



Office of Pipeline Safety

NARUC Gas Committee Meeting

Zach Barrett

Director, State Programs Division

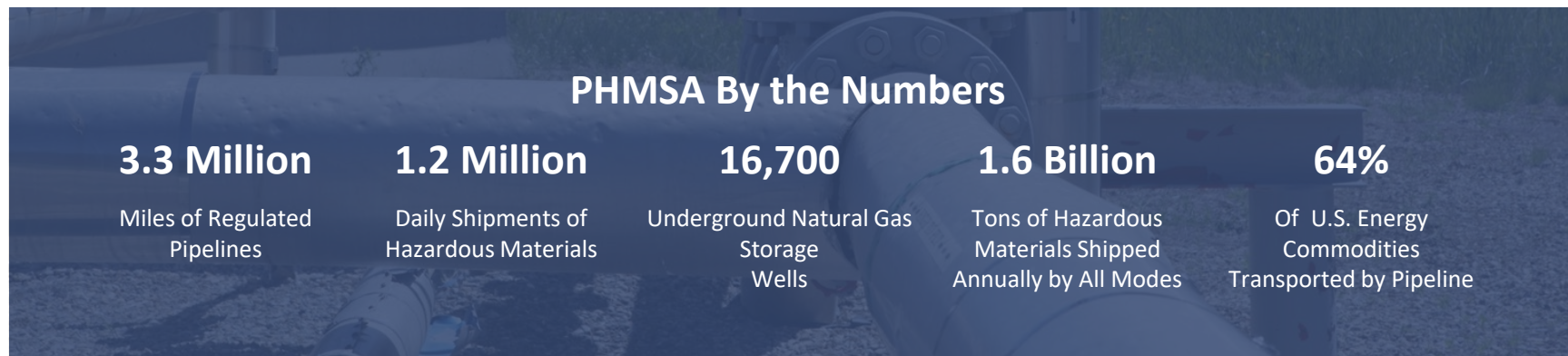


U.S. Department of Transportation

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

PHMSA's Mission

To protect people and the environment by **advancing the safe transportation of energy and other hazardous materials** that are essential to our daily lives.



PHMSA Regulated Pipeline Facilities OPS and States

Pipeline Facilities by Regulation and System Types – CY 2023 Annual Reports				
Safety and Reporting Regulated		Miles	% Miles	# Operators
Hazardous Liquid/CO₂¹		229,443	8%	566
Gas Transmission		300,084	10%	1,022
Gas Gathering		110,770	4%	490
Gas Distribution		2,312,189	78%	1,246
subTotal		2,952,486		
Reporting-Regulated-Only		Miles	% Miles	# Operators
Hazardous Liquid¹		37,363	13%	127
Gas Gathering		248,216	87%	509
subTotal		284,893		
Total		3,238,065		

Hazardous Liquid Breakout Tanks¹	8,541 Tanks, 246 Operators
Liquefied Natural Gas	172 Plants, 258 Tanks, 93 Operators
Underground Natural Gas Storage	398 Facilities, 16,362 Wells, 128 Operators

¹ CY 2022 data. Hazardous Liquid/CO₂ annual reports are due on June 15, 2024.

Data as-of 3-25-2024



The Beginning of U.S. Pipeline Regulation

- In 1937 a newly constructed school exploded in New London, TX killing over 500 teachers and students.



The Beginning of U.S. Pipeline Regulation

- During the peak period of pipeline construction (late 1950's through the mid-1960's) in the United States, several states, counties, and municipalities adopted regulations for pipelines, especially for liquid pipelines, as they were built across their areas.



PHMSA: Your Safety is Our Mission



The Beginning of U.S. Pipeline Regulation

- For Gas Pipelines The ANSI Standard B31.8 "Pressure Piping, Gas Transmission and Distribution Systems" was adopted by most of the regulating states.
- However, for Liquid Pipelines because of the many conflicting local regulations, representatives from the liquid pipeline industry in 1964 appeared before Congress to request a single federal regulation.
- In July 1965, Congress brought liquid pipelines under the federal government safety authority.



The Beginning of U.S. Pipeline Regulation

- The Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act (NGPSA) was adopted August 12, 1968, as a result of a 1965 Pipeline failure resulting in 17 deaths in Natchitoches, LA.
- This allowed states to assume safety authority through agreements with the federal government.



The Beginning of U.S. Pipeline Regulation

- November 1979, Congress passed the "Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 (HLPESA)." Based on ANSI Standard B31.4.
- This allowed states to assume safety authority through agreements with the federal government for liquid pipelines.
- In 1994, Congress combined the Natural Gas and Hazardous Liquid Laws into one Law (PIPES Act).



The State/Federal Partnership

The PIPES Act gives states the authority over intrastate pipelines if their state law:

- Designates an agency within the state with safety authority over the pipeline facilities in the state for inspecting and enforcing pipeline safety regulations.
- Adopts the minimum federal pipeline safety regulations and amendments.
- Inspects and enforces the regulations through inspections with qualified employees meeting the federal standards.



The State/Federal Partnership

The PIPES Act gives states the authority over intrastate pipelines if their state law:

- Encourages and promotes excavation damage prevention programs.
- Requires record maintenance, reporting, and inspection the same as required by the federal authority.
- Has the ability to issue corrective actions and penalties the same as the federal authority.



The State/Federal Partnership

The PIPES Act gives states the authority over intrastate pipelines if their state law:

- Has the capability to review and evaluate operator plans and procedures.
- Has a sufficient number of employees to ensure the safe operations of pipeline facilities.



The State/Federal Partnership

The PIPES Act provides states:

- Funding up to 80% of their pipeline safety program cost.
- Training – Same training as required of federal inspectors.
- 60105 Certification – Inspect and Enforce (Intrastate Pipelines)
- 60106 Agreement – Inspect
- Interstate Agent – Inspect (Interstate Pipelines)



The State/Federal Partnership

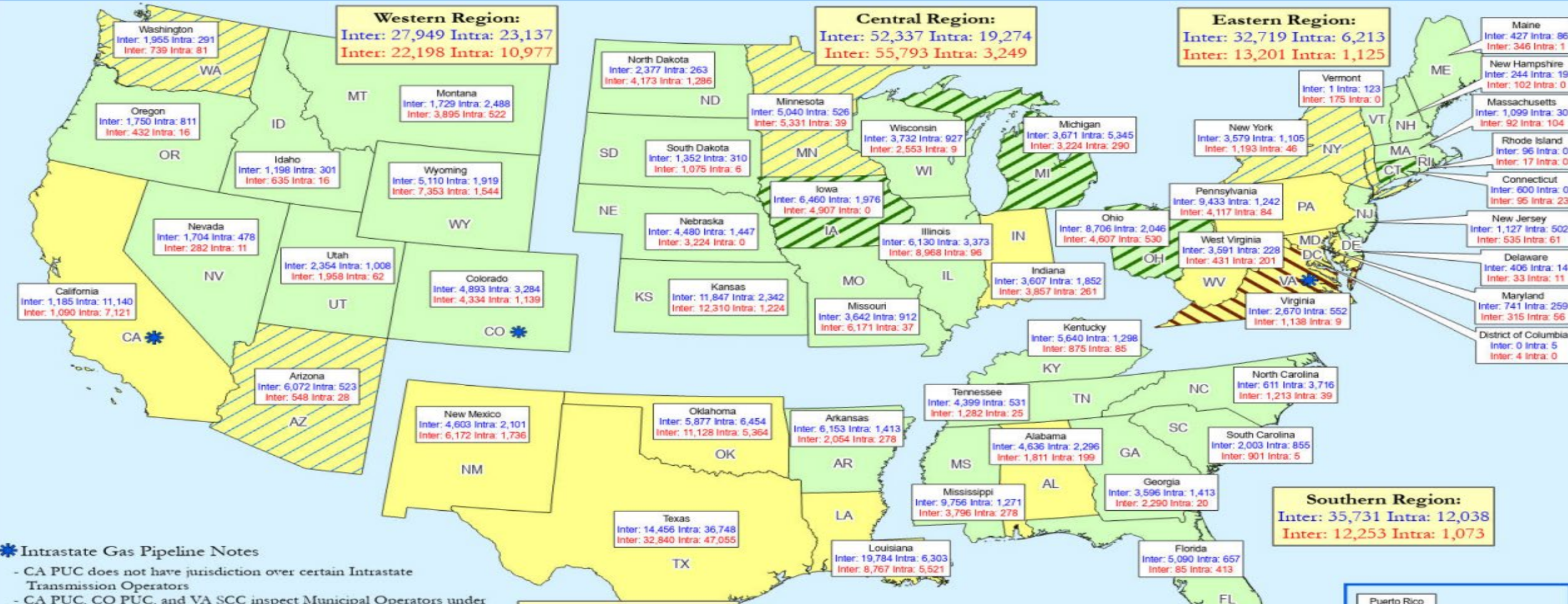
The PIPES Act gives PHMSA authority to:

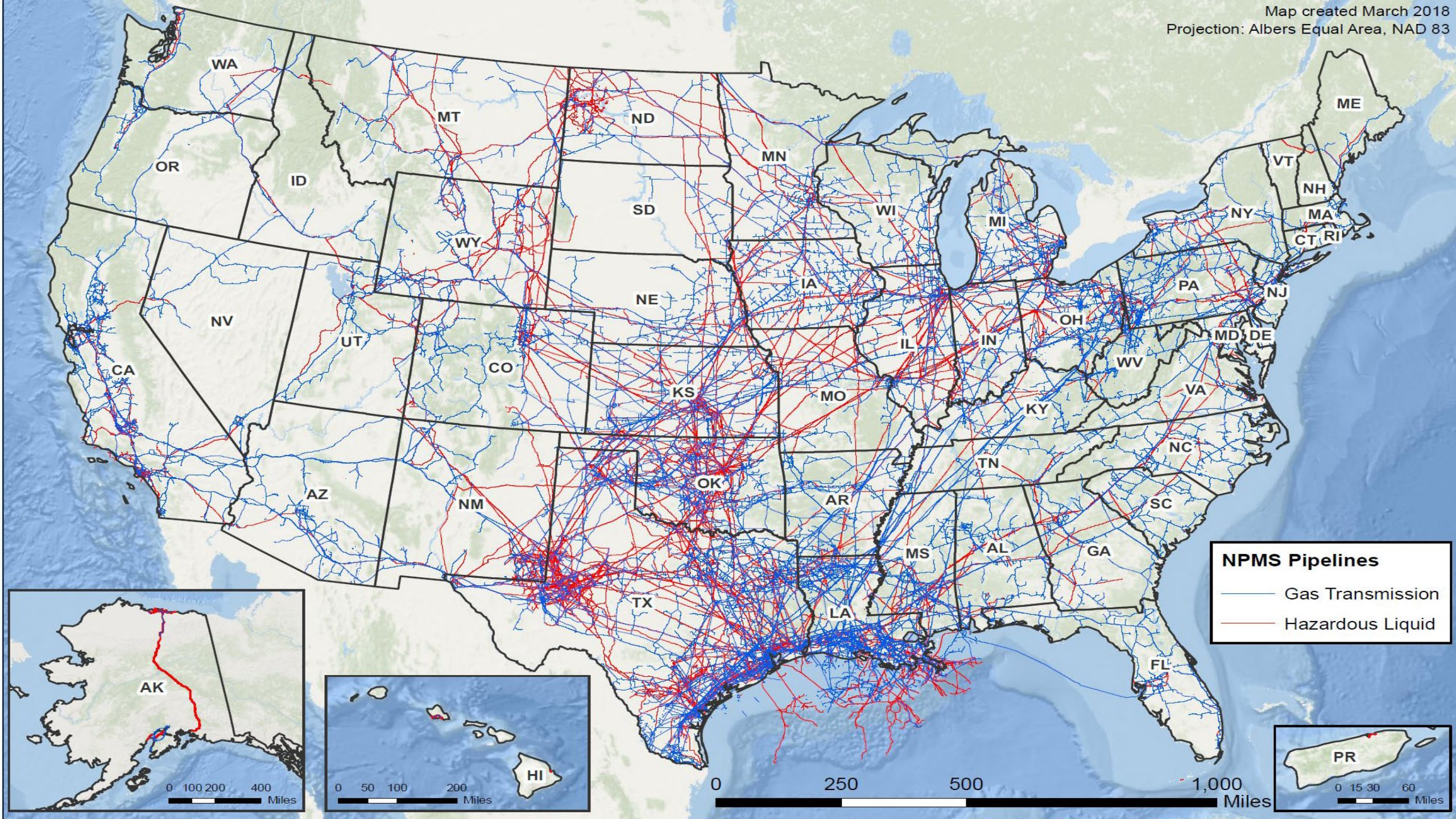
- Conduct monitoring of state pipeline safety programs
 - ✓ Program Evaluation - Annual evaluation of performance
 - ✓ Progress Report - Annual scoring of Progress Report
 - ✓ Grant Review – Triannual review of grant funding expenditures
- Requires annual reporting from state pipeline safety program
 - ✓ Number of operators, Number operators inspected, safety authority, Inspection days, list of operators, incidents, compliance actions, number of inspectors and qualifications, adoption status of regulations, and civil penalty authority.



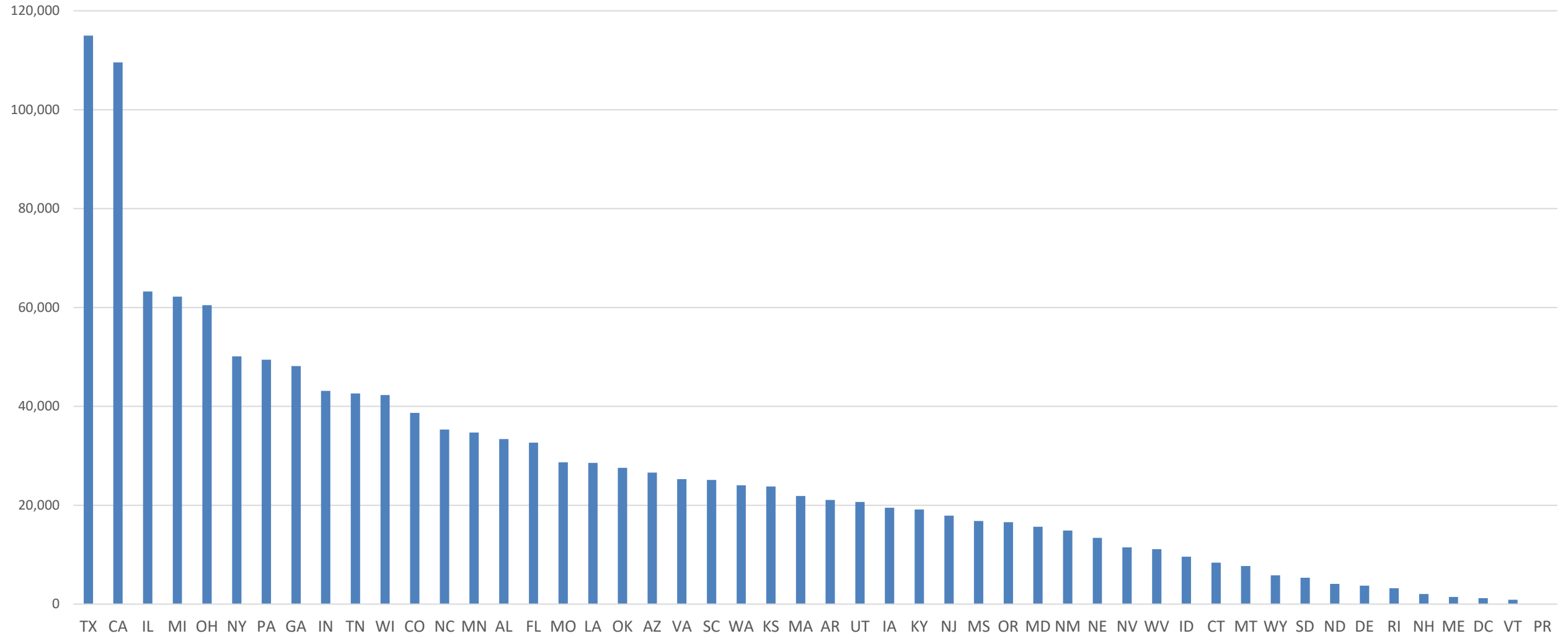
Gas Transmission and Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Programs

Participating States in the Federal/State Cooperative Partnership

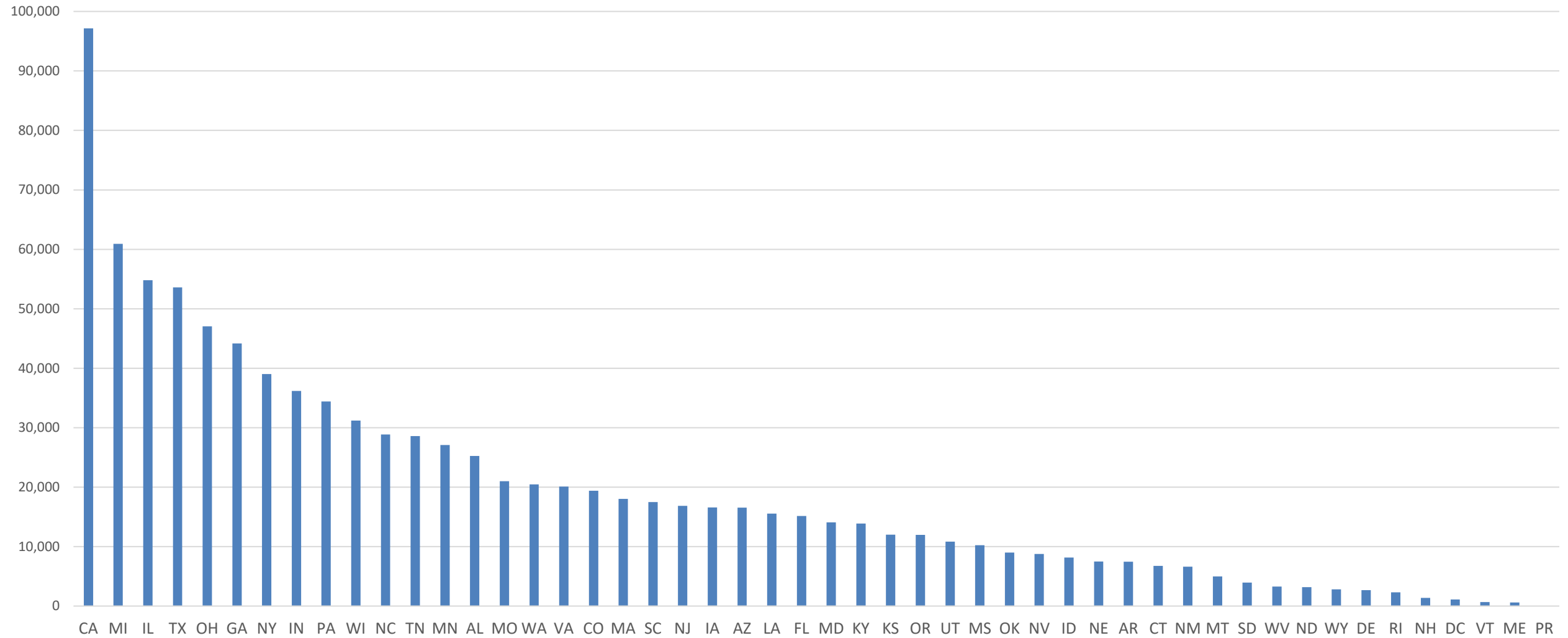




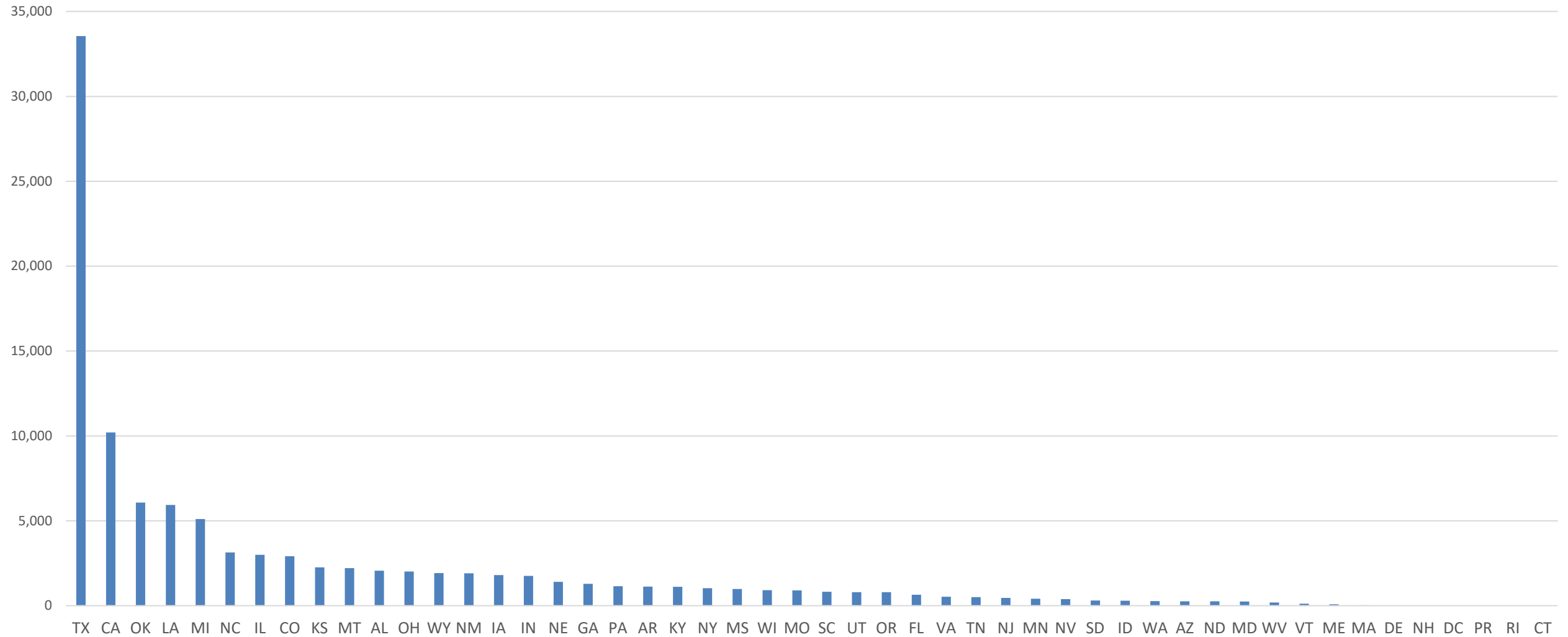
2023 Distribution Main Miles



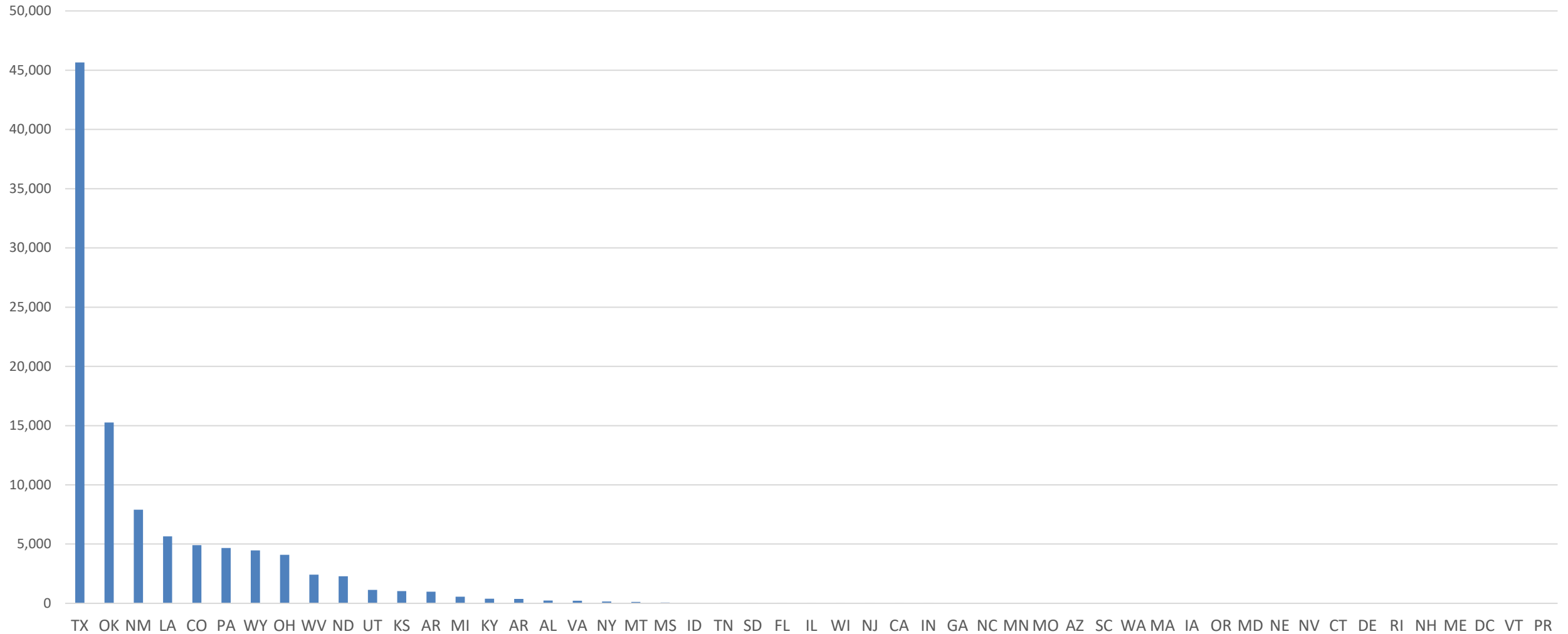
2023 Distribution Service Miles



2023 Intrastate Transmission Miles



2023 Gas Gathering Miles



The State/Federal Partnership

PHMSA's partnership with states is critical in advancing the safety of our nation's 3.3 million miles of pipelines. States are responsible for over 85 percent of the pipeline infrastructure under PHMSA's safety authority.



The State/Federal Partnership

State pipeline safety programs inspect most of the Intrastate pipelines under PHMSA's safety authority:

- ✓ 99% Intrastate Gas Transmission Pipelines
- ✓ 99% Gas Distribution Pipelines
- ✓ 89% Intrastate Hazardous Liquid Pipelines



The State/Federal Partnership

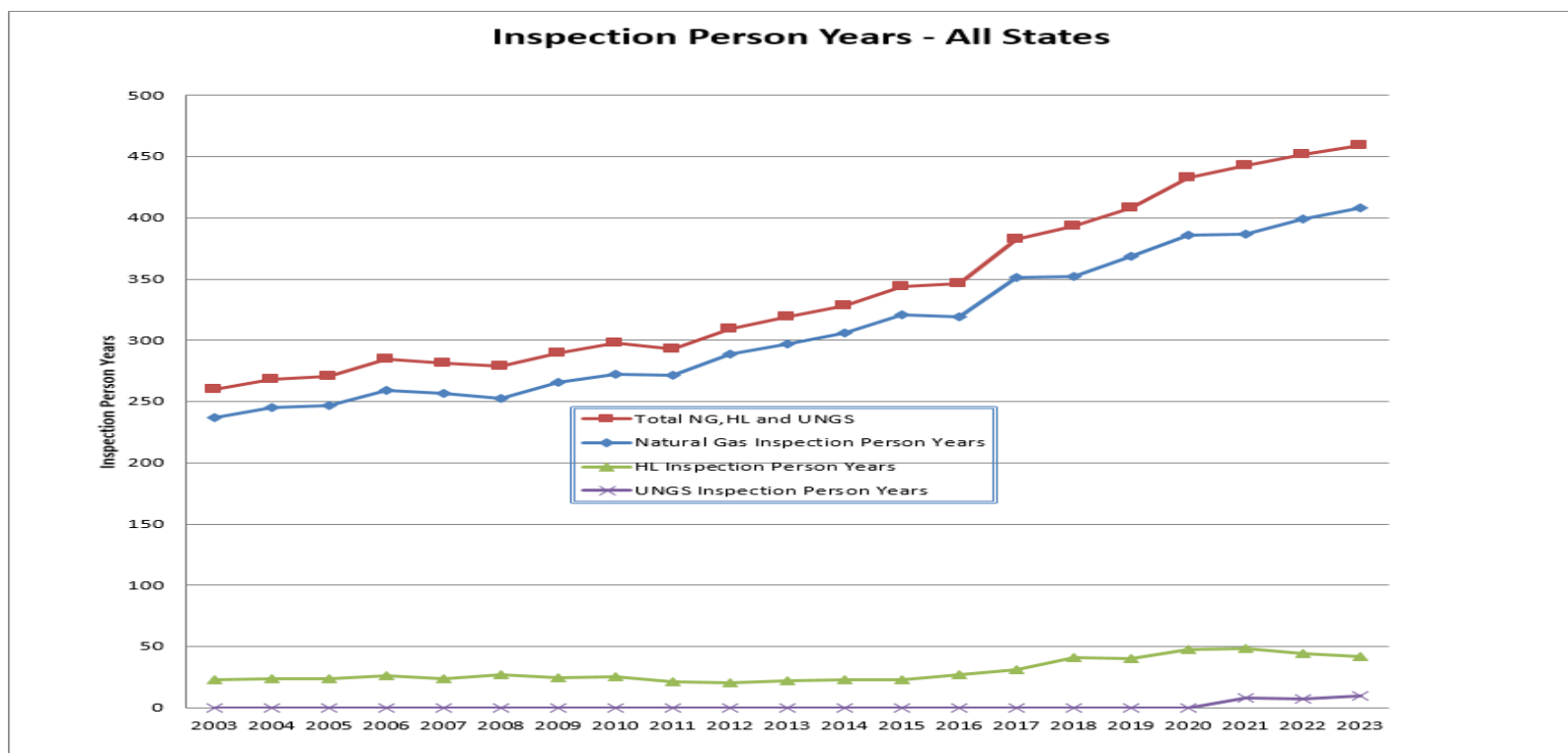
State Interstate Agents inspect interstate pipelines under PHMSA's safety authority:

- ✓ 18% Gas Interstate Transmission Pipelines
- ✓ 5% Interstate Hazardous Liquid Pipelines



The State/Federal Partnership

There are 449.7 full time Gas and Hazardous Liquid State Inspectors as of December 31, 2023



The State/Federal Partnership

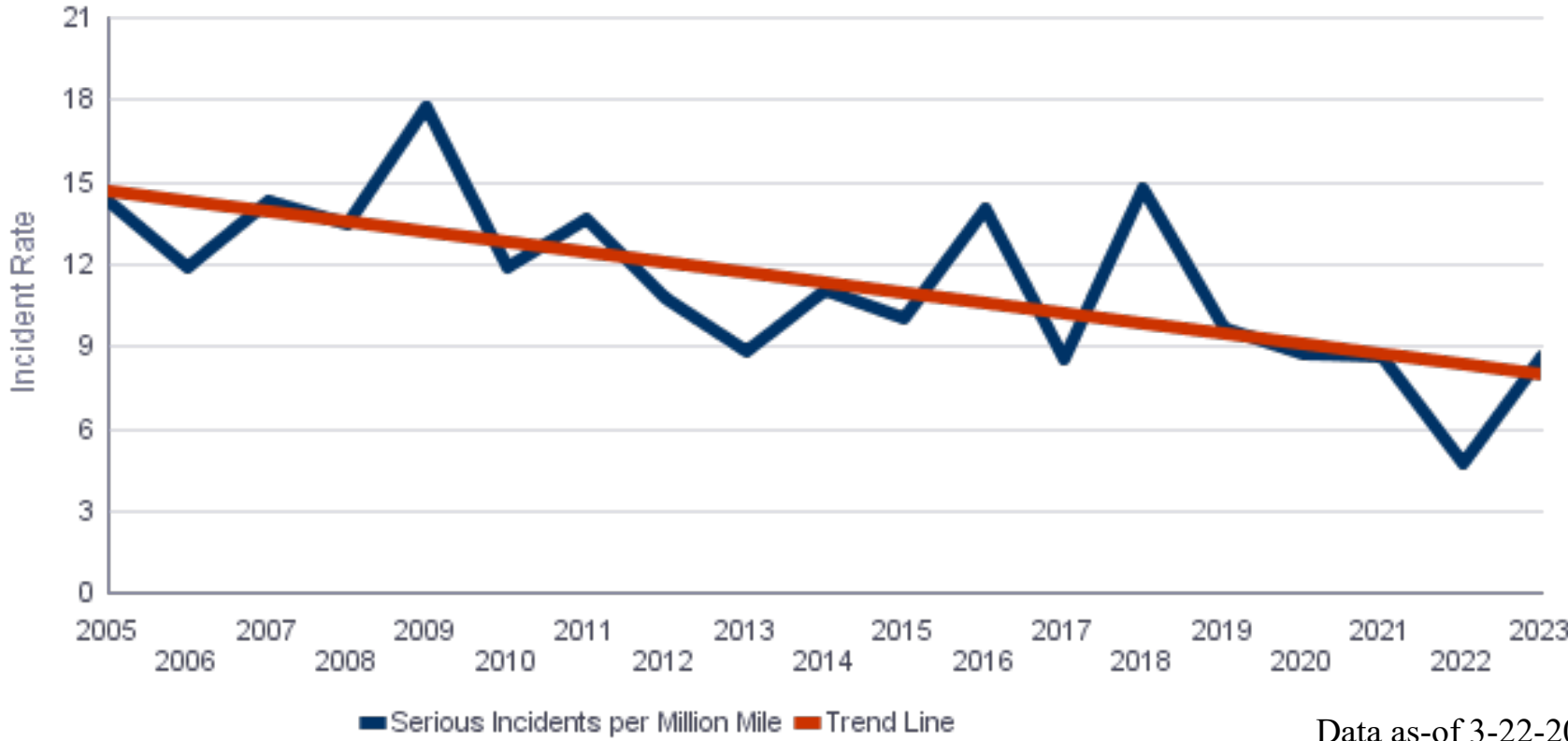
PHMSA GRANTS TO STATES SUMMARY AND PROJECTION						
State Program Cost Trends and Estimates						
Calendar Year	State Estimated Program Costs	State Actual Approved End of Year Cost	State Actual Cost Percent Increase over Previous Year	Total Federal Funding	Total Federal Funding Percentage (Aggregate)	Funding Needed for Full Funding (Actual x 78.5%)
2016	\$ 82,877,676	\$ 73,174,617	9.67%	\$ 49,278,489	67.34%	\$ 56,949,636
2017	\$ 87,687,512	\$ 74,256,939	1.48%	\$ 50,559,000	68.09%	\$ 57,879,054
2018	\$ 91,870,028	\$ 79,381,120	6.90%	\$ 56,030,237	70.58%	\$ 62,119,427
2019	\$ 98,200,427	\$ 85,974,936	8.31%	\$ 53,169,622	61.84%	\$ 67,399,487
2020	\$ 108,921,507	\$ 87,547,351	1.83%	\$ 60,935,969	69.60%	\$ 68,499,295
2021	\$ 107,436,183	\$ 92,085,731	5.18%	\$ 58,000,001	62.98%	\$ 72,348,891
2022	\$ 109,902,056	\$ 102,424,027	11.23%	\$ 64,900,000	63.36%	\$ 79,887,811
2023	\$ 120,293,749	\$ 113,349,174	10.67%	\$ 60,224,479	53.13%	\$ 88,884,977
2024	\$ 134,150,716	\$ 120,735,645	6.52%	\$ 82,000,000	67.92%	\$ 94,777,481
2025**	\$ 140,858,252	\$ 126,772,427	5.00%	\$ 82,000,000	64.68%	\$ 99,516,355
2026**	\$ 147,901,165	\$ 133,111,048	5.00%	\$ 82,000,000	61.60%	\$ 104,492,173

2025/2026** Estimated 5% increase in Annual Budget. Final expenses estimated at 90% of Budget



Gas Distribution Serious Incidents per million Miles 2005-2023

Rate has fluctuated since 2005 with an overall downward trend

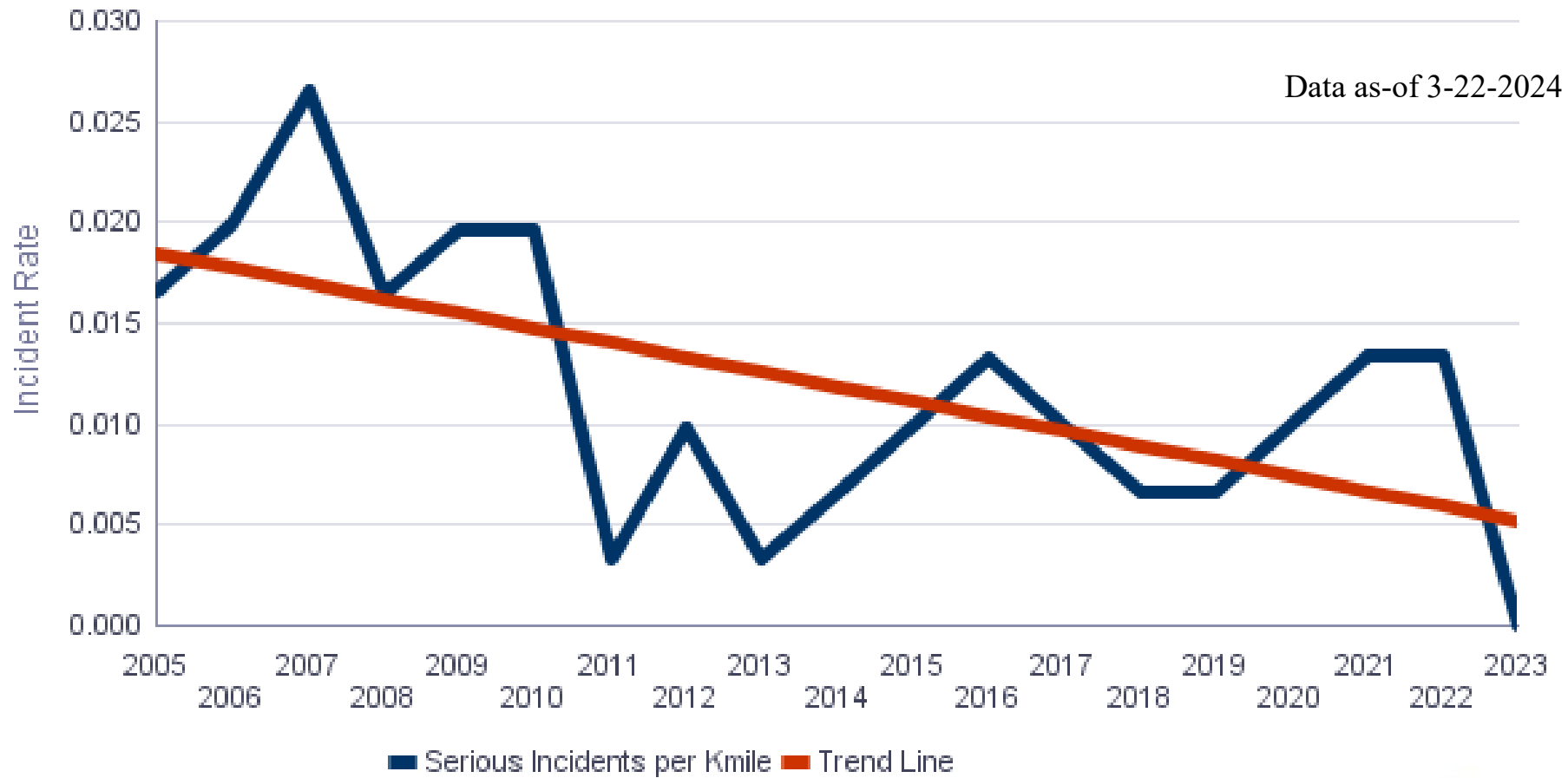


Data as-of 3-22-2024



Gas Transmission Serious Incidents per 1,000 Miles 2005-2023

The rate has declined since 2005 with a sharp decline after 2010.



State Support

Zach Barrett – PHMSA Director, State Programs Division

- Email – zach.barrett@dot.gov
- Phone – 405/834-8344



State Support

➤ Primary POC State Liaisons

- Glynn Blanton – Southern Region – glynn.Blanton@dot.gov
- Agustin Lopez – Southwest Region – Agustin.lopez@dot.gov
- Dave Lykken – Central Region – dave.lykken@dot.gov
- Michael Thompson – Western Region – Michael.Thompson@dot.gov
- Clint Stephens – Eastern Region – clint.Stephens@dot.gov

➤ State Programs Supervisors

- Rex Evans – rex.evans@dot.gov
- Don Martin – don.martin@dot.gov





Thank You!

