

(See Appendix A to this part 192 for incorporation by reference and availability information.)

Potential impact zone is a rectangular area along the pipeline derived from the potential impact circle. The potential impact zone extends axially along the length of the pipeline from the center of the first potential impact circle to the center of the last contiguous potential impact circle, and extends perpendicular to the pipe out to the threshold radius on either side of the centerline of the pipe. (Refer to the diagram in Appendix E).

Threshold radius is an additional area of safety beyond the distance calculated as the potential impact radius. If the calculated potential impact radius is less than 300 feet, the operator must use a threshold radius of 300 feet. If the calculated potential impact radius exceeds 300 feet but is less than 660 feet, the threshold radius is 660 feet. If the calculated potential impact radius exceeds 660 feet, but is less than 1000 feet, the threshold radius is 1000 feet. And, if the calculated potential impact radius exceeds 1000 feet, the threshold radius is 15% greater than the actual calculated impact radius.

3. A new § 192.763 is added under a new undesignated centerheading of "Pipeline Integrity Management", in subpart M to read as follows:

Pipeline Integrity Management

§ 192.763 Pipeline integrity management in high consequence areas.

(a) Which operators must comply?

This section applies to each operator who owns or operates a transmission line that transports gas, including, petroleum gas, hydrogen, or other gas product covered under this part.

(b) Which pipeline segments are covered?

Transmission pipeline segments as defined in § 192.3 that are in a high consequence area, as defined in § 192.761.

(c) What must an operator do?

(1) *General requirements.* No later than [one year from the effective date of the final rule], an operator must develop and follow a written integrity management program that addresses the risks on each pipeline segment covered by this section. An operator must—

(i) Identify all high consequence areas as defined in § 192.761, and identify the potential impact zone within each high consequence area. Based on the identification of the potential impact zone within Class 3 and Class 4 locations, identify all moderate risk areas. The identification must include the calculation used in determining the

threshold radius for each covered pipeline segment, and any process and factors used in determining the potential impact zone.

(ii) Develop a framework addressing each element required to be in an integrity management program, that includes a plan for baseline assessment of the line pipe (see paragraphs (e) and (g) of this section), and a plan for continual integrity assessment and evaluation (see paragraphs (d) and (k) of this section). The framework must document how decisions will initially be made to implement each program element, and planned near-term improvements to program elements and decision processes.

(iii) Develop a plan that describes how the operator will use direct assessment as part of its integrity assessment (see paragraph (h) of this section), to include identification of External Corrosion Direct Assessment Regions and Internal Corrosion Direct Assessment Regions. This requirement only applies to an operator that plans to use direct assessment.

(iv) Develop a process for continual improvement of the framework into an ongoing integrity management program.

(2) *Time period.* An operator must complete the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) no later than [12 months from the effective date of the final rule].

(3) *Implementation.* An operator must implement and follow the program it develops. In carrying out this section, an operator must follow the requirements of this section and of ASME/ANSI B31.8S, and its appendices, where specified. (See Appendix A to this part 192 for incorporation by reference and availability information.) An operator may follow an equivalent standard or practice only when the operator demonstrates the alternative standard or practice provides an equivalent level of safety to the public and property. In the event of a conflict between this section and ASME/ANSI B31.8S, the requirements in this section control.

(4) *Program changes.* An operator must document, prior to implementing any change to its program, any change to the program and reasons for the change. In addition, an operator must notify OPS in accordance with paragraph (n) of this section of any change to the program that substantially affect the program's implementation or significantly modifies the program or schedule for carrying out the program elements. An operator must provide the notification within 30 days after adopting this type of change into its program.

(5) *Performance-based option.* ASME/ANSI B31.8S provides the essential

features of both a performance-based and a prescriptive integrity management program. An operator that uses a performance-based approach that satisfies the requirements in paragraph (c)(5)(i) may deviate from certain requirements in this section, as provided in paragraph (c)(5)(ii).

(i) *Exceptional performance.* To deviate from any of the requirements set forth in paragraph (c)(5)(ii), an operator must have completed a baseline assessment of all pipeline segments covered by this section, in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section, and at least one other assessment. An operator must remediate all anomalies identified in the second assessment according to the requirements in paragraph (i), and incorporate the results and lessons learned from the second assessment into the operator's risk model. An operator must also demonstrate that it has an exceptional integrity management program that meets the performance-based requirements of ASME/ANSI B31.8S, has a history of measurable performance improvement, and includes, at minimum—

(A) A state-of-the-art process for risk analysis;

(B) All risk factor data used to support the program;

(C) A state-of-the-art data integration process;

(D) A process that applies lessons learned from assessment of covered pipe segments to pipe segments not covered by this section;

(E) A process for evaluating all incidents, including their causes, within the operator's sector of the pipeline industry for implications both to the operator's pipeline system and to the operator's integrity management program;

(F) A performance matrix that confirms the continuing performance improvement realized under the performance-based program;

(G) A set of performance measures beyond those required in paragraph (l) of this section that are part of the operator's performance plan (see paragraph (d)(1)(viii)) and are made accessible in real time to OPS and state pipeline safety enforcement officials;

(H) An analysis that supports the desired integrity reassessment interval and the remediation methods to be used for all pipe segments.

(ii) *Deviation.* Once an operator has demonstrated that it has satisfied the requirements of paragraph (c)(5)(i), the operator may deviate from the prescriptive requirements of ASME/ANSI B31.8S and of this section only in the following instances.