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## AMENDMENT NO.

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AMEND House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 345, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said line the following:

"67.1830. As used in sections 67.1830 to 67.1846, the following terms shall mean:

- (1) "Abandoned equipment or facilities", any equipment materials, apparatuses, devices or facilities that are:
- (a) Declared abandoned by the owner of such equipment or facilities;
- (b) No longer in active use, physically disconnected from a portion of the operating facility or any other facility that is in use or in service, and no longer capable of being used for the same or similar purpose for which the equipment, apparatuses or facilities were installed; or
- (c) No longer in active use and the owner of such equipment or facilities fails to respond within thirty days to a written notice sent by a political subdivision;
- (2) "Degradation", the actual or deemed reduction in the useful life of the public right-of-way resulting from the cutting, excavation or restoration of the public right-of-way;
- (3) "Emergency", includes but is not limited to the following:
- (a) An unexpected or unplanned outage, cut, rupture, leak or any other failure of a public utility facility that prevents or significantly jeopardizes the ability of a public utility to provide service to customers;
- (b) An unexpected or unplanned outage, cut, rupture, leak or any other failure of a public utility facility that results or could result in danger to the public or a material delay or

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hindrance to the provision of service to the public if the outage, cut, rupture, leak or any other such failure of public utility facilities is not immediately repaired, controlled, stabilized or rectified; or

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- (c) Any occurrence involving a public utility facility that a reasonable person could conclude under the circumstances that immediate and undelayed action by the public utility is necessary and warranted;
- (4) "Excavation", any act by which earth, asphalt, concrete, sand, gravel, rock or any other material in or on the ground is cut into, dug, uncovered, removed, or otherwise displaced, by means of any tools, equipment or explosives, except that the following shall not be deemed excavation:
- (a) Any de minimis displacement or movement of ground caused by pedestrian or vehicular traffic;
- (b) The replacement of utility poles and related equipment at the existing general location that does not involve either a street or sidewalk cut; or
- (c) Any other activity which does not disturb or displace surface conditions of the earth, asphalt, concrete, sand, gravel, rock or any other material in or on the ground;
- (5) "Management costs" or "rights-of-way management costs", the actual costs a political subdivision reasonably incurs in managing its public rights-of-way, including such costs, if incurred, as those associated with the following:
- (a) Issuing, processing and verifying right-of-way permit applications;
  - (b) Inspecting job sites and restoration projects;
- (c) Protecting or moving public utility right-of-way user construction equipment after reasonable notification to the public utility right-of-way user during public right-of-way work;
- (d) Determining the adequacy of public right-of-way
  restoration;
- (e) Restoring work inadequately performed after providing notice and the opportunity to correct the work; and
  - (f) Revoking right-of-way permits.

Right-of-way management costs shall be the same for all entities doing similar work. Management costs or rights-of-way management costs shall not include payment by a public utility right-of-way user for the use or rent of the public right-of-way, degradation of the public right-of-way or any costs as outlined in paragraphs (a) to (h) of this subdivision which are incurred by the political subdivision as a result of use by users other than public utilities, the <u>attorneys'</u> fees and cost of litigation relating to the interpretation of this section or section 67.1832, or litigation, interpretation or development of any ordinance enacted pursuant to this section or section 67.1832, or attorneys' fees and costs in connection with issuing, processing, or verifying right-of-way permit or other applications or agreements, or the political subdivision's fees and costs related to appeals taken pursuant to section 67.1838. In granting or renewing a franchise for a cable television system, a political subdivision may impose a franchise fee and other terms and conditions permitted by federal law;

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- (6) "Managing the public right-of-way", the actions a political subdivision takes, through reasonable exercise of its police powers, to impose rights, duties and obligations on all users of the right-of-way, including the political subdivision, in a reasonable, competitively neutral and nondiscriminatory and uniform manner, reflecting the distinct engineering, construction, operation, maintenance and public work and safety requirements applicable to the various users of the public right-of-way, provided that such rights, duties and obligations shall not conflict with any federal law or regulation. In managing the public right-of-way, a political subdivision may:
- (a) Require construction performance bonds or insurance coverage or demonstration of self-insurance at the option of the political subdivision or if the public utility right-of-way user has twenty-five million dollars in net assets and does not have a history of permitting noncompliance within the political subdivision as defined by the political subdivision, then the public utility right-of-way user shall not be required to provide such bonds or insurance;

(b) Establish coordination and timing requirements that do not impose a barrier to entry;

- (c) Require public utility right-of-way users to submit, for right-of-way projects commenced after August 28, 2001, requiring excavation within the public right-of-way, whether initiated by a political subdivision or any public utility right-of-way user, project data in the form maintained by the user and in a reasonable time after receipt of the request based on the amount of data requested;
- (d) Establish right-of-way permitting requirements for street excavation;
- (e) Establish removal requirements for abandoned equipment or facilities, if the existence of such facilities prevents or significantly impairs right-of-way use, repair, excavation or construction;
- (f) Establish permitting requirements for towers and other structures or equipment for wireless communications facilities in the public right-of-way, notwithstanding the provisions of section 67.1832;
- (g) Establish standards for street restoration in order to lessen the impact of degradation to the public right-of-way; and
  - (h) Impose permit conditions to protect public safety;
- (7) "Political subdivision", a city, town, village, county of the first classification or county of the second classification;
- (8) "Public right-of-way", the area on, below or above a public roadway, highway, street or alleyway in which the political subdivision has an ownership interest, but not including:
- (a) The airwaves above a public right-of-way with regard to cellular or other nonwire telecommunications or broadcast service;
- (b) Easements obtained by utilities or private easements in platted subdivisions or tracts;
- (c) Railroad rights-of-way and ground utilized or acquired for railroad facilities; or
  - (d) [Poles,] Pipes, cables, conduits, wires, optical

cables, or other means of transmission, collection or exchange of communications, information, substances, data, or electronic or electrical current or impulses utilized by a municipally owned or operated utility pursuant to chapter 91 or pursuant to a charter form of government;

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- (9) "Public utility", every cable television service provider, every pipeline corporation, gas corporation, electrical corporation, rural electric cooperative, telecommunications company, water corporation, heating or refrigerating corporation or sewer corporation under the jurisdiction of the public service commission; every municipally owned or operated utility pursuant to chapter 91 or pursuant to a charter form of government or cooperatively owned or operated utility pursuant to chapter 394; every street light maintenance district; every privately owned utility; and every other entity, regardless of its form of organization or governance, whether for profit or not, which in providing a public utility type of service for members of the general public, utilizes pipes, cables, conduits, wires, optical cables, or other means of transmission, collection or exchange of communications, information, substances, data, or electronic or electrical current or impulses, in the collection, exchange or dissemination of its product or services through the public rights-of-way;
- (10) "Public utility right-of-way user", a public utility owning or controlling a facility in the public right-of-way; and
- (11) "Right-of-way permit", a permit issued by a political subdivision authorizing the performance of excavation work in a public right-of-way.
- 67.1836. 1. A political subdivision may deny an application for a right-of-way permit if:
- (1) The public utility right-of-way user fails to provide all the necessary information requested by the political subdivision for managing the public right-of-way;
- (2) The public utility right-of-way user has failed to return the public right-of-way to its previous condition under a previous permit;
  - (3) The political subdivision has provided the public

utility right-of-way user with a reasonable, competitively neutral, and nondiscriminatory justification for requiring an alternative method for performing the work identified in the permit application or a reasonable alternative route that will result in neither additional installation expense up to ten percent to the public utility right-of-way user nor a declination of service quality;

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- (4) The political subdivision determines that the denial is necessary to protect the public health and safety, provided that the authority of the political subdivision does not extend to those items under the jurisdiction of the public service commission, such denial shall not interfere with a public utility's right of eminent domain of private property, and such denials shall only be imposed on a competitively neutral and nondiscriminatory basis; or
- (5) The area is environmentally sensitive as defined by state statute or federal law or is a historic district as defined by local ordinance.
- 2. A political subdivision may, after reasonable notice and an opportunity to cure, revoke a right-of-way permit granted to a public utility right-of-way user, with or without fee refund, and/or impose a penalty as established by the political subdivision until the breach is cured, but only in the event of a substantial breach of the terms and material conditions of the permit. A substantial breach by a permittee includes but is not limited to:
- (1) A material violation of a provision of the right-of-way permit;
- (2) An evasion or attempt to evade any material provision of the right-of-way permit, or the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any fraud or deceit upon the political subdivision or its citizens;
- (3) A material misrepresentation of fact in the right-of-way permit application;
- (4) A failure to complete work by the date specified in the right-of-way permit, unless a permit extension is obtained or unless the failure to complete the work is due to reasons beyond

the permittee's control; and

- (5) A failure to correct, within the time specified by the political subdivision, work that does not conform to applicable national safety codes, industry construction standards, or local safety codes that are no more stringent than national safety codes, upon inspection and notification by the political subdivision of the faulty condition.
- 3. Any political subdivision that requires public utility right-of-way users to obtain a right-of-way permit, except in an emergency, prior to performing excavation work within a public right-of-way shall promptly, but not longer than thirty-one days, process all completed permit applications. If a political subdivision fails to act on an application for a right-of-way permit within thirty-one days, the application shall be deemed approved. In order to avoid excessive processing and accounting costs to either the political subdivision or the public utility right-of-way user, the political subdivision may establish procedures for bulk processing of permits and periodic payment of permit fees.
- 67.1838. [1.] A public utility right-of-way user that has been denied a right-of-way permit, has had its right-of-way permit revoked, believes that the fees imposed on the public right-of-way user by the political subdivision do not conform to the requirements of section 67.1840, believes the political subdivision has violated any provision of sections 67.1830 to 67.1848, or asserts any other issues related to the use of the public right-of-way, [shall have, upon written request, such denials, revocations, fee impositions, or other disputes reviewed by the governing body of the political subdivision or an entity assigned by the governing body for this purpose. The governing body of the political subdivision or its delegated entity shall specify, in its permit processing schedules, the maximum number of days by which the review request shall be filed in order to be reviewed by the governing body of the political subdivision or its delegated entity. A decision affirming the denial, revocation, fee imposition or dispute resolution shall be in writing and supported by written findings establishing the

reasonableness of the decision.

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- 2. Upon affirmation by the governing body of the denial, revocation, fee imposition or dispute resolution, the public utility right-of-way user may, in addition to all other remedies and if both parties agree, have the right to have the matter resolved by mediation or binding arbitration. Binding arbitration shall be before an arbitrator agreed to by both the political subdivision and the public utility right-of-way user. The costs and fees of a single arbitrator shall be borne equally by the political subdivision and the public utility right-of-way user.
- 3. If the parties cannot agree on an arbitrator, the matter shall be resolved by a three-person arbitration panel consisting of one arbitrator selected by the political subdivision, one arbitrator selected by the public utility right-of-way user, and one person selected by the other two arbitrators. In the event that a three-person arbitrator panel is necessary, each party shall bear the expense of its own arbitrator and shall jointly and equally bear with the other party the expense of the third arbitrator and of the arbitration.
- 4. Each party to the arbitration shall pay its own costs, disbursements and attorney fees] may bring an action for review in any court of competent jurisdiction. The court shall rule on any such petition for review within forty-five days of service. The petition for review shall be deemed granted if the court fails to rule within the forty-five-day time period.
- 67.1842. 1. In managing the public right-of-way and in imposing fees pursuant to sections 67.1830 to 67.1846, no political subdivision shall:
- (1) Unlawfully discriminate among public utility
  right-of-way users;
- (2) Grant a preference to any public utility right-of-way user;
- (3) Create or erect any unreasonable requirement for entry to the public right-of-way by public utility right-of-way users;
- (4) Require a telecommunications company to obtain a franchise or require a public utility right-of-way user to pay

for the use of the public right-of-way, except as provided in sections 67.1830 to 67.1846; [or]

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- (5) Enter into a contract or any other agreement for providing for an exclusive use, occupancy or access to any public right-of-way; or
- (6) Require any public utility that has legally been granted access to the political subdivision's right-of-way prior to August 28, 2001, to enter into an agreement or obtain a permit for general access to or the right to remain in the right-of-way of the political subdivision.
- 2. A public utility right-of-way user shall not be required to apply for or obtain right-of-way permits for projects commenced prior to August 28, 2001, requiring excavation within the public right-of-way, for which the user has obtained the required consent of the political subdivision, or that are otherwise lawfully occupying or performing work within the public right-of-way. The public utility right-of-way user may be required to obtain right-of-way permits prior to any excavation work performed within the public right-of-way after August 28, 2001.
- 3. A political subdivision shall not collect a fee imposed pursuant to section 67.1840 through the provision of in-kind services by a public utility right-of-way user, nor require the provision of in-kind services as a condition of consent to use the political subdivision's public right-of-way; however, nothing in this subsection shall preclude requiring services of a cable television operator, open video system provider or other video programming provider as permitted by federal law."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 2, Section 67.5092, Line 42, by inserting after the word "codes," the words "National Electric Safety Codes, and recognized industry standards for structural safety, capacity, reliability, and engineering,"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 3, Section 67.5092, Line 65, by inserting after the word "county," the words "municipality, municipal utility board,"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 3, Section 67.5092, Line 66, by inserting after the word "electric," the words "natural gas, water, waste water,"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 3, Section 67.5092, Line 67, by inserting after the word "telecommunications" the words "or internet protocol-related"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 3, Section 67.5092, Lines 74 to 80, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

- "(17) "Wireless facility", the set of equipment and network components, exclusive of the underlying wireless support structure, including, but not limited to, antennas, accessory equipment, transmitters, receivers, power supplies, cabling and associated equipment necessary to provide wireless communications services;
- (18) "Wireless support structure", a structure, such as a monopole, tower, or building capable of supporting wireless facilities. This definition does not include utility poles."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 4, Section 67.5094, Line 17, by deleting "FCC's" and inserting in lieu thereof "Federal Communication Commission's"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 5, Section 67.5094, Line 56, by deleting the word "unreasonable"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 5, Section 67.5094, Line 59, by inserting after the word "facilities" the words "if such regulations or obligations are unreasonable"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 6, Section 67.5096, Line 3, by deleting the words "this act" and inserting in lieu thereof "sections 67.5090 to 67.5104"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 6, Section 67.5096, Line 4, by deleting the word "hereof"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 6, Section 67.5096, Line 7, by deleting the words "this act" and inserting in lieu thereof "sections 67.5090 to 67.5104"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 6, Section 67.5096, Lines 13 and 14, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "including but not limited to documents and electronic data, shall be subject to chapter 610."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 6, Section 67.5096, Line 15, by deleting the words "one hundred fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ninety"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 6, Section 67.5096, Line 25, by deleting the words "one hundred fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ninety"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 6, Section 67.5096, Line 27, by deleting the words "one hundred fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ninety"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 6, Section 67.5096, Line 32, by deleting the words "one hundred fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ninety"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 7, Section 67.5098, Lines 3 and 4, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "substantial modifications of wireless support structures, subject to the provisions of sections 67.5090 to 67.5104, including without limitation section 67.5094, and subject to federal law."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 7, Section 67.5098, Lines 13 and 14, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu

thereof the following: "including but not limited to documents and electronic data, shall be subject to chapter 610."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 8, Section 67.5100, Line 1, by deleting the words "this act," and inserting in lieu thereof "sections 67.5090 to 67.5104, including section 67.5094,"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 8, Section 67.5100, Line 3, by inserting after the word "requirements," the words "National Electric Safety Codes, and recognized industry standards for structural safety, capacity, reliability, and engineering,"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 8, Section 67.5100, Line 7, by inserting after the word "application" the words "or application for replacement of wireless facilities"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 8, Section 67.5100, Line 10, by deleting the words "this act" and inserting in lieu thereof "sections 67.5090 to 67.5104"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 8, Section 67.5100, Line 22, by deleting the word "facilities" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "facilities"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 8, Section 67.5100, Line 27, by deleting all of said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

 "4. Except as provided in section 67.5104, the provisions of sections 67.5090 to 67.5104 shall not:"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 8, Section 67.5100, Line 28, by deleting "(a)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(1)"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 8, Section 67.5100, Line 30, by deleting all of said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "wireless facility on new, existing, or replacement poles owned or operated by a utility;"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 8, Section 67.5100, Line 31, by deleting all of said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(2) Expand the power of an authority to regulate any utility; or

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(3) Restrict any utility's rights or authority, or negate any utility's agreement, regarding requested access to, or the rates and terms applicable to placement of any wireless facility on new, existing, or replacement poles, structures, or existing structures owned or operated by a utility."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 9, Section 67.5102, Line 5, by deleting all of said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "wireless support structures, or collocations if such moratorium exceeds six months in length and if the legislative act establishing it fails to state reasonable grounds and good cause for such moratorium. No such moratorium shall affect an already pending application;"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 9, Section 67.5102, Line 14, by inserting after the word "appraisers" the words "licensed under chapter 339"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 9, Section 67.5102, Line 22, by deleting the words "one hundred fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ninety"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 9, Section 67.5102, Line 31, by deleting " $\underline{\cdot}$ " and inserting in lieu thereof " $\underline{\cdot}$ "; and

Further amend said bill, Page 9, Section 67.5102, Line 35, by inserting after all of said line the following:

"67.5103. Notwithstanding any provision of sections 67.5090 to 67.5102, nothing herein shall provide any applicant the power of eminent domain or the right to compel any private or public property owner, or the department of conservation or department of natural resources to:

(1) Lease or sell property for the construction of a new wireless support structure; or

(2) Locate or cause the collocation of a wireless facility on any existing structure or wireless support structure."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 9, Section 67.5104, Lines 1 to 3, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"67.5104. Any pole attachment rates, terms, and conditions, including those related to the granting or denial of access, demanded by a municipal utility pole owner or controlling authority of a municipality shall be nondiscriminatory, just and reasonable and shall not be subject to any required franchise authority or government entity permitting. An annual pole attachment rental rate shall be calculated on a per pole basis and shall be considered just and reasonable"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 10, Section 67.5104, Line 6, by deleting the word "any" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "an"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 10, Section 67.5104, Line 7, by deleting all of said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "provider, or by a telecommunications, wireless communications or other communications-related service provider or municipal utility pole owner, to a pole. A service provider may seek review of any rate, term, or"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 10, Section 67.5104, Line 8 by deleting the word "district" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "circuit"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 10, Section 67.5104, Line 8, by inserting after the word "court" the following: "if that entity believes the rates, terms, and conditions are not fair, just, and reasonable"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 10, Section 67.5104, Line 8, 1 2 by inserting after all of said line the following: "389.585. 1. As used in sections 389.585 to 389.591, the 3 4 following terms mean: (1) "Crossing", the construction, operation, repair, or 5 6 maintenance of a facility over, under, or across a railroad 7 right-of-way by a utility when the right-of-way is owned by a land management company and not a registered rail carrier; 8 9 (2) "Direct expenses", includes, but is not limited to, any 10 or all of the following: 11 (a) The cost of inspecting and monitoring the crossing 12 site; 13 (b) Administrative and engineering costs for review of 14 specifications and for entering a crossing on the railroad's 15 books, maps, and property records and other reasonable 16 administrative and engineering costs incurred as a result of the 17 crossing; 18 (c) Document and preparation fees associated with a 19 crossing and any engineering specifications related to the 20 crossing; 21 (d) Damages assessed in connection with the rights granted 22 to a utility with respect to a crossing; 23 (3) "Facility", any cable, conduit, wire, pipe, casing 24 pipe, supporting poles and guys, manhole, or other material or 25 equipment that is used by a utility to furnish any of the 26 following: 27 (a) Communications, communications-related, wireless 28 communications, video, or information services; 29 (b) Electricity; 30 (c) Gas by piped system; 31 (d) Petroleum or petroleum products by piped system; (e) Sanitary and storm sewer service; 32 33 (f) Water by piped system; (4) "Land management company", an entity that is the owner, 34 35 manager, or agent of a railroad right-of-way and is not a 36 registered rail carrier;

(5) "Railroad" or "railroad corporation", a railroad

- 1 corporation organized and operating under chapter 388, or any
- 2 other corporation, trustees of a railroad corporation, company,
- 3 affiliate, association, joint stock association or company, firm,
- 4 partnership, or individual, which is an owner, operator,
- 5 occupant, lessee, manager, or railroad right-of-way agent, or the
- 6 railroad or railroad corporation's successor in interest;

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- (6) "Railroad right-of-way", includes one or more of the following:
- (a) A right-of-way or other interest in real estate that is owned or operated by a land management company and not a registered rail carrier;
  - (b) Any other interest in a former railroad right-of-way that has been acquired or is operated by a land management company or similar entity;
  - (7) "Special circumstances", includes either or both of the following:
  - (a) The characteristics of a segment of a railroad right-of-way not found in a typical segment of a railroad right-of-way that enhance the value or increase the damages or the engineering or construction expenses for the land management company associated with a proposed crossing, or to the current or reasonably anticipated use by a land management company of the railroad right-of-way, necessitating additional terms and conditions or compensation associated with a crossing;
- (b) Variances from the standard specifications requested by the land management company;
- "Special circumstances" may include, but is not limited to, the railroad right-of-way segment's relationship to other property, location in urban or other developed areas, the existence of unique topography or natural resources, or other characteristics or dangers inherent in the particular crossing or segment of the railroad right-of-way;
- (8) "Telecommunications service", the transmission of 34 information by wire, radio, optical cable, electronic impulses, 35 36 or other similar means. As used in this definition, 37
  - "information" means knowledge or intelligence represented by any

- form of writing, signs, signals, pictures, sounds, or any other
  symbols;
- 3 (9) "Utility", shall include:

- 4 (a) Any public utility subject to the jurisdiction of the public service commission;
  - (b) Providers of telecommunications service, wireless communications, or other communications-related service;
- 8 (c) Any electrical corporation which is required by its
  9 bylaws to operate on the not-for-profit cooperative business
  10 plan, with its consumers who receive service as the stockholders
  11 of such corporation, and which holds a certificate of public
  12 convenience and necessity to serve a majority of its customer13 owners in counties of the third classification as of August 28,
  14 2003;
  - (d) Any rural electric cooperative; and
  - (e) Any municipally owned utility.
  - 389.586. 1. After thirty days from the mailing of the notice, completing the engineering specifications, and payment of the fee, the utility, absent a claim of special circumstances, shall be deemed to have authorization to commence the crossing activity.
  - 2. The land management company and the utility shall maintain and repair its own property within the railroad right-of-way and bear responsibility for its own acts and omissions, except that the utility shall be responsible for any bodily injury or property damage that typically would be covered under a standard railroad protective liability insurance policy.
  - 3. A utility shall have immediate access to a crossing for repair and maintenance of existing facilities in case of emergency.
  - 4. Applicable engineering standards shall be complied with for utility facilities crossing railroad rights-of-way.
- 5. The utility shall be provided an expedited crossing,
  absent a claim of special circumstances, after payment by the
  utility of the standard crossing fee, if applicable, and
  submission of completed engineering specifications to the land
  management company. The engineering specifications shall address

the applicable clearance requirements as established by the National Electrical Safety Code.

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6. The utility and the land management company may agree to other terms and conditions necessary to provide for reasonable use of a railroad right-of-way by a utility.

389.587. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties and subject to section 389.588, a utility that locates its facilities within the railroad right-of-way for a crossing, other than a crossing along a state highway or other public road, shall pay the land management company a one-time standard crossing fee of one thousand five hundred dollars for each crossing plus the costs associated with modifications to existing insurance contracts of the utility and the land management company. The standard crossing fee shall be in lieu of any license, permit, application, plan review, or any other fees or charges to reimburse the land management company for the direct expenses incurred by the land management company as a result of the crossing. The utility shall also reimburse the land management company for any actual flagging expenses associated with a crossing in addition to the standard crossing fee. Nothing in this section is intended to restrict or otherwise limit any authority or right a utility may have to locate facilities at a crossing along a state highway or any other public road or to otherwise enter upon lands where authorized by law.

389.588. 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 389.586, nothing shall prevent a land management company and a utility from otherwise negotiating the terms and conditions applicable to a crossing or the resolution of any disputes relating to the crossing.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1 of this section, the provisions of this section shall not impair the authority of a utility to secure crossing rights by easement pursuant to the exercise of the power of eminent domain.

389.589. 1. If the parties cannot agree that special circumstances exist, the dispute shall be submitted to nonbinding arbitration. Any party proposing informal arbitration shall serve an arbitration notice detailing a description of the

dispute, including, without limitation, the position and proposed 1 2 resolution of the party requesting arbitration and shall name one 3 arbitrator chosen by that party. Within twenty days after 4 receipt of an arbitration notice, the receiving party shall serve 5 a written notice on the other party containing a detailed 6 response to the claim giving the position and proposed resolution 7 of the receiving party, and an acceptance of the arbitrator designated in the arbitration notice or rejection of same and 8 9 suggestion of no less than two other alternatives. The informal arbitration shall be decided by a single arbitrator. In the 10 11 event that the parties do not agree on the selection of an 12 arbitrator within seven business days after service of the reply 13 notice, either party may apply to the American Arbitration 14 Association for the purpose of appointing an independent 15 arbitrator. To the extent practicable, the arbitrator shall be a 16 person with expertise in the principal areas of dispute.

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- 2. A conference shall be commenced by the arbitrator within fifteen calendar days after the appointment of the arbitrator and a recommendation regarding the matter submitted shall be rendered within ten business days after the conference or as soon as practicable thereafter. During the thirty calendar days following the filing of the arbitration notice, the parties shall meet and confer to attempt to resolve the dispute. The decision of the arbitrator and the rationale for its decision shall be in writing and signed by the arbitrator; provided, however, that such written recommendation shall have no evidentiary value and shall not be deemed to set forth any findings of fact for purposes of any future proceedings. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the informal arbitration shall be held in accordance with the rules and procedures of the American Arbitration Association. Each party shall bear its own expenses, including, without limitation, legal and accounting fees, and the cost of the arbitrator shall be shared equally by each party. The parties may or may not elect to abide by the decision of the arbitrator.
- 3. If the parties cannot resolve their dispute based on the arbitrator's recommendation within thirty days, either party may,

upon the expiration of the thirty-day period, give written notice to the other party of the commencement of a binding arbitration proceeding in accordance with the commercial rules of Arbitration in the American Arbitration Association. Any decision by the board of arbitration shall be final, binding, and conclusive as to the parties. Nothing provided in this section shall prevent either party from submission of disputes to the court, limited to requests for injunctive or equitable relief in advance of a breach or threatened breach of this agreement, if necessary to prevent serious and irreparable injury to such party or the public and if such injury cannot be appropriately addressed by informal or formal arbitration.

- 4. If the dispute over special circumstances concerns only the compensation associated with a crossing, then the utility may proceed with installation of the crossing during the pendency of the arbitration.
- 389.591. 1. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, sections 389.585 to 389.591 shall apply in all crossings of railroad rights-of-way involving a land management company and a utility and shall govern in the event of any conflict with any other provision of law.
- 2. The provisions of sections 389.585 to 389.591 shall apply to a crossing commenced prior to August 28, 2013, if an agreement concerning the crossing has expired or is terminated and to a crossing commenced on or after August 28, 2013."; and

Further amend said title, enacting clause and intersectional references accordingly.