

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[DA 03-3922]

Radio Broadcasting Services; Various Locations

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Commission, on its own motion, editorially amends the Table of FM Allotments to specify the actual classes of channels allotted to various communities. The changes in channel classifications have been authorized in response to applications filed by licensees and permittees operating on these channels. This action is taken pursuant to *Revision of Section 73.3573(a)(1) of the Commission's Rules Concerning the Lower Classification of an FM Allotment*, 4 FCC Rcd 2413 (1989), and *Amendment of the Commission's Rules to Permit FM Channel and Class Modifications by Applications*, 8 FCC Rcd 4735 (1993).

DATES: Effective January 6, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathleen Scheuerle, Media Bureau, (202) 418-2180.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Report and Order, adopted December 12, 2003, and released December 16, 2003. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during regular business hours at the FCC Reference Information Center, Portals II, 445 12th Street, SW., Room CY-A257, Washington, DC 20554. This document may also be purchased from the Commission's duplicating contractor, Qualex International, Portals II, 445 12th Street, SW., Room CY-B402, Washington, DC, 20554, telephone 202-863-2893, facsimile 202-863-2898, or via e-mail qualexint@aol.com.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Radio, Radio broadcasting.

■ Part 73 of title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 303, 334, and 336.

■ 2. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under Arizona, is amended by removing Channel 255C1 and by adding Channel 255C2 at Leupp.

■ 3. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under Idaho, is amended by removing Channel 298A and by adding Channel 298C0 at Sun Valley.

■ 4. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under Louisiana, is amended by removing Channel 256C and by adding Channel 256C0 at New Iberia and by removing Channel 258C and by adding Channel 258C0 at New Orleans.

■ 5. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under Mississippi, is amended by removing Channel 242C and by adding Channel 242C0 at Jackson and by removing Channel 262C and by adding Channel 262C0 at Laurel.

■ 6. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under North Carolina, is amended by removing Channel 246C and by adding Channel 246C0 at Greensboro.

■ 7. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under Tennessee, is amended by removing Channel 248C3 and by adding Channel 249C2 at Trenton.¹

■ 8. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under Utah, is amended by removing Channel 286C and by adding Channel 285C0 at Tremonton.

■ 9. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under Wyoming, is amended by removing Channel 285A and by adding Channel 285C2 at Cheyenne.

Federal Communications Commission.

John A. Karousos,

Assistant Chief, Audio Division, Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 04-118 Filed 1-5-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Research and Special Programs Administration

49 CFR Part 195

[Docket No. RSPA-01-9832; Amdt. 195-80]

RIN 2137-AD59

Pipeline Safety: Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Operator Annual Reports

AGENCY: Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action requires operators of pipeline systems subject to RSPA's hazardous liquid pipeline safety regulations to prepare and file annual reports containing information about these systems. This data will provide

¹ Channel 249C3 was substituted for Channel 248C3 at Trenton, Tennessee, in Docket 99-196. See 67 FR 52877, August 14, 2002.

the basis for more efficient and meaningful analyses of the safety status of hazardous liquid pipelines. RSPA's Office of Pipeline Safety (RSPA/OPS) will use the information to compile a national pipeline inventory, identify and determine the scope of safety problems, and target inspections.

DATES: This final rule is effective on February 5, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shauna Turnbull by phone at (202) 366-3731, by e-mail at shauna.turnbull@rspa.dot.gov, or by mail at the U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Special Programs Administration, Office of Pipeline Safety, Room 2103, 400 7th St., SW., Washington, DC 20590.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Federal pipeline safety regulations at 49 CFR part 195 apply to more than 160,000 miles of hazardous liquid and carbon dioxide pipelines. RSPA/OPS shares responsibility for inspecting and overseeing the safety of these pipelines with many State pipeline safety offices.

RSPA/OPS uses pipeline accident data to identify safety issues and target risk-based inspections. The data are from accident reports that operators submit on Form F7000-1, *Accident Report—Hazardous Liquid Pipelines* (§§ 195.50 and 195.54).

In recent years, Congress, the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), and DOT's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) have urged RSPA/OPS to improve the quality of its accident data and data analyses. In response, RSPA/OPS reduced the volumetric threshold for accident reporting from 5 barrels to as little as 5 gallons of product released during an accident (67 FR 831; January 8, 2002). However, RSPA/OPS still lacks the information necessary to improve accident analyses.

To obtain this information, RSPA/OPS published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) that would require operators to submit an annual report of pipeline inventory and other information about their pipeline systems (67 FR 48844; July 26, 2002). This information would provide a foundation for more efficient and meaningful analyses of accident data. For example, to help determine the effect of system improvements and other safety practices, RSPA/OPS would use information from annual reports to calculate leaks by cause on a per mile basis. The information could also be used for trending accident data, assessing risk, prioritizing safety

inspections, determining appropriate remedial actions, comparing individual operator performance with industry performance, assessing costs and benefits of safety regulations, monitoring industry performance and regulatory compliance, and allocating RSPA/OPS resources.

RSPA/OPS already collects similar annual report information for gas transmission and gathering systems (RSPA F 7100–2.1, *Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline Operator Annual Report*; revised August 8, 2001). This information is currently used by RSPA/OPS, State pipeline safety programs, State governors, congressional committees, metropolitan planners, pipeline research engineers, industry safety experts, the media, and the public. Similarly, a hazardous liquid pipeline annual report would provide these stakeholders with information they need to manage the safety of hazardous liquid pipelines.

In response to a petition from the American Petroleum Institute (API) and the Association of Oil Pipelines (AOPL), RSPA/OPS extended the period for public comment on the NPRM until November 22, 2002 (67 FR 59045; September 19, 2002). Based on written comments on the NPRM, RSPA revised the proposed annual report form and sought advice from the statutorily mandated hazardous liquid pipeline advisory committee—the Technical Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Advisory Committee—at its March 25, 2003, meeting (*see* Docket No. RSPA–01–9832 for meeting minutes). RSPA/OPS then published the revised report form for further public comment (68 FR 28884; May 27, 2003).

Comments

RSPA/OPS received comments on the proposed rule from API, Enbridge Energy Company, Inc. (Enbridge), and Marathon Pipe Line, LLC (Marathon). API, Enbridge, and BP Pipelines North America also commented on the revised annual report form. This section of the preamble summarizes the comments and explains how we considered them in this final rule.

State-by-State reporting. Both Enbridge and API commented on alleged difficulties that could result from the proposal to collect hazardous liquid pipeline information on a State-by-State basis. RSPA/OPS recognizes that the hazardous liquid pipeline industry has not had business reasons for maintaining the requested data by State. And, because pipeline companies now report mileage of the hazardous liquid pipelines to the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS), RSPA/OPS

already has the data to determine operator mileage by State. RSPA/OPS is examining how future enhancements to the NPMS might enable us to efficiently obtain additional State-by-State information without imposing additional data collection requirements on hazardous liquid pipeline operators.

Enbridge urged RSPA/OPS to collect only mileage information by State and to collect all other data by pipeline system. It noted that volume, capacity, construction, and integrity assessment data is now maintained only for pipeline systems, and that reporting this information by State would require extensive manual sorting of data. Enbridge alleged that such data would be challenging for RSPA/OPS to validate, decipher, and analyze. For example, Enbridge noted that State-by-State data could not be used to trend commodity-specific information or integrity assessment data by line size or decade of construction. Moreover, for pipelines crossing two or more States, the same volumes would appear on the reports for upstream and downstream States, greatly complicating any cumulative volume analysis.

API had similar concerns, alleging that the proposed annual report form would result in poor quality national data and an inability to analyze or understand the national pipeline system. As an example, it noted that if operators were to report only aggregate data for all pipelines operated in a State, RSPA/OPS could not discern differences in corrosion rates based on commodities transported. API also noted that the part 195 integrity management rules require operators to integrate a wide range of risk-related information on particular pipelines. It sees no need to maintain this information by State. API suggested that RSPA/OPS develop a form similar to the one used in the industry's Pipeline Performance Tracking System (PPTS) that would focus on data about each operator's system rather than on data aggregated by State. Separate entries could provide interstate and intrastate mileage in each State. API alleged that this approach would reduce erroneous data and the reporting burden and give RSPA/OPS a good understanding of nationwide performance. In addition, API suggested the approach should satisfy the needs of individual States because each State's leaks per mile—determined from the mileage data and the operators' accident reports—could be compared to the national leak rate.

RSPA response. In this final rule RSPA/OPS has simplified the form by dropping the State-by-State requirement and separating the decade-installed

information into a separate category, similar to that requested for gas transmission lines on the *Gas Transmission Operator Annual Report* form. These changes reduce the complexity of the form and the reporting burden.

As stated above, RSPA/OPS is considering how State-by-State information might be obtained through the NPMS or by other methods. RSPA/OPS believes it is important to have State-by-State information for various purposes, including meeting the informational needs of the State pipeline safety programs and other interested stakeholders, and for a variety of trending purposes, such as examining State population increase and encroachment impacts on pipelines.

Historical integrity assessment. Enbridge alleged that requiring operators to report annually the percentage of pipeline integrity assessments (hydrostatic testing and internal inspection) done in the decade before the reporting year would not yield meaningful data. It explained that as total system mileage changes (through purchases, sales, abandonments, or conversions), the reported percentages would also change, leading to invalid data and conclusions. API observed that the proposed internal inspection information would not be useful as a baseline for comparison with inspections in future years under the integrity management requirements because operators would have to estimate much of the data. Enbridge suggested that we limit assessment information to the number of miles assessed during the reporting year and that we use a different approach, such as an industry survey, to collect historical assessment information. API thought the percentage assessed question could result in a percentage larger than the nationwide pipeline mileage because some systems may be pigged several times in a 10-year period, some with deformation tools only, and others with both metal loss tools and deformation tools. Both Enbridge and API said internal inspection results be reported by type of defect rather than by the technology of the inspection tool.

RSPA response. RSPA/OPS agrees that the collection of historical integrity assessment information should be closely aligned with RSPA/OPS' Integrity Management Program. In response to comments, RSPA/OPS published a revised form on May 27, 2003, to reflect this approach. RSPA/OPS will obtain historical information through the Integrity Management inspections. The final form adopted herewith requests more detailed

information about integrity assessments done during each calendar year.

Gathering lines. Enbridge argued that the annual report requirement should not apply to gathering lines, particularly gathering lines that RSPA/OPS does not regulate. It reasoned that the information collected would be incomplete because the requirement would not apply to all operators of gathering lines, just those who operate pipelines regulated by part 195. API added that because the vast majority of gathering lines not regulated by part 195 are operated by companies that do not operate part 195 regulated pipelines, the proposed annual report would not disclose the nation's total gathering line mileage.

RSPA response. In the final annual report form, RSPA/OPS has eliminated the information on gathering pipeline mileage not subject to part 195, but will require information on gathering lines that are subject to part 195.

Anhydrous ammonia. API commented that anhydrous ammonia pipeline data should not be combined with carbon dioxide pipeline data for the purposes of analysis. It suggested that anhydrous ammonia be included with highly volatile liquids (HVL) because the physical properties are similar.

RSPA response. RSPA/OPS concurs. The final annual report form includes anhydrous ammonia with HVLs.

Pre-1940 pipe. API commented that lumping all pre-1940 pipe into a single category could diminish the understanding of technological differences between 1920s and 1930s pipe. It called the differences major, and was concerned that whole decades of pipe might be unwittingly condemned.

RSPA response. RSPA/OPS concurs. The final annual report form requires reporting by decade of installation beginning with pre-1920s and for each decade thereafter.

Cost of compliance. API disputed RSPA/OPS' estimate of the cost of compliance with the proposed annual report requirement, calling it grossly underestimated. It said most data is not readily available electronically, is not subdivided or identified in operator records by State, and would require extensive hands-on research and correlation. Further, API said the assumed hourly rate (\$40/hour) is unrealistically low, since the identification, coordination and oversight of data collection, interpretation, and management would be conducted by experienced engineering personnel at two to three times this rate.

RSPA response. The final Regulatory Evaluation (included herein) takes this comment into account in estimating industry costs.

Further notice and response time. API urged RSPA/OPS to publish another notice for public comment based on comments to the NPRM before adopting a final annual report form. It also said operators would not be able to respond to the NPRM's proposed data collection in the 60–90 days suggested in the NPRM.

RSPA response. As stated above, following the close of the extended comment period on the NPRM, RSPA posted a revised form in the docket and invited further public comment (68 FR 28884; May 27, 2003). API and Enbridge submitted additional comments on details, organization, and design of the form that helped to clarify entries, correct errors, and provide consistency. The final report form reflects these additional comments. The final annual report form substantially addresses all objections to the proposed form. Recognizing that industry will need some time to gather the requested information, RSPA/OPS is delaying the filing of the initial hazardous liquid pipeline annual report form until June 15, 2005. This initial report would be for calendar year 2004. Recognizing that many operators are prepared for early submission because of industry's need for having an earlier submission for a variety of purposes, including measuring national progress of meeting new integrity management requirements, RSPA/OPS will accept voluntary submissions at an operator's discretion at any time.

User fees. Marathon questioned how the proposed annual report data would relate to the annual user fee assessments.

RSPA response. RSPA/OPS will use information from the new hazardous liquid pipeline annual report to calculate annual user fee assessments. This is similar to the procedure used for calculating the gas transmission pipeline user fees based on information in the gas transmission pipeline annual reports.

Reporting Details

In compliance with the new § 195.49, each operator must submit by March 15 of each year an annual report on Form RSPA F7000.1–1 for each of the following types of pipeline systems operated at the end of the previous year: crude oil, highly volatile liquid (including anhydrous ammonia), petroleum products, and carbon dioxide. System type is determined by the commodity the system transported

in largest volume. For example, if a pipeline system transports only crude oil, it would be a crude oil type system. If a pipeline system transports batches of crude oil and petroleum products, it would be either a crude oil or petroleum product type system, depending on which commodity is transported in larger volume.

The annual report form asks whether the report is for crude oil, highly volatile liquid (including anhydrous ammonia), petroleum products, or carbon dioxide type systems and the volumes of these commodities transported by the system. The form also asks for pipeline mileage, cathodically protected versus unprotected, coated versus bare steel, steel pipeline by decade and diameter, electric resistance welded (ERW) pipeline by decade and weld type, miles of regulated gathering lines, and information on breakout tanks and integrity assessment.

The first annual report form is due March 15, 2005, and includes data for calendar year 2004 for systems operated at the end of 2004. Operators can submit the form in hard copy to the RSPA/OPS Information Resources Manager, at the same address for filing hazardous liquid accident reports: Information Resources Manager, Office of Pipeline Safety, Room 2301, 400 7th St., SW., Washington, DC 20590.

Alternatively, reports may be submitted electronically via the RSPA/OPS Online Data Entry System, a Web-based reporting system accessible at <http://ops.dot.gov>. Electronic submission will be available by the end of 2004. RSPA/OPS is examining how much of the information requested on the annual report form may, in the future, be submitted via the National Pipeline Mapping System.

The final annual report form and instructions for completing the form are published with this Final Rule. Blank forms and instructions may also be obtained at <http://ops.dot.gov> under the Forms section of Online Library, or from the Information Resources Manager at the address provided above.

Regulatory Analyses and Notices

Executive Order 12866 and DOT Policies and Procedures

RSPA does not consider this rulemaking to be a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735; October 4, 1993). RSPA also does not consider this rulemaking to be significant under DOT's regulatory policies and procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979). Below is a summary of the

regulatory evaluation which can be found in the public docket for this final rule.

Regulatory Evaluation

Two comments were received on the cost/benefit analysis of the proposed rule from a major hazardous liquid operator and a trade association representing hazardous liquid operators. They criticized the cost-benefit analysis for underestimating the costs of the proposed rule. Specifically the trade association stated that the \$40 per hour labor cost used is too low. RSPA concurs that we may have underestimated the fully loaded labor cost for hazardous liquid pipeline personnel. Therefore, RSPA is doubling the per hour labor cost for hazardous liquid pipeline personnel to \$80 per hour.

RSPA was also criticized for underestimating the time to perform the necessary paperwork. RSPA concurs in part. RSPA believes that the most burdensome of the proposals was the requirement for collection of the data by state. This provision is being removed from the final rule. Additionally, RSPA is removing the provision for the collection of data on integrity management as well. RSPA was also criticized for proposing the collection of data on currently unregulated gathering lines. RSPA agrees with these comments and is removing these requirements in the final rule. Additional changes were made in regards to collection of cathodic protection and pipe diameter information, as discussed in the preamble.

Even with these changes, RSPA's time estimates for preparing hazardous liquid pipeline annual reports need to be adjusted. RSPA is doubling the estimated time for completion of an annual report from that used in the proposed rule. We now estimate each operator will need, on average, 24 hours to complete the annual report in the first year and 12 hours in each subsequent year.

Benefits

The hazardous liquid pipeline system inventory information is needed for: meaningful trending of hazardous liquid pipeline accident safety data; risk assessment; recommendations regarding rehabilitation or replacement of pipeline segments; analysis of costs and benefits; and comparison of individual operator performance against industry performance. This safety information will be used by RSPA/OPS for assessment of pipeline risks, regulatory development, and programmatic resource allocation. RSPA/OPS also

uses the information in monitoring industry performance and regulatory compliance, and for planning standard safety inspections of operators. States, local community planners, and emergency responders will benefit from access to information about hazardous liquid pipeline systems. Industry will benefit when RSPA/OPS establishes a baseline measurement for pipeline company safety performance using the collected data.

Costs

The form asks for information that should be readily available to the operator on their own databases. RSPA expects that the time required to complete the form will decrease as operators adjust their computerized systems to track the requested information. RSPA estimates it will take an operator 24 hours to complete the form the first year and half as long (12 hours annually) in subsequent years.

Based on an analysis of operators who pay user fees, there are 208 regulated operators of hazardous liquid pipelines in the U.S.

RSPA previously estimated the hourly cost of the person completing the form at \$40. This was based on the U.S. Department of Labor's National Occupational Employment and Wage Earnings data for 1999. According to that data, the hourly wage for a Transportation, Storage, and Distribution Manager (the closest category to a pipeline manager) was \$26.03 per hour. The \$26.03 figure was multiplied by 1.35 to account for fringe benefits ($\$26.03 \times 1.35 = \35.14). RSPA added an inflation factor of 14% to account for inflation from 1999 to 2002 ($\$35.14 \times 1.14 = \40.05). However, based on comments from industry trade associations, RSPA is revising its estimate to \$80 per hour.

RSPA estimates that it will take an operator about 24 hours to complete the form the first year. Based on an average cost of \$80 per hour, the cost to industry of completing the form for the first year will be approximately \$400,000 ($208 \text{ forms} \times 24 \text{ hours} \times \$80 \text{ per hour} = \$399,360$). Total hours expended by industry to complete the form in the first year will be approximately 5,000 hours ($208 \text{ forms} \times 24 \text{ hours} = 4,992 \text{ hours}$).

After the first year, adjustments to company databases and computer systems will likely reduce the annual industry cost to approximately \$200,000 ($208 \times 12 \times \$80 = \$199,680$). After the first year, total hours expended by industry to complete the form will be approximately 2,500 hours ($208 \text{ forms} \times 12 \text{ hours} = 2,496 \text{ hours}$).

Conclusion

RSPA believes that the initial annual cost of \$400,000 and ongoing annual cost of \$200,000 is a modest burden on the hazardous liquid pipeline industry. The benefits accruing to RSPA and the pipeline industry through the increased utility of the hazardous liquid accident data should easily outweigh this modest cost. The additional information will allow RSPA/OPS and the hazardous liquid pipeline industry to identify safety issues and trends, and allow operators to make changes to procedures and practices that will ultimately reduce pipeline accidents and improve pipeline safety.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The final rule's first year industry cost of \$400,000, divided by the 208 hazardous liquid pipeline operators, results in an average cost of \$2,000 per operator. Subsequent annual cost to complete the form is approximately \$1,000 per operator ($\$200,000$ divided by 208 operators).

The Small Business Administration (SBA) criteria for defining a small entity in the hazardous liquid pipeline industry is 1,500 employees, as specified in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. The NAICS codes relevant to hazardous liquid pipelines are code 486110—Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil and code 486910—Pipeline Transportation of Refined Petroleum Products. RSPA does not collect information on number of employees or revenues for pipeline operators. Such a collection would require OMB approval. RSPA nevertheless continues to seek information about the number of small pipeline operators from which to more fully determine impact on small entities, *i.e.* companies with less than 1,500 employees, including employees of parent corporations.

RSPA has reviewed the data it collects from the hazardous liquid pipeline industry and has estimated there are probably 10–20 small entities in this industry. Several of the operators do not transport petroleum products, but rather transport carbon dioxide, ammonia, or chlorine and may not be indirect competition with large pipeline operators. Other small operators remain competitive as they have developed niche markets and may supply only a small number of customers.

In the proposed rule on Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Accident Reporting Revisions (66 FR 15681; March 20, 2001), RSPA/OPS sought input from the public on the impact of the proposed annual report on small entities. We

received no responses to this request for comments from small entities. However, the SBA Chief Counsel for Advocacy provided comments on behalf of small businesses. SBA asked how many hazardous liquid pipeline operators RSPA/OPS would characterize as small operators. We believe the answer is between 10 and 20, as noted above. And, we believe the impact of this rule will be proportionate to the size of the company. Smaller companies tend to have less pipeline mileage and will likely have to collect less information at a lower cost. This rule will cost an average company less than \$2,000 the first year and \$1,000 per year thereafter. RSPA believes this will be even less for small operators.

If you are an operator of a small pipeline company, RSPA/OPS requests that you identify yourself to help us more accurately determine impact on small businesses in this and future rulemakings (see the **ADDRESSES** and **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** sections above for how to provide comments).

Based on the small cost to companies of any size and to the industry at large, I certify pursuant to section 605 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605), that this rulemaking would not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Paperwork Reduction Act

Below is a summary of the Paperwork Reduction Analysis. A complete copy is available for copy and review in the public docket for this final rule.

This final rule contains information collection requirements. As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507(d)), the DOT has submitted a copy of the Paperwork Reduction Act Analysis to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for its review. The name of the information collection is *Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline Recordkeeping and Annual Reporting*. The purpose of this information collection is to improve the current hazardous liquid pipeline accident information collection.

Number of Respondents: 208.

Frequency of Responses: 1.

Annual Burden: 24 hours the first year and 12 hours per year thereafter for each company.

Type of Respondent: Hazardous liquid pipeline operators.

Total Annual Burden: 4,992 hours the first year and 2,496 per year thereafter.

Comments on the paperwork reduction analysis are invited on: (a) The need for the proposed collection of information for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including

whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who respond including the use of the appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques. Send comments within 30 days of the publication of this notice directly to the Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, ATTN: Desk Officer, Department of Transportation, 715 Jackson Place, NW., Washington, DC. Please be sure to include the docket number in your comments.

Executive Order 13084

This final rule has been analyzed in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*. Because this final rule would not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of the Indian tribal governments and would not impose substantial direct compliance costs, the funding and consultation requirements of Executive Order 13175 do not apply.

Executive Order 13132

This final rule has been analyzed in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 13132, *Federalism*. The final rule does adopt any regulation that: (1) Has substantial direct effects on the States, the relationship between the national government and the States, or the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government; (2) imposes substantial direct compliance costs on State and local governments; or (3) preempts state law. Therefore, the consultation and funding requirements of Executive Order 13132 do not apply.

Unfunded Mandates

This final rule does not impose unfunded mandates under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995. It would not result in costs of \$100 million or more to either State, local, or tribal governments, in the aggregate, or to the private sector, and would be the least burdensome alternative that achieves the objective of the rule.

National Environmental Policy Act

We have analyzed the final rule for purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and have concluded that this action would not significantly affect the quality of the environment. Because the final rule parallels present reporting requirements and practices for gas pipeline operators and collection of information does not result in an environmental impact.

Executive Order 13211

RSPA has determined that this rule does not constitute a significant energy action within the meaning of Executive Order 13211, *Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use*. This rule will not result in adverse effects on energy supply, distribution, or use.

Executive Order 13212

Because this rule is not an energy-related project, Executive Order 13212, *Actions to Expedite Energy-Related Projects*, does not apply.

Executive Order 12630

This rule does not affect or potentially affect the use or value of real, personal, or intellectual property. Therefore, Executive Order 12630, *Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights*, does not apply to this rule.

List of Subjects in 49 CFR Part 195

Anhydrous ammonia, Carbon dioxide, Petroleum, Pipeline safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

■ In consideration of the foregoing, RSPA amends 49 CFR part 195 as follows:

PART 195—TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS BY PIPELINE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 195 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 5103, 60102, 60104, 60108, 60109, 60118; and 49 CFR 1.53.

■ 2. The title of Subpart B is revised to read as follows:

Subpart B—Annual, Accident, and Safety-Related Condition Reporting

■ 3. Section 195.49 is added to Subpart B to read as follows:

§ 195.49 Annual report.

Beginning no later than June 15, 2005, each operator must annually complete and submit DOT form RSPA F 7000-1.1 for each type of hazardous liquid pipeline facility operated at the end of the previous year. A separate report is

required for crude oil, HVL (including anhydrous ammonia), petroleum products, and carbon dioxide pipelines. Operators are encouraged, but not required, to file an annual report by June 15, 2004, for calendar year 2003.

Issued in Washington, DC on December 22, 2003.


Samuel G. Bonasso,
Deputy Administrator.

Note: The following forms and instructions will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

BILLING CODE 4910-60-P

Notice: This report is required by 49 CFR Part 195. Failure to report may result in a civil penalty not to exceed \$100,000 for each violation for each day the violation continues up to a maximum of \$1,000,000 as provided in 49 USC 60122.

Form Approved
OMB No. 2137-0522

	U.S. Department of Transportation Research and Special Programs Administration	ANNUAL REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 20__ HAZARDOUS LIQUID OR CARBON DIOXIDE SYSTEMS	INITIAL REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT <input type="checkbox"/>
Important: Please read the separate instructions for completing this form before you begin.			
System Type: 1. Crude Oil <input type="checkbox"/> 2. HVLs <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Petroleum & Refined Products <input type="checkbox"/> 4. CO ₂ /N ₂ O or other <input type="checkbox"/>			

PART A - *OPERATOR INFORMATION	DOT USE ONLY
1. NAME OF COMPANY OR ESTABLISHMENT _____ IF SUBSIDIARY, NAME OF PARENT _____ 2. LOCATION OF OFFICE WHERE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED _____ Number & Street _____ City & County _____ State & Zip Code _____	3. OPERATOR'S 5 DIGIT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (If Required) / / / / / *The operator is the person (as defined in 49CFR 195.2) who exercises substantial control over the operation of the pipeline. 4. HEADQUARTERS NAME & ADDRESS, IF DIFFERENT _____ Number & Street _____ City & County _____ State & Zip Code _____

PART B - MILES OF STEEL PIPE BY LOCATION PROTECTION					
	Cathodic protected		Cathodic unprotected		Total Miles That Could Affect HCAs
	Bare	Coated	Bare	Coated	
Onshore					Onshore
Offshore					Offshore
Total Miles of Pipe					Total Miles

PART C - MILES OF STEEL PIPE BY NOMINAL PIPE SIZE (NPS) BY LOCATION									
	NPS 4" or less	6"	8"	10"	12"	14"	16"	18"	20"
Onshore	22"	24"	26"	28"	30"	32"	34"	36"	over 36"
Offshore	NPS 4" or less	6"	8"	10"	12"	14"	16"	18"	20"
	22"	24"	26"	28"	30"	32"	34"	36"	over 36"

PART D - MILES OF PIPE BY DECADE INSTALLED										
Pre-20 or Unknown	1920 - 1929	1930 - 1939	1940 - 1949	1950 - 1959	1960 - 1969	1970 - 1979	1980 - 1989	1990 - 1999	2000 - 2009	Total

PART E. MILES OF ELECTRONIC RESISTANCE WELD (ERW) PIPE BY WELD TYPE AND DECADE										
Decade Pipe Installed	Pre-40 or Unknown	1940 - 1949	1950 - 1959	1960 - 1969	1970 - 1979	1980 - 1989	1990 - 1999	2000 - 2009	Total	
High Frequency										
Low Frequency and DC										
Total Miles of Pipe										

PART F. MILES OF PIPE BY SPECIFIED MINIMUM YIELD STRENGTH		
	Onshore Miles	Offshore Miles
Less than 20 % SMYS		
Greater or equal to 20% SMYS		

PART G. MILES OF REGULATED GATHERING LINES	Total:
--	--------

PART H. BREAKOUT TANKS		<input type="checkbox"/> Check here and proceed to Part I if you submitted breakout tank info via the National Pipeline Mapping System.			
Commodity	Total Number of Tanks Less than or equal to 50,000 Bbls	Total Number of Tanks 50,001 To 100,000 Bbls	Total Number of Tanks 100,001 to 150,000 Bbls	Total Number of Tanks Over 150,000 Bbls	Total Number of Tanks

PART I. VOLUME TRANSPORTED IN BARRELS – MILES OF:	
System Type 1: Crude oil:	
System Type 2: HVLs (flammable or toxic fluids, which are gases at ambient conditions, including anhydrous ammonia):	
Of all HVL volumes – report the amount that is anhydrous ammonia only	
System Type 3: Refined and/or petroleum products (gasoline, diesel, fuel or other petroleum products, liquid at ambient conditions):	
System Type 4. CO ₂ , N ₂ O, or other nonflammable, non-toxic fluids (gases at ambient temperature):	
Of all CO ₂ , N ₂ O or other nonflammable, non-toxic fluid volumes - report amount that is CO ₂ only	

PART J. INTEGRITY INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED AND ACTIONS TAKEN BASED ON INSPECTION	
1. MILEAGE INSPECTED USING THE FOLLOWING IN-LINE INSPECTIONS (ILI) TOOLS	
a. Corrosion or metal loss tools	
b. Dent or deformation tools	
c. Crack or long seam defect detection tools	
d. Any other internal inspection tools	
e. Total mileage inspected in calendar year using in-line inspection tools (lines a + b + c + d)	
2. ACTIONS TAKEN BASED ON IN-LINE INSPECTIONS	
a. Based on ILI data, how many anomalies were excavated because they met the operator's criteria for excavation.	
b. Total number of conditions identified and repaired or otherwise mitigated in calendar year based on the operator's criteria.	
Total Number of Anomalies Within an HCA Segment Meeting the Definition of:	
1. "immediate repair condition" [195.452(h)(4)(i)]	
2. "60 day condition" [195.452(h)(4)(ii)]	
3. "180-day condition" [195.452(h)(4)(iii)]	
3. PRESSURE TESTING	
a. Total mileage inspected by pressure testing.	
b. Total number of ruptures (complete failure of pipe wall) during hydrostatic testing.	
c. Total number of leaks (less than complete wall failure but including escape of test medium) during hydrostatic testing.	
d. Total number of hydrostatic test failures repaired during calendar year.	
4. OTHER INSPECTION TECHNIQUES, INCLUDING DIRECT ASSESSMENT	
a. Total mileage inspected by inspection techniques (other than pressure testing and in-line inspection)	
b. Total Number of Anomalies Within an HCA Segment Meeting the Definition of:	
1. "immediate repair condition" [195.452(h)(4)(i)]	
2. "60 day condition" [195.452(h)(4)(ii)]	
3. "180-day condition" [195.452(h)(4)(iii)]	
c. Total number of conditions identified by other inspection techniques (Lines 4.b.1 + 4.b.2 + 4.b.3) identified and repaired or otherwise mitigated in calendar year.	
5. TOTAL MILEAGE INSPECTED (ALL METHODS) AND ACTIONS TAKEN	
a. Total mileage inspected (Lines 1.e + 3.a + 4.a)	
b. Total number of conditions repaired or otherwise mitigated (Lines 2.b + 4.c)	

PART K. - MILEAGE OF BASELINE ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED	
a. Between January 1, 1996 and December 31, 2002 (previously acceptable assessments)	
b. Between January 1, 2003 and December 31, 2003	
c. Between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004	
d. Between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2005	
e. Between January 1, 2006 and December 31, 2006	
f. Between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2007	
g. Between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2008	

PART L. - PREPARER AND AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE	
_____ (type or print) Preparer's Name and Title	_____ Area Code and Telephone Number
_____ Preparer's E-mail Address	_____ Area Code and Facsimile Number
_____ Authorized Signature	_____ Area Code and Telephone Number

Form RSPA F 7000.1-1 (10-03)

Reproduction of this form is permitted.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING
FORM RSPA F 7000.1-1 (Draft Rev. 10-03)**

**ANNUAL REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 20XX
HAZARDOUS LIQUID PIPELINE SYSTEMS**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

All section references are to Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Annual reports must be submitted by March 15 for the preceding calendar year.

Reporting requirements will be at §195.49 - Annual report, Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline, upon completion of rulemaking.

Reports should be submitted to the address in §195.58. If you have questions about the report or these instructions, or need copies of Form RSPA F 7000-1.1(10-03), please contact:

Information Resources Manager
Office of Pipeline Safety
400 7th St., S.W., Room 7128
Washington, D.C. 20590-0001
(202)366-4569 or (202) 366-3731

Copies of the form and instructions are on the Office of Pipeline Safety's home page, <http://ops.dot.gov> in the FORMS section of the ONLINE LIBRARY upon completion of rulemaking.

Please type or print all entries.

Make an entry in each block for which data is available. Estimate data if necessary. Try to avoid entering mileage in the **Unknown** columns if possible.

The terms "barrel", "breakout tank", "carbon dioxide", "gathering line", "intrastate", "interstate", "hazardous liquid", "highly volatile liquid (HVL)", "offshore", "outer continental shelf (OCS)", "pipeline facility", "rural area", "specified minimum yield strength (SMYS)", etc., are defined in §195.2. The term "operator" is defined in §195.2 as a person who owns or operates pipeline facilities. For purposes of this report, the operator is further defined as the person ("person" is defined in 49 CFR §195.2) who exercises substantial control over the operation of the pipeline.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Enter the Calendar Year for which the report is being filed in the header of the form near the form title, bearing in mind that reporting requirements are for the preceding calendar year (i.e., for the March 15, 2005 deadline, reporting would be for calendar year 2004).

Check **Initial Report** if this is the original filing. Check **Supplemental Report** if this is a follow-up to a previously filed report to amend or correct information. On Supplemental Reports, enter all information requested in Parts A, J, K, and L, and only the new or revised information for the remainder of the form.

For System Type, it is the Office of Pipeline Safety's intent to collect individual reports for mileage by system type in order to alleviate any confusion in reporting mileage on multiple systems. Operators should remember that any subsequent filing of an incident report should reflect the corresponding system type as filed in the annual. The system types on both reports must be consistent for proper analysis.

File a separate report for each of the following system types:

Crude Oil - [n] a dark oil consisting mainly of hydrocarbons.

Highly Volatile Liquids (HVLs) - flammable or toxic fluids, which are gases at ambient conditions, including anhydrous ammonia (NH₃)

Petroleum and Refined Products – gasoline, diesel, fuel, or other petroleum products, which are liquid at ambient conditions. Petroleum products means flammable, toxic, or corrosive products obtained from distilling and processing of crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, blend stocks, and other miscellaneous hydrocarbon compounds. For the sake of this report, "petroleum products" is meant to be synonymous with "refined products".

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) or Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) - other non-flammable, non-toxic fluids (gases at ambient temperature).

PART A - OPERATOR INFORMATION

Insert the operator name and address. Enter the address where additional information can be obtained. The operator's five digit identification number appears on the RSPA mailing label. All operators that meet the requirements of a "person" under 49 CFR 195.2 must have an identification number. If the person completing the report does not have the operator identification number, this information may be requested from the Information Resources Manager.

Before continuing with the rest of the form, please read the below:

Important Information Regarding Mileage Reporting

Each hazardous liquid system operator with total mile(s) of one (1) or more mile(s) of pipeline is required to file an annual report.

Report **TOTAL** miles of pipeline in the system at the end of the reporting year, including additions to the system during that year. Please adhere to definitions in Title 49 Part 195 of the Code of Federal Regulations when reporting pipeline mileage.

Please round all mileage to the nearest mile. **DO NOT USE DECIMALS OR FRACTIONS.** Round decimals or fractions to the nearest whole number, (e.g., 3/8 or 0.375 should be rounded down; 3/4 or 0.75 should be rounded up; 1/2 or 0.5 should be rounded up). The entry for "Miles of Steel Pipe" in Parts B and C should be identical and reflect system totals. **Note: The form requests reporting in miles of pipeline, not feet.**

PART B - MILES OF STEEL PIPE BY LOCATION/PROTECTION

In Part B, report miles of steel pipe by location and protection. The form asks for mileage of onshore and offshore, cathodic protected or unprotected, and bare or coated pipe. **COATED** means pipe coated with an effective hot or cold applied dielectric coating or wrapper.

Part B also requires a report of the total miles of onshore/offshore pipe that could affect High Consequence Areas (HCAs).

PART C - MILES OF STEEL PIPE BY NOMINAL PIPE SIZE/LOCATION

In Part C, report the miles of steel pipe by Nominal Pipe Size (NPS) (outside diameter) and location for both onshore and offshore locations. Enter the appropriate mileage in the corresponding nominal size blocks. For clarification purposes, the following guidelines are offered:

Please note that pipe size which does not correspond to NPS measurements should be rounded up to the next larger category. For example, 7 inch pipe would fall in the NPS 8" block. Operators should use the closest approximation for diameter.

PART D - MILES OF PIPE BY DECADE INSTALLED

In Part D, report the miles of pipe by decade installed. Please see the General Instructions for amplifying information regarding old or unknown installation dates.

We recognize that some companies may have very old pipe for which installation records may not exist. Enter estimates of the totals of such mileage in the "Pre-20 or UNKNOWN" section of Part D "Miles of Pipe by Decade Installed".

PART E - MILES OF ERW PIPE BY WELD TYPE/DECADE

In Part E, miles of Electronic Resistance Weld (ERW) pipe by weld type and decade are entered according to year installed, and whether the pipe is high or low frequency.

“High Frequency” means the ERW pipe is high frequency ERW. High frequency ERW pipe is pipe that was manufactured using a much higher frequency electrical current, usually about 450 thousand Hertz (kHz) to provide heat for fusion of the weld seam. Most pipe using this process has been manufactured since the late 1960s.

“Low Frequency” means the ERW pipe is low frequency ERW. Low frequency ERW pipe is pipe that was manufactured using a 250 Hertz (Hz) alternating electrical current to provide heat for fusion of the weld seam. Most pipe using this process was manufactured prior to 1970.

“DC” means direct current.

If you need additional information, please check the OPS website at <http://ops.dot.gov> for documents further explaining ERW.

PART F - MILES OF PIPE BY SPECIFIED MINIMUM YIELD STRENGTH (SYMS)

Part F requires the total miles of pipe by specified minimum yield strength for pipe onshore and offshore by percentage SMYS. The data requested pertains to pipelines regulated by the Office of Pipeline Safety only and not those which are regulated by other federal or state authorities.

PART G - MILES OF REGULATED GATHERING LINES

Report the mileage of OPS regulated gathering lines only. Gathering lines are defined in CFR §195.2 as, “A pipeline 219.1mm (8 1/2 in) or less nominal outside diameter that transports petroleum from a production facility.”

Rural gathering lines are considered to be unregulated gathering lines in accordance with 195.1(b)(4).

Include petroleum gathering line mileage under crude oil systems.

PART H - BREAKOUT TANKS

If you have submitted breakout tank information via the National Pipeline Mapping System, check the corresponding box and proceed to Part I.

If not, list the number of tanks by capacity and by commodity.

PART I - VOLUME TRANSPORTED IN BARRELS - MILES OF:

Include annual volume transported totals in barrel-miles regardless of state. Mixed system operators should report all mileage under the predominate system type for mixed commodity category systems. Barrel-miles means one barrel transported one mile. The volume transported should be consistent with the system type in order to have clear data for analysis.

PART J - INTEGRITY INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED AND ACTIONS TAKEN

Part J captures the integrity inspections conducted and actions taken based on inspection. Inspections means those inspections conducted in the reporting period calendar year (including Baseline, non-Baseline, and new construction). Part J is subdivided into five (5) sections.

- Section 1 - Mileage inspected by In-Line Inspection (ILI) tool type.
- Section 2 - Actions taken based on ILI inspections.
- Section 3 - Pressure Testing.
- Section 4 - Other Inspection Techniques (including Direct Assessment).
- Section 5 - Total Mileage Inspected (all Methods) and Actions Taken.

PART K – MILEAGE OF COMPLETED BASELINE ASSESSMENTS

Part K captures the completed Baseline Assessments as required under 49 CFR Part 195.452. Of the total miles that could affect HCAs (see miles reported in Part B), and for the miles that the operator currently owns, enter the number of miles with completed Baseline Assessments for the appropriate corresponding year. Progress goals are to reach 50% in 2004, and for completed baseline programs by 2008.

Important Note: In order for this portion of the annual report to be completed, mileage reported here must meet the full requirements of 49 CFR 195.452 – inclusive of risk assessments, integration of information, integrity testing, repairs completed, and/or mitigation in place.

PART L - PREPARER AND AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

PREPARER is the name of the person most knowledgeable about the report or the person to be contacted for more information. Please include the preparer's E-mail address if applicable.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE may be the preparer or a company officer, principal, or other person whom the operator or owner has designated to review and sign reports.