

**REPORT OF THE
VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ON**

**A STUDY OF THE OVERHEAD HIGH
VOLTAGE LINE SAFETY ACT**

**TO THE GOVERNOR AND
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA**



HOUSE DOCUMENT NO. 36

**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND
1995**

PREFACE

The 1994 session of the General Assembly passed House Joint Resolution HJR 129 and requested the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), in cooperation with the electric utilities, study the charges incurred by the Virginia Department of Transportation and municipalities related to the safety arrangements for overhead high voltage lines in the public right of way.

To accomplish this mission, a committee was established which consisted of VDOT staff, representatives from major power companies, electric cooperatives, contractors and a representative from the Virginia Road and Transportation Builders Association.

The goal of the committee was to discuss and study the following major topics:

1. How the use of public rights of way for overhead power lines by electric utilities impact highway construction and maintenance projects.
2. The consistency between the state Code (§ 59.1-410) and pre-existing agreements entered into as a condition of use.
3. Agreements with electric utility companies to cover work activities that directly relate to safety arrangements to protect work crews or the general public during construction.
4. Recommendations for possible legislative or administrative action that might be necessary to ensure that safety arrangements can be made to protect persons working in close proximity to those lines without adding undue costs to VDOT and municipalities.

With these objectives in mind, the committee proceeded to schedule meetings, generate discussions, and agree on recommendations.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

FOR

STUDY OF OVERHEAD HIGH VOLTAGE LINE SAFETY ACT (HJR-129)

NAME, TITLE & COMPANY

Tony Weaver
Director of System Operations
No. Va. Electric Coop.

Bob Magnuson
Distribution Engr. Manager
No. Va. Electric Coop.

Russell Wise
Distribution Staff Engineer
Appalachian Power

Bobby Saunders
President
E. H. Saunders & Sons, Inc.

Bill Richards
Engineer Director
VRTBA

Barry Bryant
President
Bryant Construction Co.

Bob Darr
Senior Engineer
Virginia Power

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Asst. State Structure & Bridge Engr.
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Marvin Graham
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NAME, TITLE & COMPANY

R. Wayne Brooks
State Utilities Engineer
VDOT-Right of Way Division

Richard Bennett
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VDOT-Right of Way Division

R. T. Tucker
District Utilities Engineer
VDOT-Lynchburg District

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VDOT-Safety & Health Division

Frank Waldrop
Transportation Engineer
VDOT-Location & Design Division

Robert Hancock
Transportation Engineer, Sr.
VDOT-Location & Design Division

Andy Myruski
District Construction Engineer
VDOT-Fredericksburg District

Bob Gibson
District Construction Engineer
VDOT-Lynchburg District

Tom Dick
Director of Governmental Affairs
Va.-Maryland-Delaware
Electric Coop.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) became concerned when it began incurring costs for safety arrangements when performing work on the highway right of way. Since many of the utility facilities are located on the right of way by permit, (utilities agree to move at their cost) VDOT is faced with a conflict between its permit agreement and § 59.1-410 of the Code. The Code provides that the party initiating the work shall pay.

The 1994 session of the General Assembly passed House Joint Resolution HJR 129 and requested that the Virginia Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the electric utilities, study:

- 1) How the use of public rights of way for overhead power lines by electric utilities impacts highway construction and maintenance activities.
- 2) Any legislative or administrative action that might be necessary to ensure that safety arrangements can be made to protect persons working in close proximity to those lines without adding undue costs to the Department of Transportation and municipalities.
- 3) The consistency between § 59.1-410 and pre-existing agreements entered into as a condition of use.

A committee was established with a VDOT representative serving as the chairman. The committee was comprised of two contractor representatives, representatives from the two major power companies and a electric cooperative, a representative of the Virginia Road and Transportation Builders Association, and VDOT staff from the affected specialty areas.

The electric utility representatives generally agreed that existing agreements and property rights laws should prevail in determining who pays when the public agency is having maintenance or reconstruction work accomplished. They also felt that it was appropriate for VDOT to make arrangements with the utility companies rather than the contractor.

The contractor's greatest concern was to have a clear definition of what had been planned in coordinating the work with overhead restrictions. They felt that the contracting party (VDOT or municipality) should determine the requirements before putting the project out for bids.

There were also some discussions regarding a contractor's use of his own equipment as opposed to having to rent equipment to meet the clearances arranged by the contracting party.

The representatives from VDOT's staff were most concerned with how to plan for adequate clearance during construction when the successful bidder and his method were unknown. All felt that it was appropriate to recognize prior agreements when determining who should bear the cost of safety arrangements or relocations.

The utility, contractor and VDOT representatives agreed that when work was required solely for the convenience of the contractor that the contractor should pay. The contractors felt that the contracting party (VDOT, city, county or town) should make such a determination, because the contractor is under contract to one of those parties. They felt that the contract provided procedures to question any determination in which they do not agree.

There were also discussions regarding the clarity of other sections of the Overhead High Voltage Line Safety Act and the benefit of some of the procedural provisions. The Act specifies a ten-foot clearance regardless of voltage, while both the Virginia Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration's regulations have ten feet as the minimum but greater clearances with higher voltages.

The committee agreed that a recommendation should be put forth to change the minimum distance to recognize Virginia Occupational Safety and Health Administration's regulations; to distinguish the responsible paying party by prior rights or agreement; and to eliminate recording the utilities name with the clerk's office.

The draft changes to the statute recommended by the committee are contained in Appendix C of this report and discussion of the recommendations are contained in the Conclusions and Recommendations section.

The participation of the electric utility companies, the electric cooperatives, contractors, Virginia Road and Transportation Builders Association and others, provided for a very detailed review of the Act and recommendations to enhance its purpose.

BACKGROUND

The Overhead High Voltage Line Safety Act became a part of the Code of Virginia under Chapter 30, §§ 59.1-406 through 59.1-414 in July of 1989. The purpose of the Act was to promote a safe working environment and establish guidelines to protect those individuals performing work or other activities in the vicinity of overhead high voltage lines. The Act further defines the conditions under which the work must be carried out and provides for the necessary safety arrangements to be taken when any person engages in work or other activities in proximity to overhead high voltage lines.

A overhead high voltage line is defined as all above ground electric conductors of voltage in excess of 600 volts measured between conductors or measured between a conductor and the ground, except those conductors that are de-energized and grounded or that are enclosed in rigid metallic conduit or flexible armored conduit.

In addition to creating a law to promote safety near overhead power lines, the passage of the Overhead High Voltage Line Safety Act compliments the Underground Utility Damage Prevention Act passed in 1979 and enhanced in 1994, which established a law to minimize the damage to underground utilities from excavation or demolition activities.

COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS

The first meeting was held on July 7, and the purpose of the study was defined. The cost responsibilities for the safety arrangements made to the overhead power lines by utility companies in the public rights of way was outlined as VDOT's primary concern.

There was a great deal of discussion relating to the impacts of overhead high voltage power lines on the construction of bridges, pipelines, and retaining walls. The committee members felt that there should be better coordination between all concerned parties in the planning and design of these types of construction projects.

Everyone discussed their view on § 59.1-410 and it was decided that suggested changes by committee members would be presented and discussed at the next meeting.

The second meeting was held on August 9 and the main topic of discussion was the suggested changes to § 59.1-410 proposed by the members. There were four versions presented for consideration. After a lengthy discussion, the elements of an acceptable version was agreed upon and the committee was provided with a final draft for consideration at the next meeting.

There was also discussion that the clearance distances for work activities stated in § 59.1-407 and § 59.1-408 has created confusion when compared to federal OSHA regulations.

It was determined that the federal OSHA regulation increases clearances for higher voltages. The regulation is:

- (1) For voltages to ground 50 kV or below--10 ft. (305 cm)
- (2) For voltages to ground over 50 kV--10 ft. (305 cm) plus 4 inches (10 cm) for every 10 kV over 50 kV

As calculated, the clearance for a 230 kV line would be 16 feet rather than the ten feet provided by the Act. Since all construction must comply with federal OSHA, contractors must utilize that regulation when it overrides the Act. Some committee members felt the federal OSHA regulations should be referenced, in order to let persons know which clearance distance should be used.

At a later date, it was determined that Virginia OSHA regulations could be more restrictive than the federal regulation, but never less. Therefore, it was agreed that to clarify the clearance distance, a reference to Virginia OSHA should be added to the Act.

In reviewing all of the other sections of the Act, it was determined that § 59.1-411 mirrored the Underground Utility Damage Prevention Act. During the study of the "Miss Utility" law in 1993, it was identified that the filing of ownership data with the clerk's office was an inefficient manner to record this information. Since overhead lines are clearly visible and most poles have company markings, the committee felt that this provision was not needed.

On August 31, the last meeting was held to finalize the recommendations being suggested by the committee. The committee drafted revisions to §§ 59.1-408, 59.1-410, and 59.1-411 to be recommended to the General Assembly.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In reviewing the Overhead High Voltage Line Safety Act, the committee realized that certain deletions, additions, and clarifications were needed. The recommended changes to §§ 59.1-408, 59.1-410 and 59.1-411 are contained in Appendix C.

The changes recommended to § 59.1-410 are based on overall consensus among the committee members that prior agreements should also be considered when only safety arrangements are necessary to facilitate a transportation construction or maintenance activity. As drafted, § 59.1-408 provides that the utility owner receives reimbursement when they are on a easement (private property) or they have a prior written agreement or can prove prior rights. Otherwise, when their facilities are located on public rights of way they will bear the cost of safety arrangements. The only exception will be when the work is at the election or convenience of the contractor.

The changes proposed to § 59.1-408 are intended to inform persons performing work in the vicinity of overhead power lines that the Virginia OSHA regulations may have greater minimum clearances. It clarifies that the greatest minimum clearance shall be utilized.

The recommended changes to § 59.1-411 would eliminate unnecessary costs to the utility owners and operators. The present Code requires them to file certain information about their company's facilities with the local circuit courts. It was the committee's opinion that this section of the Act does not fulfill any useful purpose and that it was not effective in the Underground Act.

The committee's discussions revealed that a substantial amount of coordination is necessary between all parties involved in construction activities which are near overhead high voltage lines. It was recommended that VDOT continue to review its guidelines in order to insure that a project is constructable and that the necessary coordination has occurred.

The committee feels that the primary purpose of the Act was to insure that safety was the main priority for those persons involved in work activities around overhead high voltage lines and that the Act should be as clear as possible.

APPENDIX A



GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA -- 1994 SESSION

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 129

Requesting the Virginia Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the electric utilities, to study the charges incurred by the Department and municipalities related to the safety arrangements for overhead power lines in public rights-of-way.

Agreed to by the House of Delegates, February 4, 1994

Agreed to by the Senate, March 8, 1994

WHEREAS, the Virginia Department of Transportation and municipalities allow street and highway rights-of-way to be used by electric utility companies to place overhead high voltage lines at no charge to the utilities; and

WHEREAS, the utilities would otherwise have to acquire rights-of-way, or easements, or in some other manner place such power lines at a substantial cost; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to make safety arrangements to protect anyone working in close proximity to the power lines; and

WHEREAS, the Virginia Department of Transportation and municipalities must maintain and work in such rights-of-way; and

WHEREAS, § 59.1-410 provides that utilities may charge for safety arrangements; and

WHEREAS, the Virginia Department of Transportation and municipalities have incurred additional costs even though the utilities agree to perform said arrangements as a condition of use of rights-of-way; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, That the Virginia Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the electric utilities, be requested to study (i) how the use of public rights-of-way for overhead power lines by electric utilities impacts highway construction and maintenance activities, (ii) any legislative or administrative action that might be necessary to ensure that safety arrangements can be made to protect persons working in close proximity to those lines without adding undue cost to the Department of Transportation and municipalities, and (iii) the consistency between § 59.1-410 and preexisting agreements entered into as a condition of use.

The Department shall complete its work in time to submit its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the 1995 Session of the General Assembly as provided in the procedures of the Division of Legislative Automated Systems for the processing of legislative documents.

APPENDIX B

CHAPTER 30.
OVERHEAD HIGH VOLTAGE LINE SAFETY ACT.

Sec.

59.1-406. Scope.

59.1-407. Definitions.

59.1-408. Prohibited activities.

59.1-409. Warning signs.

59.1-410. Temporary safety arrangements.

Sec.

59.1-411. Notification requirements.

59.1-412. Enforcement of chapter.

59.1-413. Exemptions.

59.1-414. Application.

§ 59.1-406. Scope. — This chapter (§ 59.1-406 et seq.) is enacted to promote the safety and protection of persons engaged in work or activity in the vicinity of overhead high voltage lines. The chapter defines the conditions under which work may be carried on safely and provides for the safety arrangements to be taken when any person engages in work or other activity in proximity to overhead high voltage lines. (1989, c. 341.)

§ 59.1-407. Definitions. — As used in this chapter:

"Covered equipment" means any mechanical equipment or hoisting equipment, any part of which is capable of vertical, lateral or swinging motion that could cause the equipment to be operated within ten feet of an overhead high voltage line, including but not limited to cranes, derricks, power shovels, drilling rigs, excavating equipment, hay loaders, hay stackers, combines, grain augers and mechanical cotton pickers.

"Overhead high voltage line" means all above ground bare or insulated electrical conductors of voltage in excess of 600 volts measured between conductors or measured between a conductor and the ground, except those conductors that are de-energized and grounded or that are enclosed in rigid metallic conduit or flexible armored conduit.

"Person" means natural person, firm, business association, company, partnership, corporation or other legal entity.

"Person responsible for the work to be done" means the person performing or controlling the job or activity.

"Warning sign" means a weather-resistant sign of not less than five inches by seven inches with a yellow background and black lettering reading as follows: "WARNING — UNLAWFUL TO OPERATE THIS EQUIPMENT WITHIN TEN FEET OF OVERHEAD HIGH VOLTAGE LINES" or such other equally effective warning signs as may be approved for use by the Virginia Safety and Health Codes Board or the Commissioner of Labor and Industry. (1989, c. 341.)

§ 59.1-408. Prohibited activities. — Unless danger of contact with overhead high voltage lines has been guarded against as provided by § 59.1-410:

1. No person shall, individually or through an agent or employee, perform, or require any other person to perform, any work or activity upon any land, building, highway or other premises that will cause (i) such agent, employee or other person to be placed within six feet of any overhead high voltage line, or (ii) any part of any tool or material used by the agent, employee or other person to be brought within six feet of any overhead high voltage line.

2. No person shall, individually or through an agent or employee or as an agent or employee, operate any covered equipment within ten feet of any overhead high voltage line. This prohibition shall not apply, however, to covered equipment as defined herein when lawfully driven or transported on public streets and highways in compliance with the height restriction imposed by § 46.2-1110. (1989, c. 341.)

§ 59.1-409. Warning signs. — A. No person shall, individually or through an agent or employee, or as an agent or employee, operate any covered equipment in the proximity of an overhead high voltage line unless there is posted and maintained a warning sign placed as follows:

1. Within the equipment and readily visible and legible to the operator of such equipment when at the controls of such equipment, and

2. On the outside of equipment in such numbers and locations as to be readily visible and legible at twelve feet to other persons engaged in the work operations.

B. It shall be the duty and responsibility of the owner, lessee, or employer of any covered equipment to acquaint themselves and their employees who will be operating the equipment or will be engaged in the work operations with the provisions of this chapter and the regulations prescribed and promulgated pursuant to it. (1989, c. 341.)

CHAPTER 30.

OVERHEAD HIGH VOLTAGE LINE SAFETY ACT.

Sec.

59.1-410. Temporary safety arrangements.

§ 59.1-410. Temporary safety arrangements. — A. When any person desires to carry on any work or activity in closer proximity to any overhead high voltage line than permitted by this chapter, the person responsible for the work to be done shall notify the owner or operator of the high voltage line in the manner prescribed in § 59.1-411 at least forty-eight hours, excluding Saturday, Sunday and legal state and federal holidays, or in emergency situations, including police, fire and rescue emergencies, as soon as possible under the circumstances, prior to the time work is to be commenced. The work shall be performed only after satisfactory mutual arrangements have been negotiated between the owner or the operator of the lines or both and the person responsible for the work to be done. The negotiations shall proceed promptly and in good faith with the goal of accommodating the requested work consistent with the owner's or operator's service needs and the duty to protect the public from the danger of overhead high voltage lines. The owner or operator of the lines shall initiate the agreed upon safety arrangements within five working days and shall complete the work promptly and without interruption, consistent with the owner's or operator's service needs. Arrangements may include (i) placement of temporary mechanical barriers separating and preventing contact between material, equipment, or persons and overhead high voltage lines, (ii) temporary de-energization and grounding, (iii) temporary relocation or raising of the lines, or (iv) other such measures found to be appropriate in the judgment of the owner or operator of the lines.

B. The actual expense incurred by any owner or operator of overhead high voltage lines in taking precautionary measures as set out in subsection A of this section, including the wages of its workers involved in making safety arrangements, shall be paid by the person responsible for the work to be done except that in the case of property used for residential purposes, such actual expenses shall be limited to those in excess of \$1,000. (1989, c. 341; 1993, c. 284.)

The 1993 amendment added "except that in the case of property used for residential purposes, such actual expenses shall be limited to those in excess of \$1,000" in subsection B.

§ 59.1-411. Notification requirements. — A. Every notice served by any person on an owner or operator of an overhead high voltage line pursuant to § 59.1-410 shall contain the following information:

1. The name of the individual serving such notice;
2. The location of the proposed work;
3. The name, address and telephone number of the person responsible for the work;
4. The field telephone number at the site of such work, if one is available;
5. The type and extent of the proposed work;
6. The name of the person for whom the proposed work is being performed;
7. The time and date of the notice; and
8. The approximate date and time when the work is to begin.

B. If the notification required by this chapter is made by telephone, a record of such notification shall be maintained by the owner or operator notified and the person giving the notice to document compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

C. To facilitate the notification required by this chapter, every owner and operator of overhead high voltage lines shall file with the clerk of the circuit court of each county and city in which its lines are located the address and telephone numbers of the person or office, in the Commonwealth, to whom all notifications concerning proposed work in that county or city should be directed. Such information shall be maintained by the clerk in his office in a

manner to be determined at his discretion. The clerk of the circuit court with whom the information required by this section is filed shall be entitled to a fee of two dollars per page of any documents filed. (1989, c. 341.)

§ 59.1-412. Enforcement of chapter. — The provisions of this chapter shall be considered as safety and health standards of the Commonwealth and enforced as to employers pursuant to § 40.1-49.4 by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry

In the case of violations of this chapter over which the Commissioner of Labor and Industry does not have enforcement powers pursuant to § 40.1-49.4, a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 may be imposed at the discretion of the general district court for the jurisdiction in which the offense occurred. (1989, c. 341.)

§ 59.1-413. Exemptions. — This chapter shall not apply to the construction, reconstruction, operation, and maintenance of overhead electrical or communication circuits or conductors and their supporting structures and associated equipment of (i) rail transportation systems, (ii) electrical generating, transmission or distribution systems, (iii) communication systems, including cable television, or (iv) any other publicly or privately owned system provided that such work on any of the foregoing systems is performed by the employees of the owner or operator of the systems or independent contractors engaged on behalf of the owner or operator of the system to perform the work.

This chapter also shall not apply to electrical or communications circuits or conductors on the premises of coal or other mines which are subject to the provisions of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. § 801 et seq.) and regulations adopted pursuant to that Act by the Mine Safety and Health Administration. (1989, c. 341.)

§ 59.1-414. Application. — Except in conjunction with the enforcement of and in accordance with this chapter or an action by an owner or operator of an overhead high voltage power line to recover the cost of temporary safety arrangements or for damage to its facilities as provided for in this chapter, the provisions of this chapter shall not be construed either to abrogate or diminish any rights, duties, defenses or remedies existing under law or to create or expand any rights, duties, defenses or remedies in addition to rights, duties, defenses or remedies existing under law, nor shall any violation of this chapter constitute negligence per se in any civil action. (1989, c. 341.)

APPENDIX C

A BILL TO AMEND AND RE-ENACT SECTIONS 59.1-408, 59.1-410 AND 59.1-411 OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA, RELATING TO TEMPORARY SAFETY ARRANGEMENTS AROUND OVERHEAD ELECTRIC LINES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA THAT SECTIONS 59.1-408, 59-1.410 AND 59-1-411 OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA BE AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:

§ 59.1-408 PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES. --Unless danger of contact with overhead high voltage lines has been guarded against as provided by §59.1-410:

1. No person shall, individually or through an agent or employee, perform, or require any other person to perform, any work or activity upon any land, building, highway or other premises that will cause (i) such agent, employee or other person to be placed within six feet (1.8 meters) of any overhead high voltage line.

2. No person shall, individually or through an agent or employee, operate any covered equipment within ten feet (3.1 meters) of any overhead high voltage line or such greater clearance as may be required under the circumstances by the Virginia Occupational and Safety Standards, as enforced by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry. This prohibition shall not apply, however, to covered equipment as defined herein when lawfully driven or transported on public streets and highways in compliance with the height restriction imposed by 46.2-1110 (1989, c.341).

§ 59.1-410. Temporary safety arrangements. A. When any person desires to carry on any work or activity in closer proximity to any overhead high voltage line than permitted by this chapter, the person responsible for the work to be done shall notify the owner or operator of the high voltage line in the manner prescribed in § 59.1-411 at least forty-eight hours, excluding Saturday, Sunday and legal state and federal holidays, or in emergency situations, including police, fire and rescue emergencies, as soon as possible under the circumstances, prior to the time work is to be commenced. The work shall be performed only after satisfactory mutual arrangements have been negotiated between the owner or the operator of the lines or both and the person responsible for the work to be done. The negotiations shall proceed promptly and in good faith with the goal of accommodating the requested work consistent with the owner's or operator's service needs and the duty to protect the public from the danger of overhead high voltage lines. The owner or operator of the lines shall initiate the agreed upon safety arrangements within five working days and shall complete the work promptly and without interruption, consistent with the owner's or operator's service needs. Arrangements may include (i) placement of temporary mechanical barriers separating and preventing contact between material, equipment, or persons and overhead high voltage lines, (ii) temporary de-energization and grounding, (iii) temporary relocation or raising of the lines, or (iv) other such measures found to be appropriate in the judgment of the owner or operator of the lines.

B. The actual expense incurred by any owner or operator of overhead high voltage lines in taking precautionary measures as set out in subsection A of this section, including the wages of its workers involved in making safety arrangements, shall be paid by the person responsible for the work to be done except,

1) that in the case of property used for residential purposes, such actual expenses shall be limited to those in excess of \$1,000.

2) where any owner or operator of an overhead high voltage line has located its facilities within a public highway or street right of way and the work is performed by or for the Department of Transportation, a City, County, or Town. In such case the actual expenses shall be the responsibility of the owner or operator of the overhead high voltage lines, unless, the owner or operator can provide evidence of prior rights or there is a prior written agreement specifying cost responsibility.

3) when it is determined by the Department of Transportation, a City, County, or Town that the temporary safety arrangements are for the convenience of its contractor, the actual expense shall be the responsibility of the contractor.

§ 59.1-411. Notification requirements. - A. Every notice served by any person on an owner or operator of an overhead high voltage line pursuant to § 59.1-410 shall contain the following information:

1. The name of the individual serving such notice;
2. The location of the proposed work;
3. The name, address and telephone number of the person responsible for the work;
4. The field telephone number at the site of such work, if one is available;
5. The type and extent of the proposed work;
6. The name of the person for whom the proposed work is being performed;
7. The time and date of the notice; and
8. The approximate date and time when the work is to begin.

B. If the notification required by this chapter is made by telephone, a record of such notification shall be maintained by the owner or operator notified and the person giving the notice to document compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

~~C. To facilitate the notification required by this chapter, every owner and operator of overhead high voltage lines shall file with the clerk of the circuit court of each county and city in which its lines are located the address and telephone numbers of the person or office, in the Commonwealth, to whom all notifications concerning proposed work in the county or city should be directed. Such information shall be maintained by the clerk in his office in a manner to be determined at his discretion. The clerk of the circuit court with whom the information required by this section is filed shall be entitled to a fee of two dollars per page of any documents filed.~~
(1989, G. 341.)

