

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration Office of Pipeline Safety & Office of Planning & Analytics

Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization (NGDISM) Grant Program
Tier 2 Site Specific Environmental Assessment



NGDISM Environmental Compliance

<u>Agenda</u>

- Welcome and Introductions
- NGDISM Grant Program Reminders and Updates
- NGDISM NEPA Background
 - Tier 1 Environmental Assessment
- Tier 2 Site Specific Environmental Assessment
- Grant Award and Next Steps





Welcome and Introductions

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration:

- Shakira Mack Director, NGDISM Grant Program
- Matthew Hufford Senior Grants Management Specialist
- Carolyn Nelson, P.E. Director of Environmental Policy & Justice

U.S. DOT Volpe National Transportation Systems Center:

NEPA and Environmental Resource Specialists





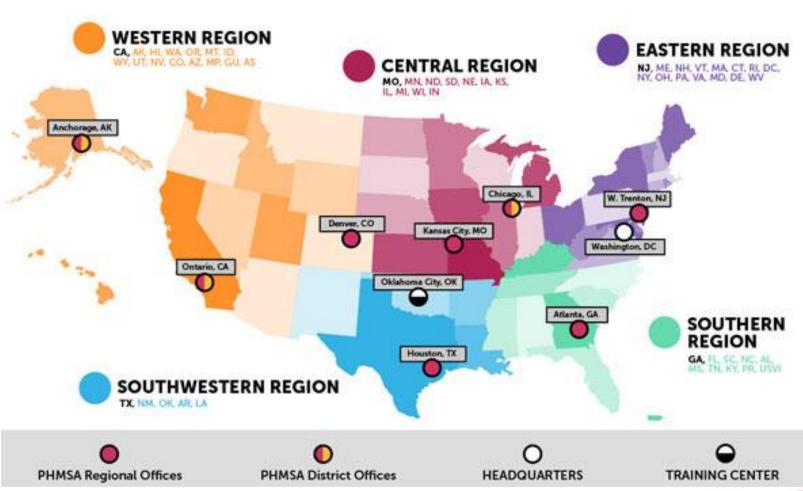
Program Reminders and Updates: PowerApps

- PHMSA will offer a PowerApps tutorial on Wednesday, June 7th.
 - An invitation for the tutorial will go out later today.
- If your business-to-business ("B2B") account was successfully enabled, you have received a confirmation message from PHMSAPipelineBILGrant@dot.gov.
- If your B2B account has not yet been enabled, you will be contacted by your Grants Management Specialist for next steps.
 - Solution #1: PHMSA resends the invite to create the B2B account.
 - Solution #2: Submit a ticket to your organization's helpdesk. In some instances, IT departments/internal firewalls blocked invites.
- PHMSA cannot assign a PowerApps license until your B2B account is enabled. Without a PowerApps license, there may be delays in starting the Tier 2 environmental assessment.





Program Reminders and Updates: Grant Specialist Assignments







Program Reminders and Updates: Pre-Award Authority to Incur Costs

Requests for Pre-Award Authority should be addressed to:

Shakira N. Mack

Director, Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization (NGDISM) Grant Program

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

U.S. Department of Transportation

Email: PHMSAPipelineBILGrant@dot.gov

Requests should include the estimated amount to be incurred and a breakdown of those costs. Once approved, this gives entities the authority to incur costs. Reimbursement of these cost will **only** take place **after** the grant agreement is executed.





Pre-Award Authority to Incur Costs continued...

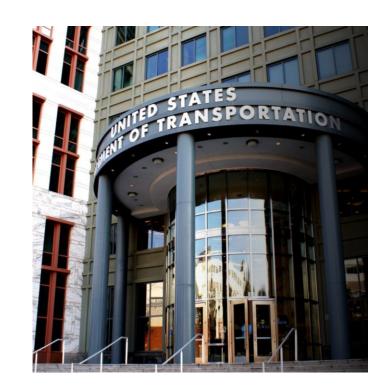
Next steps: PHMSA will issue approval letters on a rolling basis starting June 8. Your Grants Management Specialist (GMS) will review your request against your application to determine if any changes will need to be made to your budget or project narratives.





National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 1969) requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on the environment
- Federal funding and/or permits trigger NEPA and other federal regulations to be completed prior to the obligation of funds.
- Details regarding the requirement to complete NEPA were included in the NOFO and your award letter







NGDISM Program & NEPA

Grant Application/Selection

Tier 2 Site Specific Environmental Assessments (NEPA)

Project Development

(Conceptual Engineering and NEPA Completion)

Environmental
Permits and
Implementation of
Mitigation

Grant Obligation/Final Design

(Final Engineering, Grant Agreement and Obligation, Utility Relocations, Property Acquisitions)

Construction





NGDISM Program & NEPA

- PHMSA completed a Tier 1 Programmatic Nationwide Environmental Assessment
- Tier 1 EA Circulated from 11/9/2022 12/9/2022
 - APGA Comment Received
- Tier 2 EA
 - Successful applicants must complete a Tier 2 EA prior to award
- All grants subject to successful completion of Tier 2 NEPA document, which includes all federal environmental, historic preservation, and EJ requirements
- No work activities are allowed prior to approval of Tier 2
 NEPA document



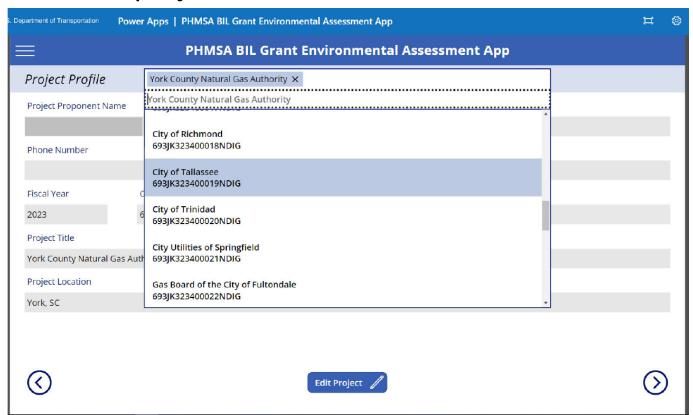
- Includes project description and background; environmental setting; resource analysis; mitigation measures; public involvement; and agency consultation
- PHMSA will use this information to conduct agency consultation; document consistency with the Tier 1 EA; ensure no significant impacts occur for individual project sites
- PowerApps will be used for inputs



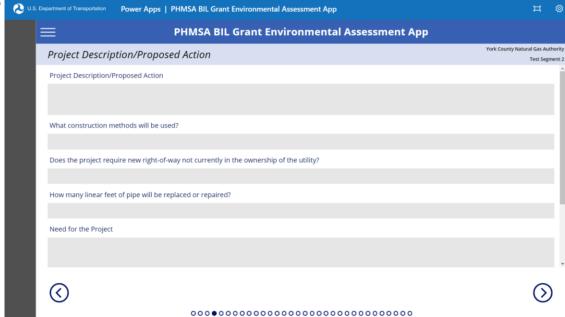


Part I

Select project



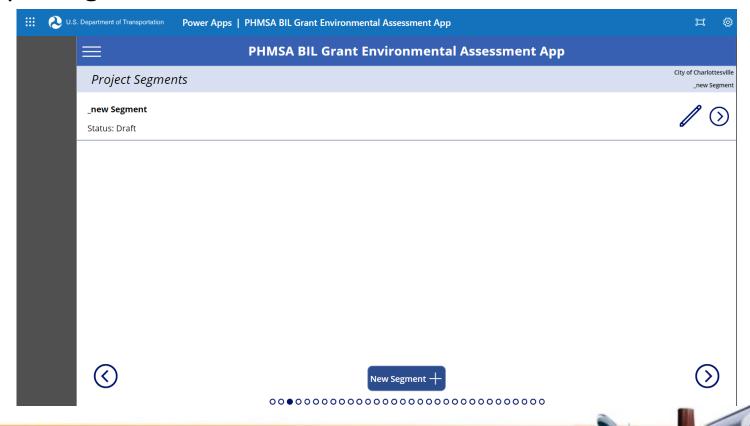
- Part I
 - Project background
 - Project description
 - Construction methods
 - Need for the project
 - Environmental Setting







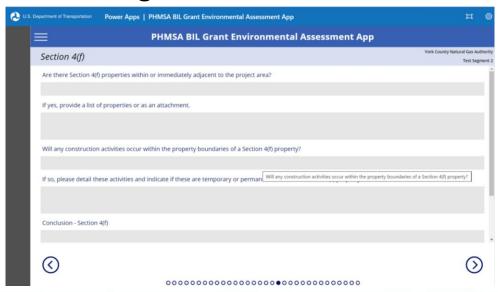
- Part II
 - Multiple Segments



Tier 2 Site Specific EA – Resource Review

Part III

- Resource categories correspond with the Tier 1 EA
- Assists PHMSA in evaluating potential impacts
- Ensures all agency consultation is complete
- Documents mitigation measures

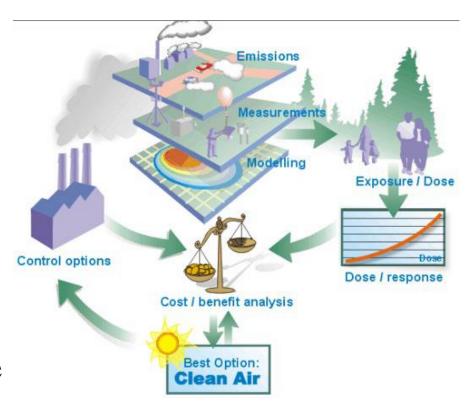






Tier 2 EA \overline{A} ir Quality

- Clean Air Act Overview
 - NAAQS
 - Criteria Pollutants: ozone, lead, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter (course and fine fraction)
- General Conformity Rule
- NEPA Analysis

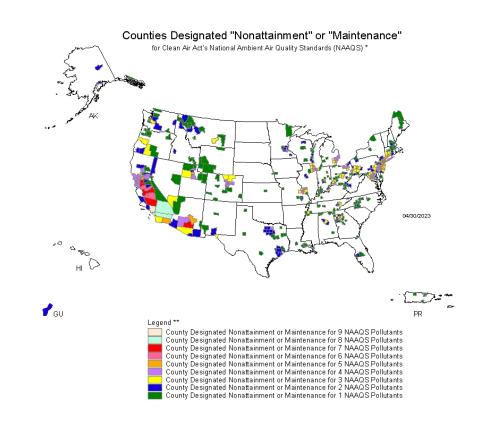






Tier 2 EA – Air Quality

- Tier 2 Air Quality Analysis
 - Nonattainment or maintenance areas
 - General conformity applicability
 - Worst case scenario or emissions inventory
- Mitigation Measures







Tier 2 EA – Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)

GHGs include:

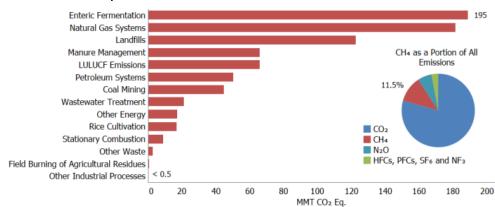
- carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- methane (CH₄)
- nitrous oxide (N_2O)

• Tier 2 GHG Analysis includes:

- CH₄ leak rates pre- and postreplacement
- CH₄ venting during construction
- Other GHG emissions from construction
- Mitigation

GHG	Atmospheric Lifetime	GWP (over a 100-year period)
CO ₂	1000's of years	1
CH4	10 years	25
N ₂ O	> 100 years	298
Fluorinated Gases	1,000 - 10,000 years	1,000 -10,000

Sources of CH₄ Emissions (2021)



EPA (2023). Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2021. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA 430-R-23-002.





Methane (CH₄) specific analysis:

- Leak Rates
 - Existing
 - Replacement

- Blowdown
 - Replacement (equations on next slide)

Table 1 EPA GHG Inventory - Annex 3.6, Table 3.6-2

Pipeline Material Type	Average Rate (kg/mile/year)
Cast Iron	2,877.35
Unprotected steel	1,491.80
Protected steel	77.90
Plastic	109.85





Equation

The following equation should be used to estimate blowdown emissions in metric cubic feet (MCF), using the length of pipeline being replace, the existing pipeline diameter (d), and pressure (P). An atmosphere (atm) is a unit of measurement equal to the average air pressure at sea level at a temperature of 15 degrees Celsius (59 degrees Fahrenheit). One atmosphere is 1,013 millibars, or 760 millimeters (29.92 inches) of mercury.

$$E_{blowdown} = V \times \frac{P_{pipe} + P_{atm}}{P_{atm}} \tag{1}$$

- Where the pipeline volume (V) is calculated by multiplying the cross-sectional area of the pipe by the length of pipeline (L): d^2

$$V = \pi \times \frac{d^2}{4} \times L \tag{2}$$





Blowdown Emissions (thousand cubic feet, Mcf):

(1)

- V = volume of <u>existing</u> pipeline being replaced (ft³)
- • P_{pipe} = pressure within <u>existing</u> pipeline (psi)
- • P_{atm} = atmospheric pressure (psi)

Volume of pipeline (cubic feet, ft³)

$$V = \pi \times \frac{d^2}{4} \times L \tag{2}$$

- •d = diameter of existing pipe (ft)
- •L = length of existing pipe (ft)





Example blowdown emissions calculation:

Replacing 25 miles of a 4" pipe under 250 psi pressure

$$V = \pi \times \frac{d^2}{4} \times L$$
 Diameter, $d(ft) = 4inch * (ft/12inch) = 0.33$
$$Length, L(ft) = 25mi * (5280ft/mile) = 1.32 \times 10^5$$

$$V = \pi \times \frac{0.33^2}{4} \times 132,000 = 11,290 ft^3$$

$$E_{blowdown} = \frac{V}{1,000} \times \frac{P_{pipe} + P_{atm}}{P_{atm}} \qquad P_{pipe}(psi) = 250$$
$$P_{atm}(psi) = 14.7$$

$$E_{blowdown} = \frac{11,290}{1,000} \times \frac{250+14.7}{14.7} = 203Mcf$$
 (or .203 MMcf)





Executive Orders

- EO 12898 Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations (February 16, 1994) requires that "each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States...."
- EO 14008 Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad (January 27, 2021) further directs Federal agency actions to support making environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing the effects of all programs, policies, and activities on "minority populations and low-income populations."

U.S. DOT's Environmental Justice Policy

- DOT Order 5610.2(c) (2021) updates the U.S. DOT policy to consider environmental justice principles in all (U.S. DOT) programs, policies, and activities.
- DOT <u>Environmental Justice Strategy</u> describes the Department's framework for accomplishing the goal of incorporating EJ considerations into all of the Department's programs, policies, activities.



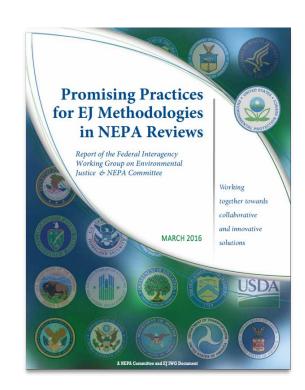


• NEPA requires federal agencies to consider environmental justice in their activities. Requirements include:

- Consideration of the social, economic, and environmental effects of the action.
- Documentation of the assessment of the effects, including those on minority and/or low-income populations, and the mitigation measures (as necessary).
- Public engagement, including making information related to the action available to the public for comment prior to implementation.

EJ requires:

- Explicit consideration of potential effects on minority and lowincome populations (otherwise known as EJ populations) in NEPA documents where Federal approvals are required.
- Promising Practices for EJ Methodologies in NEPA Reviews
 provides a variety of methodological approaches for agencies
 to use as they consider environmental justice in their NEPA
 activities.







Definitions

Low-Income

- DOT Order 5610.2(c):
 - Individual or person whose median household income is at or below the Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines.
 - Low-Income Population means any readily identifiable group of low-income persons who live in geographic proximity, and, if circumstances warrant, geographically dispersed/transient persons who will be similarly affected by a proposed DOT program, policy or activity.

Minority

- DOT Order 5610.2(c):
 - Person who is: Black, Hispanic or Latino, Asian American, American Indian and Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
 - Minority Population means any readily identifiable groups of minority persons who live in geographic proximity, and if circumstances warrant, geographically dispersed/transient persons who will be similarly affected by a proposed DOT program, policy or activity.





A Tier 2 EJ analysis includes:

1.

A demographics analysis
 to assess the potential
 project-related impacts
 to minority and/or low income individuals. This
 includes maps or other
 data to demonstrate the
 presence (or lack
 thereof) of minority
 and/or low-income
 populations.

2.

- Determine if there are adverse effects to EJ populations and whether they are disproportionately high and adverse.
- Impacts may include displacements, service disruptions, construction impacts, etc.

3.

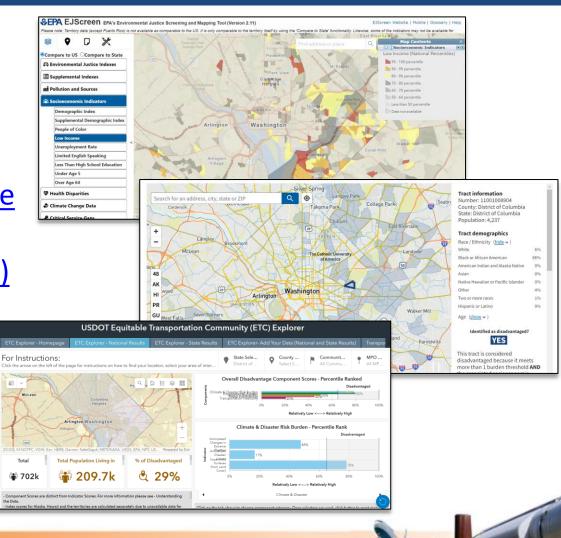
- A commitment of mitigation measures to reduce or offset any impacts to EJ populations.
- Some examples include targeted outreach and public involvement to EJ populations; coordination with local community leaders and groups; and advanced notification of service disruptions and construction schedule.





Resources

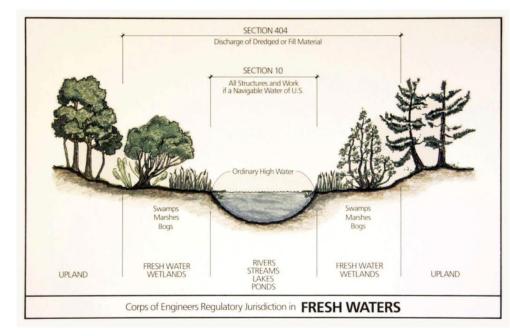
- o EPA's EJScreen
- Census data
- White House's <u>Climate</u> and <u>Economic Justice</u> <u>Screening Tool (CEJST)</u>
- US DOT's <u>Equitable</u>
 <u>Transportation</u>
 <u>Community (ETC)</u>
 <u>Explorer</u>





Tier 2 EA – Water Resources

- The Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges into waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters.
- Water resources includes wetlands and waterways (streams, rivers), and floodplains

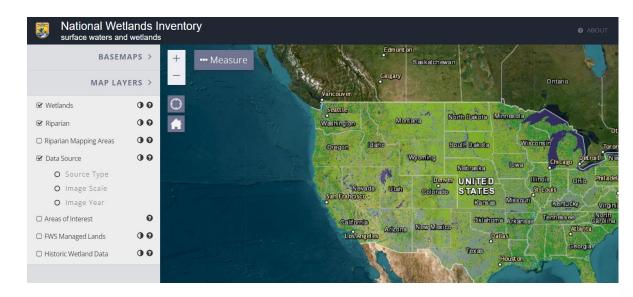




Tier 2 EA – Water Resources

Tier 2 Analysis

- Identify aquatic resources within and adjacent to the project site.
- Sources for identifying resources
- Provide a description of the specific work to occur in aquatic sites (clearing, grubbing, discharging fill/ pipe, etc.)
- Estimate impacts
- Mitigation
- Permitting







Tier 2 EA – Groundwater and Hazardous Materials/Waste

- Groundwater
- Hazardous Materials/Waste
 - Brownfields, leaking underground storage tanks, prior pipelines carrying coal gas, etc.
- Tier 2 Analysis
 - Describe hazmat sites within the project area.
 - Explain potential to encounter groundwater or hazardous materials during construction.
 - Identify areas where coal gas could have been utilized in the past.
 - Encountering these materials could require additional surveys and soil removal.



Tier 2 EA – Biological Resources

Endangered Species Act

- Created a regulatory process to protect imperiled species from extinction and to promote recovery of those species and the ecosystems that support them.
- Under the law, species of fish, wildlife, and plants may be listed as either "endangered" or "threatened"
- Section 7 of the ESA directs federal agencies to use their authorities to help conserve listed species.



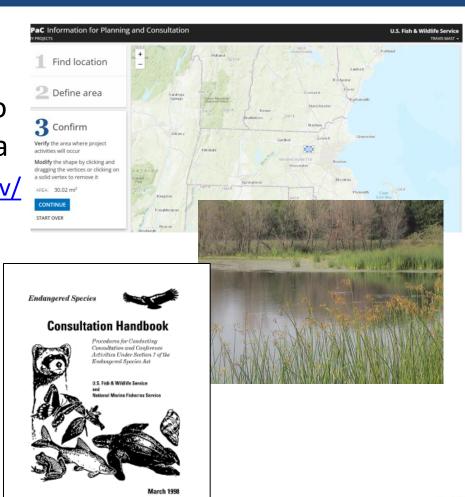






Tier 2 EA – Biological Resources

- Tier 2 Analysis
 - Potential for listed species to occur within the project area
 - https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/
 - Is there habitat within the project area?
 - Could that habitat be impacted?
- Section 7 consultation
- Mitigation





Tier 2 EA – Cultural Resources

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

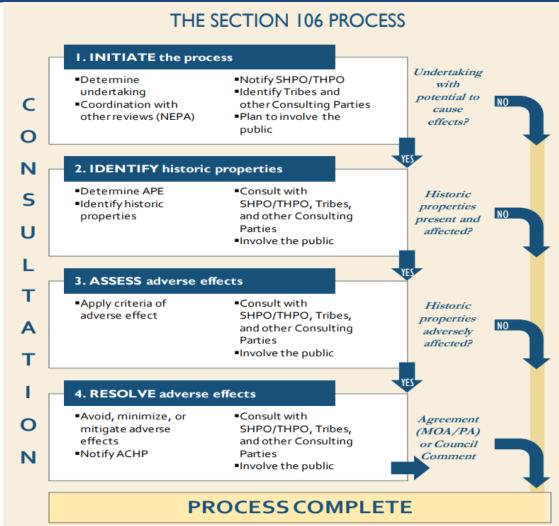
- The nation's primary historic preservation law -- Defines the legal responsibilities of Federal agencies with respect to the preservation and stewardship of historic properties.
- States the country's legacy should be preserved as a living part of community life.
- Section 106 (54 USC 306108):

"The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, shall take into account the effect of the undertaking on any historic property. The head of the Federal agency shall afford the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to the undertaking."



Tier 2 EA – Cultural Resources

- Tier 2 Analysis
 - Input needed
 - *Undertaking* = projectscope
 - Consulting parties –
 local contacts
 - Identification and Evaluation – Project setting, local resources
 - Adverse effects identify Avoidance,
 Minimization or
 Mitigation Measures







Tier 2 EA – Cultural Resources

- No Potential to Cause Effects:
 - Purchasing Equipment
- Potential to Cause Effects:
 - Any type of digging, subsurface construction, or ground disturbance. Including:
 - Construction in previously disturbed soils
 - Construction activities within existing rights-of-way
 - Open trenching or directional drilling
 - Pipe sleeve construction method with limited construction locations
 - Above ground addition of pipelines, regulator stations, and other ancillary equipment
 - Meter relocations on homes





Tier 2 EA – Section 4(f)

- Requires that DOT may not approve the use of Section 4(f) property unless a determination is made that:
 - There is no feasible and prudent avoidance alternative
 - The action includes all possible planning to minimize harm resulting from such use; or
 - The agency determines that the use of the property will have a deminimis impact on the property.
- Section 4(f) Properties
 - Historic properties, archeological sites
 - Public parks (publicly owned, open to the public)
 - Recreation areas (publicly owned, open to the public)
 - Wildlife/Waterfowl Refuges (publicly owned)





Tier 2 EA – Section 4(f)

- Permanent Incorporation
 - ROW acquisition, easement
- Constructive Use
 - Proximity impacts result in substantial impairment of qualifying activities, features, or attributes
- De minimis impact
 - Minor and temporary.





Tier 2 EA – Section 4(f)

- Tier 2 Analysis
 - Identify 4(f) properties
 - Determine use
 - Coordinate with official with jurisdiction





Depending on

- Duration
- Equipment and
- Methods used
- Proximity to sensitive receptors
 Construction noise and vibration
 may cause
- Human annoyance
- Building damage unlikely but possible







Identify and consider state and local construction and/or noise ordinances

May limit hours or impose sound level thresholds

Example

Sec. 16-98. - Construction and repairs.

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate equipment or perform any construction or repair work on buildings, structures, or projects or to operate any pile driver, power shovel, pneumatic hammer, derrick, power hoist, or any other construction type device between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. so as to create unnecessary, excessive or offensive noise as defined herein, unless beforehand a special permit therefor has been duly obtained from the director of public works. For purposes of this provision, unnecessary, excessive or offensive noise shall include, but not be limited to, sound that exceeds sixty-five (65) decibels (dBA) or when the same is audible to a person of reasonably sensitive hearing at a distance of two hundred (200) feet from its source. No special permit shall be required to perform emergency work, defined as work necessary to restore property to a safe condition following a public calamity or work required to protect persons or property from an imminent exposure to danger or work by private or public utilities when restoring utility service.





Most Tier 2 assessments will be qualitative only!

Qualitative assessment (worksheet)

- Duration and work hours
 - Greater than 1 month at any one location?
 - Occur during nighttime hours?
- Sensitive receptors
 - Residences, schools, houses of worship, etc. within 50 ft?
- Construction methods and equipment
 - Blasting or other high-noise and vibration methods?

A yes to any of these questions indicates there is increased potential for human annoyance and building damage -> Quantitative assessment may be required to identify appropriate mitigation



Identify mitigation measures where needed

- Adhere to state, local, and tribal noise regulations
- Limit activities to occur only during normal weekday business hours, when noise restrictions are not in place
- Ensure proper maintenance of equipment mufflers
- Use acoustical noise tent and/or enclosures surrounding hoe rams, jackhammers, or pavement breakers, to the extent practicable given space constraints at work sites







Tier 2 EA – Land Use and Transportation

- Right of way requirements
 - Easements, acquisition of property
- Traffic and transportation facility impacts
 - Detours, relocation of transit facilities (bus stops)
- Emergency service impacts
- Safety





Tier 2 EA – Public Involvement

Examples of Outreach

- Coordination with local community leaders and groups;
- Advanced notification of service disruptions and construction schedule;
- Services maintained at temporary facilities, if appropriate;
- Public engagement to reduce project delivery delays and public controversy;
- Outreach plans to involve and engage all populations; and
- Incorporate public awareness programs.
- Posting Tier 2 EA for public review
 - Municipal website
 - Provide contact information to receive comments





Next Steps

- Fill out questions via PowerApps
- Reach out with questions
 - Email: PHMSAPipelineBILGrant@dot.gov
- PHMSA will review and conduct necessary agency consultation
- Project Proponent to Post EA for public review
- PHMSA then posts EA/FONSI to regulations.gov
- Grant Award

