
DIGEST

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

Arnold

HB No. 383

Abstract: Makes changes to the La. Underground Utilities and Facilities Damage Prevention Law.

Present law defines "emergency" as any crisis situation which poses an imminent threat or danger to life, health, or property and requires immediate action.

Proposed law defines "emergency" as any crisis situation which poses an imminent threat or danger to life, health, or property or involves the unanticipated interruption of utility services, requires immediate action, and immediate action is taken.

Proposed law defines "agricultural excavator" as a person who owns or operates a farm and is directly involved in the cultivation of land or crops or who raises livestock.

Present law provides that the notice of intent to excavate shall contain the name, address, and telephone number of the person filing the notice of intent, and, if different, the person responsible for the excavation or demolition, the starting date, anticipated duration, and description of the specific type of excavation or demolition operation to be conducted, the specific location of the proposed excavation or demolition and a statement as to whether directional boring or explosives are to be used. If the excavation or demolition is part of a larger project, the notice shall be confined to the actual area of proposed excavation or demolition that will occur during the 10-day time period prescribed by present law.

Proposed law maintains present law but changes the 10-day time period to a 20-day time period.

Present law requires the excavator or demolisher to wait at least 48 hours following notification before commencing any excavation or demolition activity, except in the case of an emergency or if informed by the regional notification center that no operators are to be notified.

Proposed law maintains present law but specifies that the 48 hours does not start until 7:00 a.m. on the next working day following notification.

Present law provides that, when the utility or facility operator has marked the location of underground facilities or utilities, the marking shall be deemed good as long as visible but not longer than 10 calendar days, including weekends and holidays, from the "mark by" time. An additional notice to the regional notification center shall be given by the excavator or demolisher in accordance when the marks are no longer visible or if the excavation or demolition cannot be

completed within 10 calendar days from the "mark by" time, whichever occurs first.

Proposed law retains present law but changes the period of 10 calendar days to 20 calendar days.

Present law provides that, in the case whereby a forestry excavator has requested that the utilities and facilities be marked for location, the operator of a utility or facility shall mark the area of their utilities or facilities. The markings provided by the operator shall be deemed good as long as the markings are visible or up to 30 calendar days from the time the markings were made, whichever is shorter.

Proposed law retains present law but adds agricultural excavator to the list of persons who for whom markings are good up to 30 calendar days.

Present law provides that the 48-hour notice requirement shall not apply to any person conducting an emergency excavation. Oral notice of the emergency excavation shall be given as soon as practicable to the regional notification center or each operator having underground utilities and facilities located in the area and, if necessary, emergency assistance shall be requested from each operator in locating and providing immediate protection to its underground utilities and facilities.

Proposed law retains present law and adds the requirement that the excavator orally certify in the notice that the situation poses an imminent threat or danger to life, health, or property and requires immediate action and that the excavator has a crew on site.

Proposed law provides that an excavator who fails to provide the required oral certification in the notice of emergency excavation shall be subject to the following:

- (1) For the first violation, a civil penalty of not more than \$50.
- (2) For a second violation of a similar nature within a two-year period from the previous violation, a civil penalty of not more than \$200.
- (3) For a third violation of a similar nature within a two-year period from a previous violation, a civil penalty of not more than \$500.
- (4) For a fourth and each subsequent violation of a similar nature within a two-year period from the previous violation, a civil penalty of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000.

(Amends R.S. 40:1749.12(4), 1749.13(B)(2) and (5), 1749.14(C)(1)(b)(iii) and (v), 1749.15, and 1749.20(C); Adds R.S. 40:1749.12(15) and 1749.20(D))