

**Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
Office of Pipeline Safety**

SUPPORTING STATEMENT

Excess Flow Valves – New Customer Notifications
OMB Control No. 2137-XXXX
Docket No. PHMSA-2011-0009

INTRODUCTION

This is to request the Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) three-year approved clearance for a new information collection entitled, “Excess Flow Valves – New Customer Notifications.” This information collection is necessary due to the following PHMSA action:

- **Docket No. PHMSA-2011-0009 - Pipeline Safety: Expanding the Use of Excess Flow Valves in Gas Distribution Systems to Applications Other Than Single-Family Residences**

- Adds 4,381 responses and 4,381 burden hours for recordkeeping activities.

Part A. Justification

1. Circumstances that make the collection of information necessary.

Excess Flow Valves (EFVs), which are safety devices installed on natural gas pipelines to reduce the risk of accidents, are currently required for new or replaced gas service lines servicing single-family residences (SFR) as defined in §192.383(a). PHMSA is proposing to make changes to Part 192 to expand this requirement to include new or replaced service lines serving branched SFRs, multi-family residences, and small commercial entities consuming gas volumes not exceeding 1,000 Standard Cubic Feet per Hour (SCFH). PHMSA is also proposing to require the use of curb valves (manual service-line shut-off valves) for those service lines with meter capacities exceeding 1,000 SCFH.

The mandate in 49 U.S.C. 60110(c) requires the Secretary of Transportation to prescribe regulations requiring operators to notify customers in writing about EFV availability, the safety benefits derived from installation, and costs associated with installation. The regulations are to provide that, except where installation is already required by law, the operator will install an EFV that meets prescribed performance criteria at the customer’s request, if the customer pays all costs associated with installation, maintenance, and replacement.

Excavation activities often sever gas service lines causing loss of life, injury, or property damage by fire or explosion despite the prevalence of one-call damage prevention programs. The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) has recommended excess flow valves (EFVs) as a

means to mitigate the consequences of service line incidents. EFVs restrict the flow of gas by closing automatically when a service line is severed, thus mitigating the consequences.

Notifications giving customers information on EFVs may encourage the increased use of EFVs and lead to a reduction in fatalities, injuries, and property damage that can result from excavation-related incidents on gas service lines.

This information collection request supports DOT's safety performance goal of reducing total incidents for gas and hazardous liquid pipelines which directly supports the DOT's safety strategic objective of enhancing public health and safety by working toward the elimination of transportation-related deaths and injuries.

This information collection supports the DOT strategic goal of safety by reducing the number of fatalities, injuries, and amount of property damage.

2. How, by whom, and for what purpose is the information to be used.

Notices will be used by operators to inform their customers of their right to request the installation of EFVs . Operators will be required to maintain records proving that the notifications have been sent to existing and new customers. Records will be reviewed by OPS and State agencies to investigate operators' compliance with the notification rule.

3. Extent of automated information collection.

Operators are free to use any means at their disposal to send customers written notices and keep records. They may use the latest information technology to reduce the additional burden. The operators do not submit any information to OPS but keep records that include a copy of the notice. Records will be reviewed by OPS and State agencies to investigate operators' compliance with the notification requirement. There are no legal obstacles to reducing the burden if the operators choose to keep record electronically.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication.

OPS is unaware of any data collected by another agency that is similar in nature.

5. Efforts to minimize the burden on small businesses.

PHMSA expects impacted operators to include both large and small businesses and therefore the requirements will impact small businesses. Provisions have been made for master meter operators, typically small business, to allow them to reduce the burden of sending individual customer notifications by posting general notifications in prominent locations frequented by customers.

6. Impact of less frequent collection of information.

This information can not be collected less frequently as it is only required on occasion. Completing this task less frequently could result in new customers being unaware of their right to request the installation of EFVs and potentially lead to safety hazards.

7. Special Circumstances.

There are no special circumstances associated with this collection of information.

8. Compliance with 5 CFR 1320.8(d).

PHMSA issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on July 15, 2015 (80 FR 41460)

9. Payment or gifts to respondents.

Payments made or gifts given to respondents are not applicable to this information collection.

10. Assurance of confidentiality.

This information collection does not include anything of a sensitive nature or of any matters considered private. Therefore, we do not foresee any need to assure confidentiality of the information to be collected.

11. Justification for collection of sensitive information.

The information requested is not sensitive in nature.

12. Estimate of burden hours for information requested.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 4,381

Estimated Annual Burden Hours: 4,381

This NPRM proposes that operators notify customers of their right to request the installation of EFVs. PHMSA estimates that approximately half of the 6,184 operators categorized as either master meter operators or small LPG systems will be impacted, resulting in 3,092 operators. This estimate is based on the premise that only half of these operators have systems that can accommodate an EFV. PHMSA also estimates that 1,289 gas distribution operators will be impacted. Therefore PHMSA estimates a total impacted community of 4,381 (3,092 master meter/small LPG operators and 1,289 gas distribution operators).

PHMSA estimates that each impacted operator will take approximately 30 minutes per year to complete this notification and an additional 30 minutes per year to maintain the associated records resulting in an overall burden estimate of 4,381 (4,381 operators * 1 hour).

13. Estimate of the total annual costs burden.

This information collection does not require operators to purchase any additional materials or equipment.

14. Estimates of costs to the Federal Government.

Costs to the Federal Government are minimal. Reviewing operators' records to ensure that the notice contains the appropriate material and is being sent out as required is done during routine operator inspections and does not require additional cost to the government.

15. Explanation of the program change or adjustments.

This is a new information collection necessitated by requirements in the proposed rule. The NPRM proposes that operators notify customers of their right to request the installation of EFVs. This information collection gives OPS a vehicle to comply with that provision.

16. Publication of results of data collection.

The information will not be published for statistical purposes.

17. Approval for not displaying the expiration date of OMB approval.

OPS is not seeking such approval.

18. Exceptions to the certification statement.

There is no exception.
