The following, documents my proposed amendments or rules and their appropriate fit into existing regulations.

Definitions

Right of way(row): the right to travel over someone's land and to have the reasonable use and enjoyment of their property as long as it is not inconsistent with the owner's use and enjoyment of the land.

Work site: the legal property zone and any relevant right of way.

Dig zone: any place where a digging tool will break soil.

Regarding RCW 19.122.030, 19.122.040

One-number locator service

Ticket information

Stakeholders

locate deadline

ticket transmission date and time

work to begin date

new ticket, update ticket, post-utility install, surveyor ticket

company name

company contact information and address

excavator name or backhoe operator

excavator contact information

contractor co name and contact info

proj owner

land owner

work site

state

county

city

address

street

nearest intersecting st.

directions to the site in text

text description of dig zone on work site.

image of worksite including at least one public street, more appropriately two.

Black and white image of worksite displaying in red the designated dig zone on site.

Excavators found calling for dig zones that encompass areas where no dig tool

will break soil can be penalized by other stakeholders for "costs incurred".

Scope and definition of work

The one-number service will retain a work definition database of standardized work and scope definitions that contractors can select. This will increase consistency and understanding for all parties involved.

This will not excuse any party from identifying hazards and accommodating for on site hazards as defined by the image depicting dig zone scope. (The image depicting dig zone scope takes precedence over work definition database.)

Examples:

Gas:

cut & cap svc at main: 10ft radius of cut & cap location at existing meter install higher diameter gas service line, mark svc to main and gas meter stw to pe gas line replacement, scope: svc to main and gas meter replace gas meter, scope: 10ft radius of existing meter

install anode, scope: 10ft radius of meter

install anode at property line of lot, scope: 10ft radius where gas svc exits lot into row.

cut & cap gas svc at property line, scope: 10ft radius of cut & cap location and gas meter

Fence install:

new fence replace existing fence: mark 5 ft radius of existing fence replace broken fence only replace and extend fence fence on perimeter

east property line only, west property line only, south property line only, north property line only E & w property lines...

Utility owners will provide One-number locator service preliminary site maps of all relevant and known utilities in the work site area.

Locators will have full access to relevant utility site maps from all utility stakeholders regardless of which utility they work with.

Excavators will have access to limited utility maps restricted to relevant work site area as depicted in the image they submit.

Excavator will provide relevant site maps of adequate quality to communicate intent of work area and scope of work area. Locally King County already provides an iMAP service on www5 such as http://www5.kingcounty.gov/iMAP/.

The excavator shall specify which utilities are overhead.

Excavators will use a relevant map or compile relevant maps and draw in their intended dig site including relevant right of ways. They will note permanent or mostly permanent landmarks as placeholders for measurements or scope determination.

Excavators and/or utility installer will supply updated site maps indicating location of newly installed utility line **or** call the one-number locator service to have the new line re-located and submitted by the locator instead. The ticket will indicate "new utility line post-install".

Locaters will provide

Updated and altered site maps of all relevant and known utilities in scope of dig zone area with measurements and semi-permanent landmarks when necessary. One-number locator service will retain these images and share them with utility owners and excavators.

One-number locator service will track and monitor each person who submits an updated site map and attach their personal tracking number and or name to that image as well as date and time of submission.

Prioritized types of work as also defined by the work definition database examples

- 1 high profile: high voltage electricity, high pressure natural gas...
- 1.5
- 1.6 sewer or storm drain install in row(right of way)
- 1.65 util mainline install
- 1.7 major building development
- 1.75 gas/electric service in row
- 1.76 gas/electric service on private property
- 1.8 svc install (pwr or gas. Ca if using mole or trench install)
- 1.9 large plant/shrub/tree removal (mrk the large plant!)
- 2 irrigation
- 3 landscaping (small shrub removal)
- 4 cable install (can be shallow)
- 5 asphalting/repaying (mark near manhole and storm drains)
- 6 invisible pet fence
- 7 survey ticket, post-install utility locate

Priority levels will be based upon various factors, contractor's record of no fault digs, depth of dig, length of dig, types and quantities of utilities being crossed or in scope of dig

Priorities must be established by the One-number service center so they are not bias and based on facts not excavator persuasiveness. Priorities can be made very precise by conglomerating factors such as:

The danger or volatility of each individual utility in scope

- 1. gas
- 2. elec
- 3. ca/phone

the depth of dig

- 1. depth > 5ft
- 2. depth is 3ft < 5ft
- 3. dept is 1ft<3ft
- 4. depth is < 1ft

The above factors can be summed for each utility crossed in scope of the dig. The contractor will have adequate knowledge due to having access to all relevant utility maps prior to dig.

Length of dig will be irrelevant because you will sum the scores of each individual utility crossing. As length of scope of dig sight increases so will the number of utility crossings and therefore the priority level will increase.

For large or long job sites one ticket will only include the area in which an excavator can excavate in a regular 8 hour work period and no more. This will make locates more responsive and more properly assess the safety priority.

Timeliness

The one-number locator service will retain and provide stakeholder access to

Locator will post their utility locate schedules

Track actual locate response times with completion times and dates and display variance from intended locate times and actual locate times.

Additional regulations

Audits of work

Software that tracks: the one call center must have:

Locator will post their utility locate schedules

Actual locate response schedules with completion times and dates

The One-number locator service will retain updated maps of utility lines submitted by locaters and installers.

When differences in existing maps is found to be significant the location will be flagged in the one-number database as needing review or verification by some authority.

Records will include

Date and time the map was submitted

These records must be held by the one call center because it is more centralized.

Maps proven on site to be highly accurate will simply display time, date and the name or id number of the locator that last visited the site and approved of the map's accuracy. This info will be recorded but not visible to the locator.

Standard locate marks will be expanded to include marks that allow for work audits to be performed such as:

The signal strength at a given point on site

The depth of a utility at a given point on site

This does not exempt an excavator from safe dig procedures when digging near a utility line.

This knowledge does make the excavation easier.

Frequency used

Strength of ground

This is relevant when work is audited a few days later and work can't be precisely reproduced to id error or cause of damages.

This will help to determine legal cause of damage and relevant difficulties.

This concludes my proposed changes.