

CHAPTER 237

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

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237.01 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Generally.** As used in this chapter, the following terms have the meanings given.

Subd. 2. **Telephone company.** "Telephone company," means and applies to any person, firm, association or any corporation, private or municipal, owning or operating any telephone line or telephone exchange for hire, wholly or partly within this state, or furnishing any telephone service to the public.

A "telephone company" does not include a radio common carrier as defined in subdivision 4. A telephone company which also conforms with the definition of a radio common carrier is subject to regulation as a telephone company. However, none of chapter 237 applies to telephone company activities which conform to the definition of a radio common carrier.

Subd. 3. **Independent telephone company.** "Independent telephone company" means a telephone company organized and operating under chapter 301 or 302A or authorized to do business in Minnesota under chapter 303 as of January 1, 1983, and providing local exchange service to fewer than 30,000 subscribers within the state.

Subd. 4. **Radio common carrier.** "Radio common carrier" means a person, firm, association, or corporation which owns, operates, or otherwise furnishes to the public any paging or other mobile telecommunications service by means of the use of radio signals and connection to a telephone network.

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1984 c 557 s 4]

History: (5287) 1915 c 152 s 2; 1981 c 248 s 1; 1984 c 451 s 1; 1984 c 557 s 1-3; 1985 c 22 s 1; 1987 c 340 s 18

237.02 UNDER DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.

The department of public service and the public utilities commission, now existing under the laws of this state, are hereby vested with the same jurisdiction and supervisory power over telephone companies doing business in this state as it now has over railroad and express companies. The definitions set forth in section 216A.02 shall apply also to this chapter.

History: (5286) 1915 c 152 s 1; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1980 c 614 s 118

237.03 SCOPE OF LAW.

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, all the provisions of Revised Laws 1905, chapter 28, and acts amendatory thereof applying to railroad and express companies, shall insofar as the same are applicable apply also to telephone companies.

History: (5288) 1915 c 152 s 3

237.04 WIRES CROSSING OR PARALLELING LINES OF PUBLIC UTILITIES; RULES.

The department shall determine and promulgate reasonable rules covering the maintenance and operation, also the nature, location, and character of the construction to be used, where telephone, telegraph, electric light, power, or other electric wires of any kind cross, or more or less parallel the lines of any railroad, interurban railway, or any other public utility; and, to this end, shall formulate and from time to time, issue general rules covering each class of construction, maintenance, and operation of such electric wire crossing, or paralleling, under the various conditions existing; and the department, upon the complaint of any person, railroad, interurban railway, or other public utility claiming to be injuriously affected or subjected to hazard by any such crossing or paralleling lines constructed or about to be constructed, shall, after a hearing, make such order and prescribe such terms and conditions for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the lines in question as may be just and reasonable.

History: (4718-1) 1925 c 152 s 1; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1985 c 248 s 70

237.05 ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS AND RULES.

The department shall see that the provisions of section 237.04 are enforced; and, for that purpose shall have power to cause the removal or reconstruction of such telephone, telegraph, electric light, power, or other electric wires of any kind crossing or paralleling such other lines and not in accordance with the orders and rules issued by the department.

History: (4718-2) 1925 c 152 s 2; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1985 c 248 s 70

237.06 RATES TO BE FAIR AND REASONABLE.

It shall be the duty of every telephone company to furnish reasonably adequate service and facilities for the accommodation of the public, and its rates, tolls, and charges shall be fair and reasonable for the intrastate use thereof. All unreasonable rates, tolls, and charges are hereby declared to be unlawful. Any telephone company organized after January 1, 1949, may include in its charges a reasonable deposit fee not exceeding \$50 for facilities furnished.

History: (5289) 1915 c 152 s 4; 1957 c 523

237.07 SCHEDULE OF RATES FILED.

It shall be the duty of every telephone company to file with the department a schedule of its exchange rates, tolls, and charges for every kind of service, together with all rules and classifications used by it in the conduct of the telephone business, all of which shall be kept on file by the department subject to public inspection. The department shall require each telephone company to keep open for public inspection at designated offices, so much of these schedules and rules as it deems necessary for the public information.

History: (5290) 1915 c 152 s 5; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1985 c 248 s 70

237.075 RATE CHANGES.

Subdivision 1. Notice. Unless the commission otherwise orders, no telephone company shall change a rate which has been duly established under this chapter, except upon 60 days notice to the commission. The notice shall include statements of facts, expert opinions, substantiating documents, and exhibits, supporting the change requested, and state the change proposed to be made in the rates then in force and the time when the modified rates will go into effect. The filing telephone company shall give written notice, as approved by the commission, of the proposed change to the governing body of each municipality and county in the area affected. All proposed changes shall be shown by filing new schedules or shall be plainly indicated upon schedules on file and in force at the time.

Subd. 1a. Settlement barred. When a telephone company proposes changes in general rates that would increase general rates paid by consumers, the commission may approve the change without a contested case hearing if applicant and all intervening parties agree to a stipulated settlement of the case and the settlement is supported by substantial evidence. The commission shall accept or reject the settlement in its entirety and, at any time until its final order is issued in the case, may require the office of administrative hearings to conduct a contested case hearing.

Subd. 2. Suspension of rates; hearing. (a) Whenever there is filed with the commission as provided in subdivision 1 a schedule modifying or resulting in a change in any rate then in force, the commission may suspend the operation of the schedule by filing with the schedule of rates and delivering to the affected telephone company a statement in writing of its reasons for the suspension at any time before the rates become effective. The suspension shall not be for a longer period than ten months beyond the initial filing date except as provided in paragraph (b). During the suspension the commission shall determine whether all questions of the reasonableness of the rates requested raised by persons deemed interested or by the administrative division of the department of public service can be resolved to the satisfaction of the commission. If the commission finds that all significant issues raised have not been resolved to its satisfaction, or upon petition by ten percent of the affected customers or 250 affected customers, whichever is less, it shall refer the matter to the office of administrative hearings with instructions for a public hearing as a contested case pursuant to chapter 14, except as otherwise provided in this section. The commission may order that the issues presented by the proposed rate changes be bifurcated into two separate hearings as follows: (1) determination of the telephone company's revenue requirements and (2) determination of the rate design. Upon issuance of both administrative law judge reports, the issues shall again be joined for consideration and final determination by the commission. All prehearing discovery activities of state agency intervenors shall be consolidated and conducted by the department of public service. If the commission does not make a final determination concerning a schedule of rates within ten months after the initial filing date, the schedule shall be deemed to have been approved by the commission; except if a settlement has been submitted to and rejected by the commission, the schedule is deemed to have been approved 12 months after the initial filing.

(b) If the commission finds that it has insufficient time during the suspension period to make a final determination of a case involving changes in general rates

because of the need to make final determinations of other previously filed cases involving changes in general rates under this section or section 216B.16, the commission may extend the suspension period to the extent necessary to allow itself 20 working days to make the final determination after it has made final determinations in the previously filed cases. An extension of the suspension period under this paragraph does not alter the setting of interim rates under subdivision 3.

(c) For the purposes of this section, "final determination" means the initial decision of the commission and not any order which may be entered by the commission in response to a petition for rehearing or other further relief. The commission may further suspend rates until it determines all those petitions.

Subd. 3. Interim rates. Notwithstanding any order of suspension of a proposed increase in rates, the commission shall order an interim rate schedule into effect not later than 60 days after the initial filing date. The commission shall order the interim rate schedule ex parte without a public hearing. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 216.25 and 237.25, no interim rate schedule ordered by the commission pursuant to this subdivision shall be subject to an application for a rehearing or an appeal to a court until the commission has rendered its final determination. Unless the commission finds that exigent circumstances exist, the interim rate schedule shall be calculated using the proposed test year cost of capital, rate base, and expenses, except that it shall include: (1) a rate of return on common equity for the company equal to that authorized by the commission in the company's most recent rate proceeding; (2) rate base or expense items the same in nature and kind as those allowed by a currently effective order of the commission in the company's most recent rate proceeding; and (3) no change in the existing rate design, except for products and services offered by nonregulated competitors. In the case of a company which has not been subject to a prior commission determination or has not had a general rate adjustment in the preceding three years, the commission shall base the interim rate schedule on its most recent determination concerning a similar company.

If, at the time of its final determination, the commission finds that the interim rates are in excess of the rates in the final determination, the commission shall order the company to refund the excess amount collected under the interim rate schedule, including interest on it which shall be at the rate of interest determined by the commission. The company shall commence distribution of the refund to its customers within 120 days of the final order, not subject to rehearing or appeal. If, at the time of its final determination, the commission finds that the interim rates are less than the rates in the final determination, the commission shall prescribe a method by which the company will recover the difference in revenues from the date of the final determination to the date the new rate schedules are put into effect.

If the telephone company fails to make refunds within the period of time prescribed by the commission, the commission shall sue therefor and may recover on behalf of all persons entitled to a refund. In addition to the amount of the refund and interest due, the commission shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees, court costs and estimated cost of administering the distribution of the refund to persons entitled thereto. No suit under this subdivision shall be maintained unless instituted within two years after the end of the period of time prescribed by the commission for repayment of refunds. The commission shall not order an interim rate schedule in a general rate case into effect as provided by this subdivision until at least four months after it has made a final determination concerning any previously filed change of the rate schedule or the change has otherwise become effective under subdivision 2, unless:

(1) the commission finds that a four month delay would unreasonably burden the company, its customers, or its shareholders and that an earlier imposition of interim rates is therefore necessary; or

(2) the company files a second general rate case at least 12 months after it has filed a previous general rate case for which the commission has extended the suspension period under subdivision 2.

Subd. 4. Burden of proof. The burden of proof to show that the rate change is just and reasonable shall be upon the telephone company seeking the change.

Subd. 5. Determination. If, after the hearing, the commission finds the rates to be unjust or unreasonable or discriminatory, the commission shall determine the rates to be charged or applied by the telephone company for the service in question and shall fix them by order to be served upon the telephone company. The rates shall thereafter be observed until changed, as provided by this chapter. In no event shall the rates exceed the level of rates requested by the telephone company, except that individual rates may be adjusted upward or downward. Rate design changes shall be prospective from the effective date of the new rate schedules approved by the commission.

Subd. 6. Factors to be considered. The commission, in the exercise of its powers under this chapter to determine just and reasonable rates for telephone companies, shall give due consideration to the public need for adequate, efficient, and reasonable service and to the need of the telephone company for revenue sufficient to enable it to meet the cost of furnishing the service, including adequate provision for depreciation of its telephone company property used and useful in rendering service to the public, and to earn a fair and reasonable return upon the investment in the property. In determining the rate base upon which the telephone company is to be allowed to earn a fair rate of return, the commission shall give due consideration to evidence of the cost of the property when first devoted to public use, to prudent acquisition cost to the telephone company, less appropriate depreciation on each, to construction work in progress, to offsets in the nature of capital provided by sources other than the investors, and to other expenses of a capital nature. To the extent that construction work in progress is included in the rate base, the income used in determining the actual return on the telephone company property may include an allowance for funds used during construction. For purposes of determining rate base, the commission shall consider the original cost of telephone company property included in the base and shall make no allowance for its estimated current replacement value.

Subd. 7. Advertising. The commission shall not make an allowance for operating expenses incurred by a telephone company for institutional advertising.

Subd. 8. Charitable contributions. The commission shall allow as operating expenses only those charitable contributions which the commission deems prudent and which qualify under section 290.21, subdivision 3, clause (b) or (e). Only 50 percent of the qualified contributions shall be allowed as operating expenses.

Subd. 9. Election on regulation. For the purposes of this section, "telephone company" shall not include a cooperative telephone association organized under the provisions of chapter 308, an independent telephone company, or a municipal, unless the cooperative telephone association, independent telephone company, or municipal makes the election provided in this subdivision.

A cooperative telephone association may elect to become subject to rate regulation by the commission pursuant to this section. The election shall be (a) approved by the board of directors of the association in accordance with the procedures for amending the articles of incorporation contained in section 308.15, subdivision 1, excluding the filing requirements; or (b) approved by a majority of members or stockholders voting by mail ballot initiated by petition of no fewer than five percent of the members or stockholders of the association. The ballot to be used for the election shall be approved by the board of directors and the department of public service. The department shall mail the ballots to the association's members who shall return the ballots to the department. The department will keep the ballots sealed until a date agreed upon by the department and the board of directors. On this date, representatives of the department and the association shall count the ballots. If a majority of the association's members who vote elect to become subject to rate regulation by the commission, the election shall be effective 30 days after the date the ballots are counted. For purposes of this section, the term "member or stockholder" shall mean either the member or stockholder of record or the spouse of the member or stockholder unless the association has been notified otherwise in writing.

A municipal may elect to become subject to rate regulation by the commission pursuant to this section. The election shall be (a) approved by resolution of the

governing body of the municipality; or (b) approved by a majority of the customers of the municipal voting by mail ballot initiated by petition of no fewer than 20 percent of the customers of the municipal. The ballot to be used for the election shall be approved by the governing body of the municipality and the department of public service. The department shall mail the ballots to the municipal's customers who shall return the ballots to the department. The department will keep the ballots sealed until a date agreed upon by the department and the governing body of the municipality. On this date, representatives of the department and the municipal shall count the ballots. If a majority of the customers of the municipal who vote elect to become subject to rate regulation by the commission, the election shall be effective 30 days after the date the ballots are counted. For purposes of this section, the term "customer" shall mean either the person in whose name the telephone service is registered or the spouse of the person unless the municipal utility has been notified otherwise in writing.

An independent telephone company may elect to become subject to rate regulation by the commission pursuant to this section. The election shall be (a) approved by the board of directors of the company in accordance with the procedures for amending the articles of incorporation contained in sections 302A.133 to 302A.139, excluding the filing requirements; or (b) approved by a majority of subscribers voting by mail ballot initiated by petition of no fewer than five percent of the subscribers of the company. The ballot to be used for the election shall be approved by the board of directors and the department of public service. The department shall mail the ballots to the company's subscribers who shall return the ballots to the department. The department will keep the ballots sealed until a date agreed upon by the department and the board of directors. On this date, representatives of the department and the company shall count the ballots. If a majority of the company's subscribers who vote elect to become subject to rate regulation by the commission, the election shall be effective 30 days after the date the ballots are counted. For purposes of this section the term "subscriber" shall mean either the person in whose name the telephone service is registered or the spouse of the person unless the independent telephone company has been notified otherwise in writing.

Subd. 10. Intervenor reimbursement. The commission may order a telephone company to pay all or a portion of a party's intervention costs not to exceed \$20,000 per intervention in any general rate case when the commission finds that the intervenor has materially assisted the commission's deliberation and the intervenor has insufficient financial resources to afford the costs of intervention. No entity which provides telephone services of any kind is eligible for reimbursement of intervention costs under this subdivision.

History: 1977 c 359 s 7; 1978 c 694 s 2; 1979 c 319 s 1; 1980 c 615 s 60; 1981 c 248 s 2; 1981 c 357 s 73; 1Sp1981 c 4 art 4 s 17; 1982 c 414 s 7-12; 1982 c 424 s 130; 1983 c 247 s 98; 1984 c 611 s 1; 1984 c 640 s 32; 1986 c 409 s 8,9; 1987 c 384 art 2 s 1; 1988 c 457 s 4,5; 1988 c 719 art 2 s 6

237.08 [Repealed, 1977 c 359 s 8]

237.081 SUMMARY INVESTIGATIONS OF INADEQUATE SERVICE.

Subdivision 1. Whenever the commission shall believe that any service is inadequate or cannot be obtained or that an investigation of any matter relating to any telephone service should for any reason be made, it may on its own motion summarily investigate the same with or without notice.

Subd. 1a. Upon a complaint made against any cooperative telephone association, telephone company, or a municipal telephone utility by any other provider of telephone service, the governing body of any political subdivision, or by no fewer than five percent or 100, whichever is the lesser number, of the subscribers or spouses of subscribers of the particular cooperative telephone association, telephone company, or municipal telephone utility, that any of the rates, tolls, tariffs, charges or schedules or any regulation, measurement, practice, act or omission affecting or relating to the produc-

tion, transmission, delivery or furnishing of telephone service or any service in connection therewith is in any respect unreasonable, insufficient or unjustly discriminatory, or that any service is inadequate or cannot be obtained, the commission shall proceed to make an investigation. If the commission finds that all significant issues raised have not been resolved to its satisfaction, it shall order a hearing.

Subd. 2. If, after making such summary investigation, the commission becomes satisfied that sufficient grounds exist to warrant a formal hearing being ordered as to the matters investigated, it shall set a time and place for a hearing.

Subd. 3. Notice of the time and place for such hearing shall be made to all interested parties by postage paid, first class mail.

Subd. 4. Whenever the commission shall find that any service which can be reasonably demanded cannot be obtained, or that any of the rates, tolls, tariffs, charges or schedules or any regulation, measurement, practice, act or omission affecting or relating to the production, transmission, delivery or furnishing of telephone service or any service in connection therewith is in any respect unreasonable, insufficient or unjustly discriminatory, or that any service is inadequate, the commission shall make an order respecting the rates, tolls, tariffs, regulation, act, omission, practice or service that is just and reasonable.

Subd. 5. A copy of such order shall be served upon the person against whom it runs or the person's attorney, and notice thereof shall be given to the other parties to the proceedings or their attorneys.

History: 1974 c 40 s 1; 1979 c 319 s 2,3; 1981 c 248 s 3; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 340 s 19

237.09 DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED.

No telephone company, or any agent or officer thereof, shall, directly or indirectly, in any manner, knowingly or willfully, charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person, firm, or corporation, a greater or less compensation for any intrastate service rendered or to be rendered by it than it charges, demands, collects, or receives from any other firm, person, or corporation for a like and contemporaneous intrastate service under similar circumstances.

History: (5292) 1915 c 152 s 7

237.10 UNIFORM RULES.

It shall be the duty of the commission to prescribe uniform rules and classifications pertaining to the conduct of intrastate telephone business and a system of accounting to be used by telephone companies in transacting this business, and it shall prescribe and furnish blanks and forms for reports, all of which shall conform as nearly as practicable to the rules, classifications, accounting systems, and reports prescribed by the Federal Communications Commission for the interstate business of like size companies.

The commission shall by correspondence or conference where necessary use its best endeavors toward establishing uniformity in practice in all matters pertaining to regulation of the business of telephone companies between the federal government and state government of this and adjacent states.

History: (5293) 1915 c 152 s 8; 1969 c 1031 s 10; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1980 c 614 s 123

237.11 INSPECTION OF BOOKS OF TELEPHONE COMPANIES IN CASE OF FAILURE TO MAKE REPORTS.

Every telephone company subject to the provisions of this chapter, wherever organized, shall keep an office in this state, and make such reports to the department as it shall from time to time require. All books, records, and files, whether they relate to competitive or noncompetitive services, and all of its property shall be at all times subject to inspection by the commission and the department. It shall close its accounts and take therefrom a balance sheet on December 31 of each year, and on or before May

1 following, such balance sheet, together with such other information as the department shall require, verified by an officer of the telephone company, shall be filed with the commission and the department.

In the event that any telephone company shall fail to file its annual report, as provided by this section, the department is authorized to make such an examination of the books, records, and vouchers of the company as is necessary to procure the necessary data for the annual report and cause the same to be prepared. The expense of procuring this data and preparing this report shall be paid by the telephone company failing to report, and the amount paid shall be credited by the state treasurer to funds appropriated for the expense of the department.

The department is authorized to force collection of such sum by an action at law in the name of the department.

History: (5294) 1915 c 152 s 9; 1919 c 183 s 1; 1961 c 341 s 1; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 340 s 20

237.12 CONNECTIONS BETWEEN TELEPHONE COMPANIES DISCONTINUED ONLY ON ORDER.

Subdivision 1. Interconnection. When public convenience requires the same, every telephone company shall, for a reasonable compensation, permit a physical connection or connections to be made, and telephone service to be furnished between any telephone exchange system operated by it, and the telephone toll line or lines operated by another company, or between its telephone toll line or lines and the telephone exchange system of another telephone company, or between its toll line and the toll line of another company, whenever such physical connection or connections are practicable and will not result in irreparable injury to the telephone system so compelled to be connected. The term "physical connection," as used in this section, means such number of trunk lines or complete wire circuits and connections as may be required to furnish reasonable and adequate service between such telephone lines and exchanges and shall not be deemed to provide for any connection whereby one line or circuit is to be bridged upon another line or circuit. In case of failure of the telephone companies concerned to allow or agree upon such physical connection or connections, or the terms and conditions upon which the same shall be made, application may be made to the commission for an order requiring such connection and fixing the compensation, terms and conditions thereof, and if after investigation and hearing the commission shall find that such physical connections will not result in irreparable injury to such telephone properties, the commission shall by order direct that such connections be made, and prescribe reasonable conditions and compensation therefor and for the joint use thereof, and by whom the expense of making and maintaining such connection or connections shall be paid. When application is made requesting physical connection it shall be presumed that such connection is necessary, and that the public convenience will be promoted thereby, and the burden of overcoming such presumption shall be upon the party resisting such application. The telephone companies so connecting shall give service over the connecting line or lines without preference to or discrimination against any service or telephone company whatever.

Subd. 2. Discontinuance. Wherever a physical connection or connections exist between any telephone exchange system operated by a telephone company and the toll line or lines operated by another telephone company or between its toll line or lines and the telephone exchange system of another telephone company, or between its toll line and the toll line of another telephone company, neither of the companies shall cause such connection to be severed or the service between the companies to be discontinued without first obtaining an order from the commission upon an application for permission to discontinue such physical connection. Upon the filing of an application for discontinuance of such a connection, the department shall investigate and ascertain whether public convenience requires the continuance of such physical connection, and if the department so finds, the commission shall fix the compensation, terms and conditions of the continuance of the physical connection and service between the telephone companies.

Subd. 3. **Compensation.** Telephone companies providing long-distance telephone services shall pay compensation to telephone companies providing local telephone services that includes a fair and reasonable portion of:

(1) the costs of local exchange facilities used in connection with long-distance telephone services, including facilities connecting a customer to local switching facilities; and

(2) the common costs of companies providing local telephone services.

History: (5295) 1915 c 152 s 10; 1919 c 183 s 2; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1980 c 614 s 119; 1987 c 340 s 21

237.13 [Repealed, 1987 c 340 s 25]

237.14 FREE OR REDUCED RATES TO OFFICERS.

A telephone company may furnish service free or at reduced rates to its officers, agents, or employees in furtherance of their employment, but it shall charge full schedule rates without discrimination for all other services. Nothing herein shall release any telephone company from carrying out any contract now existing between it and any municipality for the furnishing of any service free or at reduced rates. Any contract for telephone service, at discriminatory rates, other than those with municipalities, shall be terminated by the company as soon as the same becomes terminable by its terms.

History: (5297) 1915 c 152 s 11

237.15 AUTHORITY DELEGATED.

The department shall whenever it deems the same necessary determine the value of all the property of any telephone company devoted to the public use, and in so doing it shall, after notice to the telephone company, hold such public hearing as will give all interested parties a chance to furnish evidence and be heard. For the purpose of this chapter the department is authorized to appoint engineers, examiners, experts, clerks, accountants, and other assistants as it may deem necessary at such rates of compensation as it may prescribe.

In the discharge of their duties such appointees shall have every power, of any inquisitorial nature granted in this chapter to the department. The department may conduct any number of investigations contemporaneously through its individual members or appointees, and may delegate to its individual members and employees the taking of all testimony on any investigation or hearing.

History: (5298) 1915 c 152 s 12; 1919 c 183 s 3; 1971 c 25 s 67

237.16 AUTHORITY FOR CONSTRUCTING TELEPHONE LINES AND EXCHANGES.

Subdivision 1. For the purpose of bringing about uniformity of practice, the commission shall have the exclusive right to grant authority to any telephone company to construct telephone lines or exchanges for furnishing local service to subscribers in any municipality of this state, and to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which construction may be carried on, and whenever the commission grants such authority, it shall be in the form of a permit of indeterminate duration — coupled with the right to the municipality to purchase the telephone plant within the city, as hereinafter provided. No lines or equipment shall be constructed or installed for the purpose of furnishing local telephone service to the inhabitants or telephone users in any locality in this state, where there is then in operation in the locality or territory affected thereby another telephone company already furnishing such service, without first securing from the commission a declaration, after a public hearing, that public convenience requires such proposed telephone lines or equipment; but the governing body of any municipality shall have the same powers of regulation which it now possesses with reference to the location of poles and wires so as to prevent any interference with the safe and convenient use of streets and alleys by the public.

Subd. 2. All telephone companies operating exchanges in the state of Minnesota as of the effective date of Laws 1961, chapter 637, shall be entitled to receive a certificate of territorial authority from the commission authorizing such company to continue to serve the areas presently included within the exchange boundaries as indicated by the exchange boundary maps now on record with the commission provided however that such exchange boundaries shall be subject to review by the commission upon the filing of a complaint by any interested party, the time for filing such complaints to be limited to 60 days after the passage of Laws 1961, chapter 637. If more than one company files maps indicating service in the same territory, the commission shall, after hearing, on reasonable notice to the interested parties, determine, from such evidence as it may reasonably require, which of such companies shall be entitled to a certificate of territorial authority. In making such determination, the commission shall consider the ability of such company to furnish thereafter reasonably adequate service in the territory in question. Any company operating a switchboard that does not presently have a map on record with the commission shall have three months from the effective date of Laws 1961, Chapter 637 to file such map showing the territory being served by such company.

Subd. 3. The style, size and kind of map, together with the information to be shown thereon, shall be as required by the rules prescribed by the commission. Such rules shall indicate the time and place for filing such maps and shall require that such maps be kept current.

Subd. 4. No company shall construct or operate any line, plant or system, or any extension thereof, or acquire ownership or control thereof, either directly or indirectly, without first obtaining from the commission a determination that the present or future public convenience and necessity require or will require such construction, operation, or acquisition, and a new certificate of territorial authority; provided that this section shall not be construed to require a telephone company operating an exchange in Minnesota to secure a certificate for an extension within any territory within which such company has heretofore filed maps or for substitute facilities within such territories, or for extensions into territories contiguous to that already occupied by such company and not receiving similar service from another company if no certificate of territorial authority has been issued to or applied for by any other company.

Subd. 5. Any certificate of territorial authority may, after notice of hearing and a hearing, be revoked by the commission, in whole or in part, for the failure of the holder thereof to furnish reasonably adequate telephone service within the area or areas determined and defined in such certificate of territorial authority.

Subd. 6. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to require any telephone company operating exchanges in the state of Minnesota to render telephone service in any portion of any territorial area in which such telephone company does not render and does not propose to render telephone service.

History: (5299) 1915 c 152 s 13; 1925 c 184 s 1; 1961 c 637 s 1; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1980 c 614 s 123; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1987 c 340 s 22

237.17 EXTENSION OF LONG DISTANCE LINES.

Any telephone company may extend its long distance lines into or through any city of this state for the furnishing of long distance service only, subject to the regulation of the governing body of such city relative to the location of the poles and wires and the preservation of the safe and convenient use of such streets and alleys to the public.

History: (5300) 1915 c 152 s 14; 1925 c 184 s 2; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7; 1987 c 340 s 23

237.18 SURRENDERING OF LICENSE; NEW AUTHORITY.

Any telephone company operating under any existing license, permit, or franchise or which shall, before the taking effect of Laws 1915, chapter 152, acquire any license, permit, or franchise, upon filing with the clerk of the municipality which granted such

franchise, a written declaration that it surrenders such license, permit, or franchise, may receive in lieu thereof, an indeterminate permit, as defined in this chapter; and such telephone company shall thereafter hold such permit under all the terms, conditions, and limitations of this chapter. The filing of such declaration shall be deemed a waiver by such telephone company of the right to insist upon the fulfillment by any municipality of any contract theretofore entered into relating to any rate, charge, or service made subject to regulation by this chapter. Upon filing such written declaration by the telephone company, the clerk of the municipality shall file with the commission a certificate showing that fact and the date thereof, and thereupon it shall receive an indeterminate permit from the commission conferring the same rights as if originally granted under this chapter.

History: (5301) 1915 c 152 s 15; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1980 c 614 s 123

237.19 MUNICIPALITIES MAY OPERATE TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

Any municipality shall have the right to own and operate a telephone exchange within its own borders, subject to the provisions of this chapter, and it may construct such plant, or purchase an existing plant by agreement with the owner, or where it cannot agree with the owner on price, it may acquire an existing plant by condemnation, as hereinafter provided, but in no case shall a municipality construct or purchase such a plant or proceed to acquire an existing plant by condemnation until such action by it is authorized by a majority of the electors voting upon the proposition at a general election or a special election called for that purpose, and if the proposal is to construct a new exchange where an exchange already exists, it shall not be authorized to do so unless 65 percent of those voting thereon vote in favor of the undertaking.

History: (5302) 1915 c 152 s 16

237.20 NOTICE TO COMMISSION AND PROCEDURE.

When a municipality decides in the manner above provided to acquire an existing plant by condemnation, it shall give notice to the commission which shall determine the just compensation which the owner of the plant is entitled to receive from the municipality. Before deciding upon the compensation, the commission shall, at a public meeting which may be adjourned from time to time, hear all interested parties on the question involved. The commission shall by order fix the compensation and furnish a copy of its order to the municipality and to the telephone company concerned. An appeal may be taken to the district court of the county in which the plant is situated from that part of the order fixing the compensation to be paid, within 30 days, by either party. The appeal shall be tried the same as other appeals hereunder. If no appeal is taken, the order of the commission shall become final at the end of 30 days.

History: (5303) 1915 c 152 s 17; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1980 c 614 s 123; 1983 c 247 s 99

237.21 VALUATION OF TELEPHONE PROPERTY.

In determining the value of any telephone property for rate making purposes, no valuation shall be allowed upon the value of any franchise granted by the state or any municipality where no payment was or is being made to the state or municipality on account thereof. The requirement as to reasonableness of rates shall apply to each exchange unit as well as to telephone plants as a whole. Provided, that in the case of a company operating a telephone system consisting of more than one exchange in the state, reasonableness of rates, as measured by earnings, shall be determined by a reasonable return from the total operations of the system within the state rather than by the return from individual exchanges or services. No telephone rates or charges shall be allowed or approved by the commission under any circumstances, which are inadequate and which are intended to or naturally tend to destroy competition or produce a monopoly in telephone service in the locality affected.

Laws 1953, chapter 25, shall have no effect on proceedings pending before the courts or the department of public service at the time of its enactment.

History: (5304) 1915 c 152 s 18; 1953 c 25 s 1,2; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1980 c 614 s 123

237.22 DEPRECIATION; AMORTIZATION.

The commission shall fix proper and adequate rates and methods of depreciation and amortization with respect to telephone company property and every telephone company shall conform its depreciation accounts for property used in whole or in part to provide noncompetitive services to the rates and methods fixed by the commission.

History: (5305) 1915 c 152 s 19; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1977 c 364 s 10; 1980 c 614 s 123; 1987 c 340 s 24

237.23 COMPANIES MAY PURCHASE PROPERTY OF OTHER COMPANIES.

It shall be unlawful for any telephone company, corporation, person, partnership, or association subject to the provisions of this chapter to purchase or acquire the property, capital stock, bonds, securities, or other obligations, or the franchises, rights, privileges, and immunities of any telephone company doing business within the state without first obtaining the consent of the commission thereto; and telephone companies, corporations, persons, partnerships, or associations are hereby given the right with the consent of the commission to purchase and acquire the property, capital stock, bonds, securities, or other obligations together with all franchises, rights, privileges, and immunities owned or enjoyed by said companies. The owner and the proposed purchaser of said property shall both join in the application filed with the commission for the approval of such transfer, and in the case of a corporation desiring to sell all of its property it shall require a vote of a majority of its stockholders to ratify the same. Telephone companies may sell and dispose of any property not used by said telephone companies in the conduct of their business at the time of the sale without the consent of the commission.

Nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent the holding of stock heretofore lawfully acquired or to prevent the acquisition of additional stock by any telephone company owning a majority of the stock of any telephone company.

History: (5306) 1915 c 152 s 20; 1919 c 183 s 4; 1945 c 143 s 1; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1980 c 614 s 123

237.24 TRANSCRIBED COPY OF RECORD, EXPENSE.

A full and complete record shall be kept by the commission of all proceedings had before it upon any formal investigation or hearing and all testimony received or offered shall be taken down by the stenographer appointed by the commission and a transcribed copy of such record shall be furnished to any party to such investigation upon the payment of the expense of furnishing said transcribed copy.

When an appeal is taken from any order of the commission under the provisions of this chapter, the commission shall forthwith cause a certified transcript of all proceedings had, of all pleadings and files, and all testimony taken or offered before it upon which such order was based, showing particularly what, if any evidence, offered was excluded, to be made and filed with the court administrator of the district court where such appeal is pending.

History: (5307) 1915 c 152 s 21; 1919 c 183 s 5; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1980 c 614 s 123; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 82

237.25 APPEALS FROM DECISIONS OF COMMISSION.

Any party to a proceeding before the commission or the attorney general may make and perfect an appeal from the order in accordance with chapter 14.

If the court finds from an examination of the record that the commission erroneously rejected evidence which should have been admitted, it shall remand the proceedings to the commission with instructions to receive the evidence rejected and any rebutting evidence and make new findings and return them to the court for further review. In such case the commission, after notice to the parties in interest, shall proceed to rehear the matter in controversy, and receive the wrongfully rejected evidence and any rebutting evidence offered and make new findings, as upon the

original hearing, and transmit it and the new record, properly certified, to the court of appeals, whereupon the matter shall be again considered in the court in the same manner as in an original appeal.

History: (5308) 1915 c 152 s 22; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1980 c 614 s 123; 1983 c 247 s 100

237.26 ORDER FINAL AND CONCLUSIVE.

If no appeal is taken from any order of the commission, as above provided, then in all litigation thereafter arising between the state and any telephone company or between private parties and any telephone company, the order shall be deemed final and conclusive.

History: (5309) 1915 c 152 s 23; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1980 c 614 s 123

237.27 ATTORNEY GENERAL TO COMPEL OBEDIENCE.

When any telephone company fails to comply with any law of the state or any order of the commission after it has become final, or any order or judgment of the district court, the court of appeals, or the supreme court in any cases taken to any of the courts on appeal, after the judgment or order has become final, the attorney general shall apply to the district court in the name of the state in any county in which the plant of the telephone company, or any part of it, is situated, for a mandatory injunction or other appropriate writ to compel obedience to the law, order, or judgment. The district court shall punish any disobedience of its orders in the enforcement proceedings as for contempt of court.

History: (5311) 1915 c 152 s 25; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1980 c 614 s 123; 1983 c 247 s 101

237.28 BURDEN OF PROOF.

In any investigation, action or proceeding arising under, or growing out of, an action initiated by the commission upon its own motion, the burden of proof shall be upon the telephone company to establish the reasonableness of the existing rates.

History: (5311-1) 1937 c 426 s 1; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1980 c 614 s 123

237.29 [Repealed, 1978 c 694 s 4]

237.295 COST OF EXAMINATION; ASSESSMENT OF EXPENSES; LIMITATION; OBJECTIONS.

Subdivision 1. Whenever the department or commission, in a proceeding upon its own motion, on complaint, or upon an application to it, shall deem it necessary in order to carry out the duties imposed on it to investigate the books, accounts, practices, and activities of, or make appraisals of the property of any telephone company, or to render any engineering or accounting services to any telephone company, the telephone company shall pay the expenses reasonably attributable to the investigation, appraisal, or service. The department and commission shall ascertain the expenses, and the department shall render a bill therefor to the telephone company, either at the conclusion of the investigation, appraisal, or services, or from time to time during its progress, which bill shall constitute notice of the assessment and a demand for payment. The amount of the bills so assessed by the department shall be paid by the telephone company into the state treasury within 30 days from the date of assessment. The total amount, in any one calendar year, for which any telephone company shall become liable, by reason of costs incurred by the department and commission within that calendar year, shall not exceed two-fifths of one percent of the gross jurisdictional operating revenue of the telephone company in the last preceding calendar year. Where, pursuant to this subdivision, costs are incurred within any calendar year which are in excess of two-fifths of one percent of the gross jurisdictional operating revenues, the excess costs shall not be chargeable as part of the remainder under subdivision 2, but shall be paid out of the general appropriation of the department.

Subd. 2. The department and commission shall quarterly, at least 30 days before

the start of each quarter, estimate the total of its expenditures in the performance of its duties relating to telephone companies, other than amounts chargeable to telephone companies under subdivision 1 or 5. The remainder shall be assessed by the department to the several telephone companies in proportion to their respective gross jurisdictional operating revenues during the last calendar year. The assessment shall be paid into the state treasury within 30 days after the bill has been mailed to the several telephone companies, which shall constitute notice of the assessment and demand of payment thereof. The total amount which may be assessed to the telephone companies, under authority of this subdivision, shall not exceed one-eighth of one percent of the total gross jurisdictional operating revenues during the calendar year. The assessment for the second quarter of each fiscal year shall be adjusted to compensate for the amount by which actual expenditures by the commission and department for the preceding fiscal year were more or less than the estimated expenditures previously assessed.

Subd. 3. Within 30 days after the date of the mailing of any bill as provided by subdivisions 1 and 2, the telephone company against which the bill has been assessed may file with the commission objections setting out the grounds upon which it is claimed the bill is excessive, erroneous, unlawful or invalid. The commission shall within 60 days provide for a contested case hearing and issue an order in accordance with its findings. The order shall be appealable in the same manner as other final orders of the commission.

Subd. 4. The amounts assessed against any telephone company not paid after 30 days after the mailing of a notice advising the telephone company of the amount assessed against it, shall draw interest at the rate of six percent per annum, and upon failure to pay the assessment the attorney general shall proceed by action in the name of the state against the telephone company to collect the amount due, together with interest and the cost of the suit.

Subd. 5. **Administrative hearing costs.** Any amounts billed to the commission or the department by the office of administrative hearings for telephone contested case hearings shall be assessed by the commissioner or the department against the telephone company. The assessment shall be paid into the state treasury within 30 days after a bill, which constitutes notice of the assessment and demand for payment of it, has been mailed to the telephone company. Money received shall be credited to a special account and is appropriated to the commissioner or the department for payment to the office of administrative hearings.

History: 1978 c 694 s 3; 1979 c 50 s 24; 1980 c 614 s 120,121; 1981 c 357 s 74,75

237.30 TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION REVOLVING FUND.

The sum of \$25,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, to establish and provide a revolving fund to be known as the Minnesota Telephone Investigation Fund for the use of the department of public service and of the attorney general in investigations, valuations, and revaluations under section 237.295. All sums paid by the telephone companies pursuant to section 237.295 shall be credited to the revolving fund and shall be deposited in a separate bank account and not commingled with any other state funds or moneys, but any balance in excess of \$25,000 in the revolving fund at the end of each fiscal year shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the general fund. The sum of \$25,000 herein appropriated and all subsequent credits to said revolving fund shall be paid upon the warrant of the commissioner of finance upon application of the department or of the attorney general to an aggregate amount of not more than one-half of such sums to each of them, which proportion shall be constantly maintained in all credits and withdrawals from the revolving fund.

History: (5311-2a) 1939 c 333 s 2; 1969 c 399 s 1; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1973 c 492 s 14; 1Sp1981 c 4 art 1 s 96

237.31 [Repealed, 1951 c 113 s 2]

237.32 [Repealed, 1975 c 25 s 2]

237.33 TOWN BOARDS MAY CONSTRUCT TELEPHONE SYSTEMS FOR FIRE PROTECTION.

For the purpose of preventing the starting and spreading of forest or prairie fires and extinguishing the same, promoting public welfare, public health, and public safety, and facilitating the work of public improvements, the electors of any organized town of this state shall have power, at their annual town meeting or at any special town meeting called in the manner provided by law for special town meetings, to authorize the town to construct, or otherwise acquire, operate, and maintain a township telephone system, including the necessary poles, wires, telephones and telephone equipment, and by itself or in conjunction with one or more other towns to construct, equip, acquire, operate, and maintain a local telephone exchange, or one or more trunk lines of wires connecting such town or towns with the local exchange, or with a local exchange owned by some other corporation or persons, and to determine by ballot the amount of money to be raised for the purposes aforesaid. No such local exchange as herein provided for shall be constructed or maintained in municipalities where a local exchange is already in operation.

History: (5312) 1921 c 439 s 1

237.34 TOWN TELEPHONE LINES OUTSIDE CORPORATE LIMITS.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 237.33, any town may, by itself or in conjunction with one or more other towns, construct, maintain, acquire, own, or lease telephone lines, telephone equipment, or a local exchange outside the corporate limits of such town. The authority herein granted to any town to acquire, construct, or maintain, by itself, lines outside of its corporate limits shall be solely for the purpose of connecting telephones inside its corporate limits with a telephone exchange or switching center outside its corporate limits. The department may order any service to be extended across any township line to any person or concern adjacent thereto when, in the judgment of the department, such person or concern is entitled to telephone service and the same cannot be reasonably required of any other telephone company.

History: (5313) 1921 c 439 s 2; 1927 c 193 s 1; 1971 c 25 s 67

237.35 TAX LEVY FOR CONSTRUCTION.

When any town shall have authorized the construction, acquiring, operation, or maintenance of a telephone system, as set forth in sections 237.33 and 237.34, and determined the amount of money to be raised for that purpose, the town board of supervisors may levy a tax for the amount of money to be raised therefor. The annual tax levy for such purpose shall not exceed 3 1/3 mills upon the taxable property of such town.

History: (5314) 1921 c 439 s 3; 1949 c 238 s 1; 1973 c 773 s 1

237.36 RENTALS FIXED.

The electors of such town shall have power at their annual town meeting, or at any special meeting, to determine and, in case the electors fail to do so, the town board of supervisors shall determine, the manner of payment of rentals and charges to be paid per phone for operating a local exchange service; and such charges and all tolls payable by the users of such township system shall, in the first instance, be collected by the town board or under its direction. Any local exchange may, by agreement with any town board of supervisors, collect the long distance tolls directly from the users. No such town shall be subjected to or liable for any gross earnings or other tax by reason of moneys collected or property owned by it for such township telephone system. In case of the failure on the part of any user to pay such charges or tolls in the manner so provided, the town board may institute an action at law to collect such charges or tolls

in arrears, and may also discontinue telephone service to such user, until all charges and tolls in arrears, the court costs, if any, taxed and allowed in an action to collect such arrears, and the reasonable cost of disconnecting the telephone from the general service, and reconnecting the same shall have been paid.

History: (5315) 1921 c 439 s 4

237.37 BONDS TO CONSTRUCT.

For the purpose of constructing, acquiring, operating, or maintaining a township telephone system or local exchange, as in sections 237.33 to 237.40 provided, any organized town is hereby authorized to issue and sell its bonds in the same manner, under the same procedure, and within the same limitations as provided by law for the issuance and sale of town road and bridge bonds; and the board of supervisors and their successors are hereby authorized to levy and in due form certify to the auditor of the county in which such town is situated, a tax upon the taxable property of the town to provide for the payment of installments of principal and interest as they mature, in the manner provided in the case of town road and bridge bonds.

History: (5316) 1921 c 439 s 5

237.38 LOCAL EXCHANGES SHALL PERMIT CONNECTION.

When public convenience requires the same, every local telephone exchange shall for a reasonable compensation permit a physical connection or connections to be made and telephone service to be furnished between such local telephone exchange system and township telephone system. In case of failure of the local telephone exchange to allow or agree upon such physical connection or connections, or the terms and conditions upon which the same shall be made, application may be made to the department for an order requiring such connection, and fixing the compensation, terms, and conditions thereof; and if after investigation and hearing the department shall find that such physical connections will not result in irreparable injury to such telephone properties, it shall by order direct such connections to be made and prescribe reasonable conditions and compensation therefor and for the joint use thereof, and by whom the expense of making and maintaining such connection or connections shall be paid. When application is made to the department requesting physical connection, it shall be presumed that such connection is necessary and that the public convenience will be promoted thereby, and the burden of overcoming such presumption shall be upon the party resisting such application.

History: (5317) 1921 c 439 s 6; 1971 c 25 s 67

237.39 PRIVATE TELEPHONE LINES SOLD TO TOWN.

When, under the provisions of sections 237.33 to 237.40, a township telephone system is established in any township in which any of the inhabitants of the town are already provided with telephone service furnished by any other telephone company or person, the town shall, when so requested by the telephone company or person, acquire from the telephone company all telephone equipment used by the telephone company or person in furnishing telephone service to the inhabitants of the town exclusively. For the purpose of determining the purchase price of the equipment, application shall be made to the department which shall determine the just compensation which the owner of the telephone equipment is entitled to receive for it from the town. Before deciding upon the compensation, the department shall, at a public meeting, which may be adjourned from time to time, hear all interested persons of the question involved. The department shall by order fix the compensation and furnish a copy of its order to the town, and to the telephone company or person concerned. An appeal may be taken to the district court of the county in which the town is situated from that part of the order fixing the compensation to be paid, within 30 days, by either party. The appeal shall be tried in the same manner as other appeals hereunder. If no appeal is taken, the order of the department shall become final at the end of 30 days.

When, under the provisions of sections 237.33 to 237.40 a township telephone system has been established in any town, and it has been determined by the board of supervisors of the town to be for the best interest of public service and all persons concerned, to sell and transfer the township telephone system to any telephone company or person giving service organized for that purpose and qualified to purchase the system and operate it, the board of supervisors may sell, transfer, and convey the township telephone system upon such reasonable price and terms as it may determine; provided, that there shall be presented to the board of supervisors by a petition signed by at least 25 percent of the freeholders of the town asking for the sale. If the sale and agreed sale price are approved at an annual or special town meeting, it being stated in the notice of the annual and special meeting that the proposition will be considered at it, by 66 percent of the legal voters attending the meeting.

If any township telephone lines are sold under the provisions of sections 237.33 to 237.40, and the town has previously issued bonds for their construction, and any part of the bonds are then outstanding and unpaid, the entire consideration received from the sale, or such part as may be necessary, shall be held and applied only for the payment and retirement of the bonds.

History: (5318) 1921 c 439 s 7; 1929 c 150 s 1; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1983 c 247 s 102

237.40 MANAGEMENT.

The board of supervisors of any such town is hereby vested with all necessary authority to manage, maintain, and operate any township telephone system constructed under the provisions of sections 237.33 to 237.40; and, to that end, may, among other things, contract for the connection of such town lines with exchanges owned by others for switching, lease the system for a reasonable compensation, local exchange and toll connections, hire and discharge such employees as may be necessary to operate and maintain such township system, establish rules and regulations; and, subject to the approval of the department, establish and from time to time, change rates and charges covering the service furnished the users.

History: (5319) 1921 c 439 s 8; 1929 c 150 s 2; 1971 c 25 s 67

237.41 [Repealed, 1987 c 340 s 25]

237.42 [Repealed, 1987 c 340 s 25]

237.43 [Repealed, 1987 c 340 s 25]

237.44 LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES.

If any person or corporation owning or operating a telegraph line wholly or partly within the state shall fail to transmit any message within a reasonable time, or to exercise due diligence to that end, after its reception, or shall fail to deliver any message to the party to whom it is addressed within a reasonable time after its arrival at the place of destination, the person or corporation shall be liable in a civil action at the suit of the party injured for all damages sustained by reason of such neglect or omission. The company delivering the message shall state plainly thereon the exact time when it was received at the original point for transmission.

History: (7548) RL s 2931; 1986 c 444

237.45 TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES CONSTRUCTED.

Natural persons, copartnerships, and associations may construct, maintain, and operate telephone and telegraph lines, and shall have and possess the same rights, powers, and privileges with reference thereto as corporations formed for such purpose.

History: (7549) RL s 2932

237.46 VIOLATION A GROSS MISDEMEANOR.

Any telephone company and, if it be a corporation, the officers thereof, violating any provisions of sections 237.01 to 237.27, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

History: (5310) 1915 c 152 s 24; 1919 c 183 s 6

237.47 ALARM TRANSMISSION TELEPHONE DEVICES; RULES.

Subdivision 1. Any person desiring to install or use any automatic, electrical, or mechanical device or attachment to any telephone that reproduces any taped or prerecorded message to report any police, fire, or other emergency to any official emergency reporting telephone number shall obtain permission, in writing, from the sheriff of the county in which located or the police chief or fire chief of the municipality into whose emergency telephone number the attachment or device is connected.

Subd. 2. The sheriff, police chief, or fire chief may determine the conditions, if any, under which the device or attachment may be connected, provided such conditions are reasonable in accordance with local conditions and further provided that the device or attachment complies with the rules of the Minnesota public utilities commission.

Subd. 3. Whenever the sheriff, police chief, or fire chief has knowledge of the use of any such attachment or device not operated or maintained in accordance with the provisions of this section, that official may order its removal.

Subd. 4. Violation of any of the provisions of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor.

History: 1969 c 1057 s 1-4; 1980 c 614 s 123; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1986 c 444

237.49 COMBINED LOCAL ACCESS SURCHARGE.

Each local telephone company shall collect from each subscriber an amount or amounts representing the total of the surcharges required under sections 237.52, 237.70, and 403.11. Amounts collected must be remitted to the department of administration in the manner prescribed in section 403.11. The department of administration shall divide the amounts received proportional to the individual surcharges and deposit them in the appropriate accounts.

History: 1988 c 621 s 1

COMMUNICATION-IMPAIRED PERSONS**237.50 DEFINITIONS.**

Subdivision 1. **Scope.** The terms used in sections 237.50 to 237.56 have the meanings given them in this section.

Subd. 2. **Board.** "Board" means the telecommunication access for communication-impaired persons board established in section 237.51.

Subd. 3. **Communication impaired.** "Communication impaired" means certified as deaf, severely hearing impaired, hard of hearing, speech impaired, or deaf and blind.

Subd. 4. **Communication device.** "Communication device" means a device that when connected to a telephone enables a communication-impaired person to communicate with another person utilizing the telephone system. A "communication device" includes a ring signaler, an amplification device, a telephone device for the deaf with any auxiliary equipment the board deems necessary, and a telebraille unit.

Subd. 5. **Exchange.** "Exchange" means a unit area established and described by the tariff of a telephone company for the administration of telephone service in a specified geographical area, usually embracing a city, town, or village and its environs, and served by one or more central offices, together with associated facilities used in providing service within that area.

Subd. 6. **Fund.** "Fund" means the telecommunication access for communication-impaired persons fund established in section 237.52.

Subd. 7. **Interexchange service.** "Interexchange service" means telephone service between points in two or more exchanges.

Subd. 8. **Inter-LATA interexchange service.** "Inter-LATA interexchange service" means interexchange service originating and terminating in different LATAs.

Subd. 9. **Local access and transport area.** "Local access and transport area

(LATA)" means a geographical area designated by the Modification of Final Judgment in *U.S. v. Western Electric Co., Inc.*, 552 F. Supp. 131 (D.D.C. 1982), including modifications in effect on the effective date of sections 237.51 to 237.54.

Subd. 10. Local exchange service. "Local exchange service" means telephone service between points within an exchange.

Subd. 11. Message relay service. "Message relay service" means a central statewide service through which a communication-impaired person, using a communication device, may send and receive messages to and from a non-communication-impaired person whose telephone is not equipped with a communication device and through which a non-communication-impaired person may, by using voice communication, send and receive messages to and from a communication-impaired person.

History: 1987 c 308 s 1; 1988 c 621 s 2

NOTE: This section, as added by Laws 1987, chapter 308, section 1, is repealed June 30, 1993. See Laws 1987, chapter 308, section 8.

237.51 BOARD.

Subdivision 1. Creation. The telecommunication access for communication-impaired persons board is established to establish and administer a program to distribute communication devices to eligible communication-impaired persons and to create and maintain a message relay service.

Subd. 2. Members. The board consists of 12 persons to include:

- (1) the commissioner of the department of human services or the commissioner's designee;
- (2) the commissioner of the department of public service or the commissioner's designee;
- (3) five communication-impaired persons appointed by the governor;
- (4) one person appointed by the governor who is a professional in the area of communications disabilities;
- (5) one person appointed by the governor to represent the telephone company providing local exchange service to the largest number of persons;
- (6) one member of the Minnesota Telephone Association appointed by the governor to represent other affected telephone companies;
- (7) one person appointed by the governor to represent companies providing inter-LATA interexchange telephone service; and
- (8) one person to represent the organization operating the message relay service to be appointed by the governor at the time the board contracts with the organization pursuant to section 237.54.

Subd. 3. Removal; vacancy; expenses. The removal of members and filling of vacancies shall be handled as provided under section 15.059, subdivision 4. Members of the board may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in attending meetings as authorized by the commissioner's plan adopted under section 43A.18, subdivision 2.

Subd. 4. Meetings. The board shall meet at least monthly until December 31, 1988, and at least quarterly thereafter.

Subd. 5. Duties. In addition to any duties specified elsewhere in sections 237.51 to 237.56, the board shall:

- (1) define economic hardship, special needs, and household criteria so as to determine the priority of eligible applicants for initial distribution of devices and to determine circumstances necessitating provision of more than one communication device per household;
- (2) establish a method to verify eligibility requirements;
- (3) establish specifications for communication devices to be purchased under section 237.53, subdivision 3;
- (4) enter contracts for the establishment and operation of the message relay service pursuant to section 237.54;

(5) inform the public and specifically the community of communication-impaired persons of the program;

(6) prepare the reports required by section 237.55;

(7) administer the fund created in section 237.52;

(8) retain the services of a program administrator;

(9) adopt rules, including emergency rules, under chapter 14 to implement the provisions of sections 237.50 to 237.56; and

(10) study the potential economic impact of the program on local communication device retailers and dispensers. Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 16B, the board shall develop guidelines for the purchase of some communication devices from local retailers and dispensers if the study determines that otherwise they will be economically harmed by implementation of sections 237.50 to 237.56.

Subd. 6. Administrative support. The commissioner of the department of public service shall provide staff assistance not including the program administrator who is to be chosen by the board, administrative services, and office space under a contract with the board. The board shall reimburse the commissioner for services, staff, and space provided. The board may request necessary information from the supervising officer of any state agency.

History: 1987 c 186 s 15; 1987 c 308 s 2; 1988 c 621 s 3

NOTE: This section, as added by Laws 1987, chapter 308, section 2, is repealed June 30, 1993. See Laws 1987, chapter 308, section 8.

237.52 FUND; ASSESSMENT.

Subdivision 1. Fund. A telecommunication access for communication-impaired persons fund is established as an account in the state treasury. Earnings, such as interest, dividends, and any other earnings arising from fund assets, must be credited to the fund.

Subd. 2. Assessment. The board shall annually recommend to the commission an adequate and appropriate mechanism to implement sections 237.50 to 237.56. The commission shall annually determine the funding mechanism to be used within 60 days of receipt of the recommendation of the program administrator and shall order the imposition of surcharges effective on the earliest practicable date. The commission shall establish a monthly charge no greater than ten cents for each customer access line, including trunk equivalents as designated by the commission pursuant to section 403.11, subdivision 1.

Subd. 3. Collection. Every telephone company providing local service in this state shall collect the charges established by the commission under subdivision 2 and transfer amounts collected to the commissioner of administration in the same manner as provided in section 403.11, subdivision 1, paragraph (c). The commissioner of administration must deposit the receipts in the fund established in subdivision 1.

Subd. 4. Appropriation. Money in the fund is appropriated to the board to implement sections 237.51 to 237.56.

Subd. 5. Expenditures. Money in the fund may only be used for:

(1) expenses of the board, including personnel cost, public relations, board members' expenses, preparation of reports, and other reasonable expenses not to exceed 20 percent of total program expenditures;

(2) reimbursing the commissioner of human services for purchases made or services provided pursuant to section 237.53;

(3) reimbursing telephone companies for purchases made or services provided under section 237.53, subdivision 5; and

(4) contracting for establishment and operation of the message relay service required by section 237.54.

All costs directly associated with the establishment of the board and program, the purchase and distribution of communication devices, and the establishment and opera-

tion of the message relay service are either reimbursable or directly payable from the fund after authorization by the board.

History: 1987 c 308 s 3; 1988 c 621 s 4

NOTE: This section, as added by Laws 1987, chapter 308, section 3, is repealed June 30, 1993. See Laws 1987, chapter 308, section 8.

237.53 COMMUNICATION DEVICES.

Subdivision 1. Application. A person applying for a communication device under this section must apply to the program administrator on a form prescribed by the board.

Subd. 2. Eligibility. To be eligible to obtain a communication device under this section, a person must be:

- (1) at least five years of age;
- (2) communication impaired;
- (3) a resident of the state;

(4) a resident in a household that has a median income at or below the applicable median household income in the state, except a deaf and blind person applying for a telebraille unit may reside in a household that has a median income no more than 150 percent of the applicable median household income in the state; and

(5) a resident in a household that has telephone service or that has made application for service and has been assigned a telephone number.

Subd. 3. Distribution. The commissioner of human services shall purchase and distribute a sufficient number of communication devices so that each eligible household receives an appropriate device. The commissioner of human services shall distribute the devices to eligible households in each service area free of charge as directed by the board under section 237.51, subdivision 5.

Subd. 4. Training; maintenance. The commissioner of human services shall maintain the communication devices until the warranty period expires, and provide training, without charge, to first-time users of the devices.

Subd. 5. Wiring installation. If a communication-impaired person is not served by telephone service and is subject to economic hardship as determined by the board, the telephone company providing local service shall at the direction of the administrator of the program install necessary outside wiring without charge to the household.

Subd. 6. Ownership. All communication devices purchased pursuant to subdivision 3 will become the property of the state of Minnesota.

Subd. 7. Standards. The communication devices distributed under this section must comply with the electronic industries association standards and approved by the Federal Communications Commission. The commissioner of human services must provide each eligible person a choice of several models of devices, the retail value of which may not exceed \$600 for a communication device for the deaf, and a retail value of \$7,000 for a telebraille device, or an amount authorized by the board for a telephone device for the deaf with auxiliary equipment.

Subd. 8. [Repealed, 1988 c 621 s 19]

History: 1987 c 308 s 4; 1988 c 621 s 5-8

NOTE: This section, as added by Laws 1987, chapter 308, section 4, is repealed June 30, 1993. See Laws 1987, chapter 308, section 8.

237.54 MESSAGE RELAY SERVICE.

Subdivision 1. Establishment. The board shall contract with an inter-LATA interexchange telephone service provider to establish a third-party message relay service with an "800" number to enable telecommunication between communication-impaired persons and non-communication-impaired persons.

Subd. 2. Operation. The board shall contract with a local consumer organization that serves communication-impaired persons for operation of the message relay system. The operator of the system shall keep all messages confidential, shall train

personnel in the unique needs of communication-impaired people, and shall inform communication-impaired persons and the public of the availability and use of the system. The operator shall not relay a message unless it originates or terminates through a communication device for the deaf or a telebraille device.

History: 1987 c 308 s 5

NOTE: This section, as added by Laws 1987, chapter 308, section 5, is repealed June 30, 1993. See Laws 1987, chapter 308, section 8.

237.55 REPORTS; PLANS.

The board shall prepare a report for presentation to the commission not later than December 31, 1987, to include plans for distributing communication devices and establishing a third-party message relay service and a recommendation for a funding mechanism pursuant to section 237.52, subdivision 2. The provision of service required under sections 237.50 to 237.56 may begin when the plan is approved by the commission or March 1, 1988, whichever is earlier.

Beginning in 1988, the board must prepare a report for presentation to the commission by December 31 of each year through the year 1992. Each report must review the accessibility of the telephone system to communication-impaired persons, review the ability of non-communication-impaired persons to communicate with communication-impaired persons via the telephone system, describe services provided, account for money received and disbursed annually for each aspect of the program to date, and include predicted future operation until the final report.

The final report must, in detail, describe program operation and make recommendations for the funding and service level for necessary ongoing services. The commission may recommend changes in the program to the legislature throughout its operation and shall make a recommendation to the legislature by February 1, 1993, for the future provision and maintenance of the services.

History: 1987 c 308 s 6

NOTE: This section, as added by Laws 1987, chapter 308, section 6, is repealed June 30, 1993. See Laws 1987, chapter 308, section 8.

237.56 ADEQUATE SERVICE.

The services required to be provided under sections 237.50 to 237.55 may be enforced under section 237.081 upon a complaint of at least two communication-impaired persons within the service area of any one telephone company, provided that if only one person within the service area of a company is receiving service under sections 237.50 to 237.55, the commission may proceed upon a complaint from that person.

History: 1987 c 308 s 7

NOTE: This section, as added by Laws 1987, chapter 308, section 7, is repealed June 30, 1993. See Laws 1987, chapter 308, section 8.

REGULATION OF COMPETITIVE TELEPHONE SERVICES

237.57 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. Scope. The terms used in sections 237.57 to 237.68 have the meanings given them in this section.

Subd. 2. Competitive service. "Competitive service" means a service that has been determined to be subject to effective competition or emerging competition.

Subd. 3. Effective competition. "Effective competition" exists when the criteria of section 237.59, subdivision 5, have been satisfied for a service.

Subd. 4. Emerging competition. "Emerging competition" exists when the criteria of section 237.59, subdivision 5, have not been satisfied, but there is a trend toward effective competition.

Subd. 5. Local access and transport area. "Local access and transport area

(LATA)" means a geographical area designated by the Modification of Final Judgment in U.S. v. Western Electric Co., Inc., 552 F. Supp. 131 (D.D.C. 1982).

Subd. 6. **Noncompetitive service.** "Noncompetitive service" means a service that has not been classified as competitive by the commission.

History: 1987 c 340 s 1

NOTE: This section is repealed effective August 1, 1992. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26.

237.58 APPLICABILITY; REGULATION OF NONCOMPETITIVE SERVICES.

Subdivision 1. **Applicability.** This section and sections 237.59, 237.60, and 237.62 do not apply to a telephone company unless the company notifies the commission in writing of its decision to be subject to all of those sections. The company may not revoke its decision to be subject to those sections.

Subd. 2. **Noncompetitive services; rate change procedures.** Except as provided in section 237.63, a telephone company may change its rates and charges for the noncompetitive services by complying with section 237.075 and section 237.62. The commission may also investigate matters related to the provision of these services and make orders relating to the services as may be appropriate under section 237.081.

Subd. 3. **Discontinuance of service.** A telephone company may not discontinue any noncompetitive services without the express approval of the commission.

History: 1987 c 340 s 2

NOTE: This section is repealed effective August 1, 1992. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26.

237.59 CLASSIFICATION OF COMPETITIVE SERVICES; HEARING.

Subdivision 1. **Emerging competitive services.** The following services provided by the telephone company are subject to emerging competition unless and until reclassified as noncompetitive or subject to effective competition under this section:

- (1) apartment door answering services;
- (2) automatic call distribution;
- (3) billing and collection services;
- (4) call waiting, call forwarding, and three-way calling services for businesses with three or more lines;
- (5) central office-based pricing packages providing switched business access lines which substitute for private branch exchange systems which may or may not share intelligence with customer premises equipment;
- (6) command link-type services for network reconfiguring to rearrange cross-connections between channel services;
- (7) custom network services and special assemblies;
- (8) digicom switchnet services for full duplex, synchronous, information transport;
- (9) direct customer access services for telephone number information services video display;
- (10) group access bridge services;
- (11) inter-LATA and intra-LATA message toll service;
- (12) inter-LATA and intra-LATA private line services;
- (13) inter-LATA and intra-LATA wide area telephone service;
- (14) mobile radio services;
- (15) operator-handled intercept services;
- (16) public pay telephone services, excluding charges for access to the central office;
- (17) seminars;
- (18) services not previously offered prior to August 1, 1987;
- (19) services which generate an annual revenue equal to or less than one-tenth of

one percent of a telephone company's annual revenues in the year the company elects to be covered by this section;

(20) special construction of facilities;

(21) studies;

(22) systems for automatic dialing; and

(23) versanet-type service access line involving continuous monitoring and transmission of data from customer's premises to the central office.

Subd. 2. Petition. A person, or the commission on its own motion, may petition to have a service of a telephone company classified as subject to effective competition or emerging competition. The petition must be served on the commission, the department of public service, the office of the attorney general, and any other person designated by the commission. The petition must contain at least:

(1) a list of the known alternative providers of the service available to the company's customers;

(2) an estimate of the company's current market share;

(3) identification of barriers to entry or exit from the market for the service; and

(4) a description of affiliate relationships with any other provider of the service in the company's market.

Subd. 3. Expedited proceeding. A person who files a petition under subdivision 2 may request that the commission determine the classification of the service through an expedited proceeding under section 237.61 or a contested case hearing. If an expedited proceeding is requested, the commission must provide interested persons an opportunity to comment on the appropriateness of the process and the merits of the petition.

When an expedited proceeding is requested, the commission must make a final determination within 60 days of the date on which all required information required pursuant to subdivision 2 is filed, unless during the 60 days the commission finds that a material issue of fact is in dispute in which case it must order a contested case hearing be conducted to evaluate the petition.

Subd. 4. Contested case hearing. If a contested case hearing is held under this section, the commission shall make a final determination on the petition within eight months from the date the petitioning party requests a contested case hearing or from the date the commission orders a contested case hearing under subdivision 3. When a contested case hearing is requested in the petition or when the commission acts on its own motion, this deadline may be extended for no more than 60 days by agreement of all parties or by order of the commission if the commission finds that the case cannot be completed within the required time and that without an extension there is substantial probability that the public interest will be harmed.

Subd. 5. Criteria. (a) In determining whether a service is subject to either effective competition or emerging competition from available alternative services, the commission shall consider and make findings on the following factors:

(1) the number and sizes of alternative providers of service and affiliation to other providers;

(2) the extent to which services are available from alternative providers in the relevant market;

(3) the ability of alternative providers to make functionally equivalent or substitute services readily available at competitive rates, terms, and conditions of service;

(4) the market share, the ability of the market to hold prices close to cost, and other economic measures of market power; and

(5) the necessity of the service to the well-being of the customer.

(b) In order for the commission to find a service subject to effective competition alternative services must be available to over 50 percent of the company's customers for that service.

(c) In order for the commission to find a service subject to emerging competition alternative services must be available to over 20 percent of the company's customers for that service.

Subd. 6. **Burden of proof.** The person that files the petition under subdivision 2 has the burden of proving that competition exists and that classifying the service as other than noncompetitive will serve the public interest.

Subd. 7. **Inter-LATA long-distance service.** A petition filed under subdivision 2 to have an inter-LATA long-distance service classified as subject to effective competition shall be accepted by the commission as a petition to classify the inter-LATA long-distance service provided by all telephone companies as subject to effective competition. The commission may not find that a telephone company's inter-LATA long-distance service is subject to effective competition without a finding that the service is subject to effective competition for each telephone company providing that service in the state.

Subd. 8. **Interim relief.** A telephone company that has a petition pending before the commission under this section to declare a service competitive may decrease its price for that service without notice while the commission considers the petition. A company must provide an incremental cost study if requested by the commission. The commission shall suspend a company's right under this subdivision to decrease rates if, after an expedited hearing conducted under section 237.61, the commission finds that the service is being priced below cost, or that the company has within the previous 12 months charged customers interim rates under this subdivision for the same service, and that service was determined by the commission to be noncompetitive.

Subd. 9. **Reporting requirements; exception.** A telephone company that offers only competitive services is not subject to the accounting and reporting requirements of this chapter unless otherwise ordered by the commission for good cause. A telephone company that offers both competitive and noncompetitive services is not subject to the reporting requirements with regard to its effective competition services unless otherwise ordered by the commission for good cause.

Subd. 10. **Regulation reinstated.** The commission, on its own motion or upon complaint, shall reclassify a service as noncompetitive or as subject to emerging competition and reinstate, in whole or in part, rate regulation of the service, if, after notice and hearing, the commission finds either:

(1) that the competitive market for that service, on review of the criteria found in subdivision 5, has failed so that rate regulation of that service is necessary to protect the interest of consumers, that it has considered the alternatives to rate regulation, and that the benefits of rate regulation outweigh the burdens of rate regulation; or

(2) that unreasonable discrimination has occurred between different areas of the state.

In any proceeding to reclassify a service the person initiating the complaint has the burden of proving that the existing classification is inappropriate, except the telephone company providing the service has the burden of proving that the classification is appropriate when the proceeding is commenced by the commission on its own motion or when the complainant is the department or the attorney general.

History: 1987 c 340 s 3

NOTE: This section is repealed effective August 1, 1992. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26.

237.60 RATES; COMPETITIVE SERVICES.

Subdivision 1. **Effective competition.** A company whose service has been determined by the commission to be subject to effective competition may decrease the rate for that service effective without notice to its customers or the commission, and may increase the rate for that service effective upon notice to its customers at least 30 days in advance of the increase. A company whose service is declared subject to effective competition is not subject to the requirements of section 237.07 for that service.

Subd. 2. **Emerging competition.** (a) A telephone company whose service has been
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determined to be subject to emerging competition must file a price list with the commission and the department. The price list must contain the rates, tolls, and charges for the service together with the rules, regulations, and classifications used in providing that service. This chapter does not prohibit a telephone company from including limitations on liability as terms or conditions in the price lists.

(b) A company may decrease the rate for a service subject to emerging competition that is listed in the price list, effective ten days after filing a new price list with the commission. A company may increase the rate for a service subject to emerging competition effective 30 days after notice is given to affected customers, the commission, and the department. The notice to the commission and the department for a rate increase must include an incremental, or other acceptable cost study as determined by the commission, supporting the increase. The department shall investigate an increase or decrease in rates for services subject to emerging competition, and report its findings to the commission. The commission may, after a contested case hearing or an expedited hearing under section 237.61 if there are no material facts in dispute, order the company to adjust its rates or charges for a service subject to emerging competition if the commission finds that the price charged is excessive. The commission may, within ten months of the date a price change went into effect, order price adjustments retroactive to the date the change went into effect and order the company to make any necessary refunds to affected customers.

Subd. 3. Discrimination. No telephone company shall offer telecommunications service within the state upon terms or rates that are unreasonably discriminatory. No telephone company shall unreasonably limit its service offerings to particular geographic areas unless facilities necessary for the service are not available and cannot be made available at reasonable costs. The rates of a telephone company must be the same in all geographic locations of the state unless for good cause the commission approves different rates. A company that offers long-distance services shall charge uniform rates and charges on all long-distance routes and in all geographic areas in the state where it offers the services. However, a company may offer or provide volume discounts in connection with intrastate long-distance services and may pass through any state, municipal, or local taxes in the specific geographic areas from which the taxes originate. Nothing in this subdivision authorizes a telephone company to provide service outside of its authorized service area except as provided in section 237.16.

Subd. 4. Cost of service. Prices or rates charged for competitive services must cover the incremental costs of providing the service. If a telephone company provides both local service and long-distance services, that company shall, in determining the cost of the long-distance service, include at least the same level of contribution to common and joint costs as is contained in the access charges to other telephone companies. The company may do so on an aggregate basis, instead of on a time or mileage band basis.

Subd. 5. Complaints. Competitive services are subject to the complaint procedures of section 237.081. In a complaint proceeding, the company providing the service bears the burden of proving that the prices charged cover its incremental costs and a reasonable contribution to the common and joint costs of the company and are fair, just, and reasonable.

History: 1987 c 340 s 4

NOTE: This section is repealed effective August 1, 1992. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26.

237.61 EXPEDITED PROCEEDINGS.

Notwithstanding chapter 14, the commission may conduct an expedited proceeding when authorized under this chapter. In an expedited proceeding, the commission shall give prior notice to interested persons and provide them with an opportunity to present statements of fact and argument and to reply, either orally or in writing or both. In an expedited proceeding, the pleadings must be verified, and oral statements of fact must be made under oath or affirmation. The commission shall make a decision in an expedited proceeding based on the record.

History: 1987 c 340 s 5

NOTE: This section is repealed effective August 1, 1992. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26.

237.62 GENERAL RATE PROCEEDINGS; JOINT COSTS; NONCOMPETITIVE SERVICES.

Subdivision 1. **Financial requirements.** Paragraph (a) or (b) governs a proceeding initiated under section 237.075 or 237.081 to change the rates for noncompetitive services. The company shall elect that rate changes be made in accordance with either paragraph (a) or (b) and that election is binding on the commission in all respects.

(a) The company may demonstrate the revenue requirement for its noncompetitive services by providing:

(1) revenues, expenses, and embedded investments directly related to the provision of the noncompetitive services;

(2) a reasonable portion of the net income generated jointly or arising from jointly competitive and noncompetitive services, and net income received by a telephone company as a result of the sale of telephone number listings, charges and advertising for use in white pages, yellow pages, other directory and other related services, must be treated as arising jointly from competitive and noncompetitive services; and

(3) a reasonable portion of the company's total joint and common costs to be attributable to the provision of the noncompetitive services.

(b) Alternatively, the company may demonstrate the revenue requirement for its noncompetitive services by providing:

(1) revenues, expenses, and embedded investments related to all of its services; and

(2) to the extent that the company's embedded costs for competitive services, and a reasonable portion of the joint and common costs attributable to the competitive services, exceed the revenues produced by those competitive services, the difference must be added to the company's total revenues.

Subd. 2. **Cross-subsidization.** A telephone company shall not subsidize its competitive services from its noncompetitive services through allocations of costs, cost-sharing agreements, or by other means, direct or indirect. When an investment is for both noncompetitive and competitive services, the company shall demonstrate that the benefits received by the noncompetitive customers justify the allocation of costs proposed by the company. Allocations and cost assignments must be reviewed at least every five years and a report detailing the methods and results must be filed with the department and the commission. An independent telephone company or a municipality or cooperative telephone association is not required to file a report as required by this subdivision provided that its allocations and cost assignments are subject to review upon order of the commission. If the commission determines that the methods chosen by the company are not satisfactory, the commission may order changes in the methods used and make necessary prospective adjustments in noncompetitive rates being charged to reflect the changes in cost.

Subd. 3. **Additional information.** The commission may require a telephone company to provide information regarding the revenues, expenses, investments, and costs for all of its services.

History: 1987 c 340 s 6

NOTE: This section is repealed effective August 1, 1992. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26.

237.63 MISCELLANEOUS TARIFFS.

Subdivision 1. **General.** Notwithstanding section 237.075, rates for noncompetitive services may be set or changed subject to this section.

Subd. 2. **Language changes.** If language describing a rate, term, or condition of service in a tariff is changed, without substantially altering the application of the tariff, the change may take effect upon one-day notice to the public utilities commission.

Subd. 3. Cost increases. If the actual costs of providing a particular service have increased since the last proceeding under section 237.075, the rate for that service may be increased to recover those costs. The company requesting this rate increase shall file with its request the cost data it relies upon for the increase. The department shall review the request and make a recommendation to the commission regarding the appropriateness of the request within 20 calendar days of filing the request by the telephone company. If the department notifies the company within 15 days of the filing that additional information is required, the department shall make its recommendation to the commission within 20 calendar days after receipt of that additional information. If the company fails to provide adequate information within 20 calendar days of the department request, the department shall recommend denial of the company request on the basis of failure to provide adequate information. The commission shall either approve or reject the request under this subdivision within 20 calendar days of the receipt of the department recommendation. In order to qualify as a change in costs, it must be a cost change related to a particular service rather than a general overall increase applicable to most of the company's services, and an actual change in costs must have occurred rather than the discovery of a change in costs as a result of conducting a new cost study.

Subd. 4. Reducing rates. A company may reduce its rates for one or more services effective 20 days after filing the rates with the commission.

Subd. 5. Burden of proof. The burden of proof that the requested rates are reasonable under this section is on the telephone company providing the service.

Subd. 6. Filing of documents. A copy of filings made under this section must be served on the commission, the department, and the attorney general.

Subd. 7. Commission review. Nothing in this section prevents the commission from ordering that a requested change not take effect, or from subsequently amending the rates either through a complaint proceeding, a commission investigation, or through a proceeding conducted under section 237.075.

History: 1987 c 340 s 7

NOTE: This section is repealed effective August 1, 1992. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26.

237.64 REGISTRATION; BOND.

Subdivision 1. Registration. A person, firm, or corporation seeking to offer a telephone service to the public that is classified as competitive shall register with the department and the commission 30 days before beginning operation in the state. A telephone company that has been authorized by the commission to provide telephone services in this state prior to August 1, 1987, is not required to register under this subdivision. A person, firm, or corporation seeking to offer a noncompetitive service to the public must obtain authority from the commission under section 237.16.

Subd. 2. Bond. Telephone companies offering services that have been found to be competitive shall maintain a bond if the company requires advance payments or deposits from its customers, unless waived by the commission. The bond must be issued by a surety company admitted to do business in this state in the principal sum of all deposits and advance payments to be held by the company. The department shall determine the amount of the bond and may require the company to supply information to determine the appropriate amount of the bond. The bond must be in favor of the state for the benefit of any customer who suffers the loss of a deposit or advance payment due to insolvency, cessation of business, or failure to return any unused portion of the deposit or advance payment. The bond must be filed with the department.

History: 1987 c 340 s 8

NOTE: This section is repealed effective August 1, 1992. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26.

237.65 AFFILIATED TRANSACTIONS.

Subdivision 1. Definition. For the purposes of this section, "affiliated company" Copyright © 1988 by the Office of the Revisor of Statutes, State of Minnesota. All Rights Reserved.

means a person, company, corporation, or other entity in which the telephone company has an affiliated interest as defined under section 216B.48, subdivision 1.

Subd. 2. Records. Telephone companies, except companies that provide only services that have been found to be competitive, shall maintain records for a period of three years documenting transactions in excess of \$50,000 with an affiliated company. The documentation must contain:

- (1) the name of the affiliate;
- (2) a description of the transaction or contract;
- (3) the dollar value of the transaction or contract;
- (4) in the case of goods and services purchased from an affiliate, any evidence of efforts made by the telephone company to secure the same or functionally equivalent goods or services from a nonaffiliated supplier; and
- (5) in the case of services provided to an affiliate, any evidence of the fair market value of those goods or services.

Subd. 3. Commission review. In a proceeding for the approval of rates for noncompetitive services, the burden is on the company to prove that goods or services acquired from or sold to affiliates were transferred at reasonable value. The determination of reasonable value shall include but not be limited to durability, quality, service, and price.

History: 1987 c 340 s 9

NOTE: This section is repealed effective August 1, 1992. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26.

237.66 DISCLOSURE.

Subdivision 1. Notice of service options. A telephone company, when a residential customer initially requests service or requests a change of service, and annually in the form of a bill insert, shall advise each residential customer of the price of all service options available to that customer. The requirement of an annual notice through a bill insert does not apply to long-distance service.

Subd. 2. Filing. Copies of both the written notices and information provided to customer service representatives concerning the disclosure required under subdivision 1 must be filed once every 12 months with the commission and the department. Independent telephone companies, municipalities, and cooperative telephone associations are exempt from the requirements of this subdivision unless otherwise ordered by the commission.

Subd. 3. Enforcement. If, after an expedited procedure conducted under section 237.61, the commission finds that a telephone company is failing to provide disclosure as required under subdivision 1, it shall order the company to take corrective action as necessary.

History: 1987 c 340 s 10

NOTE: This section is repealed effective August 1, 1992. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26.

237.67 LEGISLATIVE REPORTS.

Beginning January 1, 1988, the commission and the department shall annually report to the legislature on the implementation of Laws 1987, chapter 340, and recommend changes necessary to assure high quality and affordable telephone services for the residents of the state.

History: 1987 c 340 s 11

NOTE: This section is repealed effective August 1, 1992. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26.

237.68 PRIVATE SHARED TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE.

Subdivision 1. Definition. For the purposes of this section, "private shared telecommunications services" means the provision of telephone services and equipment within a user group located in discrete private premises, in building complexes, campuses, or high-rise buildings, by a commercial shared services provider or by a user

association, through privately owned customer premises equipment and associated data processing and information management services and includes the provision of connections to the facilities of a local exchange and to long-distance telephone companies.

Subd. 2. Requirements. A person who owns or operates a building, property, complex, or other facility where a private shared telecommunications system is operated shall establish a single demarcation point for services and facilities provided by the telephone company providing local exchange service in the area that is mutually agreeable to the property owner or operator and the telephone company. The obligation of a telephone company to provide service to a customer at a location where a private shared telecommunications system is operated is limited to providing telephone company service and facilities up to the demarcation point established for the property where the private shared telecommunications system is located.

Subd. 3. Access to alternative providers. A tenant of a building, property, complex, or other facility where a private shared telecommunications system is operated may establish a direct connection to and receive telephone service from the telephone company providing local exchange service in the area where the private shared telecommunications system is located. At the request of a tenant where a private shared telecommunications system is operated, the owner or manager of the property shall make facilities or conduit space available to the tenant to allow the tenant to make separate connection to and to receive telephone service directly from the telephone company operating local exchange service in the area. The tenant has the choice of installing the tenant's own facilities or using the existing facilities. The facilities or conduit space must be provided by the owner or operator to the tenant at a reasonable rate and on reasonable terms and conditions. It is the obligation of the tenant to arrange for premises wire, cable, or other equipment necessary to connect the tenant's telephone equipment with the facilities of the telephone company operating local exchange service at the location of the demarcation point.

Subd. 4. Enforcement. If the commission finds that the owner or operator of a private shared telecommunications system has failed to comply with a request under this section, the commission may order the owner or operator to make facilities or conduit space available sufficient to allow the tenant to make separate connection with the telephone company, and provide the services at reasonable prices and on reasonable terms and conditions.

Subd. 5. Exemption. A provider of private shared telecommunications services is exempt from section 237.16 if the telecommunications services are only provided to tenants or for the provider's own use.

Subd. 6. Service by local telephone company. The telephone company providing local exchange service shall provide service to anyone located within a shared services building at the demarcation point within a reasonable time upon request.

History: 1987 c 340 s 12

NOTE: This section is repealed effective August 1, 1992. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26.

237.69 TELEPHONE ASSISTANCE PLAN; DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. Scope. The terms used in sections 237.69 to 237.72 have the meanings given them in this section.

Subd. 2. Commission. "Commission" means the Minnesota public utilities commission.

Subd. 3. Department. "Department" means the Minnesota department of public service.

Subd. 4. Telephone company. "Telephone company" has the meanings given it in section 237.01, subdivisions 2 and 3, that provides local exchange telephone service.

Subd. 5. Access line. "Access line" means telephone company-owned facilities furnished to permit switched access to the telecommunications network that extend from a central office to the demarcation point on the property where the subscriber is

served. The term includes access lines provided to residential and business subscribers, includes centrex access lines on a trunk-equivalent basis, but does not include private nonswitched or wide area telephone service access lines.

Subd. 6. Federal matching plan. "Federal matching plan" means any telephone assistance plan formulated by the Federal Communications Commission that provides federal assistance to local telephone subscribers.

Subd. 7. Telephone assistance plan. "Telephone assistance plan" means the plan to be adopted by the commission and to be jointly administered by the commission, the department of human services, and the telephone companies, as required by sections 237.69 to 237.72.

Subd. 8. Income. For purposes of sections 237.69 to 237.72, income has the meaning given it in section 290A.03, subdivision 3.

Subd. 9. Disabled. "Disabled" has the meaning given it in section 363.01, subdivision 25.

Subd. 10. Fund. "Fund" means the telephone assistance fund established in section 237.701.

History: 1987 c 340 s 13; 1988 c 621 s 9-11

237.70 DEVELOPMENT OF TELEPHONE ASSISTANCE PLAN.

Subdivision 1. Commission responsibility. The commission shall develop a telephone assistance plan under this section.

Subd. 2. Scope. The telephone assistance plan must be statewide and apply to telephone companies that provide local exchange service in Minnesota.

Subd. 3. Federal matching plan. The telephone assistance plan must contain adequate provisions to enable telephone companies to qualify for waiver of the federal interstate access charge and to enable eligible subscribers to take advantage of the federal matching plan.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1988 c 621 s 19]

Subd. 4a. Households eligible for credits. The telephone assistance plan must provide telephone assistance credit for a residential household in Minnesota that meets each of the following criteria:

- (1) has a household member who:
 - (i) subscribes to local exchange service; and
 - (ii) is either disabled or 65 years of age or older;
- (2) whose household income is 150 percent or less of federal poverty guidelines or is currently eligible for:
 - (i) aid to families with dependent children;
 - (ii) medical assistance;
 - (iii) general assistance;
 - (iv) Minnesota supplemental aid;
 - (v) food stamps;
 - (vi) refugee cash assistance or refugee medical assistance;
 - (vii) energy assistance; or
 - (viii) supplemental security income; and
- (3) who has been certified as eligible for telephone assistance plan credits.

Subd. 5. Nature and extent of credits. The telephone assistance plan may provide for telephone assistance credits to eligible households up to the amounts available under the federal matching plan. However, the credits available under the telephone assistance plan may not exceed:

- (1) more than 50 percent of the local exchange rate charged for the local exchange service provided to the household by that household's telephone company; and
- (2) the level of credits that can actually be funded in accordance with the limitations contained in subdivision 6.

Subd. 6. **Funding.** The commission shall provide for the funding of the telephone assistance plan by assessing a uniform recurring monthly surcharge, not to exceed ten cents per access line, applicable to all classes and grades of access lines provided by each telephone company in the state.

Subd. 7. **Administration.** The telephone assistance plan must be administered jointly by the commission, the department of human services, and the telephone companies in accordance with the following guidelines:

(a) The commission and the department of human services shall develop an application form that must be completed by the subscriber for the purpose of certifying eligibility for telephone assistance plan credits to the telephone companies. Each telephone company shall annually mail a notice of the availability of the telephone assistance plan to each residential subscriber in a regular billing and shall mail the application form to customers when requested.

The notice must state the following:

YOU MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE IN PAYING YOUR TELEPHONE BILL IF YOU MEET CERTAIN HOUSEHOLD INCOME LIMITS, AND YOU ARE 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER OR ARE DISABLED. FOR MORE INFORMATION OR AN APPLICATION FORM PLEASE CONTACT

(b) The department of human services shall determine the eligibility for telephone assistance plan credits at least annually according to the criteria contained in subdivision 4a.

(c) Each telephone company shall provide telephone assistance plan credits against monthly charges in the earliest possible month following receipt of an application form and shall continue to provide credits unless notified that the subscriber is ineligible. The company shall cease granting credits at the earliest possible billing cycle when notified by the department of human services that the subscriber is ineligible.

(d) The commission shall serve as the coordinator of the telephone assistance plan and be reimbursed for its administrative expenses from the surcharge revenue pool. As the coordinator, the commission shall:

- (1) establish a uniform statewide surcharge in accordance with subdivision 6;
- (2) establish a uniform statewide level of telephone assistance plan credit that each telephone company shall extend to each eligible household in its service area;
- (3) require each telephone company to account to the commission on a periodic basis for surcharge revenues collected by the company, expenses incurred by the company, not to include expenses of collecting surcharges, and credits extended by the company under the telephone assistance plan;
- (4) require each telephone company to remit surcharge revenues to the department of administration for deposit in the fund; and
- (5) remit to each telephone company from the surcharge revenue pool the amount necessary to compensate the company for expenses, not including expenses of collecting the surcharges, and telephone assistance plan credits. When it appears that the revenue generated by the maximum surcharge permitted under subdivision 6 will be inadequate to fund any particular established level of telephone assistance plan credits, the commission shall reduce the credits to a level that can be adequately funded by the maximum surcharge. Similarly, the commission may increase the level of the telephone assistance plan credit that is available or reduce the surcharge to a level and for a period of time that will prevent an unreasonable overcollection of surcharge revenues.

(e) Each telephone company shall maintain adequate records of surcharge revenues, expenses, and credits related to the telephone assistance plan and shall, as part of its annual report or separately, provide the commission and the department of public service with a financial report of its experience under the telephone assistance plan for the previous year. That report must also be adequate to satisfy the reporting requirements of the federal matching plan.

(f) The department of public service shall investigate complaints against telephone

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companies with regard to the telephone assistance plan and shall report the results of its investigation to the commission.

History: 1987 c 340 s 14; 1988 c 621 s 12-15

237.701 TELEPHONE ASSISTANCE FUND; APPROPRIATION.

Subdivision 1. **Telephone assistance fund.** The telephone assistance fund is created as a separate account in the state treasury to consist of amounts received by the department of administration representing the surcharge authorized by section 237.70, subdivision 6, and amounts earned on the fund assets. Money in the fund may be used only for:

(1) reimbursement to telephone companies for expenses and credits allowed in section 237.70, subdivision 7, paragraph (d), clause (5);

(2) reimbursement of the administrative expenses of the department of human services from January 1, 1988, to June 30, 1989, to implement sections 237.69 to 237.71 not to exceed \$90,000; and

(3) reimbursement of the administrative expenses of the commission not to exceed \$25,000 annually.

Subd. 2. **Appropriation.** Money in the fund is appropriated to the commission to be disbursed pursuant to section 237.70, subdivision 7.

History: 1988 c 621 s 16

237.71 RULES.

The commission shall adopt rules under the administrative procedure act necessary or appropriate to establish the telephone assistance plan in accordance with this chapter so that the telephone assistance plan is effective as of January 1, 1988, or as soon after that date as Federal Communications Commission approval of the telephone assistance plan is obtained.

History: 1987 c 340 s 15

237.711 RULES.

The commission may adopt emergency and permanent rules to implement Laws 1988, chapter 621, sections 1 to 16.

History: 1988 c 621 s 18

237.72 [Repealed, 1988 c 621 s 19]