

(2) the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People;

(3) the National Lawyers Guild; and

(4) the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee;

Whereas Louis L. Redding was awarded the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Award by the National Education Association and an honorary Doctor of Law degree from Brown University;

Whereas the University of Delaware established the Louis L. Redding Chair for the Study of Law and Public Policy in the School of Education;

Whereas Pulitzer Prize winning author Richard Kluger described Louis L. Redding as a man who fought, largely alone, for the civil rights and liberties of Black Delawareans;

Whereas former Secretary of Transportation William T. Coleman, Jr., stated that the giants of the civil rights movement were Houston Hastings, Louis L. Redding, and Thurgood Marshall;

Whereas, on September 29, 1998, Louis L. Redding died at the age of 96 in Lima, Pennsylvania;

Whereas Louis L. Redding broke down barriers and paved the way for countless African-American lawyers to follow in his footsteps, including—

(1) Theophilus Nix, Sr., the second African American to pass the Delaware bar exam;

(2) Leonard L. Williams, the second African-American judge in Delaware; and

(3) Haile L. Alford, the first African-American female judge in Delaware; and

Whereas Louis L. Redding is remembered as an individual who figured prominently in the struggle for desegregation and as a lawyer who never lost a desegregation case: Now, therefore, be it

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

#### S. CON. RES. 37

Whereas Louis Lorenzo Redding (referred to in this preamble as "Louis L. Redding") was born on October 25, 1901, in Alexandria, Virginia, the eldest of 5 children born to Lewis Alfred and Mary Ann Holmes Redding;

Whereas Louis L. Redding was an educator, attorney, and lifelong activist who worked on civil rights and educational issues;

Whereas Louis L. Redding graduated from Howard High School in 1919, which, at that time, was the only public high school for African-American students in Delaware;

Whereas Louis L. Redding received a bachelor's degree from Brown University in 1923;

Whereas, while at Brown University, Louis L. Redding and 7 other men established a chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity in Providence, Rhode Island;

Whereas, in 1923, Louis L. Redding was the first African American awarded the prestigious William Gaston Prize for excellence in oratory and, as a result, delivered a commencement speech at Brown University;

Whereas Louis L. Redding became an English instructor and the vice principal of Fessenden Academy outside of Ocala, Florida, the oldest continuously operated school originally for African-American students in Florida;

Whereas Louis L. Redding left Fessenden Academy to teach English in the high school division of Morehouse College, a historically Black college in Atlanta, Georgia;

Whereas, after 2 years of teaching, Louis L. Redding enrolled in Harvard Law School in 1925;

Whereas, in 1926, as a law student at Harvard Law School, Louis L. Redding was ejected from the Wilmington, Delaware, mu-

nicipal court while protesting segregation of the courtroom;

Whereas that municipal court was the first court in Wilmington, Delaware, to desegregate its gallery;

Whereas Louis L. Redding graduated from Harvard Law School in 1928 as the only African American in a class of about 200 students;

Whereas, in 1929, Louis L. Redding became the first African American to pass the Delaware bar;

Whereas Louis L. Redding remained the only African-American lawyer in Delaware for 26 years;

Whereas, in 1949, Louis L. Redding was admitted to the Delaware Bar Association, an organization from which Louis L. Redding had been excluded for 20 years after having passed the Delaware bar;

Whereas, in 1950, Louis L. Redding and Jack Greenberg, a lawyer for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, filed the case of *Parker v. University of Delaware* to protest the segregated college system in Delaware;

Whereas, in August 1950, Chancellor Collins Seitz ruled in *Parker v. University of Delaware*, 75 A.2d 225 (Del. Ch. 1950), that, under *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 U.S. 537 (1896), the State of Delaware violated the Constitution of the United States by offering a separate but not equal education in the State college and university system;

Whereas, in 1951, Louis L. Redding and Jack Greenberg filed—

(1) *Belton v. Gebhart*, a case that concerned the desegregation of high schools; and

(2) *Bulah v. Gebhart*, a case that concerned the desegregation of elementary schools;

Whereas, in 1952, the *Belton* and *Bulah* cases were consolidated in the Delaware Court of Chancery, where, in *Belton v. Gebhart*, 87 A.2d 862 (Del. Ch. 1952), Chancellor Collins Seitz ordered the Delaware State Board of Education to open all schools in Delaware to African Americans;

Whereas the Delaware State Board of Education appealed the decision of Chancellor Collins Seitz to the Supreme Court of Delaware, which upheld the decision of the Chancellor in *Gebhart v. Belton*, 91 A.2d 137 (Del. 1952);

Whereas the case then came before the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of Delaware;

Whereas Louis L. Redding and Jack Greenberg argued the case alongside Thurgood Marshall, the first African-American Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, as the last of a group of 5 school desegregation cases heard and decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), and *Bolling v. Sharpe*, 347 U.S. 497 (1954);

Whereas, on May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court of the United States held in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), that separate educational facilities for racial minorities violated the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, thus holding that school segregation was unconstitutional;

Whereas, on February 21, 1961, Louis L. Redding argued to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Burton v. Wilmington Parking Authority* that a private company with a relationship to a government agency was in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States if the private company refused to provide service to a customer on the basis of race;

Whereas, in April 1961, the Supreme Court of the United States established the principle of State action in *Burton v. Wil-*

lington Parking Authority, 365 U.S. 715 (1961), and ruled that a private entity may not discriminate on the basis of race if the State has approved, encouraged, or facilitated the relevant private conduct;

Whereas, in 1965, Louis L. Redding became a public defender for the State of Delaware and fought for the rights of poor clients for nearly 20 years thereafter;

Whereas, in 1984, Louis L. Redding retired after 55 years of practicing law;

Whereas Louis L. Redding was a member of many national organizations, including—

(1) the National Bar Association;

(2) the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People;

(3) the National Lawyers Guild; and

(4) the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee;

Whereas Louis L. Redding was awarded the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Award by the National Education Association and an honorary Doctor of Law degree from Brown University;

Whereas the University of Delaware established the Louis L. Redding Chair for the Study of Law and Public Policy in the School of Education;

Whereas Pulitzer Prize winning author Richard Kluger described Louis L. Redding as a man who fought, largely alone, for the civil rights and liberties of Black Delawareans;

Whereas former Secretary of Transportation William T. Coleman, Jr., stated that the giants of the civil rights movement were Houston Hastings, Louis L. Redding, and Thurgood Marshall;

Whereas, on September 29, 1998, Louis L. Redding died at the age of 96 in Lima, Pennsylvania;

Whereas Louis L. Redding broke down barriers and paved the way for countless African-American lawyers to follow in his footsteps, including—

(1) Theophilus Nix, Sr., the second African American to pass the Delaware bar exam;

(2) Leonard L. Williams, the second African-American judge in Delaware; and

(3) Haile L. Alford, the first African-American female judge in Delaware; and

Whereas Louis L. Redding is remembered as an individual who figured prominently in the struggle for desegregation and as a lawyer who never lost a desegregation case: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress honors the life and work of Louis Lorenzo Redding, a civil servant whose lifelong dedication to justice and equality stand as an outstanding example of leadership for all people.*

#### PIPES ACT OF 2019

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 427, S. 2299.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2299) to amend title 49, United States Code, to enhance the safety and reliability of pipeline transportation, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the "PIPES Act of 2019".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

#### TITLE I—IMPROVING PIPELINE SAFETY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 102. Pipeline workforce development.

Sec. 103. Underground natural gas storage user fees.

Sec. 104. Cost recovery and fees for facility reviews.

Sec. 105. Advancement of new pipeline safety technologies and approaches.

Sec. 106. Pipeline safety testing enhancement study.

Sec. 107. Regulatory updates.

Sec. 108. Self-disclosure of violations.

Sec. 109. Due process protections in enforcement proceedings.

Sec. 110. Pipeline operating status.

Sec. 111. Liquefied natural gas facility project reviews.

Sec. 112. Updates to standards for liquefied natural gas facilities.

Sec. 113. National Center of Excellence for Liquefied Natural Gas Safety and Training.

Sec. 114. Prioritization of rulemaking.

#### TITLE II—LEONEL RONDON PIPELINE SAFETY ACT

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Distribution integrity management plans.

Sec. 203. Emergency response plans.

Sec. 204. Operations and maintenance manuals.

Sec. 205. Pipeline safety management systems.

Sec. 206. Pipeline safety practices.

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATION.—The term “Administration” means the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Administration.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Transportation.

#### TITLE I—IMPROVING PIPELINE SAFETY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

##### SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) GAS AND HAZARDOUS LIQUID.—Section 60125 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) GAS AND HAZARDOUS LIQUID.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—From fees collected under section 60301, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out section 12 of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (49 U.S.C. 60101 note; Public Law 107–355) and the provisions of this chapter relating to gas and hazardous liquid—

“(A) \$147,000,000 for fiscal year 2020, of which—

“(i) \$9,000,000 shall be used to carry out section 12 of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (49 U.S.C. 60101 note; Public Law 107–355); and

“(ii) \$60,000,000 shall be used for making grants;

“(B) \$151,000,000 for fiscal year 2021, of which—

“(i) \$9,000,000 shall be used to carry out section 12 of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (49 U.S.C. 60101 note; Public Law 107–355); and

“(ii) \$63,000,000 shall be used for making grants;

“(C) \$155,000,000 for fiscal year 2022, of which—

“(i) \$9,000,000 shall be used to carry out section 12 of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (49 U.S.C. 60101 note; Public Law 107–355); and

“(ii) \$66,000,000 shall be used for making grants; and

“(D) \$159,000,000 for fiscal year 2023, of which—

“(i) \$9,000,000 shall be used to carry out section 12 of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (49 U.S.C. 60101 note; Public Law 107–355); and

“(ii) \$69,000,000 shall be used for making grants.

“(2) TRUST FUND AMOUNTS.—In addition to the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1), there are authorized to be appropriated from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund established by section 9509(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to carry out section 12 of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (49 U.S.C. 60101 note; Public Law 107–355) and the provisions of this chapter relating to hazardous liquid—

“(A) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2020, of which—

“(i) \$3,000,000 shall be used to carry out section 12 of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (49 U.S.C. 60101 note; Public Law 107–355); and

“(ii) \$10,000,000 shall be used for making grants;

“(B) \$26,000,000 for fiscal year 2021, of which—

“(i) \$3,000,000 shall be used to carry out section 12 of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (49 U.S.C. 60101 note; Public Law 107–355); and

“(ii) \$11,000,000 shall be used for making grants;

“(C) \$27,000,000 for fiscal year 2022, of which—

“(i) \$3,000,000 shall be used to carry out section 12 of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (49 U.S.C. 60101 note; Public Law 107–355); and

“(ii) \$12,000,000 shall be used for making grants; and

“(D) \$28,000,000 for fiscal year 2023, of which—

“(i) \$3,000,000 shall be used to carry out section 12 of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (49 U.S.C. 60101 note; Public Law 107–355); and

“(ii) \$13,000,000 shall be used for making grants.

“(3) UNDERGROUND NATURAL GAS STORAGE FACILITY SAFETY ACCOUNT.—From fees collected under section 60302, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out section 60141 \$8,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2023.”

(b) OPERATIONAL EXPENSES.—Section 2(b) of the PIPES Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–183; 130 Stat. 515) is amended by striking paragraphs (1) through (4) and inserting the following:

“(1) \$24,000,000 for fiscal year 2020.

“(2) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2021.

“(3) \$26,000,000 for fiscal year 2022.

“(4) \$27,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.”

(c) ONE-CALL NOTIFICATION PROGRAMS.—Section 6107 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “\$1,058,000 for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2019” and inserting “\$1,058,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2023”.

(d) PIPELINE SAFETY INFORMATION GRANTS TO COMMUNITIES.—Section 60130 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(c) FUNDING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Out of amounts made available under section 2(b) of the PIPES Act of 2016, the Secretary shall use \$1,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2023 to carry out this section.

“(2) LIMITATION.—Any amounts used to carry out this section shall not be derived from user fees collected under section 60301.”

(e) DAMAGE PREVENTION PROGRAMS.—Section 60134(i) of title 49, United States Code, is amended in the first sentence by striking “fiscal years 2012 through 2015” and inserting “fiscal years 2020 through 2023”.

(f) PIPELINE INTEGRITY PROGRAM.—Section 12(f) of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (49 U.S.C. 60101 note; Public Law 107–355) is amended by striking “2016 through 2019” and inserting “2020 through 2023”.

#### SEC. 102. PIPELINE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.

(a) INSPECTOR TRAINING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(1) review the inspector training programs provided at the Inspector Training and Qualifications Division of the Administration in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and

(2) determine whether any of the programs referred to in paragraph (1), or any portions of the programs, could be provided online through teletraining or another type of distance learning.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, and Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and make publicly available on a website of the Department of Transportation a report containing a comprehensive workforce plan for the Administration.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a description of the current staffing at the Administration;

(B) an identification of the staff needed to achieve the mission of the Administration over the next 10 years following the date of the report;

(C) an evaluation of whether the inspector training programs referred to in subsection (a)(1) provide appropriate exposure to pipeline operations and current pipeline safety technology;

(D) a summary of any gaps between the current workforce of the Administration and the future human capital needs of the Administration; and

(E) a description of how the Administration—

(i) uses the retention incentives defined by the Office of Personnel Management; and

(ii) plans to use those retention incentives as part of the comprehensive workforce plan of the Administration.

#### SEC. 103. UNDERGROUND NATURAL GAS STORAGE USER FEES.

Section 60302(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking “the amount of the fee”; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) may only be used to the extent provided in advance in an appropriations Act.”;

(2) by striking paragraph (3); and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) LIMITATION.—The amount of a fee imposed under subsection (a) shall be sufficient to pay the costs of activities referred to in subsection (c), subject to the limitation that the total amount of fees collected for a fiscal year under subsection (b) may not be more than 105 percent of the total amount of the appropriations made for the fiscal year for activities to be financed by the fees.”.

#### SEC. 104. COST RECOVERY AND FEES FOR FACILITY REVIEWS.

(a) FEES FOR COMPLIANCE REVIEWS OF LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS FACILITIES.—Chapter 603 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 60302 the following:

##### “§ 60303. Fees for compliance reviews of liquefied natural gas facilities

“(a) IMPOSITION OF FEE.—

“(1) *IN GENERAL*.—The Secretary of Transportation (referred to in this section as the ‘Secretary’) shall impose on a person who files with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission an application for a liquefied natural gas facility that has design and construction costs totaling not less than \$2,500,000,000 a fee for the necessary expenses of a review, if any, that the Secretary conducts, in connection with that application, to determine compliance with subpart B of part 193 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

“(2) *RELATION TO OTHER REVIEW*.—The Secretary may not impose fees under paragraph (1) and section 60117(o) or 60301(b) for the same compliance review described in paragraph (1).

“(b) *MEANS OF COLLECTION*.—

“(1) *IN GENERAL*.—The Secretary shall prescribe procedures to collect fees under this section.

“(2) *USE OF GOVERNMENT ENTITIES*.—The Secretary may—

“(A) use a department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government or of a State or local government to collect fees under this section; and

“(B) reimburse that department, agency, or instrumentality a reasonable amount for the services provided.

“(c) *ACCOUNT*.—There is established an account, to be known as the ‘Liquefied Natural Gas Siting Account’, in the Pipeline Safety Fund established in the Treasury of the United States under section 60301.”

(b) *CLERICAL AMENDMENT*.—The table of sections for chapter 603 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 60302 the following:

“60303. Fees for compliance reviews of liquefied natural gas facilities.”

#### **SEC. 105. ADVANCEMENT OF NEW PIPELINE SAFETY TECHNOLOGIES AND APPROACHES.**

(a) *IN GENERAL*.—Chapter 601 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

##### **“§60142. Pipeline safety enhancement programs**

“(a) *IN GENERAL*.—The Secretary may establish and carry out limited safety-enhancing testing programs during the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2026 to evaluate innovative technologies and operational practices testing the safe operation of—

“(1) a natural gas pipeline facility; or

“(2) a hazardous liquid pipeline facility.

“(b) *LIMITATIONS*.—

“(1) *IN GENERAL*.—Such testing programs may not exceed—

“(A) 5 percent of the total miles of hazardous liquid pipelines in the United States; and

“(B) 5 percent of the total miles of natural gas pipelines in the United States.

“(2) *HIGH POPULATION AREAS*.—Any program established under subsection (a) shall not be located in a high population area (as defined in section 195.450 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations).

“(c) *DURATION*.—The term of a testing program established under subsection (a) shall be not more than a period of 4 years beginning on the date of approval of the program.

“(d) *SAFETY STANDARDS*.—

“(1) *IN GENERAL*.—The Secretary shall require, as a condition of approval of a testing program under subsection (a), that the safety measures in the testing program are designed to achieve a level of safety that is greater than, or equivalent to, the level of safety required by this chapter.

“(2) *DETERMINATION*.—

“(A) *IN GENERAL*.—The Secretary may issue an order under subparagraph (A) of section 60118(c)(1) to accomplish the purpose of a testing program for a term not to exceed the time period described in subsection (c) if the condition described in paragraph (1) is met, as determined by the Secretary.

“(B) *LIMITATION*.—An order under subparagraph (A) shall pertain only to those regulations that would otherwise prevent the use of the safety technology to be tested under the testing program.

“(e) *CONSIDERATIONS*.—In establishing a testing program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consider—

“(1) whether the owners or operators participating in the program have a safety management system in place; and

“(2) whether the proposed safety technology has been tested through a research and development program carried out by—

“(A) the Secretary;

“(B) collaborative research development organizations; or

“(C) other institutions.

“(f) *DATA AND FINDINGS*.—As a participant in a testing program established under subsection (a), an operator shall submit to the Secretary detailed findings and a summary of data collected as a result of participation in the testing program.

“(g) *AUTHORITY TO REVOKE PARTICIPATION*.—The Secretary shall immediately revoke participation in a testing program under subsection (a) if—

“(1) the participant fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the testing program; or

“(2) in the determination of the Secretary, continued participation in the testing program by the participant would be unsafe or would not be consistent with the goals and objectives of this chapter.

“(h) *AUTHORITY TO TERMINATE PROGRAM*.—The Secretary shall immediately terminate a testing program under subsection (a) if continuation of the testing program would not be consistent with the goals and objectives of this chapter.

“(i) *STATE RIGHTS*.—

“(1) *EXEMPTION*.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), if a State submits to the Secretary notice that the State requests an exemption from any testing program considered for establishment under this section, the State shall be exempt.

“(2) *LIMITATIONS*.—

“(A) *IN GENERAL*.—The Secretary shall not grant a requested exemption under paragraph (1) after a testing program is established.

“(B) *LATE NOTICE*.—The Secretary shall not grant a requested exemption under paragraph (1) if the notice submitted under that paragraph is submitted to the Secretary more than 10 days after the date on which the Secretary issues an order providing an effective date for the testing program.

“(3) *EFFECT*.—If a State has not submitted a notice requesting an exemption under paragraph (1), the State shall not enforce any law (including regulations) that is inconsistent with a testing program in effect in the State under this section.

“(j) *PROGRAM REVIEW PROCESS AND PUBLIC NOTICE*.—

“(1) *IN GENERAL*.—The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register and send directly to each relevant State authority with a certification in effect under section 60105 a notice of each testing program under subsection (a), including the order to be considered, and provide an opportunity for public comment for not less than 90 days.

“(2) *RESPONSE FROM SECRETARY*.—Not later than the date on which the Secretary issues an order providing an effective date of a testing program noticed under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall respond to each comment submitted under that paragraph.

“(k) *REPORT TO CONGRESS*.—At the conclusion of each testing program, the Secretary shall make publicly available on the website of the Department of Transportation a report containing—

“(1) the findings and conclusions of the Secretary with respect to the testing program; and

“(2) any recommendations of the Secretary with respect to the testing program, including any recommendations for amendments to laws (including regulations) and the establishment of standards, that—

“(A) would enhance the safe operation of interstate gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facilities; and

“(B) are technically, operationally, and economically feasible.

“(l) *STANDARDS*.—If a report under subsection (k) indicates that it is practicable to establish technically, operationally, and economically feasible standards for the use of a safety-enhancing technology and any corresponding operational practices tested by the testing program described in the report, the Secretary, as soon as practicable after submission of the report, may promulgate regulations consistent with chapter 5 of title 5 (commonly known as the ‘Administrative Procedures Act’) that—

“(1) allow operators of interstate gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facilities to use the relevant technology or practice to the extent practicable; and

“(2) establish technically, operationally, and economically feasible standards for the capability and deployment of the technology or practice.”

(b) *CLERICAL AMENDMENT*.—The table of sections for chapter 601 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 60141 the following:

“60142. Pipeline safety enhancement programs.”

#### **SEC. 106. PIPELINE SAFETY TESTING ENHANCEMENT STUDY.**

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, and Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report relating to—

(1) the research and development capabilities of the Administration, in accordance with section 12 of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (49 U.S.C. 60101 note; Public Law 107-355);

(2)(A) the development of additional testing and research capabilities through the establishment of an independent pipeline safety testing facility under the Department of Transportation;

(B) whether an independent pipeline safety testing facility would be critical to the work of the Administration; and

(C) the costs and benefits of developing an independent pipeline safety testing facility under the Department of Transportation; and

(3) the ability of the Administration to use the testing facilities of other Federal agencies or federally funded research and development centers.

#### **SEC. 107. REGULATORY UPDATES.**

(a) *DEFINITION OF OUTSTANDING MANDATE*.—In this section, the term “outstanding mandate” means—

(1) a final rule required to be issued under the Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-90; 125 Stat. 1904) that has not been published in the Federal Register;

(2) a final rule required to be issued under the Protecting our Infrastructure of Pipelines and Enhancing Safety Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-183; 130 Stat. 514) that has not been published in the Federal Register; and

(3) any other final rule regarding gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facilities required to be issued under this Act or an Act enacted prior to the date of enactment of this Act that has not been published in the Federal Register.

(b) *REQUIREMENTS*.—

(1) *PERIODIC UPDATES*.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act,

and every 30 days thereafter until a final rule referred to in paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (a) is published in the Federal Register, the Secretary shall publish on a publicly available website of the Department of Transportation an update regarding the status of each outstanding mandate in accordance with subsection (c).

(2) **NOTIFICATION OF CONGRESS.**—On publication of a final rule in the Federal Register for an outstanding mandate, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a notification in accordance with subsection (c).

(c) **CONTENTS.**—An update published or a notification submitted under paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (b) shall contain, as applicable—

(1) with respect to information relating to the Administration—

(A) a description of the work plan for each outstanding mandate;

(B) an updated rulemaking timeline for each outstanding mandate;

(C) the staff allocations with respect to each outstanding mandate;

(D) any resource constraints affecting the rulemaking process for each outstanding mandate;

(E) any other details associated with the development of each outstanding mandate that affect the progress of the rulemaking process with respect to that outstanding mandate; and

(F) a description of all rulemakings regarding gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facilities published in the Federal Register that are not identified under subsection (b)(2); and

(2) with respect to information relating to the Office of the Secretary—

(A) the date that the outstanding mandate was submitted to the Office of the Secretary for review;

(B) the reason that the outstanding mandate is under review beyond 45 days;

(C) the staff allocations within the Office of the Secretary with respect to each the outstanding mandate;

(D) any resource constraints affecting review of the outstanding mandate;

(E) an estimated timeline of when review of the outstanding mandate will be complete, as of the date of the update;

(F) if applicable, the date that the outstanding mandate was returned to the Administration for revision and the anticipated date for resubmission to the Office of the Secretary;

(G) the date that the outstanding mandate was submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review; and

(H) a statement of whether the outstanding mandate remains under review by the Office of Management and Budget.

#### SEC. 108. SELF-DISCLOSURE OF VIOLATIONS.

Section 60122(b)(1) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” at the end; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) self-disclosure and correction of violations, or actions to correct a violation, prior to discovery by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration; and”.

#### SEC. 109. DUE PROCESS PROTECTIONS IN ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 60117 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) through (o) as subsections (c) through (p), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) **ENFORCEMENT AND REGULATORY PROCEDURES.**—

“(1) **REQUEST FOR FORMAL HEARING.**—On request of a respondent in an enforcement or reg-

ulatory proceeding under this chapter, a hearing shall be held in accordance with section 554 of title 5.

“(2) **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE.**—A hearing under paragraph (1) shall be conducted by an administrative law judge appointed under section 3105 of title 5.

“(3) **OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.**—

“(A) **HEARINGS.**—A hearing under paragraph (1) shall be—

“(i) noticed to the public—

“(I) on the website of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration; and

“(II) in the Federal Register; and

“(ii) open to the public.

“(B) **AGREEMENTS, ORDERS, AND JUDGMENTS.**—A consent agreement, consent order, order, or judgment resulting from a hearing under paragraph (1) shall be made available to the public on the website of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

“(4) **PROCEDURES.**—In implementing enforcement and regulatory procedures under this chapter, the Secretary shall—

“(A) allow the use of a consent agreement and consent order to resolve any matter of fact or law asserted;

“(B) allow the respondent and the agency to convene 1 or more meetings—

“(i) for settlement or simplification of the issues; or

“(ii) to aid in the disposition of issues;

“(C) require that the case file in an enforcement proceeding include all agency records pertinent to the matters of fact and law asserted;

“(D) require that a recommended decision be made available to the respondent when issued;

“(E) allow a respondent to reply to any post-hearing submission;

“(F) allow a respondent to request—

“(i) that a hearing be held, and a recommended decision and order issued, on an expedited basis; or

“(ii) that a hearing not commence for a period of not less than 90 days;

“(G) require that the agency have the burden of proof, presentation, and persuasion in any enforcement matter;

“(H) require that any recommended decision and order contain findings of fact and conclusions of law;

“(I) require the Associate Administrator of the Office of Pipeline Safety to file a post-hearing recommendation not later than 30 days after the deadline for any post-hearing submission of a respondent;

“(J) require an order on a petition for reconsideration to be issued not later than 120 days after the date on which the petition is filed; and

“(K) allow an operator to request that an issue of controversy or uncertainty be addressed through a declaratory order in accordance with section 554(e) of title 5, which order shall be issued not later than 120 days after the date on which a request is made.

“(5) **SAVINGS CLAUSE.**—Nothing in this subsection alters the procedures applicable to an emergency order under subsection (p).”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) Section 60109(g)(4) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 60117(c)” and inserting “section 60117(d)”.

(2) Section 60117(p) of title 49, United States Code (as redesignated by subsection (a)(1)), is amended, in paragraph (3)(E), by striking “60117(l)” and inserting “subsection (m)”.

(3) Section 60118(a)(3) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 60117(a)–(d)” and inserting “subsections (a) through (e) of section 60117”.

#### SEC. 110. PIPELINE OPERATING STATUS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 601 of title 49, United States Code (as amended by section 105(a)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

##### “§ 60143. Idled pipelines

“(a) **DEFINITION OF IDLED.**—In this section, the term ‘idled’, with respect to a pipeline, means that the pipeline—

“(1)(A) has ceased normal operations; and  
“(B) will not resume service for a period of not less than 180 days;

“(2) has been isolated from all sources of hazardous liquid, natural gas, or other gas; and

“(3)(A) has been purged of combustibles and hazardous materials and maintains a blanket of inert, nonflammable gas at low pressure; or

“(B) has not been purged as described in subparagraph (A), but the volume of gas is so small that there is no potential hazard.

“(b) **RULEMAKING.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the PIPES Act of 2019, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations prescribing the applicability of the pipeline safety requirements to idled natural or other gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipelines.

“(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The applicability of the regulations under paragraph (1) shall be based on the risk that idled natural or other gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipelines pose to the public, property, and the environment, and shall include requirements to resume operation.

“(B) **INSPECTION.**—The Secretary or an appropriate State agency shall inspect each idled pipeline and verify that the pipeline has been purged of combustibles and hazardous materials, if required under subsection (a).

“(C) **REQUIREMENTS FOR REINSPECTION.**—The Secretary shall determine the requirements for periodic reinspection of idled natural or other gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipelines.”.

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections for chapter 601 of title 49, United States Code (as amended by section 105(b)), is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 60142 the following:

“60143. Idled pipelines.”.

#### SEC. 111. LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS FACILITY PROJECT REVIEWS.

Section 60103(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (7) as subparagraphs (A) through (G), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(2) in the first sentence, by striking “The Secretary of Transportation” and inserting the following:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Transportation”;

(3) in the second sentence, by striking “In prescribing a standard” and inserting the following:

“(2) **CONSIDERATIONS.**—In prescribing a standard under paragraph (1)”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) **USE OF LOCATION STANDARDS.**—If a Federal or State authority with jurisdiction over liquefied natural gas pipeline facility permits or approvals is using the location standards prescribed under paragraph (1) for purposes of making a decision with respect to the location of a new liquefied natural gas pipeline facility and submits to the Secretary of Transportation a request to provide a determination of whether the new liquefied natural gas pipeline facility would meet the location standards, the Secretary may provide such a determination to the requesting Federal or State authority.

“(4) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this subsection or subsection (b)—

“(A) affects—

“(i) section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b);

“(ii) the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to carry out that section; or

“(iii) any other similar authority of any other Federal or State agency; or

“(B) requires the Secretary of Transportation to formally approve any project proposal or otherwise perform any siting functions.”.

#### SEC. 112. UPDATES TO STANDARDS FOR LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS FACILITIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) review the minimum operating and maintenance standards prescribed under section 60103(d) of title 49, United States Code; and

(2) based on the review under paragraph (1), update the standards described in that paragraph applicable to large-scale liquefied natural gas facilities (other than peak shaving facilities) to provide for a risk-based regulatory approach for such facilities, consistent with this section.

(b) SCOPE.—In updating the minimum operating and maintenance standards under subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall ensure that all regulations, guidance, and internal documents are developed and applied in a manner consistent with this section.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—The updates to the operating and maintenance standards required under subsection (a)(2) shall, at a minimum, require operators—

(1) to develop and maintain written safety information identifying hazards associated with—

(A) the processes of liquefied natural gas conversion, storage, and transport;

(B) equipment used in the processes; and

(C) technology used in the processes;

(2) to conduct a hazard assessment, including the identification of potential sources of accidental releases;

(3)(A) to consult with employees and representatives of employees on the development and conduct of hazard assessments under paragraph (2); and

(B) to provide employees access to the records of the hazard assessments and any other records required under the updated standards;

(4) to establish a system to respond to the findings of a hazard assessment conducted under paragraph (2) that addresses prevention, mitigation, and emergency responses;

(5) to review, when a design change occurs, a hazard assessment conducted under paragraph (2) and the response system established under paragraph (4);

(6) to develop and implement written operating procedures for the processes of liquefied natural gas conversion, storage, and transport;

(7)(A) to provide written safety and operating information to employees; and

(B) to train employees in operating procedures with an emphasis on addressing hazards and using safe practices;

(8) to ensure contractors and contract employees are provided appropriate information and training;

(9) to train and educate employees and contractors in emergency response;

(10) to establish a quality assurance program to ensure that equipment, maintenance materials, and spare parts relating to the operations and maintenance of liquefied natural gas facilities are fabricated and installed consistent with design specifications;

(11) to establish maintenance systems for critical process-related equipment, including written procedures, employee training, appropriate inspections, and testing of that equipment to ensure ongoing mechanical integrity;

(12) to conduct pre-start-up safety reviews of all newly installed or modified equipment;

(13) to establish and implement written procedures to manage change to processes of liquefied natural gas conversion, storage, and transport, technology, equipment, and facilities; and

(14)(A) to investigate each incident that results in, or could have resulted in—

(i) loss of life;

(ii) destruction of private property; or

(iii) a major accident; and

(B) to have operating personnel—

(i) review any findings of an investigation under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) if appropriate, take responsive measures.

#### **SEC. 113. NATIONAL CENTER OF EXCELLENCE FOR LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS SAFETY AND TRAINING.**

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CENTER.—The term “Center” means the National Center of Excellence for Liquefied Nat-

ural Gas Safety and Training established under subsection (b).

(2) LNG.—The term “LNG” means liquefied natural gas.

(3) LNG SECTOR STAKEHOLDER.—The term “LNG sector stakeholder” means a representative of—

(A) LNG facilities that represent the broad array of LNG facilities operating in the United States;

(B) States, Indian Tribes, and units of local government;

(C) postsecondary education;

(D) labor organizations;

(E) safety organizations; or

(F) Federal regulatory agencies of jurisdiction, which may include—

(i) the Administration;

(ii) the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission;

(iii) the Department of Energy;

(iv) the Occupational Safety and Health Administration;

(v) the Coast Guard; and

(vi) the Maritime Administration.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with LNG sector stakeholders, shall establish a center, to be known as the “National Center of Excellence for Liquefied Natural Gas Safety and Training”.

(c) FUNCTIONS.—The Center shall, for activities regulated under section 60103 of title 49, United States Code—

(1) promote, facilitate, and conduct—

(A) education;

(B) training; and

(C) technological advancements;

(2) be a repository of information on best practices relating to, and expertise on, LNG operations;

(3) foster collaboration among stakeholders; and

(4) provide a curriculum for training that incorporates—

(A) risk-based principles into the operation, management, and regulatory oversight of LNG facilities;

(B) the reliance on subject matter expertise within the LNG industry;

(C) the transfer of knowledge and expertise between the LNG industry and regulatory agencies; and

(D) training and workshops that occur at operational facilities.

(d) LOCATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Center shall be located in close proximity to critical LNG transportation infrastructure on, and connecting to, the Gulf of Mexico, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In siting the location of the Center, the Secretary shall take into account the strategic value of locating resources in close proximity to LNG facilities.

(e) JOINT OPERATION WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.—The Secretary may enter into an agreement with an appropriate official of an institution of higher education—

(1) to provide for joint operation of the Center; and

(2) to provide necessary administrative services for the Center.

#### **SEC. 114. PRIORITIZATION OF RULEMAKING.**

(a) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall ensure completion of and publish in the Federal Register the outstanding rulemaking entitled “Pipeline Safety: Safety of Gas Transmission and Gathering Pipelines”, published in the Federal Register on April 8, 2016 (81 Fed. Reg. 20722; Docket No. PHMSA–2011–0023), as that rulemaking relates to the consideration of gathering pipelines.

(b) STUDY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) review the extent to which geospatial and technical data is collected by operators of gath-

ering lines, including design and material specifications;

(2) analyze information collected by operators of gathering lines when the mapping information described in paragraph (1) is not available for a gathering line; and

(3) assess any plans and timelines of operators of gathering lines to develop the mapping information described in paragraph (1) or otherwise collect information described in paragraph (2).

(c) REPORT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the review required under subsection (b), including any recommendations that the Comptroller General of the United States may have as a result of the review.

### **TITLE II—LEONEL RONDON PIPELINE SAFETY ACT**

#### **SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “Leonel Rondon Pipeline Safety Act”.

#### **SEC. 202. DISTRIBUTION INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT PLANS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 60109(e) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) DISTRIBUTION INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT PLANS.—

“(A) EVALUATION OF RISK.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations to ensure that each distribution integrity management plan developed by an operator of a distribution system includes an evaluation of—

“(i) the risks resulting from the presence of cast iron pipes and mains in the distribution system; and

“(ii) the risks that could lead to or result from the operation of a low-pressure distribution system at a pressure that makes the operation of any connected and properly adjusted low-pressure gas burning equipment unsafe (as described in section 192.623 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation)).

“(B) CONSIDERATION.—In the evaluations required in a plan under subparagraph (A), the regulations promulgated by the Secretary shall ensure that the distribution integrity management plan evaluates for future potential threats in a manner that considers factors other than past observed abnormal operations (within the meaning of section 192.605 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation)), in ranking risks and identifying measures to mitigate those risks under that subparagraph, so that operators avoid using a risk rating of zero for low probability events unless otherwise supported by engineering analysis or operational knowledge.

“(C) DEADLINES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph, each operator of a distribution system shall make available to the Secretary or the relevant State authority with a certification in effect under section 60105, as applicable, a copy of—

“(I) the distribution integrity management plan of the operator;

“(II) the emergency response plan under section 192.615 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation); and

“(III) the procedural manual for operations, maintenance, and emergencies under section 192.605 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

“(ii) UPDATES.—Each operator of a distribution system shall make available to the Secretary or make available for inspection to the relevant State authority with a certification in effect under section 60105, if applicable, an updated plan or manual described in clause (i) by not later than 60 days after the date of a significant update, as determined by the Secretary.

“(iii) **APPLICABILITY OF FOIA.**—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize the disclosure of any information that is exempt from disclosure under section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code.

“(D) **REVIEW OF PLANS AND DOCUMENTS.**—

“(i) **TIMING.**—

“(I) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of promulgation of the regulations under subparagraph (A), and not less frequently than once every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary or relevant State authority with a certification in effect under section 60105 shall review the distribution integrity management plan, the emergency response plan, and the procedural manual for operations, maintenance, and emergencies of each operator of a distribution system and record the results of that review for use in the next review of the program of that operator.

“(II) **GRACE PERIOD.**—For the third, fourth, and fifth years after the date of promulgation of the regulations under subparagraph (A), the Secretary—

“(aa) shall not use subclause (I) as justification to reduce funding, decertify, or penalize in any way under section 60105, 60106, or 60107 a State authority that has in effect a certification under section 60105 or an agreement under section 60106; and

“(bb) shall—

“(AA) submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a list of States found to be noncompliant with subclause (I) during the annual program evaluation; and

“(BB) provide a written notice to each State authority described in item (aa) that is not in compliance with the requirements of subclause (I).

“(ii) **REVIEW.**—Each plan or procedural manual made available under subparagraph (C)(i) shall be reexamined—

“(I) on significant change to the plans or procedural manual, as applicable;

“(II) on significant change to the gas distribution system of the operator, as applicable; and

“(III) not less frequently than once every 5 years.

“(iii) **CONTEXT OF REVIEW.**—The Secretary may conduct a review under clause (i) or (ii) as an element of the inspection of the operator carried out by the Secretary.

“(iv) **INADEQUATE PROGRAMS.**—If the Secretary determines that the documents reviewed under clause (i) or (ii) do not comply with the requirements of this chapter (including regulations to implement this chapter), have not been adequately implemented, or are inadequate for the safe operation of a pipeline facility, the Secretary may conduct proceedings under this chapter.”.

(b) **MONITORING.**—Section 60105(e) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the second sentence, by striking “A State authority” and inserting the following:

“(2) **COOPERATION.**—A State authority with a certification in effect under this section”;

(2) by striking “The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(I) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) **AUDIT PROGRAM.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall—

“(A) revise the State audit protocols and procedures to update the annual State Program Evaluations carried out under this subsection and section 60106(d) to ensure that a State authority with a certification in effect under this section has the capability to sufficiently review and evaluate the adequacy of the plans and manuals described in section 60109(e)(7)(C)(i);

“(B) update the State Inspection Calculation Tool to take into account factors including—

“(i) the number of miles of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines in the State, includ-

ing the number of miles of cast iron and bare steel pipelines;

“(ii) the number of services in the State;

“(iii) the age of the gas distribution system in the State; and

“(iv) environmental factors that could impact the integrity of the pipeline, including relevant geological issues; and

“(C) promulgate regulations to require that a State authority with a certification in effect under this section has a sufficient number of qualified inspectors to ensure safe operations, as determined by the State Inspection Calculation Tool and other factors determined to be appropriate by the Secretary.”.

#### **SEC. 203. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS.**

Section 60102 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(q) **EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall update regulations to ensure that each emergency response plan developed by an operator of a distribution system under section 192.615 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation), includes written procedures for—

“(1) establishing communication with first responders and other relevant public officials, as soon as practicable, beginning from the time of confirmed discovery, as determined by the Secretary, by the operator of a gas pipeline emergency involving a release of gas from a distribution system of that operator that results in—

“(A) a fire related to an unintended release of gas;

“(B) an explosion;

“(C) 1 or more fatalities; or

“(D) the unscheduled release of gas and shutdown of gas service to a significant number of customers, as determined by the Secretary;

“(2) establishing general public communication through an appropriate channel—

“(A) as soon as practicable, as determined by the Secretary, after a gas pipeline emergency involving a release of gas that results in—

“(i) a fire related to an unintended release of gas;

“(ii) an explosion;

“(iii) 1 or more fatalities; or

“(iv) the unscheduled shutdown of gas service to a significant number of customers, as determined by the Secretary; and

“(B) that provides information regarding—

“(i) the emergency described in subparagraph (A); and

“(ii) the status of public safety; and

“(3) the development and implementation of a voluntary, opt-in system that would allow operators of distribution systems to rapidly communicate with customers in the event of an emergency.”.

#### **SEC. 204. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS.**

Section 60102 of title 49, United States Code (as amended by section 203), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(r) **OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall update regulations to ensure that each procedural manual for operations, maintenance, and emergencies developed by an operator of a distribution pipeline under section 192.605 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation), includes written procedures for—

“(1) responding to overpressurization indications, including specific actions and an order of operations for immediately reducing pressure in or shutting down portions of the gas distribution system, if necessary; and

“(2) a detailed procedure for the management of the change process, which shall—

“(A) be applied to significant technology, equipment, procedural, and organizational changes to the distribution system; and

“(B) ensure that relevant qualified personnel, such as an engineer with a professional engi-

neer licensure, subject matter expert, or other employee who possesses the necessary knowledge, experience, and skills regarding natural gas distribution systems, review and certify construction plans for accuracy, completeness, and correctness.”.

#### **SEC. 205. PIPELINE SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report describing—

(1) the number of operators of natural gas distribution systems who have implemented a pipeline safety management system in accordance with the standard established by the American Petroleum Institute entitled “Pipeline Safety Management System Requirements” and numbered American Petroleum Institute Recommended Practice 1173;

(2) the progress made by operators of natural gas distribution systems who have implemented, or are in the process of implementing, a pipeline safety management system described in paragraph (1); and

(3) the feasibility of an operator of a natural gas distribution system implementing a pipeline safety management system described in paragraph (1) based on the size of the operator as measured by—

(A) the number of customers the operator has; and

(B) the amount of natural gas the operator transports.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—As part of the report required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide guidance or recommendations that would further the adoption of safety management systems in accordance with the standard established by the American Petroleum Institute entitled “Pipeline Safety Management System Requirements” and numbered American Petroleum Institute Recommended Practice 1173.

(c) **EVALUATION AND PROMOTION OF SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS.**—The Secretary and the relevant State authority with a certification in effect under section 60105 of title 49, United States Code, as applicable, shall—

(1) promote and assess pipeline safety management systems frameworks developed by operators of natural gas distribution systems and described in the report under subsection (a), including—

(A) if necessary, using independent third-party evaluators; and

(B) through a system that promotes self-disclosure of—

(i) errors; and

(ii) deviations from regulatory standards; and

(2) if a deviation from a regulatory standard is identified during the development and application of a pipeline safety management system, certify that—

(A) due consideration will be given to factors such as flawed procedures, honest mistakes, or lack of understanding; and

(B) the operators and regulators use the most appropriate tools to fix the deviation, return to compliance, and prevent the recurrence of the deviation, including—

(i) root cause analysis; and

(ii) training, education, or other appropriate improvements to procedures or training programs.

#### **SEC. 206. PIPELINE SAFETY PRACTICES.**

Section 60102 of title 49, United States Code (as amended by section 204), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(s) **OTHER PIPELINE SAFETY PRACTICES.**—

“(I) **RECORDS.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations to require an operator of a distribution system—

“(A) to identify and manage traceable, reliable, and complete records, including maps and



other drawings, critical to ensuring proper pressure controls for a gas distribution system, and updating these records as needed, while collecting and identifying other records necessary for risk analysis on an opportunistic basis; and

“(B) to ensure that the records required under subparagraph (A) are—

“(i) accessible to all personnel responsible for performing or overseeing relevant construction or engineering work; and

“(ii) submitted to, or made available for inspection by, the Secretary or the relevant State authority with a certification in effect under section 60105.

“(2) PRESENCE OF QUALIFIED EMPLOYEES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations to require that not less than 1 agent of an operator of a distribution system who is qualified to perform relevant covered tasks (as defined in section 192.801(b) of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation)) shall monitor gas pressure at the district regulator station or at an alternative site with equipment capable of ensuring proper pressure controls and have the capability to promptly shut down the flow of gas or control over pressurization at a district regulator station during any construction project that has the potential to cause a hazardous overpressurization at that station, including tie-ins and abandonment of distribution lines and mains, based on an evaluation, conducted by the operator, of threats that could result in unsafe operation.

“(B) EXCLUSION.—In promulgating regulations under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall ensure that those regulations do not apply to a district regulating station that has a monitoring system and the capability for remote or automatic shutoff.

“(3) DISTRICT REGULATOR STATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations to require that each operator of a distribution system assesses and upgrades, as appropriate, each district regulator station of the operator to ensure that—

“(i) the risk of the gas pressure in the distribution system exceeding, by a common mode of failure, the maximum allowable operating pressure (as described in section 192.623 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation)) allowed under Federal law (including regulations) is minimized;

“(ii) the gas pressure of a low-pressure distribution system is monitored, particularly at or near the location of critical pressure-control equipment;

“(iii) the regulator station has secondary or backup pressure-relieving or overpressure-protection safety technology, such as a relief valve or automatic shutoff valve, or other pressure-limiting devices appropriate for the configuration and siting of the station and, in the case of a regulator station that employs the primary and monitor regulator design, the operator shall eliminate the common mode of failure or provide backup protection capable of either shutting the flow of gas, relieving gas to the atmosphere to fully protect the distribution system from overpressurization events, or there must be technology in place to eliminate a common mode of failure; and

“(iv) if the Secretary determines that it is not operationally possible for an operator to implement the requirements under clause (iii), the Secretary shall require such operator to identify actions in their plan that minimize the risk of an overpressurization event.”.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be withdrawn and that the Wicker substitute amendment at the desk be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be

considered read a third time and passed, and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 2642), in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under “Text of Amendments.”)

The bill (S. 2299), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

#### REQUESTING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO AUTHORIZE A UNIQUE AND 1-TIME ARRANGEMENT FOR CERTAIN DISPLAYS ON MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S.J. Res. 74.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 74) requesting the Secretary of the Interior to authorize a unique and 1-time arrangement for certain displays on Mount Rushmore National Memorial relating to the centennial of the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States during the period beginning August 18, 2020, and ending on September 30, 2020.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the Thune amendment to the resolution at the desk be agreed to; that the joint resolution, as amended, be read a third time and passed; that the preamble be agreed to; and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 2637), as amended, was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: To ensure that the event entitled “LOOK UP TO HER at Mount Rushmore” adheres to certain public health precautions)

On page 3, strike lines 17 and 18, and insert the following:

2020;

(2) encourages the Secretary of the Interior, in planning the event requested to be authorized under paragraph (1), to consult with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or a designee of the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention regarding precautions for events and large gatherings to limit the spread of COVID-19, including—

(A) clearly communicating the precautions in place to the public through signage;

(B) facilitating social distancing; and

(C) promoting safe hygiene practices for staff and visitors;

(3) requires the Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out the event requested to be authorized under paragraph (1), to adhere to, to the maximum extent practicable, any precautions recommended in the publication of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention entitled “Considerations for Events and Gatherings” during that event; and

(4) respectfully requests that the Secretary of

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 74), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, and the preamble reads, as follows:

S.J. RES. 74

Whereas, on May 21, 1919, the House of Representatives adopted House Joint Resolution 1, 66th Congress, proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women;

Whereas, on June 4, 1919, the Senate adopted House Joint Resolution 1, 66th Congress, sending to the States for ratification the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas, on August 18, 1920, the 36th State approved the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, satisfying the constitutional threshold of passage in  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the States;

Whereas, on August 26, 1920, Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby certified the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas section 431(a)(3) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 115-31; 131 Stat. 502), enacted into law S. 847, 115th Congress (as introduced on April 5, 2017), which established the Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission “to ensure a suitable observance of the centennial of the passage and ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for women's suffrage”;

Whereas August 18, 2020, marks the centennial of the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the States;

Whereas August 26, 2020, marks the centennial of the 19th Amendment becoming a part of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas the centennial anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for women's suffrage should be honored and celebrated: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress—

(1) requests the Secretary of the Interior to authorize a unique and 1-time arrangement to commemorate the centennial of the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States entitled “LOOK UP TO HER at Mount Rushmore” with a display of historical artifacts, digital content, film footage, and associated historical audio and imagery in and around the vicinity of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, including projected onto the surface of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial to the left and right of the sculpture for 14 nights of public display during the period beginning on August 18, 2020, and ending on September 30, 2020;

(2) encourages the Secretary of the Interior, in planning the event requested to be authorized under paragraph (1), to consult with the Director of the Centers for Disease