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This notice does not apply to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineering (U.S.A.C.E.) permitting process for this project, because no U.S.A.C.E. permits have been issued the project to date. This notice applies to all Federal agency decisions as of the issuance date of this notice and all laws under which such actions were taken, including but not limited to:

1. General: National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) [42 U.S.C. 4321–4375]; Federal-Aid Highway Act [23 U.S.C. 109].
2. Air: Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. 7401–7671(q)]
3. Land: Uniform Relocation and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 [42 U.S.C. 4601–4655]; Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 [Pub. L. No. 111–212, Section 405 (a)(b)].
4. Wildlife: Endangered Species Act [16 U.S.C. 1531–1544]; Migratory Bird Treaty Act [16 U.S.C. 703–712]; Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940 [16 U.S.C. 668]; Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act [16 U.S.C. 661–666(c)].
5. Social and Economic: Civil Rights Act of 1964 [42 U.S.C. 2000(d)–2000(d)(1)]; Section 504 of the Americans with Disability Act; Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) [7 U.S.C. 4201–4209].
6. Wetlands and Water Resources: Clean Water Act [33 U.S.C. 1251–1342 (Sections 303(d), 305(b), and 402)]; Section 9 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 [33 U.S.C. 401], as modified by the General Bridge Act of 1946 [33 U.S.C. 525]; Wild and Scenic Rivers Act [16 U.S.C. 1271–1287]; Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 [42 U.S.C. 300(f)–300(j)(6)]; Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act [16 U.S.C. 4601–4 *et seq.*].
7. Executive Orders: E.O. 11990 Protection of Wetlands; E.O. 11988 Floodplain Management; E.O. 13112 Invasive Species; E.O. 12898 Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations; E.O. 13166 Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP).

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Number 20.205, Highway Planning and Construction. The regulations implementing Executive Order 12372 regarding intergovernmental consultation on Federal programs and activities apply to this program.)

Authority: 23 U.S.C. § 139(l)(1)

Issued on: April 3, 2015.

Achille Alonzi,

Division Administrator.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

[Docket No. PHMSA–2014–0014]

Pipeline Safety: Public Workshop on Pipeline Safety Management Systems

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice is announcing a one-day public workshop to discuss the recent Pipeline Safety Management Systems (SMS) national consensus standard. The meeting will include participation from all major pipeline sectors, state and Federal regulators, and public safety advocates. This workshop will detail the development process of the SMS standard. The workshop will also emphasize the core elements of the standard including: Leadership and management commitment; risk management; emergency preparedness and response; competence awareness and training; management review and continuous commitment, and the critical role of safety culture.

DATES: The public workshop will held on Wednesday, April 22, 2015, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. EST. Written comments must be received by June 8, 2015.

ADDRESSES: The workshop will be held at the Westin Galleria, 5060 West Alabama Street, Houston, TX 77056. Hotel reservations can be made under the room block “PHMSA—Pipeline Safety Management System Workshop”.

The meeting agenda and any additional information will be published on the PHMSA home page Web site at (<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline>), and on the PHMSA meeting page Web site <https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/meetings/MtgHome.mtg?mtg=102>.

Registration: Members of the public may attend this free workshop. To help assure that adequate space is provided, all attendees should register for the workshop in advance at <https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/meetings/MtgHome.mtg?mtg=102>.

Comments: Members of the public may also submit written comments either before or after the workshop.

Comments should reference Docket No. PHMSA–2014–0014. Comments may be submitted in the following ways:

- **E-Gov Web site:** <http://www.regulations.gov>. This site allows the public to enter comments on any **Federal Register** notice issued by any agency. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- **Fax:** 1–202–493–2251.
- **Mail:** Docket Management System, U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590.
Hand Delivery: DOT Docket Management System, Room W12–140, on the ground floor of the West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE. Washington, DC between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Instructions: Identify the docket number at the beginning of your comments. If you submit your comments by mail, submit two copies. If you wish to receive confirmation that PHMSA has received your comments, include a self-addressed stamped postcard. Internet users may submit comments at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

Note: Comments will be posted without changes or edits to <http://www.regulations.gov> including any personal information provided. Please see the Privacy Act Statement heading below for additional information.

Privacy Act Statement

Anyone may search the electronic form of all comments received for any of our dockets. You may review DOT’s complete Privacy Act Statement in the **Federal Register** published April 11, 2000, (65 FR 19476).

Information on Services for Individuals With Disabilities

For information on facilities or services for individuals with disabilities, or to request special assistance at the meeting, please contact Nancy White, Office of Pipeline Safety, at 202–366–1419 or by email at nancy.white@dot.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Nancy White, Office of Pipeline Safety, at 202–366–1419 or by email at nancy.white@dot.gov, regarding the subject matter of this notice.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The details on this meeting, including the location, times and agenda items, will be available on the meeting page (<https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/meetings/MtgHome.mtg?mtg=102>) as they become available. Please note that the public

workshop will be webcast. Attendees, both in person and by webcast, are strongly encouraged to register to help ensure accommodations are adequate.

Presentations will be available online at the meeting page and also be posted in the E-Gov Web site: <http://www.regulations.gov>, at docket number PHMSA-2014-0014 within 30 days following the meeting.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. Chapter 601 and 49 CFR 1.97.

Issued in Washington, DC, on April 3, 2015.

Jeffrey D. Wiese,

Associate Administrator for Pipeline Safety.

[FR Doc. 2015-08115 Filed 4-8-15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

[Docket No. PHMSA-2015-0105]

Pipeline Safety: Potential for Damage to Pipeline Facilities Caused by Flooding, River Scour, and River Channel Migration

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA); DOT.

ACTION: Notice; Issuance of Advisory Bulletin.

SUMMARY: PHMSA is issuing this updated advisory bulletin to all owners and operators of gas and hazardous liquid pipelines to communicate the potential for damage to pipeline facilities caused by severe flooding. This advisory includes actions that operators should consider taking to ensure the integrity of pipelines in the event of flooding, river scour, and river channel migration.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Operators of pipelines subject to regulation by PHMSA should contact the appropriate PHMSA Region Office. The PHMSA Region Offices and their contact information are as follows:

- Central Region: 816-329-3800, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin
- Eastern Region: 609-989-2171, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia
- Southern Region: 404-832-1147, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky,

Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Tennessee

- Southwest Region: 713-272-2859, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas

- Western Region: 720-963-3160, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming

Intrastate pipeline operators should contact the appropriate state pipeline safety authority. A list of state pipeline safety authorities is provided at: www.napsr.org

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 192.613(a) of the Pipeline Safety Regulations (49 CFR parts 190-199) states that “[e]ach operator shall have a procedure for continuing surveillance of its facilities to determine and take appropriate action concerning changes in class location, failures, leakage history, corrosion, substantial changes in cathodic protection requirements, and other unusual operating and maintenance conditions.” Section 192.613(b) further states that “[i]f a segment of pipeline is determined to be in unsatisfactory condition but no immediate hazard exists, the operator shall initiate a program to recondition or phase out the segment involved, or, if the segment cannot be reconditioned or phased out, reduce the maximum allowable operating pressure in accordance with § 192.619(a) and (b).”

Likewise, § 195.401(b)(1) of the Pipeline Safety Regulations states that “[w]hen an operator discovers any condition that could adversely affect the safe operation of its pipeline system, it must correct the condition within a reasonable time. However, if the condition is of such a nature that it presents an immediate hazard to persons or property, the operator may not operate the affected part of the system until it has corrected the unsafe condition.” Section 195.401(b)(2) further states that “[w]hen an operator discovers a condition on a pipeline covered under [the integrity management requirements in] § 195.452, the operator must correct the condition as prescribed in § 195.452(h).” Severe flooding, river scour, and river channel migration are the types of unusual operating conditions that can adversely affect the safe operation of a pipeline and require corrective action under §§ 192.613(a) and 195.401(b).

In addition, Part 194 requires operators of onshore oil pipelines to “include procedures and a list of resources for responding, to the

maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge and to a substantial threat of such a discharge” under § 194.107(a). Per § 194.115, the operator must “identify, and ensure, by contract or other approved means, the resources necessary to remove, to the maximum extent practicable, a worst case discharge and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a worst case discharge”.

Furthermore, an operator must take additional preventative and mitigative measures beyond those already required in Parts 192, 194, and 195 to prevent a pipeline failure and to mitigate the consequences of a pipeline failure per §§ 192.935, 194.107(a) and 195.452(i). An operator must base the additional measures on the threats the operator has identified for each pipeline segment. If an operator determines outside force damage (e.g., earth movement, floods) is a threat to the pipeline, the operator must take steps to minimize the probability of damage and the consequences of a release.

PHMSA has released five Advisory Bulletins on this subject, with the earliest issued July 29, 1993, (ADB-93-03), and the most recent on July 27, 2011, (ADB-11-04; 76 FR 44985). Each of these bulletins followed an event that involved severe flooding that affected pipelines in the areas of rising waters. Four of the more notable events are briefly described below:

On August 13, 2011, Enterprise Products Operating, LLC discovered a release of 28,350 gallons (675 barrels) of natural gasoline in the Missouri River in Iowa. The rupture, according to the metallurgical report, was the result of fatigue crack growth driven by vibrations in the pipe from vortex shedding.

On July 1, 2011, ExxonMobil Pipeline Company experienced a pipeline failure near Laurel, Montana, resulting in the release of 63,000 gallons (1,500 barrels) of crude oil into the Yellowstone River. According to the results of PHMSA’s accident investigation, the rupture was caused by channel migration and river bottom scour, leaving a large span of the pipeline exposed to prolonged current forces and debris washing downstream in the river. Those external forces damaged the exposed pipeline.

On July 15, 2011, NuStar Pipeline Operating Partnership, L.P. reported a 4,200 gallon (100 barrels) anhydrous ammonia spill in the Missouri River in Nebraska requiring extensive environmental response and causing supply disruption. The 6-inch-diameter pipeline was exposed by scouring during extreme flooding.