



Chris Mathias, Director

**SCOTT COUNTY  
PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION  
AGENDA  
Tuesday, September 20, 2022  
5:30 P.M.**

- 1. Call to Order**
- 2. Minutes:** Approval of the August 2, 2022 meeting minutes.
- 3. Staff Presentation – Ordinance Proposal:** “C-R” Conservation-Recreation District
- 4. Staff Presentation – Discussion on Regulation of Pipelines**
- 5. Other business:** Additional comments or issues to discuss (Commission members) / Opportunity for public comments
- 6. Adjournment**

Public Hearing/Meeting Procedure

- a. Chairman reads public notice of hearing.
- b. Director reviews background of request.
- c. Applicant /Representative provide any additional comments on request.
- d. Public may make comments or ask questions.
- e. Director makes staff recommendation.
- f. Applicant may respond or comment.
- g. Commission members may ask questions.
- h. Chairman closes the public portion of the hearing (No more public comments).
- i. Discussion period for the Commission members.
- j. Commission members make motion to approval, deny, or modify request.
- k. Final vote. Recommendation goes to Board of Supervisors.



**SCOTT COUNTY  
PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION  
Tuesday, August 2, 2022  
5:30 P.M.**

**MEETING MINUTES**

1<sup>st</sup> Floor Board Room  
600 West 4<sup>th</sup> Street  
Davenport, IA 52801

**MEMBERS PRESENT:** Steve Piatak, Lori Rochau, Carolyn Scheibe, Kurt Steward

**MEMBERS ABSENT:** Easton Armstrong, Joan Maxwell, Hans Schnekloth

**STAFF PRESENT:** Chris Mathias, Planning & Development Director  
Alan Sabat, Planning & Development Specialist  
Bailey Van Hoe, Senior Office Assistant

**OTHERS PRESENT:** Six (6) member of the public  
Brinson Kinzer, Scott County Supervisor

1. **Call to Order:** Chair Scheibe called the meeting to order at 5:30 P.M.
2. **Minutes:** Consideration of June 21, 2022 meeting minutes. Rochau made a motion to approve. Seconded by Piatak. Vote: All Ayes (4-0)
3. **Public Hearing – Utility Solar-Floating Zoning District Ordinance and Comprehensive Plan Amendment:** Mathias provided a brief summary of the intent and text of the proposed ordinance and Comprehensive Plan amendment.

Chair Scheibe welcomed the Commission to make any initial statements. No commissioners spoke.

Chair Scheibe opened the public hearing.

Tracy Keuhl (22781 230th Avenue) asked whether the proposed ordinance would impact zoning regulations for solar development within city limits of Davenport, as well as what percentage of Scott County farmland is above 60.0 CSR2. Mathias responded that the proposed ordinance would not impact the City of Davenport, and that he would provide the data regarding CSR2 after the meeting.

**Steve Petersen** (9645 190th Avenue) said that all crops are effectively solar arrays, so they shouldn't be regulated as the draft ordinance proposes. Mr. Peterson also submitted a written comment prior to the meeting, which was read aloud at the beginning of the hearing.

**Kay Pence** (20642 270th Street) said modern solar farms are being designed to allow space for animal grazing or vegetable production below the panels, and that even planting native species below the panels would improve water quality and runoff.

**Chair Scheibe** asked for staff's recommendation regarding the proposed ordinance and Comprehensive Plan amendment. **Mathias** said staff recommended approval of the proposed ordinance and approval of the Comprehensive Plan amendment.

**Chair Scheibe** welcomed the Commission to respond. No commissioners spoke. **Chair Scheibe** offered an additional opportunity for public comment. No members of the public spoke.

**Chair Scheibe** closed the public hearing.

**Rochau made a motion to recommend approval of the proposed Utility Solar-Floating Zone ordinance to the Board of Supervisors. Seconded by Steward. Vote: All Ayes (4-0)**

**Piatak made a motion to recommend approval of the proposed Comprehensive Plan amendment to the Board of Supervisors. Seconded by Steward. Vote: All Ayes (4-0)**

4. **Adjournment:** With no further public comments and no other business to discuss, **Chair Scheibe** thanked the public for their participation and adjourned the meeting at 6:02 P.M.



Planning & Development  
Scott County, Iowa

Chris Mathias, Director

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September 14, 2022

To: Planning & Zoning Commission  
From: Alan Sabat, Planning & Development Specialist  
Re: Limited Conservation-Recreation District

Staff has identified thirteen (13) public parks within unincorporated Scott County that are currently zoned "A-P" Agricultural-Preservation or "A-G" Agricultural-General. Both districts allow public and private parks, forests, wildlife preserves, and conservation areas as Principal Permitted Uses. Given the intent of the A-P and A-G districts, which is primarily to protect agricultural operations and preserve agricultural land from encroachment of urban development, the park uses listed above seem to be in conflict or at least do not fit easily within that stated intention.

Staff believes the creation of a new zoning district (Conservation-Recreation District) that is intended to allow park uses would both create a more accurate zoning map and more clearly regulate the land uses expected in park areas. If the new district were reviewed favorably by the Commission and approved by the Board of Supervisors, the current zoning map would be amended to rezone only the 13 areas identified in Section B(1) of the proposed district regulations. The establishment of any new public parks would be subject to the standard rezoning procedures and would be listed in Section B(1).

Following the creation of the new district, staff would expect private developers to petition for a rezoning to allow private park uses (i.e. private parks, private campgrounds, boat docks, nature centers, sports fields, playgrounds, off-road vehicle courses, etc.). Since the ordinance as proposed is intentionally limited by only addressing public park uses, the private developer would need to apply for an Ordinance Text Amendment. Proposed Section B makes clear that exclusively *public* parks are considered Principal Permitted Uses. Therefore, any proposed Ordinance Text Amendment from a private developer would need to be a proposal to add to the Special Permitted Uses section.

In doing so, the process for any and every proposed private park development would involve both advisory Planning bodies (Planning & Zoning Commission, Zoning Board of Adjustment) as well as the Board of Supervisors. A "successful" petition process would include:

1. Private developer applies for Ordinance Text Amendment to allow their proposed private park use as a Special Permitted Use.
2. Planning & Zoning Commission reviews and provides recommendation to Board of Supervisors regarding text amendment.

3. Board of Supervisors makes final action on proposed text amendment.
4. Private developer applies for a rezoning to the Conservation-Recreation District.
5. Planning & Zoning Commission reviews and provides recommendation to Board of Supervisors regarding rezoning.
6. Board of Supervisors makes final action on proposed rezoning.
7. Private developer applies for the newly-established Special Permitted Use.
8. Zoning Board of Adjustment reviews and makes final action on granting Special Use Permit.

Chapter 2 of the Scott County Comprehensive Plan includes a Parks, Open Space, and Conservation Area Objective, which states our Planning policy should “ensure that existing and future parks, open space, and conservation areas are meeting the needs of the residents and offer opportunities for visitors to the County.” Staff believes the proposed ordinance and possibility for amendments based on specific private park development proposals would help to achieve that objective. Or again, at the very least, the proposed ordinance would create a more accurate zoning map that reflects the locations of the existing public parks.

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## ADD Definitions

**PRIVATE PARK:** an area of land in a mostly natural state, set aside for the enjoyment of the public, having facilities for rest and recreation, owned and managed by a private entity

**PUBLIC PARK:** an area of land in a mostly natural state, set aside for the enjoyment of the public, having facilities for rest and recreation, owned and managed by a government entity

## 6.21. “C-R” Conservation-Recreation District

**A. General Intent:** The Conservation-Recreation District is intended and designed to provide opportunities for residents and visitors to enjoy the natural resources and environmentally-sensitive areas in the County. The standards are intended to define and conserve selected natural resource areas by either minimizing impact to them or allowing for responsible recreational uses within them.

**B. Principal Permitted Uses:** Land, buildings, or other infrastructure may be used for any of the following:

1) Public County- and State-owned and managed parks, which are limited specifically to the areas identified and delineated on the official Scott County Parks map, as well as the State- and federally-owned public parks\* in Butler, Lincoln, Princeton, and Sheridan Townships. Public parks are identified as the following:

- a. Allens Grove Public Use Area
- b. Buena Vista Public Use Area
- c. Buffalo Bill Cody Homestead
- d. Cameron Timber Preserve
- e. Crow Creek Wildlife Management Area\*
- f. Gambriel Public Access Area\*
- g. Glynn's Creek Golf Course
- h. Lost Grove Lake Wildlife Management Area\*
- i. Princeton Wildlife Management Area\*
- j. Scott County Park
- k. Walnut Grove Pioneer Village
- l. Wapsi River Environmental Education Center
- m. West Lake Park

The establishment of any new public parks not included in this section would trigger a rezoning subject to the standard rezoning procedures contained in Section 6-31 (Zoning Amendment Procedures), beginning with the Planning and Zoning Commission holding a public hearing for rezoning before making a recommendation to the Board of Supervisors. New public parks shall be identified and added to this section upon rezoning approval. No new private parks shall be added to this section.

**C. Accessory Permitted Uses:** Accessory uses, structures, and other infrastructure customarily incidental to any permitted principal use.

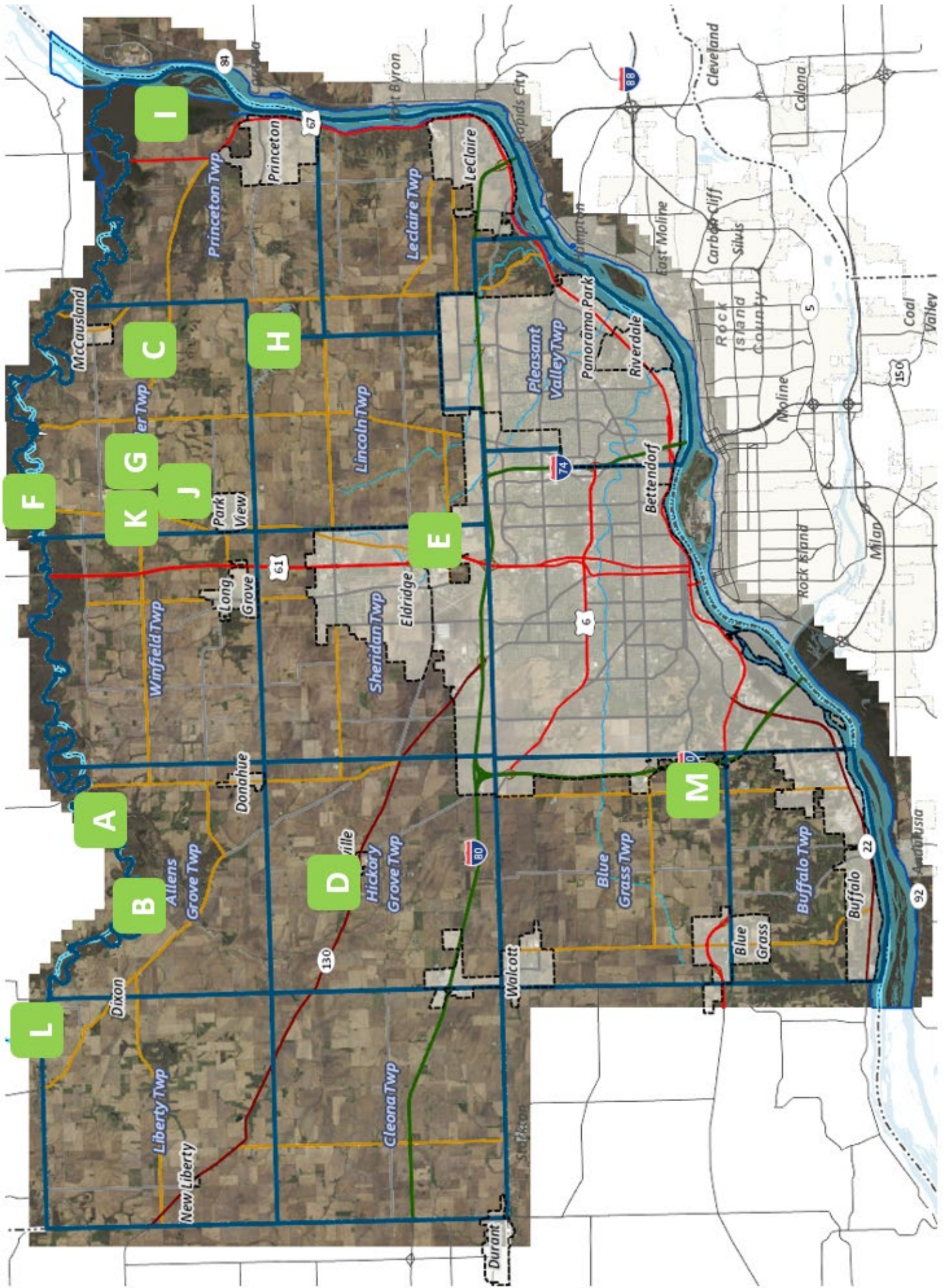
**D. Special Permitted Uses:** None.

**E. Minimum Lot Area, Lot Width, Setback, and Maximum Height Requirements:**

1. For Principal Permitted Uses, the lot area, building and structure setbacks and heights of buildings, structures, or other infrastructure shall be determined and approved administratively by the Zoning Administrator.

2. For Special Permitted Uses, the lot area, building and structure setbacks and heights of buildings, structures, or other infrastructure will be determined and approved through the established special use permitting procedures (Section 6-30).

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**Planning & Development  
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September 15, 2022

**To: Planning & Zoning Commission**  
**From: Chris Mathias, Planning Director**  
**Re: Planning & Zoning Commission September 20<sup>th</sup> Pipeline Discussion**

The Planning & Zoning Commission will have a discussion on the regulation of pipelines in unincorporated Scott County at their regular September 20<sup>th</sup> meeting. Wolf Carbon Solutions has submitted a plan to the Iowa Utility Board (IUB) that will allow for the capture, compression and transportation of carbon dioxide via a 280-mile steel pipeline. The pipeline would be capable of transporting 12 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year. WCS and ADM have signed a letter of intent allowing CO<sub>2</sub> produced at ADM's Clinton and Cedar Rapids facilities to be transported via this new pipeline to downstream storage sites in Illinois. Wolf is seeking more customers that are looking to transport and sequester CO<sub>2</sub> in order to lower carbon emissions across the Midwest and Ohio River Valley so it's possible that other companies will want to run smaller minor pipelines to the main trunk pipeline in order to receive the tax credits. The proposed plan has been met with many questions and concerns from residents of Scott County and the Board of Supervisors.

One reason for the concern is that there are some safety questions with carbon dioxide pipelines. Nearly two years ago, a 24-inch pipeline carrying liquefied carbon dioxide ruptured near the village of Satartia, Mississippi. A plume of carbon dioxide moved from the site to a town nearly a mile away. Emergency personnel evacuated about 200 residents from there and the surrounding area, and 45 people sought medical attention, according to an investigation by the U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. It's important to note that natural gas, petroleum and other hazardous liquid pipelines also have safety issues. In fact, Staff found many more instances of explosions and actual deaths from these other types of pipelines. A simple internet search can find numerous incidents each year. (*United States Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), from 2002 to 2021, there were 680 serious natural gas pipeline explosions, resulting in 260 deaths.*) These other types of hazardous pipelines are already very prevalent throughout Scott County.

The IUB is the one and only decision maker when it comes to the permitting of pipelines in the State of Iowa. All hazardous liquid pipelines require a permit from the IUB. There is already a multi-step process in place for the IUB which includes public meetings, outreach and ultimately a yes or no decision from the Board on a specific route. The County can register as a "party" during these hearings and be present to ask questions of the applicant. However, the IUB does not have to ensure that pipelines meet County zoning ordinances when they make their decision.

Currently, pipelines are a permitted use in the A-P and A-G zoning districts which is a very large portion of unincorporated Scott County. Planning Staff have researched and have only found one County zoning ordinance (Shelby County) in Iowa that has been passed to regulate pipelines. The prevailing opinion shared by zoning officials across the state is that pipelines, similar to franchise utilities, shall be permitted by right in all zoning districts. In other words, the County cannot require rezoning to a certain





**Planning & Development  
Scott County, Iowa**

**Chris Mathias, Director**

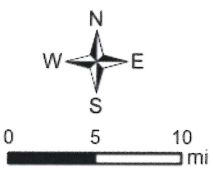
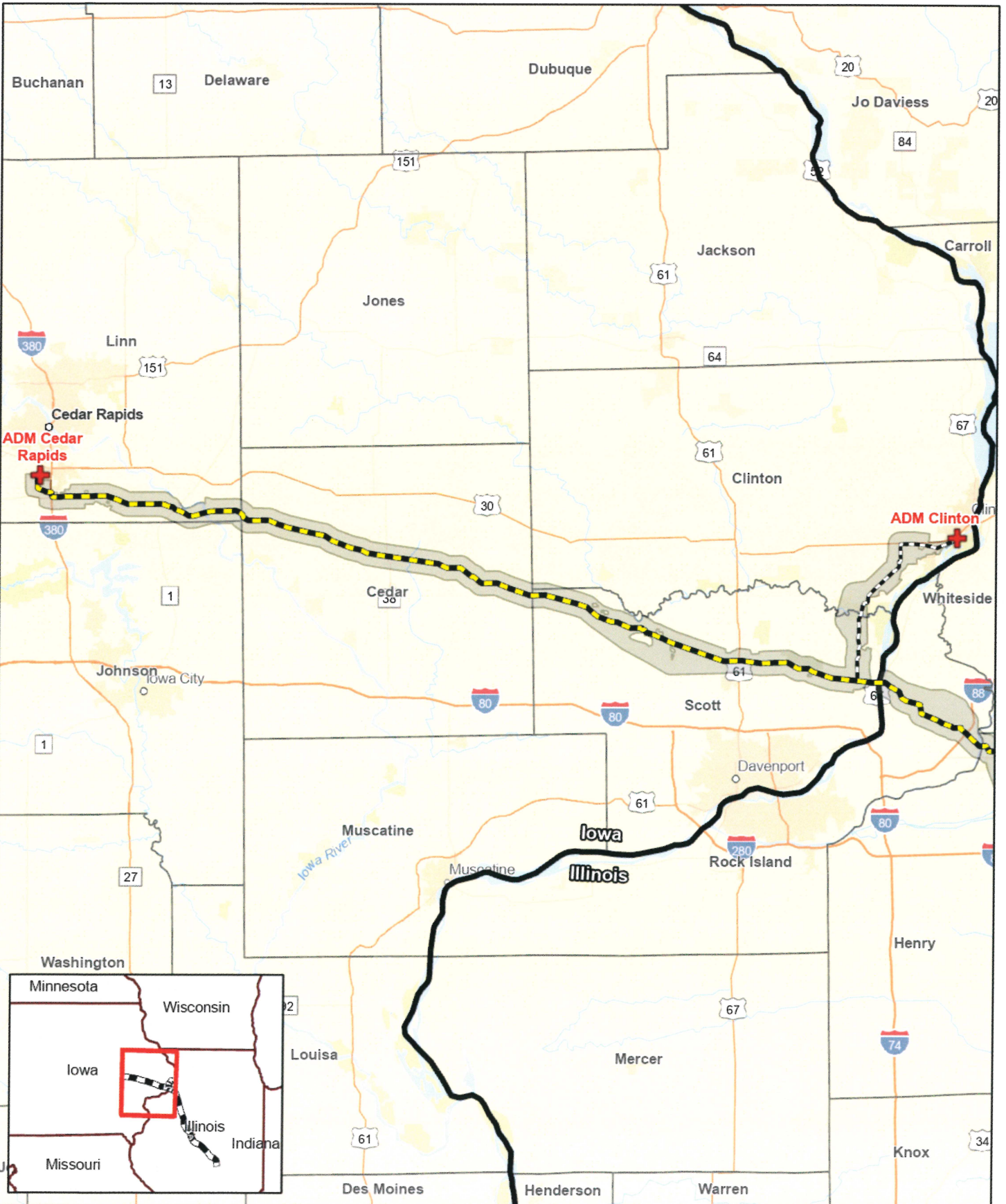
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district(s) or require special/conditional use permits. If it's a franchise utility pipeline or project being permitted by the IUB the common opinion is that it is "hands off" from a zoning standpoint. These officials also shared that in many cases their Boards are writing letters to clarify their opposition or concerns but are not passing new ordinances.

Planning Staff reached out to Rob Cusack, Senior Assistant Attorney for Scott County, for his opinion on if pipeline regulations should be added to the Zoning Ordinance. Mr. Cusack stated that he had concerns with "spot zoning" if the ordinance would be singling out a carbon pipeline as opposed to others. He also said that the zoning ordinance could effectively make it so that pipelines weren't allowed anywhere in the County which would be a concern. He also agreed that it was not clear if the IUB would consider Scott County's zoning ordinance when making their decision. Overall, he was not in favor of adding pipeline regulations to the Zoning code.

After our research and discussions on this matter, Planning Staff share Mr. Cusack's concerns that zoning ordinance changes would seem to be singling out a Carbon pipeline over other types of pipelines which Scott County has already deemed a permitted use in the zoning code. Moreover, the IUB is the decision maker when it comes to pipeline location and approval. Staff believe that Scott County should focus on making communications to the IUB and attending the IUB meetings if the County wants to voice opposition to a particular pipeline. Staff would also add that while we have seen a documented accident with carbon dioxide pipelines, we are not finding that carbon dioxide pipelines are more unsafe than existing pipelines currently running through Scott County.



- + Ethanol Plant Targets
- Preferred Route (Trunkline)
- Preferred Route (Lateral)
- Proposed Project Corridor

<b>Mount Simon Hub</b>	
Iowa Overview (Preliminary)	
Revision: 7/7/2022	Basemap: World Street

**ORDINANCE NO. \_\_\_\_\_**

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE SHELBY COUNTY ZONING ORDINANCE NO. 2006-6 FOR THE PURPOSE OF REGULATING AND RESTRICTING THE USE OF LAND FOR THE TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS LIQUID THROUGH A HAZARDOUS LIQUID PIPELINE**

WHEREAS, the Supervisors of Shelby County Iowa (“the County”), under the authority of IA CONST Art. 3, § 39A, Iowa Code § 331.301, and Iowa Code § 335.3, the County has adopted Ordinance No. 2006-6 pertaining to county zoning and land use controls (“the Ordinance”); and

WHEREAS, the County may by ordinance lawfully regulate and restrict the use of land for trade, industry, residence, or other purposes in accordance with a comprehensive plan and designed to further the considerations and objectives set forth in Iowa Code § 335.5; and

WHEREAS, the County adopted a comprehensive plan in 1998 which among other things (1) sets forth a master land use plan; (2) community planning goals for each city in the county; (3) goals and objectives for economic development, housing, land use, and public facilities; and (4) an implementation plan for achieving the goals of the plan; and

WHEREAS, the comprehensive plan states (1) that “Communities where development is proposed within the two-mile planning jurisdiction should participate with the county in the development oversight of these areas to assure the compatibility with the development standards of the city, service provisions by the city and potential future growth patterns of the city”; and (2) that “Without exception, the greatest priority in the urban portion of the county is the preservation and improvement of basic infrastructure, and the creation of new housing opportunity.”;

WHEREAS, the County’s comprehensive plan also states that “Hazard mitigation planning is necessary to assess the on-going mitigation goals in the community, to evaluate mitigation alternatives that should be undertaken, and to outline a strategy for implementation;” and

WHEREAS, the considerations and objectives of land use and zoning regulations under Iowa Code § 335.5 require counties to design the regulations (1) to secure safety from fire, flood, panic, and other dangers; (2) to protect health and the general welfare; (3) to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks, and other public requirement; and

WHEREAS, the County and the several municipalities within the County employ a number of emergency response personnel, including local sheriffs, police, firefighters, and emergency medical service responders, and are responsible for ensuring the safety of these public servants through adequate training, knowledge, and access to personal protective equipment; and

WHEREAS, the State of Iowa through Iowa Code chapter 29C requires the County and the several cities within the County to participate in and fund county-level and regional emergency response planning for both natural and human-caused disasters through its joint county-municipal local emergency management commission and agency, to support response to disasters in other Iowa counties, and to establish emergency communication measures to alert County residents of threats to their lives and wellbeing; and

WHEREAS, the County has authority under Iowa law to require information from a company that proposes to construct a hazardous liquid pipeline in the County that will enable the County to fulfill its statutorily required emergency planning duties and protect county emergency response personnel;

WHEREAS, the County, in coordination with the State of Iowa, other counties, and the several cities within the County, has adopted a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan in order to provide for a coordinated response to a disaster or emergency in Shelby County; and

WHEREAS, the existing emergency response plan for the County does not currently evaluate the risk of or plan for a response to a rupture of a carbon dioxide pipeline passing through the County;

WHEREAS, the transport of hazardous liquid through an hazardous liquid pipeline constitutes a threat to public health and the general welfare such that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration of the United States Department of Transportation (“PHMSA”) has the authority to prescribe safety standards for such pipelines; and

WHEREAS, the federal Pipeline Safety Act in 49 U.S.C. § 60101 et seq. authorizes the United States Department of Transportation to regulate safety standards for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of hazardous liquid pipelines, including those that transport supercritical carbon dioxide, but § 60104(e) of this law states that “[t]his chapter does not authorize the Secretary of Transportation to prescribe the location or routing of a pipeline facility,” such that no federal regulation determines the location or route of a hazardous liquid pipeline; therefore, the State of Iowa may determine the route or location of a federally regulated hazardous liquid pipeline based on such policy factors that the State of Iowa deems relevant;

WHEREAS, the State of Iowa and its political subdivisions may and must consider the risks of a hazardous liquid pipeline when selecting a route for it, so as to prevent its construction overly near to residential buildings, existing and future public and private infrastructure, high and vulnerable population buildings such as schools and nursing homes, future housing or industrial developments, and confined animal facilities; and

WHEREAS, in Iowa, the Iowa Utilities Board (“the IUB”) has authority pursuant 49 U.S.C. § 60104(e) of the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act and under Iowa Code chapter 479B to implement certain controls over hazardous liquid pipelines, including the authority to approve the location and routing of hazardous liquid pipelines; and

WHEREAS, under Iowa Code § 479B.4, a pipeline company must file a verified petition with the IUB asking for a permit to construct, maintain, and operate a new pipeline along, over, or across the public or private highways, grounds, waters, and streams of any kind in this state; and

WHEREAS, Iowa Code § 479B.5 requires that each petition for a permit must state the relationship of the proposed project to the present and future land use and zoning ordinances; and

WHEREAS, Iowa Code § 479B.20: (1) specifically provides for the application of provisions for protecting or restoring property that are different than the provisions of section 479B.20 and the administrative rules adopted thereunder, if those alternative provisions are contained in agreements independently executed by the pipeline company and the landowner; (2) specifically contemplates that such agreements will pertain to “line location;” (3) specifically requires the County to hire a “county inspector” to enforce all land restoration standards, including the provisions of the independently executed agreements; and (4) specifically requires that independent agreements on “line location”

between the landowner and the pipeline company must be provided in writing to the county inspector;  
and

WHEREAS, the construction of a hazardous liquid pipeline constitutes a use of land for trade, industry, or other purposes which the County has not heretofore regulated or restricted through the use of zoning or other ordinances; and

WHEREAS, Summit Carbon Solutions, LLC (“the Company”) has submitted to the IUB a Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit (“the Permit”) and proposes to build a carbon capture and sequestration project (“Project”) that would transport up to 12 million metric tons of carbon dioxide (“CO2”) annually from participating industrial facilities in Iowa, as well as CO2 from facilities in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska to a sequestration site in North Dakota, where the CO2 will be permanently stored; and

WHEREAS, the IUB has not yet issued a permit to the Company; and

WHEREAS, the Permit application proposes to locate and route a portion of the pipeline in the County;  
and

WHEREAS, there are several factors that would influence human safety in the event of a rupture of such a pipeline, including CO2 parts per million (ppm) concentration, wind speed and direction, velocity of the gas exiting the pipe, and thermodynamic variables; and

WHEREAS, (1) a sudden rupture of a CO2 pipeline may lead to asphyxiation of nearby people and animals, (2) CO2 is lethal if inhaled for 10 minutes at a concentration larger than 10% by volume, (3) the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (“NIOSH”) has set the Immediate Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) limit of CO2 at 4% by volume; and (4) at concentrations of 25% volume, CO2 is lethal to humans within 1 minute; and

WHEREAS, the Shelby County Board of Health has issued a Public Health Position Statement (“Statement”) that (1) expresses concern for the risk of CO2 exposure to humans, the environment, and to livestock; (2) states that CO2 must be under tremendous pressure to be in liquid form for transport, creating the potential for a pipeline rupture; (3) states that CO2 is an asphyxiant and a toxicant that is odorless and colorless, making a slow leak difficult to detect; (4) states that CO2 freezes skin on contact and that in high concentrations, CO2 will kill humans, pets, and livestock; (4) states that first responders and hospitals may not be prepared for a mass toxic gas incident; and (5) recommends that CO2 pipeline routes be kept at least 1,000 feet from all residences until an updated emergency response plan is approved and recommended otherwise; and

WHEREAS, the rupture of a carbon dioxide pipeline in the County would likely release large amounts of carbon dioxide that could rise to dangerous levels near the rupture and that could threaten the health and lives of county residents, emergency response personnel, and animals, including but not limited to valuable livestock in confined animal feeding facilities; and

WHEREAS, a rupture of a carbon dioxide pipeline near a populated area could cause a mass casualty event; and

WHEREAS, on February 22, 2020, a 24-inch diameter carbon dioxide pipeline ruptured approximately one (1) mile from the town of Satartia, Mississippi (“the Satartia Incident”), and caused a number of residents to become unconscious or intoxicated, required the hospitalization of forty-nine (49) persons

and the evacuation of more than two hundred (200) persons, and also put the lives and welfare of local emergency response personnel at risk; and

WHEREAS, on May 26, 2022, PHMSA announced new safety measures to protect Americans from carbon dioxide pipeline failures after the Satartia Incident, including (1) initiating a new rulemaking to update standards for CO2 pipelines, including requirements related to emergency preparedness, and response; (2) issuing an advisory bulletin to remind owners and operators of gas and hazardous liquid pipelines, particularly those with facilities located onshore or in inland waters, about the serious safety-related issues that can result from earth movement and other geological hazards; and (3) conducting research solicitations to strengthen pipeline safety of CO2 pipelines; and

WHEREAS, the rulemaking initiated by PHMSA to update safety and emergency preparedness standards for CO2 pipelines is not yet complete; and

WHEREAS, the IUB does not have jurisdiction over emergency response in Iowa and has no expertise in emergency response planning; and

WHEREAS, the County does not have access to scientific assessments of the area of risk that would result from a rupture of the carbon dioxide pipeline proposed to be constructed in the County, which can be estimated through the use of computer modeling; and

WHEREAS, the County seeks to require the preparation of an estimate of the hazard zone resulting from a rupture of a carbon dioxide pipeline proposed to pass through the County, for the purpose of facilitating the least dangerous route through the County; and

WHEREAS, the County may adopt land use and zoning restrictions (1) for purposes of regulating the use of land in the County, including the execution of independent agreements between landowners and pipeline companies regarding land restoration and line location; and (2) for purposes of facilitating the least dangerous route through the County of a hazardous liquid pipeline, including requiring the completion of an emergency response and hazard mitigation plan; and

WHEREAS, the adoption of such land use and zoning regulations is (1) consistent with Iowa Code chapter 479B, including Iowa Code §§ 479B.5(7) and 479B.20, and (2) necessary to facilitate the IUB's approval of a permit, in whole or in part upon terms, conditions, and restrictions as to location and route that are "just and proper;" and

WHEREAS, in Exhibit F to the application for the Permit, the Company states that it will "work with local county officials to verify if any additional permits or approvals are needed prior to construction of the Project..."; and

WHEREAS, the County intends to establish a process under the Ordinance for permitting and approving the use of land in Shelby County for the transport of hazard liquid through a hazard liquid pipeline that is not inconsistent with federal law, including the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act, and not inconsistent with Iowa law, including Iowa Code chapters 479B, 331, and 335.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED BY THE SUPERVISORS OF SHELBY COUNTY, IOWA:

SECTION 1. – TEXT AMENDMENT - Article 1: Title and Purpose, section 1.2, of the Zoning Regulation, is amended by repealing and replacing the section with the following:

1.2 The Ordinance, as amended, is effective as of January 1, 2023.

SECTION 2. – TEXT AMENDMENT - Article 4: General Provisions, of the Zoning Regulation, is amended by inserting the following new section:

4.20 Hazardous Liquid Pipelines – No person or property owner shall use land in any area or district in this county for purposes of transporting hazardous liquid through a hazardous liquid pipeline except under the conditions and restrictions provided hereinafter in Article 8 – Hazardous Liquid Pipelines. For purposes this Zoning Regulation, “hazardous liquid” and “hazardous liquid pipeline” shall have the meanings defined in Article 8.

SECTION 3. – TEXT AMENDMENT - Article 8: Hazardous Liquid Pipelines, of the Zoning Regulation, is amended by inserting the following new Article:

### **ARTICLE 8: HAZARDOUS LIQUID PIPELINES**

#### 8.0 Purposes

This Article prescribes and imposes the appropriate conditions and safeguards when using land in this County for purposes of a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline.

The purposes of the regulations provided in this Article are:

8.01 To lawfully regulate and restrict the use of land in the County for the transport of Hazardous Liquid through a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline in a manner that is in accordance with the County’s current comprehensive plan and that is designed to (1) to secure safety from fire, flood, panic, and other dangers; (2) to protect health and the general welfare; (3) to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks, and other public requirement.

8.02 To implement section 8.01 with regard to the community planning goals of cities in the County by protecting the area within each city’s two-mile planning jurisdiction (1) for purposes of encouraging local economic development, preserving and improving basic infrastructure, and creating new housing opportunities; and (2) for purposes of ensuring that communities where development is proposed within the two-mile planning jurisdiction can participate with the county in the development oversight of these areas to assure the compatibility with the development standards of the city, service provisions by the city and potential future growth patterns of the city.

8.03 To implement section 8.01 with regard to the County’s legal obligation to engage in emergency response and hazard mitigation planning, including furthering the comprehensive plan’s goals and objectives for assessing ongoing mitigation, evaluating mitigation alternatives, and ensuring there is a strategy for implementation and including the need to protect the health and welfare of both residents and emergency response personnel.

8.04 To implement section 8.01 in a manner that is not inconsistent with federal or state law, including the United States Constitution, the federal Pipeline Safety Act in 49 U.S.C. § 60101 et seq., the Iowa Constitution, and Iowa Code chapters 29C, 479B, 331, and 335.

8.05 To implement section 8.01 in a manner that treats all Hazardous Liquid Pipelines in a similar manner, to the extent they are similarly situated, and to utilize to the greatest extent feasible the land use and zoning regulations and processes already utilized in the County.

8.06 To implement section 8.01 in a manner (1) that facilitates the approval of a permit by the Iowa Utilities Board, in whole or in part upon terms, conditions, and restrictions as to location and route that are “just and proper;” and (2) that creates a process that allows a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline operator to work with local county officials to obtain all local permits or approvals prior to the construction of the pipeline.

## 8.1 Definitions

For purposes of this Article, unless the context otherwise requires:

“Affected person” means the same as defined in Iowa Administrative Code 199-13.1(3) and, unless otherwise defined in that rule, means any Person with a legal right or interest in the property, including but not limited to a landowner, a contract purchaser of record, a Person possessing the property under a lease, a record lienholder, and a record encumbrancer of the property.

“Applicant” means a Pipeline Company or a Property Owner who applies for a Conditional Use Permit for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline pursuant to this Article.

“Application” means the documents and information an Applicant submits to the County for purposes of obtaining a Conditional Use Permit as well as the related process and procedures for considering the application pursuant to this Article.

“Blast Zone” means the geographic area in County that would be subject to a shock wave from rupture of a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline, including of a Carbon Dioxide Pipeline, that could harm or kill persons or animals due solely to physical trauma, for example from flying debris or the physical impact of a pressure wave resulting from a rupture.

“Board of Adjustment” means the Shelby County Board of Adjustment established pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 335 and Article 23 of this Zoning Regulation.

“Carbon Dioxide Pipeline” means a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline intended to transport liquified carbon dioxide and includes a Pipeline of 4 inches or more in diameter used to transport a gas, liquid, or supercritical fluid comprised of 50 percent or more of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

“Conditional Use Permit” means a conditional use or use limitation authorized and approved by the Board of Adjustment in the manner and according to the standards provided in sections 23.21 and 4.15 of this Zoning Regulation.

“Confidential Information” means information or records allowed to be treated confidentially and withheld from public examination or disclosure pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 22 or other applicable law.

“County” or “the County” means Shelby County, Iowa.



“Emergency” means the same as defined in Iowa Administrative Code 199 rule 9.1(2) and, unless otherwise defined in that rule, means a condition involving clear and immediate danger to life, health, or essential services, or a risk of a potentially significant loss of property.

“Facility” is any structure incidental or related to the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline and any space, resource, or equipment necessary for the transport, conveyance, or pumping of a Hazardous Liquid through a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline located in the County, including all related substations.

“Fatality Zone” means the geographic area in County in which residents of the County would face a significant risk of loss of life due to a rupture of a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline, taking into consideration, in the case of a Carbon Dioxide Pipeline, the dispersion of CO<sub>2</sub> from a rupture, taking into consideration CO<sub>2</sub> concentration and the duration of exposure.

“Hazard Zone” means, in the case of a Carbon Dioxide Pipeline, the geographic area in the County in which residents of the County would likely become intoxicated or otherwise suffer significant adverse health impacts due to a rupture of a Carbon Dioxide Pipeline, taking into consideration the dispersion of CO<sub>2</sub> from a rupture, taking into consideration CO<sub>2</sub> concentration and the duration of exposure.

“Hazardous Liquid” means the same as defined in Iowa Code § 479B.2 and, unless otherwise defined there, means crude oil, refined petroleum products, liquefied petroleum gases, anhydrous ammonia, liquid fertilizers, liquefied carbon dioxide, alcohols, and coal slurries.

“Hazardous Liquid Pipeline,” means a Pipeline intended to transport Hazardous Liquids, and also includes Class 3, Class 6, Class 8, or Class 9 hazardous materials, as defined by 49 C.F.R. § 173.120, et seq., with any portion proposed to be located within the County

“In-service date” is the date any Hazardous Liquid is first transported through any portion of a Pipeline located in the County.

“Independent Agreement” means alternative provisions regarding land restoration or Line Location contained in agreements independently executed by a Pipeline Company and a Landowner or a Property Owner as described in Iowa Code § 479B.2(10).

“IUB” means the Iowa Utilities Board created within the Iowa Department of Commerce pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 474.

“Landowner” means the same as defined in Iowa Code §§ 479B.4(4) and 479B.30(7), and, unless otherwise defined there, means a Person listed on the tax assessment rolls as responsible for the payment of real estate taxes imposed on the property and includes a farm tenant.

“Line Location” means the location or proposed location or route of a Pipeline on a Landowner’s property.

“Occupied Structure” means a Building or Structure that has been inhabited or used for residential, commercial, industrial, or agricultural purposes at any time during the twelve (12) months preceding an application for a Conditional Use Permit pursuant to this Article.

“PHMSA” means Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration of the United States Department of Transportation.

“Person” means the same as defined in Iowa Administrative Code 199-13.1(3) and, unless otherwise defined in that rule, means an individual, a corporation, a limited liability company, a government or governmental subdivision or agency, a business trust, an estate, a trust, a partnership or association, or any other legal entity as defined in Iowa Code section 4.1(20).

“Pipeline” means the same as defined in Iowa Code § 479B.2 and, unless otherwise defined there, means an interstate pipe or pipeline and necessary appurtenances used for the transportation or transmission of hazardous liquids.

“Pipeline Company” means the same as defined in Iowa Code § 479B.2 and, unless otherwise defined there, means any Person engaged in or organized for the purpose of owning, operating, or controlling Pipelines for the transportation or transmission of any Hazardous Liquid or underground storage facilities for the underground storage of any Hazardous Liquid.

“Pipeline Construction” means the same as defined in Iowa Administrative Code 199-9.1(2) and, unless otherwise defined in that rule, means activity associated with installation, relocation, replacement, removal, or operation or maintenance of a pipeline that disturbs agricultural land, but shall not include work performed during an emergency, tree clearing, or topsoil surveying completed on land under easement with written approval from the landowner.

“Property Owner” means the owner or owners, together with his, her, its or their heirs, successors and/or assigns, of the land or property over, under, on, or through which, a Pipeline, or any part of it, including any related facilities, may be located and which is subject to the regulations and restriction of this Zoning Regulation. Property Owner includes a Landowner and also includes a Person with whom a Pipeline Company negotiates or offers to execute an Independent Agreement with respect to a Pipeline.

“Reclamation” means the restoration and repair of damaged real property, personal property, land or other areas through which a Pipeline is constructed or from where it is removed as close as reasonably practicable to the condition, contour, and vegetation that existed prior to the construction or prior to the removal of the Pipeline, as applicable.

“Reclamation Cost” means the cost of Reclamation and includes the cost to restore or repair roads, bridges, or county property as well as the cost to restore or repair all real and personal property of Property Owners and Affected Persons.

“Zoning Regulation” or “the Zoning Regulation” means the collection of land use and zoning regulations known as the Shelby County Zoning Regulation, as provided and made effective in Article 1 of the ordinance known as the Shelby County Zoning Regulation.

## 8.2 Conditional Use Class Created and Use Limitations Imposed on Hazardous Liquid Pipelines

8.21 As provided in section 4.0 of this Zoning Regulation, all land in the County must be used in accordance with this Zoning Regulation. As provided in section 4.15 of this Zoning Regulation, the County may create a class of uses that have conditions or other use limitations attached to approval. Such conditions are established in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public and to preserve property values.

8.22 The County hereby establishes a class of use for Hazardous Liquid Pipelines, and no land or property interest in this County, regardless of the zone or area, shall be used for purposes of a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline except in conformity with this Article.

### 8.3 Conditional Use Permits Required

8.31 A Pipeline Company that has filed a verified petition with the IUB asking for a permit to construct, maintain, and operate a new Pipeline along, over, or across land in this County shall submit an Application to the County Zoning Administrator for a Conditional Use Permit. The Pipeline Company shall submit the application for a Conditional Use Permit within seven (7) days of filing the petition with the IUB, unless the petition was filed with the IUB prior to the effective date of this Article in which case the Pipeline Company shall submit an application for a Conditional Use Permit under this Article within seven (7) days of the effective date of this Article.

8.32 A Property Owner that intends to negotiate or sell an easement to a Pipeline Company by means of an Independent Agreement shall submit an application to the County Zoning Administrator for a Conditional Use Permit before executing the Independent Agreement with the Pipeline Company. If a Property Owner executes an Independent Agreement with a Pipeline Company on or after the effective date of this Article without obtaining a Conditional Use Permit, the County may exercise all lawful remedies as provided in section 22.11 of this Zoning Regulation.

8.33 Upon receiving an Application for a Conditional Use Permit from a Pipeline Company or from a Property Owner, the County Zoning Administrator and the Board of Adjustment shall consider the Application according to the process and standards set forth in this Article.

### 8.4 Separation Requirements

The use of land for purposes of transporting Hazardous Liquids through Pipelines poses a threat to the public health and welfare, to the productivity of agricultural lands, and to the property values of residential, commercial, and industrial Property Owners in the County. The separation requirements of this section are designed to further the goals and objectives of the County's comprehensive zoning plan, including to protect public health and welfare, to preserve existing infrastructure and future development, and to maintain property values.

A Hazardous Liquid Pipeline shall not be constructed, used, sited, or located, in violation of the separation requirements listed below. In addition, the terms of an Independent Agreement regarding a Line Location shall conform to the separation requirements listed below. All distances shall be measured from the centerline of the proposed Hazardous Liquid Pipeline to the portion of the existing use nearest the centerline of the proposed Hazardous Liquid Pipeline.

The minimum separation distances for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline are:

8.41 From the city limits of an incorporated city, not less than two miles.

8.42 From a church, school, nursing home, long-term care facility, or hospital, not less than one half of one mile.

8.43 From a public park or public recreation area, not less than one quarter of one mile.

8.44 From any Occupied Structure, not less than 1,000 feet.

8.45 From a confined animal feeding operation or facility, not less than 1,000 feet.

8.46 From an electric power generating facility with a nameplate capacity of 5MW or more, an electric transmission line operating at 69kV or higher, an electric transmission substation, a public drinking water treatment plant, or a public wastewater treatment plant, not less than 1,000 feet.

## 8.5 Permit Application Requirements for Pipeline Companies

A Pipeline Company applying for a Conditional Use Permit for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline pursuant to this Article shall submit the following documents and information to the County Zoning Administrator:

8.51 The information required for a Conditional Use Permit as described in section 4.151 of this Zoning Regulation, including all required forms prescribed by the County Zoning Administrator.

8.52 A complete copy of the application for a permit filed with the IUB pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 479B. This requirement is an ongoing requirement, and as the application for the IUB permit is amended or changed, the Pipeline Company shall provide updated information and documents to the County.

8.53 A map identifying each proposed crossing of a County road or other County property.

8.54 A map and a list containing the names and addresses of all Affected Persons in the County. The map and list shall include all Property Owners who have executed an Independent Agreement or who have been or will be contacted about the execution of an Independent Agreement.

8.55 A set of plans and specifications showing the dimensions and locations of the Pipeline, including plans and specifications for all related facilities and above-ground structures, such as pumps, lift-stations, or substations.

8.56 A copy of the standard or template Independent Agreement the Pipeline Company proposes to execute with Property Owners in the County. The standard or template for the Independent Agreement shall include terms and conditions that comply with the Abandonment, Discontinuance, and Removal requirements of section 8.12 of this Article.

8.57 An Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation Plan as required pursuant to section 8.11 of this Article.

8.58 All applicable fees required pursuant to section 8.7 of this Article.

8.59 A statement identifying any Confidential Information in the Application and a request, if any, to withhold such information from public examination or disclosure as provided in, and to the extent permitted by, Iowa Code chapter 22. A failure to identify Confidential Information in the Application may result in the County treating such information as a public record.

## 8.6 Permit Application Requirements for Property Owners

A Property Owner applying for a conditional use permit for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline pursuant to this Article shall submit the following documents and information to the County Zoning Administrator:

8.61 The information required for a Conditional Use Permit as described in section 4.151 of this Zoning Regulation, including all required forms prescribed by the County Zoning Administrator.

8.62 A copy of the Independent Agreement the Property Owner proposes to execute with the Pipeline Company, including a map and a legal description of the proposed Line Location and a statement of verification of compliance with the separation requirements of this Article.

8.63 All applicable fees required pursuant to section 8.7 of this Article.

## 8.7 Fees and Assessments

The following fees and assessments apply to a Conditional Use Permit for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline pursuant to this Article:

8.71 A Pipeline Company seeking a Conditional Use Permit shall pay the following fees and assessments:

- a. An application fee in the amount of \$100 for each Affected Person identified in the Application.
- b. An annual assessment fee in the amount of \$116.92 per mile of Pipeline constructed, operated, and maintained in the County, or an amount equal to the most current user fee assessed to the operators of Hazardous Liquid Pipelines by PHMSA, whichever is greater. This assessment shall be due each year on the anniversary of the Pipeline's In-Service Date, and the County shall apply this assessment towards its emergency planning and hazard mitigation costs, including expenses for law enforcement and emergency response personnel.
- c. All other applicable user or permit fees required for crossing County roads or using the public right-of-way in the County.

8.72 A Property Owner seeking a Conditional Use Permit shall pay a \$50 application fee.

## 8.8 Public Hearing Requirements and Permit Approval

8.81 Upon receipt of an application for a Conditional Use Permit by a Pipeline Company, the County Zoning Administrator shall verify that the Pipeline Company permit application requirements of this Article are met and shall make a report to the Board of Adjustment recommending approval, denial, or modification of the Application. Upon the verification and report of the County Zoning Administrator, the Board of Adjustment shall set the date of one or more public hearings in the County on the question of granting a Conditional Use Permit to the Pipeline Company. Once the public hearing dates have been set, the Board of Adjustment shall publish notice in a local newspaper pursuant to Iowa Code § 331.305, and the Pipeline Company shall send notice of each scheduled public hearing to each Affected Person identified in the Application by United States Mail.

8.82 A public hearing shall not be required in the case of a Property Owner applying for a Conditional Use Permit. Upon receipt of an application for a Conditional Use Permit from a Property Owner, the County Zoning Administrator shall verify that the Property Owner permit application requirements are met and shall make a report to the Board of Adjustment recommending approval, denial, or modification of the Application. Upon the verification and report of the County Zoning Administrator, the Board of Adjustment shall consider the application at a regular meeting of the Board of Adjustment.

8.83 Once the application, public hearing, and other requirements of this Article are met, the Board of Adjustment shall consider each application for a Conditional Use Permit according to the standards set forth in section 23.211 regarding the powers of the Board of Adjustment and in section 4.152 of this Zoning Regulation regarding the standards and findings required of conditional uses. The Board of Adjustment shall issue a permit if the Board of Adjustment finds that all applicable standards are met. The burden of establishing that all applicable standards are met shall be on the Applicant for the Conditional Use Permit.

8.84 A Conditional Use Permit granted to a Pipeline Company pursuant to this Article is not transferrable to any Person. A Pipeline Company, or its successors in interest, shall apply for a new Conditional Use Permit whenever the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline is transferred or its use is materially or substantially changed or altered.

#### 8.9 Appeals and Variances

A Pipeline Company or a Property Owner may appeal an adverse determination on a Conditional Use Permit, or may seek a special exception or variance from the Board of Adjustment, as provided in Article 23 of this Zoning Regulation.

#### 8.10 Applicability and Compliance

8.101 The permit requirement in section 8.3 and the separation requirements in section 8.4 of this Article shall not apply to (1) a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline that is already permitted, constructed, and placed in-service on or before the effective date of this Article; however, a Pipeline Company shall comply with the abandonment, Reclamation and decommissioning requirements for a Pipeline that is decommissioned on or after the effective date of this Article; (2) a Pipeline owned and operated by a public utility that is furnishing service to or supplying customers in the County; or (3) a Property Owner that has already executed an Independent Agreement with a Pipeline Company prior to the effective date of this Article.

8.102 If a Property Owner has executed an Independent Agreement prior to the effective date of this Article and the Independent Agreement does not meet the separation requirements of this Article, then notwithstanding the Independent Agreement, the Pipeline Company shall comply with the separation requirements of this Article.

8.103 If a Property Owner has executed an Independent Agreement prior to the effective date of this Article and the Independent Agreement provides for separation requirements that are greater than the separation requirements this Article, then the Pipeline Company shall comply with the terms of the Independent Agreement with the Property Owner.

#### 8.11 Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation Plans for Hazardous Liquid Pipelines

As stated in the Purposes section of this Article, this Article is intended to implement local zoning regulations in a manner designed to facilitate the comprehensive plan's goals and objectives for assessing ongoing mitigation, evaluating mitigation alternatives, and ensuring there is a strategy for implementation. This goal is consistent with the County's legal obligation under Iowa Code chapter 29C to engage in emergency response and hazard mitigation planning and with the need to protect the health and welfare of both residents and emergency response personnel. For these reasons, the County requires Hazardous Liquid Pipelines to provide information to assist in emergency response and hazard mitigation planning pursuant to this section.

8.111 If the Pipeline is a Carbon Dioxide Pipeline and PHMSA has adopted regulations specifically related to emergency preparedness, emergency response, and hazard mitigation planning for Carbon Dioxide Pipelines, then the Pipeline Company operating the Carbon Dioxide Pipeline shall submit a plan that meets the requirements of this section. A plan submitted in compliance with this section shall include: (1) documentation of compliance with the PHMSA regulations; and (2) a detailed plan describing how the Pipeline Company will work with the County's law enforcement, emergency management personnel, and first responders in the event of a spill, leak, rupture or other emergency or disaster related to the Pipeline.

8.112 If the Pipeline is a Carbon Dioxide Pipeline and PHMSA has not adopted regulations specifically related to emergency preparedness, emergency response, and hazard mitigation planning for Carbon Dioxide Pipelines, then the Pipeline Company operating the Carbon Dioxide Pipeline shall submit a plan that meets the requirements of this section. A plan submitted in compliance with this section shall include the following:

- a. A map and legal description of the proposed route for a Carbon Dioxide Pipeline showing all human occupied structures and animal husbandry facilities, by type, within two miles of the centerline of the proposed route including addresses.
- b. A description of the health risks resulting from exposure of humans and animals to carbon dioxide released from a pipeline, considering the concentrations of carbon dioxide in the air near to a rupture, the duration in time of exposure, and the presence of other harmful substances released from a rupture. The description shall identify the exposure level and duration of time that may cause a fatality of persons or animals, and the exposure level and duration that may cause intoxication or other significant adverse health effects.
- c. An estimate of the worst-case discharge of carbon dioxide released in metric tons and standard cubic feet from a rupture of a pipeline considering the interior volume of the pipeline, the location of emergency valves that limit release of carbon dioxide, the location of crack arrestors, operating pressures, operating temperatures, and other relevant factors.
- d. A rupture dispersion modeling report containing the results of computational fluid dynamic computer model estimates of the maximum geographic ranges of the Fatality Zone and Hazard Zone for the Carbon Dioxide Pipeline in the event of its rupture in a range of weather conditions and representative topography in County, as well as in low elevation areas of the County where released carbon dioxide may settle.
- e. A computer model report showing the Blast Zone for the Carbon Dioxide Pipeline.

- f. A list of structures and facilities within the Hazard Zone, Fatality Zone, and Blast Zone for the proposed route of a Carbon Dioxide Pipeline that in the preceding year have contained humans or livestock, and an estimate of the numbers of persons and livestock in each structure and facility.
- g. A list of High Consequence Areas. A High Consequence Area is any area within the Hazard Zone, the Fatality Zone, or the Blast Zone where a single rupture would have the potential to adversely affect 10 or more persons or a facility with 100 or more livestock.
- h. A description of the potential adverse impacts of a rupture of a Carbon Dioxide Pipeline on the humans, livestock, and other real and personal property within the Hazard Zone, the Fatality Zone, and the Blast Zone for the route of a Carbon Dioxide Pipeline.
- i. Identification of alternative routes through the County designed to minimize risks to humans and animals from a rupture of the Carbon Dioxide Pipeline with County, and an analysis of the risks of these alternative routes relative to the proposed route.
- j. All information needed by county first responders, emergency response personnel, and law enforcement personnel in order to engage in local emergency management and hazard mitigation planning, equipment, and training needs. Such information includes but is not limited to:
  1. a material data safety sheet for the materials transported in the Carbon Dioxide Pipeline;
  2. agency-specific response plans for law enforcement, emergency medical responders, and other response agencies;
  3. carbon dioxide detectors and evacuation plans for each human occupied structure;
  4. response equipment needs for emergency response personnel, such as carbon dioxide and other chemical detectors; respirators; personal protective equipment; communications equipment; road barriers and traffic warning signs; and non-internal combustion engine evacuation vehicles;
  5. a Carbon Dioxide Pipeline rupture emergency response training program to ensure safe and effective response by county and municipal law enforcement, emergency medical services, and other responders during the operational life of the Carbon Dioxide Pipeline.
- k. Identification of residential and business emergency response needs, including but not limited to:
  1. a Mass Notification and Emergency Messaging System;
  2. evacuation plans;
  3. evaluation equipment needs especially for mobility impaired individuals;
  4. carbon dioxide detectors, and respirators.

8.113 If the Pipeline is a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline of a type other than a Carbon Dioxide Pipeline, then the Pipeline Company operating the Pipeline shall submit a plan that meets the requirements of this section. A plan submitted in compliance with this section shall include: (1) documentation of compliance with PHMSA regulations for the applicable type of Pipeline; and (2) a detailed plan describing how the Pipeline Company will work with the County's law enforcement, emergency management personnel, and first responders in the event of a spill, leak, rupture or other emergency or disaster related to the Pipeline.

## 8.12 Abandonment, Discontinuance, and Removal of Hazardous Liquid Pipelines



In addition to the requirements set by Iowa Code § 479B.32, a Hazardous Liquids Pipeline in the County that is abandoned shall comply with the requirements of this section. A Hazardous Liquid Pipeline shall be deemed abandoned for purposes of this section whenever the use of the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline has been discontinued such that there is no longer regulatory oversight of the Pipeline by PHMSA.

For purposes of the land restoration standards of Iowa Code § 479B.20, the term “construction” includes the removal of a previously constructed pipeline, and the County will treat the removal of a Pipeline in the same manner as the Pipeline’s original construction for purposes of the County’s obligations under Iowa Code chapter 479B.

8.121 A Pipeline Company granted a Conditional Use Permit pursuant to this Article shall by certified mail notify the County and all Affected Persons in the County of the Pipeline Company’s intent to discontinue the use of the Pipeline. The notification shall state the proposed date of the discontinuance of use.

8.122 Upon abandonment or discontinuance of use, the Pipeline Owner shall offer to each Property Owner the option to have the Pipeline and all related facilities physically dismantled and removed, including both the below and above ground facilities. The removal of the Pipeline and the related Reclamation and Reclamation Costs shall be the Pipeline Company’s responsibility and shall be completed within one-hundred eighty (180) days from the date of abandonment or discontinuation of use unless a Property Owner agrees to extend the date of removal. Such an extension must be by written agreement between the Pipeline Company and the Property Owner, and the agreement shall be filed at the Shelby County Recorder’s office and a copy delivered to the County by the Pipeline Owner.

8.123 A Property Owner shall not be required to have the Pipeline removed, but if the Property Owner agrees to the removal and Reclamation, the Property Owner shall allow the Pipeline Company reasonable access to the property.

8.124 Upon the removal of the Pipeline and the Reclamation, the Pipeline Owner shall restore the land according to the requirements of Iowa Code § 479B.20 and the rules adopted thereunder at 199-9.1(479,479B), including all amendments thereto.

SECTION 4. REPEALER. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE. If any section provision or part of this ordinance shall be adjudged invalid or unconstitutional such adjudication shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole or any section, provision or part thereof not adjudged invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 6. WHEN EFFECTIVE. This ordinance shall be in effect from and after its final passage, approval, and publication as provided by law.

First Reading Passed: \_\_\_\_\_

Second Reading Passed: \_\_\_\_\_

Third Reading Passed: \_\_\_\_\_

Passed and adopted this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2022.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chair

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mark Maxwell, County Auditor