The Honorable Howard “Skip” Elliott  
Administrator  
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration  
U.S. Department of Transportation  
1200 New Jersey Avenue, S.E.  
Washington, DC 20590-0001  

Dear Administrator Elliott,  

We are writing to you regarding the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration’s (PHMSA) proposed rulemaking to conform the outdated class location change regulations with PHMSA’s modern integrity management regulations. We support updating this policy and your pursuit of this rulemaking.  

While the class location system is referenced throughout PHMSA’s regulations, we recognize that PHMSA’s current rulemaking is focused specifically on the class location change requirements. When first incorporated into the federal pipeline safety regulations in 1970, the class location change requirements represented the best way – at the time – to ensure safety for pipeline segments located in areas that had experienced population growth. Internal pipeline inspection technologies did not yet exist. Therefore, because the integrity of a given section of pipe could not be ascertained without excavation, it was deemed necessary to replace pipeline segments in such areas. This requirement to replace pipe, whether it is safe or not, has remained unchanged for almost five decades.  

Pipeline safety technology has advanced dramatically since 1970. Using remotely operated internal inspection devices, pipeline operators can measure whether a section of pipe remains safe to operate, and if not, make the appropriate repairs or replacements. In addition, Congress mandated the pipeline integrity management program in 2002 and expanded its application in 2011, to require the periodic assessment of pipelines located in populated areas and the remediation of conditions that could reduce a pipeline’s integrity.  

It is incumbent on PHMSA to update its regulations to enable the use of new technologies that offer more effective, more efficient and less disruptive means of completing important pipeline safety work. The modern technologies that can verify a pipeline’s condition will identify the pipe segments that must be replaced and provide relevant data that can be used to enhance pipeline safety beyond the specific locations where population growth has occurred. Such modern technologies can also be used to increase safety procedures for pipeline segments located in areas that have experienced increase in population. There are clear benefits to using modern technology to help determine when it would be appropriate to leave such pipe in place. Nearby communities will be spared the impact of unnecessary construction activity, consumers will be
spared the potential disruption to natural gas delivery, and unnecessary releases of natural gas to the atmosphere will be avoided. This would be a material improvement over the one-size-fits all result compelled by the current class location change regulations.

In the Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act of 2011, Congress mandated PHMSA promulgate regulations applying integrity management system requirements to a larger proportion of the gas transmission pipeline network. It is critical that PHMSA promptly finalize its integrity management rulemaking for gas transmission pipelines. The pending integrity rule provides a platform for a prompt and efficient update to PHMSA’s class location change regulations.

Updating regulations to facilitate the deployment of newer, modern technologies that can more effectively ensure pipeline safety will provide material benefits to all and we believe the recent ANPRM on class location change and accompanying integrity management rulemaking are much needed steps in the right direction.

Sincerely,

James M. Inhofe
United States Senator

Jeff Denham
Chairman
Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials

Bob Gibbs
Member of Congress

Mike Gallagher
Member of Congress

Todd Rokita
Member of Congress

Garret Graves
Member of Congress