

you're going to do minimum tillage that you may go out and deep chisel and place those chisel points deeper than 12 inches and thus, every farmer that was going to go out and do any field work was going to have to call the one-call center and wait two days before they'd come out and mark it. We looked at the Missouri law. Missouri has done something to what we do with the committee amendments. Basically, we exempt out, if you're tilling the soil or gardening or seeding for agricultural purposes, you're exempt. Now if you're going to do other digging, if you're going to dig a well, a reuse pit or you're going to do any of those sorts of things, you'll have to comply with this. The policy choice behind doing that is most of those people own their property for years, they understand where those pipelines are. Most of them probably have the easements, were involved in that negotiation and in those areas there is often a lot of signage as well so you have at least some area of knowing, plus if they damage the pipelines they're still probably going to be liable not on a per se basis, but on a reasonable duty to examine and know where the pipeline is at. So they, in effect, are taking their own chances and risks to do that. We also made the exemption for the maintenance and rebuilding of railroad track or facilities that are located in the railroad right-of-way which is the same idea. The railroad has a small tract of land that goes along for the railroad right-of-way. They reasonably know what is in their right-of-way, they've had it for years and years and years and they are under some duty or expectation to know what is on their own property, where a homeowner, those things change frequently or people that are building on lots may not know, they change hands. Railroad property rarely changes hand and thus the policy choice to keep them and not to have them part of the one-call system. The other committee amendments are in the area of the width of marking. The way the bill originally is is that you had a strip of land 18 inches on either side of where the line was laid. Now that, for most of these, covers it. That's 36 inches. That's three feet that they ought to know within three feet, good enough. Some utilities, however, have lines that are 50 some inches wide and thus we have made the committee amendment, it's 18 inches on either side...

PRESIDENT MOUL: One minute.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: ...of the marking plus one-half the width of the underground facility which if the pipe is three feet wide, you get another 18 inches and it covers those extra wide