



IN THE PIPELINE

TEXAS PIPELINE ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER

SUMMER 2022

TEXAS MIDSTREAM INDUSTRY FOLLOWS WELL-ESTABLISHED AND FUNDAMENTAL LEGAL PRINCIPLES IN ALL COMMERCIAL DEALINGS

Following a highly erroneous editorial on the midstream marketplace published by the *Dallas Morning News*, TPA organized an aggressive media campaign (as well as legislative and regulatory outreach) objecting to nearly all the points made by the newspaper board in its May 17 [Texas' energy pipelines are creating an unfair market](#).

The *Dallas Morning News* editorial board does not understand, or has purposely mischaracterized, the midstream market, as it implored the Texas Legislature to “shine a light on this corner of the energy industry and impose law and order on the Wild West of pipelines.”

“In many cases,” the editorial stated, “power generators had to buy emergency fuel at a high cost. So, as natural gas market rates shot up, so, too, did electricity prices. We might say: tough luck, that’s how capitalism works. Except in Texas, oil and gas pipelines are not exactly a free market.”

In response, TPA President Thure Cannon penned an Op Ed published by the *Midland Reporter-Telegram* refuting many of the editorial’s points and explaining how the pipeline marketplace does work in Texas. We are sharing the Op Ed here in full. Please feel free to [share it widely](#) with your stakeholders and on social media.

TEXAS PIPELINES ENSURE DELIVERY OF AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE NATURAL GAS

Published by the *Midland Reporter-Telegram* on June 4, 2022

By Thure Cannon, Texas Pipeline Association

The network of pipelines underground that deliver the essential oil and natural gas to our homes and businesses operate based on a free-market system designed to ensure an affordable abundant supply of energy.

Texas natural gas is traded daily at 120 North American market hubs. Physical deliveries are negotiated in one of three ways:

- Daily physical spot market (bought and sold for next-day delivery);
- Monthly spot market (sold on contracts for the upcoming month); and
- Long-term contracts.

Prices are set by market forces. Neither the Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC),

the state of Texas nor any state or federal agency has the power to regulate the natural gas market. It is a commodity and commodity prices are inherently volatile. In periods of short supply and extreme demand, prices can spike dramatically.

This is exactly what happened during Winter Storm Uri: demand far exceeded supply. Electric generators operating on natural gas for a fuel source had to compete in the daily physical spot market for gas – unless they had negotiated firm, long-term contracts.

To avoid volatility, generators need to be incentivized to enter into firm monthly spot market and long-term contracts for the purchase and transportation of natural gas. Firm contracts benefit both parties,

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TEXAS PIPELINE ASSOCIATION

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



Friends,

Welcome to the summer edition of *In the Pipeline* (ITP). We have been running as hot as the temperature outside here at TPA, working on agency rule makings, testifying at legislative hearings and preparing for our summer Board Meeting. And we couldn't do any of it without the assistance of our outstanding member companies volunteering their time and knowledge to ensure that TPA remains the most effective voice when advocating for our industry.

Since our last edition of ITP, TPA was invited to testify in front of the House State Affairs Committee and the Senate Business and Commerce Committee on the issue of gas and electric reliability. Vice Chair of TPA, Vince DiCosimo, testified in front of State Affairs, with former TPA Chairman Jim Cisarik testifying in front of Business and Commerce. Both shared workable and existing solutions that generators could use to address reliability issues on the electric grid and expressed the gas industry's desire to be part of a market-driven solution. While the issue will certainly remain as a topic into the upcoming Legislative Session, the testimony given by Vince and Jim certainly illustrated the need to make sound decisions based on the natural gas market, or risk harming the market that has greatly benefited Texas. We appreciate the efforts of Vince and Jim and thank them for being outstanding representatives of the industry.

With summer more than halfway over, state elections will begin ramping up and will truly begin around Labor Day and go until

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guaranteeing shippers pipeline capacity, and pipelines predictable revenues through reservation charges.

Texas has significant storage capacity and, in fact, only one third is being used.

Reliability, however, requires securing both firm supply and firm transportation. If supply is there, pipeline companies can and do ensure delivery during periods of extreme demand, as demonstrated during Uri.

It's also vital to understand the difference between interstate and intrastate pipelines.

Interstate pipelines do not sell gas to consumers but only transport. Texas pipelines do both, with state protections for human needs customers, giving them the highest priority for gas supplies in an emergency.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) determines if new interstate pipelines can be constructed, their location and the maximum rate of transportation based on cost-of-service. New pipelines can only be built after these three issues are resolved, often taking years and thus restricting access to abundant natural gas.

Election Day in November. TPA has historically been a strong player with the number of resources in our Political Action Committee (PAC), but to engage on a level with more significant donors, we can always look to improve our balance sheet. Contributions to candidates that share interests for the wellbeing of industry make a big difference as it assists in industry having allies in the policy-making arena. Please consider donating to Tex-Pipe PAC so we can successfully continue our advocacy efforts in the political spectrum to help elect quality candidates who share our ideals.

Our summer Board Meeting is sure to be a laid-back affair, complete with cheeseburgers in paradise and a possible lost shaker of salt. However, it will also be an opportunity to hear from Natalie Dubiel, an extremely knowledgeable lawyer in the Office of the General Counsel at the Railroad Commission. She will speak on the many rulemakings ongoing at the Railroad Commission and will be available for a brief Q&A session to answer any questions our membership may have. We are grateful for all the guidance she has given TPA and our member companies and we are honored she will be in attendance.

As always, thank you for your contribution to our industry. Your commitment to a robust pipeline industry makes Texas a worldwide leader in the energy economy. Please reach out when we may be of any assistance and on behalf of TPA staff, thank you for the opportunity to advocate for you and your member company.

All my best,
Thure Cannon

The Texas intrastate market, on the other hand, is an independent competitive market that allows pipelines when and where there is sufficient market demand. Pipelines can be built in a timely manner to meet ever-increasing demand, with transportation rates negotiated between shippers and pipeline companies.

It is often overlooked that these are negotiations between very sophisticated parties, with market and legal professionals specifically employed for these purposes. If shippers believe the proposed rate is discriminatory or unreasonable, they can request the RRC review it. The RRC can then set a new rate set on a forward-looking basis. Contracts that have already been executed, however, cannot be retroactively modified.

This is a well-established and fundamental legal principle in all commercial dealings.

Texas legislators have worked diligently to keep energy prices low and supplies abundant in a state that is growing by more than 1,000 people daily. With newly adopted legislation, as well as continuing market redesign discussions, generators will have more tools to negotiate long-term contracts and Texas will continue to be a leader in the energy industry.

SUPREME COURT DECISION MAY REIN IN FEDERAL AGENCY POWER

By Don Lewis, Duggins Wren Mann & Romero, LLP

Under the Biden Administration, the pipeline industry, along with other sectors of American business, has been subjected to a wide range of federal agency rulemaking actions that have generally increased the number of restrictions on industrial activities.

In the environmental arena, pipeline companies have been the subject of numerous new rules aimed at increasing the protection of water resources, reducing air emissions, and restricting activities that are thought to contribute to climate change. These rules have been proposed and promulgated not just by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) but also by other agencies across the federal government, including a comprehensive and controversial proposal by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to require public companies to disclose efforts to address and protect against climate change risk and to disclose greenhouse gas emissions levels associated with company activities.

It is clear that federal agency action has been a primary part of the Biden Administration's environmental efforts. How broadly that tool may be used in the future, however, was called into question by a recent decision by the United States Supreme Court in *West Virginia v. EPA*. That case involved the Obama Administration's 2015 "Clean Power Plan" which, under Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act, concluded that the "best system of emission reduction" for existing coal-fired power plants was not limited to imposing emissions restrictions at the individual plant level, but instead could include a requirement that such facilities reduce their own production of electricity or subsidize increased generation of electricity by natural gas, wind or solar sources, i.e. "generation shifting."

The EPA's idea was that coal plants, by reducing their own production and/or subsidizing an increase in production by cleaner sources, would cause a shift toward the use of cleaner sources of energy, such as wind, solar and natural gas. In a nutshell, EPA proposed to reshape an entire sector of the energy industry through the use of authority it found in a seldom-used statutory provision, Section 111(d).

"IN A NUTSHELL, EPA PROPOSED TO RESHAPE AN ENTIRE SECTOR OF THE ENERGY INDUSTRY THROUGH THE USE OF AUTHORITY IT FOUND IN A SELDOM-USED STATUTORY PROVISION, SECTION 111(D)."

According to the Court, "[t]he question before us is whether this broader conception of EPA's authority is within the power granted to it by the Clean Air Act." Importantly, the Court's answer, in a 6-3 decision, was no. The Court rejected EPA's argument that, in Section 111(d), Congress gave EPA the authority "to substantially restructure the American energy market" by forcing a shift in generation away from coal plants and toward sources that create fewer emissions.

The Court wrote: "Under the Agency's prior view of Section 111, its role was limited to ensuring the efficient pollution performance of each individual regulated source. Under that paradigm, if a source was already operating at that level, there was nothing more for EPA to do. Under its newly 'discover[ed]' authority...

however, EPA can demand much greater reductions in emissions based on a very different kind of policy judgment: that it would be 'best' if coal made up a much smaller share of national electricity generation. And on this view of EPA's authority, it could go further, perhaps forcing coal plants to 'shift' away virtually all of their generation – i.e., to cease making power altogether."

Invoking the "major questions" doctrine, the Court said that there would have to be clear authorization by

Congress to EPA before EPA could exercise such sweeping powers: "A decision of such magnitude and consequence rests with Congress itself, or an agency acting pursuant to a clear delegation from that representative body." In this case, the Court concluded that no such clear authorization was to be found in Section 111(d) – which the Court described as a "previously little-used backwater". Therefore, the agency's promulgation of the Clean Power Plan was invalid.

While the Court did not go as far as it could have – e.g., it did not rule that EPA lacks authority to regulate greenhouse gas emissions – its decision may nonetheless pose a significant hurdle to the exercise of expansive federal agency power, not just in the area of environmental law but with respect to major agency actions across the board. The Court's willingness to invoke its "major questions" doctrine is a crucial aspect of the decision. That doctrine, said the Court, is designed to address "a particular

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and recurring problem: agencies asserting highly consequential power beyond what Congress could reasonably be understood to have granted.”

Under the doctrine, an agency must point to “clear congressional authorization” for the power it claims, in situations where the breadth of the agency’s claimed authority and the “economic and political significance” of the action at issue provide a “reason to hesitate before concluding that Congress” meant to confer such authority. In such cases, the Court wrote, “something more than a merely plausible textual basis for the agency action is necessary. The agency instead must point to ‘clear congressional authorization’ for the power it claims.”

Parties in future challenges to major agency actions, including in the area of environmental law, will no doubt invoke the “major

questions” doctrine to challenge the agency’s authority to take the action at issue. The impact of the Court’s decision may well be felt in upcoming legal challenges involving the scope of the definition of waters of the United States; the SEC’s expected final rule concerning climate change disclosure requirements; the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s possible finalization of policies requiring assessment of natural gas infrastructure projects’ impacts on climate change; and other agency actions that can be challenged on the ground that Congress did not clearly authorize the agency to act in the manner in which it did.

Under the current composition of the Court, it appears that the “major questions” doctrine is here to stay, and the doctrine as applied in future cases may serve as a means by which federal courts will limit the exercise of agency power in additional and important areas of the law.

RAILROAD COMMISSION PUBLISHES FOR COMMENT PROPOSED WEATHER EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS STANDARDS

By Phil Gamble, The Law Office of Phil Gamble

The Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC) Commissioners unanimously voted on June 28 to publish for public comment the [proposed rule \(O&G rule 66\) relating to Weather Emergency Preparedness Standards](#). Adoption of a weatherization rule was required by SB 3.

RRC legal staff hosted a workshop on July 5 to hear public comments on the proposed new rule. Approximately 50 people attended the workshop. RRC staff briefly covered the definitions and requirements in the proposed rule. No attendees chose to make any public comments concerning the proposed rule.

SB 3 specified that only certain gas supply chain facility operators and certain gas pipeline facility operators are required to weatherize. Specifically, the gas supply chain facility operators that must comply are those whose facilities are included on the electricity supply chain map and are designated as critical by the RRC. Gas pipeline facility operators who must comply are those who are included on the electricity supply chain map and directly serve a natural gas electric generation facility. The weatherization rule does not apply to operators if a facility is not on the electricity supply chain map. The RRC recognizes that operators need to know which of their facilities, if any, are included on the

map. The RRC plans on sending out letters to operators with facilities on the map in the near future.

The proposed rule contains several important definitions.

- “Critical component” is any component, including equipment rented or leased from a third party, that is susceptible to weather-related interruptions.
- “Gas pipeline facility” is any pipeline facility regulated by the RRC under the Utilities Code Chapter 121.
- “Gas supply chain facility” is any facility that is used for producing, treating, processing, pressurizing, storing or transporting natural gas, as well as handling waste produced.
- “Major weather-related force stoppage” is any weather-related forced stoppage that results in a significant impact to the public.
- “Repeated weather-related forced stoppage” occurs when a gas supply chain facility or gas pipeline facility has more than one weather-related force stoppage violation within a calendar year.
- “Weather emergency” is defined as freezing temperatures, freezing precipitation or extreme heat. The definition does not include weather conditions that cannot be reasonably mitigated, such as tornadoes, floods or hurricanes.

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- “Weatherization” is the iterative cycle of preparedness for weather emergencies that includes corrective actions taken on issues identified from previous extreme weather events or internal review, implementation of processes and installation of equipment to mitigate weather-related operational risks.
- “Weather-related forced stoppage” is any unanticipated and/or unplanned outage in the production, treating, processing, storage or transportation of natural gas that is caused by weather conditions, such as freezing temperatures, freezing precipitation or extreme heat.

The proposed rule requires gas supply chain facility operators and gas pipeline facility operators to implement weather emergency preparedness measures intended to ensure the sustained operation of the facility during weather emergencies and correct known weather-related force stoppages that prevented sustained operation because of previous cold-weather conditions.

Weather emergency preparedness measures required by the rule include:

- Self-assessment, inspections and tests of critical components and other equipment;
- Providing training on weather emergency preparations and operations to relevant operational personnel;
- Emergency operations planning on using a risk-based approach to identify, test and protect the critical components of the facility; and
- Weatherization of the facility using methods applicable based on the type of facility, critical components, location and weather data. The rule goes on to list 20 weatherization methods that may be considered for the facility.

The proposed rule requires operators to submit a sworn attestation on or before Dec. 1 of each year certifying that:

- The operator implemented the required weather emergency preparation measures;
- The information in the weather emergency attestation is true, correct and complete;
- The authorized officer is responsible for regulatory compliance with the section;
- The officer is authorized to sign the attestation on behalf of the operator; and

- The attestation was prepared by the authorized officer or under the authorized officer’s supervision.

The attestation must include an attachment describing all activities engaged in by the operator to implement the weatherization requirements. The proposed rule includes a list of 16 systems and components to include on the attestation. Finally, the attestation must describe corrective actions taken to mitigate known weather-related forced stoppage if that prevented sustained operations because of previous cold-weather conditions.

The proposed rule provides that operators may request confidentiality of the Weather Emergency Readiness Attestation. Operators’ facilities are subject to inspection by the RRC to ensure compliance with the weatherization requirements.

Operators of a facility that experience a weather-related forced stoppage in sustained operations during a weather emergency are required to notify the RRC’s Critical Infrastructure Division if the stoppage is not resolved within 24 hours. If the weather-related forced stoppage results in a loss of gas processing, storage withdrawal or transportation capacity exceeding 200 MMcf per day, the operators must immediately contact the RRC Critical Infrastructure Division. If an inspection determines that the stoppage was caused by the facility’s failure to adhere to the weatherization requirements, the facility will be subject to enforcement action. The proposed rule provides opportunities for notice and hearing to facility operators for alleged violations. Penalties of up to \$1 million may be assessed for each offense. Each day a violation occurs constitutes a separate offense. The rule contains a table of proposed penalty guidelines.

If an operator’s facility experiences repeated weather-related force stoppages, the proposed rule requires an operator to contract with a third party qualified engineer to evaluate the failure and submit a written assessment of the operator’s corrective action plan.

The proposed rule will be published in the *Texas Register* for public comment in the July 15 issue. The comment period ends on Aug. 15, 2022. Written comments [may be filed online](#) under “Chapter 3: Oil and Gas”.

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

IT'S BEEN A VERY ACTIVE INTERIM LEADING UP TO THE NEXT LEGISLATIVE SESSION

By Jennifer Coffee, TPA General Counsel

As you all are aware, this interim has been unlike any other. In some ways, it feels like the 87th Legislative Session never ended. While some rulemakings have already been finalized, there are a handful yet to be adopted by various regulatory agencies. What's more, interim hearings in both chambers have been going on since late April. I know I am not alone in the sentiment that, before we all know it, the 88th Legislative Session will be upon us.

Among the developments at the agency level are:

1. Adoption of the Railroad Commission's Critical Infrastructure Rule (§3.65);
2. Adoption of the new Curtailment Rule at the RRC (§7.455), replacing former Order 489;
3. Adoption of the Texas Electricity Supply Chain Security and Map;
4. Publication of the Proposed Weather Emergency Preparedness Standards (§3.66); and
5. Request for informal stakeholder comments on upcoming rulemaking for TCEQ Performance Standards for Safety at Storage Vessels (PSSSV) Program.

Unsurprisingly, the majority of ongoing conversations are related to reforms arising out of Winter Storm Uri. I would note that these conversations are coming at a time when natural gas and the midstream sector are performing remarkably well during a time of extreme, prolonged summer heat. Some of the ideas being considered include:

1. Employing an Independent Market Monitor for the gas industry, similar to the one used at ERCOT and in other RTOs/ISOs;
2. Establishing what is being called a "Gas Desk," reportedly to be housed at ERCOT to monitor when there are physical constraints on pipelines, including scheduled maintenance outages, unplanned service outages and forced outages related to severe weather conditions; and
3. Implementation of Electronic Bulletin Boards for intrastate gas pipeline systems.

To date, no specific proposal has been presented. While we want to clarify that the gas pipeline industry is not anti-transparency, we do encourage policies that are clear, concise and not a detriment to the continued delivery of essential petroleum products to Texas and the nation.

While these reforms continue to dominate conversations in the pink dome, TPA continues to monitor conversations surrounding issues related to pipeline safety, environmental concerns and eminent domain.

WHILE WE WANT TO CLARIFY THAT THE GAS PIPELINE INDUSTRY IS NOT ANTI-TRANSPARENCY, WE DO ENCOURAGE POLICIES THAT ARE CLEAR, CONCISE AND NOT A DETRIMENT TO THE CONTINUED DELIVERY OF ESSENTIAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TO TEXAS AND THE NATION.

Speaking of eminent domain, as you all recall, last session TPA joined with industry partners and landowner groups like the Texas Farm Bureau to support HB 2730 enhancing landowner rights in the eminent domain process, without jeopardizing the safe but efficient building of critical infrastructure pipelines. To be sure, the passage of this legislation was a landmark event. However, there is always the possibility of even more regulation being proposed next session.

As for pipeline safety matters, the new gas gathering rule under PHMSA remains at the forefront of everyone's

minds, the Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC) included. While this new rule went into effect on May 16, 2022, it is our understanding that the Commission is currently working on how it plans to implement this new rule and are not anticipating conducting routine inspections before May 2023. As ever, we are very grateful for the Commissioners' and their staff's willingness to hear industry input as they review their permitting processes.

As always, the Texas Pipeline Association stands at the ready to work alongside our member companies and association partners to continue heralding the incredible performance of oil and gas midstream operators in these ever-evolving times of regulatory uncertainty and energy development.

TPA NEWS BRIEFS

ATMOS ENERGY RELEASES LATEST CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

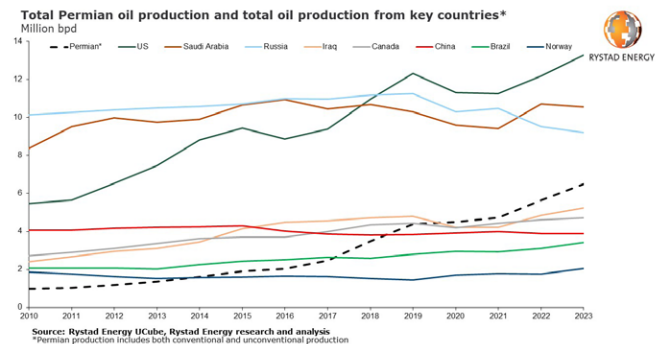
With a focus on long-term sustainability and on the pivotal role that natural gas plays in achieving a low-carbon energy future, Atmos Energy Corporation has released its latest Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability (CRS) Report. The report [is available online](#) and highlights accomplishments in public and pipeline safety, system modernization, environmental sustainability, community support and the culture of AtmoSpirit.

The CRS Report illustrates Atmos Energy’s environmental, social and governance (ESG) strategy and commitments, as well as the progress made executing that strategy and meeting those commitments. The CRS Report primarily covers Atmos Energy’s activities during the 2021 fiscal year (Oct. 1, 2020 through Sept. 30, 2021), as well as data and items from late fiscal year 2020 and early fiscal year 2022 to offer context on the company’s progress and direction. Select highlights include:

- Developed a comprehensive environmental strategy focused on reducing Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions and other environmental impacts from its operations, fleet, facilities, gas supply and customer end-use;
- Replaced more than 1,100 miles of distribution and transmission pipe (representing approximately 1.4 percent of its system), including the elimination of all remaining cast-iron pipe, and more than 38,000 steel service lines (representing approximately five percent of its steel service line inventory). Since 2017, its system modernization projects have reduced methane emissions for EPA-reported distribution mains and services by approximately 20 percent;
- Demonstrated the vital role of natural gas through the completion of its zero net energy (ZNE) home, which uses high-efficiency natural gas appliances, rooftop solar panels and innovative weatherization to produce more energy than it consumes at a very affordable cost for the homeowner. Atmos Energy is currently developing several more ZNE homes; and
- Donated financial resources through its Fueling Safe and Thriving Communities program that provided 300,000 meals for those struggling with hunger; delivered more than 25,000 meals to first responders and healthcare workers during National Hospital Week; and helped more than 53,000 households receive financial assistance to help pay monthly bills.

INDUSTRY NEWS

PERMIAN TO THE RESCUE: CORE U.S. BASIN’S OIL PRODUCTION GROWTH TO OUTPACE RIVALS THIS YEAR AND NEXT



Permian oil production growth is set to outpace OPEC heavy-weight Iraq this year and next as demand for oil surges on historically tight supply, [Rystad Energy research shows](#). Total oil output from the Permian, including both conventional and unconventional, is forecast to grow by almost one million barrels per day (bpd) this year, jumping from 4.7 million to 5.6 million bpd, before climbing further to around 6.5 million bpd in 2023. By contrast, Iraq’s output will grow by some 600,000 bpd in 2022 and 400,000 in 2023.

In 2010, the Permian only produced some one million bpd, dwarfed by oil-producing countries such as Norway, Brazil and Canada. As a whole, the U.S. produced less than six million bpd in 2010. However, in the years since, output has surged with the Permian becoming a critical driver of U.S. production growth. The basin now boasts higher production than any country besides Russia and Saudi Arabia.

In 2023, the Permian is on track to account for about half of all U.S. oil output of 13.2 million bpd, up from about 42% in 2021. While the Permian has produced more oil per year than Iraq since 2020, the gap between the two countries will widen in the next two years. Illustrating the Permian’s significant growth further, total oil production in the basin will outstrip the combined output of Norway and Brazil in 2022, which will together produce about 4.8 million bpd.

“The Permian has become the hot spot for U.S. oil production thanks to significant resources, low breakeven costs and high oil content. This trend is only likely to continue as global oil markets struggle with supply constraints and the demand for oil shows little sign of easing,” said Espen Erlingsen, head of upstream research at Rystad Energy.

INDUSTRY NEWS

TEXAS OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCERS ARE PAYING RECORD AMOUNTS IN PRODUCTION TAXES

Texas oil and gas production taxes hit new monthly records in June, the Texas Comptroller's office announced in July.

The oil production tax came in at \$679 million, which was up 87 percent from June 2021, while the natural gas production tax was \$439 million, which was up 176 percent from June 2021, the Texas Comptroller's office highlighted. Both figures were the highest monthly collections on record, [according to the Comptroller's office](#).

If Texas were its own country, it would be the world's third largest producer of natural gas and fourth largest producer of oil.

"The latest numbers demonstrate that the Texas oil and natural gas industry is the lifeblood of the state's economy," said TPA President Thure Cannon. "The industry is vital to funding our schools, roads, highways and other infrastructure, as well as providing the high-paying jobs that allow Texans to enjoy a better quality of life."

TPA 2022/2023 BOARD MEETING DATES AND LOCATIONS

Friday, July 22, 2022

Lake Conroe,
Margaritaville Lake
Resort

Thursday, October 6, 2022

Midland,
Plains All American

Friday, January 6, 2023

Houston,
C. Baldwin

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Allison Newsum, Graphic Designer

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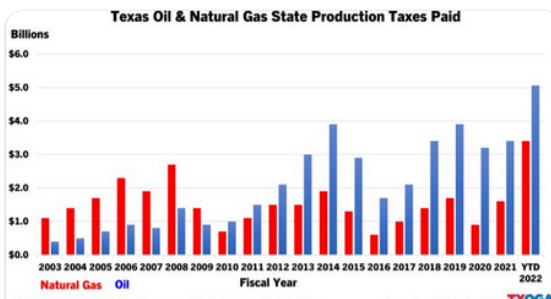
Texas pipelines ensure delivery of affordable, reliable natural gas, #pipelines #natgas #infrastructure #texas #txlege #grid mrt.com/opinion/articl... via @mwtnews



mrt.com
Texas pipelines ensure delivery of affordable, reliable natural gas With newly adopted legislation, as well as continuing market redesign discussions,...

Texas Pipeline Assoc @TexasPipelines · Jul 12

State oil, gas production taxes break records again in June. #jobs #economy #taxes #texas #oilandgas #natgas #pipelines #txlege mrt.com/business/oil/a... via @mwtnews



mrt.com
State oil, gas production taxes break records again in June
Todd Staples, president of the Texas Oil and Gas Association, noted combined, oil and...

Texas Pipeline Assoc @TexasPipelines · Jun 21

"As the federal government's former head of #energy transportation, I can personally attest to the importance of #pipeline #infrastructure to the US. Pipelines are the safest & most efficient method of transportation for #oil & natural gas." #texas #natgas



realclearenergy.org
With Record Gas Prices, President Biden Must Prioritize Energy Infrast...
President Biden's regulatory policies toward domestic energy production have unwittingly only worsened America's energy crisis. Th...

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Enbridge Inc. USA

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West Texas Gas

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Jeff Martinez
Atmos Pipeline - Texas

John Martini
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Shelli Myers
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Midstream, LLC

J. William Oswald
Flint Hills Resources

James Pinchback
Plains All American Pipeline

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Keith Wall
CenterPoint Energy

Jamie Welch
Kinetik

TPA IN THE NEWS

BELOW ARE SOME RECENT MENTIONS OF TPA IN THE NEWS.
NOTE: SOME PUBLICATIONS REQUIRE A SUBSCRIPTION.

The Dallas Morning News

TPA Letter to the Editor: [No, it's not 'unfair'](#), *Dallas Morning News*,
June 9, 2022

mrt.com

Midland Reporter-Telegram

TPA Op Ed: [Texas pipelines ensure delivery of affordable, reliable natural gas](#), *Midland Reporter-Telegram*, June 4, 2022



TPA on podcast: [Thure Cannon and Shay Bluntzer](#), *In the Oil Patch with Shale Oil & Gas Business Magazine*, May 1, 2022



TPA Coverage: [Finish XL Pipeline, Paxton, other AGs tell Biden](#), *Odessa American*, April 29, 2022



TPA Coverage: [Industry experts: More Texas oil, gas pipelines needed](#), *Odessa American*, April 17, 2022



TPA Coverage: [Industry experts: More Texas oil, gas pipelines needed](#), *Longview News-Journal*, April 17, 2022

TPA BOARD MEMBER CHANGES

Justin Kleiderer is the new director for Enterprise (replacing Tug Hanley)