



U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration



PHMSA Damage Prevention Update



***SD/ND Pipeline Safety Operator Training
Sioux Falls, SD
March 15, 2011***



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.



Presentation Overview

- Nine Element Characterization
- State law, rule information
- Federal Rulemaking
- Grants
- PIPA
- Public Awareness
- DIMP
- Where to get more info





Excavation Damage: What We All Already Know

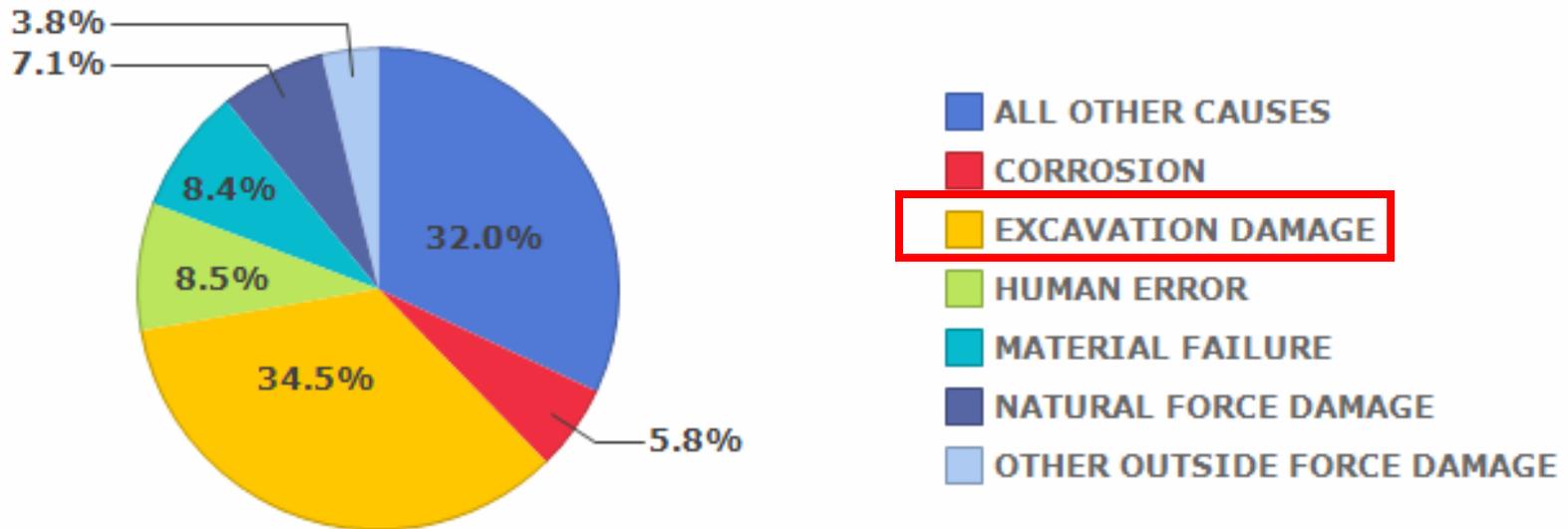
- Excavation damage is a serious threat to public safety and pipeline integrity
- Data indicates overall decrease in incidents caused by excavation damage as well as gas distribution leaks caused by excavation damage
- Excavation damage is largely preventable
- We can do more





Excavation Damage: Pipeline Incidents Past 20 Years (Serious)

Serious Incident Cause Breakdown
National, All Pipeline Systems, 1988-2008 YTD



Source: PHMSA Significant Incidents Files October 14, 2008

Serious incident: pipeline release involving injury or fatality

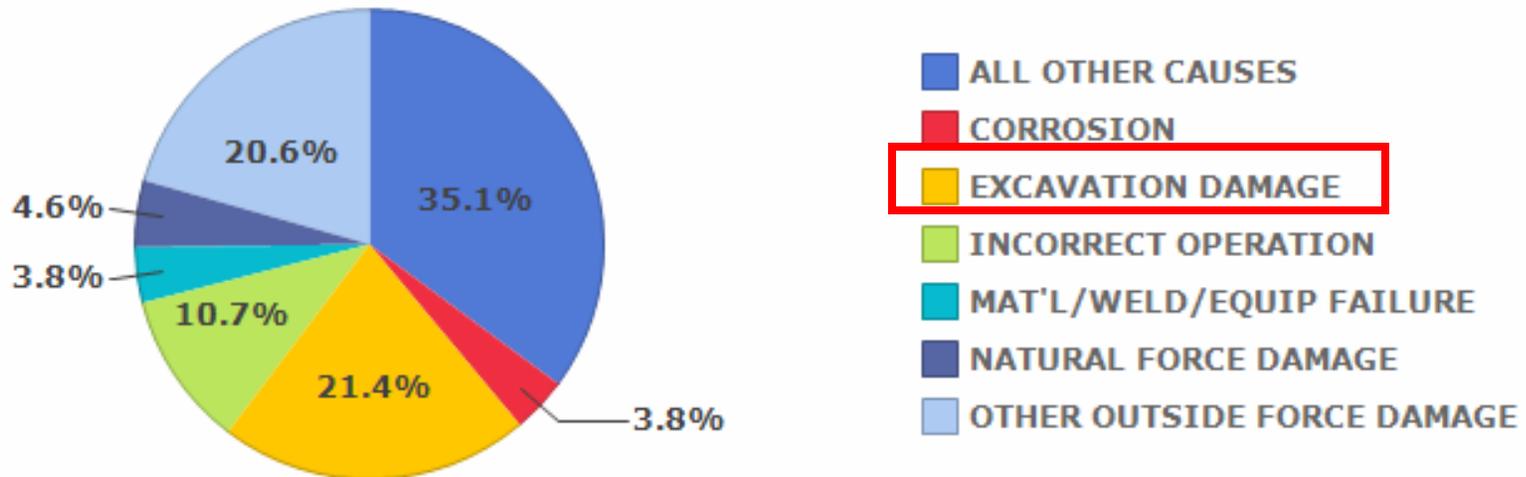


Know what's below.
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Pipeline Incidents – Past 3 Years

Serious Incident Cause Breakdown
National, All Pipeline Systems, 2007-2009



Source: PHMSA Significant Incidents Files October 29, 2010

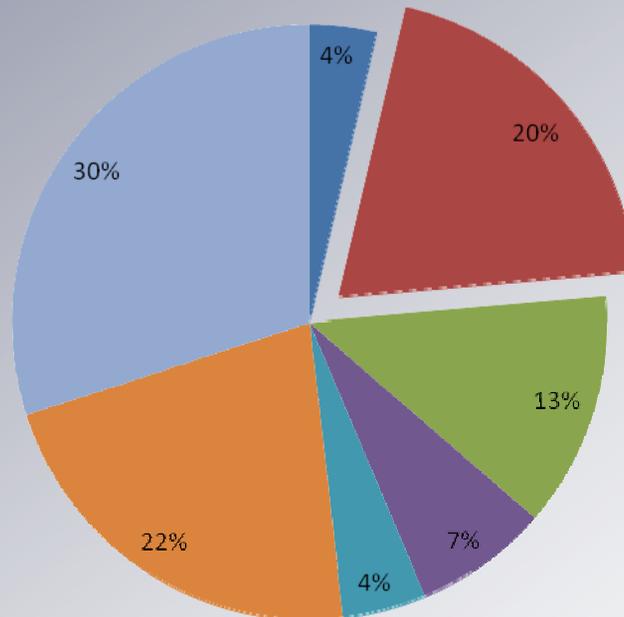


Know what's below.
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Gas Pipelines: 2008 - 2010

**Causes of Serious Gas Pipeline Incidents
2008-2010
Data as of 1/19/2011**



- Corrosion
- Excavation Damage
- Incorrect Operation
- Mat'l/Weld/Equip Failure
- Natural Force Damage
- Other Outside Force Damage
- All Other Causes

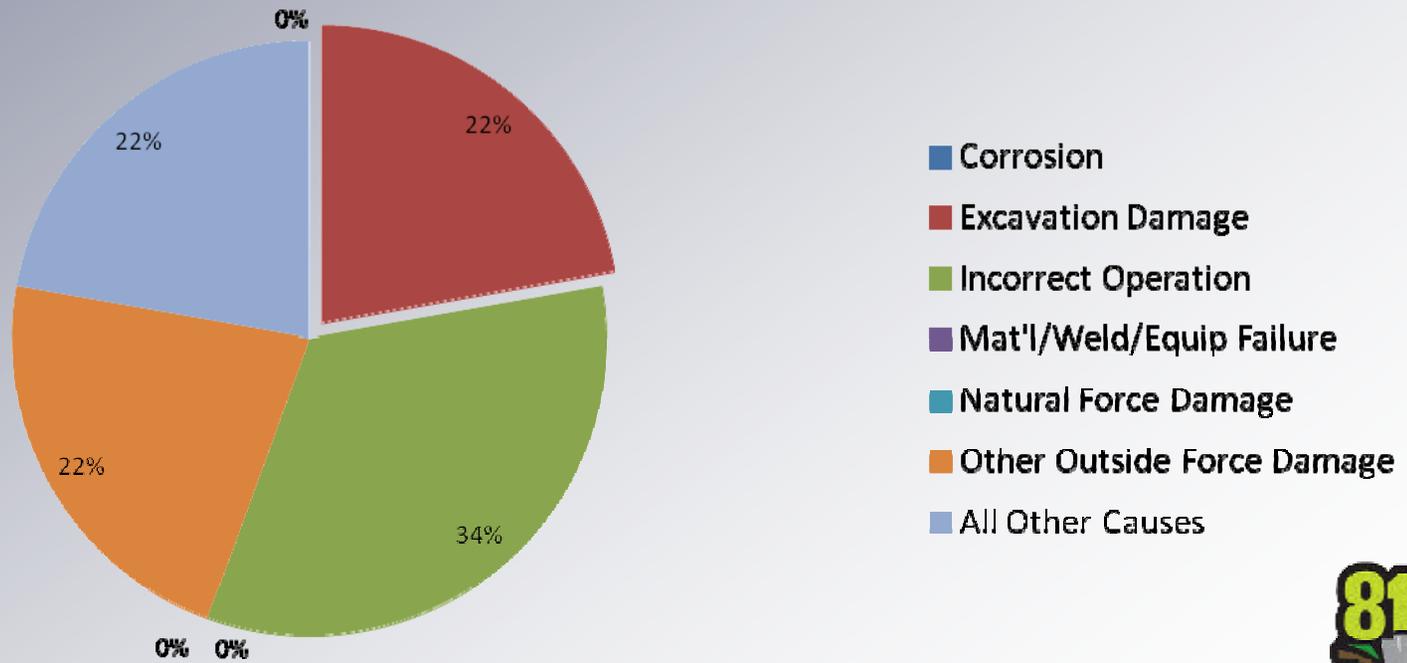


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Hazardous Liquid: 2008 -- 2010

**Causes of Serious Hazardous Liquid Incidents
2008-2010
Data as of 1/19/2011**



Know what's below.
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Breaking Down the Data - Gas

2008 – 2010:

- 14.5% of serious gas transmission incidents caused by excavation damage
- 28.18% of serious gas distribution incidents caused by excavation damage



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Damage Prevention: PHMSA's View

- A shared responsibility
- Pipelines are critical infrastructure that are essential to our way of life. They also carry hazardous materials that pose risks to people and the environment.
- Damage prevention is a multi-faceted issue
- Damage prevention programs vary from state to state
- Guiding principles found in 9 Elements
 - Cited in 2006 PIPES Act





Damage Prevention: What We're Doing

- Tools - for PHMSA as well as for state stakeholders (laws, data, status of state programs, grant projects, etc.)
- State/local outreach: meetings, letters of support, teleconferences, support of 811, sharing of information
- Partnerships: States, Common Ground Alliance, Public, Trade Associations, Safety Organizations
- Regulatory actions – enforcement





Nine Elements: What are they?

1. Effective communication throughout excavation process
2. Partnership of all stakeholders
3. Performance measures for locators
4. Partnership in employee training
5. Partnership in public education
6. A dispute resolution process that defines the enforcement agency as a partner and facilitator
7. Fair and consistent enforcement of the law
8. Use of technology
9. Data analysis and continual improvement





Nine Elements: Where do we stand? Characterization Tool

- What is the Characterization Tool?
 - Fall 2009 – Spring 2010: Questions for states concerning damage prevention program
 - Discussions with stakeholders in each state
 - Consumer-reports style depiction of results
- Goal: Understanding state damage prevention programs, share results, foster improvement at state level





Characterization Tool

- = Largely implemented program element
- = Partially implemented or not fully implemented program; actions are underway or planned for improvements
- = Partially implemented or not fully implemented program element that needs improvement; no actions are currently underway or planned for improvements
- = Program element is not implemented and needs to be addressed
- ⊗ = No information available or not applicable





Characterization Tool Results

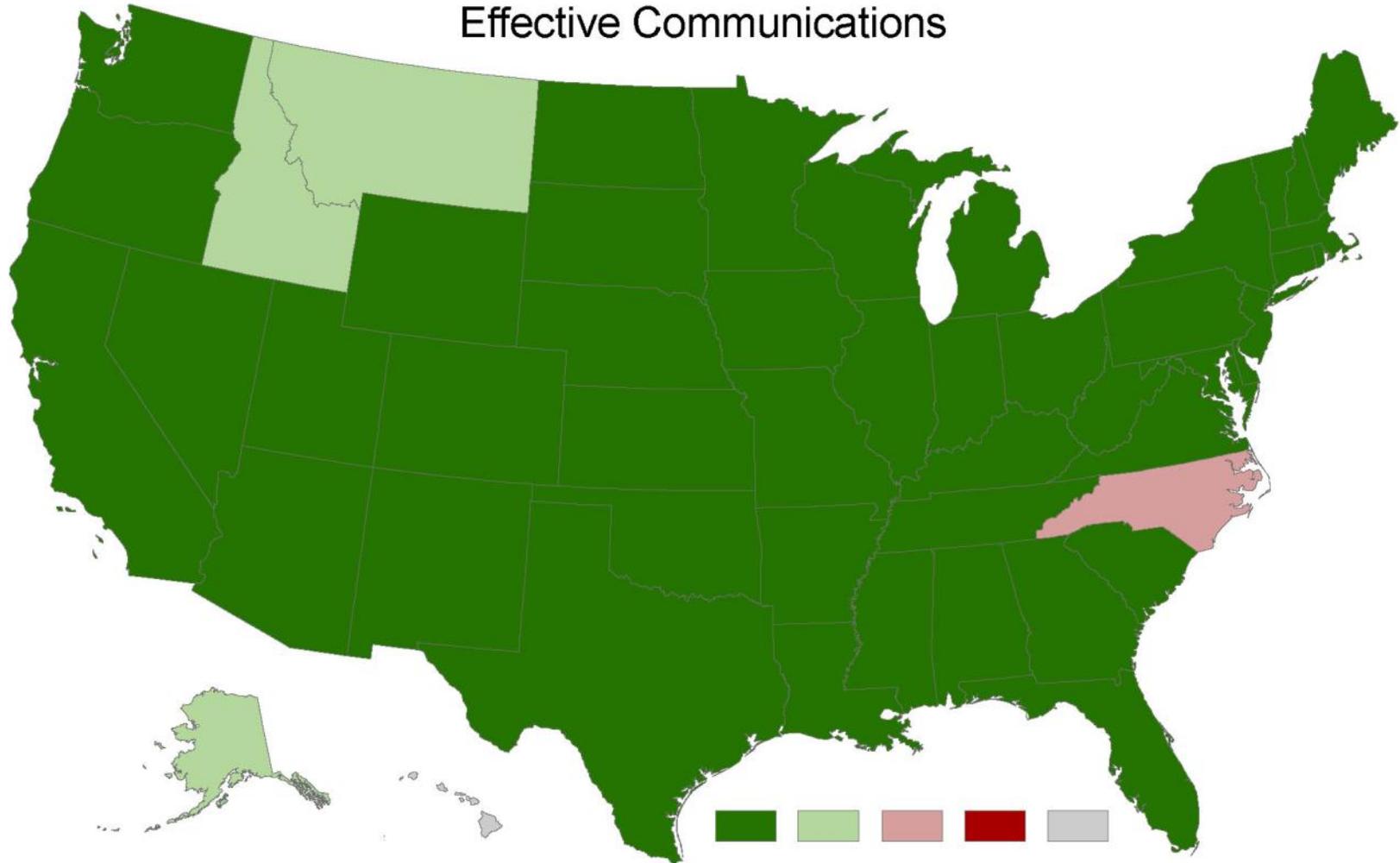
Symbol Legend:

- Largely implemented program element
- Partially implemented or not fully developed program element; actions are underway or planned for improvements
- Element partially implemented/marginally effective program element needs improvement; no actions underway/planned for improvement
- Program element is not implemented and needs to be addressed
- No information available or not applicable

	Element								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alabama									
Alaska									
Arkansas									
Arizona									
California									
Colorado									
Connecticut									
Delaware									
D.C.									

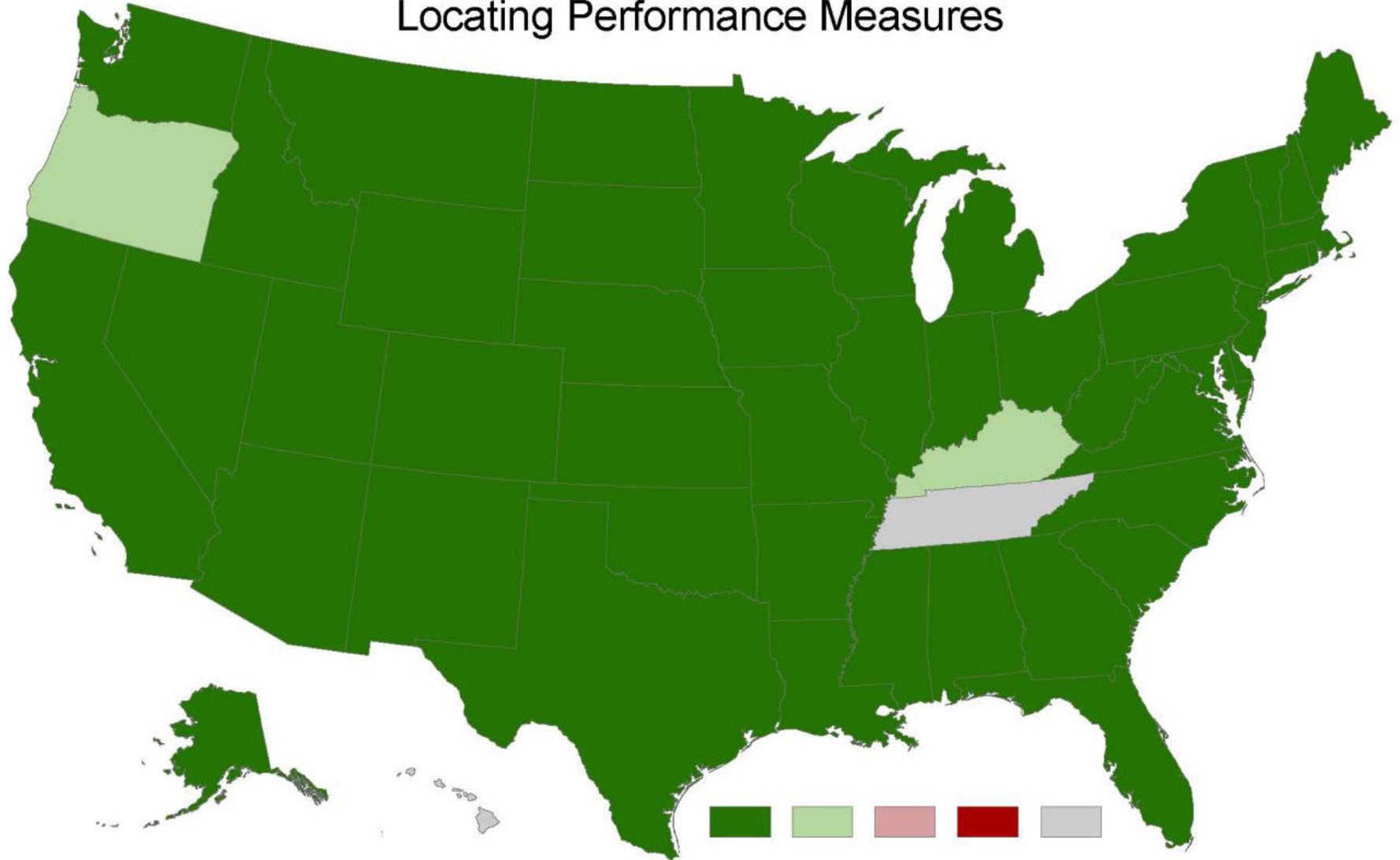
CT Results – Element 1

Effective Communications



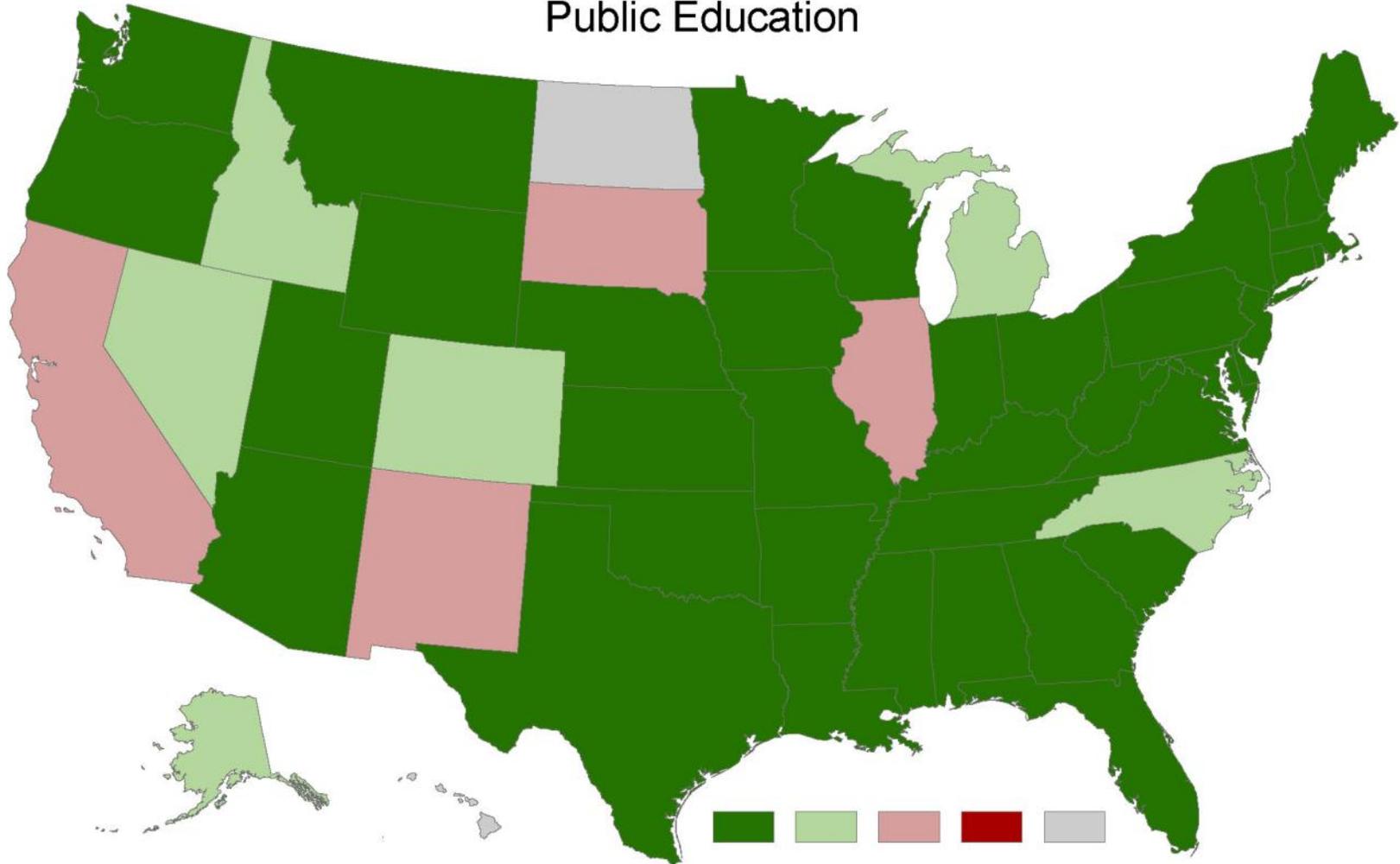
CT Results – Element 3

Locating Performance Measures

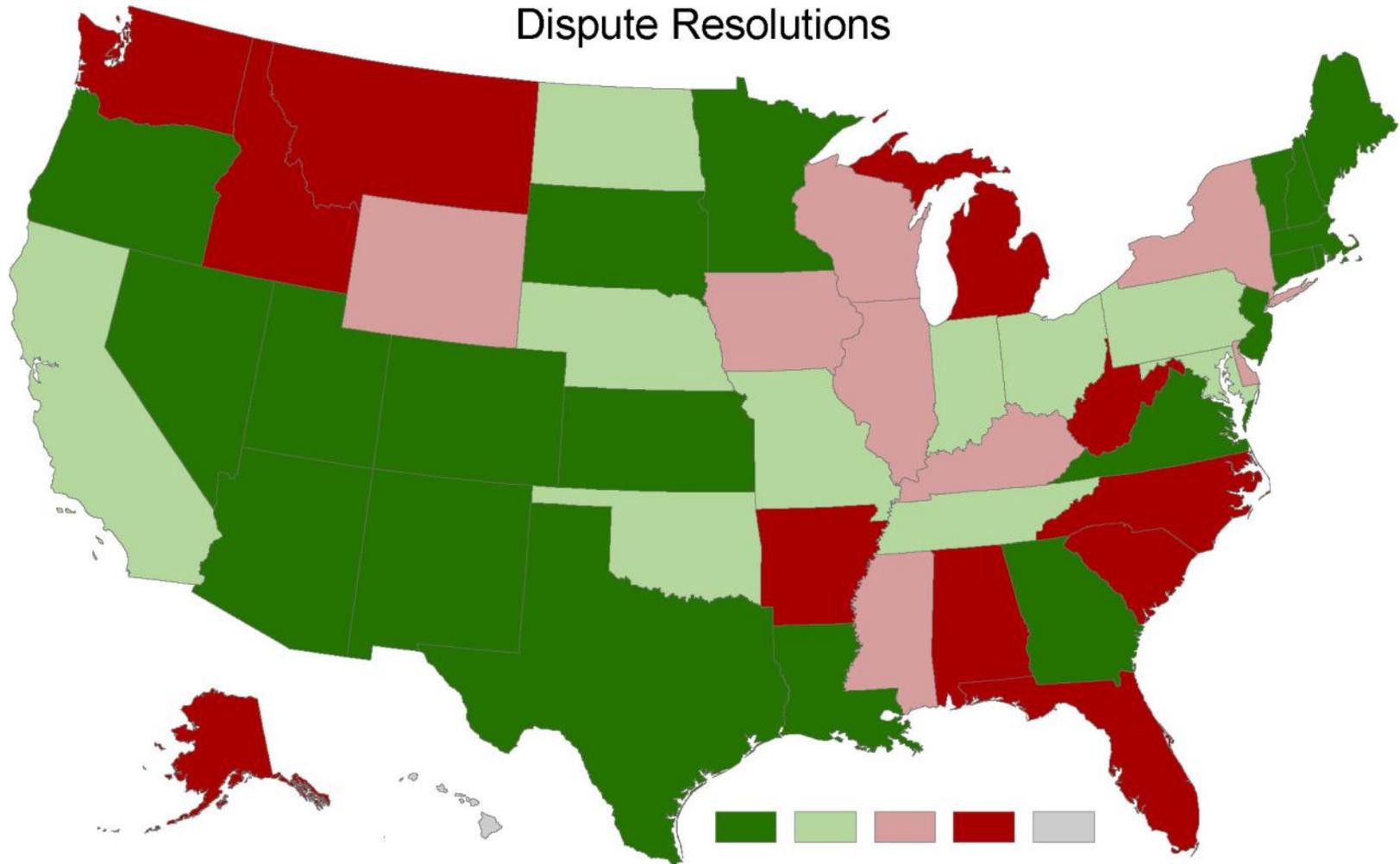


CT Results – Element 5

Public Education

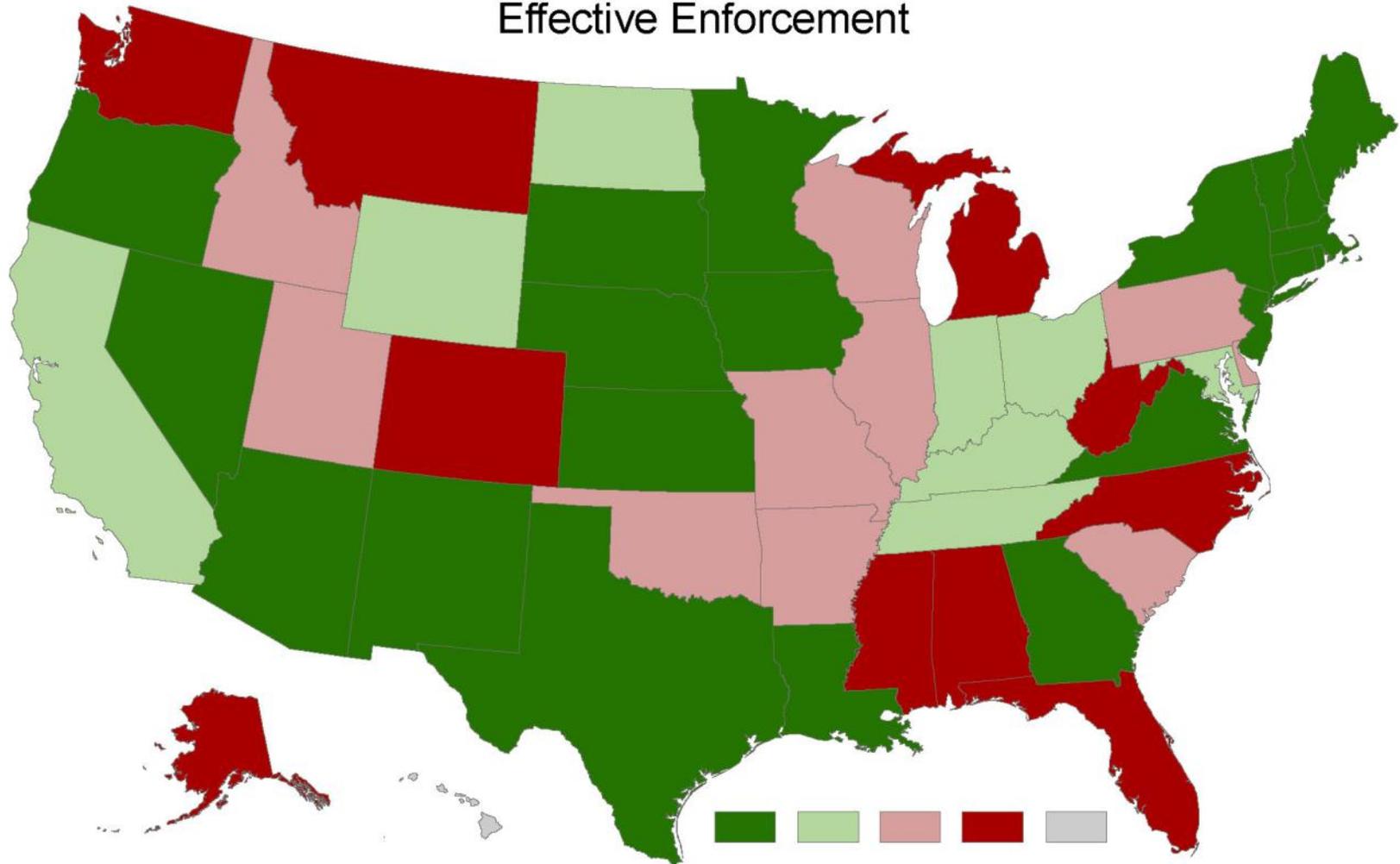


CT Results – Element 6

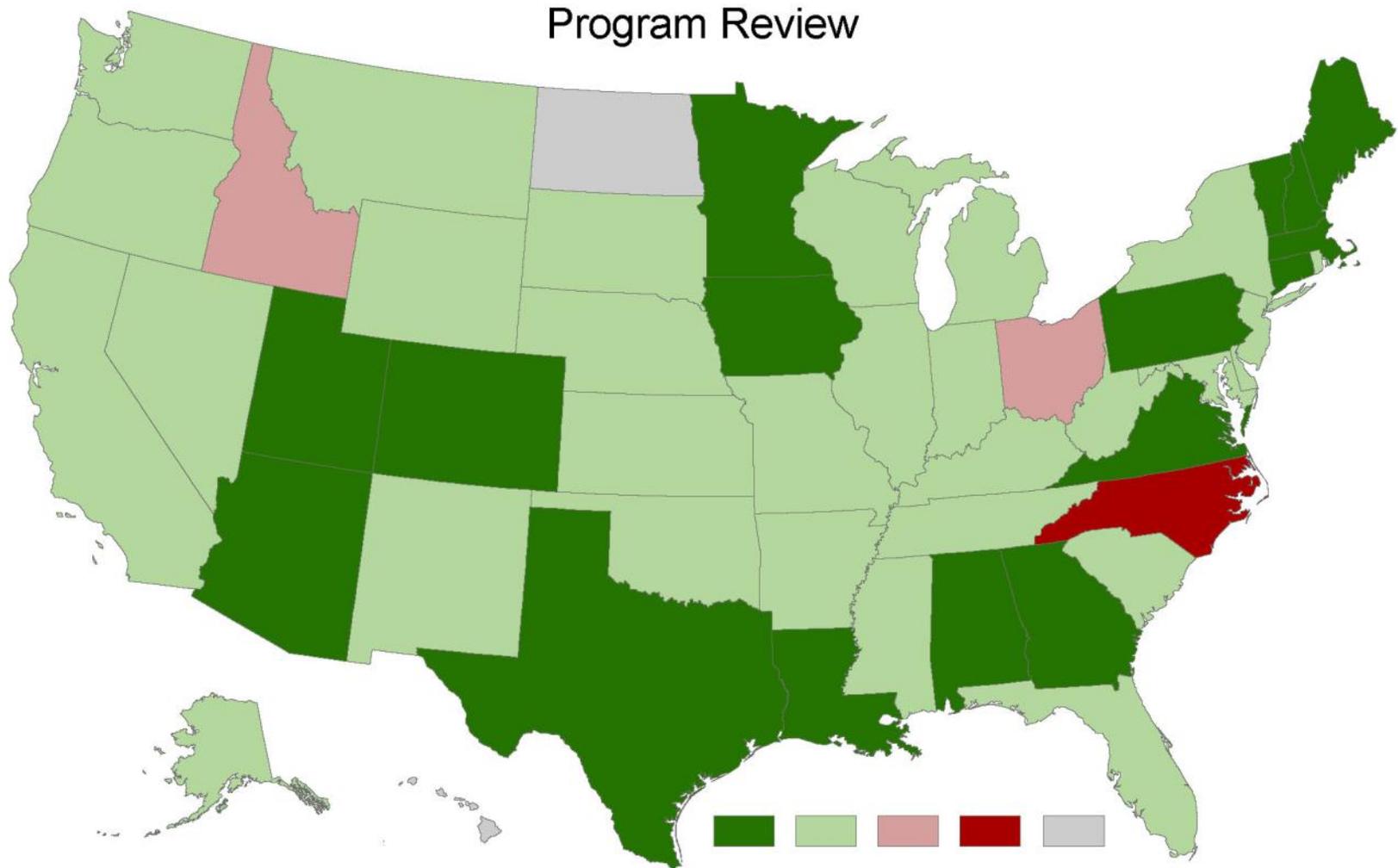


CT Results – Element 7

Effective Enforcement



CT Results – Element 9





Characterization Tool: Seeking Feedback

- Initial results are from interviews with pipeline safety and one-call representatives only
- PHMSA seeking feedback on results from other damage prevention stakeholders
- Feedback will be routed to PHMSA and will be distributed to states
- Characterization Tool results on website subject to change based on feedback and discussion





Results of Characterizations

Stakeholder Communications

Home General Public Local Officials State Regulators Federal Agencies Emergency Officials Advocates Industry Excavators

Print

Results of State Damage Prevention Program Characterizations (SDPPC)

PHMSA's SDPPC initiative evaluated state damage prevention programs against the nine elements of effective damage prevention programs that were cited by Congress in the Pipeline Inspection, Protection, Enforcement and Safety (PIPES) Act of 2006. The purpose of these evaluations was to help stakeholders gain a better understanding of the successes and challenges existing in the state damage prevention programs, where the programs may need improvement, and where PHMSA can focus further assistance. A [brief summary discussion](#) of the initiative is available.

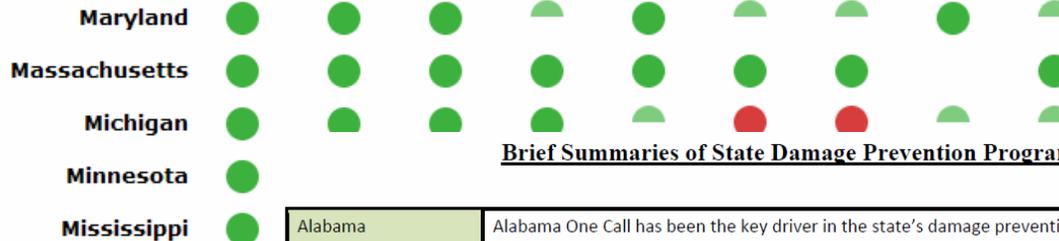
To support this effort, PHMSA developed a [program characterization tool](#) to help ensure consistent evaluation of the state programs. Additionally, [brief summaries of the state damage prevention programs](#) were developed during the discussions with the representative stakeholders. Following are the current state damage prevention program characterization results. These may change from time to time as states take steps to strengthen their programs.

[SDPPC Feedback](#)

Feedback



Element Legend:



Brief Summaries of State Damage Prevention Program Characterizations

Alabama	Alabama One Call has been the key driver in the state's damage prevention effort since inception of a one call center in 1975. The one-call center continues to try to improve the damage prevention efforts and education process through cooperative training, programs, and legislation. Alabama One Call and the state pipeline safety office have been unsuccessful in gaining support for legislative changes; however, there are ongoing efforts to work with those groups in opposition to change, to educate them and include them in the process. Many of the damage prevention issues are specific to the underground facility owner and changes must be supported at the corporate level. Alabama One Call continues to work to gain support for improved programs and laws.
Alaska	Alaska DigLine is the leader for the state damage prevention program. One-call membership is not currently mandatory. Luneau has a separate system for locate calls. Alaska DigLine would like to work collaboratively with stakeholders to make

<http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/SDPPC.htm?nocache=4530>



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.



Characterization Tool: Lessons Learned

- Results varied based on participants' approach to exercise
- Six interviewers
- Overall positive response to initiative
- There is perceived value in keeping information current
- Subjective nature of exercise
- Options for path forward under discussion: Updates submitted by states, periodic PHMSA outreach? Other?





Characterization Tool Subjectivity - Sample Questions

- *The excavator has access to a one call center 24 hours per day, 7 days a week.*
- *The one call center, facility owners/operators, and excavators all have clearly defined written processes that define roles and responsibilities and facilitate communication between all parties.*
- *For all stakeholders, employee training programs and needs are tailored to available data trends relative to performance, complaints, near misses or damage incidents and, if necessary, in response to specific incidents.*





PHMSA State One Call Law and Rule Information

- What do state laws/rules require?
 - Notice requirements
 - Notice exemptions
 - Tolerance zones
 - Whitelining
 - Positive response
 - Reporting
 - Etc...50+ fields





State Law/Rule Documentation

- PHMSA partnered with NTDPC to conduct analysis
- Information captured for excavator requirements, operator requirements, miscellaneous
- Exact language from laws, rules, links to laws and rules
- Feedback/corrections welcome (does not include analysis of other state laws/rules at this time)





State Law Spreadsheet

PHMSA ONE CALL SUMMARY 2010 -- FINAL (2).XLS [Compatibility Mode] - Microsoft Excel

Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Acrobat

A3 STATE

Excavator Requirements												
STATE	Excavator Notice to One Call Required	Excavator Notice	Ticket Life (# of days)	White-Line Required	Tolerance Zone	Special Digging Requirements within Tolerance Zone	Hand Dig / Vacuum Excavate within Tolerance Zone	Preserve / Maintain Marks Required	Call Again If No Response from Operator Or Signs Of Unmarked Facilities	Re-Notification Required	Special Language Re Trenchless Technology	Non-Delegable Duty
	(Yes / No)	(Specific Language) Definition	Definition	(Yes / No) Definition	Definition	(Specific Language)	(Yes / No)	(Yes / No) Definition	(Yes / No) Definition	(Yes / No) Definition	(Yes / No) Definition	(Yes / No) Definition
Alabama	No	"[E]ach person responsible for such excavation or demolition shall give written, telephonic, or electronic notice of such intent to excavate or demolish to the underground facility operator or a 'One-Call Notification System' acting on behalf of the operator at least two but not more than ten working days prior to the start of the proposed excavation"	14	No	18"	"Employ detection equipment or non-invasive methods to determine the precise location of an operator's underground facilities when excavation is to be done within the area marked as the approximate location of the operator's underground facilities and maintain a clearance between any underground facility and the cutting edge or point of any mechanized equipment, taking into account the known limit of control of such cutting edge or point, as may be reasonably necessary to avoid damage to such facility[.]"	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
Alaska	Yes	At least 2 business days, but no more than 15 business days. In remote or unstaffed area, excavator shall notify the operator at least 10 but not more than 20 working days before the start of the excavation.	20	No	24"	There is no language in the statute specific to excavation within the tolerance zone. However, excavators are required to determine without damage to the facility, the precise location of an underground facility whose location has been marked.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Disclaimer Glossary Master Rev Log

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Average: 17 Count: 53 Sum: 34 85%

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U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration



PHMSA'S DAMAGE PREVENTION ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY



Know what's below.
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Existing PHMSA Damage Prevention Regs

- PHMSA regulations currently require pipeline operators – and their contractors – to have and follow written damage prevention programs
 - 49 CFR 192.614 (natural gas pipelines) & 49 CFR 195.442 (hazardous liquid pipelines)
- Operators must have written damage prevention programs, be members of one-calls, locate and mark pipelines when in receipt of excavation notification, and monitor/inspect pipelines during and after excavation activity as necessary
- Operators face civil penalties for non-compliance





PHMSA DP Efforts: One Call Enforcement

- Section 2 of the PIPES Act includes congressional mandate to PHMSA:
 - Conveys authority to take enforcement action against excavators who fail to comply with One Call laws and damage a pipeline facility
 - Enforcement authority is limited – only can be used in states without adequate enforcement
- Intent is to incentivize States to adopt/use enforcement authority





PIPES Act Requirements

At a minimum, PIPES Act requires excavators to:

- Use a One Call system before excavating
- Regard the location information or markings established by a pipeline facility operator
- An excavator who causes damage to a pipeline facility that may endanger life or cause serious bodily harm or damage to property:
 - Must promptly report the damage to the owner or operator of the facility; and
- If the damage results in the escape of any flammable, toxic, or corrosive gas or liquid, the excavator:
 - Must promptly report to other appropriate authorities by calling 911





Third-Party Excavator Enforcement Rulemaking

- PHMSA published ANPRM at end of CY 2009 seeking Comments on:
 - Criteria used to evaluate states' enforcement programs
 - Administrative process for states to contest notice of inadequacy
 - Federal standards PHMSA will enforce
 - Adjudication process for violators
- <http://www.regulations.gov>, Docket ID PHMSA-2009-0192





Common Comments to ANPRM

- Keep it simple
 - Clearly define what is expected of state enforcement programs to be considered adequate
 - Minimize exemptions
 - Enforcement must be balanced – excavators as well as facility owners must be accountable

For more information, see: <http://www.regulations.gov>, Docket ID PHMSA-2009-0192



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PHMSA's Views on Enforcement

- Effective, balanced enforcement reduces excavation damages to pipelines
 - State data supports this
- Enforcement responsibility is inherently a state responsibility
- Enforcement is only one aspect of effective DP programs (see the Nine Elements)

**Objective: More Effective Enforcement of
State DP Laws
And
Minimized Need for Federal Enforcement**



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PHMSA DP Enforcement: What Happens Next?

- PHMSA is developing a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM)
- Current timeline: NPRM to be published during calendar year 2011
- NPRM will contain responses to all comments received on the ANPRM and proposed regulatory language
- Excavators and other affected parties will have more opportunity to provide input to the rule after the NPRM is published





Federal DP Enforcement – More Information

PHMSA
U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration

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Home > Pipeline Safety Community > Regulations > Rulemaking

Rulemaking

Part 190 – General Rulemaking Procedure in 49 CFR outlines the procedures used by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration in carrying out duties regarding pipeline safety under the pipeline safety laws. Rulemakings for the last ten years can be found on <http://www.regulations.gov>. Regulations.gov includes other non-rulemaking documents, including supporting materials, public comments, and Federal agency guidance. This site does not include all the documents associated with a particular rulemaking. If you want to review all the documents associated with a particular rulemaking or if you want to comment on a rule go on to <http://www.regulations.gov>.

This section provides a list of recently published notices of proposed rulemaking, final rules, and a list of resources describing the rulemaking process. To view other regulatory actions, select one of the topics on the Mini-Menu to the right.

Rulemaking	PHMSA-RSPA-2004-19854: Pipeline Safety: Information Collection Gas Distribution Annual Report Form	Jun 28, 2010
> 75 FR 36615		

Open Comment Periods

The following events indicate open comment periods for Rulemaking activities. If no items are listed, there are no currently active comment periods.

Participating in Rulemaking

- > [Dockets at Regulations.gov](#)
- > [Part 190 - General Rulemaking Procedure](#)
- > [OPS Public Meetings and Document Commenting](#)

Rulemaking Menu

- > [Rulemaking home](#)
- > [Final Rules](#)
- > [NPRM & ANPRM](#)

Mini-Menu

- > [Regulations home](#)
- > [Advisory Bulletins](#)
- > [Technical Advisory Committees](#)
- > [Interpretations](#)
- > [Notices](#)
- > [NTSB Recommendations](#)
- > [Rulemaking](#)
- > [Special Permits and State Waivers](#)
- > [Contact Us](#)

Look Up

Locate official documents and records

- > [Regulations.gov](#)
One-stop site to find, view, and comment on Federal regulations and other Federal actions.
- > [eCFR - Code of Federal Regulations](#)
Electronic records updated daily.
- > [CFR Retrieve by Citation](#)
Title, Part, and either a Section Number or a Subpart letter are required.
- > [Federal Register](#)
The official daily publication for rules, proposed rules, and notices of Federal agencies and organizations, as well as Executive Orders and other presidential documents.
- > [Grants.gov](#)
Grant programs offered by all Federal grant making agencies.
- > [Forms.gov](#)

- Visit our website:
<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/regs/rulemaking>

<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/regs/rulemaking>



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PHMSA's DP Efforts: Damage Prevention Grants

- State Damage Prevention
- Technical Assistance Grants
- One Call Grants



Know what's below.
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State Damage Prevention Grants

- Program authorized by PIPES Act through 2010
 - Solicitation for 2011 applications open through September 9, 2010
- 48 grants and over \$4.1 million awarded to date
- Project summaries and results information at <http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/sdp>
- 2011 grants: Award approval process underway – will be announced as soon as possible





State Damage Prevention Grants

- Eligibility:
 - Any State authority, written designation by Governor
 - State must have pipeline safety program pursuant to an annual 49 U.S.C. §60105 certification or 49 U.S.C. §60106 agreement in effect with PHMSA
- Funding:
 - \$1.5M annual budget, \$100K maximum award
- Calendar year cycle (goal is to award by January, complete by December of same year)
- Competitive, funding is to help states align with Nine Elements





SDP Grants – Examples of Projects

- Gap analysis of state's position with respect to 9 elements
- Development of educational material
- Database development, data collection and analysis (report card)
- Enforcement
- Marking standards
- Legislative studies
- Establish and support local and regional damage prevention councils





U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration

SDP Grants

More information, along with contacts for questions concerning awards/projects can be found at:

<http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/sdp/>

PHMSA contact for SDP grants:
annmarie.robertson@dot.gov

317-253-1622



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Technical Assistance Grants

- Purpose: to make grants to local communities and organizations for technical assistance related to pipeline safety issues
- Technical assistance is defined as engineering or other scientific analysis of pipeline safety issues, or
- Funding can also be used to promote public participation in official proceedings pertaining to pipeline safety
- Awardees must make findings available to relevant operators and foster open communication between interested parties





TAG Awards

- Program established in 2002 Reauthorization
- Program first funded in 2009
- 2009: 21 awards, total funding \$963,000.00
- 2010: 21 awards, total funding approximately \$900,000.00





TAG: Examples

- **South Dakota – Spink County (\$35,475)**
Obtain independent legal and technical assistance in developing a local pipeline ordinance.
- **North Dakota – Stutsman County Sheriff Department (\$21,000)**
Develop pipeline GIS layer for emergency responders.
- **South Dakota - SDSU (\$49,960)**
Develop a standard for the design of the rural water pipelines that cross under crude oil pipelines.





2011 TAGs

- Solicitation closed Feb 28
- <http://www.grants.gov/search/basic.do>
 - Funding opportunity # DTPH56-11-SN-00002
- Evaluation criteria will remain the same
- Awards to be made by September 2011
- Funding is limited, so the application process is competitive
- Next round in January/February of 2012
 - Sign up for alerts on <http://www.grants.gov>





One Call Grants

- Available only to State pipeline safety offices, annual funding approximately \$1 million
- Current maximum award is \$45,000
- Program initiated in 1995, total awards through 2010 over \$14 million
- Awards are similar in scope to SDP grants – for improving damage prevention
- Federal/state review team





One Call Grants

- Awards process: Review team comprised of federal and state regulators
- Awards based on Priority
 - Priority 1
 - Priority 2
 - Priority 3

PHMSA contact: Glynn.Blanton@dot.gov



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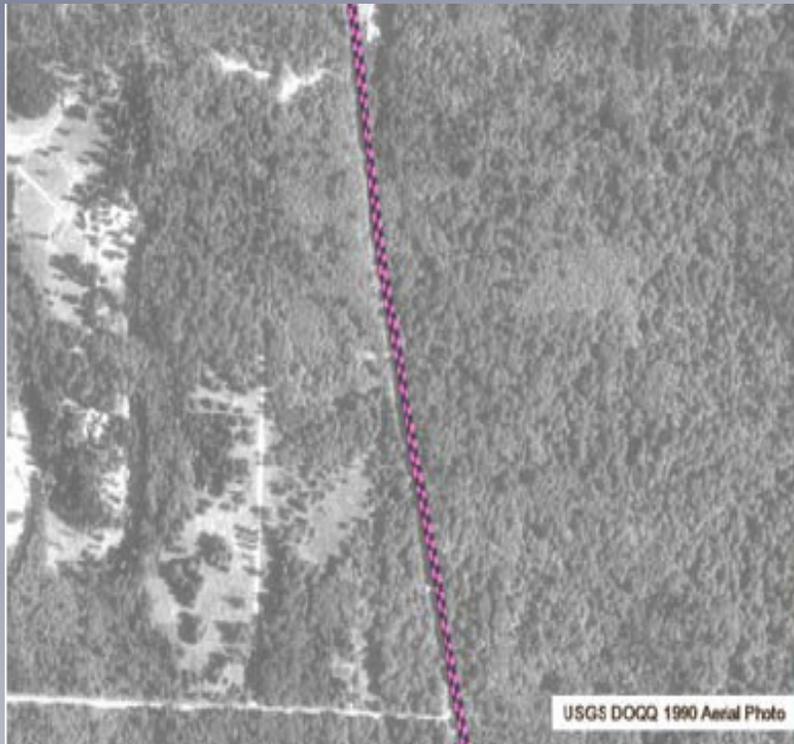
Pipelines and Land Use Planning



Know what's below.
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Land Use Around Pipelines



USGS DOQQ 1990 Aerial Photo

Figure 1 - 1990



NGA 2002 Aerial Photo

Figure 2 - 2002

Illustrated: Growth Along Pipeline in Washington State



Know what's below.
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Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA)

PIPA is a partnership of pipeline safety stakeholders. ~130 stakeholder representatives in initial effort.

PIPA recommended practices address:

- Need to educate planning and development stakeholders on transmission pipelines and associated risks
- Enabling these stakeholders to make risk-informed decisions about development along transmission pipeline ROW

A key finding is that communication between local planners and developers, local governments and transmission pipeline operators must be encouraged.





PIPA Status

Report Now Available on PHMSA Web Site

- Accompanying Relative Risk Report
- Recommended practices - Practice Statement and a Practice Description
- Appendices (Model Ordinances, Samples of ROW incorporation in land use, Communications Models, etc.)





Public Awareness and Damage Prevention

- Communicating Key Safety Messages
 - Stakeholder Specific
 - Pipeline Specific





Chronology & Background

- Regulatory Background
 - Gas – some key milestones
 - 1970: 192.615 (original)
 - 1983, 1995: 192.614 (Amendments 40, 73)
 - 1995: 192.616 (Amendment 71)
 - Liquid – no specific requirements in original
 - 1980: 195.440 (Amendment 15)
 - 1995: 195.442 (Amendment 54)
 - 2005: Amendment 99 incorporates API RP 1162, 1st edition for both gas and hazardous liquids pipelines





Public Awareness: What It's About

- Improving Safety by building knowledge:
 - Pipelines in communities
 - Possible hazards associated with releases from pipelines
 - Physical indicators of a release
 - Safety measures to take in the event of a release
 - How to report a release
 - Preventing releases through safe excavation practices
 - Where to get more information





Regulatory Requirements

- 49 CFR 192.616 and 49 CFR 195.440 require operators to:
 - Follow the general program recommendations, including baseline and supplemental requirements of RP 1162 and assess the unique attributes and characteristics of the operator's pipeline and facilities.
 - Operators must also address specific requirements included in both regulations





Public Awareness Inspection Program Status

- Inspections to date have focused on:
 - Written Program Review
 - Program Implementation
- Recent inspections: focus on operator effectiveness evaluation
 - Inspection program in early stages, rollout in 2011
 - Four inspections completed





DIMP and Damage Prevention

- Distribution Integrity Management Program
- Improving safety by minimizing threats to gas distribution systems
- Risk-based approach
- #1 threat to gas distribution systems: Damage during excavation activities





DIMP and Damage Prevention: Quick Facts

- Final Rule published December 4, 2009
- Operators must develop and implement a plan no later than August 2, 2011
- DIMP web page:
 - <http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/dimp/>
 - What you'll find there: web cast recordings, FAQ's, historical documents, guidance and resources





DIMP: Key Elements

- Knowledge of system
- Threat identification
- Risk analysis and ranking
- Implement measures to address risk
- Measure performance, monitor results, evaluate effectiveness
- Periodic evaluation and improvement
- Report results





DIMP Status

- Federal/state team working together since rule published
 - Developed inspection forms, FAQs, other materials
- Pilot inspections underway
(**Columbia Gas of VA** /NISource, Richmond, VA ; **Mid American**, Des Moines, IA; **Clarke-Mobile Company**, Jackson, AL; **Avista**, Spokane, WA ; **NICOR**, Naperville, IL ; **City of Mesa**, AZ)
- Inspector training in 2011, inspections begin





PHMSA DP Efforts: What's next?

- Continue data/information gathering efforts
- Issue enforcement NPRM
- Work with all partners
- Foster consistency in approach to damage prevention among all programs that are affected (DIMP, public awareness, PIPA, etc.)
- Make information easily accessible via web site.





Stakeholder Communications Home Page

PHMSA Pipeline Safety Program

Stakeholder Communications

- Home
- General Public
- Local Officials
- State Regulators
- Federal Agencies
- Emergency Officials
- Advocates
- Industry
- Excavators

[Print](#)

Stakeholder Communications

We are the Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) within the U. S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

OPS is the primary federal regulatory agency responsible for ensuring the safe, reliable, and environmentally sound operation of America's energy pipelines. We develop and implement pipeline safety regulations at the federal level, and we share regulatory responsibility with the states, to provide oversight to more than two million miles of pipelines.

We continue to review the way pipelines are regulated and we develop new strategies that are improving the operation of pipelines as well as public and environmental safety.

We are now more mindful than ever of the roles that others play in helping to ensure the safe, sustained flow of energy products across our country. We are actively partnering with state and local officials, first responders, excavators and the general public - among others - to "get the word out" on pipeline safety. All of us, in one way or another, are pipeline safety stakeholders.

One area of shared responsibility in pipeline safety is damage prevention. PHMSA believes that effective damage prevention programs should be developed and implemented at the state level. However, there is considerable variation among state damage prevention laws and programs across the United States. We recently completed the State Damage Prevention Program Characterization (SDPPC) initiative. The goal of the SDPPC initiative is to gain a better understanding of this variability and to illustrate state damage prevention program strengths as well as areas that could use improvement. More information about the SDPPC effort and other damage prevention topics is available on our [SDPPC discussion](#) page.



On this website you will find information that you can use right now - regardless of your stakeholder interest -- to help ensure pipeline safety in your community. We invite you to browse by selecting the stakeholder tab above that best describes you or select a topic from the menu on the left. If you don't have time to browse our website you can follow this link to download a printable [brochure about OPS](#) , but be sure to come back and browse when you have more time.

Be sure to come back and browse when you have more time.

Following are some recent items of interest related to pipeline safety. Please visit <http://phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline> for additional What's New and event information.

What's New

- PHMSA held Public Awareness Workshop on June 30th
- The initial results of PHMSA's State Damage Prevention Program Characterizations initiative are available
- National 8-1-1 "Call Before You Dig" number protects infrastructure
- Cynthia Quarterman, PHMSA Administrator, presents keynote address at CGA Annual Meeting
- Information available on PHMSA state damage prevention grants (March 2010)
- Report - Virginia Pilot Project - Incorporating GPS Technology to Enhance One-Call Damage Prevention - Phase I: Electronic White-lining
- Previous Items of Interest

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Questions?

- Nine Elements?
- State Law/Rule effort?
- Enforcement rule?
- Grants?
- PIPA?
- Public Awareness?
- DIMP?
- Anything else.....?

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