Ohio, very much supportive of what Howard Petricoff stated.

We want to make sure the rules, the existing rule as filed at JCARR as well as subsequent rules that are under rule review now and ongoing basically do not preclude the use of science and technology to develop pipe that withstands corrosion and degradation and so, therefore, we want to continue to work to make sure the waiver process stays in place for all pipeline as regulated by 49 CFR and also the Ohio Revised and Administrative Codes.

EXAMINER SEE: Thank you.

Anyone else?

Mr. Mason.

MR. MASON: Greta, would you like any of

us to discuss some of our concerns with the existing rule that is pending before JCARR and why it's appropriate at this time perhaps to be discussing that matter?

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EXAMINER SEE: Sure. Go ahead.

MR. MASON: There is a concern by many of the manufacturers of pipe that is an alternative to steel that perhaps the rule that was filed in accordance with Senate Bill 315 and presently pending, I think scheduled for February 24th before JCARR, there's a concern that the flexibility that the federal law presently allows with the waiver process, I believe it's under 6011(a) of the CFR, that is where the local FEMSA office can have a waiver, there is a concern that perhaps those waiver proceedings are not clear that they are still allowed under the rule that's pending.

Part of what we want to make sure is that the FEMSA office has, the local FEMSA office, which would be the PUCO GPS, has the flexibility, again, of making sure that new technology such as FlexSteel and I'm assuming other competitors out there would like to make sure their product can be scientifically reviewed and accepted as being an alternative that is safe, practical, and perhaps more economic for use in

Ohio.

And, again, that's a rule that's presently pending, but just the way the entire JCARR process works, our five-year rule review here, we want to make sure it doesn't slip through the cracks.

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EXAMINER SEE: Just to be clear, although there are recent changes in Commission Case No. 12-2040 that added rule 15, that will be part of this rule review.

MR. MASON: Okay.

EXAMINER SEE: Yes. Yes.

MR. MASON: Just so you know, there was concern that since it was still pending it was not a part; so that's very good news.

EXAMINER SEE: Everything that was incorporated as a part of that case will be included in the chapter for review in this proceeding.

Yes.

MR. BURDEAUX: Yes, Dewitt Burdeaux with FlexSteel Pipeline. I do regulatory compliance work for FlexSteel. As part of -- in tagging on to what Mr. Mason said on our behalf, and we do have some of our other manufacturers here in the room and I'll turn to them afterwards, one of the things that we

want to make sure that the Commission, both staff and the Commissioners themselves, understand is that when the Senate Bill 315 was transpiring, actually I was a FEMSA employee so I was watching that action very closely but with a different perspective at the time.

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What has come to light is the language in Senate 315 at the Ohio level, there is not necessarily that clear reading of the waiver process and whether it is still applicable to these materials as 315 was written because it clearly states that you must follow 49 CFR part 192 subpart (C) for design, which is where the federal provisions would list the materials that are acceptable.

One of the things that the federal level has been doing in conjunction and in concert with the manufacturers over the past three years, working very diligently to develop a consensus standard under the auspices of the American Petroleum Institute, API 15S is the publication number for the standard. It is currently in the internal review process at API, their counsel is making sure that the working group put all the dots on all the correct Is and crossed all the Ts and so forth.

It will be forthcoming very shortly into the balloting process per ANSI standard, expectation

for that is within the next three to four weeks it will be out for ballot and comment from the industry and public, finalization sometime around the June-July time frame depending on the level of comments, and what's necessary to resolve those will dictate the finalization it.

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The other point that I wanted to make is looking at FEMSA data, the 20,000 or so miles of gas-gathering lines that they regulate across the country, that the latest numbers I had access to were 2011 and it's clear within the annual reports that the gathering community reports to FEMSA national level that the occurrence of leaks caused by internal corrosion are three-fold over what's caused by internal corrosion — I mean external corrosion.

And with these composite materials that's one of the things that I feel like Ohio has possibly missed on this is as it is written now it's interpreted to exclude our materials which basically are inherently designed to remove that failure mechanism.

And so in the best interest of the citizenry of Ohio it just makes sense, in our opinion, to allow the option at least for these operators to have these materials available to them

to address that particular risk and threat in the rural areas just as they could in the higher consequence areas that are currently regulated by FEMSA.

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So that's what -- with that I do know that we have another pipe manufacturer here -- Mr. Weller -- who'd like to say a word or two also. Thank you.

MR. WELLER: Blaine Weller with Flexpipe Systems, a manufacturer of composite pipelines. I don't have anything unique to add. I think Mr. Mason and Mr. Petricoff and Mr. Burdeaux have explained themselves and their position very well, and I just wanted to state that I support those comments from those gentlemen. Thank you.

MR. KNAPP: Good morning. My name is
Randy Knapp with the Plastics Pipe Institute and I'm
here representing the more than 135 members of PPI,
and I want to add to the comments that were made by
Mr. Mason and Mr. Burdeaux as well as Mr. Weller.

From a trade association perspective PPI represents fitting manufacturers, pipe manufacturers, resin suppliers, and equipment manufacturers across North America. Our Energy Piping System division is one of our largest divisions. That division alone

represents more than 40 companies directly related or directly involved in oil and gas gathering and gas distribution activities such as FlexSteel and Flexpipe that are here today and numerous others.

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I think it's important to point out that energy applications, and this is just for the current PPI members, account for more than 750 million pounds of resin annually into the stream and that number is growing all the time.

Our composite manufacturers have been excellent product stewards and working to develop industry standards, as Dewitt mentioned. And I think this rulemaking would essentially eliminate the use of composite pipe products that have proven to provide safe and sustainable solutions for gas gathering.

And, again, I think I would add that it would also deter the use of these high performance materials in many of the energy applications in Ohio and potentially even go more broadly than that.

It limits the operator's ability to utilize and improve new technologies that allow for these safer systems and the introduction of new and improved pipe technologies by making this very onerous for manufacturers to comply with. So I urge

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      the Commission to allow the waiver process to remain
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      in place. Thank you.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Any other commenters?
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      Does staff have anything to add?
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                  MR. FADLEY: No.
                  EXAMINER SEE: Come on. No? Okay.
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                  With that, the Commission appreciates you
     taking time out of your morning to come here today,
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      and you should look forward to the Commission's
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      proposed rules being issued in the near future.
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      Thank you all.
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                  (The workshop concluded at 10:21 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Thursday, January 16, 2014, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Maria DiPaolo Jones, Registered Diplomate Reporter and CRR and Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio.

My commission expires June 19, 2016.

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Summary: Transcript in the matter of Commission's Review of its Rules in Chapter 4901:1-16 hearing held on 01/16/14 electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Jones, Maria DiPaolo Mrs.