

L. Cybersecurity and Executive Order 14028

E.O. 14028, Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity, directs the Federal Government to improve its efforts to identify, to deter, and to respond to "persistent and increasingly sophisticated malicious cyber campaigns." PHMSA has considered the effects of the proposed rule and has determined that its proposed regulatory amendments would not materially affect the cybersecurity risk profile for pipeline facilities.

List of Subjects in 49 CFR Part 192

Pipeline safety, Materials verification, Maximum allowable operating pressure reconfirmation, Pressure test.

For the reasons set forth above, PHMSA proposes to amend 49 CFR part 192 as follows:

PART 192—TRANSPORTATION OF NATURAL AND OTHER GAS BY PIPELINE: MINIMUM FEDERAL SAFETY STANDARDS

■ 1. The authority citation for 49 CFR part 192 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 185(w)(3), 49 U.S.C. 5103, 60101 et seq., and 49 CFR 1.97.

■ 2. In § 192.624, revise paragraph (c)(1)(iii) to read as follows:

§ 192.624 Maximum allowable operating pressure reconfirmation: Onshore steel transmission pipelines.

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) \* \* \*

(1) \* \* \*

(iii) If the material properties required by paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of this section are not documented in traceable, verifiable, and complete records, an operator must obtain the missing records in accordance with § 192.607.

\* \* \* \* \*

Issued in Washington, DC, on April 22, 2026, under the authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.97.

Paul J. Roberti, Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2026-08067 Filed 4-23-26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 192

[Docket No. PHMSA-2026-1552]

RIN 2137-AG56

Pipeline Safety: Eliminating Limitations on Welders and Welding Operators

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This NPRM proposes to remove the exclusion for welders or welding operators qualified by nondestructive testing from welding on compressor station pipe and components.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by the Docket Number PHMSA-2026-1552 using any of the following methods:

E-Gov Web: https://www.regulations.gov. This site allows the public to enter comments on any Federal Register notice issued by any agency. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

Mail: Docket Management System: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, Washington, DC 20590-0001.

Hand Delivery: U.S. DOT Docket Management System: West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Fax: 1-202-493-2251.

For commenting instructions and additional information about commenting, see SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brooks Tate, Transportation Specialist, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590, 202-281-5413, brooks.tate@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Discussion

PHMSA is proposing to eliminate the current limitation on welding of compressor station pipe and components to allow welders who have been qualified through nondestructive

testing to perform those tasks. Section 192.229(a) currently states that "[n]o welder or welding operator whose qualification is based on nondestructive testing may weld compressor station pipe and components." In response to DOT's request for information (90 FR 14593 (Apr. 3, 2025)), Williams Companies, Inc. (Williams) requested that PHMSA remove § 192.229(a), stating that limitation "is unnecessary for welders working on compressor stations to have different qualification options than pipelines and process facilities. Both API 1104 and ASME Section IX address limitations on qualifications by nondestructive testing." 1

PHMSA agrees with Williams. The process of qualifying a welder shows the welder has the necessary knowledge, skills, and abilities to follow a welding procedure and produce a weld that does not contain defects. Section 192.229(a) has not been changed since the enactment of Part 192 (35 FR 13248, Aug. 19, 1970)). Advancements in radiographic and ultrasonic technology have occurred over the past 55 years that have made the restriction contained in § 192.229(a) obsolete. In the last 55 years, pipeline radiographic inspection has improved with better film, automatic developers, and the advent of digital radiography in the early 2000s. Ultrasonic weld inspection has advanced from fixed-angle probes manipulated manually around a weld to phased array, multi-beam probes completing a multi-angle inspection of a weld in a single pass around. The visualization of ultrasonic weld defects has also progressed from a graph on a cathode ray tube to a colorized 2D image of a weld cross section. In addition, time-of-flight diffraction ultrasonic technology developed in the early 2000s has become a fast and reliable method for crack detection and weld inspection. Therefore, PHMSA now believes the nondestructive technology in use today is equivalent to destructive testing for the qualification of welders.

For these reasons, PHMSA is proposing to revise § 192.229 by removing that exclusion and allowing welders or welding operators whose qualifications are based on nondestructive testing to weld on compressor station pipe and components.

Commenting Instructions: Please include the docket number PHMSA-2026-1552 at the beginning of your

1 Williams Companies, Inc. "Comments on Ensuring Lawful Regulation; Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs" (May 4, 2025), https://www.regulations.gov/comment/DOT-OST-2025-0026-0852.

comments. If you submit your comments by mail, submit two copies. If you wish to receive confirmation that PHMSA received your comments, include a self-addressed stamped postcard. Internet users may submit comments at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

**Note:** Comments are posted without changes or edits to <https://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided. There is a privacy statement published on <https://www.regulations.gov>.

**Privacy Act:** In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to <https://www.regulations.gov>, as described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL-14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at <https://www.dot.gov/privacy>.

**Confidential Business Information:** Confidential Business Information (CBI) is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA, 5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. It is important that you clearly designate the comments submitted as CBI if: your comments responsive to this document contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private; you actually treat such information as private; and your comment is relevant or responsive to this notice. Pursuant to 49 CFR 190.343, you may ask PHMSA to provide confidential treatment to information you give to the agency by taking the following steps: (1) mark each page of the original document submission containing CBI as “Confidential;” (2) send PHMSA, along with the original document, a second copy of the original document with the CBI deleted; and (3) explain why the information that you are submitting is CBI. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Brooks Tate, Office of Pipeline Safety Standards and Rulemaking Division, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), 2nd Floor, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590-0001, or by email at [brooks.tate@dot.gov](mailto:brooks.tate@dot.gov). Any materials PHMSA receives that is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket.

**Docket:** For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online

instructions for accessing the docket. Alternatively, you may review the documents in person at the street address listed above.

## II. Regulatory Analysis and Notices

### A. Legal Authority

This proposed rule is published under the authority of the Secretary of Transportation set forth in the Federal Pipeline Safety Laws (49 U.S.C. 60101 *et seq.*) and delegated to the PHMSA Administrator pursuant to 49 CFR 1.97.

### B. Statutory Requirement and Executive Order 12866

The Federal Pipeline Safety Laws (49 U.S.C. 60102(b)) require that PHMSA prepare a risk assessment that identifies the costs and benefits associated with a proposed regulatory change. E.O. 12866, *Regulatory Planning and Review*, as implemented by DOT Order 2100.6B (“Policies and Procedures for Rulemaking”) and DOT Order 2100.7 (“Ensuring Reliance upon Sound Economic Analysis in Department of Transportation Policies, Programs, and Activities”), requires agencies to regulate in the “most cost-effective manner,” to make a “reasoned determination that the benefits of the intended regulation justify its costs,” and to develop regulations that “impose the least burden on society.” In arriving at those conclusions, E.O. 12866 requires that agencies should consider “both quantifiable measures . . . and qualitative measures of costs and benefits that are difficult to quantify” and “maximize net benefits . . . unless a statute requires another regulatory approach.” E.O. 12866 also requires that “agencies should assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives, including the alternative of not regulating.” DOT Order 2100.6B directs that PHMSA and other Operating Administrations must generally choose the “least costly regulatory alternative that achieves the relevant objectives” unless required by law or compelling safety need. DOT Order 2100.6B also specifies that regulations should generally “not be issued unless their benefits are expected to exceed their costs” unless required by law or compelling safety need. DOT Order 2100.7 requires that “all rulemaking activities shall be based on sound economic principles and analysis supported by rigorous cost-benefit requirement.”

E.O. 12866 and DOT Order 2100.6B also require that PHMSA submit “significant regulatory actions” to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) within the Executive

Office of the President’s Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review. This NPRM is a not significant regulatory action pursuant to E.O. 12866; OMB also has not designated this rule as a “major rule” as defined by the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*).

PHMSA has complied with the procedural and analytical requirements in E.O. 12866 as implemented by DOT Order 2100.6B and DOT Order 2100.7, as well as the requirements in 49 U.S.C. 60102(b), and preliminarily determined that this proposed rule will result in cost savings by reducing regulatory burdens and regulatory uncertainty for gas pipeline facility operators by removing an unnecessary and burdensome limitation to welding qualifications. In their comment, Williams estimated a perceived cost savings of \$1 million from removing the § 192.229(a) limitation on welders and welding operators. PHMSA was not able to verify this estimate due to lack of information about how welding qualification practices might change following the proposed rule and the cost savings associated with such changes. However, it expects any potential cost savings may also result in reduced costs for the public to whom pipeline operators generally transfer a portion of their compliance costs. PHMSA also preliminarily determined that the proposed rule will not have an adverse effect on safety because current non-destructive testing practices are equivalent to destructive testing for the qualification of welders, and industry standards already contain limitations on qualifications by destructive testing.

### C. Executive Orders 14192 and 14219

This proposed rule, if finalized as proposed, is expected to be a deregulatory action pursuant to E.O. 14192, *Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation*. PHMSA estimates that the total costs of the NPRM on the regulated community will be less than zero. Nor does this rulemaking implicate any of the factors identified in section 2(a) of E.O. 14219, *Ensuring Lawful Governance and Implementing the President’s “Department of Government Efficiency” Deregulatory Initiative*, indicative that a regulation is “unlawful . . . [or] that undermine[s] the national interest.”

### D. Energy-Related Executive Orders 13211, 14154, and 14156

The President has declared in E.O. 14156, *Declaring a National Energy Emergency*, a national emergency to address America’s inadequate energy development production,

transportation, refining, and generation capacity. Similarly, E.O. 14154, *Unleashing American Energy*, asserts a Federal policy to unleash American energy by ensuring access to abundant supplies of reliable, affordable energy from (inter alia) the removal of “undue burden[s]” on the identification, development, or use of domestic energy resources such as PHMSA-jurisdictional gases and hazardous liquids. PHMSA preliminarily finds this proposed rule is consistent with each of E.O. 14156 and E.O. 14154. The proposed rule will give affected pipeline operators relief from outdated, burdensome, and unnecessary technological limitations. PHMSA therefore expects the regulatory amendments in this proposed rule will in turn increase national pipeline transportation capacity and improve pipeline operators’ ability to provide abundant, reliable, affordable natural gas in response to residential, commercial, and industrial demand.

However, this proposed rule is not a “significant energy action” under E.O. 13211, *Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use*, which requires Federal agencies to prepare a Statement of Energy Effects for any “significant energy action.” Because this proposed rule is not a significant action under E.O. 12866, it will not have a significant adverse effect on supply, distribution, or energy use; OIRA has therefore not designated this proposed rule as a significant energy action.

#### *E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism*

PHMSA analyzed this proposed rule in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in E.O. 13132, *Federalism*, and the Presidential Memorandum (“Preemption”) published in the **Federal Register** on May 22, 2009. E.O. 13132 requires agencies to assure meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that may have “substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.”

While the proposed rule may (when finalized) operate to preempt some State requirements, it would not impose any regulation that 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. Section 60104(c) of the Federal Pipeline Safety Laws prohibits certain State safety regulation

of interstate pipelines. Under the Federal Pipeline Safety Laws, States that have submitted a current certification under section 60105(a) can augment Federal pipeline safety requirements for intrastate pipelines regulated by PHMSA but may not approve safety requirements less stringent than those required by Federal law. A State may also regulate an intrastate pipeline facility that PHMSA does not regulate. The preemptive effect of the regulatory amendments in this proposed rule is limited to the minimum level necessary to achieve the objectives of the Federal Pipeline Safety Laws. Therefore, the consultation and funding requirements of E.O. 13132 do not apply.

#### *F. Regulatory Flexibility Act*

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) requires Federal agencies to conduct an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) for a proposed rule subject to notice-and-comment rulemaking unless the agency head certifies that the proposed rule in the rulemaking will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. E.O. 13272, *Proper Consideration of Small Entities in Agency Rulemaking*, obliges agencies to establish procedures promoting compliance with the RFA. DOT posts its implementing guidance on a dedicated web page.<sup>2</sup> This proposed rule was developed in accordance with E.O. 13272 and DOT implementing guidance to ensure compliance with the RFA. The proposed rule is expected to reduce regulatory burdens by allowing welders and welding operators whose qualifications are based on nondestructive testing to perform welds on compressor station pipe and components. Further, the changes proposed here are not expected to impose additional burdens on any operator. Therefore, PHMSA certifies the proposed rule (if finalized) will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

#### *G. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995*

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*) requires agencies to assess the effects of Federal regulatory actions on State, local, and Tribal governments, and the private sector. For any proposed or final rule that includes a Federal mandate that may result in the expenditure by State, local, and Tribal governments, in the

aggregate of \$100 million or more in 1996 dollars (\$203 million in 2024 dollars) in any given year, the agency must prepare, amongst other things, a written statement that qualitatively and quantitatively assesses the costs and benefits of the Federal mandate.

This proposed rule does not impose unfunded mandates under UMRA. PHMSA does not expect the proposed rule will result in costs of \$100 million or more (in 1996 dollars) per year for either State, local, or Tribal governments, or to the private sector.

#### *H. National Environmental Policy Act*

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) requires that Federal agencies assess and consider the impact of major Federal actions on the human and natural environment.

PHMSA analyzed this proposed rule in accordance with NEPA and issues this draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) because it has preliminarily determined that the rulemaking will not adversely affect safety and therefore will not significantly affect the quality of the human and natural environment. The public is invited to comment on the impact of the proposed action.

#### *I. Executive Order 13175*

PHMSA analyzed this proposed rule according to the principles and criteria in E.O. 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*, and DOT Order 5301.1A (“Department of Transportation Tribal Consultation Policies and Procedures”). E.O. 13175 requires agencies to assure meaningful and timely input from Tribal government representatives in the development of rules that significantly or uniquely affect Tribal communities by imposing “substantial direct compliance costs” or “substantial direct effects” on such communities or the relationship or distribution of power between the Federal Government and Tribes.

PHMSA assessed the impact of the proposed rule and determined that it will not significantly or uniquely affect Tribal communities or Indian Tribal governments. The rulemaking’s regulatory amendments have a broad, national scope; therefore, this proposed rule will not significantly or uniquely affect Tribal communities, much less impose substantial compliance costs on Native American Tribal governments or mandate Tribal action. For these reasons, PHMSA has concluded that the funding and consultation requirements of E.O. 13175 and DOT Order 5301.1A do not apply.

<sup>2</sup> DOT, *Rulemaking Requirements Concerning Small Entities*, <https://www.transportation.gov/regulations/rulemaking-requirements-concerning-small-entities>.

*J. Paperwork Reduction Act*

The Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations at 5 CFR 1320.8(d) requires that PHMSA provide interested members of the public and affected agencies with an opportunity to comment on information collection and recordkeeping requests. This rulemaking will not create, amend, or rescind any existing information collections.

*K. Executive Order 13609 and International Trade Analysis*

E.O. 13609, *Promoting International Regulatory Cooperation*, requires agencies to consider whether the impacts associated with significant variations between domestic and international regulatory approaches are unnecessary or may impair the ability of American business to export and compete internationally. In meeting shared challenges involving health, safety, labor, security, environmental, and other issues, international regulatory cooperation can identify approaches that are at least as protective as those that are or would be adopted in the absence of such cooperation. International regulatory cooperation can also reduce, eliminate, or prevent unnecessary differences in regulatory requirements.

Similarly, the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (Pub. L. 96–39), as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (Pub. L. 103–465), prohibits Federal agencies from establishing any standards or engaging in related activities that create unnecessary obstacles to the foreign commerce of the United States. For purposes of these requirements, Federal agencies may participate in the establishment of international standards, so long as the standards have a legitimate domestic objective, such as providing for safety, and do not operate to exclude imports that meet this objective. The statute also requires consideration of international standards and, where appropriate, that they be the basis for U.S. standards.

PHMSA engages with international standards setting bodies to protect the safety of the American public. PHMSA has assessed the effects of the proposed rule and has determined that its proposed regulatory amendments will not cause unnecessary obstacles to foreign trade.

*L. Cybersecurity and Executive Order 14028*

E.O. 14028, *Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity*, directs the Federal Government to improve its efforts to

identify, to deter, and to respond to “persistent and increasingly sophisticated malicious cyber campaigns.” PHMSA has considered the effects of the proposed rule and has determined that its proposed regulatory amendments would not materially affect the cybersecurity risk profile for pipeline facilities.

**List of Subjects in 49 CFR Part 192**

## Pipeline Safety

For the reasons set forth above, PHMSA proposes to amend 49 CFR part 192 as follows:

**PART 192—TRANSPORTATION OF NATURAL AND OTHER GAS BY PIPELINE: MINIMUM FEDERAL SAFETY STANDARDS**

■ 1. The authority citation for part 192 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 30 U.S.C. 185(w)(3), 49 U.S.C. 5103, 60101 *et seq.*, and 49 CFR 1.97.

**§ 192.229 [Amended]**

■ 2. In § 192.229, remove paragraph (a) and redesignate paragraphs (b) through (d) as paragraphs (a) through (c).

Issued in Washington, DC, on April 22, 2026, under the authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.97.

**Paul J. Roberti,**  
*Administrator.*

[FR Doc. 2026–08083 Filed 4–23–26; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910–60–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION****Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration****49 CFR Parts 192 and 195**

[Docket No. PHMSA–2025–0118]

RIN 2137–AF79

**Pipeline Safety: Integration of Innovative Remote Sensing Technologies for Right-of-Way Patrols on Gas and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines**

**AGENCY:** Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

**ACTION:** Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

**SUMMARY:** PHMSA proposes to clarify that right-of-way patrol requirements are technology neutral, and that operators can use remote sensing technologies, such as unmanned aerial systems and satellites, for complying with gas transmission, hazardous liquid, and

carbon dioxide pipeline rights-of-way patrolling requirements.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before June 23, 2026.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments identified by the Docket Number PHMSA–2025–0118 using any of the following methods:

*E-Gov Web:* <https://www.regulations.gov>. This site allows the public to enter comments on any **Federal Register** notice issued by any agency. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

*Mail:* Docket Management System: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590–0001.

*Hand Delivery:* U.S. DOT Docket Management System: West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

*Fax:* 1–202–493–2251.

For commenting instructions and additional information about commenting, see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Sayler Palabrica, Transportation Specialist, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590, 202–744–0825, [sayler.palabrica@dot.gov](mailto:sayler.palabrica@dot.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****I. General Discussion**

PHMSA requires operators to perform periodic patrols of gas transmission and hazardous liquid and carbon dioxide pipeline rights-of-way (ROW). 49 CFR 192.705 requires operators to patrol gas transmission pipelines between one and four times each calendar year, depending on the class location of the pipeline and whether the pipeline is located at a highway or railroad crossing. Similarly, 49 CFR 195.412 requires hazardous liquid and carbon dioxide pipeline operators to inspect the surface conditions on or adjacent to each pipeline ROW at least 26 times each year.

Sections 192.705 and 195.412 both specify that patrols or inspections may include walking, driving, flying, or other appropriate means of traversing the ROW. During these inspections, an operator patrols the ROW to identify indications of leaks or threats to pipeline integrity, such as construction, excavation activity, and earth movement. Though these are primarily visual inspections, PHMSA is aware of operators who integrate additional sensing technologies, such as thermal imaging or light detection and ranging