Submitted by:	Consulting –USA; LLC Jodilynn Ortiz, Owner/Consultant on behalf of the community of Placitas, New Mexico 4 Calle San Miguel Placitas, New Mexico 87043
Type of Business:	Consulting: Strategic Development Planning; community based for sustainability and preservation
Title of Proposal:	Re-examine policy and deadline to major pipeline explosion (State of Emergency issue) - fines may occur; use: to close pipelines (5) remove pipelines, and replace over 60 year-old lines: EMERGENCY AND SAFETY ISSUE!
Proposed Amount:	$ over 600 million dollar of fines at risk (similar to San Bruno explosion; water an issue to the Albuquerque water basin (the largest city in New Mexico-urban city living). Over 6,000 residents and children at risk in Placitas area alone; containing Land Grant private historical lands and two Pueblo land communities; Sandia and Santa Ana (additional risk, regarding water basin).
Period of Performance:	duration of old pipeline removal and replacement of new.
Technical Point of Contact:	**Owners** of pipelines: 1. ERC Western Refining (505)243-5579 2040 2nd street SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102 Tesoro Corporation (NEW Owner) 19100 Ridgewood Pkwy San Antonio, Tx. 78259 Admin. Offices: 1250 W. Washington Street Tempe, Az. 85281 CEO: Gregory J. Goff and board of directors: Lead Independent Director,

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Susan Tomasky, Independent Directors, Rodney F. Chase, Paul L. Foster, Edward G. Galante, David Lilley, Mary Pat McCarthy, J.W. Nokes, William H. Schumann, Jeff D. Stevens, Michael E. Wiley, and Patrick Y Yang.

(505)243-5579
2040 2nd street SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102

2. Kinder Morgan

   1001 Louisiana St. Ste. 1000
   Houston, Tx. 77002
   (713)369-8567, 9000

   CEO: Richard D. Kinder, Chairman and CEO: Michael C. Morgan and board of directors: Steve Kean, President and Chief Executive Officer, Kimberly Allen Dang, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Ted A. Gardner, Managing Partner, Anthony W. Hall, Jr., Attorney, Gary L. Hulfquist, Managing Director, Ronald L. Kuehn, Jr., Fromer Chairman, Arthur C. Reichstetter, Private Investment Manager, Fayez Sarofim, President, C. Park Shaper, Former President, William A. Smith, Former Managing Director, Joel V. Staff, Private Investor, Robert F. Vagt, Chairman, and Perry m. Waughtal, Limited Partner and Chairman.

3. Enterprise (as Mid-America Pipeline)

   Robert Norris: 505-486-0713, or, Daryl Hampton, 505-761-2653; contacts.

   1100 Louisiana Street
   Houston, Tx 77002
   (713) 381-6500; (866) 230-0745

   CEO: A. James Teaque and board of directors: W. Randall Fowler, Director and President, Harry P. Weitzel, Director and senior Vice President Gen. c…, James T. Hackett, Director, F. Christian Flach, Director, Carin M. Barth, Director, Richard

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	H. Bachmann, Non-Executive Vice Chair, Randy Duncan Williams, Non-Executive Chairman, William C. Montgomery, Independent Director, Charles E. McMahen, Independent Director, Richard S. Snell, Independent Director
	Government Authority and **Committee Departments** via the United States Department of Transportation, Secretary Office (see Key personnel). **U.S. Department of Transportation** **1200 New Jersey Ave, SE** **Washington, DC 20590**
Business Point of Contact:	Jodilynn Ortiz 505-307-2395 jodilynnortiz@yahoo.com
Submitted On:	June 30, 2017
Authorizing Official:	Jodilynn Ortiz, Owner/Consultant
Supported by:	Eastern Sandoval Citizens Association San Antonio de Las Huertas Land Grant Common Ground Community Trust
Supported inspection documents from:	Public Regulations Commission (State of New Mexico)

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4.2 Name: Vinn White, Acting Assistant Secretary for Transportation Policy; Office of Under Secretary for Policy 6

4.3 Name: Scott Pruitt, Administrator 6

4.4 Name: Cheryl A. Lafleur, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 6

4.5 Name: Vasiliki Tsaganos, Deputy Chief counsel, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Technical Pipeline Safety Standards committee, and the Technical Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Standards Committee, ... 7

4.6 Name: Valerie Espinosa, Vice-Chair, Commissioner District 3, New Mexico Public Regulation Commission 7

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1.0 ABSTRACT

The over sixty-year old pipelines, with operating pressures at High level with flow rates from 60,000 bbl/day to 175,000 bbl/day carrying over 42 gallons per bbl with pipe diameters of 8-16 inches. All carrying an element or combination of either; jet fuel, gasoline, diesel fuel, crude oil, natural gas liquid, ethane, propane, butane, natural gas, and carbon dioxide. This is an atomic bomb cloud explosion, about to happen and very soon, in this historical town.

Proposal to shut-off pipelines, remove old lines and replace with new lines that are under regulation, as this area is considered via US Department of Transportation (Houston office statement) a "High Consequence." With the pipeline crossing Las Huertas Creek/acequia (a legal bound water resource for the community land grant members). This pipeline is not under regulation for underground installation it should be double walled due to water issues and due to high consequence area. (ref. Title 49 codes) Fines will incur containing miss-management from Federal codes to authority given and not given to State PRC (utility maintenance).

This is a State of Emergency (Appendix M) about to happen and a Human Rights Issue (Appendix J) not pertaining to social responsibility issues per commerce standards, as the main water resource will be gone, an explosion with loss of lives and property, while this all can be prevented, via fines incurred and or, any insurance the operators have for these pipelines, along with their personal profit to calculate fees for all technical/maintenance/for code regulations and to uphold to 'new' policy derived from this proposal to stop production-remove and replace pipelines every 40 years due to the age and corrosion; the main issue for explosions (or via 49 USC 60107 – State pipeline safety grants) and or, per section USC 60301; within the Treasury of the US; use of fees. Safety is of precedence in this matter described.

This abstract is to uphold to safety issues via Title 49 USC codes 60100 to 60503. This is an **EMERGENCY** to save lives AND sustain a town with economic value; many homes are doubled as small businesses it is also an issue of an elementary school that is less than 100 feet away from the pipeline and many homes are directly built over the pipelines. It is a water issue also. This is the responsibility of the US Secretary to uphold to these USC Codes per Title 49 and due to interstate jurisdiction, which the operators are responsible for, all names listed previously and here in abstract; Kinder Morgan, ERC Western Refining (now Tesora Corporation), Enterprise (as Mid-America Pipeline who owns 3 of the lines), it is also the responsibility of the State of New Mexico PRC Department, under Authority by the US Secretary of Transportation (Intra or Interstate per Title 49 codes delegation of need to give Authority to State if need be; an Authority that has been neglected, see attachment (Appendix I): per email correspondence).

End result: Close pipeline for replacement of over 60 year-old lines, remove lines completely, replace at location with new lines and legal regulated double walled lines with shut-off valves replaced and monitoring valves placed every 8-10 feet apart, other possibility to move lines to another location, hence, location is jagged running across Las Huertas Creek multiply times with up-down, sideways movement causing knots in the pipeline, also, location is 100 feet from Elementary School and directly under homes and Senior/Community Center. Best scenario to remove completely, but understand the commerce demand and lines should be replaced.

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2.0 BACKGROUND, OBJECTIVE, AND TECHNICAL APPROACH

There needs to be an immediate action to sustain a community, its water basin; for ALL areas in the path of this disaster that will occur if critical action is not taken.

2.1 Background

The Cortex pipeline was established over sixty years ago, this pipeline is located in Placitas, New Mexico, it originally was placed on a majority of the Spanish Land Grant property, via emanate domain crossing through land mass and through water right properties of the original 21 family grantees. These pipelines are statistically in a time period of corrosion buildup and loss of function thinning walls, with recently (two years ago) a jolt of higher pressure passing through the pipelines from the direction of the Owners;' this places pipelines in danger, but advantage for Owners' is a higher profit for higher demand. As stated before there are 5 lines three owned by Enterprise, one by Western and one by Kinder Morgan. They are in danger of causing a State of Emergency the pipelines statistically are at the age of explosion due to corrosion and the high pressure that is running through them, see Appendix's, for examples. of many other pipelines at the age of 40 years and over that have leaked and, or, exploded. This will effect a large community as described previously. It will, also affect the Albuquerque water basin once the leak is absorbed into the land mass and into the Las Huertas Creek, it will distribute into the basin and cause an Urban community (Albuquerque City area) and the three Pueblo's a loss of safe water usage, it will destroy Placitas, a count of over 6,000 community members who have rights to their property via the Declaration of Human Rights, see Appendix with specifics relating to property and security within owning property and living in their communities, this is a historical village, an elementary school, sacred lands, and water to two Pueblos who are a big part of the agriculture community.

This loss to come is a State of Emergency (Appendix M) There have been similar leaks/explosions to many locations near and in Placitas due to the pipelines age. Research has proven to show that pipes this age with corrosion are exploding during the winter months – this is normal; as water lines do this during the freezing months, the comparison is to readily see the time period and the need to take critical measures at hand without further delay. These pipelines are stronger and have lasted longer but many pipelines after forty years decline in strength and they develop corrosion and start leaking causing explosions.

2.2 Objective: Visit 49 USC 60108; visit USC 60106 State Pipeline Safety; no agreements via PHMSA to oversee any of the interstate pipelines.

The Authority lies in the hands of your office (Secretary of Transportation) to ratify and protect the Human Rights (Appendix J) and water privilege of all. By calling this a State of Emergency and allowing for profits and insurance to pay for the needed removal and replacement, to intercede as Authority and allow for policy to be changed. See attached, drafted federal bill that

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will be needed to move the portion of policy forward so this continues to be a mandate. To add to the Integrity Risk Management, which has flaws to sustainability, social responsibility (Human Rights Issue) and to communities where they are not in no means able to fight big money.

Flaws to policy already in effect:

Inaccurate record keeping and presentation to the public.

Double walled pipelines for high concentration areas and water dwelling pipes

After 40 years of age pipelines should be removed and replaced to avoid explosion/leaks

A monitoring system (valves every 8 to 10 feet apart) to monitor flow pressure rates for corrosion and leak awareness

Authority over all lines interstate or intrastate; via State and Federal protections with Operators validating and overseeing at all times, both mandating the safety at all times not a division of inter/intrastate, for the purpose of pointing the finger to "I don't have jurisdiction" see email in Appendix I stating, State Public Regulations Committee (PRC) agency declining the other four Pipelines operating Authority via US Department of State Transportation. PRC has given supportive documents and there is a request for further reports: HCA Detail Analysis, HCA Inspection Reports, interest in why there is a request for CPM O&M Manual and Disaster Recovery Documentation to be incorporated into the IMProgram?, interest in the high pressure testing of a 24 hour test in February 1973, was this the last test and, if so, why so long ago, when pressure is at high capacity on all pipelines running in Placitas? Interest to why there are no underwater testing inspections due to pipes in the Las Huertas Creek (water rights area and HCA's). Other reports such as Maintenance reports (ILI tools and Hydrostatic pressure test), Data Correlation and Mitigation Completion Reports from 2001 to current. Interest in more information on the variables via Enterprise has 70 listed regarding the "Pipeline Risk Assessment Methodology." (Note: No reports were given via the US State of Transportation Department, when dialog was initiated by Eastern Sandoval Citizens Association (ESCA)-it was stated by Mr. Lowry of the US State of Transportation office in Houston, Texas, that they refer to the Risk Integrity Management laws and ESCA should seek the policy in Title 49USC-see Appendix I.)

2.3 Technical Approach

The pipelines are in need of replacement and should be shut-off completely until removal and replacement are completed in order to not cause a State of Emergency. All done by the Authority of the Secretary of Transportation to transmit/enforce this proposal to the Owners' of the pipelines and to secure the Human Rights interests (see appendix) and call this a State of Emergency.

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3.0 STATEMENT OF WORK

This deliverable is based on technical procedures from US Secretary of Transportation and below mentioned key personnel. Proposing to move forward with owners/operators via technical aspects of removal and replacement of pipelines from these entities based on federal regulations and proposed new policy regarding pipelines at 40 years of age.

3.1 Task Outline

3.1.1 Task 1 – New Policy – Federal regulation for removal and replacement of old pipelines at 40 years of age.

Cost effected by initiatives pertaining to possible fines that are validated via the finding outlined in this proposal based on miss-management, construction, and record keeping.

3.1.2 Task 2 – Removal of old pipelines

Managed by US Secretary of Transportation and key personnel via mandated Title 49 USC.

3.1.3 Task 3 – Replacement of new pipelines

Managed by US Secretary of Transportation and key personnel via mandated Title 49 USC. Performance by Owner's operators, contractors, subcontractors.

3.2 Resource, Time, and Cost of Task Activities: cost deliverables derived from Owners with approval from all parties.

Table 3-1. Summary Table of Resource, Time, and Cost for Task Activities Example table: outline for Operators (Kinder, Enterprise, and Western) to submit and get approved according to Title 49 specifications.

TASKS	TOTAL HOURS	TOTAL COST ($)
Task 1. Enter Task Title		
Enter labor category name	hours	cost
Enter labor category name	hours	cost
Task 2. Enter Task Title		
Enter labor category name	hours	cost
Enter labor category name	hours	cost
Task 3. Enter Task Title		
Enter labor category name	hours	cost
labor category	hours	cost
Enter labor category name		
Materials, Hardware		cost
Miscellaneous Materials		cost
TOTAL	total hours	total cost

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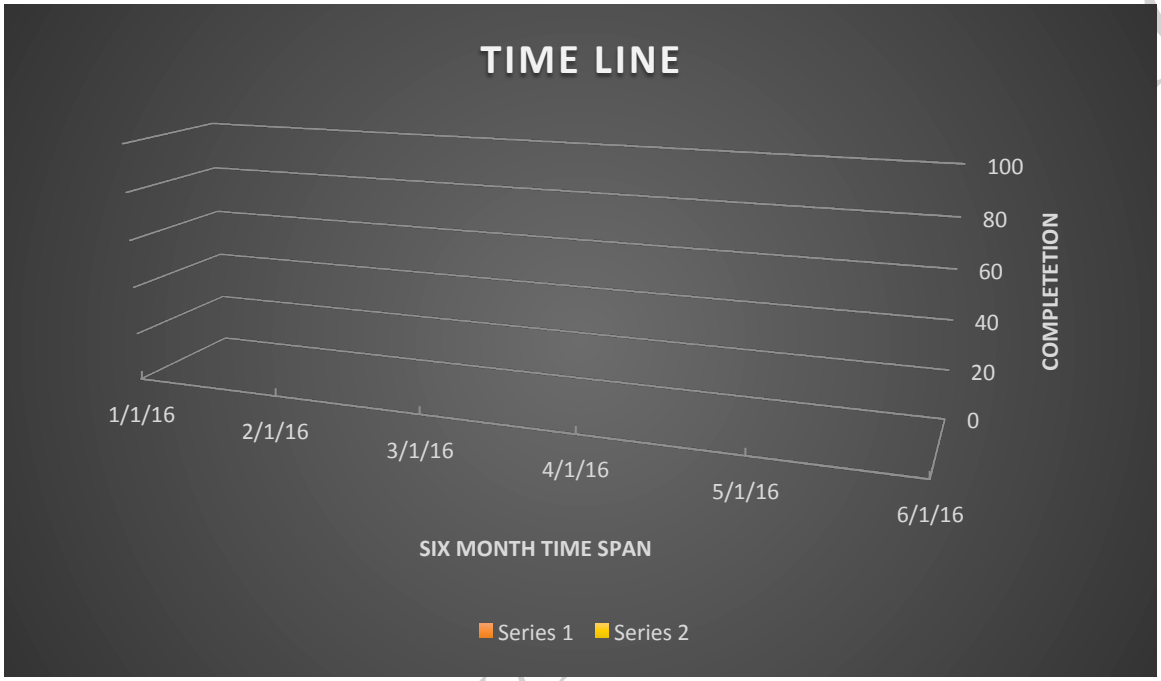
3.3 Schedule

Strategic Plan to remove old pipelines; shut lines down (amount of time), replace lines in regulation to inspection and per Title 49 regulations and according to new proposed Policies for installation of all pipelines over 40 year of age.

Figure 1. Milestone Chart



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100% complete at duration of 6 months of field work. State of Emergency; start date immediately per submission of this proposal and immediate mandate from US Department of Secretary Tranpostation Office. NOTE: These dates need to change – accurate dates would be before winter months due to the statistics of explosion and leaks occurr during these months via the cold temperatures.

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4.0 KEY PERSONNEL

US Department of Transportation, Secretary Office of Transportation: Office of the Under Secretary for Policy and consultation with the Administration of the Environmental Protection Agency/Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration; Technical Pipeline Safety Standards committee, the Technical Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Standards Committee, Undersigned Authorities (PRC; State of New Mexico); Distribution Branch Services,

4.1 Name: Anthony Foxx; US Department of Secretary

(202) 366-4000; general number

4.2 Name: Vinn White, Acting Assistant Secretary for Transportation Policy; Office of Under Secretary for Policy

(202) 366-4540; general number

U.S. Department of Transportation
1200 New Jersey Ave, SE
Washington, DC 20590

4.3 Name: Scott Pruitt, Administrator

United States Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, DC 20460

4.4 Name: Cheryl A. Lafleur, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426
(202) 502-6088

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4.5 Name: Vasiliki Tsaganos, Deputy Chief counsel, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Technical Pipeline Safety Standards committee, and the Technical Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Standards Committee,

U.S. Department of Transportation

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Technical Pipeline Safety Standards Committee, and Technical Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Standards Committee
East Building, 2nd Floor
1200 New Jersey Ave., SE
Washington, DC 20590
(202) 366-3666 (fax)

4.6 Name: Valerie Espinosa, Vice-Chair, Commissioner District 3, New Mexico Public Regulation Commission

NM Public Regulation Commission
1120 Paseo De Peralta
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
Valerie.espinoza@state.nm.us

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5.0 OTHER REQUESTED SUPPORT

Financial support per Owner's to construe their amount of cost's per the specific pipeline they have ownership for and may under government regulations apply for grant reimbursements, and or, insurance assistance.

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6.0 FACILITIES

Owner facilities and any easement locations that apply to zoning for pipelines.

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7.0 CURRICULUM VITAE OR RÉSUMÉS

Not applicable.

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8.0 COST

Preparation Instructions: Due to fiscal year of Federal government and grant allocations it is the responsibility of the owners of the pipelines to direct services and conduct removal and replacement costs for the Placitas Cortez pipeline area.

a. **Direct Labor Cost Element.**

Preparation Instructions: Per Owner's strategic plan and approval of Secretary of Transportation and community officials in Placitas, New Mexico.

b. **Indirect Cost Rates and/or Factors Cost Element.**

Preparation Instructions: Cost rates and factors per Owners expense.

c. **Subcontractor and/or Subaward Cost Element.**

Preparation Instructions: Per Owner's expense.

d. **Consultants Cost Element.**

Preparation Instructions: If applicable, per Owner's expense.

e. **Travel, Materials, Equipment, and Supplies, and Other Direct Cost Cost Element.**

Preparation Instructions: Per Owner's expense.

1. *Travel.*

   Preparation Instructions: Per Owner's expense.

2. *Materials, Equipment, and Supplies.*

   Preparation Instructions: Per Owner's expense.

3. *Other Direct Costs.*

   Preparation Instructions: Per Owner's expense.

f. **Cost of Money (COM).**

Preparation Instructions: Per Owner's expense.

g. **Permanent Equipment and Facilities.**

Preparation Instructions: Per Owner's expense.

h. **Profit/Fee (if applicable).**

Preparation Instructions: Profit and fee are at the expense of the Owner's due to regulated needs and policy to make for a sustainable community and continued commerce.

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Appendix A.

Placitas Pipeline Facts

As of March 2016

There are 2 pipeline corridors running through the Placitas area, a north and a south right of way.

There are three pipeline operators: Enterprise subsidiary Mid-America Pipeline Co LLC, Kinder Morgan, and ERC Western Refining.

ERC Western Refining has one pipeline running along the southern branch in Placitas.

Pipeline name: Tex-New Mex Pipeline

Product: Crude Oil

Diameter of pipe: 16 inch

Age: Constructed 1956

Operation Pressure: 800 psi

Max Flow Rate: 100,000 bbl per day (42 gallons per bbl)

Shutoff Valves: 2 valves, 15 miles apart, locations provided to 1st Responders

Monitoring: 2 locations monitor flow and pressure,

Other safety protocols: Cathodic protection, smart pig technology

Kinder Morgan has one pipeline running along the northern branch in Placitas.

Pipeline name: Cortez Pipeline

Product: Carbon Dioxide

Diameter of pipe: ?

Age: 1984

Operating pressure: High

Flow rate: 1.3 billion cubic feet/day

Remote shutoff valves: ?

Monitoring: Control room in Houston, air patrol bi-monthly, ground inspection frequently for built up areas

Public education, mailings and brochures

Other safety protocols: Cathodic protection, KMAP smart pig technology

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Enterprise (as Mid-America Pipeline) has 3 pipelines along the northern branch in Placitas.

Pipeline #1 Name: Four Corners Lateral Loop

Product: Natural Gas Liquid (NGL) Y-Grade. Ethane, propane, butane, and natural gasoline

Diameter of pipe: 12 inch

Age: ?

Operating pressure: High

Flow rate: 175,000 bbl/day *

Remote shutoff valves: Yes, both automated and manual valves, locations unknown

Monitoring: Yes, 24/7 monitoring, both automated and visually by air and ground

Pipeline #2 Name: Four Corners Pipeline

Product: Natural Gas Liquid (NGL) Y-Grade. Ethane, propane, butane, and natural gasoline

Diameter of pipe: 12 inch

Age: ?

Operating pressure: High

Flow rate: 175,000 bbl/day *

Remote shutoff valves: Yes, both automated and manual valves, locations unknown

Monitoring: Yes, 24/7 monitoring, both automated and visually by air and ground

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Pipeline #3 Name: Four Corners Lateral - White Lake to Kutz

Product: Gasoline, jet fuel, diesel fuel

Diameter of pipe: 8 inch

Age: ?

Operating pressure: High

Flow rate: 60,000 bbl/day

Remote shutoff valves: Yes, both automated and manual valves, locations unknown

Monitoring: Yes, 24/7 monitoring, both automated and visually by air and ground

Appendix B.

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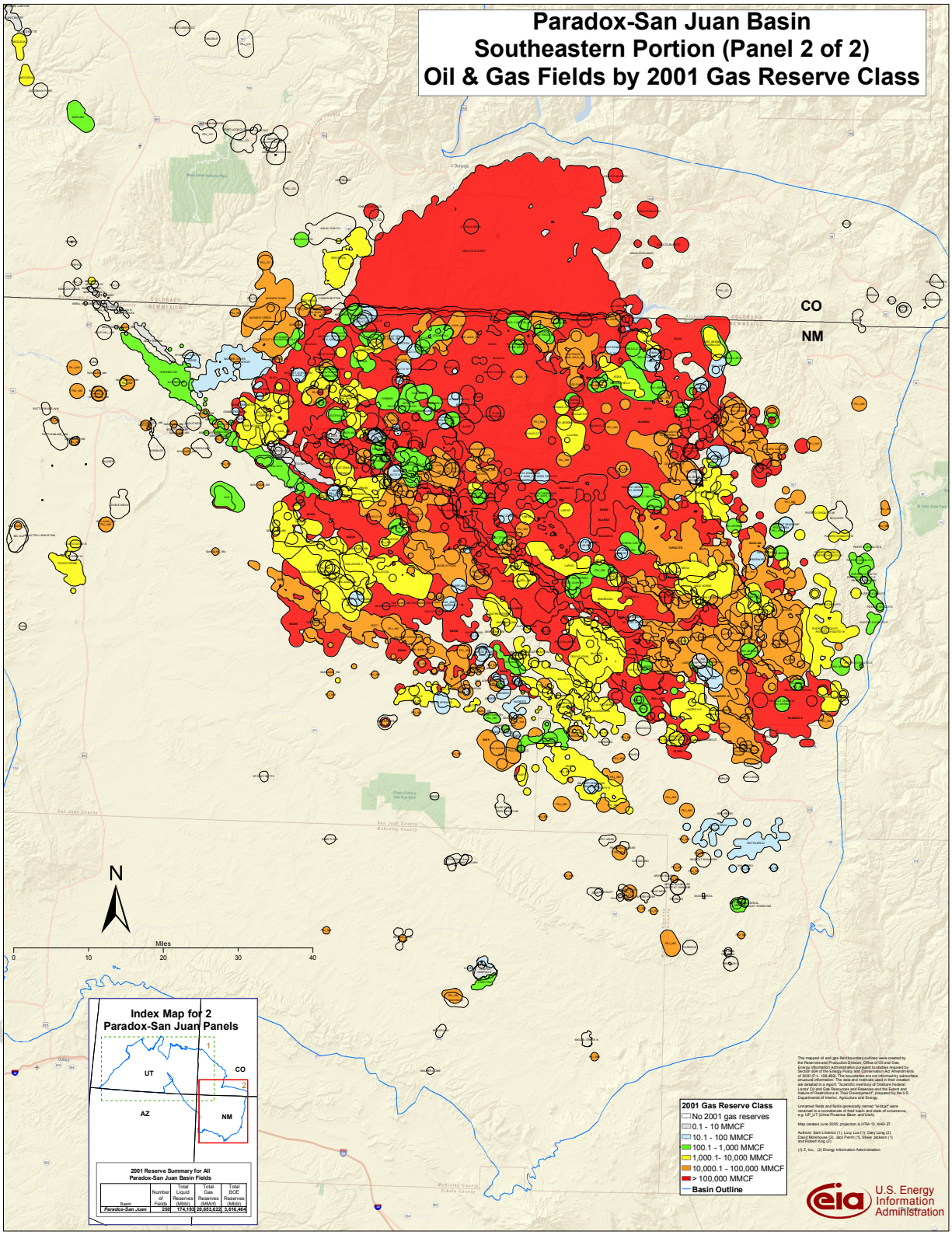

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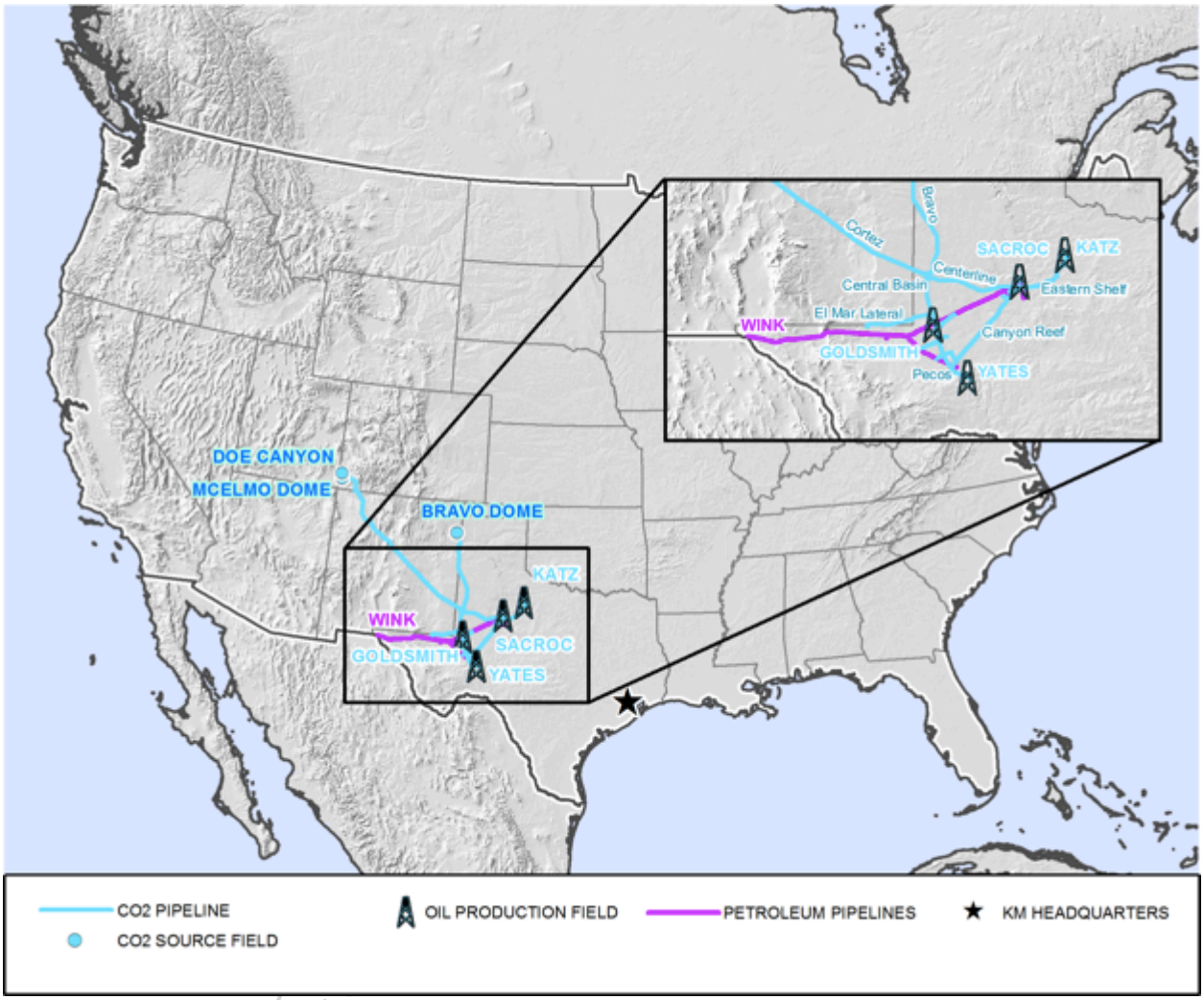

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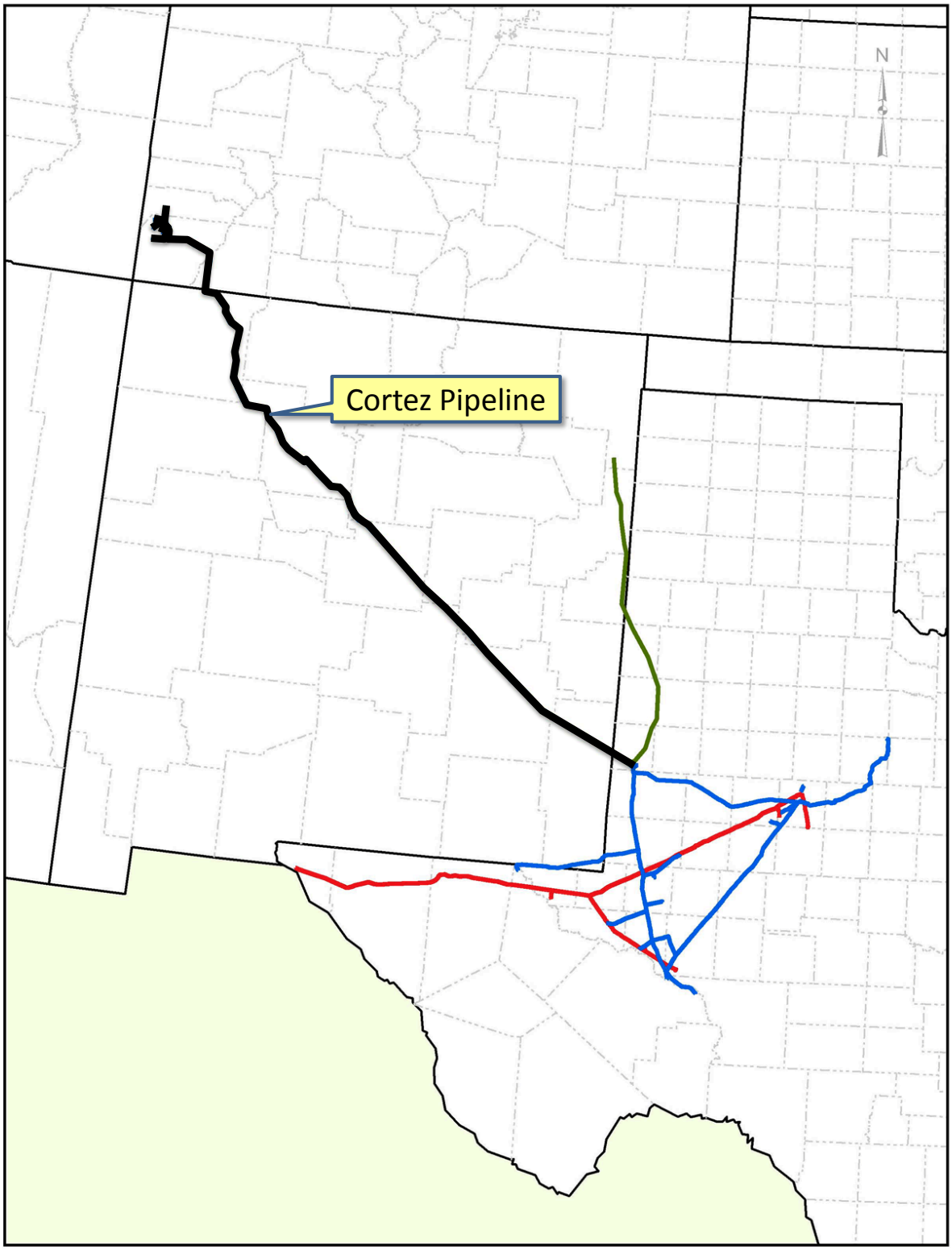

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Note: Statistics of Kinder Morgan Cortez pipeline installation and reference.

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Appendix D.

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Senate Gas Leak Environmental and Public Health Protection Package

1. **SB 886 Pavley (Coauthors: Senate President pro Tempore De León, Senators Allen and Huff and Assemblymember Wilk) – IMMEDIATE MORATORIUM**: Moratorium on any new injections of natural gas and use of vintage wells for production at the Aliso Canyon storage facility until a determination has been made by DOGGR, CPUC and CEC, and outside experts that the site, especially the old 1950s wells, does not pose a risk to public health or safety, and to consider how to minimize or eliminate use of the facility while still maintaining energy reliability in the region. (Urgency legislation.)

2. **SB 887 Pavley (Coauthors: Senate President pro Tempore De León, Senator Allen and Assemblymember Wilk) – PREVENTING ANOTHER DISASTER:** Strengthen current laws governing regulation of gas storage facilities that affect people, homes, and businesses.

   INCREASED INSPECTIONS AND HEALTH AND SAFETY MEASURES:
   - Strengthen natural gas storage facility and well standards, and requirements to ensure that leaks like Aliso Canyon never happen again.
   - Require all natural gas storage facilities to be inspected within the next 12 months, and at least once annually thereafter.
   - Add enhanced, proactive well standards including installation of subsurface safety valves, use of new technology, continuous monitoring, and setbacks and even stricter standards near schools and homes.
   - Require aggressive new leak prevention and response plans.
   - Mandate that emergency response plans for natural gas storage wells and facilities have comparable requirements to existing disaster response plans, such as oil spills, to ensure that any leaks are detected quickly, reported immediately, and shut down as soon as possible.
   - Companies must maintain equipment, designate crews, and share information with state and local emergency response officials in the event of any future leak.
   - Response equipment shall include measures to protect public health, such as the mesh screens installed to collect the mist.
   - Require immediate public notification of a nearby leak to the impacted community and its residents.

3. **SB 888 Allen (Coauthors: Senator Pavley and Assemblymember Wilk) – POLLUTERS, NOT PUBLIC, PAY FOR DAMAGES:**

   a. SINGLE STATE GOVERNMENT POINT OF ACCOUNTABILITY FOR FUTURE LEAKS: Designate a single point of accountability and responsibility in state government for disasters like Aliso Canyon (there currently is an alphabet soup of at least seven different state agencies that have roles in the response to a disaster of this nature). Designate CalOES as lead agency for future leaks.

   b. PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE: Require all GHG mitigation cost impacts of the gas leak to be paid for from utility profits (and not "double paid" by ratepayers). Require the gas company to establish a fund to pay for mitigation costs through direct measures (not purchases of tradable credits) to offset an equivalent amount of GHG emissions. Require

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Note (above): Pipes are over 40 years of age

Appendix E.

9.0 Logistics

On October 15, 2014, Western Refining Logistics, LP (WNRL) acquired Western Refining's southwest wholesale business, which included fuel sales to third-party customers, and to WNR's retail and unmanned fleet fueling cardlock businesses; crude oil trucking operations; and a lubricant product distribution business.
WNRL also owns, operates, develops and acquires terminals, storage tanks, pipelines and other logistics assets related to the terminalling, transportation and storage of crude oil and refined products. Headquartered in El Paso, Texas, Western Refining Logistics, LP's assets include approximately 685 miles of pipelines, approximately 8.2 million barrels of active storage capacity, distribution of wholesale petroleum products and crude oil trucking.
WNRL began trading on the New York Stock Exchange on October 10, 2013.

Western Refining Logistics: ES-CA%20-%20projects/Logistics%20-%20WNR.htm
Note: Western Refining acquired lines. Fiscal year ending December. Pipeline pre-existing transfer of ownership, no repair of older Pipelines when assessed and transferred. (Flaw to new ownership, insurance is not efficient, removal and replacement of older pipelines should be a factor). NOW Tesoro Corporation is owner, no change in prevention on replacement of pipelines, still flawed transfer of ownership.

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Appendix F.

■ As part of its ongoing commitment to the safety and integrity of its assets and to comply with federal law, Mid America Pipeline Company (MAPL) will be inspecting a portion of its system in Sandoval County, New Mexico during October.

■ The process will require the use of excavation equipment to expose a 100-foot section of MAPL's 8-inch diameter refined products pipeline about ¼-mile east of the Camino De San Francisco/Diamond Trail Rd. intersection.

■ The location of the work taking place is based on data collected during an internal inspection of the pipeline earlier this year using a smart pig, a computerized device that gathers information about the condition of the pipe, including wall thickness.

■ The information collected by the inline inspection tool does not indicate a risk associated with continued operation of the pipeline and will not require a pressure reduction during the excavation and analysis.

■ The operation, which is expected to be completed in less than a week, will not require any road closures and should not be an inconvenience to the community.

■ Internal inspections are an integral part of MAPL's comprehensive safety and integrity management program which utilizes proven technology, trained personnel and community education and outreach programs to protect its infrastructure, as well as the community, our employees and the environment.

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We very much appreciate your help to ensure that folks in the area are informed.

Thank you!

Delbert Fore

Enterprise Products

Note: Flaw no proof of evaluation recorded; pipelines are over 40 years of age a detrimental hazard to an upcoming State of Emergency event.

Appendix G.

10.0 2010 San Bruno pipeline explosion

2010 San Bruno pipeline explosion

Remains of a portion of the natural gas pipeline after the explosion.

Time	18:11 UTC-7
Date	Thursday, September 9, 2010
Location	San Bruno, California United States
Coordinates	37.622524°N 122.441903°W

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Fatalities: 8[1][2]

Injured: 58[3]

The **2010 San Bruno pipeline explosion** occurred at 6:11 pm PDT on September 9, 2010, in San Bruno, California, a suburb of San Francisco, when a 30-inch (76 cm) diameter steel natural gas pipeline owned by Pacific Gas & Electric exploded into flames in the Crestmoor residential neighborhood 2 mi (3.2 km) west of San Francisco International Airport[4]near Skyline Boulevard and San Bruno Avenue.[5] The loud roar and shaking led some residents of the area, first responders, and news media to initially believe that it was an earthquake or that a large jetliner had crashed. It took crews nearly an hour to determine it was a gas pipeline explosion.[6] As of September 29, 2010, the death toll was eight people.[7]The United States Geological Survey registered the explosion and resulting shock wave as a magnitude 1.1 earthquake.[8][9] Eyewitnesses reported the initial blast "had a wall of fire more than 1,000 feet high".[10]

10.1 Contents

10.2 Explosion and fireEdit

At 6:11:12 pm PDT on September 9, 2010, a huge explosion occurred in the Crestmoor residential neighborhood of San Bruno, near Skyline Boulevard and San Bruno Avenue.[8] This caused a fire, which quickly engulfed nearby houses. Emergency responders from San Bruno and nearby cities soon arrived at the scene and evacuated surrounding neighborhoods. Strong winds fanned the flames, hampering fire fighting efforts.[11] The blaze was fed by a ruptured gas pipe, and large clouds of smoke soared into the sky. It took 60 to 90 minutes to shut off the gas after the explosion, according to San Bruno Fire Chief Dennis Haag.[12] The explosion and resulting fire leveled 35 houses and damaged many more. Three of the damaged houses, deemed uninhabitable, were torn down in December, bringing the total to 38. About 200 firefighters battled the eight alarm fire that resulted from the explosions.[13][14] The explosion excavated an asymmetric crater 167 feet (51 m) long, 26 feet (7.9 m) wide[15] and 40 feet (12 m) deep along the sidewalk of Glenview Drive in front of 1701 Earl Avenue (a corner house), but many of the destroyed homes were eastward in the 1600 block of Claremont Drive.[12]

Play media

The neighborhood continued to burn into the night even after the exploding gas main had been shut off

The fire continued to burn for several hours after the initial explosion. The explosion compromised a water main and required firefighters to truck in water from outside sources. Firefighters were assisted by residents who dragged fire hoses nearly 4,000 feet (1,200 m) to working hydrants.[16] Ordinary citizens drove injured people and burn victims to the hospital. Mutual aid responded from all over the Bay Area, including the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection who sent 25 fire engines, four airtankers, two air attack planes, and one helicopter.[17] The fire was only fifty percent

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contained by 10 pm PDT and continued to burn until about 11:40 am PDT the next day.[18][19]
As of September 29, 2010, the death toll was eight people.[7] Among the eight deaths was 20-year-old Jessica Morales, who was with her boyfriend, Joseph Ruigomez, at the epicenter of the fire (his home) on the corner of Earl Ave. Despite his proximity to the epicenter of the fire, Mr. Ruigomez survived but spent nearly five months recovering in the St. Francis Hospital Burn Center. Two other people at the Claremont address close to the explosion were among those killed: Jacqueline Greig, 44, and her daughter Janessa Greig, 13. Greig worked for the California Public Utilities Commission, in a small unit that advocates for consumer rights pertaining to natural gas regulations. She had spent part of the summer evaluating PG&E's expansion plans and investment proposals to replace out-of-date pipelines.[20][21] Also killed in the blast were Lavonne Bullis, 82, Greg Bullis, 50, and Will Bullis, 17.[22]

View of the fire on Sep. 9, 2010 at 11:31 pm PDT

Destruction after fire and explosion in San Bruno

10.3 ResponseEdit

10.3.1 San BrunoEdit

A Red Cross shelter was set up at the Veterans Memorial Recreation Center in San Bruno,[23] and the Blood Centers of the Pacific issued an emergency appeal for blood donations.[24] Some people were evacuated to Tanforan and Bayhill Shopping Centers.[25][26] All elementary schools in the San Bruno Park Elementary School District, as well as Parkside Junior High, were closed on September 10. However, Capuchino High School remained open.[27] Some residents who were evacuated from their homes were allowed to return to those undamaged on Sunday, September 12.[28]

10.3.2 Pacific Gas and Electric CompanyEdit

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) is the owner of the pipeline. On September 10, 2010, PG&E's president, Christopher Johns, said the company was not able to approach the source of the explosion to investigate the cause.[29] An official press release issued by PG&E on September 10 reported the pipe was a 30-inch (76 cm) steel transmission line.[30]Shares of PG&E stock fell eight percent on the Friday after the explosion,[31] reducing the company's market capitalization by $1.57 billion.[31]
PG&E also reduced their operating pressures by 20 percent after investigations revealed the pipeline may have been improperly installed.[32]
After the San Bruno pipeline failure, PG&E was required to re-evaluate how it determines the maximum operating pressure for some 1,800 miles of pipeline throughout its system. Specifically, the California Public Utilities Commission asked PG&E officials

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to show their lines had been tested or examined in a way that could prove the pipeline can withstand the current maximum operating pressure. At the March 15, 2011 deadline for this report, PG&E was unable to provide documentation for details of some of its gas transmission pipelines.[33]

In response to the disaster and a subsequent decision (D.11-06-017) by the California Public Utilities Commission, PG&E unveiled a plan in August 2011 to modernize and enhance safety of its gas transmission operations over several years, including automation of over 200 valves, strength-testing over 700 miles (1,100 km) of pipe, replacing 185 miles (298 km), and upgrading another 200 miles (320 km) or so to allow in-line inspection.[34] The plan was divided into two phases. The first phase, scheduled to end in 2014, targeted pipeline segments in urban areas, those not built to modern standards, and those that had not been strength-tested. Project funding of $769 million was the subject of a PG&E application (R.11-02-019) for a three-year increase in gas rates starting January 2012.[35]

On November 6, 2011, an explosion occurred near Woodside, California during strength testing of PG&E pipelines. The explosion caused a mudslide in the area; however, no casualties were reported.[36]

10.3.3 California state government Edit

Lieutenant Governor Abel Maldonado made a state of emergency declaration and signed an executive order to provide aid to victims.[14] State regulators ordered PG&E to survey all natural gas lines the company controls in California.[37] Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger later went through the area, after returning from a trade mission in Asia.[38]

10.3.4 Federal government Edit

U.S. Rep. Jackie Speier called the devastation "a very serious crisis" and was asking Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to declare it a national disaster area.[14]

10.3.5 Use of technology Edit

The San Bruno explosion was notable for the fact that local technology companies such as Cisco Systems and Google dispatched their emergency response teams to provide emergency communications and enhanced mapping information at the request of responders at the scene. Coordinated through the nonprofit InSTEDD (Innovative Support to Emergencies, Diseases, and Disasters), with support from the Carnegie-Mellon University Disaster Management Initiative, a number of unaffiliated technology volunteers were requested to support many of the GIS (Geographic Information Systems) response efforts, coordinated through the Planning Section Chief.[39]

10.4 Investigation Edit

San Bruno Police declared the area a crime scene to determine if foul play was involved.[14] The National Transportation Safety Board began an investigation into the cause of the explosion.[40] During the days prior to the explosion, some residents reported smelling natural gas in the area.[29][41] A source within PG&E reported a break in natural gas line number 132 caused the explosion. The gas line is a large 30-inch (76 cm) steel pipe.[5][42][43] National Transportation Safety Board vice chairman Christopher Hart said

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at a briefing that the segment of pipe that blew out onto the street was 28 feet (8.5 m) long, the explosion sent that piece of pipe about 100 feet (30 m) and the blast created a crater 167 feet (51 m) long and 26 feet (7.9 m) wide. He said that an inspection of the severed pipe chunk revealed that it was made of several smaller sections that had been welded together and that a seam ran its length. The presence of the welds did not necessarily indicate the pipe had been repaired, he said.[3] Newer pipelines are usually manufactured into the shape needed for these applications, rather than having multiple weaker welded sections that could potentially leak or break.[44]

In January 2011, federal investigators reported that they found numerous defective welds in the pipeline. The thickness of the pipe varied, and some welds did not penetrate the pipes completely. As PG&E increased the pressure in the pipes to meet growing energy demand, the defective welds were further weakened until their failure. As the pipeline was installed in 1956, modern testing methods such as X-rays were not available to detect the problem at that time.[32]

The NTSB held a 3-day public hearing on March 1 through 3, 2011, to gather additional facts for the ongoing investigation of the pipeline rupture and explosion.[45]

Parties to the public hearing included:

- Pacific Gas & Electric
- California Public Utilities Commission
- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)
- The City of San Bruno
- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1245

The NTSB also published call logs from the Milpitas PG&E gas terminal to a gas control center. An uninterruptible power supply (UPS) replacement was started at the Milpitas terminal several hours before the San Bruno explosion.[46]

It was revealed that PG&E had done pipeline replacement work on Line 132 along parts of the San Andreas Fault zone, near this area, to reduce the likelihood of the pipeline failing from an earthquake. However, the replacement was stopped short of the area that failed in 2010.[47]

On January 13, 2012, an independent audit from the State of California issued a report stating that PG&E had illegally diverted over $100 million from a fund used for safety operations, and instead used it for executive compensation and bonuses.[48]

10.5 LitigationEdit

Over 100 plaintiffs, through approximately 20 law firms, have sued Pacific Gas and Electric and/or its parent, PG&E Corporation, in the Superior Courts of California in over 70 separate lawsuits. Virtually all were filed in the local state court, the Superior Court of California for the County of San Mateo. On February 24, 2011, the court's presiding judge, Mark Forcum, approved a petition for "coordination" of the San Bruno cases as authorized by California Code of Civil Procedure Section 404. After Chief Justice of California Tani Cantil-Sakauye approved the petition in her capacity as chair of the state Judicial Council, all the cases were transferred to Judge Steven L. Dylina on March 4,

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2011, and designated as Judicial Council Coordinated Proceeding (JCCP) No. 4648, *PG&E "San Bruno Fire" Cases*.

As is typical in complex mass tort litigation, the court designated "liaison counsel" for the plaintiffs at an initial case management conference on May 26, 2011. On June 3, 2011, through such counsel, the plaintiffs filed a consolidated Master Complaint. Individual plaintiffs then filed "adoptions" of the allegations in the Master Complaint over the next three weeks. Plaintiffs' liaison counsel are Frank M. Pitre of Cotchett, Pitre & McCarthy LLP and Dario de Ghetaldi and Amanda L. Riddle, both of Corey, Luzaich, de Ghetaldi, Nastari & Riddle LLP.

On July 5, 2011, PG&E and PG&E Corp. filed their Answer to the Master Complaint, through their defense counsel, Kate Dyer of Clarence, Dyer & Cohen LLP, John J. Lyons of Latham & Watkins LLP, and Gayle L. Gough of Sedgwick LLP. A week later, the *San Francisco Chronicle* ran a front-page story attacking the defendants for invoking certain routine defenses in their answer, like state-of-the-art and comparative negligence.[49]
In July 2012, the plaintiffs lodged a deposition in San Mateo County Superior Court claiming that PG&E management ignored employee concerns about GIS data inaccuracies that impeded inspection of the pipeline.[50]
In October 2012, public hearings on the San Bruno pipeline blast at the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) were suspended for state regulators and PG&E to strike a deal about the fines. Rene Morales, mother of Jessica Morales who was burned alive and one of eight people that was killed in the fire requested that California Governor Jerry Brown appoint a new president of the California PUC.[51] Also in October 2012, former Senator George J. Mitchell was chosen to lead talks in the settlement of fines in the explosion.[52] In December 2012 the California Public Utilities Commission decided that 55% of the long term costs for PG&E pipeline inspection and safety upgrades of $229 million will be borne by electricity rate payers.[53]
On April 1, 2014, PG&E was indicted by a federal grand jury in U.S. District Court, San Francisco, for multiple violations of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 relating to its record keeping and pipeline "integrity management" practices.[54]An additional indictment was issued by the grand jury on July 29, 2014, charging the company with obstruction of justice for lying to the NTSB regarding its pipeline testing policy, bringing the total number of counts in the indictment to 28.[55] Under the new indictment, the company could be fined as much as $1.3 billion, based on profit associated with the alleged misconduct, in addition to $2.5 billion for state regulatory violations.[55]
On September 2, 2014, California regulators proposed a $1.4 billion penalty against Pacific Gas & Electric for the explosion.[56]
On September 16, 2014, the *San Francisco Chronicle* reported that Carol Brown, the chief of staff for the president of the California Public Utilities Commission, had communicated with PG&E executives to help move litigation to judges they expected would be friendly to PG&E's side.[57] As of October 2014 the judge shopping scandal is under federal investigation.[58]
On April 9, 2015, the Public Utilities Commission fined PG&E $1.6 billion.[59]

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10.6 Media coverageEdit

Brigham McCown, the former head for the federal Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, called for the creation of a national commission to examine the problems surrounding high-pressure fuel pipelines that have been built in residential areas. In his article with The Wall Street Journal, McCown says it often takes an "incident like this one to force change." He also suggested installing a "no man's land" around some pipelines in hopes of preventing another disaster. The Bay Citizen and C-SPAN also included interviews with McCown about pipeline excavation and company liability.

On September 9, 2012, a memorial to the victims was unveiled in the San Bruno City Park.[60]

10.7 See alsoEdit

- List of pipeline accidents

10.8 ReferencesEdit

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10.9 External linksEdit

Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***2010 San Bruno explosion and fire***.

- Before and after comparison photos
- Photo gallery Photos of the disaster from *San Francisco Chronicle*.
- San Bruno explosion map Interactive map from *Los Angeles Times*.
- Resources for San Bruno Residents (ABC7)
- Aerial photograph of the aftermath – Taken on 9/11/2010
- Before and after comparison photos
- Photo gallery and links to stories and information
- Commercial pilots in the air realized it was not a plane crash – Video
- Surveillance video of the explosion from a gas station one quarter mile away – Video
- Surveillance video from inside a grocery store one quarter mile away – Video
- National Pipeline Mapping System – Location of gas transport pipelines
- Emails Produced by PG&E - 65,000 emails between PG&E and the CPUC
- The NTSB Report on the San Bruno PG&E gas pipeline failure

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Appendix H.

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