



PAPUC

PA ONE CALL LAW – DAMAGE PREVENTION ENFORCEMENT

2024 – A YEAR IN REVIEW

STATISTICAL REPORT

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Executive Summary

The Underground Utility Line Protection Law (One Call Law) was enacted in 1974 by Act 287 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. It was later amended by Act 50 of 2017, which transferred the enforcement authority of the PA One Call Law to the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC or Commission). Act 50 was set to expire on Dec. 31, 2024; however, the Governor signed Act 127 of 2024 into law on Oct. 29, 2024, which extended the One Call Law through 2031.

The PA One Call Law 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 Protection, Technology and Utilities of the House of Representatives, and the 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 presents data and trends from the first full year of PUC jurisdictional enforcement through Dec. 31, 2024. The information in this report is utilized to help direct the education and enforcement efforts of the DPC.

In 2024, the Pennsylvania One Call System (POCS) received 1,054,177 tickets notifying facility owners of an excavation project. The Commission received 7,981 Alleged Violation Reports (AVRs), which reported 5,876 damages and 362 near-misses. The Commission's DPS sent out 5,387 letters to homeowners and stakeholders, opened 711 investigations, and presented 759 cases for review at the monthly DPC meetings. These enforcement activities resulted in the DPC issuing 3,361 violations, \$2,439,263 in penalties and 982 stakeholder referrals to education in 2024.

Damage Prevention Committee Members 2024

Terri Cooper-Smith Chairman	State Government	Pennsylvania PUC
Andrew Strassner Vice Chairman	Water/Wastewater	Constructive Inc.
Eric D. Finnemore Secretary	Telecommunications	Empire Access
William Kiger	Pennsylvania One Call	Pennsylvania One Call System
Larry Ditty	PennDOT	Pennsylvania Dept. of Transportation
James Dacey	Excavator	Doli Construction Corp.
Charles Dippo	Excavator	Utility Line Services Inc.
Billy Kukurin	Excavator	Kukurin Contracting
Alicia Bozic	Gas Industry	Columbia Gas
Douglas Haupt	Electric Industry	PPL Electric Utilities
David Henning	Cable	Comcast
Thomas Ceraso	Municipal Authority	Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County
Thomas Clark	Municipal Government	Derry Township

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 a proposed excavation. Facility owners are then required to dispatch a crew to the area to locate and mark all underground lines or facilities.

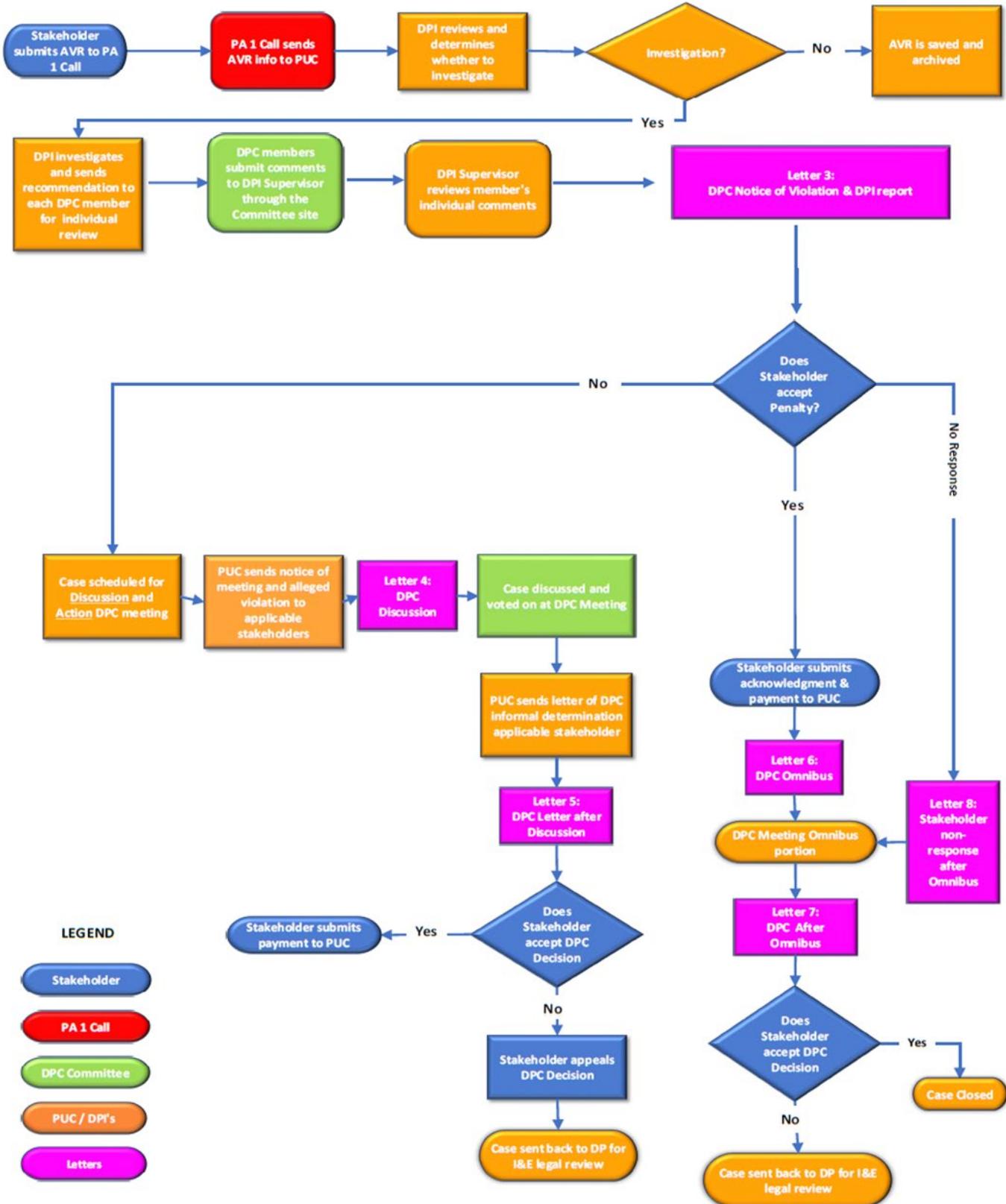
Alleged violations of the One Call Law are submitted to the PUC through POCS. These Alleged Violation Reports (AVRs) are investigated by the PUC's Damage Prevention Section (DPS). The DPS employs five Damage Prevention Investigators (DPIs), one supervisor and is overseen by the PUC's manager of the Bureau of Investigation & Enforcement's (I&E) Safety Division. The DPS had a budget of \$1,252,046 in 2024.

The DPS received 7,981 AVRs in 2024. The DPS reviews every AVR and prioritizes investigating incidents that pose a danger and have a significant impact on the public. Investigations may also commence due to failure to notify POCS before digging, repeat violations by the same entity, and some AVRs are chosen at random in order to obtain a sampling of violations. Upon completion of the investigation, the DPS investigator prepares a report recommending a disposition of the AVR to the Damage Prevention Committee (DPC), receives peer review and is finalized by the DPS supervisor, and sent to the Damage Prevention Committee (DPC).

The DPC is an independent board composed of volunteer 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 stakeholder and the Commission. If the stakeholder is delinquent in paying administrative penalties contained within the informal determination, 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

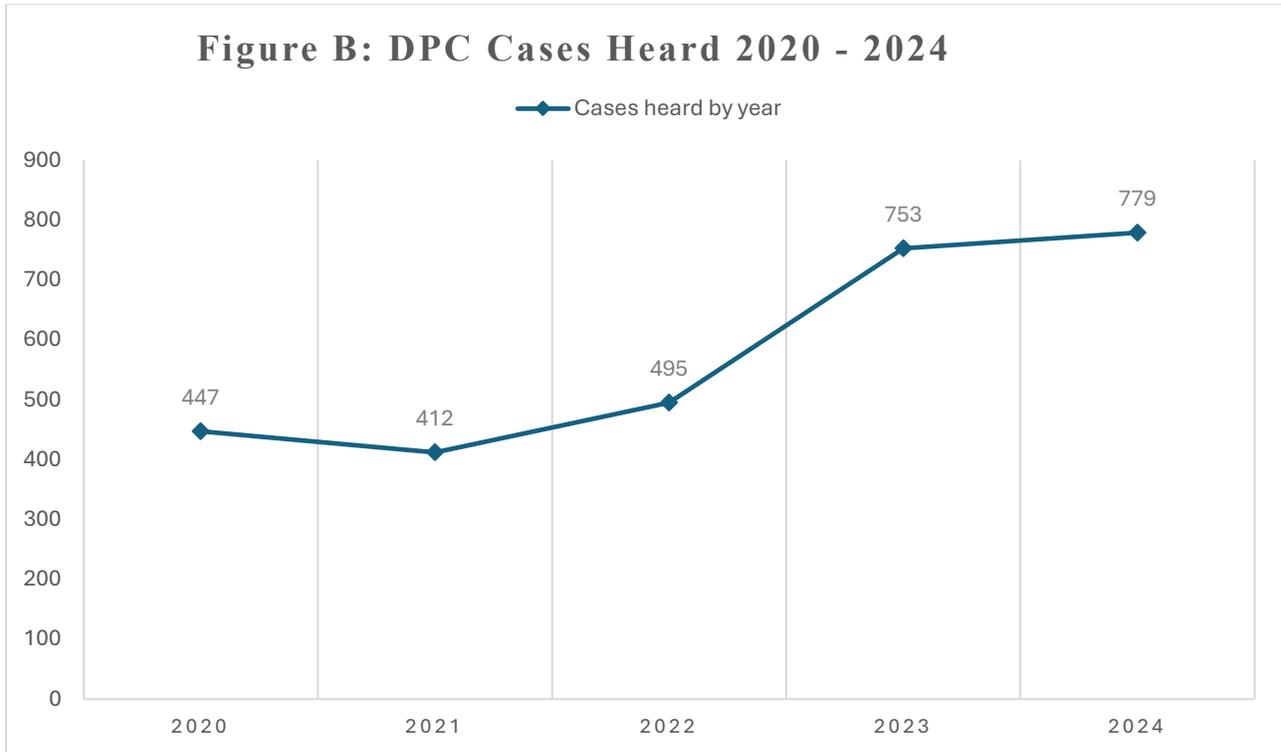
A. DPC Cases

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 held steady in 2024. DPS opened 721 investigations in 2023 and 711 investigations in 2024.

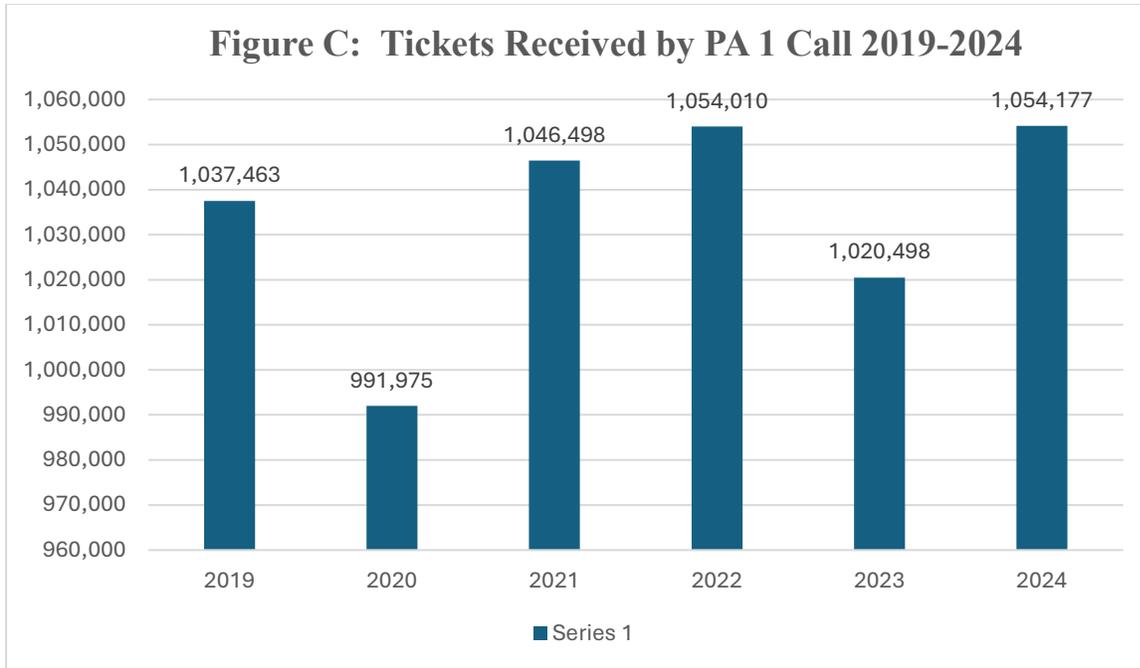
DPS investigations are reviewed by the DPC in a variety of ways. “Discussion cases” are those where the stakeholder disputes the DPI findings and appears before the DPC to present its position, after which the DPC votes on the proposed violation and penalties. “Omnibus cases” are undisputed by stakeholders and voted on by the DPC without discussion. “Committee review” cases are those that the DPC selects to discuss at the monthly meeting and are voted on by the DPC at a later meeting.

As shown in Figure B, the number of cases heard by the DPC increased in 2024. The DPC heard 753 cases in 2023 (156 discussion cases, 27 committee review cases and 570 omnibus cases). In 2024, the DPC heard 779 cases (195 discussion cases, 20 committee review and 564 omnibus cases), representing a 3.45% increase in 2024.

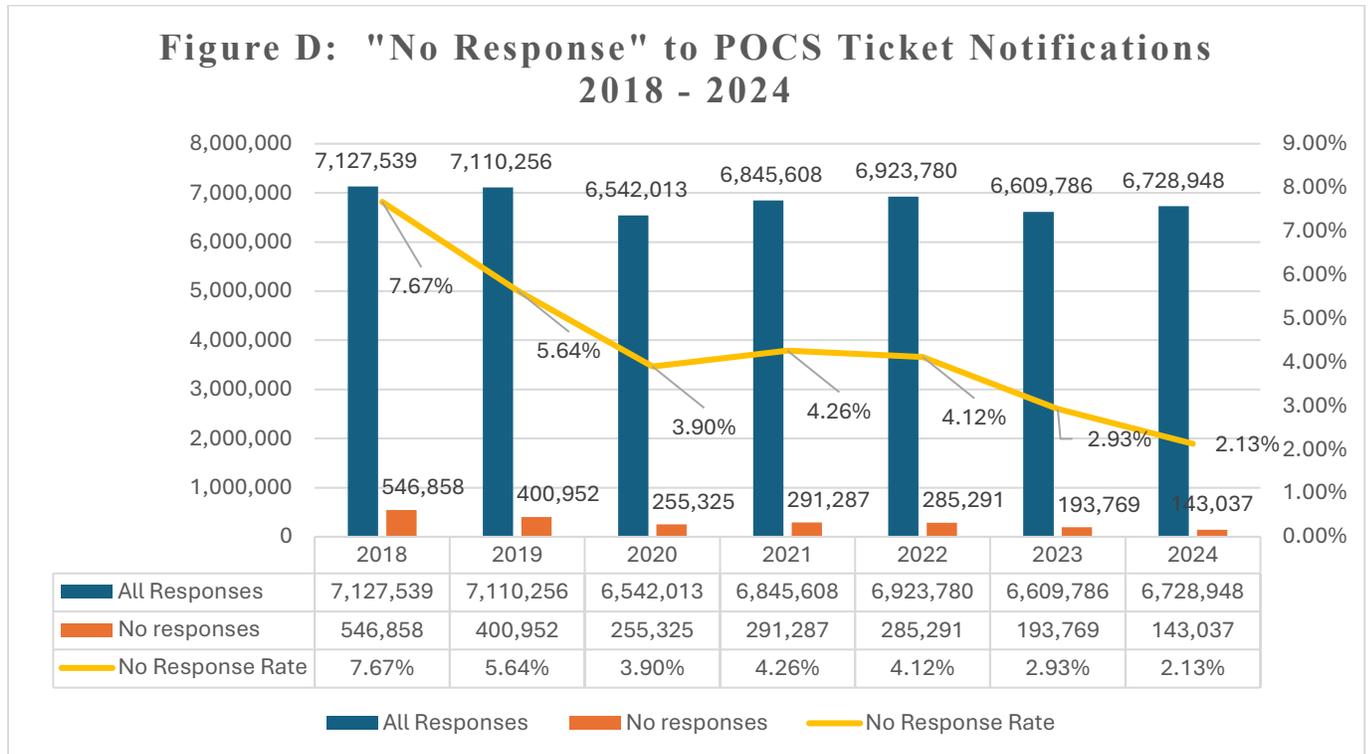


B. AVRs

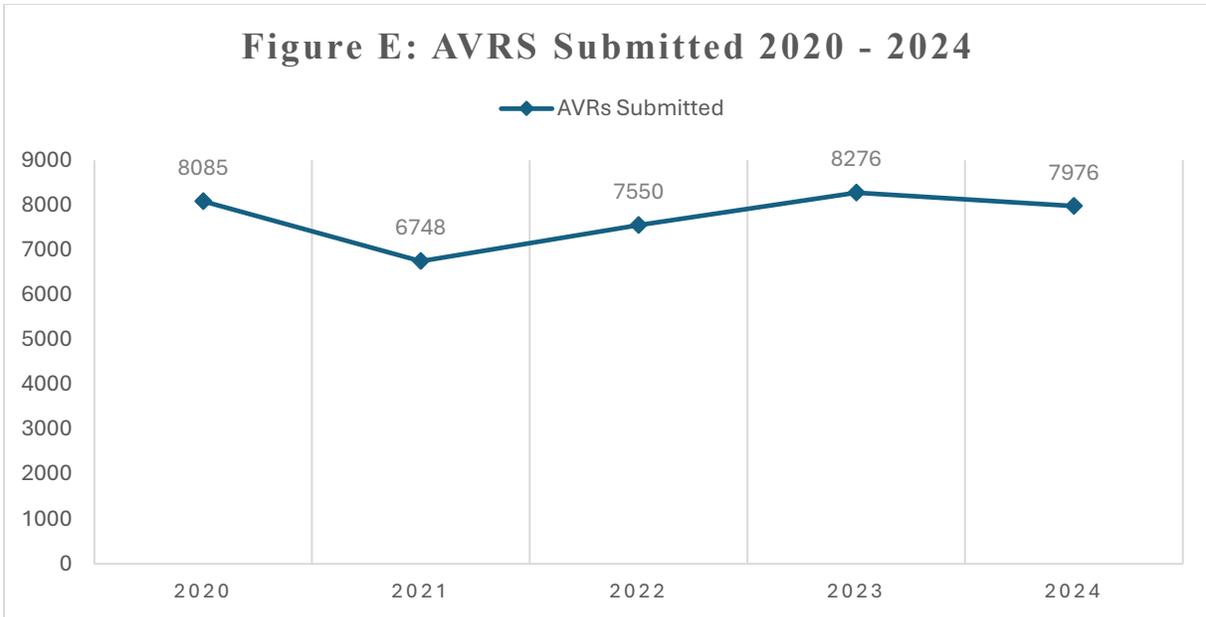
The primary goal of the One Call Law is to protect the public health and safety by preventing excavation work from damaging underground lines. To achieve this goal, stakeholders must utilize the One Call system by calling 8-1-1, which is the nationally recognized number for reporting planned digging projects. POCS received 1,054,177 tickets notifying of an intent to dig in 2024, which represents a 3.3% increase over the 1,020,498 tickets received in 2023 and is the largest number of tickets received in the prior five year period.



Every POCS ticket requires responses from multiple parties. For example, in 2024, POCS received 1,054,177 tickets, and these tickets generated 6,728,948 response requirements from facility owners. Stakeholder responses are critical to ensure safe digging. 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. This year marks the highest response rate as only 2.13% of tickets were unanswered.



Stakeholders are required to file an AVR with the POCS if there has been a damage or violation of the One Call Law. From April 28, 2018 to Dec. 31, 2024, the PUC received 50,795 AVRs from the POCS via a data exchange service created to facilitate the process. The PUC received 8,085 AVRs in 2020, 6,793 in 2021, 7,301 in 2022, 8,277 in 2023, and 7,976 in 2024. As shown in Figure E, AVRs trended up from 2021 to 2023; however, reports began trending downward in 2024 with a decrease of 3.6% from 2023 levels.



The AVR allows stakeholders to select whether they are reporting a “damage” or a “near-miss,” both of which decreased in 2024. In 2023, stakeholders reported 6,188 damages and 384 near-misses. Those numbers decreased in 2024 as stakeholders reported 5,876 damages and 362 near-misses. This reflects a 5% decrease in reported damages and a 5.7% decrease in near-miss events from the 2023 levels.

AVRs by Industry

Figures F and G 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.

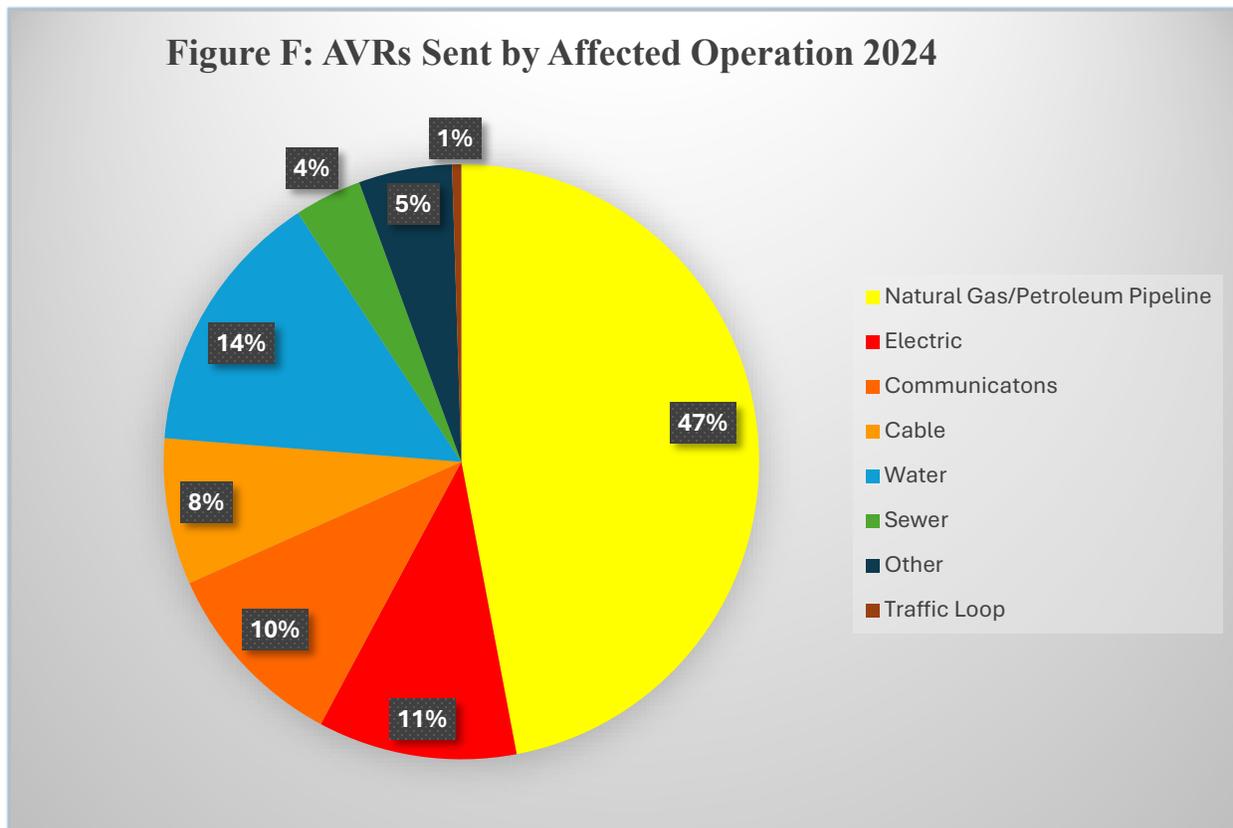
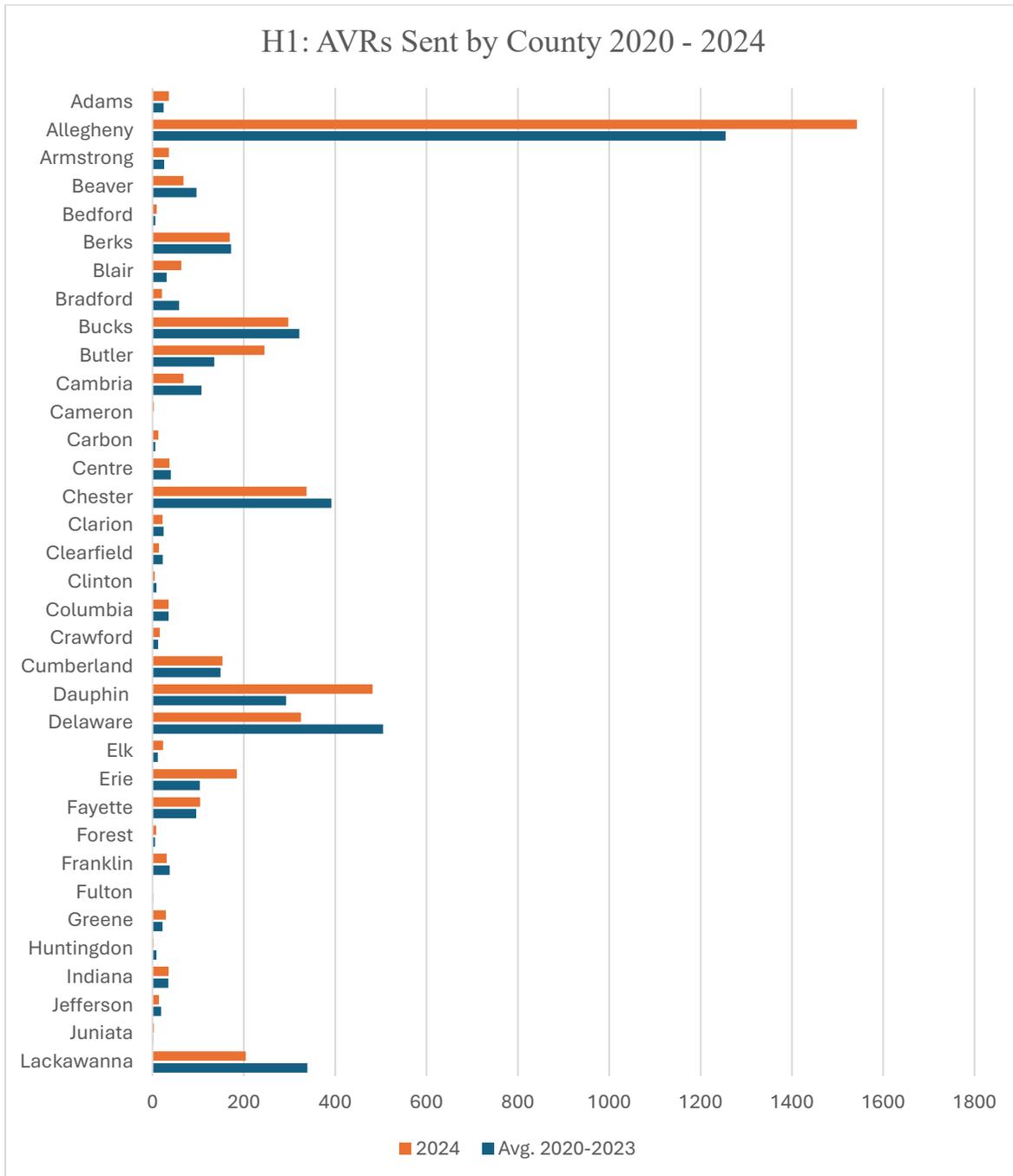


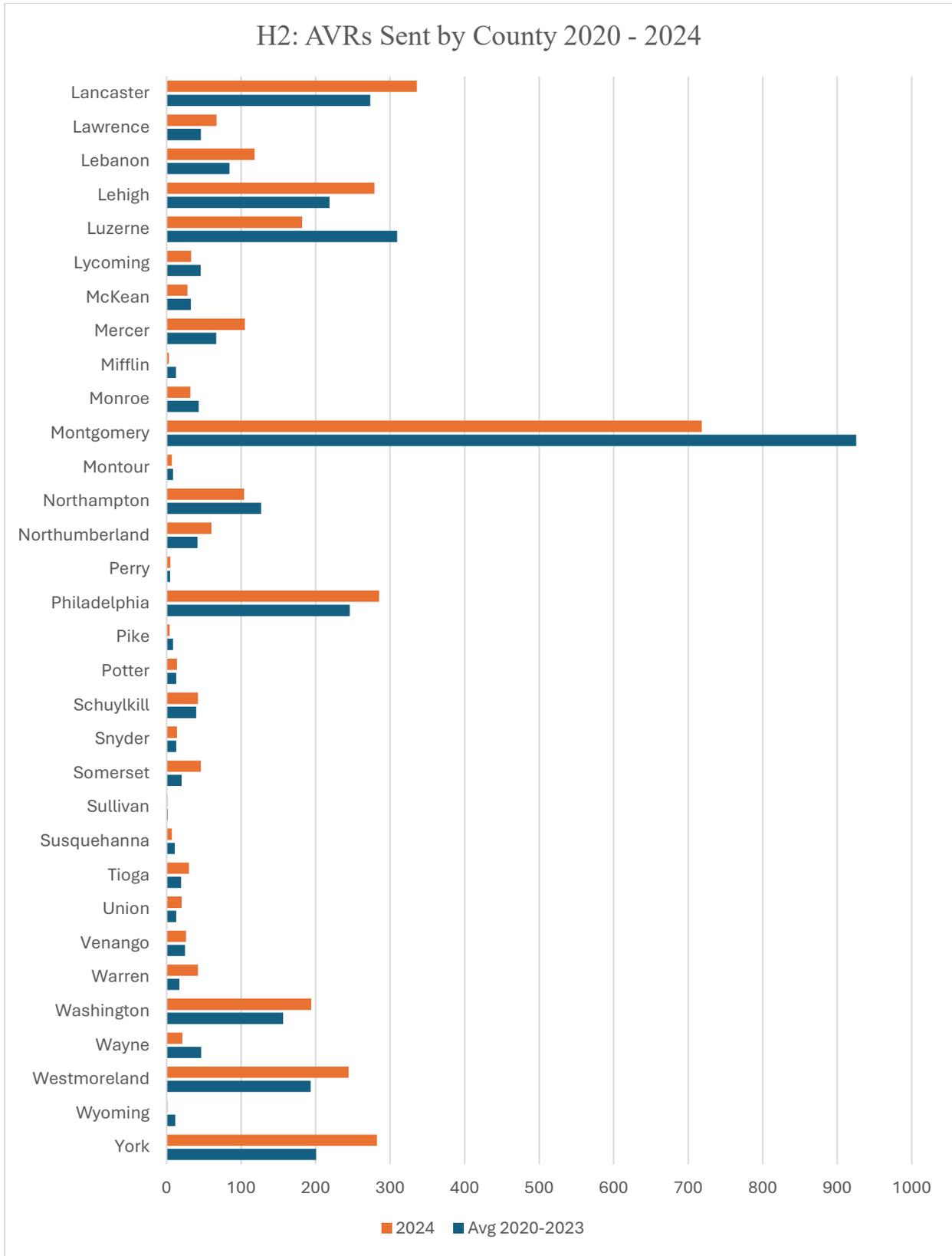
Figure G – AVRs Sent by Affected Operation 2020-2024

Facility Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Natural Gas/Petroleum Pipeline	48%	45%	48%	44%	47%
Electric	9%	9%	9%	11%	11%
Communications	6%	11%	11%	10%	10%
Cable	10%	5%	5%	8%	8%
Water	14%	15%	15%	14%	14%
Sewer	7%	7%	7%	7%	4%
Traffic Loop	1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%
Other	5%	4%	4%	6%	5%

AVRs by County

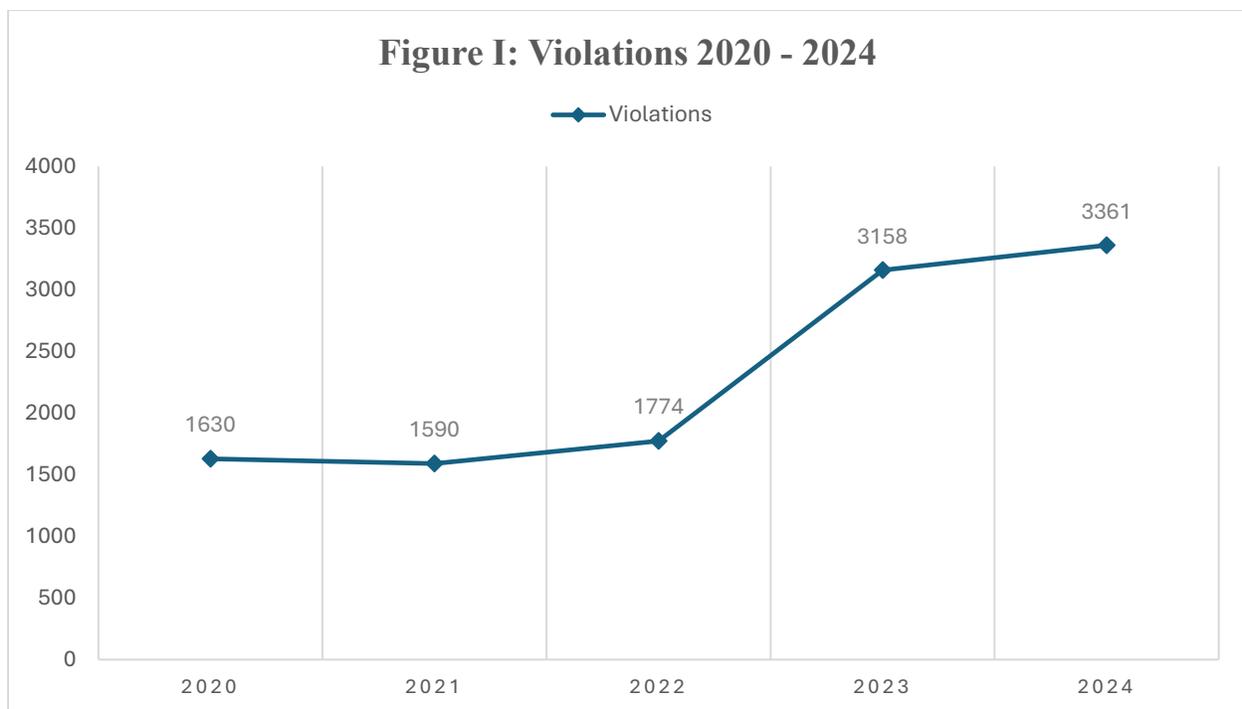
The tables below show the number of AVRs by county for the past five years. Consistent with prior years, Allegheny County and Montgomery County experienced the most AVRs in 2024.





C. Violations and Penalties

Enforcement activity increased in 2024. The DPC issued 3,361 violations in 2024, representing a 6.4% increase over the prior year. In total, since the PUC was granted enforcement authority in April 2018, the DPC has issued 12,592 violations to stakeholders and \$8,228,268 in penalties. It is important to note that Act 127 of 2024 added a new requirement that stakeholders receive an additional administrative penalty of \$100 per day, not to exceed \$5,000, if they fail to reject the DPC's determination within thirty days or pay the administrative penalty within 60 days.



Figures J and K provide information about the most common violations and penalties. As shown in those tables, failure to respond to a routine one call ticket or a late response to a ticket account for the highest number of total violations in 2024. The number of failures to respond or late response violations increased from 327 in 2022 to 562 in 2023 and held relatively constant in 2024 with 555 violations. As a subcategory of this violation, late responses (defined as responses that are 1-6 days late) increased by 7% (329 to 352) but non-responses (defined as responses that are 7+ days late or not made at all) decreased by 12.8% (233 to 203).

Figure J1: Most Common Penalties 2024

Statute	Description	Count
2(5)(v)	Facility Owner failed to respond to a routine One Call Ticket or responded late to a ticket	555 -1.2%
2(4)	Facility Owner failed to respond to Designer's request for information within 10 business days	336 +28.7%
5(16)	Excavator failed to submit an Alleged Violation Report within 10 business days of striking a line	295 -9.0%
5(2.1)	Excavator failed to submit a location request to One Call within the correct timeframe	247 +0.4
2(5)(viii)	Facility Owner failed to participate in preconstruction meetings for a complex project or as described in section 5(3)	215 +34.4%
5(4)	Excavator failed to exercise due care and employ prudent excavation techniques	204 +29.1%
2(5)(i)	Facility Owner failed to locate underground lines within 18 inches horizontally of the outside wall of the line	178 -2.19%
2(5)(vii)	Facility Owner failed to respond to an emergency notification as soon as practicable following notification	177 +14.2%
5(17)	Excavator failed to comply with PUC requests for information	174 +51.3%
6.1(7)	Project owner failed to submit an Alleged Violation Report within 10 business days of a line strike	128 -1.5%
6.1(3)	Project Owner released a project to bid or construction before final design was completed	100 +20.5%

Figure J2: Most Common Penalties 2023

Statute	Description	Count
2(5)(v)	Facility Owner failed to respond to a routine One Call Ticket or responded late to a ticket	562
5(16)	Excavator failed to submit an Alleged Violation Report within 10 business days of striking a line	324
2(4)	Facility Owner failed to respond to Designer's request for information within 10 business days	261
5(2.1)	Excavator failed to submit a location request to One Call within the correct timeframe	246
2(5)(i)	Facility Owner failed to locate underground lines within 18 inches horizontally of the outside wall of the line	182
2(5)(viii)	Facility Owner failed to participate in preconstruction meetings for a complex project or as described in section 5(3)	160
5(4)	Excavator failed to exercise due care and employ prudent excavation techniques	158
2(5)(vii)	Facility Owner failed to respond to an emergency notification as soon as practicable following notification	155
6.1(7)	Project owner failed to submit an Alleged Violation Report within 10 business days of a line strike	130
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	115
5(17)	Excavator failed to comply with PUC requests for information	115

Figure K: Penalties by Statute 2024

Statute	Description	Count	Penalty	Factor	Total Penalty
2 (5)(v)	Facility Owner failed to respond to a routine One Call ticket within the required amount of time	352	\$244,250.00	\$0.00	\$244,250.00
2 (4)	Facility Owner failed to respond to Designer's request for information within 10 Business Days	336	\$316,125.00	\$0.00	\$316,125.00
5 (16)	Excavator failed to submit an Alleged Violation Report within 10 business days of striking a line	290	\$140,500.00	\$250.00	\$140,750.00
5 (2.1)	Excavator failed to submit a location request to One Call within the correct timeframe	244	\$240,750.00	\$8,650.00	\$249,400.00
2 (5)(viii)	Facility Owner failed to participate in preconstruction meetings for a complex project or as described in section 5(3)	215	\$225,000.00	\$0.00	\$225,000.00
2 (5)(v)	Facility Owner failed to respond to a routine One Call ticket	203	\$174,750.00	\$750.00	\$175,500.00
5 (4)	Excavator failed to exercise due care and employ prudent excavation techniques	203	\$116,500.00	\$2,450.00	\$118,950.00
2 (5)(i)	Facility Owner failed to locate underground lines within 18 inches horizontally of the outside wall of line	178	\$176,000.00	\$1,400.00	\$177,400.00
2 (5)(vii)	Facility Owner failed to respond to an emergency notification as soon as practicable following notification	177	\$173,250.00	\$0.00	\$173,250.00
5 (17)	Excavator failed to comply with all requests for information from PUC staff within thirty days of the receipt of the request	169	\$46,375.00	\$0.00	\$46,375.00
6.1 (7)	Project owner failed to submit an Alleged Violation Report within 10 business days of a line strike	128	\$63,250.00	\$0.00	\$63,250.00
6.1 (3)	Project Owner released a project to bid or construction before final design was complete	100	\$72,250.00	\$500.00	\$72,750.00
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	84	\$84,000.00	\$0.00	\$84,000.00
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	72	\$19,750.00	\$225.00	\$19,975.00
6.1 (1)	Facility Owner 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	56	\$35,250.00	\$0.00	\$35,250.00
5 (11.2)	(Excavator) When using horizontal directional drilling (HDD), Excavator failed to utilize the best practices published by the HDD Consortium	54	\$42,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$47,000.00
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	52	\$32,500.00	\$0.00	\$32,500.00
4 (4)	Designer failed to prepare construction drawings to avoid damage to and minimize interference with facilities in the construction area	43	\$11,513.00	\$0.00	\$11,513.00
5 (3)	Excavator failed to preserve mark-outs or request a remark	31	\$17,000.00	\$300.00	\$17,300.00
5 (3)	Excavator failed to hold a preconstruction meeting prior to beginning a complex project	30	\$9,125.00	\$250.00	\$9,375.00
2 (5)(v.1)	Facility Owner failed to communicate directly with excavator within 2 hours of renotification	28	\$20,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$22,000.00
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)	26	\$8,500.00	\$0.00	\$8,500.00
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	23	\$12,250.00	\$0.00	\$12,250.00
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	23	\$12,500.00	\$0.00	\$12,500.00
2 (5)(i.1)	Facility Owner failed to locate an actually known facility's point of connection to its facilities	19	\$4,750.00	\$0.00	\$4,750.00

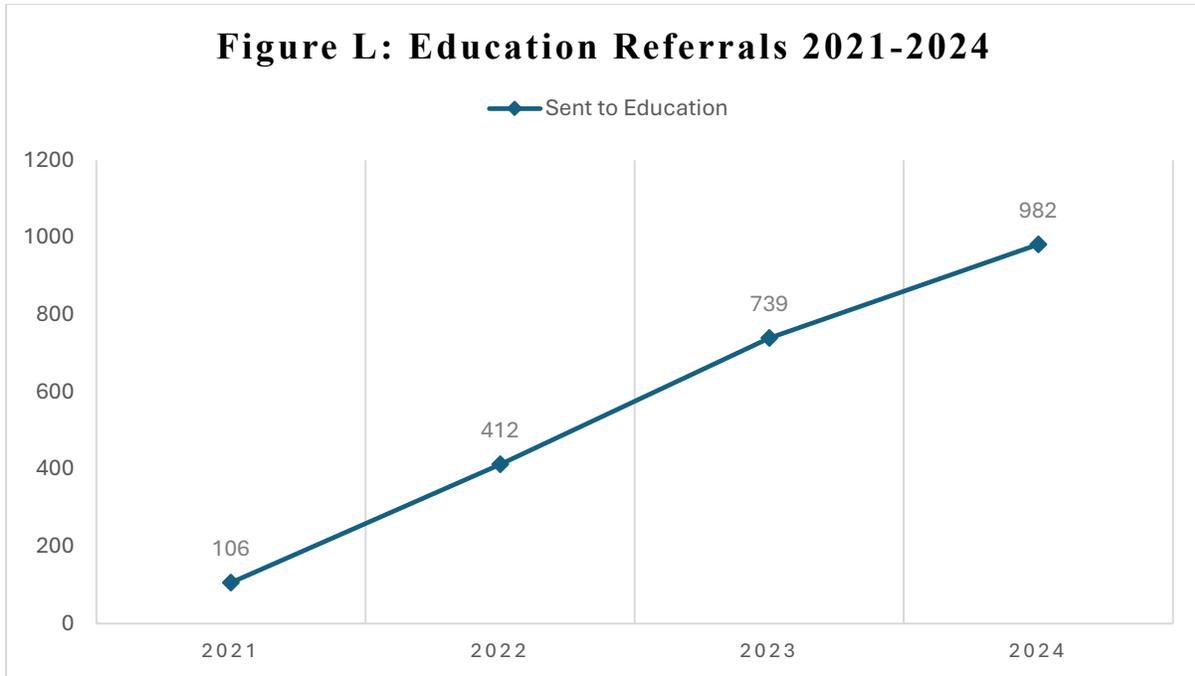
Statute	Description	Count	Penalty	Factor	Total Penalty
5 (6)(ii)	Excavator failed to provide support and mechanical protection for known facility owner's lines at the construction work site during the excavation or demolition work, including during backfilling operations	19	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	\$12,000.00
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	17	\$5,750.00	\$100.00	\$5,850.00
5 (9)	(Excavator) Emergency notification does not meet the requirements of "emergency" as defined in Section 1	17	\$13,000.00	\$0.00	\$13,000.00
4 (5)	Designer's drawing does not include One Call's toll free number and the serial number of the ticket	16	\$7,000.00	\$0.00	\$7,000.00
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	14	\$17,250.00	\$1000.00	\$18,250.00
2 (11)	Facility owner failed to comply with all requests for information by the Commission relating to the Commission's enforcement authority under Act 287, as amended	14	\$17,250.00	\$0.00	\$17,250.00
5 (8)	Excavator vacated worksite after causing damage that resulted in the escape of gas or liquid which may endanger life, health or property	12	\$12,500.00	\$0.00	\$12,500.00
2 (5)(vi)	(Facility Owner) Lines were not marked in compliance with the Common Ground Alliance Best Practices for Temporary Marking (ANSI standard Z535.1)	12	\$4,250.00	\$0.00	\$4,250.00
5 (21)	Excavator failed to pay the annual fee for services provided by the One Call system	9	\$2,250.00	\$0.00	\$2,250.00
2(1)	Facility Owner is not a member of PA 1 Call	8	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00
5 (13)	Excavator changed the location, scope or duration of a proposed excavation without notifying the One Call System.	8	\$1,750.00	\$0.00	\$1,750.00
5 (3)	Excavator failed to schedule work as agreed upon during a preconstruction meeting	7	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$3,500.00
9	Failed to make best efforts to comply with the Common Ground Alliance Best Practices (not stakeholder specific)	7	\$1,750.00	\$0.00	\$1,750.00
5 (16)	Homeowner failed to submit an Alleged Violation Report within 10 business days of striking a line	5	\$1,750.00	\$0.00	\$1,750.00
5 (17)	Homeowner failed to comply with all requests for information from PUC staff within thirty days of the receipt of the request	5	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$250.00
5 (3.1)	(Excavator) Scope of project exceeds the maximum area of a routine ticket	5	\$1,250.00	\$0.00	\$1,250.00
6.1 (4)	Facility Owner failed to participate in design and preconstruction meetings	5	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00
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	\$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	4	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
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	4	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00
4 (9)	Designer failed to pay the annual fee for services provided by the One Call System	4	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
5 (5)	Excavator failed to exercise due care when facility owner is unable to mark within a mutually agreeable time frame.	4	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00
2 (2)	Facility Owner failed to provide the One Call System, within five business days, with any revised information required under Section 2	3	\$750.00	\$0.00	\$750.00
5 (2.1)	Homeowner failed to submit a location request to One Call within the correct timeframe	3	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Statute	Description	Count	Penalty	Factor	Total Penalty
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	3	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
2 (5)(13)	Facility Owner 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(15)	Project Owner or Designer prepared contract documents which attempt to waive an excavator's rights under section 5(15) of Act 287, as amended	2	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
5 (2.2)	Excavator failed to provide exact information to identify the worksite	2	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00
5 (3)	(Excavator) In a complex project, Excavator failed to meet with Facility Owner upon facility owner's request.	2	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
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
4 (2.1)	Designer failed to provide copies of the project plans to each Facility Owner who requested them	1	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$250.00
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	1	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$250.00
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	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$250.00
5 (4)	Homeowner failed to exercise due care and employ prudent excavation techniques	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
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)	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 (7)	Homeowner failed to immediately report to the Facility Owner any break or leak in its lines, or any dent, gouge, groover 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	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Total 2024	3,361	\$2,416,888.00	\$22,375.00	\$2,439,263.00
	Total 2018-2024	12,592	\$8,163,938.00	\$63,730.00	\$8,228,268.00

D. Education Referrals

In addition to administrative penalties, the DPC can require parties to attend a damage prevention educational program as an additional method of enforcement. The DPS emphasized the importance of education in 2024 and will continue to prioritize education as a corrective measure going forward.

Figure L illustrates that referrals to education increased significantly from 2021 to 2024. 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. In 2024, the DPC voted on 779 cases and referred 982 parties to education.



The figures below illustrate the frequency of the four types of education referrals made by the DPC. Excavator and Facility Owner training continue to comprise the majority of the education referrals; however, Project Owner training has trended upwards given the increase from 3% in 2021 (Figure M1) to 13% in 2024 (Figure M2).

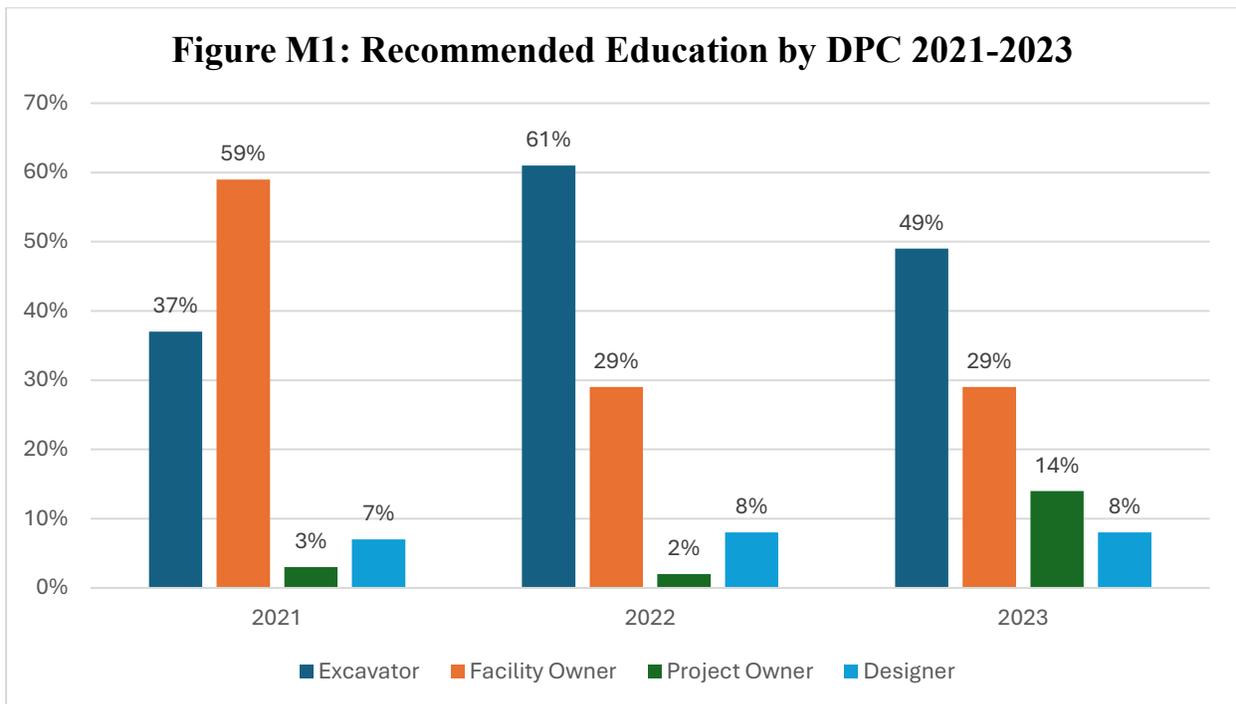
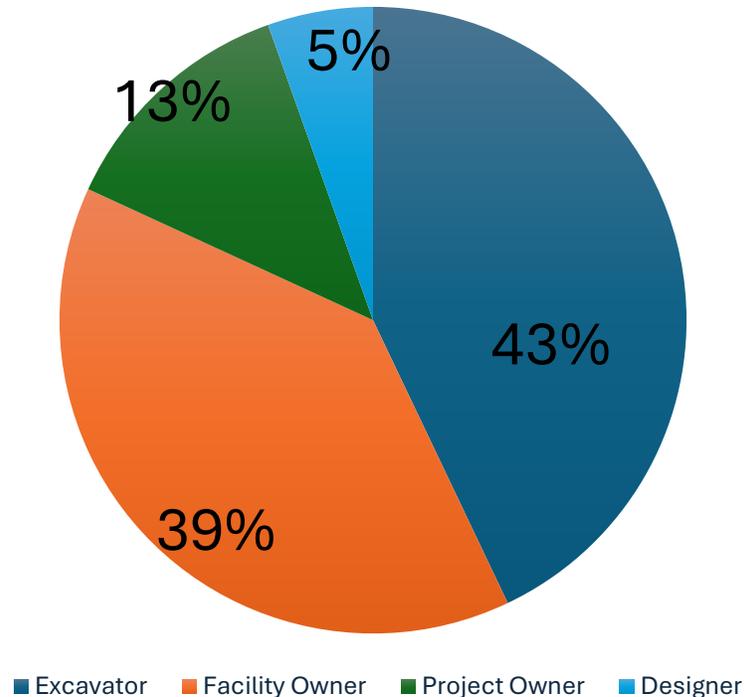
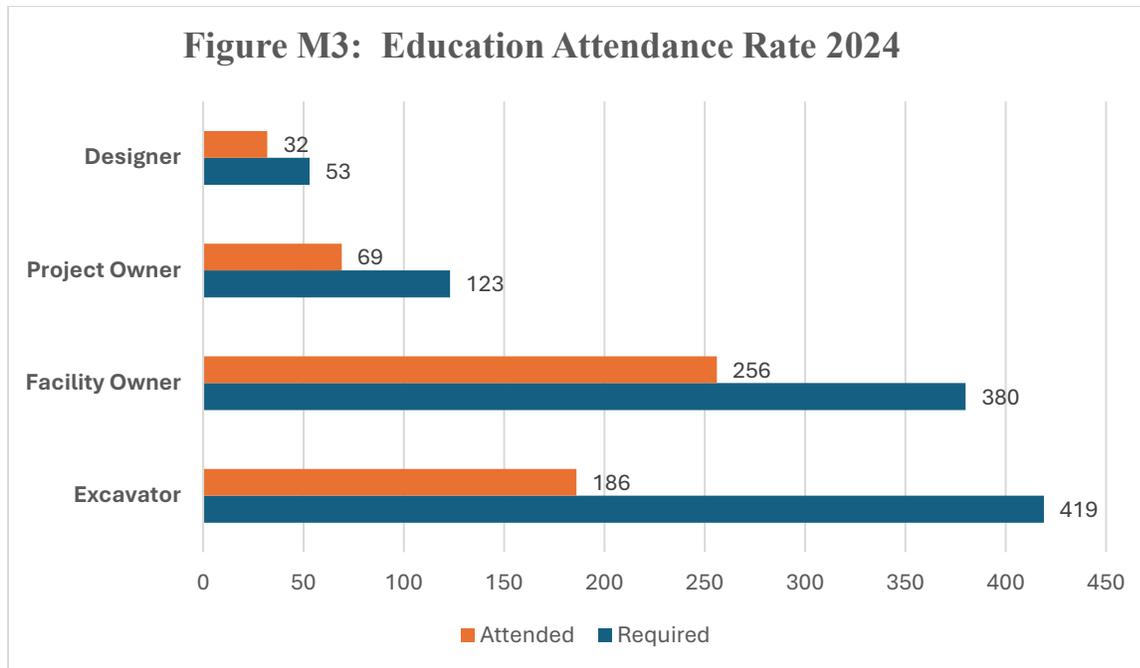


Figure M2: Recommended Education by DPC 2024

There was an uptick in compliance with the DPC's education referrals in 2024. In 2022, 175 of the 401 stakeholders completed education, which is a compliance rate of 43.6%. Compliance decreased in 2023 as only 276 of the 739 stakeholders, or 37%, completed the mandated education. In 2024, education attendance rose to 55.7%. Compliance with the DPC mandated education is expected to increase because Act 127 of 2024 added a new requirement that stakeholders receive an additional administrative penalty of \$100 per day, not to exceed \$5,000, if they fail to attend education within 60 days.

Figure M3 breaks out the attendance rate for education ordered by the DPC in 2024. As shown below, 60.4% attended designer education, 56.1% attended project owner education, 67.4% attended facility owner education and 44.4% attended excavator education.



Education is an important tool to fulfill the One Call Law mandate. The training is free and can be completed online. Additionally, POCS made the training even more accessible in 2024 by making online training available to users 24/7 instead of having to schedule dates to attend. 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 2024 statistics for the enforcement of the One Call Law. 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 the One Call Law with the goal of protecting public health and safety by preventing and reducing damages to underground facilities.

References

Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement. (Jan. 2, 2025). *Damage Prevention Reports 2024*. Retrieved from PUC's statistical software; Damage Prevention Dashboard. (Figures A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H1, H2, I, J1, J2, K, L, M1, M2, M3)

CY 2024 Damage Prevention Expenses Spreadsheet

Pennsylvania One Call System – Figure D



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