Organization and Regulatory Overview
Contact Information

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DOT Reorganization
PHMSA’s Mission Statement

To ensure the safe, reliable, and environmentally sound operation of the nation’s pipeline transportation system.
PHMSA Inspector Training and Qualifications Division

Providing Training For:

- State and Federal Pipeline Inspectors (Courses in OKC)
- Industry Personnel via Seminars
PHMSA TQ
Oklahoma City, OK
PHMSA TQ
Oklahoma City, OK
Compliance
Section 60118

Operator Shall:

- Comply with Applicable Safety Standards
- Prepare and Follow an O&M Plan
- Maintain Records Required by the Safety Standards

Pipeline Safety Law
State Programs
Section 60105
State Certifications

• Adopted:

Federal Pipeline Safety Regulations as a Minimum Enforcement Authority

Pipeline Safety Law
Pipeline Mileage

- Hazardous Liquid Pipelines  175,000 miles
- Natural Gas Transmission   324,000 miles
- Gas Distribution Pipelines 2,080,000 miles
- Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) 114 Facilities
U.S. Pipeline Transportation System
Strategic Focus

• Improve the safety of the Nation’s pipelines
  – Reduce the number of serious incidents causing death & injury
  – Reduce the likelihood of incidents in high consequence areas
  – Reduce the potential for hazardous liquids spills into unusually sensitive areas

• Provide the basis for increased public confidence in pipeline safety
Pipeline Safety Challenges

- **August 19, 2000 Carlsbad, New Mexico**
- 30” Natural gas transmission line ruptured, ignited, and burned, for 55 minutes
- 12 people who were camping near the pipeline failure site were killed
- Adjacent pipeline equipment was heavily damaged and three vehicles destroyed
- Property and other losses totaled approx. $998,296
- Investigation found significant pipe wall loss due to internal corrosion
Pipeline Safety Challenges

- **September 09, 2010  San Bruno, CA**
- 30” 1956 Vintage Natural gas transmission line ruptured, ignited, and burned, for approx. 90 minutes
- 28’ft section of pipe ripped from the ground at the failure site
- Rupture created a crater approx. 72’ ft long and 26’ ft wide
- 8 fatalities and multiple people injured.
- 38 homes destroyed and 70 others damaged
- Multiple miter joints and unknown pipe at failure location
- Longitudinal seam failure due to inadequate weld
Pipeline Safety Challenges

- **January 18, 2011 Philadelphia, PA**
- 12” 1942 Vintage Low Pressure Cast Iron Natural Gas Distribution Main Ruptured and burned for 3 hours.
- 1 gas company employee killed.
- 3 gas company employee’s and one firefighter injured, approx. 75 people were evacuated.
- 1 business was destroyed and 2 adjacent businesses were heavily damaged.
- Property and other losses of over $370,000 dollars.
Pipeline Safety Challenges

• **February 09, 2011 Allentown, PA**
  
  • 12” 1928 Vintage Low Pressure Cast Iron Natural Gas Distribution Main Ruptured and burned for 5 hours.
  
  • 5 people were killed.
  
  • 3 people injured and approx. 350 people were evacuated.
  
  • 8 homes were destroyed and 47 damaged, including 10 businesses.
  
  • Property and other losses of approx. 2.5 million dollars.
Pipeline Incidents w/Death or Major Injury (1986-2010)

Long-term trend (average 10% decline every 3 years)

Data: DOT/PHMSA Pipeline Incident Data (as of Jan. 19, 2011)
Data Driven Organization

- More focus on root cause analysis of incidents
- Integration of inspection findings across regions
- Significantly improve availability of information through OPS web site:
Enforcement Transparency

• PHMSA Website will display Enforcement data
• Statistical summaries starting in 2002
• Enforcement documents from 2007 onward
  – Initial OPS Letter
  – Operator Response (optional)
  – Final OPS Letter
  – Warning Letters, Notices of Probable Violation, Corrective Action Orders
PHMSA
Rule Update
Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-10-03
Issued March 04, 2010
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators

• Owners and operators of recently constructed large diameter pipelines should evaluate these lines for potential girth weld failures due to misalignment and other issues by reviewing construction and operating records and conducting engineering reviews as necessary. The assessments should cover all 20-inch or greater, high strength line pipe transitions and cut factory bends or induction bends installed during 2008 and 2009.

• Evaluations should include material specifications, field construction procedures, caliper tool results, deformation tool results, welding procedures including back welding, NDT records, failures or leaks during hydrostatic testing, or in-service operations to identify systemic problems with pipe girth weld geometry.
Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-10-03
Issued March 04, 2010
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators

Even if no girth weld concerns are identified by reviewing construction records, if an operator has any knowledge, findings or operating history that leads them to believe that their line pipe segments contain these type girth weld transitions, the operator should conduct engineering reviews to ensure that material, engineering design, and field construction procedures were in compliance with 49 CFR Parts 192 and 195. Failure to conduct engineering reviews and to remediate findings may compromise the safe operation of the pipeline.
Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-10-04
Issued April 22, 2010
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators

Advises operators that the new electronic incident/accident reporting system is available online at http://pipelineonlinereporting.phmsa.dot.gov. The new online system can also be accessed through the old system at http://opsweb.phmsa.dot.gov and click on "Incidents on or after Jan 1, 2010". Each operator may use their current operator ID and PIN from the old system to access the new system. The new online system is for incidents/accidents occurring on or after January 1, 2010. The old online system is still available for filing supplemental reports for incidents/accidents that occurred prior to January 1, 2010, and is still the system for filing annual reports and Gas Integrity Management Program (IMP) reports.
Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-10-06
Issued August 03, 2010
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators
Personal Electronic Device Related Distractions

- Remind owners and operators of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline facilities of the increased risks associated with the use of personal electronic devices (PEDs) by individuals performing operations and maintenance activities on a pipeline facility

- Recommends that operators integrate into their written procedures for operations and maintenance appropriate controls regarding use of PEDs, and provide guidance and training about the risks associated with PEDs
Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-10-08
Issued October 28, 2010
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators
Emergency Preparedness Communications

- PHMSA reminds pipeline operators of the need to share the operator's emergency response plans with emergency responders to ensure a prompt, effective, and coordinated response to any type of emergency involving a pipeline facility. Pipeline operators are required to maintain an informed relationship with emergency responders.

- PHMSA recommends that operators provide such information to emergency responders through the operator's liaison and public awareness activities, including during joint emergency response drills. PHMSA intends to evaluate the extent to which operators have provided local emergency responders with their emergency plans when performing future compliance inspections.
Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-11-01
Issued January 10, 2011
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators
Establishing MAOP / MOP Using Record Evidence, and Integrity
Management Risk Identification, Assessment, Prevention, and
Mitigation

- PHMSA reminds operators of their responsibilities under Federal Integrity Management Regulations, to perform detailed threat and risk analyses that integrate accurate data and information from their entire pipeline system, especially when calculating MAOP or MOP, and to utilize these risk analyses in the identification of appropriate assessment methods, and preventative and mitigative measures.
Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-11-04
Issued July 27, 2011
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators
Potential Damage to Pipeline Facilities Caused by Severe Flooding

- PHMSA is issuing this advisory bulletin to communicate the potential for damage to pipeline facilities caused by severe flooding. Operators should consider taking the following actions to ensure the integrity of pipelines in case of flooding:
  
  1. Evaluate the accessibility of pipeline facilities that may be in jeopardy, such as valve settings, which are needed to isolate water crossings or other sections of a pipeline.
  
  2. Extend regulator vents and relief stacks above the level of anticipated flooding, as appropriate.
Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-11-04
Issued July 27, 2011
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators
Potential Damage to Pipeline Facilities Caused by Severe Flooding

• 3. Coordinate with emergency and spill responders on pipeline location and condition, and provide maps and other relevant information to such responders.
• 4. Coordinate with other pipeline operators in the flood area and establish emergency response centers to act as a liaison for pipeline problems and solutions.
• 5. Deploy personnel so that they will be in position to take emergency actions, such as shut down, isolation, or containment.
• 6. Determine if facilities that are normally above ground (e.g., valves, regulators, relief sets, etc.) have become submerged and are in danger of being struck by vessels or debris; if possible, such facilities should be marked with an appropriate buoy with Coast Guard approval.
Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-11-04
Issued July 27, 2011
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators
Potential Damage to Pipeline Facilities Caused by Severe Flooding

7. Perform frequent patrols, including appropriate over flights, to evaluate right-of-way conditions at water crossings during flooding and after waters subside. Determine if flooding has exposed or undermined pipelines as a result of new river channels cut by the flooding or by erosion or scouring.

8. Perform surveys to determine the depth of cover over pipelines and the condition of any exposed pipelines, such as those crossing scour holes. Where appropriate, surveys of underwater pipe should include the use of visual inspection by divers or instrumented detection. Information gathered by these surveys should be shared with affected landowners. Agricultural agencies may help to inform farmers of the potential hazard from reduced cover over pipelines.
Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-11-04  
Issued July 27, 2011  
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators  
Potential Damage to Pipeline Facilities Caused by Severe Flooding

- 9. Ensure that line markers are still in place or replaced in a timely manner. Notify contractors, highway departments, and others involved in post-flood restoration activities of the presence of pipelines and the risks posed by reduced cover.

- If a pipeline has suffered damage, is shut-in, or is being operated at a reduced pressure as a precautionary measure as a result of flooding, the operator should advise the appropriate PHMSA Regional Office or State pipeline safety authority before returning the line to service, increasing its operating pressure, or otherwise changing its operating status. PHMSA or the State will review all available information and advise the operator, on a case-by-case basis, whether and to what extent a line can safely be returned to full service.
Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-11-05
Issued September 01, 2011
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators
Potential Damage to Pipeline Facilities Caused by Hurricanes

• PHMSA reminds all owners and operators of gas and hazardous liquid pipelines that pipeline safety problems can occur by the passage of hurricanes and urges operators to take the following actions to ensure pipeline safety:

• 1. Identify persons who normally engage in shallow-water commercial fishing, shrimping, and other marine vessel operations and caution them that underwater offshore pipelines may be exposed or constitute a hazard to navigation. Marine vessels operating in water depths comparable to a vessel's draft or when operating bottom dragging equipment can be damaged and their crews endangered by an encounter with an underwater pipeline.
Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-11-05
Issued September 01, 2011
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators
Potential Damage to Pipeline Facilities Caused by Hurricanes

2. Identify and caution marine vessel operators in offshore shipping lanes and other offshore areas that deploying fishing nets or anchors and conducting dredging operations may damage underwater pipelines, their vessels, and endanger their crews.

3. If operators should need to bring offshore and inland transmission facilities back online, check for structural damage to piping, valves, ESD systems, risers and supporting systems. Aerial inspections of pipeline routes should be conducted to check for leaks in the transmission systems. In areas where floating and jack-up rigs have moved and their path could have been over the pipelines, review possible routes and check for sub-sea pipeline damage where required.
4. Operators should take action to minimize and mitigate damages caused by flooding to gas distribution systems including the prevention of overpressure of low pressure and high pressure distribution systems.
PHMSA published a final rule in the Federal Register on November 26, 2010, titled “Updates to Pipeline and Liquefied Natural Gas Reporting Requirements.” The final rule added two new sections, 49 CFR 191.22 and 195.64, for the establishment of a national pipeline operator registry.

The registry will be used by operators to obtain an Operator I.D. (OPID) Number and notify PHMSA of certain actions.

Operators will use the OPID number for electronic submissions such as incident and annual reports.
Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2012-01
Issued January 13, 2012
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators
Implementation of the Operator Identification Registry

• The national pipeline operator registry will also provide PHMSA with operator notifications of company name changes, certain construction activities, and project planning

• The national pipeline operator registry became effective on January 1, 2012 in compliance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act

• Further details can be found at: http://opsweb.phmsa.dot.gov

• Any questions regarding the filing of national pipeline operator registry submissions can be directed to the Office of Pipeline Safety operator helpline at (202) 366-8075
PHMSA is considering whether changes are needed to the regulations governing the safety of gas transmission pipelines. In particular, PHMSA is considering whether integrity management (IM) requirements should be changed, including adding more prescriptive language in some areas, and whether other issues related to system integrity should be addressed by strengthening or expanding non-IM requirements.
Within this ANPRM, PHMSA is seeking public comment on 14 specific topic areas in two broad categories.

• **1.** Should IM requirements be revised and strengthened to bring more pipeline mileage under IM requirements and to better assure safety of pipeline segments in HCAs? Specific topics include:
  - Modifying the definition of an HCA.
  - Strengthening the Integrity Management requirements in part 192.
  - Modifying repair criteria.
  - Revising the requirements for collecting, validating, and integrating pipeline data.
49 CFR Part 192
Docket ID: PHMSA-2011-0023
Pipeline Safety: Safety of Gas Transmission Pipelines

- Making requirements related to the nature and application of risk models more prescriptive.
- Strengthening requirements for applying knowledge gained through the IM program.
- Strengthening requirements on the selection and use of assessment methods, including prescribing assessment methods for certain threats (such as manufacturing and construction defects, SCC, etc.) or in certain situations such as when certain knowledge is not available or data is missing.
2. Should non-IM requirements be strengthened or expanded to address other issues associated with pipeline system integrity? Specific topics include:

- Valve spacing and the need for remotely- or automatically- controlled valves.
- Corrosion control.
- Pipe with longitudinal weld seams with systemic integrity issues.
- Establishing requirements applicable to underground gas storage.
49 CFR Part 192
Docket ID: PHMSA-2011-0023
Pipeline Safety: Safety of Gas Transmission Pipelines

• Management of Change.
• Quality Management Systems (QMS).
• Exemptions applicable to facilities installed prior to the regulations
• Gathering lines.

(Comment Period Closed January 20, 2012)
Pipeline Safety: Expanding the Use of Excess Flow Valves in Gas Distribution Systems to Apps Other Than Single-Family Residences

- Expanding the Use of EFV’s: The NTSB has made a safety recommendation to PHMSA that excess flow valves be installed in all new and renewed gas service lines, regardless of a customer's classification, when the operating conditions are compatible with readily available valves.

- In response, PHMSA is seeking public comment on several issues relating to the expanded use of EFV’s in gas distribution systems and on operators experiences using EFVs, particularly from a cost-benefit perspective.

(Comment Period Extended to March 19, 2012)
Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Issued November 29, 2011
49 CFR Part 192
Docket ID: PHMSA-2010-0026
Pipeline Safety: Miscellaneous Changes to Pipeline Safety Regulations

- PHMSA is proposing to make miscellaneous changes to the pipeline safety regulations that would be relatively minor, would impose minimal (if any) burden, and would clarify the existing regulations.

Issues addressed:

- Responsibility to Conduct Construction Inspections
- Leak Surveys for Type B Gathering Lines
- Qualifying Plastic Pipe Joiners
- Mill Hydrostatic Tests for Pipe to Operate at Alternative MAOP
Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Issued November 29, 2011
49 CFR Part 192
Docket ID: PHMSA- 2010-0026
Pipeline Safety: Miscellaneous Changes to Pipeline Safety Regulations

Issues addressed:

• Regulating the Transportation of Ethanol by Pipeline
• Limitation of Indirect Costs in State Grants, Transportation of Pipe, Threading Copper Pipe
• Offshore Pipeline Condition Reports, Calculating Pressure Reductions for Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Integrity Anomalies
• Testing Components other than Pipe Installed in Low- Pressure Gas Pipelines
• Alternative MAOP Notifications
Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Issued November 29, 2011
49 CFR Part 192
Docket ID: PHMSA- 2010-0026
Pipeline Safety: Miscellaneous Changes to Pipeline Safety Regulations

Issues addressed:

• National Pipeline Mapping System
• Welders vs. Welding Operators
• Components Fabricated by Welding
• Odorization of Gas
• Editorial Amendments

(Comment Period Extended to March 6, 2012)
Final Rule Issued August 11, 2010
49 CFR Part 192, 193, 195
Docket ID: PHMSA-2008-0301
Pipeline Safety: Updates to Referenced Tech Std’s and Misc. Edits

- Referenced Std. Updates: Incorporate by reference (IBR) all or parts of new editions of voluntary consensus standards to allow pipeline operators to use current technology, new materials, and other industry and management practices. Also makes non-substantive edits and clarify regulatory language in certain provisions.

(Effective Date October 01, 2010)
Final Rule Issued August 11, 2010
49 CFR Part 192, 193, 195
Docket ID: PHMSA-2008-0301
Pipeline Safety: Updates to Referenced Tech Std’s and Misc. Edits

- Part 192 Updates: PHMSA did not incorporate by reference the following updated ASTM International standards:
Pipeline Safety: Updates to Referenced Tech Std’s and Misc. Edits

- **Part 192 Updates:** PHMSA has determined that the following updated National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards *will not* be incorporated by reference at this time.
  - **PHMSA did not adopt** the proposed requirement that Part 192 would prevail if there is a conflict between Part 192 and NFPA 58 or NFPA 59.
PHMSA continues to have concerns regarding the level of safety required in NFPA 58 and 59 standards in certain subject areas. PHMSA believes that the NFPA 58 and 59 committees should analyze the following topics in consideration of public safety: Internal valves on tank penetrations transporting propane, relief valves, equipment separation and location distances, facility cathodic protection, and requirements for "retroactive" application of the standards.

PHMSA will address the subject of NFPA 58 and 59 primacy under a separate rulemaking. When a conflict exists, NFPA 58 or 59 continue to prevail.
Final Rule Issued August 11, 2010
49 CFR Part 192, 193, 195
Docket ID: PHMSA-2008-0301
Pipeline Safety: Updates to Referenced Tech Std’s and Misc. Edits

- **Part 192 Updates:** In §192.3, added definitions for "Active corrosion", "Electrical survey", and "Pipeline environment". (Moved from 192.465 (e))

- On April 14, 2009 (74 FR 17099), PHMSA published a Direct Final Rule that incorporated by reference the 2007 editions of API Specification 5L "Specification for Line Pipe" and API 1104 "Welding of Pipelines and Related Facilities." PHMSA has eliminated the use of the previous editions of these standards.
Final Rule Issued August 11, 2010
49 CFR Part 192, 193, 195
Docket ID: PHMSA-2008-0301
Pipeline Safety: Updates to Referenced Tech Std’s and Misc. Edits

- **Part 192 Updates:** Revised 192.711 to make clear that repair time conditions for Pipeline Integrity Management in High Consequence Areas (HCA), for pipelines covered by §192.711 pertain only to non-integrity management repairs.

- **Subpart K** does not require a new pressure test be conducted at the time of uprating unless the old pressure test cannot justify the uprated pressure. 192.555(c) explicitly allows the use of a previous pressure test as the basis for establishing a higher MAOP in higher stress pipelines. Since §192.555(c) allows a previous pressure test, PHMSA will now allow a previous pressure test for pipelines under 192.557 for steel pipelines and in plastic, cast iron, and ductile iron pipelines.
Part 191 Updates: Regulated rural gathering line reporting requirements updated to meet changes from 2006 rule change.

Revised definition of an “Incident” for gas pipelines and LNG facilities. Incident defined as an unintentional release of gas of 3 million cubic feet or more.

Activation of an emergency shutdown system at an LNG facility that is not an actual emergency does not constitute an incident.

All required reports except safety-related condition and offshore condition reports must be submitted electronically unless PHMSA approves a hardship request to report by other means.
Part 191 Updates: Exclusion from incident reporting for LNG facilities that are part of a distribution pipeline is removed. These facilities must now submit incident reports when required.

LNG facilities must submit annual reports and written incident reports.

191.19 and 195.62 are removed since reporting is now required to be done electronically. Copies of forms based on the electronic submission forms will still be available on the PHMSA website.
Final Rule Issued November 09, 2010
49 CFR Part 191, 192, 193, 195
Docket ID: PHMSA-2008-0291
Pipeline Safety: Updates to Pipeline and LNG Reporting Requirements

- **Part 191 Updates:** Sections 191.21 and 195.63 are amended to include new forms under OMB Control Numbers for gas and hazardous liquids pipelines.

- **Sections 191.22 and 195.64** are added to create a National Registry of Pipeline and LNG Operators. Operators will use the registry to obtain, change, or update information associated with their OPID. Operators who already have OPID’s are required to validate their info in PHMSA’s records within six months. The OPID will be used by operators for all required reporting and NPMS submissions.
Final Rule Issued November 09, 2010
49 CFR Part 191, 192, 193, 195
Docket ID: PHMSA-2008-0291
Pipeline Safety: Updates to Pipeline and LNG Reporting Requirements

• Part 191 Updates:

• Due to delays in the implementation of the online reporting forms the deadline for filling annual reports for 2010 operating year data was moved back to August 15, 2011.

• The reporting deadline will return to March 15, 2012 for the 2011 operating year data.
Pipeline Safety: Updates to Pipeline and LNG Reporting Requirements

- **Part 192 Updates:** Section 192.945 is amended to integrate IM performance measures into the annual report. Semi-annual reporting is no longer required.

- **Section 192.951** is amended to require all Subpart “O” reports are submitted electronically.

- **Part 193 Updates:** Section 193.2011 is amended to require LNG facility operators to submit annual, incident, and safety related condition reports in accordance with the requirements of Part 191.
Final Rule Issued Jan 24, 2011
49 CFR Part 191 and 192
Docket ID: PHMSA-2004-19854
Pipeline Safety: Integrity Management Program for Gas Distribution Pipelines

• **Updated - Amdt. Nos. 191–22 and Amdt. 192–116:** Amends and revises the regulations to clarify the types of pipeline fittings involved in the compression coupling failure information collection.

• Changes the term "compression coupling" to "mechanical fitting," aligns a threat category with the annual report and clarifies the Excess Flow Valve (EFV) metric to be reported by operators.

• Announces the approval of the revised Distribution Annual Report and a new Mechanical Fitting Failure Report, and clarifies the key dates for the collection and submission of the new Mechanical Fitting Failure Report.  **(Effective Date: April 04, 2011)**
• Mechanical fitting means a mechanical device used to connect sections of pipe. The term "Mechanical fitting" applies only to:

(1) Stab Type fittings

(2) Nut Follower Type fittings

(3) Bolted Type fittings; or

(4) Other Compression Type fittings

• Mechanical Fitting Failure Report Form PHMSA F-7100.1-2

(Effective Date: April 04, 2011)
Final Rule Issued June 16, 2011
49 CFR Part 192, 195
Docket ID: PHMSA-2007-27954
Pipeline Safety: Control Room Management/Human Factors

- **Control Room Management**: Expedited the deadline to implement procedures for roles and responsibilities, shift change, change management, operating experience, fatigue mitigation, and education and training was **October 1, 2011**, 16 months sooner than the original regulation.

- This Final Rule expedited the program implementation deadline to **August 1, 2011**, except for certain provisions regarding training procedures, adequate information, shift lengths, maximum hours-of-service, and alarm management, which have a program implementation deadline of **August 1, 2012**.
The Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act of 2011

- Reauthorizes federal pipeline safety programs of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) through FY 2015
- Provides regulatory certainty necessary for pipeline owners and operators to plan infrastructure investments and create jobs
- Improves pipeline transportation – the safest and most cost-effective means to transport natural gas and hazardous liquid products – by strengthening enforcement of current laws and filling gaps in existing law where necessary
The Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act of 2011

- Ensures a balanced regulatory approach to improving safety that applies cost benefit principles
- Addresses National Transportation Safety Board recommendations resulting from recent pipeline incidents
- Protects and preserves Congressional authority by ensuring certain key rulemakings are not finalized until Congress has an opportunity to act
- Supported by both pipeline industry and safety advocates

http://www.phmsa.dot.gov
SHRIMP Online from APGA

• The Simple, Handy, Risk-based Integrity Management Plan (SHRIMP): is an online tool for preparation of a written Distribution Integrity Management Plan. The program was developed by the American Public Gas Association Security and Integrity Foundation (APGA SIF) and funded by PHMSA.

• August 4, 2010 the SHRIMP program became available for operators to prepare their DIMP written plan. For more information and to register to use SHRIMP please visit the APGA SIF website at:

  http://www.apgasif.org
API Expands Access to its Safety Standards

• The American Petroleum Institute (API) announced it would provide free online public access to a large group of key industry standards, including a broad range of safety standards.
• Once changes to the API website are complete, 160 standards will be available online, and represent almost one-third of all API standards.
• Will include all that are safety-related or have been incorporated into federal regulation.

http://publications.api.org/Pipeline-Operation.aspx
Information Available from PHMSA

- Latest News
- Training Calendar
- Joint Industry Training
- Operator Qualification
- Resource Links

- Regulatory Information
- Codes
- Pipeline Safety Laws
- Federal Regulatory Information
PHMSA Information Websites

PHMSA Inspector Training and Qualifications
http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/tq

PHMSA Pipeline Safety Regulations
http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/tq/regs

PHMSA Rulemaking
http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/regs/rulemaking
When Do You Know You’re in too Deep?
Getting Closer
Yep, There it is!
PHMSA Inspector Training and Qualifications

We’re with the Government and We’re Here to Help!