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Final Report to the U.S. Department of Transportation – PHMSA

Technical Assistance Grant Number - DTPH56-11-G-PHPT23

The Department of Transportation, Pipeline Safety and Hazardous Materials Administration (PHMSA) awarded a grant to the Pipeline Safety Trust to bring together citizen and local government representatives from around the country who have shown leadership in pipeline safety issues in their respective communities to learn from and develop contacts with industry and regulatory experts, and then develop a strategy for ensuring better representation of the public in official proceedings pertaining to pipeline safety issues. The goal of the grant was to address the frequently-noted lack of active public participants in pipeline safety proceedings by educating a targeted group of individuals with limited involvement, but significant interest in pipeline safety issues, resulting in a stronger and more credible public voice for pipeline safety initiatives. From the outset, we indicated that our expectation of participants was to be active participants in the communications within the group, to read the briefing papers, and following the completion of the grant activities, to participate in some way in at least one pipeline safety forum, from attending a local planning meeting, to writing an op-ed piece for their newspaper, to submitting comments on a rulemaking.

Identifying potential participants – To identify potential members and invite participation in the group, we contacted around 100 individuals and local government officials with whom we had been in contact over the past few years. We invited their participation and asked that they invite other individuals who they knew might also be interested. These included people who have been directly affected by the recent spills from the Enbridge, Chevron and Exxon pipelines, and some who lost family members and neighbors in the San Bruno tragedy. There is representation from neighborhood associations, environmental groups, local government, and unions, as well as people concerned and affected by the new pipelines springing up from the relatively new drilling in the Marcellus, Barnett, and Bakken formations. The group also includes property owners concerned about their safety and investments, people concerned about the water they drink and recreate on, and people concerned about the safety of new pipelines proposed across the country.

Initiating communication among the members – Once nearly 60 participants from 21 states and the District of Columbia volunteered to be a part of the effort, we set up a closed listserv to facilitate communication among the members. We also set up a website where we posted short biographies of each participant, and where we eventually posted the briefing papers and other information. The listserv has been particularly successful in forging connections among the group’s members: since its creation in late January of this year, over 1200 messages and responses have been posted, including notifications of opportunities for participation in

pipeline safety activities, exchanges of questions and answers on pipeline topics, and exchanges of news reports and technical reports. Because of the large number of participants with little or no significant pipeline knowledge, we also invited the participation of several industry and regulatory members, so that when technical questions arose they could be available to respond and provide information.

The website is hosted on the Pipeline Safety Trust website and can be found here:

http://www.pstrust.org/initiatives_programs/New-Voices-Project/index.htm The website hosts a page full of links for additional pipeline safety information, biographies of the participants (including industry and regulatory advisors), and links to each of the briefing papers.

The education process - Very early on, just after the participants were identified, the Trust asked each member to participate in a survey. The survey questions were designed to determine the general level of knowledge about pipelines and pipeline safety and to gauge the level of trust the members held in a variety of information sources. The results of that survey are attached. Using the results of the survey, we then prepared a series of a dozen briefing papers, each on a specific set of pipeline safety topics, and sent them out to the group on average about once every two weeks. Here are the briefing papers we prepared with a link to each:

[Briefing Paper #1 - Natural Gas Pipelines - The Basics](#)

[Briefing Paper #2 - Hazardous Liquid Pipelines - The Basics](#)

[Briefing Paper #3 - The statutes, regulations, consensus standards, and best practices](#)

[Briefing Paper #4 - The Alphabet Soup of Players in Pipeline Safety](#)

[Briefing Paper #5 - Considering Risk](#)

[Mary's House](#)

[Briefing Paper #6 - Excavation Damage Prevention](#)

[Briefing Paper #7 - The Need For Better Planning Near Pipelines](#) (revised 5/1/12)

[Briefing Paper #8 - Pipeline Routing and Siting Issues](#)

[Briefing Paper #9 - Integrity Management Rules](#)

[Briefing Paper #10 - Cost Benefit Analysis](#)

[Briefing Paper #11 - Emergency Planning](#)

Meeting – After researching various meeting locations that would allow us to meet our GSA and budgetary requirements, In early June, nearly 40 members of the group met in San Francisco with Pipeline Safety Trust staff and board members. Our first group event was a tour of the San Bruno disaster, led by city officials and residents of the Crestmoor neighborhood. The visit provided a backdrop for the work of the next 2 days, which included wide-ranging discussions of pipeline safety issues and how best to optimize the work of the group's members in pipeline safety advocacy.

The agenda for the meeting can be found here: [San Francisco Agenda.pdf](#)

The meeting provided an opportunity for individuals from various parts of the country to meet, to compare notes, to provide each other information and support, and to make personal connections that will help strengthen their work in their own communities through having

access to additional resources. A couple of committees were established to take on two issues that members of the group felt needed attention soon.

Follow up – After the June meeting, notes from the meeting were distributed, the listserv has remained active, and members of the group continue to correspond with each other. Several members submitted articles to the Trust for our newsletter. Other members have commented on PHMSA public notices, attended state and federal public workshops, wrote letters to the State of Montana’s Oil Pipeline Safety Council, and have continued work in their own communities on various pipeline issues. This added interaction between the initial members has attracted interest from other who have now joined the group.

Many participants completed a final survey (attached), containing many of the same knowledge questions as the initial survey, so we could see if their understanding of pipeline safety issues had grown. Overall the group’s answers showed improvement, and many individuals showed significant improvement.

The group continues to communicate actively, and some geographic workgroups have formed in the Great Lakes region as well as Pennsylvania. Informal topical workgroups have formed around policy issues as well as potential health impacts from pipeline releases. Many members plan to attend the Trust’s conference in New Orleans in November, and some are investigating applying for future PHMSA Community Technical Assistance Grants to further their involvement in pipeline safety issues in their communities. The Trust remain committed to this public involvement by continued facilitation of the listserv, finding answers to questions members may have, and continuously making people aware of a variety of ways they can put their newfound pipeline knowledge to work to make pipelines even safer.

Results for: Pipeline Safety Advocacy Group

1) Please provide your name, mailing address, and phone number

(The last five responses are given)

- **Kimberly L. Savage**
Savage Law PLC
1655 Haslett Road
Haslett, Michigan 48840
(517) 515-5000

- **Kristen Pope**
PO Box 11688
Jackson, WY 83002
(307) 203-8146

- **Kimberly Archie**
11045 Oxnard St
North Hollywood, CA 91606
310-498-5985

- **William J Hughes (.Bill.)**
HC 61 Box 157
New Martinsville, WV 26155
304-386-4692

- **Linda K. Phillips**
5730 Encina Rd. #2
Goleta, CA 93117
(h) 805-967-0922; (c) 805-451-7830

2) Which of the following best describes why you have an interest in pipeline safety?

		Percentage Responses	
I have been directly affected by a pipeline failure		17.0	9
I live or work close to a pipeline and am concerned for my own and/or my family's safety		7.5	4
There is a pipeline on or near my property and I am concerned about negative effects the pipeline might have on my property		5.7	3
There is a new pipeline proposed in my area that I have concerns about		5.7	3
I have read about pipeline failures and want to do what I can to keep people safe		3.8	2
I have read about pipeline failures and want to do what I can to protect the environment		0.0	0
I work for an organization that has become involved in pipeline safety for a variety of public safety reasons		13.2	7
I work for an organization that has become involved in pipeline safety for a variety of environmental protection reasons		22.6	12
I have worked in the pipeline industry and know things could be safer		1.9	1

Other		22.6	12
		Total responses:	53

3) How long have you been involved in pipeline issues?

		Percentage	Responses
Less than 1 year		9.4	5
1-3 years		52.8	28
3-5 years		11.3	6
5-10 years		5.7	3
over 10 years		20.8	11
		Total responses:	53

4) Please tell us three concerns you have regarding pipelines that you hope to learn more about

1. #1:

2. #2:

3. #3:

5) Do you have good access to the internet for communicating electronically?

		Percentage	Responses
Yes		100.0%	53
No		0.0%	0
		Total responses:	53

6) How would you prefer to receive pipeline safety briefing materials that would include 5-10 pages of information including both text and graphics?

		Percentage	Responses
Email them to me as a PDF		75.5	40
Post it to a website that I can visit		3.8	2
Post the information to a website where I can download it		9.4	5
Mail me a paper copy		1.9	1
Other		9.4	5
		Total responses:	53

7) Which of the following electronic forms of communication have you used in the past two weeks? Mark all that apply

		Percentage	Responses
Email		28.0	53
Facebook		17.5	33
Skype		7.4	14
Google Docs		10.6	20
Twitter		3.7	7
News listserv		14.8	28
text messaging		15.9	30
Other		2.1	4

8) Do you have any special needs or desires that we should be aware of while planning travel for you? Things like diet restrictions, physical limitations, sensitivity to chemicals, etc?

1. #1:

2. #2:

3. #3:

4. #4:

9) We are trying to figure out how far the \$35,000 we have for travel expenses for our face-to-face strategy session will go toward getting you all there. Please tell us which of the following best describes the travel assistance you will need to ensure that you can take part in this 2 day meeting.

		Percentage	Responses
I will need pretty much all of my travel expenses (airfare, hotel, meals, transport to airport, parking) covered		11.3	6
If you cover airfare, hotel and meals at the meeting I can cover the rest.		47.2	25
I have other funding sources so if you cover the airfare that will work for me		17.0	9
It is doubtful I will participate in the face-to-face meeting so don't worry about me in your budgeting		5.7	3
I can pay my own way		0.0	0
Other		18.9	10
		Total responses:	53

10) For information about pipeline safety how much would you trust the following groups?

	1 Would not trust at all	2	3	4	5 Would trust completely	Responses	Average Score
Pipeline Companies	18 (33.96%)	31 (58.49%)	2 (3.77%)	2 (3.77%)	0 (0.00%)	53	1.77 / 5 (35.40%)
PHMSA (the federal pipeline safety regulator)	2 (3.77%)	15 (28.30%)	23 (43.40%)	12 (22.64%)	1 (1.89%)	53	2.91 / 5 (58.20%)
Your local government	15 (28.30%)	20 (37.74%)	11 (20.75%)	7 (13.21%)	0 (0.00%)	53	2.19 / 5 (43.80%)
Environmental groups	0 (0.00%)	9 (16.98%)	13 (24.53%)	27 (50.94%)	4 (7.55%)	53	3.49 / 5 (69.80%)
Your state pipeline safety agency or utility commission	9 (16.98%)	19 (35.85%)	20 (37.74%)	4 (7.55%)	1 (1.89%)	53	2.42 / 5 (48.40%)
Independent experts (University professors, consulting engineers, etc)	1 (1.89%)	1 (1.89%)	12 (22.64%)	33 (62.26%)	6 (11.32%)	53	3.79 / 5 (75.80%)
							2.76 / 5 (55.23%)

11) There are over 2.5 million miles of pipelines in the U.S. Of the major types of pipelines which one clearly has the most mileage?

	Percentage	Responses
Gas Transmission pipelines	7.5	4
Hazardous Liquid Pipelines	1.9	1
Gas Gathering pipelines	3.8	2
Gas Distribution pipelines	52.8	28
Crude Oil Pipelines	5.7	3
I don't know	28.3	15
Total responses:	53	

12) A gas "main" is part of which type of pipeline system?

	Percentage	Responses
Transmission pipeline system	5.7	3
Distribution pipeline system	43.4	23
Gathering pipeline system	0.0	0
Can be part of any of those systems	28.3	15
None of the above	0.0	0
I don't know	22.6	12
Total responses:	53	

13) Which of the following are transported through Hazardous Liquid Pipelines? Mark all that apply.

		Percentage	Responses
Crude Oil		20.7	48
Gasoline		19.4	45
Propane		13.4	31
Anhydrous Ammonia		15.1	35
Methane		9.9	23
Butane		10.3	24
Process Wastewater		11.2	26

14) Which one of the following does not develop statutes, rules or standards that are part of the federal pipeline safety regulations?

		Percentage	Responses
American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)		15.1	8
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)		1.9	1
American Petroleum Institute (API)		26.4	14
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)		18.9	10
U.S. Congress		5.7	3
I don't know		32.1	17
		Total responses:	53

15) When considering the federal regulations for gas transmission pipelines which one of the following is true?

		Percentage	Responses
The use of inline inspection devices (smart pigs) are required on over 50% of these pipelines		3.8	2
A class 4 pipeline has more people living near it than a class 1 pipeline		22.6	12
Most of these pipelines are required to be kept buried at least 30 inches deep		0.0	0
Mercaptan is an odorant that is required to be added to most of these gas pipelines		5.7	3
All of the above are true		24.5	13
I don't know		43.4	23
		Total responses:	53

16) Which of the following is the cause of the most pipeline incidents that were reported to the federal government from all the different types of pipelines over the

last five years?

		Percentage	Responses
Corrosion		22.6	12
Excavation Damage		45.3	24
Incorrect Operation		3.8	2
Material, Weld, or Equipment Failure		9.4	5
Natural Force Damage (floods, hurricanes, landslides, etc)		0.0	0
I don't know		18.9	10
		Total responses:	53

17) Which of the following is the cause of the most injuries or deaths from pipeline incidents over the last five years?

		Percentage	Responses
Corrosion		9.4	5
Excavation Damage		34.0	18
Incorrect Operation		7.5	4
Material, Weld, or Equipment Failure		24.5	13
Natural Force Damage (floods, hurricanes, landslides, etc)		0.0	0
I don't know		24.5	13
		Total responses:	53

18) Which of the following is true for a state pipeline safety agency?

		Percentage	Responses
May be certified by the federal government to regulate, inspect and enforce intrastate pipeline safety		3.8	2
May adopt regulations more stringent for intrastate pipelines than the federal regulations		9.4	5
May inspect interstate pipelines		1.9	1
Is not allowed to enforce interstate pipeline safety regulations		9.4	5
May be reimbursed by the federal government for up to 80% of their pipeline safety program		0.0	0
All of the above are true		47.2	25
I don't know		28.3	15
		Total responses:	53

19) True or False - The width of the right-of-way for a 42 inch gas transmission pipeline is required by regulation to be wider than the right-of-way for a 12 inch gas transmission pipeline?

		Percentage	Responses
True		28.3%	15
False		71.7%	38
		Total responses:	53

20) True or False - The regulations for a 24 inch crude oil interstate pipeline are the same as for a 24 inch jet fuel interstate pipeline?

		Percentage	Responses
True		64.2%	34
False		35.8%	19
		Total responses:	53

21) Over the past five years which type of pipeline was responsible for the most injuries and deaths?

		Percentage	Responses
Gas Transmission Pipelines		26.4	14
Gas Distribution Pipelines		41.5	22
Hazardous Liquid Pipelines		5.7	3
I don't know		26.4	14
		Total responses:	53

22) Over the past five years which type of pipeline was responsible for the most total property damage?

		Percentage	Responses
Gas Transmission Pipelines		30.2	16
Gas Distribution Pipelines		32.1	17
Hazardous Liquid Pipelines		17.0	9
I don't know		20.8	11
		Total responses:	53

23) The Common Ground Alliance is primarily concerned with which of the following?

		Percentage	Responses
Promoting the pipeline industry as safe		5.7	3
Protecting farmland from the impacts of pipelines		0.0	0
Preventing excavation damage to underground utilities		28.3	15
Protecting the rights of pipeline workers		0.0	0
Protecting property rights from oil and gas development		5.7	3
I don't know		60.4	32

Total responses: 53

24) The National Association of Pipeline Safety Representatives is made up of?

		Percentage	Responses
Federal, state and local pipeline inspectors		22.6	12
State legislators concerned with pipeline safety		0.0	0
Pipeline company governmental affairs representatives		7.5	4
State pipeline safety regulators		28.3	15
Pipeline union members that perform leak surveys		0.0	0
I don't know		41.5	22
		Total responses:	53

25) Which answer is true for pipelines in the U.S. that carry diluted bitumen from Alberta?

		Percentage	Responses
Because the oil is so thick it needs to be moved through heated pipelines		1.9	1
This material has been shown to cause more pipeline spills from corrosion than other hazardous liquids		15.1	8
Regulations require these types of pipelines have more extensive spill response plans than normal crude oil pipelines		0.0	0
Congress recently passed legislation requiring a study of the adequacy of regulations for these types of pipelines		17.0	9
All of the above are true		20.8	11
I don't know		45.3	24
		Total responses:	53

26) Eminent Domain is a legal option available to many pipeline companies to allow them to gain access to private property for a pipeline right-of-way to install a pipeline even if the property owner will not willingly grant such access. Which of the following best represents your view of eminent domain?

		Percentage	Responses
Eminent domain is a necessary tool to ensure that a few people can't block access to the fuels we all depend upon		1.9	1
Private companies should not be able to take people's property. Eminent domain should be outlawed.		9.4	5
I understand the need for eminent domain, but think pipeline companies abuse the use of it		43.4	23

There may be a need for eminent domain in some circumstances, but it should be the absolute last resort		39.6	21
I don't believe in personal property rights - we all need to learn to share		0.0	0
I have not thought about this enough to have an opinion		1.9	1
Other		3.8	2
Total responses:			53

Results for: Pipeline Safety Advocacy Group - Final Exam

1) Please provide your name

(The last five responses are given)

- **chris wilson**
- **Jon and Bonnie Kruse**
- **Rosemary Ahtuanguaruak**
- **John Gaadt**
- **clare donohue**

2) For information about pipeline safety how much would you trust the following groups?

	1 Would not trust at all	2	3	4	5 Would trust completely	Responses	Average Score
Pipeline Companies	9 (28.13%)	13 (40.63%)	8 (25.00%)	2 (6.25%)	0 (0.00%)	32	2.09 / 5 (41.80%)
PHMSA (the federal pipeline safety regulator)	2 (6.25%)	8 (25.00%)	12 (37.50%)	9 (28.13%)	1 (3.13%)	32	2.97 / 5 (59.40%)
Your local government	7 (21.88%)	12 (37.50%)	9 (28.13%)	3 (9.38%)	1 (3.13%)	32	2.34 / 5 (46.80%)
Environmental groups	0 (0.00%)	7 (21.88%)	5 (15.63%)	19 (59.38%)	1 (3.13%)	32	3.44 / 5 (68.80%)
The Pipeline Safety Trust	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (3.13%)	4 (12.50%)	27 (84.38%)	32	4.81 / 5 (96.20%)
Your state pipeline safety agency or utility commission	7 (21.88%)	9 (28.13%)	9 (28.13%)	6 (18.75%)	1 (3.13%)	32	2.53 / 5 (50.60%)
Independent experts (University professors, consulting engineers, etc)	0 (0.00%)	2 (6.25%)	11 (34.38%)	19 (59.38%)	0 (0.00%)	32	3.53 / 5 (70.60%)
Information you receive from members of this group	0 (0.00%)	1 (3.13%)	7 (21.88%)	17 (53.13%)	7 (21.88%)	32	3.94 / 5 (78.80%)
							3.21 / 5 (64.13%)

3) There are over 2.5 million miles of pipelines in the U.S. Of the major types of pipelines which one clearly has the most mileage?

		Percentage	Responses
Gas Transmission pipelines		15.6	5
Hazardous Liquid Pipelines		3.1	1

Gas Gathering pipelines		6.3	2
Gas Distribution pipelines		75.0	24
Crude Oil Pipelines		0.0	0
I don't know		0.0	0
		Total responses:	32

4) A gas "main" is part of which type of pipeline system?

		Percentage	Responses
Transmission pipeline system		0.0	0
Distribution pipeline system		71.9	23
Gathering pipeline system		3.1	1
Can be part of any of those systems		25.0	8
None of the above		0.0	0
I don't know		0.0	0
		Total responses:	32

5) Which of the following are transported through Hazardous Liquid Pipelines? Mark all that apply.

		Percentage	Responses
Crude Oil		21.1	31
Gasoline		20.4	30
Propane		13.6	20
Anhydrous Ammonia		17.0	25
Methane		8.8	13
Butane		11.6	17
Process Wastewater		7.5	11

6) Which one of the following does not develop statutes, rules or standards that are part of the federal pipeline safety regulations?

		Percentage	Responses
American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)		28.1	9
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)		3.1	1
American Petroleum Institute (API)		18.8	6
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)		34.4	11
U.S. Congress		6.3	2
I don't know		9.4	3
		Total responses:	32

- 7) When considering the federal regulations for gas transmission pipelines which one of the following is true?

	Percentage	Responses
The use of inline inspection devices (smart pigs) are required on over 50% of these pipelines	0.0	0
A class 4 pipeline has more people living near it than a class 1 pipeline	34.4	11
Most of these pipelines are required to be kept buried at least 30 inches deep	12.5	4
Mercaptan is an odorant that is required to be added to most of these gas pipelines	9.4	3
All of the above are true	43.8	14
I don't know	0.0	0
Total responses:	32	

- 8) Which of the following is the cause of the most pipeline incidents that were reported to the federal government from all the different types of pipelines over the last five years?

	Percentage	Responses
Corrosion	21.9	7
Excavation Damage	56.3	18
Incorrect Operation	0.0	0
Material, Weld, or Equipment Failure	21.9	7
Natural Force Damage (floods, hurricanes, landslides, etc)	0.0	0
I don't know	0.0	0
Total responses:	32	

- 9) Which of the following is the cause of the most injuries or deaths from pipeline incidents over the last five years?

	Percentage	Responses
Corrosion	18.8	6
Excavation Damage	62.5	20
Incorrect Operation	0.0	0
Material, Weld, or Equipment Failure	18.8	6
Natural Force Damage (floods, hurricanes, landslides, etc)	0.0	0
I don't know	0.0	0
Total responses:	32	

- 10) Which of the following is true for a state pipeline safety agency?

	Percentage	Responses
May be certified by the federal government to regulate, inspect and enforce intrastate pipeline safety	3.1	1

May adopt regulations more stringent for intrastate pipelines than the federal regulations		6.3	2
May inspect interstate pipelines		9.4	3
Is not allowed to enforce interstate pipeline safety regulations		0.0	0
May be reimbursed by the federal government for up to 80% of their pipeline safety program		3.1	1
All of the above are true		68.8	22
I don't know		9.4	3
Total responses:		32	

11) True or False - The width of the right-of-way for a 42 inch gas transmission pipeline is required by regulation to be wider than the right-of-way for a 12 inch gas transmission pipeline?

		Percentage	Responses
True		25.0%	8
False		75.0%	24
Total responses:			32

12) True or False - The regulations for a 24 inch crude oil interstate pipeline are the same as for a 24 inch jet fuel interstate pipeline?

		Percentage	Responses
True		84.4%	27
False		15.6%	5
Total responses:			32

13) Over the past five years which type of pipeline was responsible for the most injuries and deaths?

		Percentage	Responses
Gas Transmission Pipelines		21.9	7
Gas Distribution Pipelines		71.9	23
Hazardous Liquid Pipelines		6.3	2
I don't know		0.0	0
Total responses:			32

14) Over the past five years which type of pipeline was responsible for the most total property damage?

		Percentage	Responses
Gas Transmission Pipelines		15.6	5
Gas Distribution Pipelines		37.5	12
Hazardous Liquid Pipelines		46.9	15
I don't know		0.0	0
Total responses:			32

15) The Common Ground Alliance is primarily concerned with which of the following?

		Percentage	Responses
Promoting the pipeline industry as safe		6.3	2
Protecting farmland from the impacts of pipelines		3.1	1
Preventing excavation damage to underground utilities		75.0	24
Protecting the rights of pipeline workers		0.0	0
Protecting property rights from oil and gas development		3.1	1
I don't know		12.5	4
Total responses:			32

16) The National Association of Pipeline Safety Representatives is made up of?

		Percentage	Responses
Federal, state and local pipeline inspectors		21.9	7
State legislators concerned with pipeline safety		3.1	1
Pipeline company governmental affairs representatives		6.3	2
State pipeline safety regulators		56.3	18
Pipeline union members that perform leak surveys		0.0	0
I don't know		12.5	4
Total responses:			32

17) Which answer is true for pipelines in the U.S. that carry diluted bitumen from Alberta?

		Percentage	Responses
Because the oil is so thick it needs to be moved through heated pipelines		3.1	1
This material has been shown to cause more pipeline spills from corrosion than other hazardous liquids		31.3	10
Regulations require these types of pipelines have more extensive spill response plans than normal crude oil pipelines		0.0	0
Congress recently passed legislation requiring a study of the adequacy of regulations for these types of pipelines		37.5	12
All of the above are true		21.9	7
I don't know		6.3	2
Total responses:			32

18) Eminent Domain is a legal option available to many pipeline companies to allow them to gain access to private property for a pipeline right-of-way to install a pipeline even if the property owner will not willingly grant such access. Which of the following best represents your view of eminent domain?

		Percentage	Responses
Eminent domain is a necessary tool to ensure that a few people can't block access to the fuels we all depend upon		0.0	0
Private companies should not be able to take people's property. Eminent domain should be outlawed.		9.4	3
I understand the need for eminent domain, but think pipeline companies abuse the use of it		37.5	12
There may be a need for eminent domain in some circumstances, but it should be the absolute last resort		43.8	14
I don't believe in personal property rights - we all need to learn to share		0.0	0
I have not thought about this enough to have an opinion		3.1	1
Other		6.3	2
Total responses:			32

19) For the following items please rate how valuable you found this effort to educate and organize diverse pipeline safety advocates was.

	1 Strongly Disagree	2	3 Agree	4	5 Strongly Agree	6 Did not attend	Responses	Average Score
The briefing papers were well written and really raised my understanding of the various pipeline safety issues	2 (6.25%)	0 (0.00%)	3 (9.38%)	6 (18.75%)	21 (65.63%)	0 (0.00%)	32	4.38 / 5 (87.60%)
The listserv communications and discussions really helped me see various points of view and understand the issues people were dealing with	1 (3.13%)	2 (6.25%)	3 (9.38%)	10 (31.25%)	16 (50.00%)	0 (0.00%)	32	4.19 / 5 (83.80%)
The face-to-face meeting near San Francisco was well worth my time.	1 (3.13%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	3 (9.38%)	23 (71.88%)	5 (15.63%)	32	4.74 / 5 (94.80%)
The face-to-face meeting near San Francisco helped this group formulate clear next steps	1 (3.13%)	3 (9.38%)	10 (31.25%)	5 (15.63%)	8 (25.00%)	5 (15.63%)	32	3.59 / 5 (71.80%)
This effort has helped me develop my understanding of pipelines, and new contacts to move my pipeline safety efforts forward	0 (0.00%)	1 (3.13%)	3 (9.38%)	4 (12.50%)	23 (71.88%)	1 (3.13%)	32	4.58 / 5 (91.60%)
								4.30 / 5 (86.06%)

20) (Optional) For me the best part of this effort was:

(The last five responses are given)

- **The people make the group, the knowledge, the interaction, the networking, the team effort all add up to make for better pipeline safety.**
- **Networking with others that bring to the table extensive knowledge from a diverse background of professionals and those with personal and community experinece regarding pipeline safety.**
- **Learning throughout and continually.**
- **having face-to-face contact with others in the field.**

- Getting to meet the people behind all the information shared on the listserv and seeing the San Bruno ground zero area as well as the people involved with that and other pipeline accidents.

21) (Optional) The one thing that I thought could improve this effort would be:

(The last five responses are given)

- @ full days of conference time on top of Friday night opener.**
 - Work together on implementing legislation.**
 - We need to show the building stones to help a new effort for pipeline safety.**
 - more time to coordinate.**
 - I do not want to see anyone who completely opposes pipelines and I like to keep "political" opinions out of the topics as well.**
-

22) (Optional) PHMSA should know that this effort helped improve pipeline safety and gain greater public involvement by:

(The last five responses are given)

- Educating new people via the position papers, the networking allows for further education, sharing of information this all leads to better solutions.**
 - expanding public knowledge of pipeline safety and allowing an educated public to take an active part in the promotion of pipeline safety.**
 - Improved participation with better understanding of where to ask questions and to show efforts that raise questions and concerns.**
 - providing a forum for representatives across the country.**
 - Already we have gone back and educated our public service commission as well as county level officials about the roles and legislations states and counties are taking up in other states. The links to information and educational material available to our group networks has promoted a more educated public in our state.**
-

23) (Optional) Anything else you would like to tell us about the pipeline education and public involvement effort?

(The last five responses are given)

- Excellent program and I am already networking with the folks I met at the New Voices Conference.**
 - This is truly a unique effort that is bringing together folks with specific professional backgrounds with folks in the community that are affected by pipelines and the potential of being affected by pipelines. When this happens the public can become a vital and strong advocate for pipeline safety through legislation at the local, state, and federal level.**
 - We need to expand this process and to build upon this experience.**
 - It was a great opportunity to coordinate with other interested parties. It should be done again.**
 - I lost interest in attending the listserv after learning that there would be "lurkers" i.e., industry people who had access to the group discussions**
-

24) Would you like the results of your before and after tests?

