



PRESS RELEASE

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MANDATORY, NOT VOLUNTARY PHYSICAL AND CYBER SECURITY REQUIREMENTS ARE NEEDED FOR NATURAL GAS PIPELINES AND LNG FACILITIES

WASHINGTON, DC – The Industrial Energy Consumers of America sent a [letter](#) on S. 300, the “Pipeline and LNG Facility Cybersecurity Preparedness Act” today. When so much is resting on the reliability of natural gas pipelines, we cannot help but be concerned that the natural gas pipeline security requirements under the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) are voluntary, not mandatory. IECA urges that S. 300 be modified to provide for enforceable nationwide natural gas pipeline security standards.

Natural gas pipelines are the weak link in U.S. national energy infrastructure. The TSA has the authority to promulgate security regulations and has not done so. News reports cite that the TSA has only six full-time people assigned to oversee over 300,000 miles of natural gas pipelines. This does not give us confidence that there is adequate security.

As very large consumers of natural gas and natural gas-fired electric generation, we understand that implementation of mandatory security requirements on pipelines will increase costs that will be passed on to us. However, one successful attack could shutdown tens of thousands of manufacturing facilities at costs of tens of millions of dollars per day for each facility. The economic harm could be staggering.

The Industrial Energy Consumers of America is a nonpartisan association of leading manufacturing companies with \$1.0 trillion in annual sales, over 3,700 facilities nationwide, and with more than 1.7 million employees worldwide. It is an organization created to promote the interests of manufacturing companies through advocacy and collaboration for which the availability, use and cost of energy, power or feedstock play a significant role in their ability to compete in domestic and world markets. IECA membership represents a diverse set of industries including: chemicals, plastics, steel, iron ore, aluminum, paper, food processing, fertilizer, insulation, glass, industrial gases, pharmaceutical, building products, automotive, brewing, independent oil refining, and cement.