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# **Cities and PIPA**

*Why Should We Participate?*  
*What Do We Need?*



**Watershed Protection**  
**Development Review**



# Why Cities?

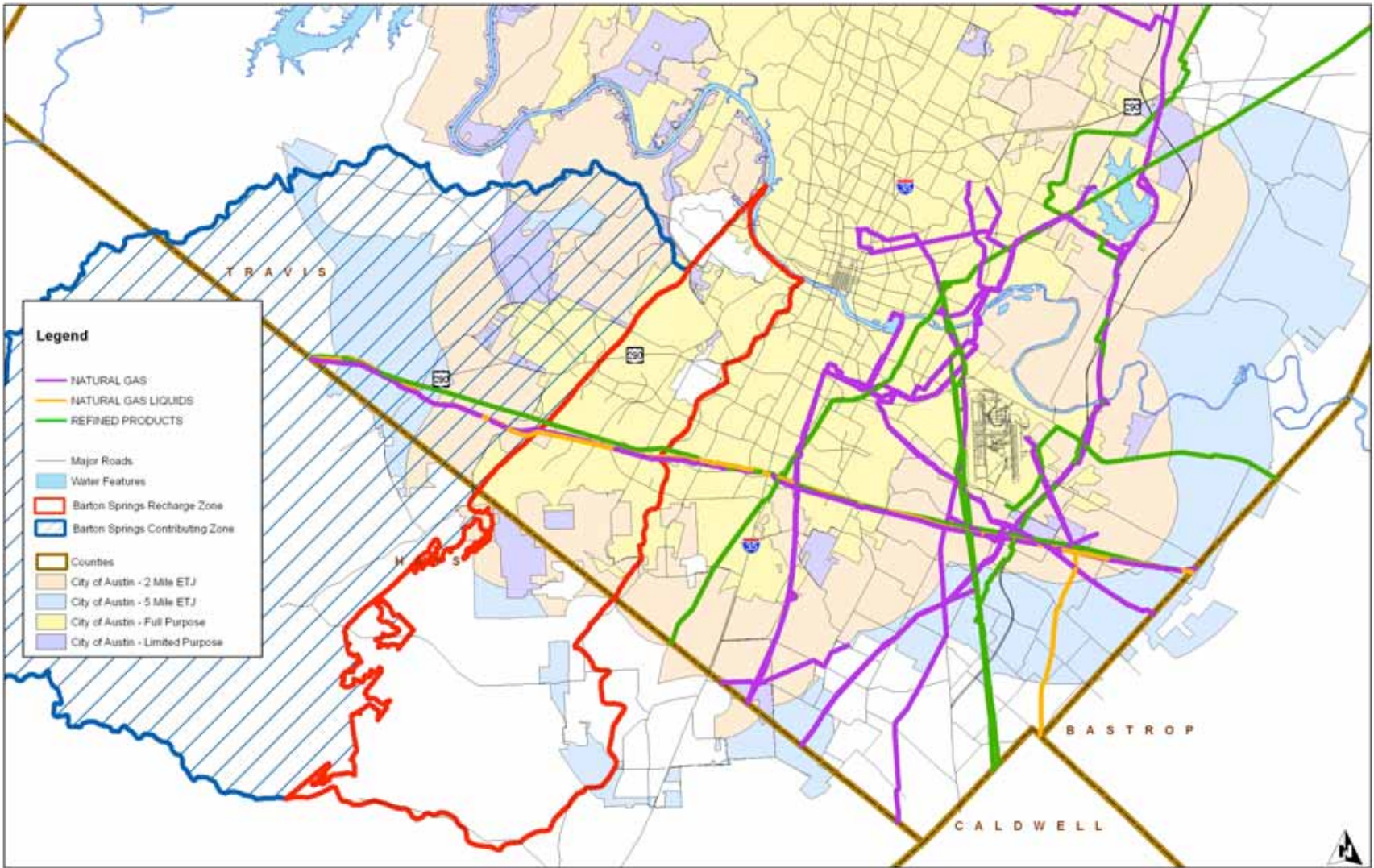
Austin is probably typical of other cities

- There are 446 miles of hazardous liquids and natural gas lines in Austin's jurisdiction
- In Austin (2003) within 500' of a hazardous liquids line 8" dia. or greater
  - 2,600 buildings
  - 3,200 platted lots
  - 7000 acres





# Austin Pipelines





# Why Cities?

## Cities:

- Have the greatest public safety and economic impacts from accidents
- Have the greatest risk of third party damage to pipelines
- Are responsible for emergency response and will be in control of first response to accidents
- Generally control and plan new development
- Have little control over pipeline placement or operations





## Cities and PIPA

Historically, cities have been reactive, not proactive where pipelines are concerned

- *Emergency responders, much less policymakers, may not know where the pipelines are, what's in them, or who operates the pipelines*
- *Generally, an accident has to occur before a city gets informed and takes action to protect their community*





## Cities and PIPA

- Line location information is poor, often off by hundreds of feet or more
- Operators are reluctant to share information about their operations, inspection, and maintenance
- Developers aren't aware of the implications of the presence of pipelines and fear drawing attention to pipelines on or near their property





## Cities and PIPA

To help plan for new development and manage the interface between pipelines and existing development, cities need:

- Information on risk assessment and risk management
- Communication and coordination between communities, operators and regulators

**We're hopeful PIPA can help**