



# PAPUC

**ACT 50 – DAMAGE PREVENTION ENFORCEMENT  
2023 - A YEAR IN REVIEW**

**STATISTICAL REPORT**

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## Executive Summary

On Oct. 30, 2017, the Governor signed Act 50, also referred to as the Underground Utility Line Protection Law (PA One Call Law), to protect public health and safety by preventing excavation, demolition and design work from damaging underground lines and facilities used to provide electric, communication, gas, propane, oil delivery, sewage, water, or other services; imposing duties upon the providers of such service and persons and other entities preparing drawings or performing excavation or demolition work; and prescribing penalties. Act 50 requires the Damage Prevention Committee (DPC) to submit an annual report containing relevant damage prevention data to the Committee on Consumer Protection and Professional Licensure of the Senate, the Committee on Consumer Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC or Commission).

The Damage Prevention Section (DPS) of the Commission's Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement (I&E) has prepared this report for the DPC. This Statistical Report uses data from Jan. 1, 2019, which was the first full year the PUC was tasked with the enforcement of Act 50, through Dec. 31, 2023, to examine the current trends in 2023.

In 2023, the Pennsylvania One Call System (POCS) received 1,020,498 tickets. The Commission received 8,277 Alleged Violation Reports (AVRs), which reported 6,188 damages and 384 near-misses. The Commission's DPS sent out 5,387 letters to homeowners and stakeholders, opened 721 investigations, and presented 753 cases for review at the monthly DPC meetings. These enforcement activities resulted in the DPC issuing 3,158 violations, \$2,465,195 in penalties and 739 referrals to education in 2023.

This report tracks AVRs and the actions taken by the DPC, including the issuance of warning letters, administrative penalties, and referrals to education. The information in this report is utilized to help direct the education and enforcement efforts of the DPC.

## Damage Prevention Committee Members 2023

Terri Cooper-Smith Chairman		Pennsylvania PUC
Eric Swartley Vice Chairman	Gas Industry	UGI
Mark Santayana Secretary	Electric Industry	PPL Electric Utilities
William Kiger	Pennsylvania One Call	Pennsylvania One Call System
Larry Ditty	PennDOT	Pennsylvania Dept. of Transportation
James Dacey	Excavator	Doli Construction Corp.
Armando Ferri	Excavator	Sicavo Consulting, LLC
Thomas Clark	Municipal Government	Derry Township
Andrew Strassner	Water/Wastewater	Aqua Pennsylvania
David Henning	Cable	Comcast
Eric D. Finnemore	Telecommunications	Empire Access
Kevin German	Municipal Authority	Lehigh County Authority
Charles Dippo	Excavator	Utility Line Services, Inc.

## Process Overview

The PA One Call System (POCS) is a communications system established to prevent damage to underground facilities and promote safety. Contractors and the public are required to contact POCS prior to beginning any digging or excavation project. When POCS receives a notification, it alerts the underground facility owners of the intent to dig who are then required to dispatch a crew to the area to locate and mark all underground lines or facilities.

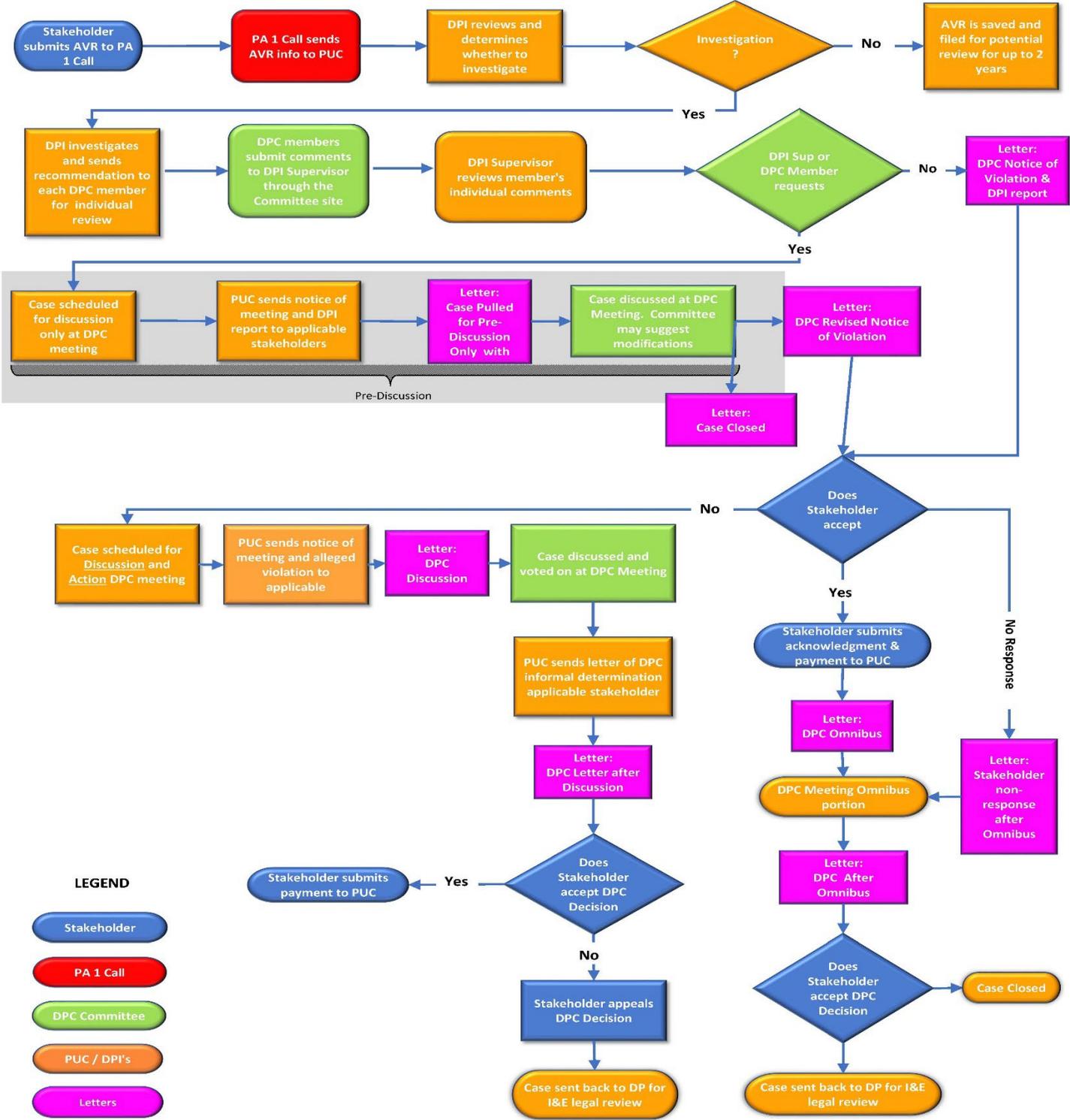
Alleged violations of the One Call Law are submitted to the PUC through POCS pursuant to the timeframe set forth in Act 50 of 2017. These Alleged Violation Reports (AVRs) are investigated by the PUC's Damage Prevention Section. The DPS employs five Damage Prevention Investigators (DPIs), one supervisor and is overseen by the manager of I&E's Safety Division. The DPS had an operating budget of \$765,529 in 2023.

The DPS received 8,277 AVRs in 2023. The DPS reviews every AVR and prioritizes investigating incidents that pose a danger and have a significant impact on the public. Other reasons that an incident may be investigated by the DPS include failure to notify POCS before digging, repeat violations by the same entity, and some cases are chosen at random to obtain a sampling of violations. When the investigation is complete, the investigator prepares a report recommending a disposition of the AVR to the Damage Prevention Committee.

The Damage Prevention Committee is an independent board composed of industry peers who are tasked with reviewing recommendations from the DPS and issuing informal determinations related to the disposition of alleged violations at monthly meetings. Such disposition includes the issuance of warning letters, administrative penalties and referrals to education. A stakeholder may accept or reject the DPC's informal determination. If rejected, the matter is then referred to I&E for possible prosecution as deemed appropriate. Unless the stakeholder rejects the informal determination, it becomes binding on the Commission. If the stakeholder is delinquent in paying administrative penalties, the Commission will issue an order directing payment and advising that failure to do so will result in the matter being referred to the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General for collection.

Figure A

AVR PROCESS FLOWCHART - REVISED BYLAWS



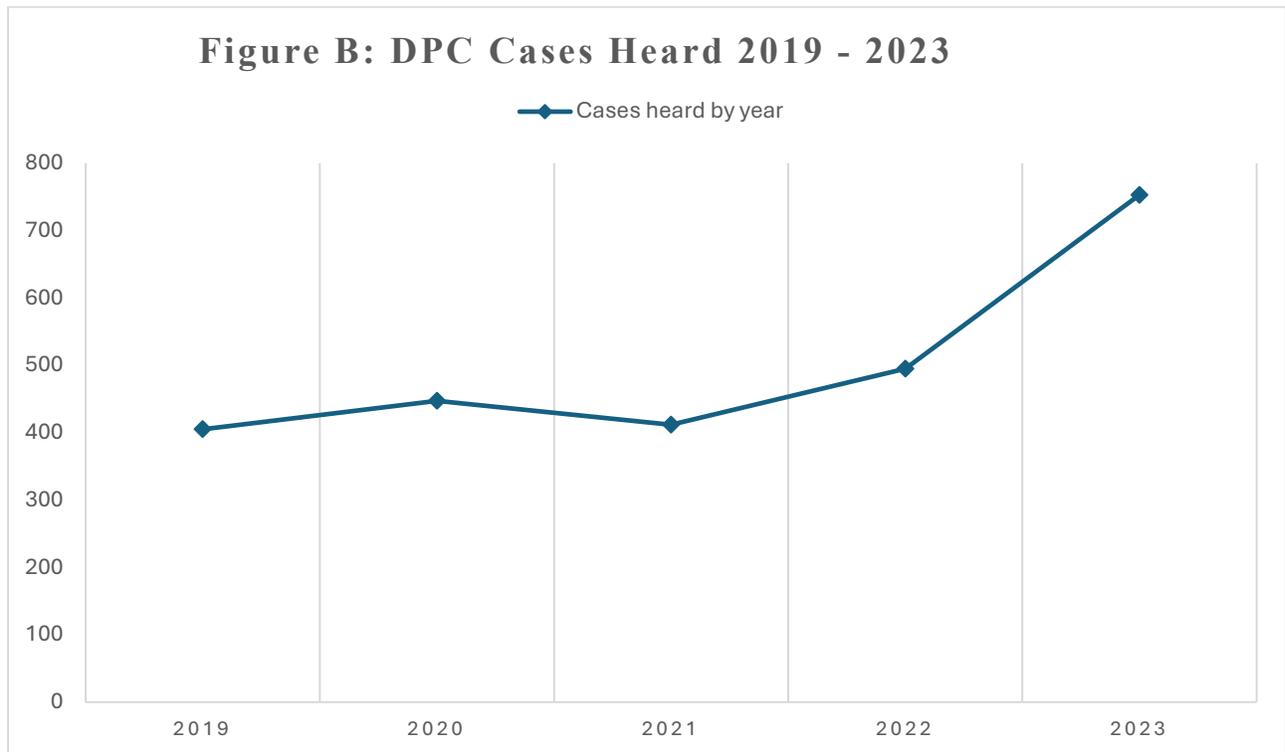
## PA PUC Statistical Update

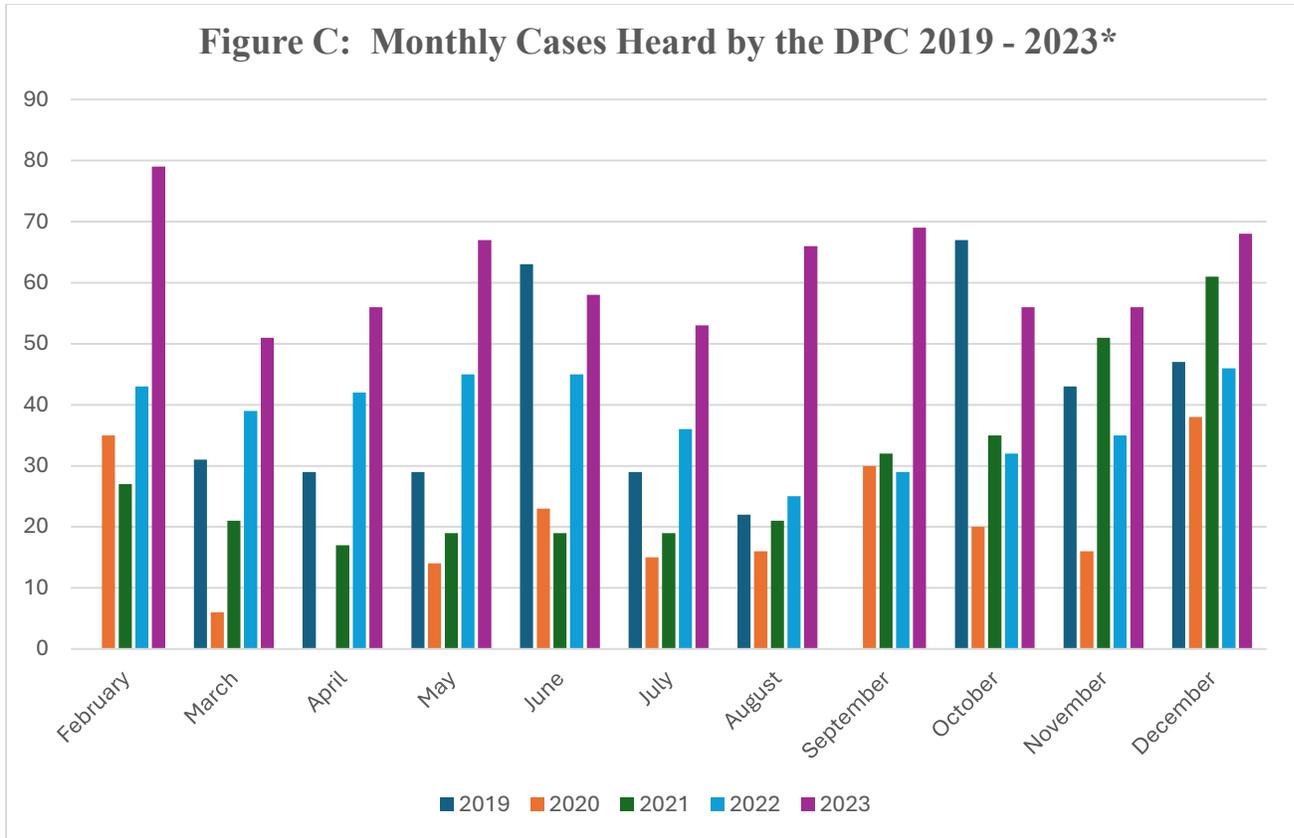
### A. DPC Cases

DPC meetings are held monthly and are open to the public. The DPC and DPS attend the meetings in-person in Harrisburg; however, disputing parties and other interested stakeholders have the option to attend the monthly meeting in-person or virtually.

DPS investigations increased significantly in 2023. The DPS opened 462 investigations in 2022 and 721 investigations in 2023, representing a 56% increase.

As shown in Figures B and C, the number of cases heard by the DPC increased in 2023. The DPC heard 470 cases in 2022 (125 discussion cases, 55 pre-discussion cases and 290 omnibus cases) and 753 cases in 2023 (156 discussion cases, 27 pre-discussion cases and 570 omnibus cases), representing a 60% increase in 2023.



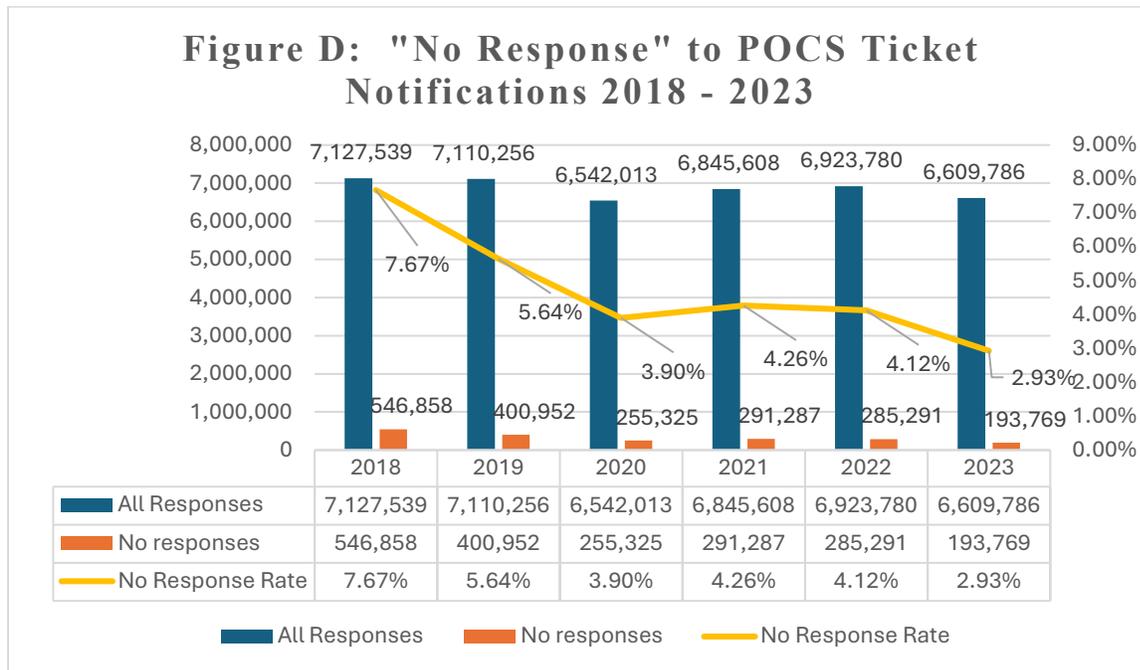


\* The DPC does not conduct meetings in January. Meetings were also not held in February 2019, September 2019 or April 2020. Totals do not include pre-discussion cases.

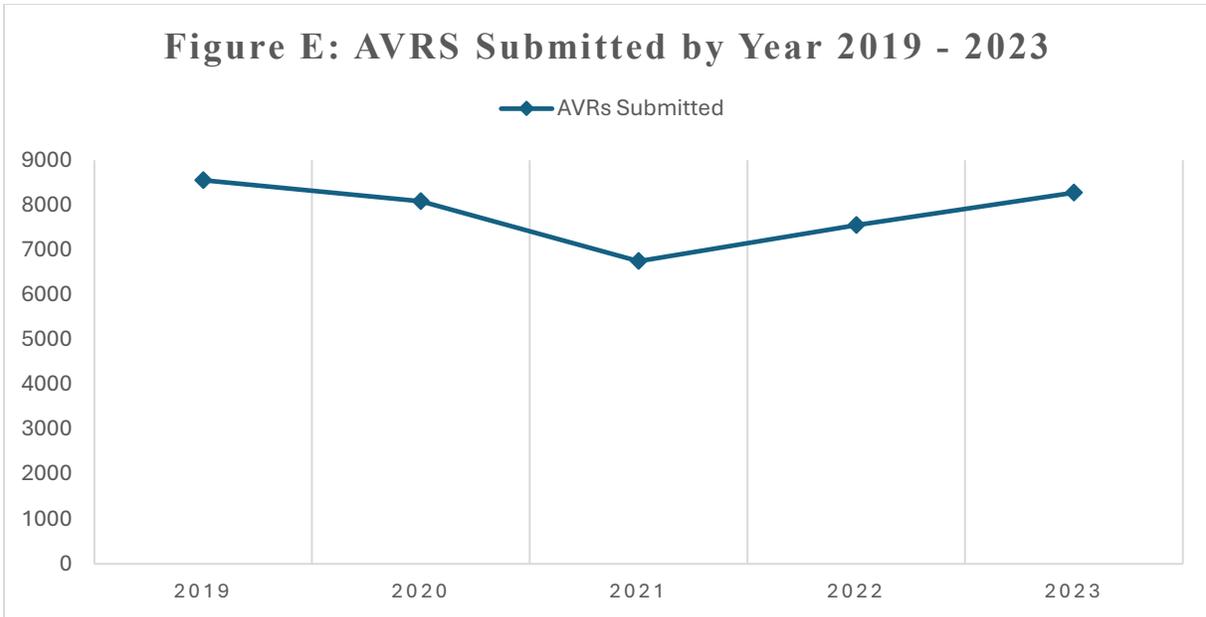
## B. AVRs

The primary goal of the PA One Call Law is to protect the public's health and safety by preventing excavation work from damaging underground lines. To achieve this goal, stakeholders must utilize the PA One Call System and notify 8-1-1 before digging. In 2023, the POCS received 1,020,498 tickets, which represents a slight decrease in annual ticket volume in prior years. The POCS received 1,054,010 tickets in 2022, 1,046,498 tickets in 2021, 991,975 tickets in 2020, and 1,037,463 tickets in 2019.

Every POCS ticket requires responses from multiple parties. For example, in 2023, POCS received 1,020,498 tickets and these tickets generated 6,609,786 responses from facility owners. As shown in Figure D, the no-response rate has been trending in the right direction as stakeholders have been increasingly responsive to POCS tickets. The no-response rate was 7.67% in 2018 and it steadily decreased to 2.93% in 2023.



Stakeholders are required to file an AVR with the POCS if there has been a violation of the PA One Call Law. From April 28, 2018 to Dec. 31, 2023, the PUC received 42,814 AVRs from the POCS via a data exchange service created to facilitate the process. The PUC received 8,419 AVRs in 2019, 8,085 in 2020, 6,793 in 2021, 7,301 in 2022, and 8,277 in 2023. As shown in Figure E, AVRs decreased from 2020 to 2021; however, AVRs are trending up in recent years with a 21.8% increase from 2021 to 2023.

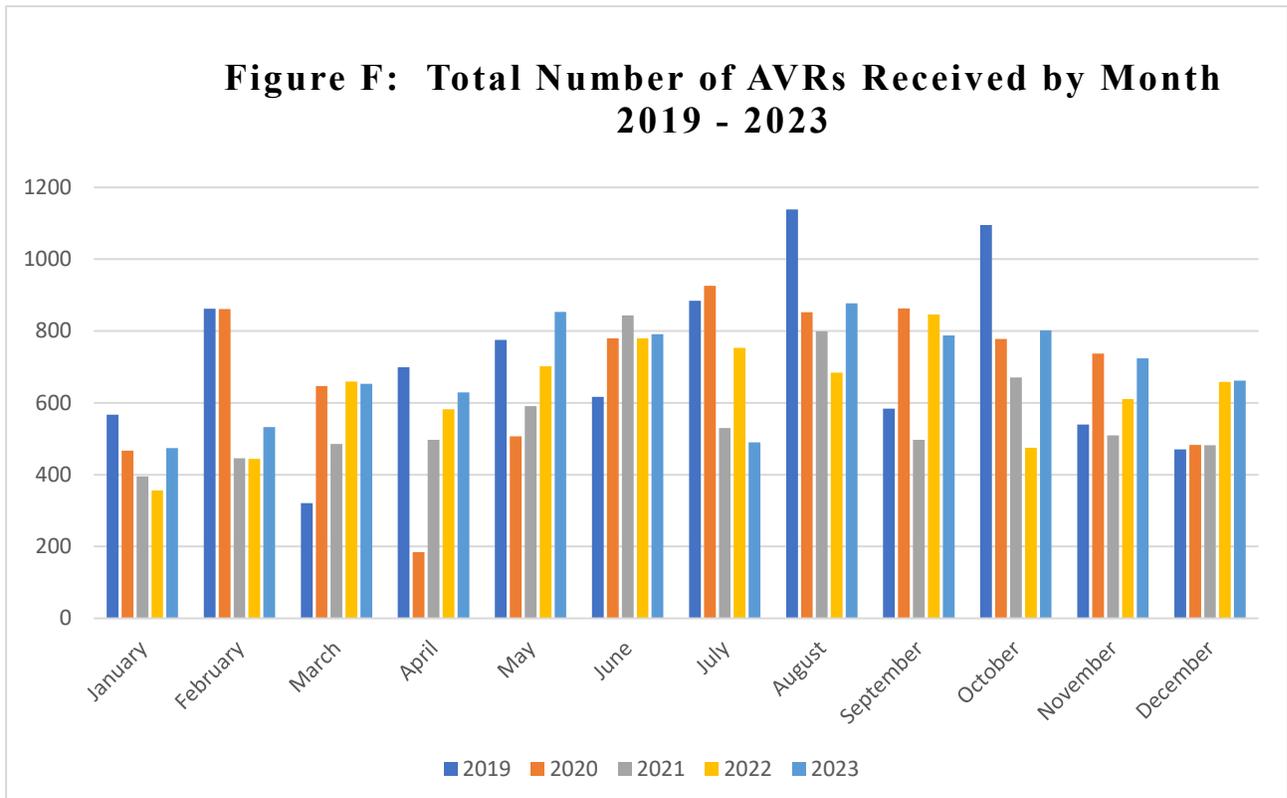


The AVR allows stakeholders to select whether they are reporting a “damage” or a “near-miss,” both of which increased in 2023. In 2022, stakeholders reported 5,801 damages and 312 near-misses. In 2023, 6,188 damages and 384 near-misses were reported. While this reflects an approximate 7.5% increase in damages and near-misses reported in 2023, Figure E illustrates that AVR reporting increased by 13.4% overall from 2022 to 2023.

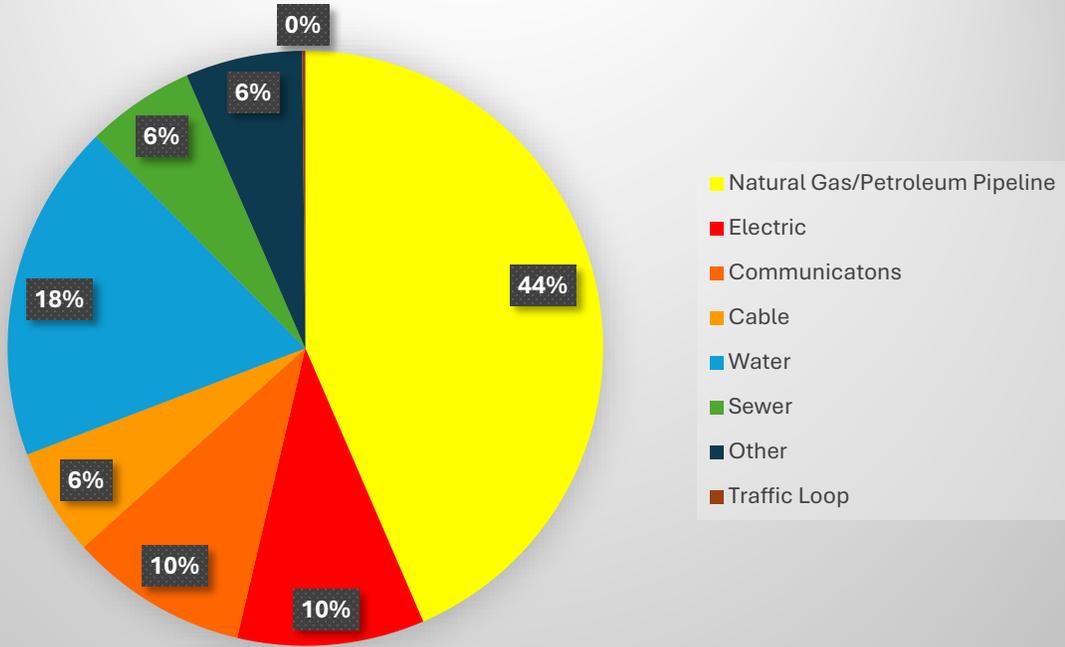
## AVRs by Industry

Figures G through K show the number of AVRs submitted by industry. As demonstrated in the tables below, the majority of AVRs are submitted by the natural gas/petroleum pipeline industry, ranging from 44% to 48% of the yearly totals.

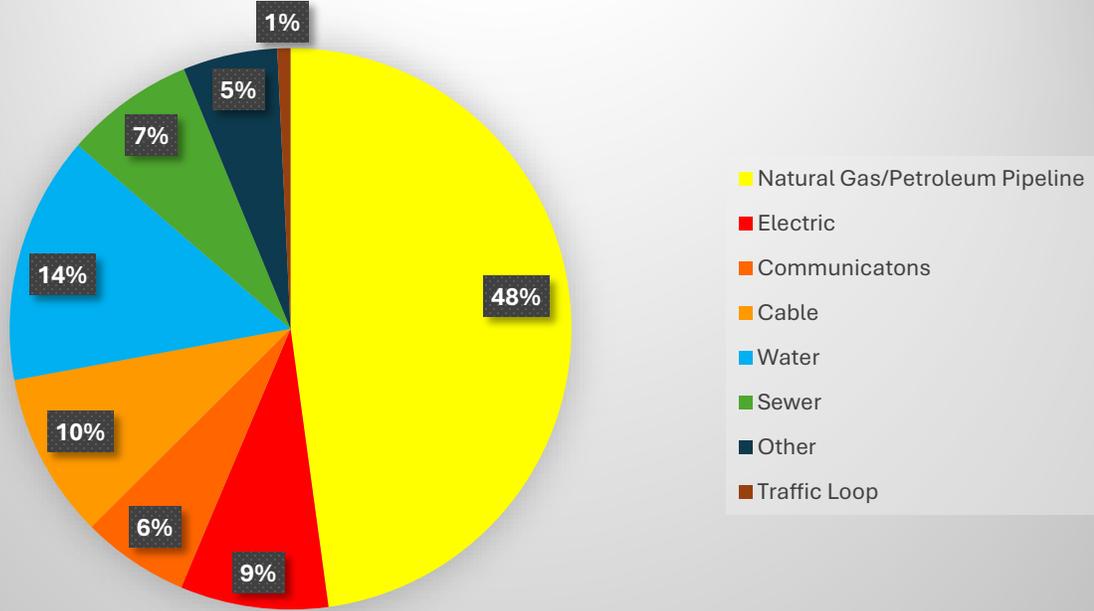
It is important to note that the DPS has seen a notable increase in violations committed by out of state contractors who are installing fiber lines faster than local facility owners can keep up. This is demonstrated in Figures J and K as AVRs in the cable industry comprised 5% of the total AVRs in 2022 but increased to 8% in 2023.



**Figure G: AVRs Sent by Affected Operation in 2019**



**Figure H: AVRs Sent by Affected Operation in 2020**



**Figure I: AVRs Sent by Affected Operation in 2021**

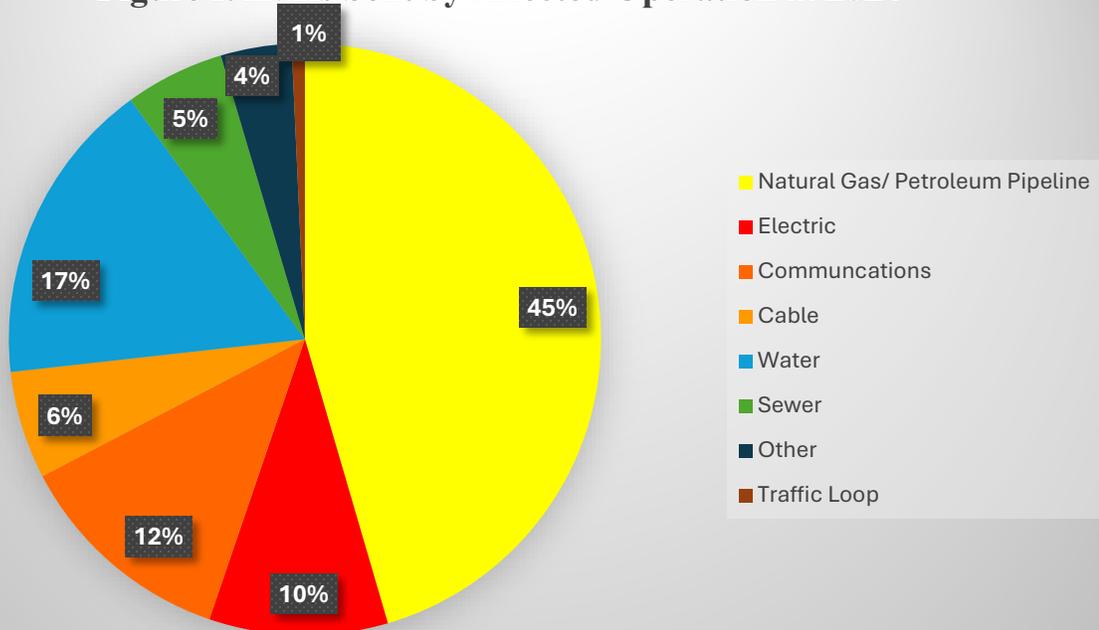


Figure J: AVRs Sent by Affected Operation in 2022

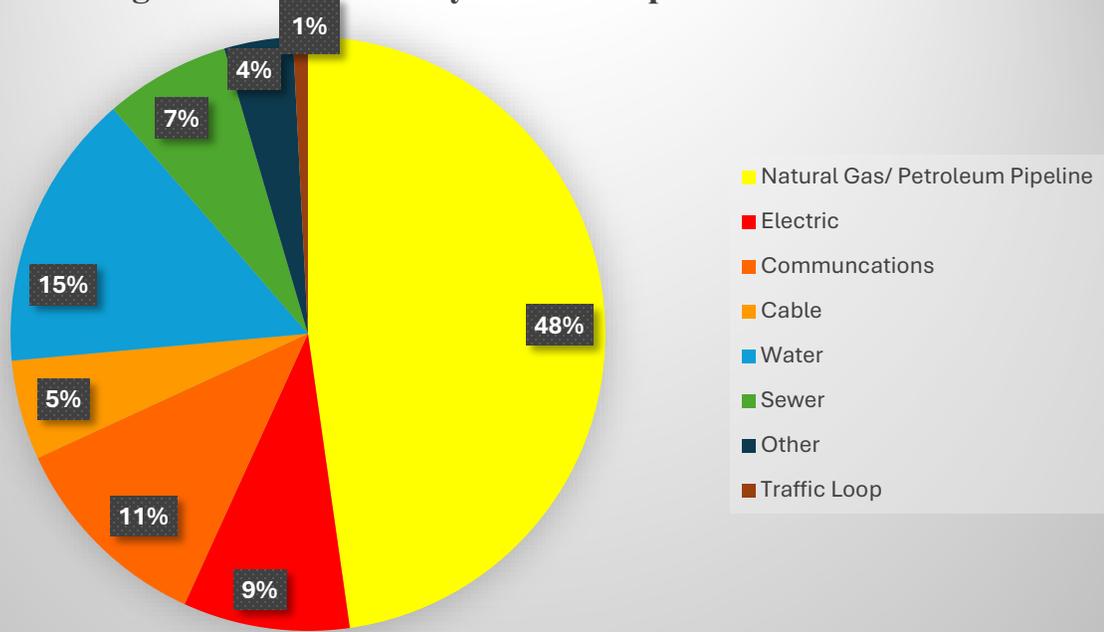
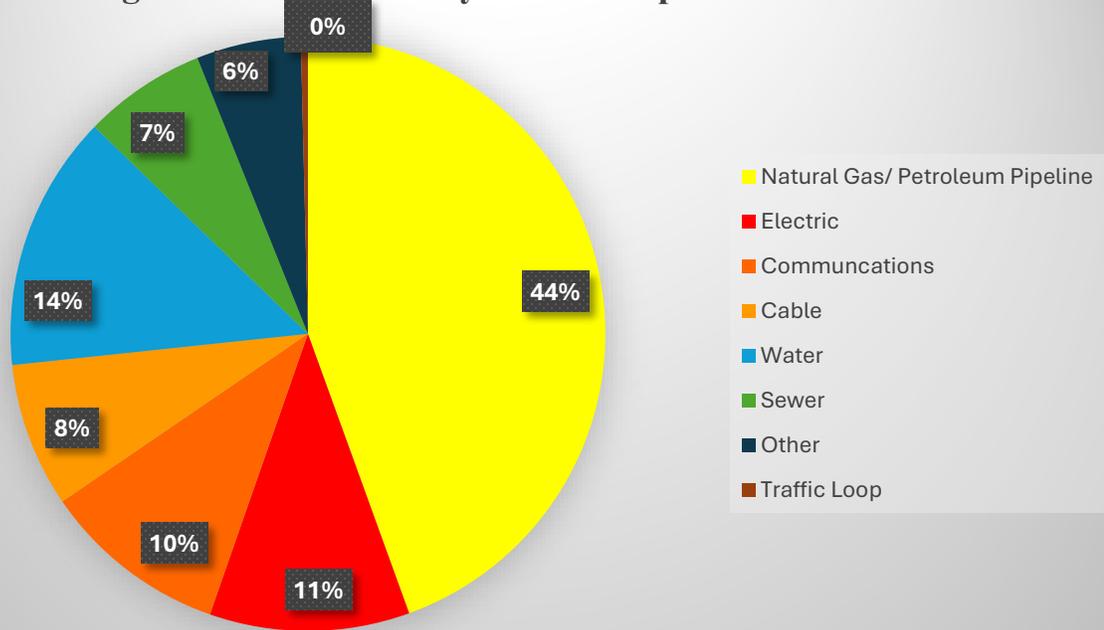
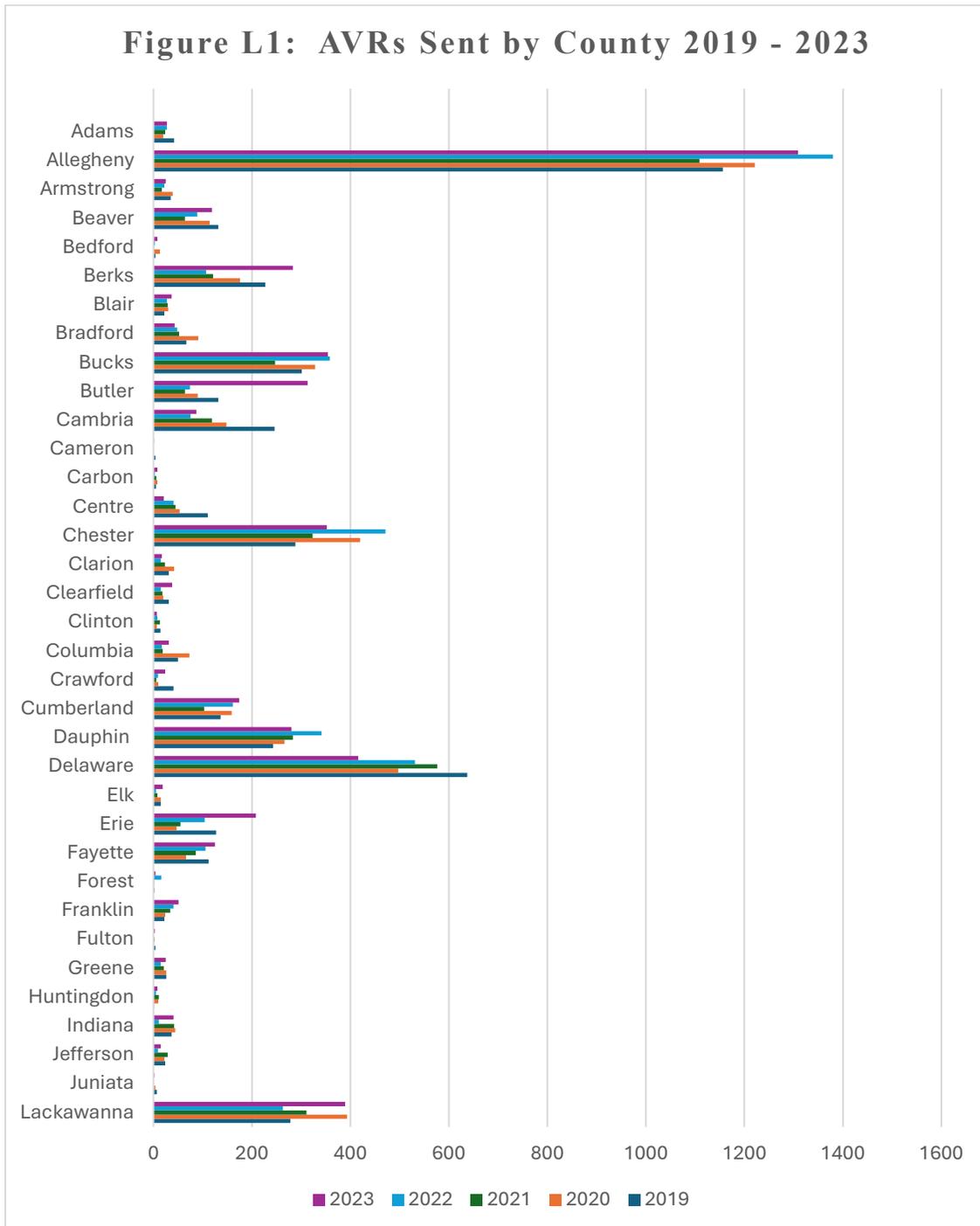


Figure K: AVRs Sent by Affected Operation in 2023

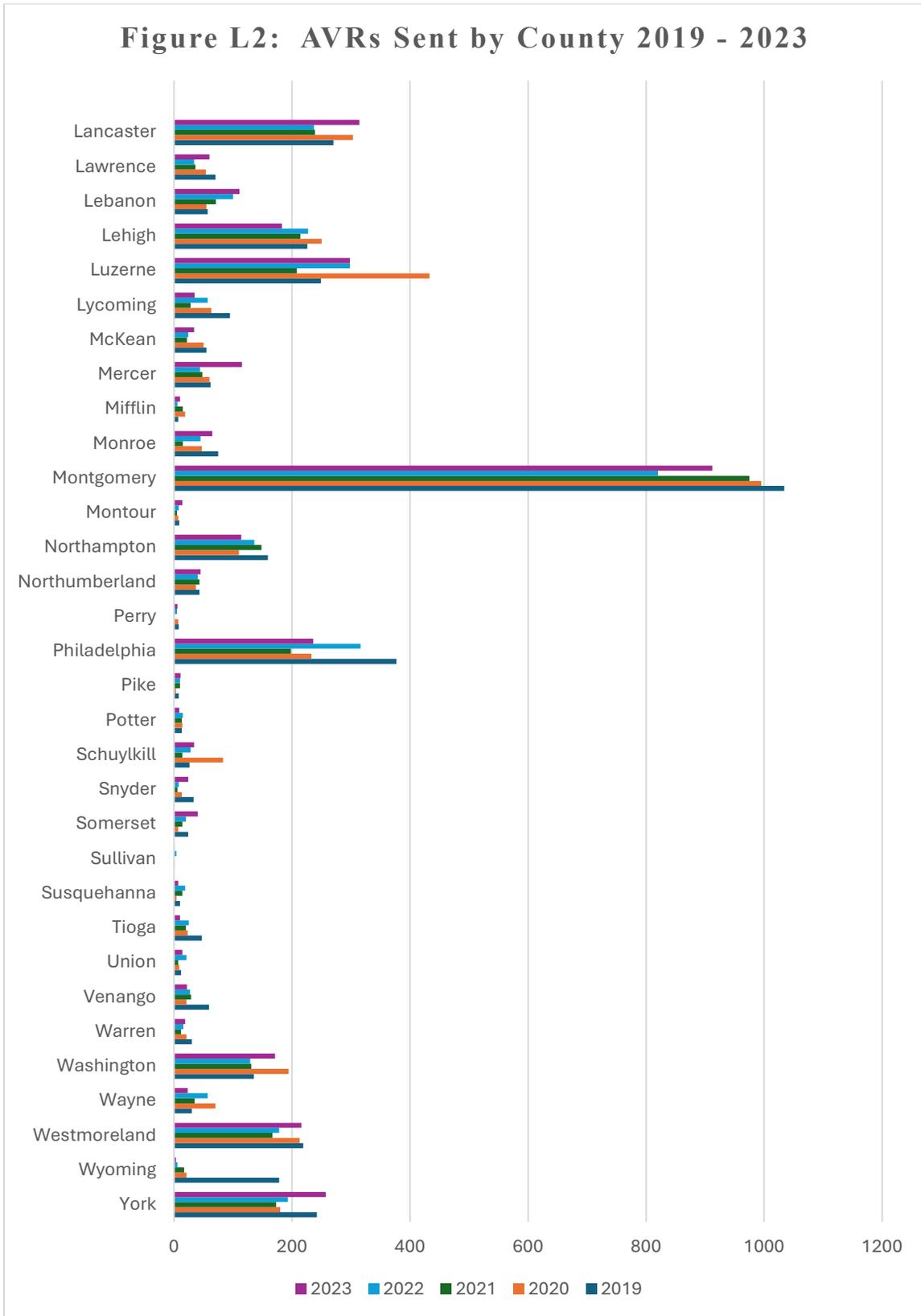


## AVRs by County

The tables below show the number of AVRs by county for the past five years. Consistent with prior years, Allegheny County and Montgomery County experienced the most AVRs in 2023.

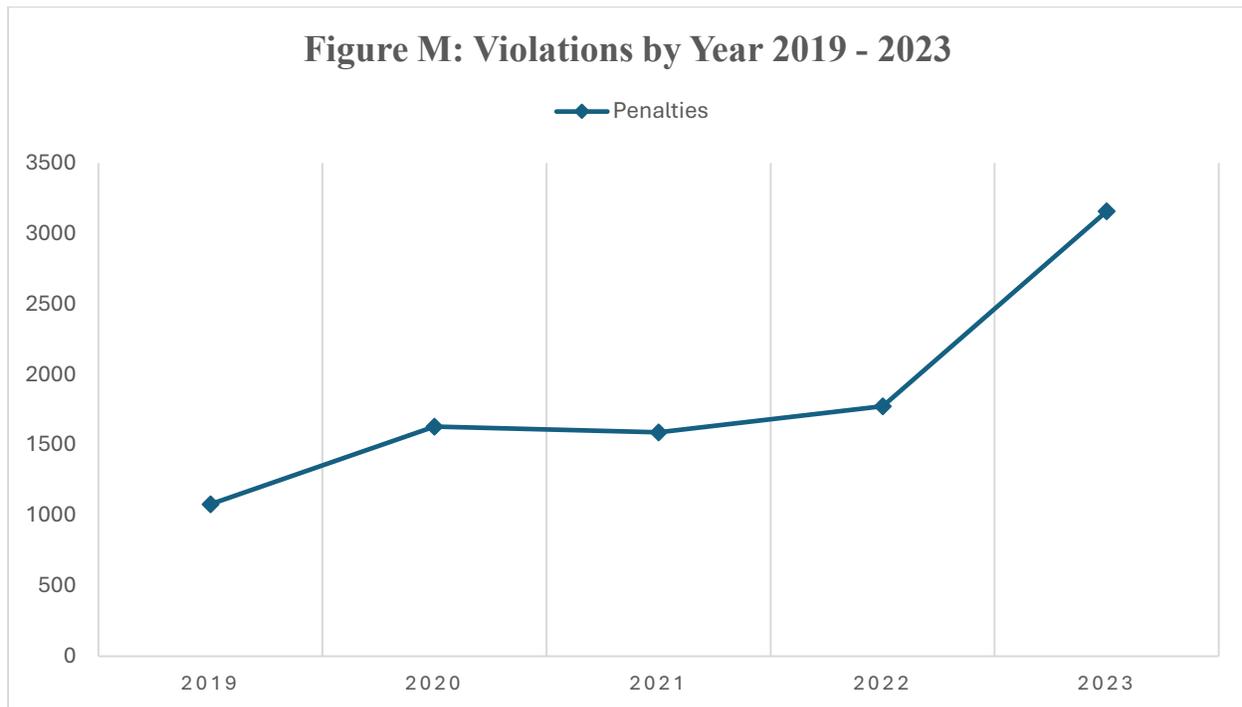


**Figure L2: AVR's Sent by County 2019 - 2023**



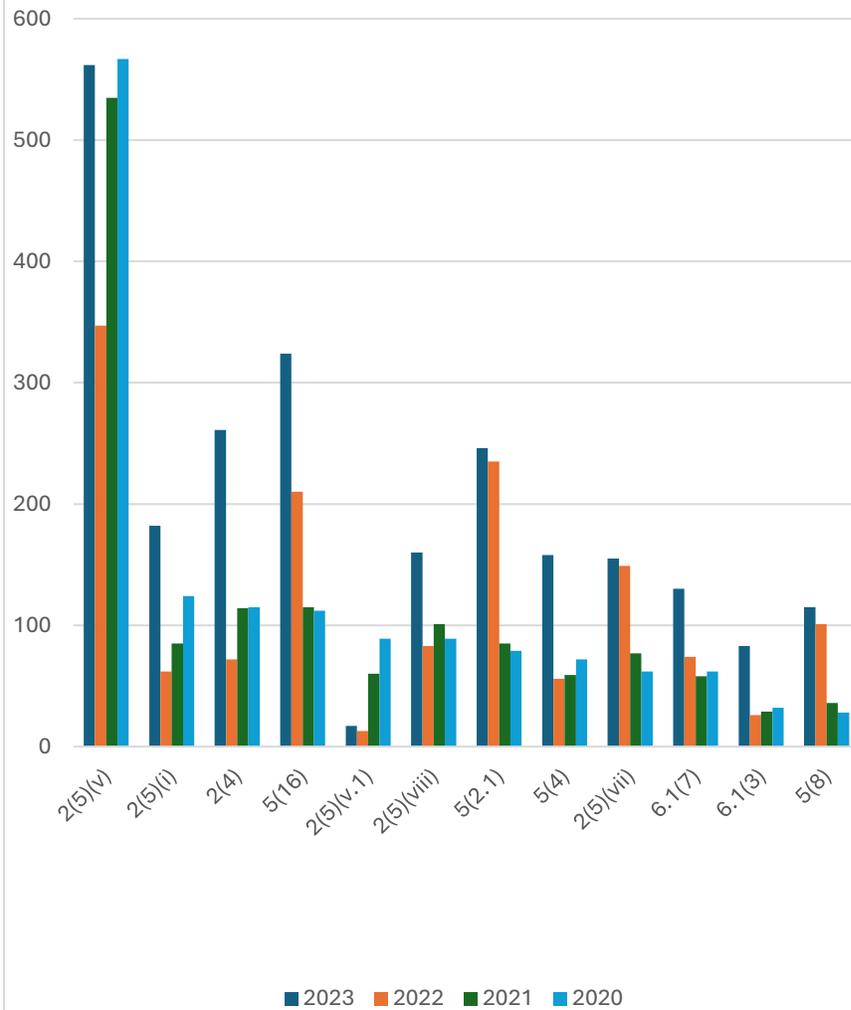
### C. Violations and Penalties

Enforcement activity in 2023 was significantly higher than previous years. The DPC issued 1,774 violations and \$1,020,750 in penalties in 2022. In 2023, the DPC issued 3,158 violations, representing a 78% increase from the prior year. Penalties similarly increased to \$2,465,195 in 2023. In total, since the PUC's enforcement responsibilities began in April 2018, the DPC has issued 9,231 violations to stakeholders and \$5,789,005 in penalties.



Figures N through P provide information about statute violations and penalties. As shown in those tables, failure to respond to a routine one call ticket or a late response to a ticket is the category that continues to receive the highest number of violations, increasing from 327 in 2022 to 562 in 2023. With respect to line hits, it is important to note that the failure to call 9-1-1 when damage resulted in the escape of gas or liquid which may endanger life, health or property decreased from 115 incidents in 2022 to 101 incidents in 2023.

**Figure N: Penalties Sanctioned by Statute  
2020-2023**



**Figure O1: Most Common Penalties 2023**

Statute	Description	Count
<b>2(5)(v)</b>	Failed to respond to a routine One Call Ticket or late response to a ticket	562
<b>5(16)</b>	Excavator failed to submit an Alleged Violation Report within 10 business days of striking a line	324
<b>2(4)</b>	Failed to respond to Designer's request for information within 10 business days	261
<b>5(2.1)</b>	Excavator failed to submit a location request to One Call within the correct timeframe	246
<b>2(5)(i)</b>	Failed to locate underground lines within 18 inches horizontally of the outside wall of the line	182
<b>2(5)(viii)</b>	Failed to participate in preconstruction meetings for a complex project or as described in section 5(3)	160
<b>5(4)</b>	Excavator failed to exercise due care and employ prudent excavation techniques	158
<b>2(5)(vii)</b>	Failed to respond to an emergency notification as soon as practicable following notification	155
<b>6.1(7)</b>	Project owner failed to submit an Alleged Violation Report within 10 business days of a line strike	130
<b>5(8)</b>	Excavator failed to immediately notify 911 and the facility owner when damage resulted in the escape of gas or liquid which may endanger life, health or property	115
<b>5(17)</b>	Failed to comply with PUC requests for information	115

**Figure O2: Most Common Penalties 2022**

Statute	Description	Count
<b>2(5)(v)</b>	Failed to respond to a routine One Call Ticket or late response to a ticket	347
<b>5(2.1)</b>	Excavator failed to submit a location request to One Call within the correct timeframe	235
<b>5(16)</b>	Excavator failed to submit an Alleged Violation Report within 10 business days of striking a line	210
<b>2(5)(vii)</b>	Failed to respond to an emergency notification as soon as practicable following notification	149
<b>5(8)</b>	Excavator failed to immediately notify 911 and the facility owner when damage resulted in the escape of gas or liquid which may endanger life, health or property	101
<b>2(5)(viii)</b>	Failed to participate in preconstruction meetings for a complex project or as described in section 5(3)	83
<b>6.1(7)</b>	Project owner failed to submit an Alleged Violation Report within 10 business days of a line strike	74
<b>2(4)</b>	Failed to respond to Designer's request for information within 10 business days	72
<b>2(5)(i)</b>	Failed to locate underground lines within 18 inches horizontally of the outside wall of the line	62
<b>5(4)</b>	Failed to exercise due care and employ prudent excavation techniques	56
<b>5(17)</b>	Excavator failed to inform facility owner of any damage to a line.	54

**Figure P: 2023 Penalties by Statute**

Statute	Description	Count	Penalty	Factor	Total Penalty
2 (5)(v)	Failed to respond to a routine One Call ticket within the required amount of time	329	\$313,250.00	\$0.00	\$313,250.00
5 (16)	Excavator failed to submit an Alleged Violation Report within 10 business days of striking a line	301	\$123,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$125,000.00
2 (4)	Failed to respond to Designer's request for information within 10 Business Days	261	\$315,375.00	\$0.00	\$315,375.00
5 (2.1)	Excavator failed to submit a location request to One Call within the correct timeframe	236	\$223,250.00	\$2,720.00	\$225,970.00
2 (5)(v)	Failed to respond to a routine One Call ticket	233	\$210,875.00	\$0.00	\$210,875.00
2 (5)(i)	Failed to locate underground lines within 18 inches horizontally of the outside wall of line	182	\$199,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$199,000.00
2 (5)(viii)	Failed to participate in preconstruction meetings for a complex project or as described in section 5(3)	160	\$219,750.00	\$0.00	\$219,750.00
5 (4)	Excavator failed to exercise due care and employ prudent excavation techniques	158	\$100,250.00	\$2,550.00	\$102,800.00
2 (5)(vii)	Failed to respond to an emergency notification as soon as practicable following notification	155	\$155,750.00	\$0.00	\$155,750.00
6.1 (7)	Project owner failed to submit an Alleged Violation Report within 10 business days of a line strike	130	\$65,000.00	\$1,250.00	\$66,250.00
5 (17)	Excavator failed to comply with all requests for information from PUC staff within thirty days of the receipt of the request	106	\$31,625.00	\$250.00	\$31,875.00
5 (8)	Excavator failed to immediately notify 911 and the facility owner when damage resulted in the escape of gas or liquid which may endanger life, health or property	103	\$108,000.00	\$500.00	\$108,000.00
6.1 (1)	Failed to utilize sufficient quality levels of subsurface utility engineering or other similar techniques to properly determine the existence and positions of underground facilities when designing known complex projects having an estimated cost of four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000) or more	93	\$52,350.00	\$350.00	\$52,700.00
6.1 (3)	Released a project to bid or construction before final design was complete	83	\$55,100.00	\$1600.00	\$56,700.00
4 (2)	Designer failed to request the line and facility information prescribed by section 2 (4) from the One Call System not less than ten nor more than ninety business days before final design is to be completed	65	\$35,000.00	\$550.00	\$35,550.00
4 (4)	Failed to prepare construction drawings to avoid damage to and minimize interference with facilities in the construction area	65	\$19,000.00	\$0.00	\$19,000.00
5 (3)	Excavator failed to hold a preconstruction meeting prior to beginning a complex project	41	\$14,125.00	\$250.00	\$14,375.00
5 (7)	Excavator failed to immediately report to the facility owner any break or leak in its lines, or any dent, gouge, groove or other damage to such lines or to their coating or cathodic protection made or discovered in the course of the excavation or demolition work	32	\$29,250.00	\$0.00	\$29,250.00
4 (5)	Designer's drawing does not include One Call's toll free number and the serial number of the ticket	30	\$7,875.00	\$150.00	\$8,025.00
4 (8)	Designer failed to submit an Alleged Violation Report through the One Call System within 30 business days of being made aware that a line strike occurred during excavation or demolition	30	\$12,750.00	\$500.00	\$13,250.00
5 (6)(i)	Excavator failed to plan the excavation or demolition work to avoid damage to or minimize interference with a facility owner's facilities in the construction area	29	\$6,875.00	\$250.00	\$7,125.00
4 (3)	Designer's drawing does not show the position and type of each facility owner's line, and the name of the facility owner(s)	28	\$8,250.00	\$125.00	\$8,375.00
5 (11.2)	When using horizontal directional drilling (HDD), Excavator failed to utilize the best practices published by the HDD Consortium	24	\$12,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$14,000.00
5 (16)	Homeowner failed to submit an Alleged Violation Report within 10 business days of striking a line	23	\$750.00	\$0.00	\$750.00
5 (3)	Excavator failed to preserve mark-outs or request a remark	20	\$8,250.00	\$0.00	\$8,250.00

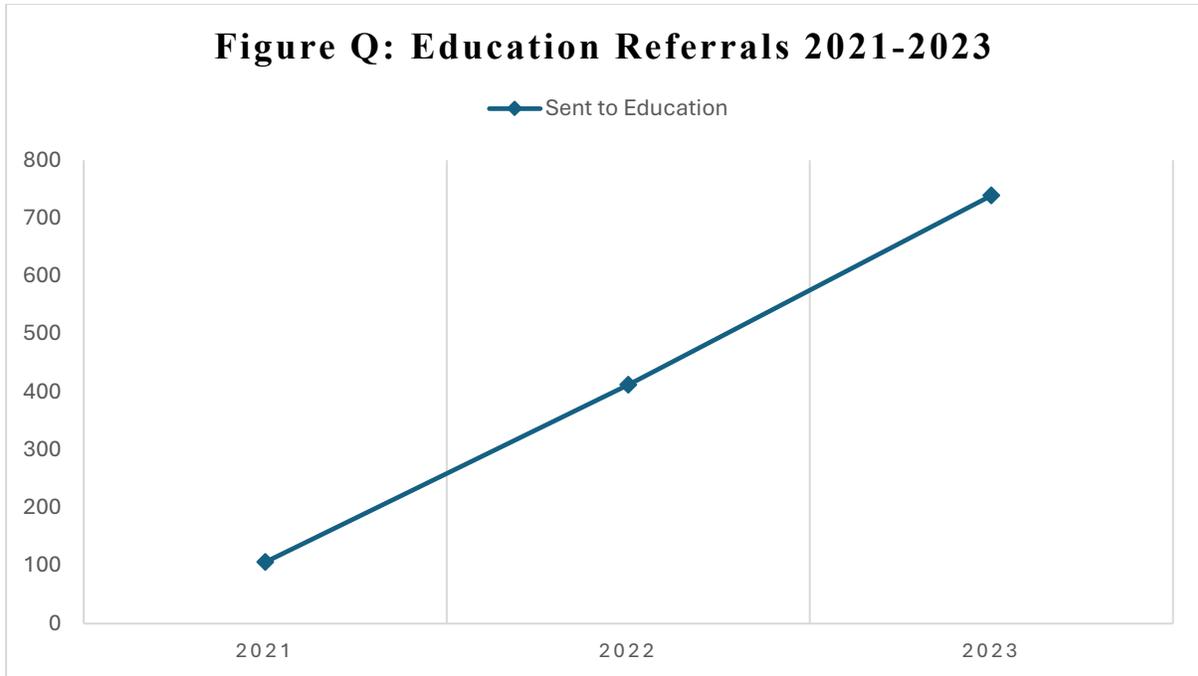
Statute	Description	Count	Penalty	Factor	Total Penalty
2 (10)	Facility owner failed to submit an Alleged Violation Report through the One Call System within 30 business days of receiving notice that one of its lines had been damaged	19	\$20,500.00	\$0.00	\$20,500.00
2 (5)(i.1)	Failed to locate an actually known facility's point of connection to its facilities	17	\$5,750.00	\$0.00	\$5,750.00
2 (5)(vi)	Lines were not marked in compliance with the Common Ground Alliance Best Practices for Temporary Marking (ANSI standard Z535.1)	17	\$4,750.00	\$0.00	\$4,750.00
2 (11)	Facility owner failed to comply with all requests for information by the Commission relating to the Commission's enforcement authority under Act 50	15	\$18,500.00	\$0.00	\$18,500.00
5 (21)	Excavator failed to pay the annual fee for services provided by the One Call system	15	\$3,625.00	\$0.00	\$3,625.00
5 (6)(ii)	Excavator failed to provide support and mechanical protection for known facility owner's lines at the construction work site during the excavation or demolition work, including during backfilling operations	14	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00
5 (13)	Excavator changed the location, scope or duration of a proposed excavation without notifying the One Call System.	13	\$4,625.00	\$0.00	\$4,625.00
9	Failed to make best efforts to comply with the Common Ground Alliance Best Practices	12	\$2,250.00	\$0.00	\$2,250.00
5 (8)	Excavator vacated worksite after causing damage that resulted in the escape of gas or liquid which may endanger life, health or property	11	\$11,500.00	\$0.00	\$11,500.00
2 (5)(v.1)	Failed to communicate directly with excavator within 2 hours of renotification	10	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	\$12,000.00
5 (2.1)	Homeowner failed to submit a location request to One Call within the correct timeframe	10	\$750.00	\$0.00	\$750.00
5 (17)	Homeowner failed to comply with all requests for information from PUC staff within thirty days of the receipt of the request	9	\$750.00	\$0.00	\$750.00
5 (20)	Excavator failed to renotify One Call of an unmarked or incorrectly marked facility upon arrival at a work site and wait at least 3 hours for the facility owner to provide additional information	9	\$2,250.00	\$0.00	\$2,250.00
6.1 (5)	Project Owner failed to furnish the pertinent data obtained through subsurface utility engineering to the One Call System in a mutually agreeable format	9	\$1,375.00	\$0.00	\$1,375.00
5 (9)	Emergency notification does not meet the requirements of "emergency" as defined in Section 1 - Excavator Ticket	8	\$9,500.00	\$0.00	\$9,500.00
5 (3.1)	Scope of project exceeds the maximum area of a routine ticket	7	\$3,875.00	\$0.00	\$3,875.00
4 (9)	Designer failed to pay the annual fee for services provided by the One Call System	6	\$1,125.00		\$1,125.00
2(5)(iii.1)	Facility owner failed to propose a mutually agreeable scheduling by which the excavator, facility owner or designer may locate underground facilities	5	\$625.00	\$0.00	\$625.00
2 (1)(ii)(A)	Facility owner failed to provide the One Call System with the counties, municipalities, and wards in which the lines are located	4	\$3,250.00	\$75.00	\$3,325.00
5 (11)	Excavator failed to use the color white to mark a proposed excavation work site when exact work site information could not be provided	4	\$875.00	\$0.00	\$875.00
5 (2.2)	Excavator failed to provide exact information to identify the worksite	4	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00
2(1)	Facility owner is not a member of PA 1 Call	3	\$750.00	\$0.00	\$750.00
5(6)	Excavator failed to inform each operator employed by the excavator at the work site of the information obtained by the excavator pursuant to clauses (2.1) through (5)	3	\$625.00	\$0.00	\$625.00
2 (5)(13)	Failed to maintain existing records of main lines abandoned on or after the date and to mark, Locate or identify the main lines	2	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00
5 (5)	Excavator failed to exercise due care when facility owner is unable to mark within a mutually agreeable time frame.	2	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
2 (12)	Facility owner failed to participate in the One Call System's Member Mapping Solutions, as determined by the One Call System's Board of Directors	1	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00

Statute	Description	Count	Penalty	Factor	Total Penalty
2 (2)	Facility owner failed to provide the One Call System, within five business days, with any revised information required under Section 2	1	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00
3.1 (f.1)	Designer failed to pay the annual fee for services provided by the One Call System	1	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$250.00
5 (11)	Homeowner failed to use the color white to mark a proposed excavation work site when exact work site information could not be provided	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5 (11.1)	Excavator failed to assist the facility owner in determining involvement of a facility owner's lies by disclosing additional available information requested by the facility owner including dimensions and the direction of proposed excavations	1	\$125.00	\$0.00	\$125.00
5 (11.2)	When using horizontal directional drilling (HDD), Excavator failed to utilize best practices published by the HDD Consortium	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5 (13)	Homeowner changed the location, scope or duration of a proposed excavation without notifying the One Call System	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5 (3)	Excavator failed to schedule work as agreed upon during a preconstruction meeting	1	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00
5 (3)	In a complex project, Excavator failed to meet with facility owner upon facility owner's request.	1	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$250.00
5 (6)(i)	Homeowner failed to plan the excavation or demolition work to avoid damage to or minimize interference with a facility owner's facilities in the construction area	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5 (8)	Homeowner failed to immediately notify 911 and the facility owner when damage resulted in the escape of gas or liquid which may endanger life, health or property	1	\$1000.00	\$0.00	\$1000.00
5 (9)	Homeowner's emergency notification does not meet the requirements of "emergency" as defined in Section 1 – Homeowner Ticket	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
6 1 (4)	Facility owner failed to participate in design and preconstruction meetings	1	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00
<b>Total 2023</b>		<b>3,158</b>	<b>\$2,451,075.00</b>	<b>\$14,120.00</b>	<b>\$2,465,195.00</b>
<b>Total 2018-2023</b>		<b>9,231</b>	<b>\$5,747,050.00</b>	<b>\$41,355.00</b>	<b>\$5,789,005.00</b>

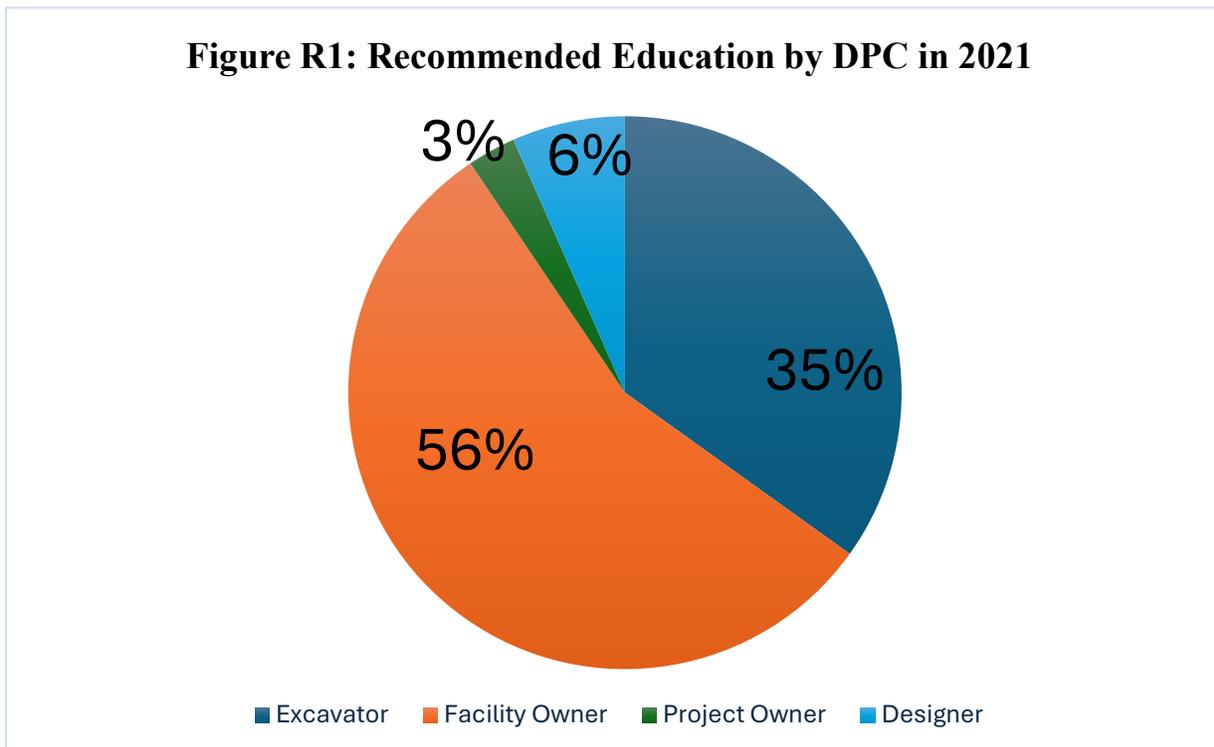
## D. Education Referrals

In addition to administrative penalties, the DPC can refer parties to education as an alternative method of enforcement. Both the DPC and DPS emphasized the importance of education in 2023 and will continue to prioritize education as a corrective measure going forward.

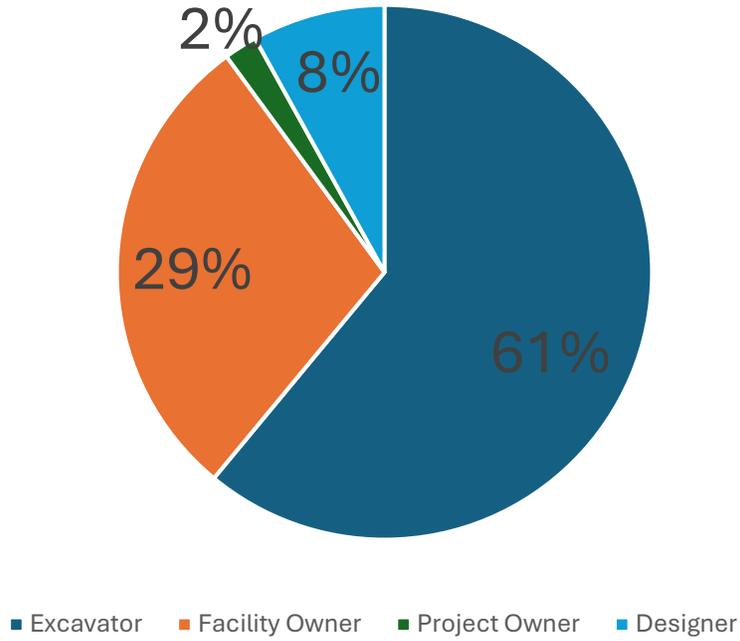
Figure Q illustrates that referrals to education increased significantly from 2021 to 2023. In 2021, the DPC voted on 383 cases and referred 106 parties to education. In 2022, the DPC heard 470 cases and referred 401 parties to education. Referrals to education climbed higher in 2023 as the DPC voted on 753 cases and referred 739 parties to education.



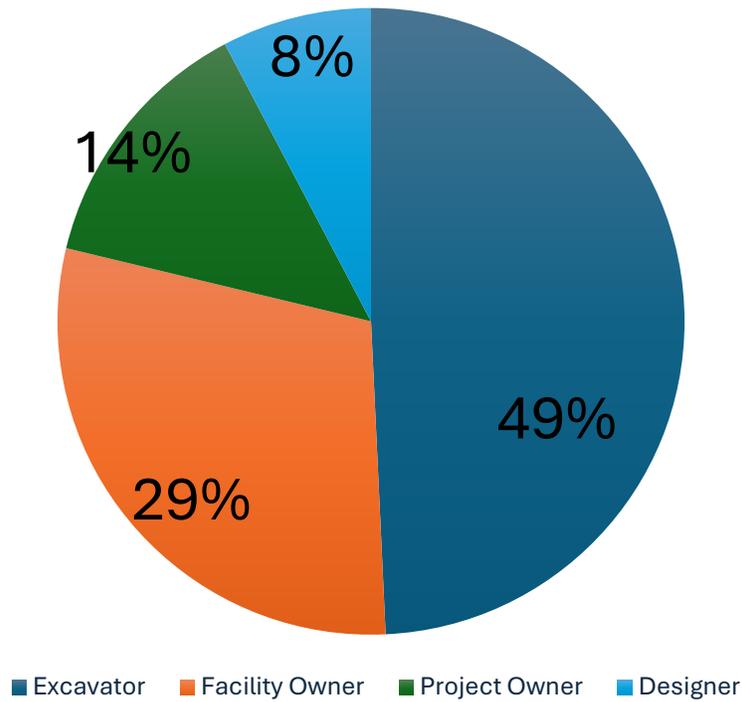
The figures below illustrate the types of education referrals made by the DPC. Excavator and facility owner trainings continue to comprise the majority of the education referrals; however, project owner training is trending upwards given the increase from 3% in 2021 and 2% in 2022 to 14% in 2023.



**Figure R2: Recommended Education by DPC in 2022**



**Figure R3: Recommended Education by DPC in 2023**



Although education referrals increased significantly over the 3-year period, compliance with the required education has declined. In 2022, 175 of the 401 stakeholders completed the education as recommended by the DPC, which is a compliance rate of 43.6%. To encourage compliance, the DPS announced in the 2022 annual report that it intended to begin linking the assessment of penalties to completing training recommended by the DPC. Despite this warning, the compliance rate decreased in 2023 as only 276 of the 739 stakeholders, or 37%, completed the education recommended by the DPC.

Education is an important tool to fulfill the Act 50 mandate. The training is free and can be completed online. Additionally, POCS is working on providing on-demand courses in 2024 to make training even more convenient for stakeholders. With education modules and compliance tests tailored to both in-person and online formats, POCS is an efficient and varied resource for continuing education compliance recommendations. Stakeholders are encouraged to utilize these resources to improve their internal procedures to promote safety and reliability.

## Summary

This report presented 2023 statistics for the enforcement of Act 50. The data gathered is utilized to track trends over time and identify accomplishments and opportunities in damage prevention enforcement.

The Commission's Damage Prevention Section, Damage Prevention Committee, and Pennsylvania One Call remain committed to upholding the standards of Act 50 with the goal of reducing underground damaged facilities and continuing to make Pennsylvania safer.

## References

Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement. (January 2, 2024). *Damage Prevention Reports 2023*. Retrieved from PUC's statistical software; Damage Prevention Dashboard. (Figures A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K L1, L2, M, N, O1, O2, P, Q, R1, R2, R3)

CY 2023 Damage Prevention Expenses Spreadsheet

Pennsylvania One Call System – Figure D



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