



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION  
COMMONWEALTH KEYSTONE BUILDING  
400 NORTH STREET, HARRISBURG, PA 17120

BUREAU OF  
INVESTIGATION  
&  
ENFORCEMENT

March 4, 2022

**Via Electronic Filing**

Rosemary Chiavetta, Secretary  
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission  
Commonwealth Keystone Building  
400 North Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Re: Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, Bureau of Investigation and  
Enforcement's Investigation of Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc.'s  
July 31, 2019 Uprating Incident at 100 Park Lane, Washington,  
Washington County, Pennsylvania  
Docket No. M-2022-3012079

**Joint Petition for Approval of Settlement**

Dear Secretary Chiavetta:

Enclosed for electronic filing is the Joint Petition for Approval of Settlement in the  
above-referenced proceeding as well as the following Appendices: (1) Appendix A –  
Proposed Ordering Paragraphs; (2) Appendix B - the Bureau of Investigation and  
Enforcement's Statement in Support; and (2) Appendix C - the Statement in Support of  
Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc.

Copies have been served on the parties of record in accordance with the Certificate of  
Service.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Swindler'.

Michael L. Swindler  
Deputy Chief Prosecutor  
PA Attorney ID No. 43319  
(717) 783-6369  
[mswindler@pa.gov](mailto:mswindler@pa.gov)

MLS/jfm  
Enclosure

cc: Kathryn G. Sophy, Director, OSA (*via email only - Word Version*)  
Kimberly A. Hafner, Deputy Director - Legal, OSA (*via email only – Word Version*)  
Richard A. Kanaskie, Director, I&E (*via email only*)  
Per Certificate of Service

**BEFORE THE  
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION**

Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission,	:	
Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement's	:	
Investigation of Columbia Gas of	:	
Pennsylvania, Inc.'s July 31, 2019 Uprating	:	Docket No. M-2022-3012079
Incident at 100 Park Lane, Washington,	:	
Washington County, Pennsylvania	:	

---

**JOINT PETITION FOR APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT**

---

TO THE HONORABLE PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION:

Pursuant to 52 Pa. Code §§ 5.41 and 5.232, the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission's ("Commission" or "PUC") Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement ("I&E") and Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc. ("Columbia Gas" or "Company") hereby submit this Joint Petition for Approval of Settlement ("Settlement" or "Settlement Agreement") to resolve all issues related to the explosion that occurred on July 31, 2019 at 100 Park Lane in Washington, Washington County, Pennsylvania. As part of this Settlement Agreement, I&E and Columbia Gas (hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Parties" or "Joint Petitioners") respectfully request that the Commission approve the Settlement without modification for the compelling public interest reasons set forth, *infra*. Proposed Ordering Paragraphs are attached hereto as **Appendix A**. Statements in Support of the Settlement expressing the individual views of I&E and Columbia Gas are attached hereto as **Appendix B** and **Appendix C**, respectively.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

1. The Parties to this Settlement Agreement are the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission's Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement, by its prosecuting attorneys, 400 North Street, Harrisburg, PA 17120, and Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc., a natural gas utility with a primary mailing address of 121 Champion Way, Suite 100, Canonsburg, PA 15317.

2. The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission is a duly constituted agency of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania empowered to regulate public utilities within this Commonwealth, as well as other entities subject to its jurisdiction, pursuant to the Public Utility Code ("Code"), 66 Pa.C.S. §§ 101, *et seq.*

3. I&E is the bureau within the Commission established to prosecute complaints against public utilities. *See Implementation of Act 129 of 2008; Organization of Bureaus and Offices*, Docket No. M-2008-2071852 (Order entered August 11, 2011) (delegating authority to initiate proceedings that are prosecutory in nature to I&E); *See also* 66 Pa.C.S. § 308.2(a)(11).

4. Columbia Gas is a "public utility" as that term is defined at 66 Pa.C.S. § 102,<sup>1</sup> as it is engaged in providing public utility service as a natural gas distribution company ("NGDC") to the public for compensation.

5. Section 501(a) of the Code, 66 Pa.C.S. § 501(a), authorizes and obligates the Commission to execute and enforce the provisions of the Code.

---

<sup>1</sup> At 66 Pa.C.S. § 102, "Public utility" is defined under that term at subsection (1)(i) as:

(1) Any person or corporations now or hereafter owning or operating in this Commonwealth equipment or facilities for:

(i) Producing, generating, transmitting, distributing or furnishing natural or artificial gas, electricity, or steam for the production of light, heat, or power to or for the public for compensation.

6. Section 3301(c) of the Code, 66 Pa.C.S. § 3301(c), authorizes the Commission to impose civil penalties on any person or corporation, defined as a public utility, who violates any provisions of the Code or any regulation or order issued thereunder governing the safety of pipeline or conduit facilities in the transportation of natural gas, flammable gas, or gas which is toxic or corrosive. Section 3301(c) further provides that a civil penalty of up to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000.00) per violation for each day that the violation persists may be imposed, except that for any related series of violations, the maximum civil penalty shall not exceed Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000.00) or the penalty amount provided under Federal pipeline safety laws, whichever is greater.

7. Civil penalties for violations of Federal pipeline safety laws and regulations are adjusted annually to account for changes in inflation pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015, Pub. L. 114-74, § 701, 129 Stat. 599, 28 U.S.C. § 2461 note (Nov. 2, 2015) (amending the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990). The most recent adjustment made by the U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration ("PHMSA") occurred on July 31, 2019, and revises the maximum civil penalty to Two Hundred and Eighteen Thousand, Six Hundred and Forty-Seven Dollars (\$218,647.00) for each violation for each day the violation continues, with a maximum penalty not to exceed Two Million, One Hundred Eighty-Six Thousand, Four-Hundred and Sixty-Five Dollars (\$2,186,465.00) for a related series of violations. 84 Fed. Reg. 37071 (July 31, 2019).

8. Pursuant to Section 59.33(b) of the Commission's regulations, 52 Pa. Code § 59.33(b), I&E's Safety Division has the authority to enforce Federal pipeline safety laws and regulations set forth in 49 U.S.C.A. §§ 60101-60503 and as implemented at 49 CFR Parts 191-193, 195 and 199, and to apply the federal civil penalty. The federal pipeline safety

laws and regulations proscribe the minimum safety standards for all natural gas and hazardous liquid public utilities in the Commonwealth.

9. Columbia Gas, in providing natural gas distribution service to the public for compensation, is subject to the power and authority of this Commission pursuant to Section 501(c) of the Code, 66 Pa.C.S. § 501(c), which requires a public utility to comply with Commission regulations and orders, including Federal pipeline safety laws and regulations.

## **II. BACKGROUND**

10. On July 31, 2019, at approximately 4:00 PM, a natural gas explosion occurred at 100 Park Lane, Washington, PA 15301 (“100 Park Lane”), a residential home in the North Franklin service territory of Columbia Gas. The homeowner, Deborah Braden, and two (2) firefighters were onsite at the time of the explosion. At least four (4) individuals were injured as a result of the explosion. No fatalities occurred.

11. The explosion demolished the entire residential structure at 100 Park Lane and caused severe damage to three (3) vehicles that were located on the property. One other residence was condemned as a result of the explosion, and numerous other homes were reportedly damaged.

12. In addition to local emergency personnel, Pipeline Safety Inspectors from I&E’s Safety Division responded to the scene on the day of the explosion and initiated an investigation. The following background consists of a summary of the findings from that investigation.

### **A. The Distribution System**

13. Columbia Gas and NPL Construction Co. (“NPL”), the construction contractor used by Columbia Gas on this project, were working on an incremental mainline uprating project as part of the Company’s “Dewey Avenue Replacement Project” at the time of the explosion.

14. The “Dewey Avenue Replacement Project” (“Project”) was a two-phase project initiated by Columbia Gas on March 8, 2019 to install new main and uprate existing main from its operating pressure of Low Pressure (LP) ~ 11 inches of water column to a Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure (“MAOP”) of 45 pounds per square inch gauge (“psig”). The uprate portion of the Project involved facilities on Nokomis Drive, Mineola Avenue, Iola Avenue and Winona Avenue in Washington, PA. It was expected to impact approximately sixty (60) of the Company’s customers.

15. The Columbia Gas distribution system in the uprate portion of the Project area involved a total of approximately 2,780-feet of 2-inch, 3-inch and 4-inch existing plastic main, which was installed in 1995, 1998, 2013, and 2019.

16. Columbia Gas failed to include the residence at 100 Park Lane on the Company’s maps for the Project, and, therefore, it was mistakenly omitted from the scope of the Dewey Avenue Replacement Project. While the house did have a different street address from other houses included in the Project, the service line for this residence was nevertheless tapped off the Company’s Mineola Avenue facilities – facilities that were within the scope of the Project. As a result of this oversight and other Company missteps described *infra*, the 100 Park Lane explosion occurred.

17. The Columbia Gas distribution system at 100 Park Lane consisted of a plastic main with plastic service lines. The main was located at the dead end of Mineola Ave and was 2-inch Polyethylene plastic pipe. The service line was 1-inch Polyethylene plastic pipe and was 255 feet in length and ran from the end of the main located near Mineola Ave. Columbia Gas renewed the main in 2013 and installed the service line to 100 Park Lane on June 20, 2013.

18. At the time of the explosion, the distribution system was operating at a pressure of forty (40) psig.

19. On August 23, 2019, a joint evaluation was conducted by the State Fire Marshal and I&E Pipeline Safety personnel to determine the cause of the 100 Park Lane explosion. It was determined that the primary cause of the explosion was the over pressurization of the house piping and appliances since the service line to the 100 Park Lane residence was not equipped with a service regulator at the time of the incremental pressure uprating. The source of the gas was surmised to be natural gas leaks occurring around the gas appliances located inside the residence.

**B. Chronology of the Events**

20. At or about 6:50 AM on July 30, 2019, Columbia Gas and NPL personnel arrived at the site of the Project to begin working on the incremental uprating.

21. At approximately 9:20 AM, Columbia Gas's Gas Measurement & Regulation (GM&R) personnel activated the temporary regulator station located along Nokomis Drive, near State Route 18 ("SR-18").

22. At or around 10:05 AM, the system was raised to one (1) psig. Following the increase, gauges were verified at separation points.

23. At approximately 10:20 AM, the system was raised to two (2) psig, and a leak survey was conducted.

24. At or around 10:55 AM, the system was raised to thirteen (13) psig. Following the increase, another leak survey was completed.

25. At or about 11:30 AM, the incremental uprating was stopped due to reported weather issues.

26. At approximately 7:35 AM on the following day, July 31, 2019, NPL leak surveyors were notified to perform a leak survey on the distribution system. During I&E-Safety Division's subsequent investigation of the incident, it was reported that after receiving this notification, NPL crews surveyed the area by walking over the gas lines with detectors to locate any potential leaks. Additionally, NPL reported that its crews checked each house with a meter set believed to encompass the Project for leaks. According to NPL, no leaks were identified.

27. At or around 8:45 AM, the system pressure was increased from thirteen (13) psig to twenty-four (24) psig. A leak survey was conducted following the pressure increase, and it was reported that no leaks were found.

28. At approximately 9:40 AM, the system pressure was further increased to thirty-five (35) psig. A leak survey was completed following the increase, and it was reported that no leaks were found.

29. At or around 10:30 AM, the system pressure was increased for a final time to forty-five (45) psig. Leak surveyors completed a final leak survey at approximately 11:44 AM, and it was reported that no leaks were found.

30. At or around 11:50 AM, GM&R was given approval by the Columbia Gas supervisor to return the system to the normal operating pressure of 40 psig.

31. At approximately 3:50 PM, homeowner Deborah Braden returned to her residence at 100 Park Lane and smelled a strong odor of gas. Ms. Braden immediately called 911.

32. Two firefighters responded to Ms. Braden's emergency call. It was reported that the firefighters shut off the gas to the residence at the meter once they arrived on scene.



33. Seconds after Ms. Braden and the first responders exited the residence, an explosion occurred. The explosion levelled the 100 Park Lane residence, also resulting in another home being condemned and allegedly causing damage to other residences in the area. Three vehicles located on the property at 100 Park Lane were also severely damaged.

34. The explosion also resulted in alleged bodily injuries to at least four people. The injuries that were allegedly sustained included lacerations, concussions from flying debris, as well as one firefighter being thrown from the site of the explosion.

35. The explosion resulted in the temporary curtailment of natural gas service to approximately sixty (60) Columbia Gas customers.

36. At approximately 3:55 PM, the Company's Uprate Leader was notified of the incident.

37. At or around 4:03 PM, the Columbia Gas Uprate Leader directed the NPL Construction Crew Supervisor to close the outlet valve at the temporary regulator station located along Nokomis Drive, near State Route 18 ("SR-18").

38. At approximately 4:31 PM, I&E's Pipeline Safety regional supervisor notified an I&E Safety Division investigator of the explosion and directed him to proceed to the site of the explosion.

39. The assigned I&E Safety Division investigator arrived at the site of the explosion at approximately 5:30 PM and began coordinating the incident investigation with field personnel. Personnel from the North Franklin Volunteer Fire Department and the State Police Fire Marshals were also on scene. The I&E Safety investigator assessed the area with the Operations Compliance Manager for Columbia Gas and the Vice President and General Manager of Columbia Gas of Maryland and Pennsylvania. At this time, I&E's Safety Division requested that the Company conduct a leak survey of all impacted areas.

40. At or about 5:30 PM, a residence located at 240 Park Avenue, Washington, PA 15301, was toured and inspected by I&E's Safety Division at the request of the homeowner. The home was found to be damaged as a result of the explosion.

41. At the same time, a residence located at 268 Park Avenue, Washington, PA was toured by I&E's Safety Division at the request of the owner and landlord. As a result of the explosion, this residence was condemned because there were structural cracks on the walls and the floor was lifted and displaced.

42. At approximately 6:45 PM, Columbia Gas separated the main from the service line at 100 Park Lane to terminate the flow of natural gas to the residence. The Company conducted a pressure test at or about 6:52 PM, which indicated that the service line was at or about 92 psig for ten (10) minutes. The Company's Standard Operation Procedures require service lines to be tested with air at least 90-psig for five to ten minutes during leak investigations. The pressure test held, and no leak was detected.

**C. Columbia Gas Upgrading Procedure Deficiencies**

43. It is the position of I&E that this incident was due to the lack of overall Company oversight of critical tasks. The fact that the Company's Project maps were not accurate should have been discovered through an engineering review or by field personnel during the course of the Project. The improvement to the service line at 100 Park Lane was relatively recent (2013) and these records should have made clear that this residence, albeit located on a different street, was nevertheless within the parameters of the Project and should have been identified at the time of the upgrading.

44. It is I&E's position that the Incremental Uprate Plan (0001-19-0238117-00) ("IUP") followed by Columbia Gas personnel on July 31, 2019 was inadequate in that the

structure at 100 Park Lane was not included or identified on any of the Company's Project Maps related to the Dewey Avenue Replacement Project.

45. It is I&E's position that the Incremental Uprate Plan (0001-19-0238117-00) followed by Columbia Gas personnel on July 31, 2019 was inadequate in that the Plan's directive that uprate procedures begin only "after it has been confirmed that all of the required customer service lines, associated meter work, and main line replacement, along the involved streets [Nokomis Drive, Mineola Ave, Iola Ave and Winona Ave, North Franklin Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania]...has been successfully completed" was incomplete in that it failed to include Park Lane as an involved street in the Dewey Avenue Replacement Project. *See*, IUP, page 1.

46. It is I&E's position that Columbia Gas Upgrading Procedure Gas Standard [GS 5500.400] was inadequate at the time of the explosion in that it did not require the Company to physically inspect and record the inspection of all adjacent structures within the area of its upgrading project. The Company did not take into consideration the length of service lines in establishing an appropriate buffer zone to identify adjacent structures along the perimeter of the project.

### **III. ALLEGED VIOLATIONS**

47. Had this matter been litigated, I&E would have proffered evidence and legal arguments to demonstrate that Columbia Gas committed, *inter alia*, the following violations:

- a. Columbia Gas did not exercise reasonable care when it failed to identify all gas and non-gas customers within the scope of its Dewey Avenue Replacement Project. The Company did not use reasonable effort to protect the public from danger in that: 1) the Company's upgrading project plans omitted 100 Park Lane in the design phase of the upgrading project; 2) there was no mark out of the service to 100 Park Lane in the days prior to the explosion; 3) the Company did not discover the omission of the service line to 100 Park Lane during the course of construction; and 4) the Company's Project Maps used in

performing the project did not take into consideration the length of service lines in establishing an appropriate buffer zone to identify adjacent structures.

If proven, I&E alleges that such conduct violated 52 Pa. Code § 59.33(a) (requiring public utilities to use reasonable effort to properly warn and protect the public from danger, and to exercise reasonable care to reduce the hazards to which employees, customers and others may be subjected to by reason of its equipment and facilities).

- b. Columbia Gas did not adequately inspect adjacent structures to the gas main(s) involved in the incremental uprating, in that it failed to identify that the service line at 100 Park Lane would be affected by its Dewey Avenue Replacement Project.

If proven, I&E alleges that such conduct violated 52 Pa. Code § 59.35 (requiring that structures abutting or adjacent to the gas mains shall be inspected to confirm the utility's records as to the presence or absence of a gas service line on each property).

- c. Columbia Gas uprating procedures were inadequate in that the procedures failed to require the inspection of all abutting and adjacent structures to gas main(s) involved in an incremental uprating project before significantly increasing the normal operating pressure of a distribution or transmission pipeline. The procedures were not sufficiently detailed to allow the identification of all affected structures. Records are kept in a manner that would not have allowed properties with different street addresses to be identified in the scope of uprate projects.

If proven, I&E alleges that such conduct violated 49 CFR § 192.13(c) (requiring that each operator shall maintain, modify as appropriate, and follow the plans, procedures, and programs that it is required to establish under 49 CFR Subpart A).

- d. Columbia Gas Incremental Uprate Plan (0001-19-0238117-00) did not identify the adjacent structure of 100 Park Lane as being affected by its Dewey Avenue Replacement Project.

If proven, I&E alleges that such conduct violated 49 CFR § 192.553(c) (requiring that each operator who uprates a segment of pipeline shall establish a written procedure that will ensure that each applicable requirement of 49 CFR Subpart K-Uprating is complied with).

- e. Columbia Gas' design failed to include operating, and maintenance history of the segment of pipeline before increasing the operating pressure above the previously established MAOP in that it did not include the service at 100 Park Lane in its design documents and procedures for the uprating project.

If proven, I&E alleges that such conduct violated 49 CFR § 192.557(b)(1) and 52 Pa. Code § 59.33(a).

- f. Columbia Gas' leak survey before increasing the operating pressure above the previously established MAOP from ~ 11 inches of water column to 45 pounds per square inch gauge ("psig") did not include 100 Park Lane.

If proven, I&E alleges that such conduct violated 49 CFR § 192.557(b)(2) and 52 Pa. Code § 59.33(a).

- g. Columbia Gas failed to account for the service line at 100 Park Lane and therefore failed to install a service regulator on the service line before the Company increased the operating pressure of the distribution system from ~ 11 inches of water column to 45 pounds per square inch gauge ("psig").

If proven, I&E alleges that such conduct violated 49 CFR § 192.557(b)(6) (requirement that before increasing operating pressure above the previously established maximum allowable operating pressure, the operator shall install a service regulator on each service line and test each regulator to determining that it is functioning if the pressure in mains or service lines, or both, is to be higher than the pressure delivered to the customer.)

- h. As set forth in subparagraphs a through g, *supra*, Columbia Gas failed to furnish and maintain adequate, efficient, safe and reasonable service and facilities and make such repairs, changes, alterations, substitutions, extensions and improvements in or to its service and facilities necessary or proper for the accommodation and safety of its patrons, employees and the public, thereby placing the safety of its customers, employees and the public in danger.

If proven, I&E alleges that such conduct violated 66 Pa.C.S. § 1501.

#### IV. TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

48. Pursuant to the Commission's policy of encouraging settlements that are reasonable and in the public interest,<sup>2</sup> the Parties held a series of discussions that culminated in this Settlement. I&E and Columbia Gas desire to: (i) terminate I&E's informal investigation; and (ii) settle this matter completely without litigation. Columbia Gas fully acknowledges the seriousness of the allegations and recognizes the need to prevent future reoccurrences. Moreover, the Parties recognize that this is a disputed claim, and given the inherent unpredictability of the outcome of a contested proceeding, the Parties further recognize the significant and more immediate benefits of amicably resolving the disputed issues through settlement as opposed to time-consuming and expensive litigation. The terms and conditions of the Settlement, for which the Parties seek Commission approval, are set forth below.

49. I&E and Columbia Gas, intending to be legally bound and for consideration given, desire to fully and finally conclude this investigation and agree that a Commission Order approving the Settlement without modification shall create the following rights and obligations:

- a. Civil Penalty:  
Respondent will pay a civil penalty in the amount of \$990,000.00 pursuant to 66 Pa.C.S. § 3301(c). Said payment shall be made within thirty (30) days of the date of the Commission's Final Order approving the Settlement Agreement and shall be made by certified check or money order payable to the "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." The docket number of this proceeding shall be indicated with the certified check or money order and the payment shall be sent to:

Rosemary Chiavetta, Secretary  
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission  
Commonwealth Keystone Building  
400 North Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

---

<sup>2</sup> See 52 Pa. Code § 5.231(a).

Columbia Gas will not seek recovery of any portion of the total civil penalty amount in any future ratemaking proceeding and agrees that it will not be tax deductible under Section 162(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C.S. § 162(f).

b. Corrective Actions:

Columbia Gas recognizes the seriousness of this matter and will promptly take the following steps to prevent a similar occurrence:

- 1) Revise its Upgrading Procedure Gas Standard [GS 5500.400] to require the inspection of all abutting and adjacent structures to gas main(s) involved in an incremental upgrading project before significantly increasing the normal operating pressure of a distribution or transmission pipeline above the previously established MAOP. Significantly shall mean the increase in operating pressure requiring a change in service regulation or an incremental increase in pressure as required by 192.557( c).
- 2) Develop and implement a program or process which ensures identification of the location, main, and pressure system for each service line tap within Columbia Gas service territory. This program or process must be able to identify properties where the actual tap location differs from the street address.
- 3) Modify the minimum requirements found in Exhibit A under Gas Standard GS 3020.012 for service line records to include street names and address or geospatial data. Where the actual tap location differs from the street address, the service line sketch will include street names and address, until such time the service line record is fully contained within the Company's Geographic Information System. Retrain all impacted Columbia Gas employees on all Company standards that outline the minimum requirements for service line records which includes the locations of the tap and the main. Create a QA/QC program to review service line records to ensure they meet the minimum requirements of the Company standards. Create a program to review all existing service line records to ensure that the record meets the minimum requirements. Establish procedures to identify all service lines in and around every project which significantly increases the MAOP of the system or an incremental increase in pressure as required by 192.557( c), including physical inspections and record inspections of all adjacent structures. This shall include marking out the service location or other equivalent confirmation method prior to any

update. The mark out or other equivalent confirmation method must include verification of service location.

- 4) Develop a buffer zone with a minimum of a 500-foot radius of the main to be uprated to capture and verify all service locations of all structures. This buffer zone should consider the length of the service lines.
- 5) Enhance personnel training, including field, management, supervision and engineering. The Company must develop an uprate training module that incorporates the new procedural changes. This training should be provided to all impacted employees, including management and engineering staff on three (3) year intervals. This training module must also address the low pressure conversions, or re-qualifications.
- 6) Develop a process to ensure pipeline system updates are correctly mapped. When substantive mapping or record errors are encountered, conduct a causal evaluation investigation into why the maps or records are incorrect so that Company can develop best practices and training programs to help ensure the errors are reduced or eliminated.
- 7) Consider mapping system enhancements that would include the following:
  - a) Enhance the information retained on the Service Line Records (SLR) designating a new data field or a symbol(s) in an existing data field which gives clear indication that a tap location differs from the actual service address. When the tap itself is not depicted in GIS, this designation should be usable within the GIS database and not solely based in a comment section on a scanned tap card. Conflate the mapping/asset information using high-quality road-edge/centerline information;
  - b) Capture and store X, Y, and Z coordinates for facility locations (and other asset data) through means which comport with acceptable industry standards;
  - c) Complete a “Visualization Tool,” which will visualize what is connected to mains via service points and will be linked to service record information and drawings; and



- d) Capture and store information including but not limited to location of main service taps, curb valves, and other such appurtenances and pipe anomalies for legacy pipe when mains and services are “out of service” through the use of in-line cameras, geo-spatial technology and/or other means.
- 8) Discontinue use of incremental uprates for low pressure to elevated pressure. Utilize requalification (air pressure test) process to convert low pressure to elevated pressure systems.

50. Upon Commission approval of the Settlement in its entirety without modification, I&E shall be deemed to have released Columbia Gas from all past claims that were made or could have been made by the Commission for monetary and/or other relief based on allegations that the Company failed to comply with the allegations that are the subject of the instant I&E informal investigation.

51. I&E and Columbia Gas jointly acknowledge that approval of this Settlement Agreement is in the public interest and fully consistent with the Commission’s Policy Statement regarding Factors and Standards for Evaluating Litigated and Settled Proceedings, 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201. The Parties submit that the Settlement Agreement is in the public interest because it effectively addresses I&E’s allegations that are the subject of the I&E informal investigation, promotes public and facility safety, and avoids the time and expense of litigation, which entails hearings, travel for Respondent’s witnesses, and the preparation and filing of briefs, exceptions, reply exceptions, as well as possible appeals. Attached as **Appendix B** and **Appendix C** are Statements in Support submitted by I&E and Columbia Gas, respectively, setting forth the bases upon which they believe the Settlement Agreement is in the public interest.

**V. CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT**

52. This document represents the Settlement Agreement in its entirety. No changes to obligations set forth herein may be made unless they are in writing and are expressly accepted by the Parties. This Settlement Agreement shall be construed and interpreted under Pennsylvania law.

53. The benefits and obligations of this Joint Petition for Approval of Settlement shall be binding upon the successors and assigns of the parties to the Settlement.

54. This Joint Petition may be signed in counterparts and all signatures attached hereto will be considered as originals.

55. In order to effectuate the parties' Joint Petition for Approval of Settlement, the undersigned parties request that the Commission issue a Final Order approving the Petition without modification.

56. The Settlement is conditioned upon the Commission's approval of the terms and conditions contained in this Joint Petition for Approval of Settlement without modification. If the Commission modifies this Settlement Agreement, any party may elect to withdraw from the Settlement and may proceed with litigation and, in such event, this Settlement Agreement shall be void and of no effect. Such election to withdraw must be made in writing, filed with the Secretary of the Commission and served upon the other party within twenty (20) days after entry of an Order modifying the Settlement.

The consequence of any party withdrawing from this Joint Petition for Approval of Settlement as set forth above is that all issues associated with the requested relief presented in the proceeding will be fully litigated by the filing of a Formal Complaint unless otherwise stipulated between the parties and all obligations of the parties to each other set forth herein are terminated and of no force and effect.

57. The Parties agree that the underlying allegations were not the subject of any hearing and that there has been no order, findings of fact or conclusions of law rendered in this proceeding. It is further understood that, by entering into this Settlement Agreement, Respondent has made no concession or admission of fact or law and may dispute all issues of fact and law for all purposes in any other proceeding. Nor may this settlement be used by any other person or entity as a concession or admission of fact or law.

58. The Parties acknowledge that this Settlement Agreement reflects a compromise of competing positions and does not necessarily reflect any party's position with respect to any issues raised in this proceeding.

59. This Settlement Agreement is being presented only in the context of this proceeding in an effort to resolve the proceeding in a manner that is fair and reasonable. This Settlement is presented without prejudice to any position that any of the Parties may have advanced and without prejudice to the position any of the Parties may advance in the future on the merits of the issues in any other proceedings, except to the extent necessary to effectuate or enforce the terms and conditions of this Settlement Agreement. This Settlement does not preclude the parties from taking other positions in any other proceeding but is conclusive in this proceeding and may not be reasserted in any other proceeding or forum except for the limited purpose of enforcing the Settlement by a Party.

60. I&E and Columbia Gas jointly acknowledge that approval of this Settlement Agreement is in the public interest and is fully consistent with the Commission's Policy Statement for evaluating litigated and settled proceedings involving violations of the Code and Commission regulations, 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201. The Commission will serve the public interest by adopting this Joint Petition for Approval of Settlement.

61. The Joint Petition for Approval of Settlement avoids the time and expense of litigation in this matter before the Commission, which likely would entail the filing of a Formal Complaint, the preparation for and attendance at hearings, and the preparation and filing of testimony, briefs, reply briefs, exceptions, and reply exceptions. The Parties further recognize that their positions and claims are disputed and, given the inherent unpredictability of the outcome of a contested proceeding, the Parties recognize the benefits of amicably resolving the disputed issues through settlement.

62. Since the Parties agree to the terms of the Joint Petition for Approval of Settlement, adopting it will eliminate the possibility of any appeal from the Commission Secretarial Letter or Order, thus avoiding the additional time and expense that they might incur in such an appeal.

63. This Settlement consists of the entire agreement between I&E and Columbia Gas regarding the matters addressed herein. Moreover, this Settlement represents a complete settlement of I&E's informal investigation against Columbia Gas' alleged violations of the Public Utility Code and the Commission's regulations as discussed in more detail in Section III. The Parties expressly acknowledge that this Settlement Agreement represents a compromise of positions and does not in any way constitute a finding or an admission concerning the alleged violations of the Public Utility Code and the Commission's regulations. This Settlement shall be construed and interpreted under Pennsylvania Law.

64. The terms and conditions of this Settlement Agreement constitute a carefully crafted package representing reasonably negotiated compromises on the issues addressed herein. Thus, the Settlement Agreement is consistent with the Commission's rules and practices encouraging negotiated settlements set forth in 52 Pa. Code §§ 5.231 and 69.1201.

**WHEREFORE**, the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission's Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement and Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc. respectfully request that the Commission approve the terms of the Joint Petition for Approval of Settlement without modification and in their entirety as being in the public interest.

Respectfully submitted and filed by:

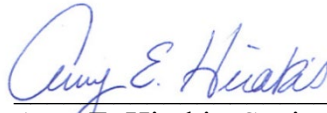
Date: 3/4/2022



---

Michael L. Swindler, Deputy Chief Prosecutor  
PA Attorney ID No. 43319  
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission  
Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement  
400 North Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17120  
[mswindler@pa.gov](mailto:mswindler@pa.gov)

Date: 3/4/2022



---

Amy E. Hiras, Senior Counsel  
PA Attorney ID No. 310094  
Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc.  
800 North 3<sup>rd</sup> Street  
Suite 204  
Harrisburg, PA 17102  
[ahirakis@nisource.com](mailto:ahirakis@nisource.com)

**BEFORE THE  
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION**

Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, :  
Bureau of Investigation and :  
Enforcement's Investigation of Columbia :  
Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc.'s July 31, 2019 :      Docket No.    M-2022-3012079  
Upgrading Incident at 100 Park Lane, :  
Washington, Washington County, :  
Pennsylvania :

**PROPOSED ORDERING PARAGRAPHS**

1.      That the Joint Settlement Petition filed on March 4, 2022 between the Commission's Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement and Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc. is approved in its entirety without modification.

2.      That, in accordance with Section 3301(c) of the Public Utility Code, 66 Pa.C.S. § 3301(c), within thirty (30) days of the date this Order becomes final, Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc. shall pay a civil penalty of Nine Hundred Ninety Thousand Dollars (\$990,000.00). Said payment shall be made by certified check or money order payable to "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" and shall be sent to:

Rosemary Chiavetta, Secretary  
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission  
Commonwealth Keystone Building  
400 North Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

3.      Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc. also agrees to promptly take the numerous corrective actions as expressly set forth in the Settlement Agreement.

4.      A copy of this Opinion and Order shall be served upon the Financial and Assessment Chief, Bureau of Administration.

5.      That the above-captioned matter shall be marked closed upon receipt of the civil penalty.

**BEFORE THE  
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION**

Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission,	:	
Bureau of Investigation and	:	
Enforcement's Investigation of Columbia	:	
Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc.'s July 31, 2019	:	Docket No. M-2022-3012079
Upgrading Incident at 100 Park Lane,	:	
Washington, Washington County,	:	
Pennsylvania	:	

---

**THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT'S  
STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE  
JOINT PETITION FOR APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT**

---

TO THE HONORABLE PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION:

Pursuant to 52 Pa. Code §§ 5.231, 5.232 and 69.1201, the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission's ("Commission" or "PUC") Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement ("I&E"), a signatory party to the Joint Petition for Approval of Settlement ("Settlement" or "Settlement Agreement") filed in the matter docketed above, submits this Statement in Support of the Settlement Agreement between I&E and Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc. ("Columbia Gas" or "Company") (hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Parties" or "Joint Petitioners"). I&E avers that the terms and conditions of the Settlement are just and reasonable and in the public interest for the reasons set forth herein.

**I. BACKGROUND**

On July 31, 2019, at approximately 4:00 PM, a natural gas explosion occurred at 100 Park Lane, Washington, PA 15301 (“100 Park Lane”), a residential home in the North Franklin service territory of Columbia Gas. The homeowner and two (2) firefighters were onsite at the time of the explosion. At least four individuals were injured as a result of the explosion but there were no fatalities. The explosion demolished the entire residential structure at 100 Park Lane and caused severe damage to three vehicles (3) that were located on the property. One other residence was condemned as a result of the explosion, and numerous other homes were reportedly damaged. In addition to local emergency personnel, Pipeline Safety Inspectors from I&E’s Safety Division responded to the scene on the day of the explosion and initiated an investigation.

At the time of the explosion, Columbia Gas and NPL Construction Co. (“NPL”), the construction contractor used by Columbia Gas on this project, were working on an incremental mainline uprating project as part of the Company’s “Dewey Avenue Replacement Project.” The “Dewey Avenue Replacement Project” (“Project”) was initiated by Columbia Gas on March 8, 2019 to install new main and to increase or uprate the pressure on the existing main. The uprate portion of the Project involved facilities on Nokomis Drive, Mineola Avenue, Iola Avenue and Winona Avenue in Washington, PA and was expected to impact approximately sixty (60) of the Company’s customers. However, Columbia Gas failed to include the residence at 100 Park Lane on the Company’s maps for the Project, and, therefore, it was mistakenly omitted from the scope of the Dewey Avenue Replacement Project. While the house did have a different street address from other houses included in the Project, the service line for this residence was nevertheless tapped off the Company’s



Mineola Avenue facilities – facilities that were within the scope of the Project. As a result of this oversight, the 100 Park Lane explosion occurred.

On August 23, 2019, a joint evaluation was conducted by the State Fire Marshal and I&E Pipeline Safety personnel to determine the cause of the 100 Park Lane explosion. It was determined that the primary cause of the explosion was the over pressurization of the house piping and appliances since the service line to the 100 Park Lane residence was not equipped with a service regulator at the time of the incremental pressure uprating. The source of the gas was surmised to be natural gas leaks occurring around the gas appliances located inside the residence.

I&E and Columbia Gas subsequently engaged in extensive negotiations regarding the resolution of I&E's investigation. On March 4, 2022, the Parties filed a Joint Petition for Approval of Settlement resolving all issues between I&E and Columbia Gas in the instant matter. This Statement in Support is submitted in conjunction with the Settlement Agreement.

## **II. THE PUBLIC INTEREST**

Pursuant to the Commission's policy of encouraging settlements that are reasonable and in the public interest, the Parties held a series of settlement discussions. These discussions culminated in this Settlement Agreement, which, once approved, will resolve all issues related to the instant I&E Investigation. Columbia Gas has been cooperative and proactive with I&E related to identifying policies and procedures, facilities and training that can be further improved to assist the Company in enhancing the safety and reliability of service and to satisfy the commitments that I&E has required in the settlement process.

The Settlement, if approved, will provide substantial public benefits including numerous improvements to the Company's operations and procedures related to, *inter alia*, revisions to uprating procedures, modifications to service line records, enhancements to personnel training and refinements to the Company's mapping system.

Although I&E and Columbia Gas may disagree with respect to I&E's factual allegations, the Company recognizes the need to prevent a similar incident from reoccurring. Further, I&E recognizes that, given the inherent unpredictability of the outcome of a contested proceeding, the benefits of amicably resolving the disputed issues through settlement outweigh the risks and expenditures of litigation. I&E submits that the Settlement constitutes a reasonable compromise of the issues involved and is in the public interest as it provides for a number of relevant corrective measures as well as a civil penalty. As such, I&E respectfully requests that the Commission approve the Settlement without modification so that these important public benefits may be realized expeditiously.

### **III. TERMS OF SETTLEMENT**

Under the terms of the Settlement, I&E and Columbia Gas have agreed as follows:

- a. Civil Penalty:  
Respondent will pay a civil penalty in the amount of \$990,000.00 pursuant to 66 Pa.C.S. § 3301(c). Said payment shall be made within thirty (30) days of the date of the Commission's Final Order approving the Settlement Agreement and shall be made by certified check or money order payable to the "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." The docket number of this proceeding shall be indicated with the certified check or money order and the payment shall be sent to:

Rosemary Chiavetta, Secretary  
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission  
Commonwealth Keystone Building  
400 North Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Columbia Gas will not seek recovery of any portion of the total civil penalty amount in any future ratemaking proceeding and agrees that it will not be tax deductible under Section 162(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C.S. § 162(f).

b. Corrective Actions:

Columbia Gas recognizes the seriousness of this matter and will promptly take the following steps to prevent a similar occurrence:

- 1) Revise its Upgrading Procedure Gas Standard [GS 5500.400] to require the inspection of all abutting and adjacent structures to gas main(s) involved in an incremental upgrading project before significantly increasing the normal operating pressure of a distribution or transmission pipeline above the previously established MAOP. Significantly shall mean the increase in operating pressure requiring a change in service regulation or an incremental increase in pressure as required by 192.557( c).
- 2) Develop and implement a program or process which ensures identification of the location, main, and pressure system for each service line tap within Columbia Gas service territory. This program or process must be able to identify properties where the actual tap location differs from the street address.
- 3) Modify the minimum requirements found in Exhibit A under Gas Standard GS 3020.012 for service line records to include street names and address or geospatial data. Where the actual tap location differs from the street address, the service line sketch will include street names and address, until such time the service line record is fully contained within the Company's Geographic Information System. Retrain all impacted Columbia Gas employees on all Company standards that outline the minimum requirements for service line records which includes the locations of the tap and the main. Create a QA/QC program to review service line records to ensure they meet the minimum requirements of the Company standards. Create a program to review all existing service line records to ensure that the record meets the minimum requirements. Establish procedures to identify all service lines in and around every project which significantly increases the MAOP of the system or an incremental increase in pressure as required by 192.557( c), including physical inspections and record inspections of all adjacent structures. This shall include marking out the service location or other equivalent confirmation method prior to any

update. The mark out or other equivalent confirmation method must include verification of service location.

- 4) Develop a buffer zone with a minimum of a 500-foot radius of the main to be updated to capture and verify all service locations of all structures. This buffer zone should consider the length of the service lines.
- 5) Enhance personnel training, including field, management, supervision and engineering. The Company must develop an update training module that incorporates the new procedural changes. This training should be provided to all impacted employees, including management and engineering staff on three (3) year intervals. This training module must also address the low pressure conversions, or re-qualifications.
- 6) Develop a process to ensure pipeline system updates are correctly mapped. When substantive mapping or record errors are encountered, conduct a causal evaluation investigation into why the maps or records are incorrect so that Company can develop best practices and training programs to help ensure the errors are reduced or eliminated.
- 7) Consider mapping system enhancements that would include the following:
  - a) Enhance the information retained on the Service Line Records (SLR) designating a new data field or a symbol(s) in an existing data field which gives clear indication that a tap location differs from the actual service address. When the tap itself is not depicted in GIS, this designation should be usable within the GIS database and not solely based in a comment section on a scanned tap card.

Conflate the mapping/asset information using high-quality road-edge/centerline information;
  - b) Capture and store X, Y, and Z coordinates for facility locations (and other asset data) through means which comport with acceptable industry standards .
  - c) Complete a “Visualization Tool,” which will visualize what is connected to mains via service points and will be linked to service record information and drawings; and

- d) Capture and store information including but not limited to location of main service taps, curb valves, and other such appurtenances and pipe anomalies for legacy pipe when mains and services are “out of service” through the use of in-line cameras, geo-spatial technology and/or other means.
- 8) Discontinue use of incremental uprates for low pressure to elevated pressure. Utilize requalification (air pressure test) process to convert low pressure to elevated pressure systems.

Upon Commission approval of the Settlement in its entirety without modification, I&E shall be deemed to have released Columbia Gas from all past claims that were made or could have been made by the Commission for monetary and/or other relief based on allegations that the Company failed to comply with the allegations that are the subject of the instant I&E informal investigation.

I&E and Columbia Gas jointly acknowledge that approval of this Settlement Agreement is in the public interest and fully consistent with the Commission’s Policy Statement regarding Factors and Standards for Evaluating Litigated and Settled Proceedings, 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201. The Parties submit that the Settlement Agreement is in the public interest because it effectively addresses I&E’s allegations that are the subject of the I&E informal investigation, promotes public and facility safety, and avoids the time and expense of litigation, which entails hearings, travel for Respondent’s witnesses, and the preparation and filing of briefs, exceptions, reply exceptions, as well as possible appeals.

#### IV. LEGAL STANDARD FOR SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS

Commission policy promotes settlements. *See* 52 Pa. Code § 5.231. Settlements lessen the time and expense that the parties must expend litigating a case and, at the same time, conserve precious administrative resources. Settlement results are often preferable to those achieved at the conclusion of a fully litigated proceeding. “The focus of inquiry for determining whether a proposed settlement should be recommended for approval is not a ‘burden of proof’ standard, as is utilized for contested matters.” *Pa. Pub. Util. Comm’n, et al. v. City of Lancaster – Bureau of Water*, Docket Nos. R-2010-2179103, *et al.* (Order entered July 14, 2011) at p. 11. Instead, the benchmark for determining the acceptability of a settlement is whether the proposed terms and conditions are in the public interest. *Pa. Pub. Util. Comm’n v. Philadelphia Gas Works*, Docket No. M-00031768 (Order entered January 7, 2004).

I&E submits that approval of the Settlement Agreement in the above-captioned matter is consistent with the Commission’s Policy Statement regarding *Factors and Standards for Evaluating Litigated and Settled Proceedings Involving Violations of the Public Utility Code and Commission Regulations* (“Policy Statement”), 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201; *See also Joseph A. Rosi v. Bell-Atlantic-Pennsylvania, Inc.*, Docket No. C-00992409 (Order entered March 16, 2000). The Commission’s Policy Statement sets forth ten factors that the Commission may consider in evaluating whether a civil penalty for violating a Commission order, regulation, or statute is appropriate, as well as whether a proposed settlement for a violation is reasonable and in the public interest. 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201.

The Commission will not apply the factors as strictly in settled cases as in litigated cases. 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201(b). While many of the same factors may still be considered, in

settled cases, the parties “will be afforded flexibility in reaching amicable resolutions to complaints and other matters as long as the settlement is in the public interest.” *Id.*

The first factor considers whether the conduct at issue was of a serious nature, such as willful fraud or misrepresentation, or if the conduct was less egregious, such as an administrative or technical error. Conduct of a more serious nature may warrant a higher penalty. 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201(c)(1). I&E alleges that the Company’s procedures that were in place at the time of the incident were deficient in their failure to identify all gas and non-gas customers within the scope of its Dewey Avenue Replacement Project resulting in disastrous consequences. I&E submits that the alleged violations alleged as a result of I&E’s Investigation are of a serious nature and were considered in arriving at the civil penalty and remedial relief set forth in the terms of the Settlement.

The second factor considered is whether the resulting consequences of the Company’s alleged conduct were of a serious nature. When consequences of a serious nature are involved, such as personal injury or property damage, the consequences may warrant a higher penalty. 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201(c)(2). In this case, the natural gas explosion resulted in injuries to at least four individuals, though none were fatal. The explosion destroyed the residential structure at 100 Park Lane and significantly damaged surrounding residences. The terms and conditions of the Settlement acknowledge that serious consequences occurred and are designed to further enhance the safety of Columbia Gas’s service and facilities.

The third factor to be considered under the Policy Statement is whether the alleged conduct was intentional or negligent. 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201(c)(3). “This factor may only be considered in evaluating litigated cases.” *Id.* This factor does not apply to the present case since this matter is being resolved through a settlement of the Parties.

The fourth factor to be considered is whether the Company has made efforts to change its practices and procedures to prevent similar conduct in the future. 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201(c)(4). In response to the July 31, 2019 incident, Columbia Gas moved forward to adopt several changes to its policies and procedures. A comprehensive list of these changes is outlined in the Settlement Agreement. Some of the more significant changes include:

- 1) Revise its Upgrading Procedure Gas Standard [GS 5500.400] to require the inspection of all abutting and adjacent structures to gas main(s) involved in an incremental upgrading project before significantly increasing the normal operating pressure of a distribution or transmission pipeline above the previously established MAOP. Significantly shall mean the increase in operating pressure requiring a change in service regulation or an incremental increase in pressure as required by 192.557( c).
- 2) Develop and implement a program or process which ensures identification of the location, main, and pressure system for each service line tap within Columbia Gas service territory. This program or process must be able to identify properties where the actual tap location differs from the street address.
- 3) Modify the minimum requirements found in Exhibit A under Gas Standard GS 3020.012 for service line records to include street names and address or geospatial data. Where the actual tap location differs from the street address, the service line sketch will include street names and address, until such time the service line record is fully contained within the Company's Geographic Information System. Retrain all impacted Columbia Gas employees on all Company standards that outline the minimum requirements for service line records which includes the locations of the tap and the main. Create a QA/QC program to review service line records to ensure they meet the minimum requirements of the Company standards. Create a program to review all existing service line records to ensure that the record meets the minimum requirements. Establish procedures to identify all service lines in and around every project which significantly increases the MAOP of the system or an incremental increase in pressure as required by 192.557( c), including physical inspections and record inspections of all adjacent structures. This shall include marking out the service location or other equivalent confirmation method prior to any



update. The mark out or other equivalent confirmation method must include verification of service location.

- 4) Develop a buffer zone with a minimum of a 500-foot radius of the main to be updated to capture and verify all service locations of all structures. This buffer zone should consider the length of the service lines.
- 5) Enhance personnel training, including field, management, supervision and engineering. The Company must develop an update training module that incorporates the new procedural changes. This training should be provided to all impacted employees, including management and engineering staff on three (3) year intervals. This training module must also address the low pressure conversions, or re-qualifications.
- 6) Develop a process to ensure pipeline system updates are correctly mapped. When substantive mapping or record errors are encountered, conduct a causal evaluation investigation into why the maps or records are incorrect so that Company can develop best practices and training programs to help ensure the errors are reduced or eliminated.
- 7) Consider mapping system enhancements that would include the following:
  - a) Enhance the information retained on the Service Line Records (SLR) designating a new data field or a symbol(s) in an existing data field which gives clear indication that a tap location differs from the actual service address. When the tap itself is not depicted in GIS, this designation should be usable within the GIS database and not solely based in a comment section on a scanned tap card.

Conflate the mapping/asset information using high-quality road-edge/centerline information;
  - b) Capture and store X, Y, and Z coordinates for facility locations (and other asset data) through means which comport with acceptable industry standards;
  - c) Complete a “Visualization Tool,” which will visualize what is connected to mains via service points and will be linked to service record information and drawings; and

- d) Capture and store information including but not limited to location of main service taps, curb valves, and other such appurtenances and pipe anomalies for legacy pipe when mains and services are “out of service” through the use of in-line cameras, geo-spatial technology and/or other means.
- 8) Discontinue use of incremental uprates for low pressure to elevated pressure. Utilize requalification (air pressure test) process to convert low pressure to elevated pressure systems.

Each of these modifications to the Company’s internal procedures and commitments address the alleged conduct at issue and are designed to prevent a similar incident from occurring again. Moreover, the improvements provide a significant benefit to public safety.

The fifth factor to be considered relates to the number of customers affected by the Company’s actions and the duration of the violations. 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201(c)(5). In this case, at approximately 4:00 PM on July 31, 2019, a natural gas explosion occurred that resulted in at least four non-life-threatening injuries, demolished the entire residential structure at 100 Park Lane, and caused severe damage to neighboring homes in the area.

The sixth factor to be considered relates to the compliance history of Columbia Gas. 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201(c)(6). An isolated incident from an otherwise compliant company may result in a lower penalty, whereas frequent, recurrent violations by a company may result in a higher penalty. *Id.* Columbia Gas has been the subject of multiple proceedings over the past twelve years where the Commission imposed civil penalties arising from alleged gas safety violations or rejected proposed civil penalties as being inadequate.

Columbia Gas has been the subject of multiple proceedings over the past twelve years where the Commission imposed civil penalties arising from alleged gas safety violations or rejected proposed civil penalties as being inadequate. The following compliance history of

Columbia Gas encompasses all but two of the civil penalties imposed on the company between 2010 and 2022. The two instances were omitted because they involved low penalty amounts.<sup>1</sup>

In *Pa. Pub. Util. Comm'n v. Columbia Gas of Pa., Inc.*, Docket No. M-2016-2378672 (Order entered December 7, 2017), a settlement between I&E and Columbia Gas arose following two separate incidents of contractor employee injuries in 2013. The first incident occurred due to failure to warn a contract employee reconnecting two pipeline segments that the section was still under pressure from an earlier test. When the end cap blew off the still-pressurized segment, the contractor employee sustained a severe leg injury. The second incident involved a contractor employee who sustained injuries to his foot and ankle while working at the receiving end of a pigging operation. I&E's post-incident investigations found that a contract employee involved in the pigging operation was not in compliance with Columbia Gas operating procedures, having not successfully passed the qualification test necessary to engage in any construction and maintenance activities. I&E investigations led to allegations that during both incidents Columbia Gas and its contractor failed to exercise reasonable care to reduce the hazards to which employees, customers, and others may be subjected. The Commission approved a settlement agreement wherein Columbia Gas agreed to pay a civil penalty amount of \$50,000.00 as a result of these serious employee safety-related incidents.

---

<sup>1</sup> See *Pa. Pub. Util. Comm'n v. Columbia Gas of Pa., Inc.*, Docket No. C-2010-2071433 (Order entered August 31, 2012). ("In *White v. Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc.*, Docket No. F-2009-2096158 (Order entered February 26, 2010), Columbia was ordered to pay a civil penalty of \$250.00 because it failed to provide actual meter readings to a customer as frequently as is required by our Regulations. Finally, in *Harris v. Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc.*, Docket No. C-2011-2241198 (Order entered January 20, 2012), Columbia was ordered to pay a civil penalty of \$500.00 for failing to provide reasonable and adequate customer service in accordance with its tariff and Commission Regulations.")

In *Pa. Pub. Util. Comm'n v. Columbia Gas of Pa., Inc.*, Docket No. M-2014-2306076 (Order entered Dec. 18, 2014), the Commission modified a settlement agreement wherein Columbia Gas agreed to pay a civil penalty following nine separate incidents investigated by I&E. I&E's investigations determined that the conduct of Columbia Gas included the following: (1) failure to check and service valves at the required regulatory intervals; (2) six instances of pipelines operating at pressures exceeding the maximum allowable operating pressure; (3) lack of pressure regulation devices to prevent accidental overpressuring; and (4) excavation damage of a pipeline due to failure to provide temporary marking of buried pipeline in the excavation area and related failures of personnel responding to the location request. The Commission modified the proposed settlement agreement between Columbia Gas and I&E to raise the civil penalty amount from \$110,000.00 to \$200,000.00. The Commission denied reconsideration of the modified amount, stating that the inherent serious nature of a high number of alleged incidents—all gas safety incidents posing a danger to public safety—warranted a higher civil penalty.

In *Pa. Pa. Pub. Util. Comm'n v. Columbia Gas of Pa., Inc.*, Docket No. C-2010-2071433 (Order entered August 31, 2012), the Commission approved a settlement agreement in which Columbia Gas agreed to pay a civil penalty of \$5,000.00 resolving allegations that it released the confidential billing and account information of twenty-two customers.

In *Pa. Pa. Pub. Util. Comm'n v. Columbia Gas of Pa., Inc.*, Docket No. M-2009-15053996 (Order entered August 3, 2010), the Commission approved a settlement agreement in which Columbia Gas agreed to pay a civil penalty of \$10,000.00 resolving allegations that it failed to keep adequate maps and records of its distribution system and that it failed to locate and mark its buried service line as requested through the One Call System.

In summary, given the compliance history of Columbia Gas as it relates to allegations of gas safety violations over the past decade, the substantial civil penalty of \$990,000.00 in this proceeding is warranted.

The seventh factor to be considered relates to whether the Company cooperated with the Commission's investigation. 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201(c)(7). I&E submits that Columbia Gas cooperated in the Investigation and settlement process in this matter and that such cooperation demonstrates a commitment consistent with public safety goals and objectives.

The eighth factor to be considered is the appropriate settlement amount necessary to deter future violations. 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201(c)(8). I&E submits that a civil penalty amount of \$990,000.00, which is not tax deductible, in combination with the monetary cost of the performance of all of the remedial measures is sufficient to deter the Company from committing future violations of the nature alleged here and, when viewed altogether, represents a pecuniary concession that is well above the maximum civil penalty that could have been imposed in this matter.

The ninth factor to be considered relates to past Commission decisions in similar situations. 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201(c)(9). I&E submits that the instant Settlement provides comparable or even superior relief to prior enforcement matters involving similar pipeline safety violations.

I&E submits that the instant Settlement Agreement should be viewed on its own merits and is fair and reasonable. However, in looking at the relevant factors that are comparable to other pipeline matters involving violations of pipeline safety violations that resulted in very serious consequences, the instant Settlement is consistent with past Commission actions in that a substantial civil penalty will be paid and numerous, costly

corrective actions to address the alleged violations will be performed.

The tenth factor considers “other relevant factors.” 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201(c)(10). I&E submits that an additional relevant factor – whether the case was settled or litigated – is of pivotal importance to this Settlement Agreement. A settlement avoids the necessity for the governmental agency to prove elements of each allegation. In return, the opposing party in a settlement agrees to a lesser fine or penalty, or other remedial action. The fines and penalties, and other remedial actions resulting from a fully-litigated proceeding are difficult to predict and can differ from those that result from a settlement. Reasonable settlement terms can represent economic and programmatic compromise while allowing the parties to move forward and to focus on implementing the agreed upon remedial actions.

In conclusion, I&E fully supports the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement. The terms of the Settlement Agreement reflect a carefully balanced compromise of the interests of the Parties in this proceeding. The Parties believe that approval of this Settlement Agreement is in the public interest. Acceptance of this Settlement Agreement avoids the necessity of administrative and potential appellate proceedings at what would have been a substantial cost to the Parties.

WHEREFORE, I&E supports the Settlement Agreement as being in the public interest and respectfully requests that the Commission approve the Settlement in its entirety without modification.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Swindler", written in a cursive style.

Michael L. Swindler  
Deputy Chief Prosecutor  
Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement  
PA Attorney ID No. 43319  
[mwindler@pa.gov](mailto:mwindler@pa.gov)

Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission  
Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement  
Commonwealth Keystone Building  
400 North Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Dated: March 4, 2022

**BEFORE THE  
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION**

Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission,	:	
Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement's	:	
Investigation of Columbia Gas of	:	
Pennsylvania, Inc.'s July 31, 2019 Upgrading	:	Docket No. M- M-2022-3012079
Incident at 100 Park Lane, Washington,	:	
Washington County, Pennsylvania	:	

**COLUMBIA GAS OF PENNSYLVANIA, INC.'s**  
**STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT**

Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc. ("Columbia Gas" or "the Company"), by and through its counsel, hereby respectfully submits its Statement in Support of the Joint Petition for Approval of Settlement ("Settlement Agreement") submitted in the above-captioned proceeding. The terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement are in the public interest and represent a fair, just, reasonable, and equitable resolution of the matters described therein. Approval of the Settlement Agreement is consistent with the Commission's *Policy Statement for Litigated and Settled Proceedings Involving Violations of the Public Utility Code and Commission Regulations*, 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201.

Columbia Gas and the Commission's Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement ("I&E") engaged in extensive exchange of information and negotiation and, as a result, I&E and the Company have agreed upon the terms embodied in the Settlement Agreement. Columbia Gas submits that the Settlement Agreement is in the public interest, as supported by the following factors:



## **I. BACKGROUND**

1. As the Settlement Agreement indicates, this matter resolves an informal investigation initiated by I&E as a result of information provided by the Commission's Safety Division relating to the explosion that occurred on July 31, 2019 at 100 Park Lane in Washington, Washington County, Pennsylvania.

2. I&E and other bureaus with enforcement authority are the entities established by statute to initiate proceedings against public utilities that are prosecutory in nature. (*Delegation of Prosecutory Authority to Bureaus with Enforcement Responsibilities*, M-00940593, Order entered September 2, 1994), as amended by Act 129 of 2008, 66 Pa.C.S.A § 308.2(a)(11). Moreover, pursuant to Section 59.33(b) of the Commission's regulations, 52 Pa. Code § 59.33(b), I&E's Safety Division has the authority to enforce Federal pipeline safety laws and regulations set forth in 49 U.S.C.A. §§ 60101-60503 and as implemented at 49 CFR Parts 191-193, 195 and 199.

3. Columbia Gas has its principal place of business located in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania and at all times relevant to this proceeding was a public utility, as defined by 66 Pa.C.S. § 102, engaged in providing natural gas service to the public for compensation.

## **II. PARTIES' POSITIONS**

4. The averments of I&E contained in sections II.C. and III. of the Settlement Agreement were formulated without the benefit of a hearing and certain averments are or may be disputed by Columbia Gas.

5. The Parties' agreement to settle the matters described in I&E's averments was made without any admission or prejudice to any position that they might adopt during any subsequent administrative or court proceeding of whatever nature, including any necessary

subsequent litigation of the issues addressed in the Settlement Agreement in the event that this settlement is rejected by the Commission or otherwise properly withdrawn by either of the parties.

### **III. SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT**

6. The parties to the Settlement Agreement have engaged in extensive and detailed discussions with respect to the allegations and defenses relating to each of the matters described in Paragraphs 43 through 47 of the Settlement Agreement. The purpose of this Settlement Agreement is to resolve these matters without litigation in a manner that minimizes concerns regarding future similar events.

7. Columbia Gas has been cooperative and pro-active in addressing the concerns identified in Paragraphs 43 through 47 of the Settlement Agreement.

8. Based upon the foregoing, the parties have agreed to the entry of an Order directing as follows in Paragraphs 9 through 10, below:

9. Columbia Gas agrees to pay a total civil penalty of \$990,000.00 within thirty days of the date of the Commission's Final Order approving the Settlement Agreement. Columbia Gas will not seek recovery of any portion of the civil penalty amount in any future ratemaking proceeding, and agrees that it will not be tax deductible under Section 162(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C.S. § 162(f).

10. Columbia Gas agrees to take the following steps to prevent a similar occurrence:

- 1) Revise its Upgrading Procedure Gas Standard [GS 5500.400] to require the inspection of all abutting and adjacent structures to gas main(s) involved in an incremental upgrading project before significantly increasing the normal operating pressure of a distribution or transmission pipeline above the previously established MAOP. Significantly shall mean the increase in

operating pressure requiring a change in service regulation or an incremental increase in pressure as required by 192.557( c).

- 2) Develop and implement a program or process which ensures identification of the location, main, and pressure system for each service line tap within Columbia Gas service territory. This program or process must be able to identify properties where the actual tap location differs from the street address.
- 3) Modify the minimum requirements found in Exhibit A under Gas Standard GS 3020.012 for service line records to include street names and address or geospatial data. Where the actual tap location differs from the street address, the service line sketch will include street names and address, until such time the service line record is fully contained within the Company's Geographic Information System. Retrain all impacted Columbia Gas employees on all Company standards that outline the minimum requirements for service line records which includes the locations of the tap and the main. Create a QA/QC program to review service line records to ensure they meet the minimum requirements of the Company standards. Create a program to review all existing service line records to ensure that the record meets the minimum requirements. Establish procedures to identify all service lines in and around every project which significantly increases the MAOP of the system or an incremental increase in pressure as required by 192.557( c), including physical inspections and record inspections of all adjacent structures. This shall include marking out the service location or other equivalent confirmation method prior to any uprate. The mark out or other equivalent confirmation method must include verification of service location.
- 4) Develop a buffer zone with a minimum of a 500 foot radius of the main to be uprated to capture and verify all service locations of all structures. This buffer zone should consider the length of the service lines.
- 5) Enhance personnel training, including field, management, supervision and engineering. The Company must develop an uprate training module that incorporates the new procedural changes. This training should be provided to all impacted employees, including management and engineering staff on three (3) year intervals. This training module must also address the low pressure conversions, or re-qualifications.

- 6) Develop a process to ensure pipeline system updates are correctly mapped. When substantive mapping or record errors are encountered, conduct a causal evaluation investigation into why the maps or records are incorrect so that Company can develop best practices and training programs to help ensure the errors are reduced or eliminated.
- 7) Consider mapping system enhancements that would include the following:
  - a) Enhance the information retained on the Service Line Records (SLR) designating a new data field or a symbol(s) in an existing data field which gives clear indication that a tap location differs from the actual service address. When the tap itself is not depicted in GIS, this designation should be usable within the GIS database and not solely based in a comment section on a scanned tap card.

Conflate the mapping/asset information using high-quality road-edge/centerline information;
  - b) Capture and store X, Y, and Z coordinates for facility locations (and other asset data) through means which comport with acceptable industry standards;
  - c) Complete a “Visualization Tool,” which will visualize what is connected to mains via service points and will be linked to service record information and drawings; and
  - d) Capture and store information including but not limited to location of main service taps, curb valves, and other such appurtenances and pipe anomalies for legacy pipe when mains and services are “out of service” through the use of in-line cameras, geo-spatial technology and/or other means.
- 8) Discontinue use of incremental uprates for low pressure to elevated pressure. Utilize requalification (air pressure test) process to convert low pressure to elevated pressure systems.

11. Notably, Columbia Gas had already voluntarily initiated several of the terms specified in Paragraph 10 above as part of its response to the incident.

12. In consideration of the Columbia Gas' payment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$990,000.00, as described herein, and implementation and completion of the corrective actions described above in Paragraphs 10 of this Statement in Support, I&E has expressly agreed to forbear the institution of any formal complaint or other informal investigation that relates to the Columbia Gas' conduct as alleged in Paragraphs 43 through 47 of the Settlement Agreement.

13. Nothing in the Settlement Agreement shall affect the Commission's authority to receive and resolve any informal or formal complaints filed by any affected party with respect to the alleged events covered by the Settlement Agreement, except that no further enforcement action, including but not limited to civil penalties, shall be imposed by the Commission on Columbia Gas for any actions that are within the scope of the Settlement Agreement.

14. Columbia Gas submits that the Settlement Agreement is in the public interest, and therefore requests that the Commission approve the Settlement Agreement as in the public interest. The Settlement Agreement is expressly conditioned upon the Commission's approval under applicable public interest standards without modification, addition, or deletion of any term or condition herein. The parties have agreed that if the Commission Order substantively modifies the terms of the Settlement Agreement, any party may give notice to the other that it is withdrawing from the Joint Petition for Approval of Settlement. Such notice must be in writing and must be given within twenty (20) business days of the issuance of the Final Order which adopts the Settlement Agreement with substantive modifications of its terms. In the event that a party withdraws from the Joint Petition for Approval of Settlement, I&E and Columbia Gas

jointly agree that nothing in the Joint Petition shall be construed as an admission against or as prejudice to any position which any party might adopt during litigation of this case.

15. Nothing contained in the Settlement Agreement may be used or construed by any person as an admission of any fact by Columbia Gas. The Settlement Agreement is proposed by the Parties without any admission against, or prejudice to, any position which any Party may adopt during any subsequent administrative or court proceeding of whatever nature.

#### **IV. COMPLIANCE WITH THE COMMISSION'S POLICY STATEMENT ON LITIGATED AND SETTLED PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING VIOLATION OF THE PUBLIC UTILITY CODE AND COMMISSION REGULATIONS**

16. Columbia asserts that approval of the Settlement Agreement is consistent with the Commission's *Policy Statement for Litigated and Settled Proceedings Involving Violations of the Public Utility Code and Commission Regulations*, 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201 ("Policy Statement").

17. Under this Policy Statement, the Commission will consider specific factors when evaluating settlements of alleged violations of the Public Utility Code and Commission's Regulations. These factors are: (1) Whether the conduct at issue was of a serious nature, such as willful fraud or misrepresentation; (2) Whether the resulting consequences of the conduct at issue were of a serious nature, such as personal injury or property damage; (3) Whether the conduct at issue was deemed intentional or negligent (may only be considered when evaluating litigated cases); (4) Whether the regulated entity made efforts to modify internal policies and procedures to address the conduct at issue and prevent similar conduct in the future; (5) The number of customers affected and the duration of the violation; (6) The compliance history of the regulated entity that committed the violation; (7) Whether the regulated entity cooperated with the Commission's investigation; (8) The amount of the civil penalty or fine necessary to deter

future violations; (9) Past Commission decisions in similar situations; and (10) Other relevant factors. 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201(c).

18. When applied to settled cases, the Commission will not apply the standards as strictly as it will in litigated cases. 52 Pa. Code § 69.1201(b).

19. With regard to the first standard and starting point in the Policy Statement, whether the conduct at issue was of a serious nature, such as willful fraud or misrepresentation, there is no suggestion in the descriptions of alleged violations in the Settlement Agreement that Columbia Gas engaged in willful fraud or misrepresentation. With that said, Columbia Gas recognizes that the provision of natural gas to customers is, by nature, a serious matter, and that inadvertent errors can be serious in nature in that they can result in serious property damage and/or loss of life. The terms of the Settlement Agreement adequately take Columbia's alleged conduct into account, while taking into consideration the Company's response to the incident.

20. With regard to the second standard set out in the Policy Statement, whether the resulting consequences attributable to the conduct at issue were of a serious nature, Columbia submits that its alleged conduct, as described in the Settlement Agreement, did result in serious consequences. Columbia submits that the terms of Settlement Agreement recognizes the seriousness of the incident and the corrective actions Columbia has agreed to implement are designed to minimize the likelihood that a similar incident will occur in the future.

21. Since this is a settled matter, the third standard set out in the Policy Statement, whether the alleged conduct at issue was intentional or negligent, is not at issue.

22. Under the fourth standard in the Policy Statement, the Commission will consider modifications that Columbia undertook to prevent a similar situation from occurring in the future. Modifications to be considered include activities such as requiring additional trainings and improving company policies and techniques. Under the Settlement Agreement, as

described above, Columbia Gas will adopt numerous changes to its policies and procedures to enhance the safety of its service. With respect to the timing it has taken Columbia implement changes to its policies and practices, it should be noted that the Company began implementation of several corrective measures prior to the submission of the Settlement Agreement.

23. Regarding the fifth standard in the Policy Statement, which relates to the number of customers affected and the duration of the incident, the incident led to the temporary interruption of natural gas service to approximately sixty (60) Columbia Gas customers. The terms of the Settlement recognize the serious nature of the incident and the number of customers impacted.

24. Regarding the sixth standard in the Policy Statement, the compliance history of Columbia Gas, in the past eleven (11) years, the Company has had two gas safety related incident that have resulted in civil penalties, ranging from \$50,000 to \$200,000, and a third incident is currently pending before the Commission with a proposed civil penalty of \$535,000. *See* Docket Nos. M-2014-2306076; M-2016-2378672; and M-2021-3005572. The increased civil penalties that have been agreed upon between Columbia and I&E in the instant matter reflect this history.

25. Regarding the seventh standard in the Policy Statement, Columbia cooperated fully with I&E in its investigation. There are no facts alleged that would tend to establish bad faith on the part of Columbia Gas, active concealment of violations, or attempts to interfere with the Commission's investigation.

26. Regarding the eighth standard in the Policy Statement, Columbia Gas submits that the civil penalty of \$990,000.00 will adequately serve to deter future violations. The



assessment of a \$990,000.00 civil fine would be the highest civil penalty that the Commission has assessed against Columbia Gas to date.

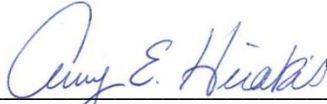
27. Regarding the ninth standard in the Policy Statement, please see Paragraph 26, above.

28. Regarding the tenth standard in the Policy Statement, Columbia Gas submits that it is in the public interest to settle this matter so as to avoid the expense of litigation. Moreover, the Settlement is in the public interest because it will result in public benefits that will promote gas safety and reliability in Columbia's service territory.

29. Columbia Gas submits that both Parties' efforts have resulted in fair and equitable settlement that is in the public interest. The Commission has consistently encouraged settlements to avoid the time and expense associated with litigation. The parties submit that the Settlement Agreement is in the public interest because it recognizes the alleged incidents, while effectively addressing and resolving the issues raised by the investigation, and avoids the time and expense of litigation, which entails hearings, filings of briefs, exceptions, reply exceptions, and appeals. The Company has also agreed to pay a civil penalty and implement a number of corrective actions that will enhance the safety and reliability of service provided by Columbia Gas. The Settlement Agreement clearly meets the standards set forth in Section 69.1201.

**WHEREFORE**, Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc. respectfully requests that the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission adopt an order approving the terms of the Settlement Agreement as being in the public interest.

Respectfully submitted  
COLUMBIA GAS OF PENNSYLVANIA, INC.

By:   
\_\_\_\_\_  
Amy E. Hirakis  
Senior Counsel  
NiSource Corporate Services Co.  
800 North Third Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17012  
717-210-9625  
ahirakis@nisource.com

Date: March 4, 2022

**BEFORE THE  
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION**

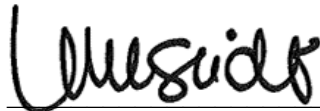
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission,	:	
Bureau of Investigation and	:	
Enforcement's Investigation of Columbia	:	
Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc.'s July 31, 2019	:	Docket No. M-2022-3012079
Upgrading Incident at 100 Park Lane,	:	
Washington, Washington County,	:	
Pennsylvania	:	

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that I have this day served a true copy of the foregoing document upon the parties, listed below, in accordance with the requirements of 52 Pa. Code § 1.54 (relating to service by a party).

**Service by Electronic Mail:**

Amy E. Hirakis, Esq.  
Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc.  
800 North 3<sup>rd</sup> Street  
Suite 204  
Harrisburg, PA 17102  
[ahirakis@nisource.com](mailto:ahirakis@nisource.com)



---

Michael L. Swindler  
Deputy Chief Prosecutor  
PA Attorney ID No. 43319

Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission  
Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement  
Commonwealth Keystone Building  
400 North Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17120  
717.783-6369  
[mwindler@comcast.net](mailto:mwindler@comcast.net)

Dated: March 4, 2022