



U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration



Natural Gas and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines; A High Level Look



**Borough of Watchung
Watchung, NJ
December 10, 2014**



Presentation Overview

- **Energy Pipelines**
- **PHMSA Organization**
- **State Involvement**
- **Keeping Pipelines Safe**
- **Pipeline Construction**
- **Available Resources and Links**



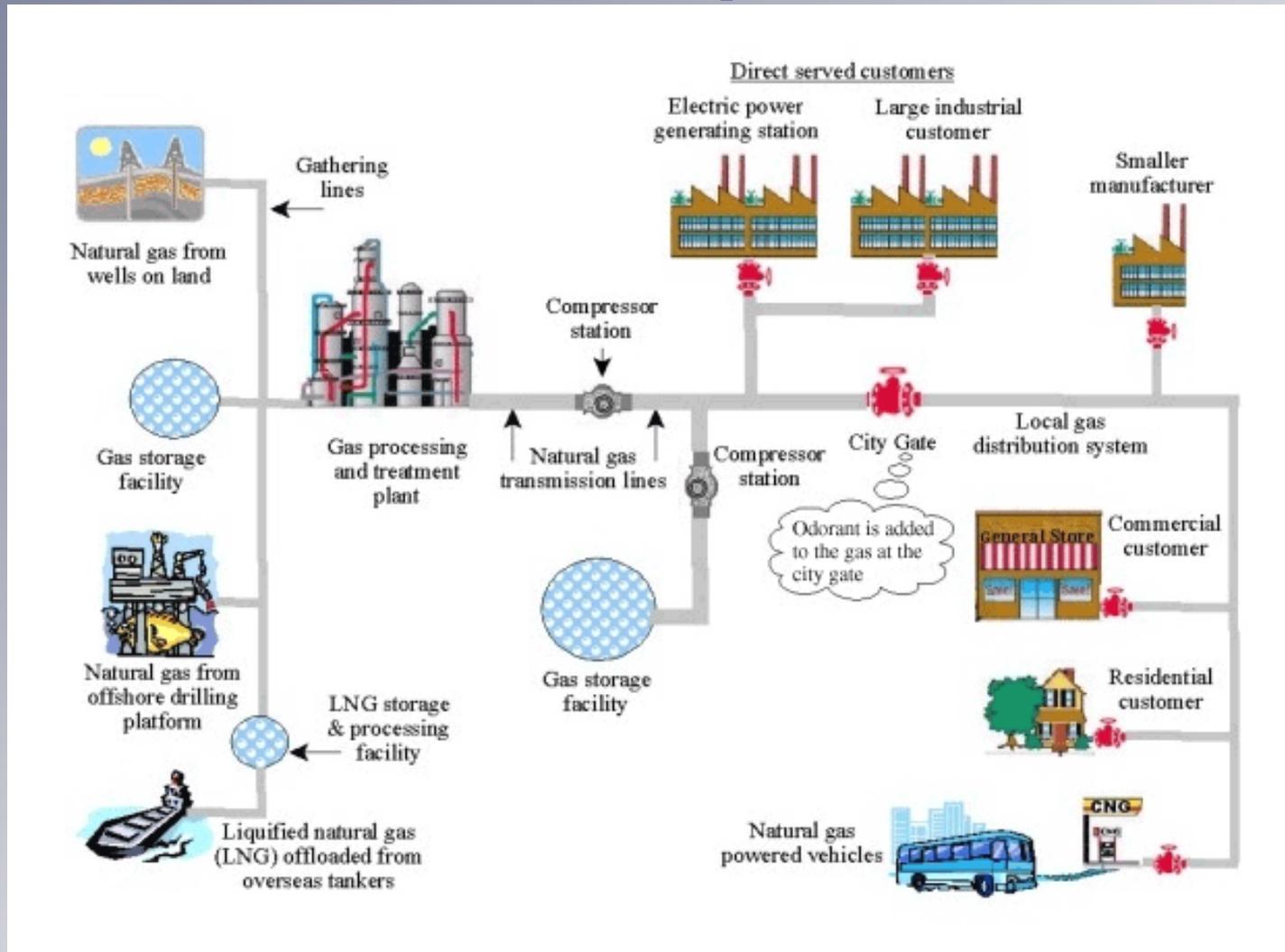


Energy Pipelines

- Natural gas, crude oil and petroleum product pipelines extend across and into a majority of cities and counties in the U.S.
- Our national economy and security depend on these products and our dependency on energy is growing
 - Energy from oil and natural gas essential to our daily lives
 - E.g., Transportation, heating, electricity generation
 - Oil and natural gas supply approx. 2/3 of U.S. energy needs
- Oil and natural gas are produced in specific regions
 - Crude oil must be moved to refineries
 - Refined oil products & natural gas must be moved to consumers
- Pipelines = primary means of transporting oil & natural gas
 - 100% of natural gas and approx. 67% of oil

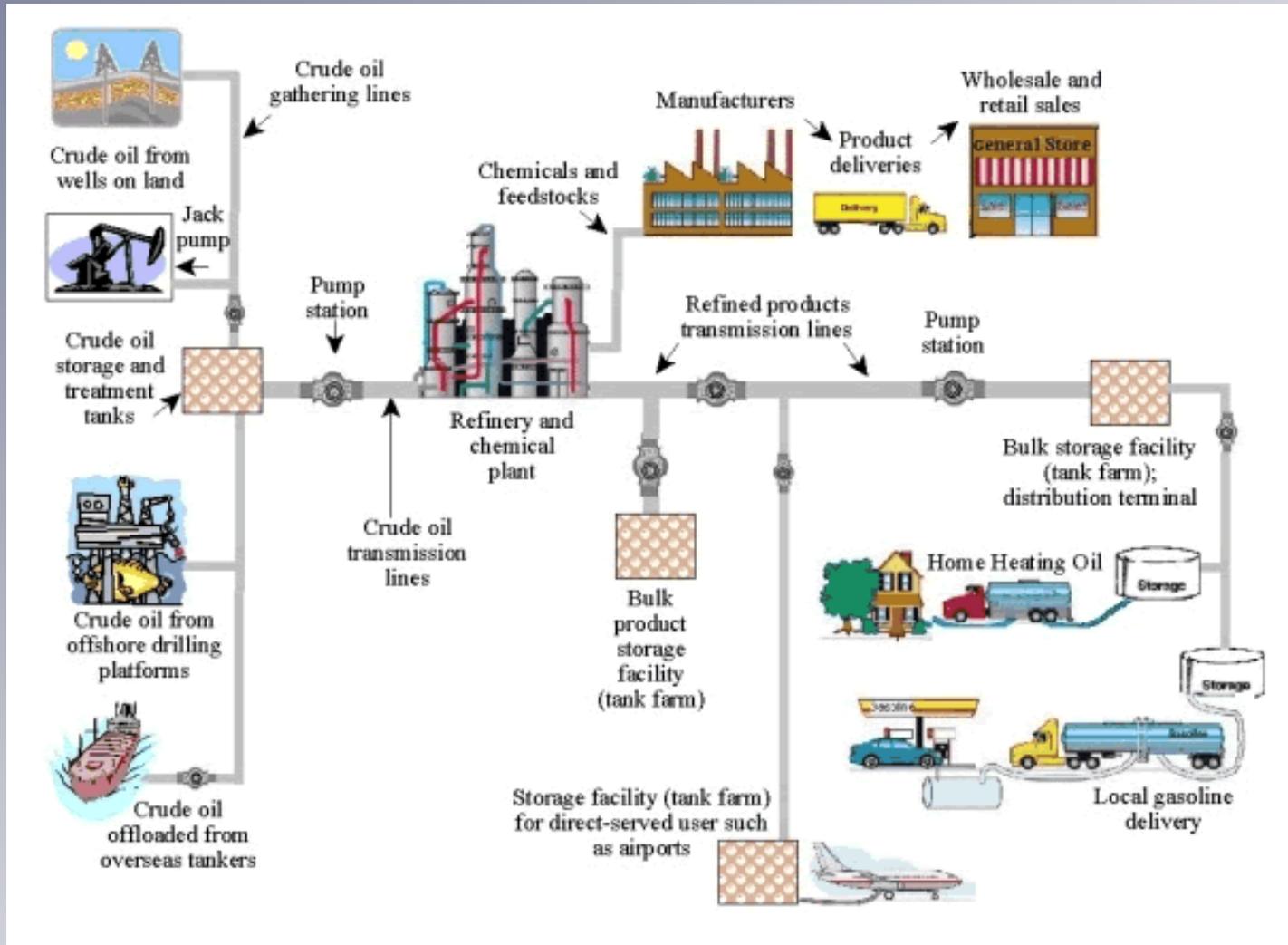


The Natural Gas Pipeline Network





The Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Network





Pipelines in the United States

- There are 2.6 million miles of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines in U.S. That's enough to circle the earth about 100 times.
 - There are about 2,066,000 miles of **smaller diameter, low-pressure** natural gas distribution mains and service pipelines
 - There are about 321,000 miles of onshore and offshore natural gas **transmission** pipelines
 - There are about 175,000 miles of onshore and offshore **hazardous liquid pipelines**
- These pipelines are operated by over 3,000 companies, large and small



Hazardous Liquid Pipelines

Hazardous liquid pipelines, as defined in federal regulations, carry:

- **Crude oil**, with widely varying densities, viscosities, sulfur contents, and other properties, including bitumen (an extra heavy crude oil), which is typically diluted with condensates to make it flow through pipelines. “Sweet” crude refers to crude that contains little or no sulfur, while “sour” crude contains high concentrations of sulfur or hydrogen sulfide.
- **Refined petroleum products**, including gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, and home heating oil.
- **Highly Volatile Liquids** such as propane, butane, ethylene, condensates
- **Carbon dioxide**
- **Anhydrous Ammonia**

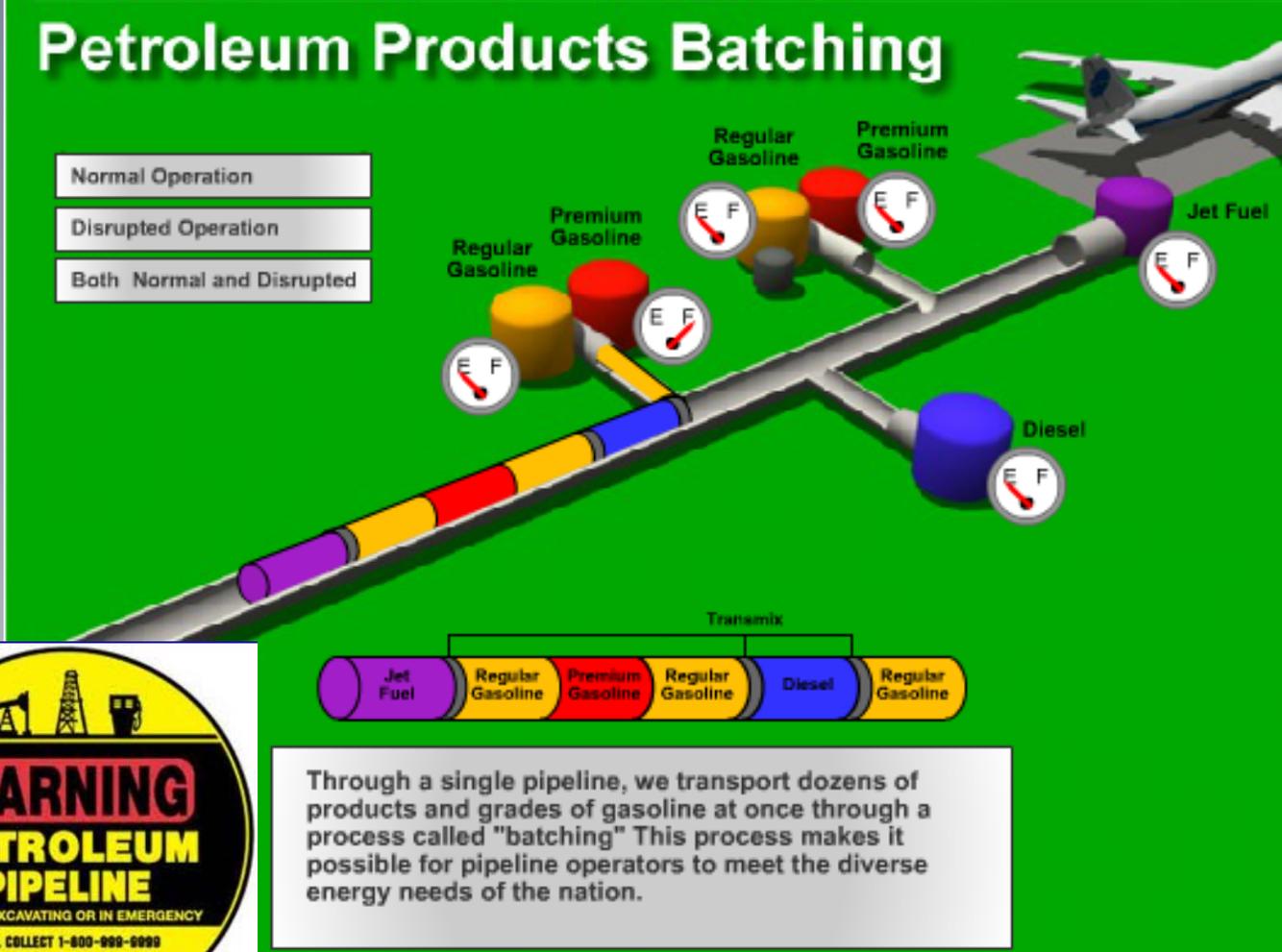
PHMSA’s regulatory authority applies to pipeline facilities and the transportation of hazardous liquids or carbon dioxide associated with those facilities in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, including pipeline facilities on the Outer Continental Shelf.



Petroleum Product Pipelines

Petroleum Products Batching

- Normal Operation
- Disrupted Operation
- Both Normal and Disrupted

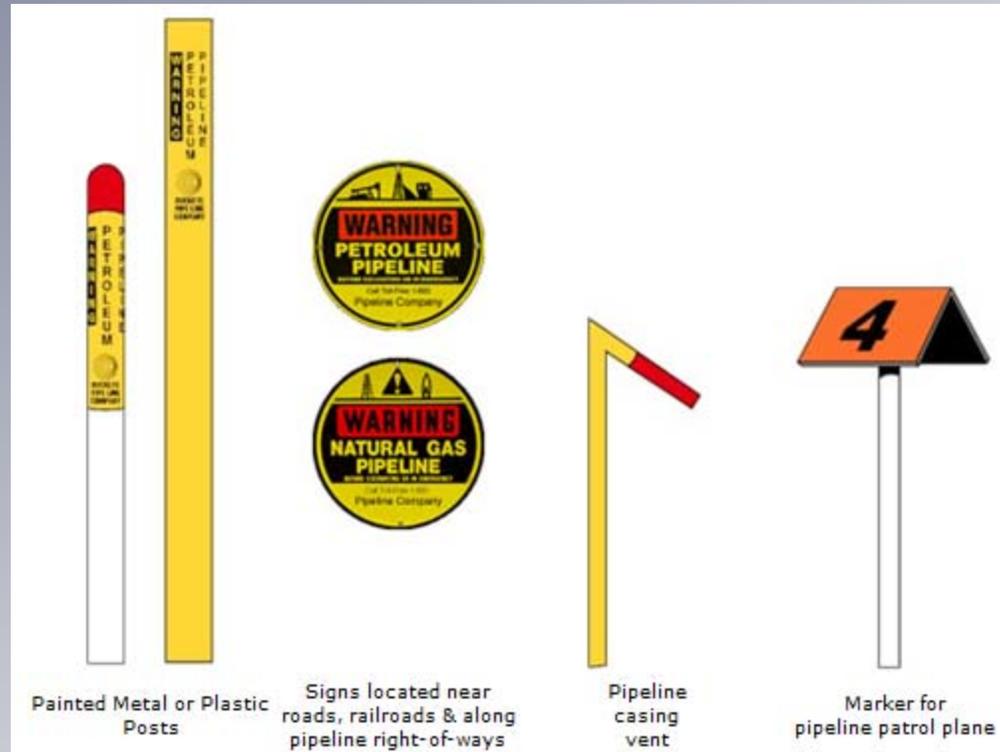


Through a single pipeline, we transport dozens of products and grades of gasoline at once through a process called "batching" This process makes it possible for pipeline operators to meet the diverse energy needs of the nation.





Identifying Pipelines in the Field



Markers provide an indication of the presence of pipelines, their location, product(s) carried and the name and contact information of the company that operates the pipeline.

Pipeline markers are generally yellow, black and red in color.



Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Markers

- Public Road Crossings
- Railroad Crossings
- At Sufficient number along ROW so location known
- **Not required offshore, at crossings of waterways, in heavily developed urban areas (ie downtown business centers) and local government maintains current substructure records





Energy Pipelines

- The safety risks of transmission pipelines are low due to low level of likelihood of pipeline incidents; however,
- Individual pipeline incidents hold the possibility of serious safety and economic consequences.
- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration and State Partners have programs and regulations in place focused on pipeline safety.



What is the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration?



U.S. DOT Administrations

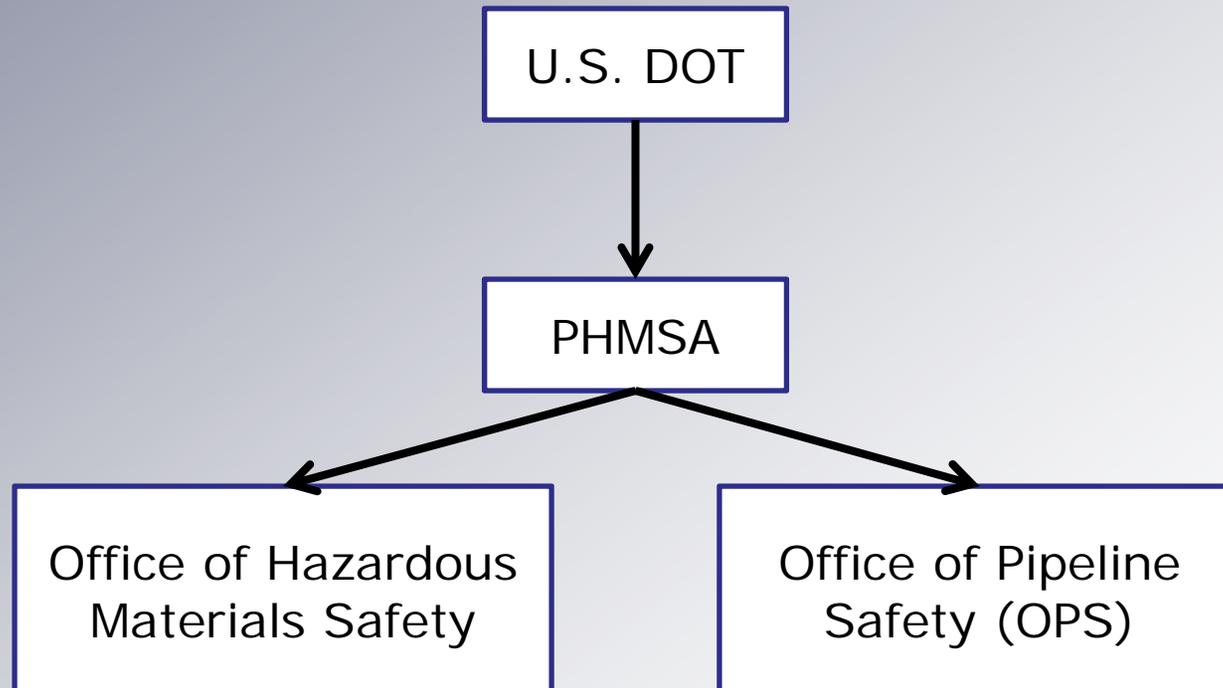
<http://www.dot.gov>

 OST	<u>Office of the Secretary of Transportation (OST)</u>	 NHTSA	<u>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)</u>
 FAA	<u>Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)</u>	 OIG	<u>Office of Inspector General (OIG)</u>
 FHWA	<u>Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)</u>	 PHMSA	<u>Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)</u>
 FMCSA	<u>Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)</u>	 RITA	<u>Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA)</u>
 FRA	<u>Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)</u>	 SLSDC	<u>Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (SLSDC)</u>
 FTA	<u>Federal Transit Administration (FTA)</u>	 STB	<u>Surface Transportation Board (STB)</u>
 MARAD	<u>Maritime Administration (MARAD)</u>		



PHMSA: Mission and Organization

PHMSA's mission is to protect people and the environment from the risks inherent in transportation of hazardous materials – by pipeline and other modes of transportation.





Office of Pipeline Safety Mission

Office of
Pipeline Safety



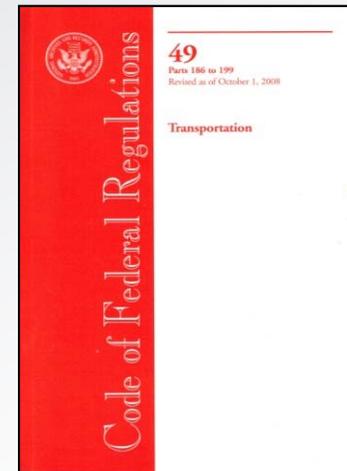
“To ensure the safe, reliable, and environmentally sound operation of the Nation’s pipeline transportation system.”

<http://phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline>



Some of PHMSA's Roles and Responsibilities

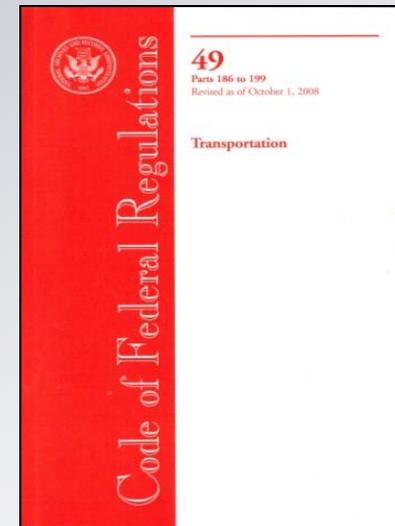
- Development and Implementation of Safety Regulations
 - Title 49 CFR Part 192 – Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline
 - Title 49 CFR Part 195 – Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline
- Perform Comprehensive Inspections
- Monitor and Enforce Compliance
 - Require remedial actions
 - Assess civil penalties
 - Initiate criminal action





Pipeline Safety Regulations

- Hazardous Liquid and Gas Pipeline Regulations address:
 - Materials
 - Design
 - Construction
 - Operations and Maintenance
 - Emergency preparedness plans
 - Public awareness programs
 - Damage prevention programs
 - Personnel Qualification, Drug and Alcohol programs
 - Integrity management programs, more....





Role of State Pipeline Regulators

- Federal pipeline safety laws – Congress determined that pipeline safety best promoted through PHMSA’s minimum Federal standards.
- To ensure compliance with these standards, Federal safety laws (49 U.S.C. §§60101, *et seq.*) allow PHMSA and state regulators to share inspection and enforcement responsibilities (subject to PHMSA certification or agreement).



State Involvement

- States play a major role in regulation of pipeline operation
- PHMSA partners with State Pipeline Safety Programs providing oversight for the nations intrastate transmission pipelines and distribution systems.
- All States (except Alaska and Hawaii), the District of Columbia and the territory of Puerto Rico participate in the pipeline safety program with PHMSA.
 - Identify department, commission or agency responsible
 - Adopted pipeline safety laws for intrastate facilities (at minimum, must meet requirements codified in Federal Pipeline Safety Laws (49 U.S.C §§ 60101 et seq.) and Regulations (49 C.F.R. Parts 190-199))



State Pipeline Safety Oversight

84% intrastate HL lines

8% interstate HL lines

99% intrastate gas transmission lines

19% interstate gas lines

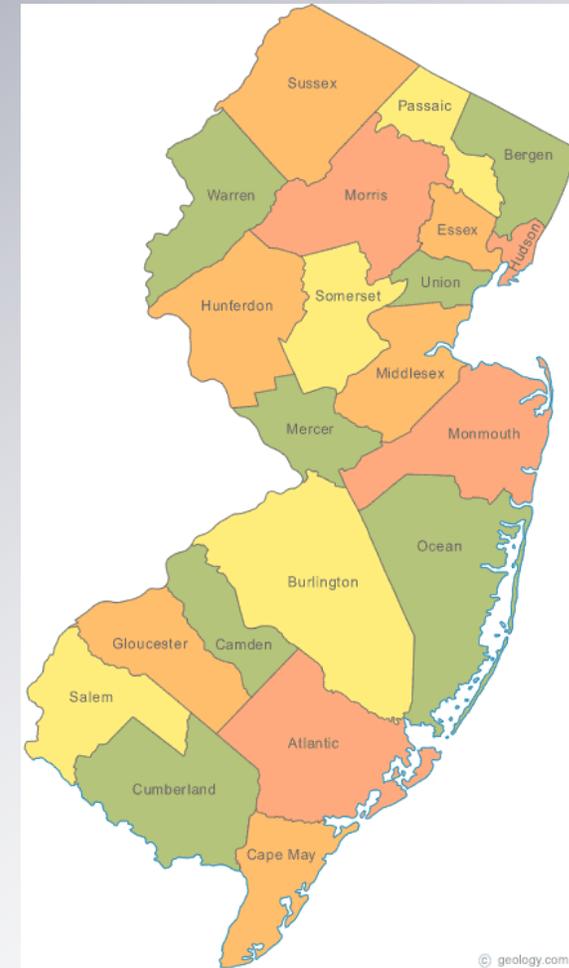
99.7% gas distribution lines

95% gas gathering lines



Jurisdiction in NJ

- Hazardous Liquid Pipelines
 - Intrastate – Federal
 - Interstate – Federal
 - Gathering - Federal
- Natural Gas Pipelines
 - Interstate Transmission – Federal
 - Intrastate Transmission – State
 - Distribution – State





NJ BPU Information

- New Jersey Board of Public Utilities
Bureau of Pipeline Safety
Phone: 609-341-2795
Program Manager/Bureau Chief: Michael Stonack
E-mail: michael.stonack@bpu.state.nj.us
- New Jersey Board of Public Utilities: www.state.nj.us/bpu/

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
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Contact/Feedback

Home - About BPU - Divisions - Reliability & Security - Contact Information For Pipeline Safety Program Manager

Contact Information For Pipeline Safety Program Manager

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Bureau Chief, Pipeline Safety
State of New Jersey
Board of Public Utilities
44 South Clinton Avenue, 9th Floor
P.O. Box 350
Trenton, NJ 08625-0350
Office Phone: (609) 341-2795
Fax: (609) 341-5782

Energy Emergency Contact Information

New Jersey Clean Energy
ENERGY MASTER PLAN
811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.
BPU
www.YOURMONEY.NJ.Gov



Pipeline Planning & Construction

Pipeline Construction

Pipeline companies constantly assess the growth and demand for energy to project when and where new capacity for transporting energy products is needed. Following is a general discussion of the steps involved in the placement of new energy transmission pipelines to serve growing population centers as well as commercial and industrial needs.

	Overview
	Route Selection
	Regulatory Processes
	Design
	Site Preparation
	Pipe Stringing
	Trenching
	Bending
	Welding
	Coating
	Lowering and Backfilling
	Testing
	Site Restoration

Overview

Planning for new capacity must begin far in advance of transporting the first barrel of oil or refined petroleum product, or the first cubic foot of natural gas. Pipeline companies must determine possible routes for the new pipelines; acquire the rights-of-way (ROW) to build, operate and maintain the lines; engineer the actual system designs; and, construct the lines. All of these steps are subject to rigorous regulatory reviews and approvals. Construction can only begin after the route selection receives regulatory approval, ROW is obtained, and the system design is completed.

Regardless of the length, pipeline construction is carefully planned to ensure that it is then executed to meet the conditions. In some cases, the process, with sections of repetitive steps.

- Route Selection
- Regulatory Processes
- Design
- Site Preparation
- Pipe Stringing
- Trenching
- Bending
- Welding
- Coating
- Lowering and Backfilling
- Testing
- Site Restoration



- **Must meet federal and state requirements and obtain necessary permits**

- **PHMSA has no authority to approve projects, issue permits or prescribe location or routing of pipeline facilities**



Pipeline Planning & Construction

- Interstate Natural Gas Transmission Pipelines – FERC has exclusive authority to regulate siting
 - 1993 MOU between DOT and FERC regarding natural gas transportation facilities
 - Notify DOT of future pipeline construction projects (Notices of Applications for construction certification, certificate orders issued, etc.)
 - Upon request from FERC, PHMSA participates as a cooperating agency on pipeline safety related items
- Hazardous Liquid Pipelines – No federal agency has power for siting; siting rests with individual states through which the lines will operate and is governed by state law.



Required Construction Notification

§195.64 National Registry of Pipeline and LNG Operators.

§195.64(c) Changes. Each operator must notify PHMSA electronically through the National Registry of Pipeline and LNG Operators at <http://opsweb.phmsa.dot.gov>, of certain events.

- (1) An operator must notify PHMSA of any of the following events not later than 60 days before the event occurs:
 - (i) Construction or any planned rehabilitation, replacement, modification, upgrade, uprate, or update of a facility, other than a section of line pipe, that costs \$10 million or more. If 60 day notice is not feasible because of an emergency, an operator must notify PHMSA as soon as practicable;
 - (ii) Construction of 10 or more miles of a new hazardous liquid pipeline; or



ADB-2014-03

- Provides further clarification regarding notification(s) required prior to certain construction-related events
- Strongly encourages operators to provide required construction-related notification(s)
 - not later than 60 days prior to whichever of the following activities occurs first: material purchasing and manufacturing; ROW acquisition; construction equipment move-in activities; onsite or offsite fabrications; or ROW clearing, grading, and ditching
 - For construction of 10 or more miles of new pipeline for a pipeline that
 1. Did not previously exist; and
 2. For the replacement of 10 or more contiguous miles of line pipe in an existing pipeline

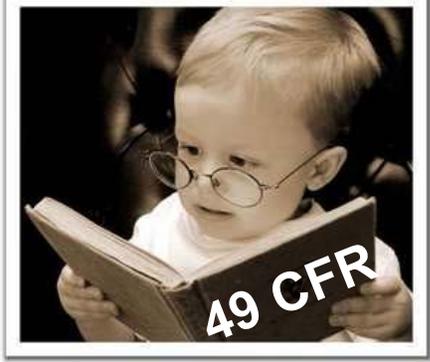


Things Local Governments Have Done for Pipeline Safety

- Controlling excavation activity near pipelines
- Limiting certain land use along pipeline ROWs
- Restricting land use and development along pipeline ROWs through zoning, setbacks, and similar measures
- Requiring consideration of pipeline facilities in proposed local development plans
- Designing emergency response plans and training
- Requiring specific building code design or construction standards near pipelines
- Participating in environmental studies conducted under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and similar State laws for new construction

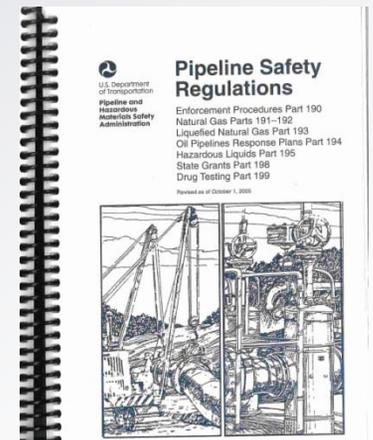
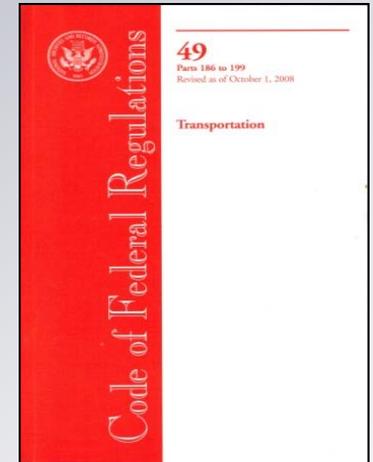


Resources



Important Links

- PHMSA, Office of Pipeline Safety –
www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline
- Access to PHMSA Regulations (Easy to read/print 49 CFR Part 190-199) -
www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline
 - Click on “Training and Qualifications”
 - Click on “Regulatory Information”
 - Click on the Part you want
- For Federal Regulations (Official Version)–
www.regulations.gov





Standards & Rulemaking



PHMSA
U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
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Promoting Safety & Security

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Standards & Rulemakings

Welcome to the Office of Pipeline Safety's (OPS) Standards and Rulemakings page. In addition to information on pipeline safety standards and the agency's rulemakings, you can also find information on special permits, advisory bulletins, state waivers, notices and interpretations of the pipeline safety regulations listed in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 49 Parts 190 to 199.

Latest Rulemakings

- > [78 FR 58897](#)
ACTION: Final rule
- > [78 FR 49996](#)
Pipeline Safety: Periodic Updates of Regulatory References to Technical Standards and Miscellaneous Amendments
- > [78 FR 46560](#)
Pipeline Safety: Class Location Requirements
- > [77 FR 48112](#)
Pipeline Safety: Administrative Procedures; Updates and Technical Corrections; Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM).
- > [77 FR 19800](#)
PHMSA 2009-0192; Pipeline Safety: Pipeline Damage Prevention Programs; Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM). [Recorded presentation on the NPRM](#)
- > [77 FR 5472](#)
PHMSA-2010-0026; Pipeline Safety: Miscellaneous Changes to Pipeline Safety Regulations; Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM); Extension of comment period.
- > [77 FR 5472](#)
PHMSA-2011-0009; Pipeline Safety: Expanding the Use of Excess Flow Valves in Gas Distribution Systems to Applications Other Than Single-Family Residences; Advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM); extension of comment period.
- > [For additional rulemaking activities click here](#)

Pipeline Regulations & Applicable Laws

- > [Pipeline Reauthorization Bill 2011](#)

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Look Up

<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/regs>



PHMSA's Stakeholder Communications Site

Site Pages

- ▼ About Pipelines
 - Information Highlights
 - Pipeline Basics
 - Pipeline Glossary
 - Pipeline Library
 - Safety Regulations
- ▼ Regulatory Oversight
 - Enforcement (PHMSA)
 - Enforcement (States)
 - Incident & Mileage Reports
 - Inspection
 - Operator Information
- ▼ Safety Programs
 - Control Room Management
 - Damage Prevention
 - Drug & Alcohol Testing
 - Facility Response Plans
 - Grants to States and Communities
 - Integrity Management
 - Land Use Planning (PIPA)
 - National Pipeline Mapping System
 - Operator Qualification
 - Public Awareness
 - Research & Development
- Public Outreach

State Pipeline

Community Toolbox

Pipeline Safety Connects Us All

The U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) is the federal safety authority for ensuring the safe, reliable, and environmentally sound operations of our nation's pipeline transportation system. An important component of OPS's mission is to promote pipeline safety communication and education.

Pipeline safety is a responsibility shared by all stakeholders. Community and pipeline safety is improved through active stakeholder participation, especially with regard to public awareness, damage prevention, risk-informed land use planning, and emergency management efforts.

Click on a puzzle piece below to learn how you can impact pipeline safety.



What's New



<http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm>



National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS)

- The NPMS is...
 - A geographic information system (GIS) dataset of **gas transmission** and **hazardous liquid pipelines**, LNG facilities, and breakout tanks
 - Operators are required to submit geospatial data for the pipelines and LNGs annually; tank submission is optional
- NPMS data can be viewed online through...
 - **PIMMA**, the password-protected viewer for government officials and pipeline operators
 - The **Public Viewer**, which lets citizens view one county's NPMS data per session
- The NPMS does **NOT** contain natural gas distribution or gather pipelines or pipelines that are not regulated



NPMS



NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM

**GOVERNMENT
OFFICIAL**



**PIPELINE
OPERATOR**



**GENERAL
PUBLIC**



**FIRST-TIME
VISITOR**

PIMMA USER LOGIN
PASSWORD PROTECTED VIEWER RESTRICTED TO GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS AND PIPELINE OPERATORS

LOGIN

[Forgot Password?](#)

**APPLY FOR
PIMMA ACCESS**

PUBLIC MAP VIEWER
PIPELINE MAPS FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC – NO PASSWORD
REQUIRED

**ABOUT PUBLIC
MAP VIEWER**

**USE PUBLIC
MAP VIEWER**

www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov



Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA)

- PIPA is a partnership of stakeholders whose purpose is to further enhance pipeline safety
- Its aim is to help understand risks of ROW encroachment
- Its focus is to develop guidance and recommendations for stakeholders in land use planning and property development in the vicinity of transmission pipelines
- Including representatives of NACo, NLC, NAHB, PST, MRSC, APWA, NASFM, NAPSR, NARUC, FERC, PHMSA, Pipeline Industry



PIPA - Reports and Guidelines

- PHMSA released December 16, 2010
 - PIPA Report, *Partnering to Further Enhance Pipeline Safety in Communities through Risk-Informed Land Use Planning, Final Report of Recommended Practices*, released December 16, 2010
 - PIPA Companion Report, *Building Safe Communities: Pipeline Risk and its Application to Local Development Decisions*
- Report includes almost 50 recommended practices
- Stakeholders are encouraged consider of the recommended practices as soon as they are published



PIPA – For More Information

Land Use Planning and Transmission Pipelines

Currently there are no scheduled state-specific PIPA webinars for state and local officials to discuss land use planning near transmission pipelines. Please check back as future webinars will be noted here.

Past webinars are posted at [PIPA webinars](#).

Webinars

Developing or building near a transmission pipeline?

The decisions you make can impact the safety of the community surrounding the pipeline.

Have you consulted with the pipeline operator?

Have you considered access for pipeline maintenance and emergency response?

Is enhanced fire protection needed?

How will excavation damage to the pipeline be prevented?

The Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) has developed recommended practices to help in making decisions about what, where and how to build safely near transmission pipelines.

Select your toolbox below to learn more.

Government Official

Property Owner / Developer

Pipeline Operator

Real Estate Commission

Home Using Land-Use Planning Tools to Mitigate Risks

Building Safe Communities: Pipeline Risk and Its Application to Local Development Decisions

U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration

Office of Pipeline Safety
October 2014

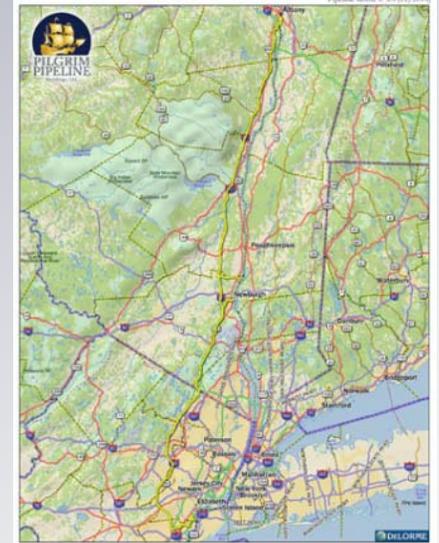
- Visit our website:
<http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/PIPA.htm>
- PHMSA contact for PIPA:
Hung Nguyen
Phone: 202-366-0568
hung.nguyen@dot.gov

<http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/PIPA.htm>



Pilgrim Pipeline*

- Project in preliminary stages; route TBD
 - 178-mile parallel underground pipelines between Albany, NY and Linden, NJ
 - refined products like gasoline, diesel, home heating oil and jet fuel from NY Harbor to points north
 - crude oil southbound from Albany terminals to delivery points in NJ
 - Preliminary plans call for pipelines to have a diameter no more than 24"; several configurations of system being analyzed and actual sizing not finalized
 - Project estimated costs to be \$900M - \$1B
- Contact Information:
 - Pilgrim Pipeline Holdings, LLC
 - (800) 414-6241; info@pilgrimpipeline.com



* Subject to change; information obtained from Pilgrim Pipeline website
<http://pilgrimpipeline.com/>



U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration



Always Call 811 Before you Dig



**DIG SAFELY,
NEW JERSEY!**

Know What's Below -
Call Before You Dig

Dial **811** or **800-272-1000**

It's **FREE** and it's the **LAW**



**ALWAYS
CALL
BEFORE YOU
DIG**



One free, easy call gets your utility lines marked
AND helps protect you from injury and expense.

Know what's below. Always call 811 before you dig.
Visit call811.com for more information.



Common Ground Alliance



Know what's Below.
Call before you dig.

Q: WHAT IS 811?

A: 811 is a new federally-mandated N-11 number designated by the FCC to consolidate all local "Call Before You Dig" numbers and help save lives by minimizing damages to underground utilities. One easy phone call to 811 quickly and easily begins the process of getting underground utility lines marked. Local One Call Center personnel will then notify affected utility companies, who will continue to mark underground lines for free.

Q: WHY SHOULD I CALL 811 BEFORE EVERY DIG?

A: Calling 811 will help save lives and protect infrastructure. Knowing where underground utility lines are buried before each digging project begins helps protect you from injury, expense and penalties. The depth of utility lines varies and there may be multiple utility lines in the same area. Even simple digging projects can damage utility lines and can disrupt vital services to an entire neighborhood, harm diggers, and potentially result in expensive fines and repair costs. Marked lines show diggers the approximate location of underground lines and help prevent undesired consequences.

Q: I'M JUST A HOMEOWNER, NOT A CONTRACTOR— IS 811 FOR ME?

A: Calling 811 is for professional excavators and do-it-yourself homeowners. A recent national survey revealed that roughly half of Americans are "active diggers" who have done (or are planning to do) some type of digging project at home. Whether you are a professional excavator or an avid do-it-yourselfer, you need to call 811 before every dig every time.

Q: WHO IS PROMOTING AWARENESS OF 811?

A: The national 811 campaign is a project of The Common Ground Alliance (CGA), working with its 1,400 individual members, member organizations, sponsors and 811 campaign national launch partners. CGA is a member-driven association dedicated to ensuring public safety, environmental protection, and the integrity of services by promoting effective damage prevention practices. In recent years, the association has established itself as the leading organization in an effort to reduce damages to all underground facilities in North America through shared responsibility among all stakeholders.



<http://www.nj1-call.org/>



CATS – Contact Us

- **OPS Eastern Region**

Connecticut; Delaware; Maine; Maryland; Massachusetts; New Hampshire; New Jersey; New York; Pennsylvania; Rhode Island; Vermont; Virginia; Washington, D.C.; West Virginia.

Alex Dankanich:

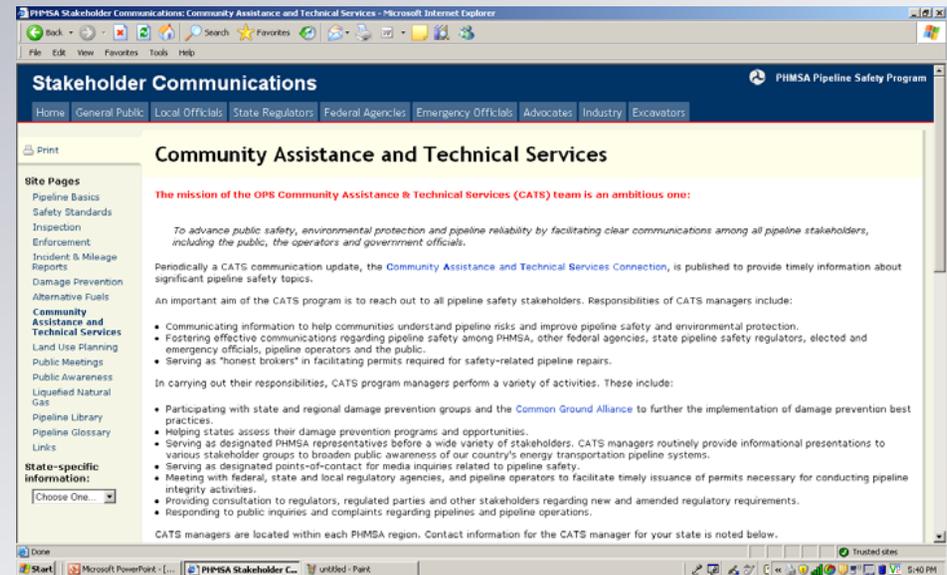
alex.dankanich@dot.gov

Phone: (202) 550-0481

Karen Gentile:

karen.gentile@dot.gov

Phone: (609) 989-2252



<http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/CATS.htm>



Thank You!!

Karen Gentile

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