

Pipeline Safety Coalition
Feasibility Study & Strategic Plan
2017 - 2024

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Purpose of Feasibility Study

This feasibility study was designed to assist Pipeline Safety Coalition (PSC) in its evaluation of its current pipeline safety education and outreach programs, to guide PSC leadership in the creation of innovative and useful pipeline safety and awareness education and outreach programs in the future, and to strategically plan for appropriate reorganization and possible geographic expansion of PSC programs and services in Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Florida, and Georgia.

History, Mission and Operation of PSC

Before evaluating the current mission of PSC and charting the future of the organization, it is important to understand the initial reason that PSC was formed, the goals of the organization, and the various programs that PSC has spearheaded and been involved in over the past five years.

Founded in January 2011, PSC is a 501(c)(3) educational organization headquartered in Pennsylvania. The organization was created as a direct result of a disenfranchised community's 2008 need for open communication and access to unbiased, factual information regarding pipeline construction and pipeline safety. In the first five years, PSC has built a network of organizations and individuals that facilitates respectful and productive conversations on pipeline safety issues between citizens, environmental organizations, state and local governments, and operators. PSC has on-going working relationships with diverse community groups, environmental organizations, labor unions (United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States, Canada and Australia (UA)), regulatory agencies, industry organizations and associations, and others. And, in 2015, PSC became more involved in national level corporate and government transparency initiatives when PSC founder and executive director, Lynda Farrell, was appointed by the U.S. Department of Interior to serve as a primary member of the United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (USEITI) Multi-Stakeholder Group Advisory Committee.¹

¹The goal of the USEITI is to establish the United States as an Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) compliant country. EITI is an international standard that seeks to promote transparency and accountability of natural resource revenues by reconciling industry payments and government revenues and

The organization's stated mission is four-fold:

- 1) To gather and serve as a clearinghouse for factual, unbiased information.
- 2) To increase public awareness and participation through education.
- 3) To build partnerships with residents, safety advocates, government and industry.
- 4) To improve public, personal and environmental safety in pipeline issues.

PSC is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of the organization's founder and executive director and six other members in the fields of business, law, risk assessment, scientific research, and education. They live and work in four eastern States -- Massachusetts, Maryland, Georgia, and Pennsylvania. PSC has never been a true "membership" organization with paid and unpaid members, and thus members have not been a part of providing financial, operational or programmatic support to date. In addition, it has been the policy of PSC to refuse funding from corporations that have a direct financial interest in pipeline operation, construction, or repair due to the critical on-going working relationships PSC has built with local residents, municipal governments, labor unions, and elected officials. Such private interest funding would erode these trust-based relationships and pose a potential conflict of interest. Instead, PSC's operations have been supported by in-kind donations of time, money, and pro-bono consulting expertise, and specific program initiation and development has been supported by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration's Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program. The DOT TAG program was first authorized in the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 and offers technical assistance funding opportunities to communities for projects that result in promoting and strengthening the quality of public participation in official proceedings in pipeline issues.

Using TAG funding, PSC has developed and implemented the following on-going pipeline safety education and outreach programs and initiatives:

publicly disclosing that information in accessible EITI reports. The core elements of EITI are transparency and accountability. In December 2012, Secretary of the Interior, Sally Jewell, formed the USEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group to represent the interests of the civil society sector in achieving that goal. Comprised of 21 members and 20 alternates a variety of stakeholders, from government, industry and the community are represented

Pipeline Notification Protocol Systems (PNP)

To address the absence of a national and standardized pipeline notification protocol, as recommended by the National Pipeline Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA)², PSC created and developed a system for municipal pipeline planning and notification that can serve as a prototype and model for municipalities and counties. PSC assisted Chester County, Pennsylvania in using this approach to develop the first PNP system, "Chester County Pipeline Information Center"³. This PNP system provides a real-time way for residents, local officials, professional planners, industry, and regulators to communicate and share information about existing and new pipeline activities at a local level.

Mayors' Council on Pipeline Safety (MCPS)

PSC initiated the concept and then assisted political leaders from Allentown, Pennsylvania and San Bruno, California in the development of a national Mayors' Council on Pipeline Safety (MCPS). The MCPS was designed to serve as a hub for educating and promoting more pro-active participation in distribution pipeline safety and maintenance among residents and survivors of pipeline incidents, local city officials, emergency first responders, and the local business community. PSC's executive director and PSC's board of directors have worked closely with MCPS since then to manage the creation of a website⁴ and organize the first MCPS national conference in 2015⁵. And, in 2016 PSC and MCPS initiated scoping for the creation of a National Pipeline Survivor Network which will serve as a national hub for delivery of direct outreach and practical resources needed by impacted individuals and communities in the event of pipeline disasters, a supportive network for survivors to transition from the experience of tragedy to proactive involvement in pipeline safety in their own communities and nationally, a public awareness and community education program formulated by and for survivors of pipeline disasters that addresses the

2 Partnering to Further Enhance Pipeline Safety In Communities Through Risk-Informed Land Use Planning Final Report of Recommended Practices November 2010, available at <http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/publications/PIPA/PIPA-Report-Final-20101117.pdf#pagemode=bookmarks>

3 <http://www.landscapes2.org/pipeline/pipelinemain.cfm>

4 <http://mayorscouncilpipelinesafety.com/>

5 <http://mayorscouncilpipelinesafety.com/conference-highlights/>

safety risks gas pipelines pose to individuals and communities, a transparent and inclusive mechanism to encourage and empower victims of gas pipeline disasters to have an active role in the development of national pipeline safety guidance, and to motivate a change of heart from a victim-focused and helpless culture of fear and vulnerability to an empowered culture of preparedness, self-reliance and safety. .

Pipeline Procedure and Safety Education Program (PPSEP)

The Pipeline Procedure and Safety Education Program (PPSEP) was designed to provide an on-line training and certification course to promote community pipeline safety education⁶. The free training course provides a curriculum on pipeline development, maintenance, repair procedures and overall safety. It was envisioned as an "educate the educator" program that can be used by citizens and communities who are concerned about pipeline safety to become knowledgeable enough to educate other citizens and communities.

PSC as an Education Organization

Existing national and regional pipeline safety membership organizations that also have an educational mission include Pipeline Safety Trust (PST) and National Association of Pipeline Safety Representatives (NAPSR). The primary focus of these two organizations is on improving pipeline safety, tracking and influencing pipeline regulations, ensuring operator "best practices," ensuring appropriate and adequate emergency response preparedness and training and reducing risks and liabilities to pipeline assets.

In contrast, PSC has focused clearly on increasing the general public's knowledge of and direct involvement in pipeline safety education initiatives at the national, state, and local community level, on fostering transparent and meaningful conversations about pipeline safety among divergent stakeholders and interests, and on ensuring the public has equal access to information related to pipeline locations, operator safety violations and compliance reports, local emergency response plans, first responder disaster awareness and preparedness, and safety risk assessments and communications. These have been the key issues in pipeline safety education that PSC has been working towards in Pennsylvania for the past five years. In the course of conducting interviews, reviewing other pipeline safety

⁶ <https://pipeline.mycoursecenter.com/>

organizations, and surveying those served by PSC for this feasibility study, it has become evident that there is no independent non-profit pipeline safety organization that has paid as much attention to creating a well-informed and educated public as PSC, whether at the local, state or national level.

Design of Feasibility Study

This feasibility study analyzed four specific areas of organizational effectiveness: Geographic Expansion, Outreach and Relationship-Building Capacity, Technical Capacity and Financial and Organizational Capacity. This analysis took into account PSC's mission, organizational structure, financial and technical resources and short-term (1-3 years) and intermediate-term (4-7 years) scenarios for expanding its geographical reach and programs using an on-line survey and informal interviews

This analysis was then used to define a critical path and timeline of activities that PSC could undertake to strategically expand pipeline safety education within short and intermediate time frames. The study serves as an evaluative tool and a guide to PSC leadership in developing future innovative and useful pipeline safety and awareness education and outreach programs, whether on a local, regional, state or national scale.

Geographic Expansion

In April 2013, the Energy Information Administration (EIA)⁷ released a report that showed more than two-thirds of the Nation's new (since 2012) pipeline mileage is located in the Northeast region. Current data from the EIA⁸ notes expansion of new pipeline miles outside of the Northeast region into the Mid-Atlantic states, Ohio and Gulf Coast states. Given this geographic expansion, one of the key purposes for conducting the feasibility study was to evaluate the need to expand PSC outreach and education beyond the Northeast region. In addition, there continues to be an existing need to provide pipeline safety education and awareness programs related to aging pipeline infrastructure, particularly in cities and towns.

7

StateImpact.NPR.org: 03/25/2013

8

<http://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=24732> 10/10/16

The study specifically looked at organizational expansion to reach a more geographically diverse segment of the public in states such as Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio and Florida, and whether such expansion was necessary or feasible within the next one to seven years.

i. Survey and Interview Results

The results of the feasibility survey (see Attachment 2) showed that PSC has already become a valuable source of unbiased pipeline safety information to local residents and municipalities in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Georgia.

To more appropriately meet a growing need for pipeline safety outreach and education beyond the Northeast, a set of re-organization proposals to increase the geographic scope of PSC's work were presented in the survey. Respondents were asked to rank these proposals based on their opinions and preferences. There was also space for respondents to make comments and recommendations about other possible re-organization and geographic expansion proposals.

The re-organization proposals presented in the survey in the order in which they were ranked (#1 being most preferred) by respondents were:

#1. Create PSC National Membership (paid and unpaid categories) organized and led by PSC Board of Directors, but with elected or appointed Regional or State Directors.

#2. Create PSC State Chapters independently organized and led by local Directors under guidance and leadership of PSC Board of Directors.

#3. Create PSC Regional Chapters (e.g., Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Mid-West, Southwest, Southeast, Northwest, California, etc.) independently organized and led by local Directors under guidance and leadership of PSC Board of Directors.

#4. Create PSC State Chapters organized and led by Executive Director and PSC Board of Directors.

#5. Create PSC Regional Chapters (e.g., Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Mid-West, Southwest, Southeast, Northwest, California, etc.) organized and led by Executive Director and PSC Board of Directors.

Other proposals and comments that emerged from survey respondents and interviewees included:

- Create PSC County and Municipal Chapters organized locally under the leadership of the Executive Director and PSC Board of Directors.
- Develop a formal agreement with a trusted national environmental and/or consumer protection group[s].
- Consider the unique characteristics of a geographic location and the history of pipeline governance in a particular area when deciding whether regional, state, or county Chapters would be most appropriate.
- Membership should be open to anyone interested and invested in pipeline safety.
- Members and any local or sub-national groups should help contribute to PSC's operation.

Respondents also recommended that regardless of geographic expansion plans, PSC should keep leadership in the hands of the current PSC executive director and ensure that the "small town" feeling and services remain the same.

ii. Recommended Timeline for Geographic Expansion

a. Short Term (1-3 years)

- End of 6 Months: Migrate and save email list from current contact database (i.e., Constant Contact) as a preliminary membership list.
- 6 Months to Year 1: Membership fee structure (e.g., paid types, nonpaid types, etc.) and processes for soliciting members finalized. Recruit membership coordinator.
- Year 1 to Year 2: Initiate membership fund drive for paid members in Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Florida and Georgia. Scout and recruit regional, state and/or county directors (to serve on board of directors) that correspond to geographic distribution of membership drive. Develop geographically-specific initiatives and programs (national level to county level) under guidance of board of directors (e.g., PNP, PPSEP, real estate disclosure manuals, eminent domain laws and case studies, MCPS pipeline survivor network, regional education workshops and trainings, etc.).
- Year 2 to Year 3: Hold 1st annual national membership summit. Conduct regional education workshops and trainings as funding allows.

b. Intermediate Term (4-7 years)

- Year 4: Conduct geographic evaluation of membership drives to analyze future of membership structure, geographic reach, and program development.
- Year 4 to Year 6: Under guidance of geography-specific (or other appropriate organizing principle) membership teams develop, secure funding, and implement national pipeline safety education campaign(s) (e.g., K-12 curriculums, property manager and homeowners association trainings, pipeline survivors network, PNP systems, etc.).
- Year 6 to Year 7: Implement national pipeline safety education campaign(s) (e.g., K-12 curriculums, property manager and homeowners association trainings, pipeline survivors network, PNP systems, etc.).

Outreach and Relationship-Building Capacity

One of the four missions of PSC is to build partnerships with residents, safety advocates, government and industry. Central to fulfilling and expanding this mission is appropriate outreach and relationship-building with these potential partners.

PSC has on-going working relationships with diverse community groups, environmental organizations, labor unions (United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States, Canada and Australia (UA)), regulatory agencies, industry organizations and associations, and national and international civil society organizations focused on governance transparency and accountability. Maintaining and strengthening these relationships is key to the success of every PSC program, whether focused on education or more technical risk assessment studies.

i. Survey and Interview Results

In the survey and in interviews, respondents were asked to identify short and intermediate term pipeline safety needs and goals that they would like to see PSC address. From this open-ended list of suggestions, specific ideas emerged that are helpful to PSC in evaluating both current outreach and relationship-building efforts, as well as possible areas to focus on in the development of expanded outreach and relationship-building capacity. These ideas were:

- Data sharing/outreach on the safety and risks of new pipeline infrastructure aimed at local citizens and elected local and state officials in areas that could be impacted by new pipeline activities.

- Data sharing/outreach on the safety and risks of existing pipeline infrastructure aimed at informing local citizens and elected local and state officials about the location of pipelines and the zones of impact that would be effected in the event of an explosion or leak.

- Create a reliable central database that can be used to inform the public of pipeline incidents and their causes.

- Play a role in coordination of local, state, regional and federal entities in decision making, public information, etc.
- Provide education to workers in construction, industry, agriculture, etc. to avoid preventable accidents.
- Provide education to local officials and citizens so they have accurate information, not hearsay or propaganda.
- Create regular communications via email and/or the website that includes regular "what you need to know about pipeline safety" educational tips and news updates on PSC's activities.
- In partnership with local government develop a set of public communication plans for advising residents of what to do in the event of a pipeline leak/explosion/evacuation.
- In partnership with local emergency services (especially volunteer) and local governments expand pipeline safety trainings and share those trainings with the public so that they understand what type of training their local first responders are receiving specific to pipeline safety.
- Facilitate better communications between the pipeline operators and local governments.
- Keep education open to all local residents.
- Provide legal and financial information and resources to residents at risk of having their property taken by eminent domain related to pipeline construction.

- Provide legal and financial information and resources to residents, local officials, and first responders who have been impacted by a pipeline spill, leak, explosion, or fire.
- Issue informational press releases to local newspapers that explain risks, causes and consequences of pipeline accidents, costs of clean-ups, frequency of accidents and incidents, who pays for clean-ups, and who benefits from pipelines.

One of the suggestions, to educate workers to avoid preventable accidents, is to some extent already being carried out by other organizations and programs (e.g., 811, Call Before You Dig, etc.), although it is clear from this recommendation that PSC could build stronger relationships with those organizations. PSC can also play a larger role in disseminating such prevention information on its website and in other communications,

More than one of these suggestions relates to sharing, accessibility, and dissemination of information specifically related to the risks of pipelines and emergency response plans. The users of this information, or those targeted, are local residents, emergency services, local governments, and elected officials. The emphasis here seems to be on PSC fulfilling its mission as an information clearinghouse and a call for PSC to serve as a stronger link between residents, local governments, and decision-makers. In this clearinghouse role, PSC has an obligation to parse out fact from fiction when it comes to pipeline safety information. Such scientific and technical outreach clearly calls for a level of expertise in risk assessment and communications addressed in the **Technical Capacity** section (see below). In addition, this type of outreach also calls for PSC to play a role in facilitating the building of stronger relationships between those who conduct risk analyses and produce safety and risk-related information (e.g., PHMSA, universities, corporations, etc.), and those residents, local governments, and elected officials concerned about improving pipeline safety. In addition to building trust across sectors, if done carefully, the facilitation of this sort of information sharing and outreach can also help different groups fully understand the types of safety

information available, what that information can tell us about safety and risk, and what information is still urgently needed.

Another suggestion from this list involves PSC serving as a facilitator and convener of communications between local governments, pipeline operators, emergency services, and local residents. This is a role that PSC already plays, especially in its PNP program, and that may become an even larger part of PSC's work as it develops the MCPS pipeline survivor network. Building on and expanding this facilitation and convener role will be key to strengthening and maintaining relationships with all of these different types of groups in the future.

And, finally, there were suggestions that PSC develop an email list and/or a regular newsletter that goes out to anyone interested in pipeline safety issues. This idea goes hand-in-hand with maintaining strong relationships with different stakeholders and with improving outreach, especially to elected officials. Since many elected officials do not have time to do their own research, a PSC pipeline safety newsletter can provide the key highlights of the most pressing pipeline safety issues within regional areas or in local communities. Related to this idea, one person interviewed suggested that PSC partner with a professional journalist to publish a regular syndicated public interest column in local newspapers that explores such topics as the risks, causes and consequences of pipeline leaks and spills, the costs of clean-ups and recovery from spills and who pays, how experts measure and track the frequency of pipeline accidents and incidents and who benefits from pipeline construction.

ii. Recommended Timeline for Outreach and Relationship-Building Capacity

a. Short Term (1-3 years)

- Within 6 Months: Re-brand (PSC logo) and design website to emphasize role as information clearinghouse and educational organization and to facilitate better communications with all interested users (e.g., direct links and shared postings on Facebook and Twitter accounts, etc.).

- 6 Months to Year 1: Create regular/bi-monthly pipeline safety newsletter and email blast and send to membership list. Draft information briefs that can go on website and be downloaded as "Pipeline Safety Education" one-pagers. Recruit outreach coordinator. Work with MCPS to create and convene National Pipeline Survivor Network Advisory Board. Create a how-to guide for municipalities and counties to create their own PNP systems.
- Year 1 to Year 2: Hire paid membership and outreach coordinators.
- Year 2 to Year 3: Hold 1st annual national membership summit. Conduct regional education workshops and trainings as funding allows.

b. Intermediate Term (4-7 years)

- Year 4 to Year 6: Conduct evaluation of membership drive to analyze PSC's outreach to new geographies, groups, etc. Continue work with Pipeline Survivor Network. Convene national and/or regional workshops on development of PNP systems.
- Year 6 to Year 7: Implement national pipeline safety education campaign(s) (e.g., K-12 curriculums, property manager and homeowners association trainings, pipeline survivors network, PNP systems, etc.).

Technical Capacity

To date, PSC's website and expertise has been narrowly focused on Pennsylvania natural gas pipeline safety policies and regulations and their intersection with federal gas pipeline regulatory frameworks. As the build-out of new gas and hazardous liquids infrastructure (which includes not only pipelines but also processing facilities and export terminals) has expanded across the Eastern states, especially as a result of the development of the Marcellus and Utica shale fields, PSC has fielded more requests from the public about pipeline policies and regulations in states beyond Pennsylvania. And, as both hazardous liquids leaks and gas explosions have continued to impact cities and rural areas from New Jersey to Florida the requests for greater assistance in pipeline-specific emergency response and preparedness and long-term community recovery has also expanded.

Unfortunately there are some misleading assumptions and a real paucity of independent data collection and scientific risk assessments for hazardous liquids and gas pipelines across the United States. As one example, the statement: "Transportation of energy fuels via transmission pipelines is safer than transportation via other modes,"⁹ is found in most reports and studies regarding the risks of pipelines; however, in a lengthy search of government documents and research reports no comprehensive risk assessment can be found to scientifically support this statement. Such an assessment is urgently needed.

The board of directors also recognizes that as more advocacy groups (whether anti- or pro-pipeline) enter the conversation about pipeline safety, the information available about risk and hazards becomes distorted to meet the arguments of one side or the other. In this "cherry picking" process what little objective science is available related to pipeline safety becomes a tool for ideological arguments rather than a tool for informing the public and keeping them safe. There are several safety engineers and scientists that PSC has worked with over the past five years who have provided hazard and risk analyses, and it is critical that PSC continue to collaborate with independent pipeline safety researchers and possibly even assist them in communicating their findings to a broader audience.

i. Survey and Interview Results

As the survey and interview results reveal most respondents do feel that PSC serves as a reliable source for parsing out fact from fiction when it comes to pipeline safety, but that more needs to be done to make sure information gets disseminated and shared to a broader audience. To do this, PSC needs to partner with experts in the fields of risk assessment, risk management, risk communication and risk education. One way to foster this partnership is to promote the peer-reviewed publication of pipeline safety science and engineering research in leading journals, through mainstream news articles, and in social media.

⁹ p. 22, "Transmission Pipelines and Land Use: A Risk-Informed Approach," Special Report 281. Committee for Pipelines and Public Safety: Scoping Study on the Feasibility of Developing Risk-Informed Land Use Guidance near Existing and Future Transmission Pipelines, Transportation Research Board of the National Academies. 2004.

Hand-in hand with this were recommendations for more information and data sharing that provides verified and factual information on pipeline safety in a way that is easily understood by the general public and at the same time acceptable to an expert audience. The survey showed that the majority of respondents rely on PSC to provide factual information on pipeline safety from every two weeks to once or twice a year. Those respondents also recommended that regular emails, the website and face-to-face meetings should be a priority of PSC in order to improve the dissemination of this information. One model for providing these services could be creating a PSC public lab or research co-op, or "community pipeline safety lab," that offers pro-bono services from PSC members and partners in everything from leak detection and meeting facilitation to independent research services and legal advice.

ii. Recommended Timeline for Technical Capacity Building

a. Short Term (1-3 years)

- End of 6 Months: Re-design website to emphasize role as information clearinghouse and educational organization and to facilitate better communications with all interested users (e.g., direct links and shared postings on Facebook and Twitter accounts, etc.). Develop maintenance plan for website to keep content fresh, relevant, and accurate. Add safety and risk experts to board of directors.
- 6 Months to Year 1: Identify risk assessment and communication experts to partner with on drafting information briefs that can go on website and be downloaded as "Pipeline Safety Education" one-pagers and in the development of initiatives and programs (e.g., PNP, PPSEP, real estate disclosure manuals, eminent domain laws and case studies, survivor network, regional education workshops and trainings, etc.).
- Year 1 to Year 3: Partner with experts to create "community pipeline safety lab" or research co-op.

b. Intermediate Term (4-7 years)

- Year 4 to Year 7: Identify risk assessment and communication experts to partner with on developing and implementing national pipeline safety education campaign(s) (e.g., K-12 curriculums, property manager and homeowners association trainings, pipeline survivors network, PNP systems, etc.).

Financial and Organizational Capacity

The US DOT TAG program, that has funded PSC's pipeline safety education programs, was de-funded by Congress in December 2015. No new TAG funds will be awarded beginning in 2017. This de-funding comes on the heel's of PSC's work over the past couple of years with other organizations, including PST, to counteract the misperception spread by pipeline operators and contractors that TAG funding is being misappropriated by grantees and used to lobby the government to deny new pipeline projects. The incorrect accusation led to an investigation by the DOT's Office of Inspector General (OIG) in the summer of 2016.

Over the past couple of years, the PSC board of directors has discussed the need for developing a realistic annual budget and a strategy for fundraising that is independent of the DOT TAG program. In light of de-funding of the TAG program, this has become a top priority of the organization.

i. Survey and Interview Results

In informal interviews with PSC users and partners, one of the primary recommendations was to seek funding from major donor organizations for specific programs and to create a program for soliciting donations from communities that PSC serves and who can afford such donations, such as through a membership program. There was a recognition that the services PSC provides now and in the future should remain either very low cost or free. One program funding model that could be used would be similar to a community research model whereby already funded community health and safety research projects looking for participants and community outreach could partner directly with PSC to conduct that work. This could either be part of the "community pipeline safety lab" idea suggested above under **Technical Capacity** or a separate initiative of PSC.

ii. Scenarios for Financial and Organizational Capacity Building

a. Short Term (1-3 years)

- End of 6 Months: Select low-cost email distribution service to use for regular mailings and communications with members and partners. Develop maintenance plan for website to keep content fresh, relevant, and accurate.
- 6 Months to Year 1: Finalize membership fee structure (paid types, nonpaid types, etc.) and processes for soliciting members. Meetings with major donor organizations to find on-going patrons to assist with operational expenses. Recruit membership and outreach coordinators on a volunteer basis.
- Year 1 to Year 3: Conduct membership fund drive for paid members in Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Florida and Georgia. Hire paid membership and outreach coordinators.

b. Intermediate Term (4-7 years)

- Year 4: Conduct organizational evaluation of membership drives to analyze future of membership structure, geographic reach, financial needs and program development.
- Year 4 to Year 6: Meetings with major donor organizations to identify and secure funding for safety education campaign programs implementation.
- Year 6 to Year 7: Hire independent consultant to assist in strategic planning through 2034.

PSC Strategic Plan 2017-2024

Based on the analysis of PSC's possible geographic expansion, outreach and relationship-building capacity, technical capacity, and financial and organizational capacity the following time line of activities is recommended to be undertaken beginning in 2017. This critical direction forward should carry PSC through 2024 and give the organization a plan to develop a realistic and needs-based geographic expansion, improve its capacity for outreach and

relationship-building, improve its technical capacity (especially in the areas of risk assessment, risk management, and risk communication), and ensure that PSC has the financial and organizational capacity to continue through 2024 and beyond. What is not included in this critical timeline are regular functions of the board of directors (e.g., nomination of officers, annual meetings, annual budgeting, etc.), as these activities are covered in the organization's by-laws and in regular board communications.

Short Term (1-3 years), 2017-2020

- To be completed within 6 Months: (July 2017)
 - Re-brand (PSC logo) and re-design website to emphasize role as information clearinghouse and educational organization and to facilitate better communications with all interested users (e.g., direct links and shared postings on Facebook and Twitter accounts, etc.).
 - Develop maintenance plan for website to keep content fresh and relevant.
 - Migrate and save email list from current contact database service (i.e., Constant Contact) as a preliminary membership list
 - Select low-cost effective email distribution service to use for regular mailings and communications with members and partners.
 - Add safety and risk experts to board of directors.
- From 6 Months to Year 1: (July 2017-2018)
 - Create regular/bi-monthly pipeline safety newsletter and email blast and send to membership list.
 - Finalize membership fee structure (paid types, nonpaid types, etc.) and processes for soliciting members.
 - Identify risk assessment and communication experts to partner with on drafting information briefs that can go on website and be downloaded as "Pipeline Safety Education" one-pagers and in the development of initiatives and programs (e.g., PNP, PPSEP, real estate disclosure manuals,

eminent domain laws and case studies, survivor network, regional education workshops and trainings, etc.).

- Work with MCPS to create and convene National Pipeline Survivor Network Advisory Board.
- Create a how-to guide for municipalities and counties to create their own PNP systems.
- Meetings with major donor organizations to find on-going patrons to assist with operational expenses and program development.
- Recruit membership and outreach coordinators (volunteer).
- Year 1 to Year 2: (2018-2019)
 - Conduct membership fund drive for paid members in Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Florida and Georgia.
 - Scout and recruit regional, state and/or county directors (to serve on board of directors) that correspond to geographic distribution of membership drive.
 - Hire paid membership and outreach coordinators.
 - Develop geographically-specific initiatives and programs (national level to county level) under guidance of board of directors (e.g., PNP, PPSEP, real estate disclosure manuals, eminent domain laws and case studies, survivor network, regional education workshops and trainings, etc.).
- Year 2 to Year 3: (2019-2020)
 - Partner with experts to create "community pipeline safety lab" or research co-op.
 - Hold 1st annual national membership summit.

- Conduct regional education workshops and trainings as funding allows.

Intermediate Term (4-7 years), 2021-2024

- In Year 4 (2021)
 - Conduct geographic and organizational evaluation of membership drives to analyze future of membership structure, geographic reach, financial needs and program development.
 - Identify risk assessment and communication experts to partner with on developing and implementing national pipeline safety education campaign(s) (e.g., K-12 curriculums, property manager and homeowners association trainings, pipeline survivors network, PNP systems, etc.).
- Year 4 to Year 6 (2021-2023)
 - Under guidance of geography-specific (or other appropriate organizing principle) membership teams develop national pipeline safety education campaign(s) (e.g., K-12 curriculums, property manager and homeowners association trainings, pipeline survivors network, PNP systems, etc.).
 - Continue work with Pipeline Survivor Network.
 - Convene national and/or regional workshops on development of PNP systems.
 - Meetings with major donor organizations to identify and secure funding for safety education campaign programs implementation.
- Year 6 to Year 7 (2023-2024)
 - Implement national pipeline safety education campaign(s) (e.g., K-12 curriculums, property manager and homeowners association trainings, pipeline survivors network, PNP systems, etc.).
 - Hire independent consultant to assist in strategic planning through 2034.

Attachment 1

Survey Results & Interview Questions



"Pipelines Affect All of Us"

Constant Contact Survey Results

Survey Name: PSC Network Feasibility Survey 2016

Response Status: Partial & Completed

Filter: None

10/30/2016 12:33 PM EDT

Initial mailing 6/17/16

Reminder mailings 7/5/16 & 7/11/16

Closed survey 7/12/16

Response Rate 8.9%

616 Surveys

55 Partial & Complete Responses

TextBlock:

The PSC Mission is four-fold:

- To gather and serve as a clearinghouse for factual, unbiased information
- To increase public awareness and participation through education
- To build partnerships with residents, safety advocates, government and industry
- To improve public, personal and environmental safety in pipeline issues

The questions in this survey will help PSC better understand how effective it has been in fulfilling each piece of its Mission. It will also

highlight areas in which improvements could be made. Please refer to your own experiences working with PSC, and by referencing PSC's current website (<http://www.pscoalition.org/>) when responding to the questions in the survey.

PSC's daily work involves private phone consultations and face-to-face meetings with local residents, pipeline workers, pipeline operators, local and state officials, non-governmental organizations, state and federal regulators, and engineers and scientists. There is a list of public presentations given by PSC on the website (<http://www.psccoalition.org/pages/resource-presentations>). In your opinion, how effective are PSC consultations, meetings, and presentations at providing factual, unbiased information to the public?

1 = Extremely effective, 2 = Very effective, 3 = Effective, 4 = Somewhat effective, 5 = Not effective at all

	1	2	3	4	5	Number of Response(s)	Rating Score*
						41	2.4

*The Rating Score is the weighted average calculated by dividing the sum of all weighted ratings by the number of total responses.

How frequently do you rely on PSC for factual, unbiased information about pipeline safety, regulations, and policy?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Every day			3	5.4 %
Every week			2	3.6 %
Every 2 - 3 weeks			9	16.3 %
Every month			8	14.5 %
Every 2 - 3 months			5	9.0 %
Every 4 - 6 months			2	3.6 %
Once or twice a year			11	20.0 %
No Response(s)			15	27.2 %
Totals			55	100%

How effective is PSC at providing factual, unbiased information?

1 = Extremely effective, 2 = Very effective, 3 = Effective, 4 = Somewhat effective, 5 = Not effective at all

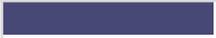
	1	2	3	4	5	Number of Response(s)	Rating Score*
						38	2.2

*The Rating Score is the weighted average calculated by dividing the sum of all weighted ratings by the number of total responses.

TextBlock:

This section asks you to help identify ways in which PSC can provide more factual and unbiased information on pipeline safety to specific types of individuals and organizations.

*What are your recommendations for how PSC can provide more factual and unbiased information on pipeline safety to local residents?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
No recommendations			11	20.0 %
Recommendations in comment section			17	30.9 %
No Response(s)			27	49.0 %
Totals			55	100%

*What are your recommendations for how PSC can provide more factual and unbiased information on pipeline safety to local elected officials?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
No recommendations			12	21.8 %
Recommendations in comment section			16	29.0 %
No Response(s)			27	49.0 %
Totals			55	100%

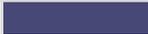
*What are your recommendations for how PSC can provide more factual and unbiased information on pipeline safety to pipeline operators?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
No recommendations			16	29.0 %
Recommendations in comment section			12	21.8 %
No Response(s)			27	49.0 %
Totals			55	100%

*What are your recommendations for how PSC can provide more factual and unbiased information on pipeline safety to pipeline workers?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
No recommendations			15	27.2 %
Recommendations in comment section			13	23.6 %
No Response(s)			27	49.0 %
Totals			55	100%

*What are your recommendations for how PSC can provide more factual and unbiased information on pipeline safety to state elected officials?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
No recommendations			12	21.8 %
Recommendations in comment section			16	29.0 %
No Response(s)			27	49.0 %
Totals			55	100%

*What are your recommendations for how PSC can provide more factual and unbiased information on pipeline safety to non-governmental organizations?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
No recommendations			15	27.2 %
Recommendations in comment section			13	23.6 %
No Response(s)			27	49.0 %
Totals			55	100%

*What are your recommendations for how PSC can provide more factual and unbiased information on pipeline safety to state and federal regulators?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
No recommendations			15	27.2 %
Recommendations in comment section			13	23.6 %
No Response(s)			27	49.0 %
Totals			55	100%

*What are your recommendations for how PSC can provide more factual and unbiased information on pipeline safety to engineers and scientists?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
No recommendations			16	29.0 %
Recommendations in comment section			12	21.8 %
No Response(s)			27	49.0 %
Totals			55	100%

As

part of its educational mission, PSC offers an on-line Pipeline Procedure and Safety Education Program (PPSEP)

* (<https://pipeline.mycoursecenter.com/>) to provide anyone wanting to learn enough about pipeline procedure and safety to be verified as able to speak to others seeking information on pipeline development and repair. Have you registered for and/or completed this course?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Yes			6	10.9 %
No			22	40.0 %
No Response(s)			27	49.0 %
Totals			55	100%

If you have registered for and/or completed PPSEP, did it provide you with enough knowledge to share pipeline safety information with others? If yes, please explain how.

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Yes			3	5.4 %
No			9	16.3 %
No Response(s)			43	78.1 %
Totals			55	100%

If you have not registered or completed PPSEP, why not?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
This is the first I have heard of it.			12	48.0 %
Have not had enough time.			6	24.0 %
Still going through the course.			2	8.0 %
Not interested.			2	8.0 %
Do not find it useful.			1	4.0 %
Other			3	12.0 %
Totals			25	100%

How effective is PSC at increasing public awareness and participation in
 * pipeline safety through education?

1 = Extremely effective, 2 = Very effective, 3 = Effective, 4 = Somewhat effective, 5 = Not effective at all

	1	2	3	4	5	Number of Response(s)	Rating Score*
						28	2.5

*The Rating Score is the weighted average calculated by dividing the sum of all weighted ratings by the number of total responses.

TextBlock:

The next two sets of questions ask about two of PSC's partnership-building initiatives between residents, safety advocates, government and industry -- the Chester County Pipeline Information Center and the Mayors' Council on Pipeline Safety.

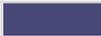
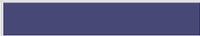
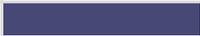
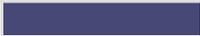
TextBlock:

In 2012 PSC developed the initial survey of residents, facilitated partnerships between local officials and pipeline operators, and assisted Chester County in developing the conceptual framework that became the Chester County Pipeline Information Center (<http://www.landscapes2.org/pipeline/pipelinemain.cfm>). This information and notification system provides a real-time way for residents, local officials, planning boards, industry, and regulators to communicate about existing and new pipeline activities in one specific County. The concept is based on final recommendations from the National Pipeline and Informed Planning Alliance (<http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/publications/PIPA/PIPA-Report-Final-20101117.pdf#pagemode=bookmarks>).

Have
 * you ever used the Chester County PIC, or any similar system in your
 * local community or a community you work in, for finding out more
 about new and existing pipeline developments or communicating with
 local officials and residents?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Yes			15	27.2 %
No			13	23.6 %
No Response(s)			27	49.0 %
Totals			55	100%

If you answered yes, please select all of the categories that best describe your use of the Chester County PIC, or a similar planning system.

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Business real estate transaction			0	0.0 %
Personal real estate transaction			2	14.2 %
Public planning for municipal development			4	28.5 %
Emergency preparedness and response planning			4	28.5 %
Planning for retail or industrial development			0	0.0 %
Planning for residential development			0	0.0 %
Gas and oil infrastructure maintenance and expansions			5	35.7 %
Excavation and digging activities			4	28.5 %
Utilities maintenance and upgrades			0	0.0 %
New gas and oil infrastructure developments			9	64.2 %
Other			4	28.5 %
Totals			14	100%

*****In your opinion is a planning system like the Chester County PIC useful in conveying real-time pipeline safety and planning information to residents, safety advocates, government, and industry?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Yes			18	32.7 %
No			2	3.6 %
Need more information			8	14.5 %
No Response(s)			27	49.0 %
Totals			55	100%

TextBlock:

In 2013 PSC assisted the City of Allentown, Pennsylvania and City of San Bruno, California in the development of a national Mayors' Council on Pipeline Safety (MCPS) to serve as a hub for educating and promoting more pro-active participation in distribution pipeline safety and maintenance among residents and survivors of pipeline incidents, local city officials, emergency first responders, and the local business community. The current MCPS website (<http://mayorscouncilpipelinesafety.com/>) was launched and the first MCPS national conference (<http://mayorscouncilpipelinesafety.com/conference-highlights/>) was held in 2015.

***Before this survey, had you heard of the Mayors' Council on Pipeline Safety (MCPS)?**

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Yes			7	12.7 %
No			21	38.1 %
No Response(s)			27	49.0 %
Totals			55	100%

If yes, how did you hear about the MCPS?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
E-mail			3	33.3 %
Facebook or other social media			0	0.0 %
Invited to join			0	0.0 %
In-person meeting			2	22.2 %
Other			5	55.5 %
Totals			9	100%

If you have been involved in MCPS, how important has it been to building partnerships to enhance and promote pipeline safety?

1 = Very important, 2 = Important, 3 = Somewhat important, 4 = Not important

	1	2	3	4	Number of Response(s)	Rating Score*
					5	2.6

*The Rating Score is the weighted average calculated by dividing the sum of all weighted ratings by the number of total responses.

***In your opinion, does the MCPS seem like a useful way for building and maintaining partnerships between residents, safety advocates, government, and industry?**

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Yes			20	36.3 %
No			1	1.8 %
Need more information			7	12.7 %
No Response(s)			27	49.0 %
Totals			55	100%

* How effective is PSC at building partnerships with and between residents, safety advocates, government, and industry?

1 = Extremely effective, 2 = Very effective, 3 = Effective, 4 = Somewhat effective, 5 = Not effective at all

	1	2	3	4	5	Number of Response(s)	Rating Score*
						28	2.5

*The Rating Score is the weighted average calculated by dividing the sum of all weighted ratings by the number of total responses.

Many of PSC's projects to date have involved surveying local officials, including emergency responders, and community residents, regarding their current knowledge and preparedness when it comes to pipeline safety. Have you been asked to complete a survey for the PSC in the past?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Yes			1	1.8 %
No			23	41.8 %
Do not recall			4	7.2 %
No Response(s)			27	49.0 %
Totals			55	100%

If you answered yes, what did you learn or take-away from that survey about pipeline safety or other oil and gas infrastructure issues, if anything?

2 Response(s)

* How effective is PSC at improving public, personal, and environmental safety when it comes to pipeline issues?

1 = Extremely effective, 2 = Very effective, 3 = Effective, 4 = Somewhat effective, 5 = Not effective at all

	1	2	3	4	5	Number of Response(s)	Rating Score*
						28	2.5

*The Rating Score is the weighted average calculated by dividing the sum of all weighted ratings by the number of total responses.

TextBlock:

Due to its history, PSC has primarily been Pennsylvania-focused; however, on a weekly basis individuals and organizations from other States and Regions contact PSC for guidance on pipeline safety and education. To more appropriately meet this growing need, PSC is seeking input on the following re-organization proposals to increase the geographic scope, organizational efficiency, and timeliness of its work.

***Please rank the following PSC reorganization proposals from 1 to 6 based on your opinion and preference. (1 = most preferred; 6 = least preferred)**

1 = Most preferred

Answer	1	2	3	4	5	6	Number of Response(s)	Ranking Score*
Create PSC State Chapters organized and led by Executive Director and PSC Board of Directors	████████████████████						25	3.0
Create PSC Regional Chapters (e.g., Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Mid-West, Southwest, Southeast, Northwest, California, etc.) organized and led by Executive Director and PSC Board of Directors	██████████████████						25	2.8
Create PSC State Chapters independently organized and led by local Directors under guidance and leadership of PSC Board of Directors	██████████████████						25	3.2
Create PSC Regional Chapters independently organized and led by local Directors under guidance and leadership of PSC Board of Directors	██████████████████						25	3.1
Create PSC National Membership (paid and unpaid categories) organized and led by PSC Board of Directors, but with elected or appointed Regional or State Directors	████████████████████						25	4.0
Other organizational framework. Please describe in comment section.	████████████████████						25	4.8

*The Ranking Score is the weighted average calculated by dividing the sum of all weighted rankings by the number of total responses.

See attached- #27 Comments

Considering

***only the state and/or region in which you most frequently work and/or live, what are three short-range (1-3 years) pipeline safety needs and goals that you would like to see PSC address?**

23 Response(s)

See attached- #28 Comments

***Considering only the state and/or region in which you most frequently work and/or live, what are two intermediate-range (4-7 years) pipeline safety needs and goals that you would like to see PSC address?**

23 Response(s)

See attached- #29 comments

TextBlock:

To help PSC understand how best to serve you in your professional and personal capacities, please answer the following six questions about who you are, what you do, and where you live.

*What is your date of birth?

22 Response(s)

82 yo - 39 yo

*What is the City/Town and State that is your primary household residence?

22 Response(s)

19 PA, 1 NJ, 1 NH, 1 GA

*Which of the following categories best describe your personal reasons for being interested in pipeline safety awareness and education?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Property Owner			16	72.7 %
Landlord			0	0.0 %
Business Owner			0	0.0 %
Pipeline Operator			0	0.0 %
Pipeline Worker			0	0.0 %
Utilities Contractor			0	0.0 %
Emergency/First Responder			1	4.5 %
Municipal Elected Official			0	0.0 %
Federal Regulatory Agency Employee			0	0.0 %
State Regulatory Agency Employee			0	0.0 %
Municipal Employee			1	4.5 %
State Elected Official			0	0.0 %
Scientist or Engineer			2	9.0 %
Other			10	45.4 %
Totals			22	100%

*What best describes your employment status?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Employed full-time			9	16.3 %
Employed part-time			1	1.8 %
Self-employed			2	3.6 %
Not employed, but looking for work			2	3.6 %
Not employed, not looking for work			0	0.0 %
Retired			6	10.9 %
Student			0	0.0 %
Military			0	0.0 %
Homemaker			0	0.0 %
Other			2	3.6 %
No Response(s)			33	60.0 %
Totals			55	100%

*If employed, what is the City/Town and State in which you are employed? If not employed, answer N/A.

22 Response(s)

7 PA, 2 NJ, 1 DE, 1 NH, 1 GA (10 no location given)

*Which category best describes your annual household income?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Under \$15,000			2	3.6 %
\$15,000 - \$29,999			0	0.0 %
\$30,000 - \$44,999			1	1.8 %
\$45,000 - \$59,999			1	1.8 %
\$60,000 - \$74,999			3	5.4 %
\$75,000 - \$89,999			6	10.9 %
\$90,000 or more			9	16.3 %
No Response(s)			33	60.0 %
Totals			55	100%

PSC NETWORK FEASIBILITY SURVEY 2016 RESPONSES

#27 Comments: PSC reorganization proposals?

Stay local - there is plenty in PA to keep PSC engaged for years to come and also to do it right. Don't spread self too thin. From PA you may wish to move to NJ, Ohio, NY, Delaware - following the pipelines - particularly the new ones for decades to come.

The organizational structure needs to be determined by the PSC and other interested people/ organizations based on their knowledge and experience. I do not feel qualified to determine this. Need to make sure that each state chapter reports to Lynda...issue of consistency and the industry will try and run each chapter

Not sure who is expected to become members. I would hope that anyone who are invested in pipeline safety could become members and the group would help contribute to PSC's operation.

Form formal agreement with trusted national environmental and/or consumer protection group[s]

I sure liked the local small town feeling I had when dealing with PSC.

Organize by county

In New England, our states are so small, and our ISO-electric grid is shared so a regional approach might be best.

As a scientist who has worked in the conservation field, I would not support extending the reach of this organization as I do not see that you ground your work in science

Creating all this hierarchy will not help the citizens at the grass roots level

#28 Comments: Short-range needs and goals (1-3 years)

Share data - what is happening in terms of new/refurbished line in terms of planning/mitigating risks

Share data re: what is happening in terms of replacing old lines - timelines, status, etc.

Assess safety and mitigation efforts relative to old and new infrastructure.

1. Safety regulations regarding existing and new pipelines.
2. The necessity and usage of pipelines for the different materials/ fuels transported.
3. Coordination of local, state, regional and federal entities in decision making, public information, etc.

Education to workers...construction, industry, agricultural, etc. to avoid preventable accidents.

Education to local officials and citizens so they have accurate information, not hearsay or propaganda.

Advocacy for legal consequences of laws broken by industry.

Understanding safety issues of new pipelines in existing ROWs

Understanding new proposed pipeline routes impacts on local communities

Understanding local and regional authority in citing and approving

Ongoing long term safety. Publicize mistakes, accidents etc...the industry need to know someone is watching.

Getting information out to a larger audience. I try to read all I can on the subject. I've taken the short on line course that theoretically makes me an "expert" who can speak on the subject, and I feel woefully uninformed. I would be thrilled to be on an e-mail list that would include me in the great works Lynda is doing, so I could help propagate her enormous knowledge. As a start, at least I would post everything I get onto the Facebook page "Stop the Commonwealth Pipeline".

1. Preemptive standards to be adopted prior to any additional pipeline permit review or construction.
 2. Evidence of adequate funding for permit review. monitoring/inspections, permit enforcement and emergency/accident response.
 3. Objective assessment of alternatives for rapidly reducing consumption of all fossil fuels to cut greenhouse gas emissions ASAP.
- Easement negotiations with residents are pushy, scary, expensive, and a drain on our happiness and good nature. It is just sad what our senior citizens are going through with this process. Sad for everyone, but my heart broke for them as they worried about their property and their ability to fight with funds.

The vast number of pipelines, and the realization that they are all independent of each other is disconcerting. There isn't a big picture feeling.

Local community (gov't) communication of a plan for leaks/explosion/evacuation should be more frequent. And information on how safety personnel have been trained to respond should be shared to ensure residents and potential residents that living next to pipelines is 'safe'.

1. Pass state legislation that pipeline right of way solicitors (called "land men") must be registered, licensed, subject to a strong code of conduct and to state consumer protection laws especially against fraud.
2. Strip eminent domain powers from intrastate pipeline companies.
3. Broaden the state rules regarding who has official legal "standing" to contest pipeline companies' right of way acquisition efforts.

As a landowner who was effected, and had damages, by the Columbia Gas Pipeline, my recommendations are to: Provide a checklist to residents who will have a pipeline coming through their property (ie. contact a lawyer, if necc., ask for pre foundation and well checks, take pictures of the outside and inside of your entire house and basement, ask to be contacted before the pipeline people enter on your property, etc.

Keep new pipes away from homes.

[Additional emergency services and local government training available locally or online](#)

[Better communications between the pipelines and local government](#)

[Issue email blasts for pipeline news.](#)

[Keep educating open to the residents.](#)

1. Finding and fixing natural gas/methane leaks
2. Overall, stopping or slowing the massive "natural gas" pipeline buildout -- too much, too fast, for example, stopping Spectra's Access Northeast (ANE) and AIM
 1. Educate the citizens in areas impacted by new pipeline activities.
 2. Keep local officials informed of the hazards of new pipelines and their responsibilities to citizens in their township.
 3. Same for elected state officials.

Residential safety. New and better ways to test reliability. Human lives are at stake especially in residential areas.

Pipe failures

Methane leakage

Landscape level planning to protect water bodies and citizens

Getting the truth from pipeline companies - getting the real impacts of a pipeline disaster in a concentrated suburban community - realistic loss of values for real estate due to pipeline locations

Public awareness of the aging existing pipelines in their communities and the pipeline company's plans for replacement, improvement, etc.

Many times the public is not aware of the placement of these old pipelines. Along with knowing when/if an aging pipeline will be tended to, the public should be aware of [where these pipes are, and what's is next to them and what could be damaged in an explosion.](#)

- 1) Setback laws on all new pipelines (even pineapple sin existing ROWs)
- 2) Additional safety laws in HCAs like limiting the number of pipelines in a given row/corridor, double walled pipelines, larger setback laws.
- 3) Evacuation sirens and educating the public since the phone cannot be used to warn residents in the event of a failure.

- 1) Landowner & pipeline rights & responsibilities
- 2) Emergency preparedness & safety hazards
- 3) Problems/issues with pipelines (symptoms, contingencies & remediation)

1. Monitoring by a qualified organization independent of the pipeline.

[2. Cooperation with the residents impacted by pipeline](#)

3. A required safe distance from schools, hospitals and senior citizens.

#29 Comments: Intermediate Needs & Goals (4-7 years)

Replacement of old infrastructure - status, update

Mitigating safety risks from natural gas operations that will be in "full-swing."

Same reasons as listed in the previous answer -

1. Safety regulations regarding existing and new pipelines.
2. The necessity and usage of pipelines for the different materials/ fuels transported.
3. Coordination of local, state, regional and federal entities in decision making, public information, etc.

Work to change those in office to legislators who are not biased toward industry.

Work with Gov. Wolf to make him understand the gravity of pipeline safety and job alternatives.

Continue to follow and inform regarding the safest pipeline construction, not just "best practices."

How will existing safety of pipelines be ensured

As companies merge, who/how is safety insured

Introduce six sigma into the process of monitoring and running pipelines

Controlled growth of pipelines so we don't regret the infrastructure in decades.

1. End PHMSA self-reporting. What a joke!
2. Expand and toughen PHMSA budget and regulation. Try to figure out how to end the "regulatory capture" of this and other alleged regulatory agencies that are supposed to work in the public interest but don't.

All pipes under ground.

Again, better communications between the operators and local government.

Regulations which do not preempt local government zoning regulations.

Keep the public informed of the incidents and the causes. Many things are out on the Internet. If there was a [main database for people to understand what happened will help educate all parties and further strengthen the pipeline companies and contractors understand how important proper procedure, continued training, regulation updates are important.](#)

Illustrating the difference between what the pipeline companies say and what they actually do - getting legal financial help for affected citizens

I would want to see a level of public discussion, awareness and political influence on par with other energy topics.

No new construction of pipelines in existing ROWs. No use of eminent domain unless truly for the public good.

Establish system whereby pipelines and pumping stations are monitored on a regular basis. Safety issues are reported to the public as well.

2016 PSC FEASIBILITY INTERVIEW GUIDE

In 2011, Pipeline Safety Coalition (PSC) was founded as a Pennsylvania non-profit serving southeastern Pennsylvania. The mission was to provide citizens with factual information on pipeline safety that may affect their homes, communities, and ecosystems. Since 2011, PSC has become a national educational non-profit working hand-in-hand with local municipal officials, mayors' offices, state and federal regulatory agencies, environmental advocacy organizations, emergency first responders and investigators, labor unions, and pipeline operators across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and nationally.

During our conversation today we will focus on two main areas: 1/ How well is Pipeline Safety Coalition fulfilling its mission; and, as a result how well does PSC catalyze changes in safety regulations and policies that better protect and inform communities about gas and hazardous liquids pipeline risks and hazards. 2/ Expansion of PSC's reach along the U.S. East Coast through a revised organizational structure or networks of affiliates.

The PSC Mission is four-fold:

To gather and serve as a clearinghouse for factual, unbiased information

To increase public awareness and participation through education

To build partnerships with residents, safety advocates, government and industry

To improve public, personal and environmental safety in pipeline issues

1) How well does PSC provide factual, unbiased information?

PROBES: What is the most effective form of that information delivery? website, presentation, conferences, one-on-one consultations, trainings

2) In your experience and opinion how is this information used? PROBES: specific users- local residents, local officials, pipeline operators, workers, state officials, ngos, regulators, engineers/scientists

3) Recommendations on improving its information clearinghouse mission?

4) How well does PSC increase public awareness and participation in pipeline safety through education? PROBES: Do you know about or have you ever used the on-line Pipeline Procedure and Safety Education Program (PPSEP) trainings and certification?

5) How effective has PSC been at building partnerships with and between residents, safety advocates, government, and industry? PROBES: Are you familiar with the Chester County Pipeline Information Center, MCPS, other initiatives?

6) How well does PSC improve public, personal, and environmental safety when it comes to pipeline issues?

PSC has primarily been Pennsylvania-focused; however, on a weekly basis individuals and organizations from other States contact PSC for guidance on pipeline safety and education. To more appropriately meet this growing need, PSC is seeking input and ideas on how to increase the geographic scope, organizational efficiency, and timeliness of its work.

1) Based on your experience with how PSC currently works and the pipeline safety needs and issues facing communities in various states in the U.S. East- what are some of your ideas about how an expanded PSC network would look or work? PROBES: State or Regional affiliates organized and led by Executive Director and PSC Board of Directors? Affiliates led by E.D. and PSC mission & Board but organized independently of E.D. and PSC Board? A national membership with elected Regional or State Directors? Other?

2) Considering only the state and/or region in which you most frequently work and/or live, what are three short-range (1-3 years) pipeline safety needs and goals that you would like to see PSC address?

3) What are two intermediate-range (4-7 years) pipeline safety needs and goals that you would like to see PSC address?