

Telecommunications

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 [Repealed, 1984 c 557 s 4]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 GENERAL AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT AND COMMISSION; DEFINITIONS.

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

RATES AND PRACTICES**237.04 WIRES CROSSING OR PARALLELING UTILITY LINES; 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 REASONABLE RATES AND SERVICE.

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

237.065 RATES FOR SPECIAL SERVICE TO SCHOOLS.

Each telephone company, including a company that has developed an incentive plan under section 237.625, that provides local telephone service in a service area that includes a public school that has classes within the range from kindergarten to 12th grade shall provide, upon request, additional service to the school that is sufficient to ensure access to basic telephone service from each classroom and other areas within the school, as determined by the school board. Each company shall set a flat rate for this additional service that is less than the company's flat rate for an access line for a business and the same as or greater than the company's flat rate for an access line for a residence in the same local telephone service exchange. When a company's flat rates for businesses and residences are the same, the company shall use the residential rate for service to schools under this section. The rate required under this section is available only for a school that installs additional service that includes access to basic telephone service from each classroom and other areas within the school, as determined by the school board.

History: 1990 c 562 art 8 s 35

237.067 ESTABLISHMENTS EXEMPT FROM REGULATION.

Subdivision 1. Definition. For purposes of this section, "establishment" means an individual hotel, motel, restaurant, lodging house, boarding house, resort, or place of refreshment licensed under chapter 157.

Subd. 2. Exemption; conditions. An establishment that provides telephone service to patrons on the premises of the establishment is not subject to regulation under this chapter, except that the establishment:

(1) shall comply with the requirement of section 237.06 that rates charged must be fair and reasonable;

(2) shall provide notice of charges and service providers to patrons as required in section 325F.99; and

(3) is subject to the complaint and investigation procedures of section 237.081.

History: 1991 c 154 s 1

237.068 MULTIPARTY LINE TELEPHONE SERVICE.

After October 31, 1993, no telephone company may offer or provide multiparty line telephone service to more than two subscribers per line, unless otherwise approved by the commission.

History: 1991 c 152 s 1

237.069 TRACERS; HARASSING TELEPHONE CALLS.

The commission shall adopt rules to govern how telephone companies respond to requests for tracers made by persons who allege receiving harassing telephone calls. The rules must address when a request for a tracer may be denied or delayed.

History: 1992 c 442 s 1

237.07 FILING REQUIREMENTS.

Subdivision 1. Filing of charges. Every telephone company shall keep on file with the department a specific rate, toll, or charge for every kind of noncompetitive service and a price list for every kind of service subject to emerging competition, together with all rules and classifications used by it in the conduct of the telephone business, including limitations on liability. The filings are governed by chapter 13. When a company sells services subject to emerging competition on an individually priced basis, it shall file a statement of the charges to its customers with the commission and the department. The department shall require each telephone company to keep open for public inspection, at designated offices, so much of these rates, price lists, and rules as it deems necessary for the public information.

Subd. 2. Separate pricing. When competitive services or service elements or services on an individually priced basis are sold in conjunction with noncompetitive services or service elements, the telephone company shall file or have on file with the commission and the department separate prices for its services subject to emerging competition and noncompetitive services or service elements. Telephone services or service elements must be offered on a nondiscriminatory basis.

History: (5290) 1915 c 152 s 5; 1971 c 25 s 67; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1989 c 74 s 1

237.071 SPECIAL PRICING.

Except as prohibited by section 237.60, subdivision 3, prices unique to a particular customer or group of customers may be allowed for noncompetitive services and for services subject to emerging competition when differences in the cost of providing a service or a service element justifies a different price for a particular customer or group of customers. Individual pricing for services subject to emerging competition may be allowed when a uniform price should not be required because of market conditions. Unique or individual prices for services or service elements in effect before July 1, 1989, are deemed to have been approved under this section.

History: 1989 c 74 s 2

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. [Repealed, 1989 c 74 s 26]

Subd. 2. Suspension of proposed rates; hearing; final determination defined. (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 para-

graph (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 non-regulated 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 deter-

mination, 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 after finding rates unacceptable. 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 considered, generally. 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; cooperatives, municipals, independents. For the purposes of this section, "telephone company" shall not include a cooperative telephone association organized under the provisions of chapter 308A, 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 308A.135, 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; 1989 c 144 art 2 s 4; 1989 c 356 s 12

237.076 SETTLEMENTS; PROCEDURES.

Subdivision 1. Settlements. In proceedings before the commission, interested parties are encouraged to enter into settlements of their disputes. If a settlement is reached before a contested case hearing has been ordered and the commission rejects the settlement, the commission shall order a contested case hearing if a significant issue has not been resolved to the commission's satisfaction. When a contested case hearing has been ordered under this chapter, the office of administrative hearings, before conducting the hearing, shall convene a settlement conference including all the parties to encourage settlement of issues in the contested case. If a stipulated settlement is not reached before the contested case hearing, the office of administrative hearings may, at its discretion or a party's request, reconvene the settlement conference during the hearing or after its completion. If all parties agree to a stipulated settlement of the case or a part of the case, the settlement must be submitted to the commission.

Subd. 2. Procedures. The commission may accept a settlement upon finding that to do so is in the public interest and is supported by substantial evidence. If the commission does not accept a settlement, it may issue an order modifying the settlement, subject to the approval of the parties. A party has ten days after entry of the order, or of an order disposing of a petition for reconsideration, in which to reject the proposed modification. If no party rejects the proposed modification, the commission's order becomes final. If the commission rejects a settlement or if a party rejects the commission's proposed modification of a settlement, the matter must be referred to the administrative law judge assigned to the case for further proceedings.

History: 1989 c 74 s 3

237.08 [Repealed, 1977 c 359 s 8]

237.081 INVESTIGATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Commission investigations. Whenever the commission believes that a 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 investigate the service or matter with or without notice, except that the commission shall give notice to a telephone company before it investigates the level of rates charged by the company.

Subd. 1a. Complaint investigation. Upon a complaint made against a telephone company by any other provider of telephone service, by the governing body of a 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 telephone company, 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 with telephone service is in any respect unreasonable, insufficient, or unjustly discriminatory, or that any service is inadequate or cannot be obtained, the commission, after notice to the telephone company, shall investigate the matters raised by the complaint.

Subd. 2. Proceedings after investigations. (a) If, after making an investigation under subdivision 1 or 1a, the commission finds that a significant factual issue raised has not been resolved to its satisfaction, the commission shall follow the appropriate procedure prescribed by this subdivision.

(b) For an investigation concerning the reasonableness of the rates for noncompetitive services of a telephone company whose general revenue requirement is determined under section 237.075, the commission shall order the company to initiate a rate proceeding in accordance with section 237.075. The commission shall allow the company at least 120 days after the date of the commission's order to initiate the proceeding.

(c) For other investigations, the commission shall order that a contested case hearing be conducted under chapter 14 unless the complainant, the telephone company, and the commission agree that an expedited hearing under section 237.61 is appropriate.

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1989 c 74 s 26]

Subd. 4. **Establishment of rates and prices.** Whenever the commission finds, after a proceeding under subdivision 2, that (1) a service that can be reasonably demanded cannot be obtained, (2) that any rate, toll, tariff, charge, or schedule, 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 with telephone service, is in any respect unreasonable, insufficient, or unjustly discriminatory, or (3) that any service is inadequate, the commission shall make an order respecting the tariff, regulation, act, omission, practice, or service that is just and reasonable and, if applicable, shall establish just and reasonable rates and prices.

Subd. 5. **Service; notice.** A copy of an order issued under this section must be served upon the person against whom it runs or the person's attorney, and notice of the order must 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; 1989 c 74 s 4

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, CLASSIFICATIONS, PRACTICES; FORMS.

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 INSPECTING RECORDS AND PROPERTY; REPORTS REQUIRED.

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 follow-

ing, 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

237.115 INFORMATION SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER.

In any meeting of the commission during which information that is subject to a protective order is discussed, the commission shall employ the procedures of section 14.60 to close to all persons who are not authorized to obtain the information under the protective order that portion of the meeting during which the information will be discussed and take other appropriate measures to ensure that the data is not disclosed to persons who are not authorized to obtain the information under the protective order.

History: 1992 c 493 s 6

237.12 SERVICE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

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 RATES FOR SERVICE 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 INVESTIGATIONS AND HEARINGS; 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 CONSTRUCTING TELEPHONE LINES AND EXCHANGES.

Subdivision 1. Local service. 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 hereinaf-

ter 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. Certificate of territorial authority. All telephone companies operating exchanges in the state of Minnesota as of April 21, 1961, 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 April 21, 1961, to file such map showing the territory being served by such company.

Subd. 3. Maps; rules. 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. New certificate required for expansion. 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. Revocation. 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. Expansion of service area not required. 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

237.161 EXTENDED AREA SERVICE.

Subdivision 1. Criteria. (a) The commission shall grant a petition for installation of extended area service only when each of the following criteria has been met:

(1) the petitioning exchange is contiguous to an exchange or local calling area to which extended area service is requested in the petition;

(2) polling by the commission shows that a majority of the customers responding to a poll in the petitioning exchange favor its installation, unless all parties and the commission agree that no polling is necessary; and

(3) at least 50 percent of the customers in the petitioning exchange make one or more calls per month to the exchange or local calling area to which extended area service is requested, as determined by a traffic study.

The rate to the polled exchange must be available to its customers before the commission determines what proportion of them favor the installation of extended area service.

(b) For the purpose of paragraph (a), clause (3), the commission shall include as a customer an FX telephone service subscriber in the petitioning exchange whose FX service is provided through the exchange or an exchange within the local calling area to which extended area service is sought. For the purposes of this subdivision, "FX" means tariffed telephone toll service provided by placing a telephone line from another telephone exchange area in the telephone customer's exchange area.

(c) When the local calling area to which extended service is sought is the metropolitan local calling area in Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington counties and the petitioning exchange meets the criteria in paragraph (a), the telephone company serving the petitioning exchange shall make local measured service or another lower cost alternative to basic flat-rate service available to customers in the petitioning exchange.

Subd. 2. Basis of rates; costs. For a proposal to install extended area service, proposed rates must be based on specific additional cost incurred, operating expenses, actual cost for new facilities constructed specifically to provide for extended area service, net book value of existing facilities transferred from another service to extended area service, a return on the capital investment associated with installing and providing the extended area service, and appropriate contributions to common overheads.

Subd. 3. Rates. (a) When the local calling area to which extended service is sought is the metropolitan local calling area in Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington counties, 75 percent of the costs of providing extended area service, as identified in subdivision 2, must be apportioned to the petitioning exchange and the remaining 25 percent apportioned to the exchange or exchanges to which extended area service is requested. When the proposed extended service area is not the metropolitan local calling area, the commission shall determine the apportionment of costs, provided that between 50 and 75 percent of the costs must be allocated to the petitioning exchange. The costs must be apportioned among the customers in an exchange so that the relationship between the rates for classes of basic local service remains the same. Rates within the existing metropolitan local calling area may not be raised as a result of the addition of a local exchange under this subdivision until the rates in the added exchange are at least equal to the highest rates in an adjacent exchange within the metropolitan local calling area, provided that the rates in the added exchange may not exceed the amount necessary to recover 100 percent of the costs and ensure that the rates are income neutral for the telephone company serving the added exchange.

(b) The commission shall establish rates that are income neutral for each affected telephone company at the time at which the commission determines the extended area service rates. The commission shall consider the interests of all parties when determining a fair and equitable extended area service rate for a local telephone exchange that is newly included in the extended area service.

(c) A telephone company that provides local telephone service in an exchange that is included in an extended service area shall include the extended area service rate in the basic rate for the purpose of billing customers so that only one line item charge appears on customers' bills for both rates.

Subd. 4. LATA boundaries. When the commission has determined that a petition for inclusion of a local exchange in an extended service area should be granted under this section, but the inclusion of that local exchange would place a telephone company in violation of the federal prohibition on providing telephone service across a local access and transport area (LATA) line, as defined in section 237.57, subdivision 5, the commission shall order the affected telephone company to seek a waiver of the prohibition on the provision of service across the LATA line to the extent necessary to include the exchange in the extended service area.

Subd. 5. Interstate extended area service. No state boundary may be crossed to establish extended area service under this section, but an exchange may be added to an interstate extended service area in existence on April 27, 1990.

History: 1990 c 513 s 1; 1991 c 199 art 1 s 60

NOTE: This section is repealed by Laws 1990, chapter 513, section 3, effective June 1, 1994.

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 OLD 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

MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE SERVICES

237.19 MUNICIPAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES.

Any municipality shall have the right to own and operate a telephone exchange within its own borders, subject to the provisions of this chapter. 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. A municipality that owns and operates a telephone exchange may enter into a joint venture as a partner or shareholder with a telecommunications organization to provide telecommunications services within its service area.

History: (5302) 1915 c 152 s 16; 1991 c 79 s 1

237.20 CONDEMNATION: NOTICE, COMPENSATION, APPEAL.

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

PROPERTY VALUATION AND ACQUISITION**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 ACQUIRING 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 com-

panies 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

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS, APPEALS, REMEDIES

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]

ASSESSMENTS

237.295 ASSESSMENT OF REGULATORY EXPENSES.

Subdivision 1. Payment for investigations. Whenever the department or commission, in a proceeding upon its own motion, on complaint, or upon an application to it, considers 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, a telephone company, or to render engineering or accounting services to a 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 for those expenses to the telephone company, either at the conclusion of the investigation, appraisal, or services, or from time to time during its progress. The bill constitutes notice of the assessment and a demand for payment. The amount of the bills assessed by the department under this subdivision must be paid by the telephone company into the state treasury within 30 days from the date of assessment. The total amount, in a calendar year, for which a telephone company may become liable, by reason of costs incurred by the department and commission within that calendar year, may not exceed two-fifths of one percent of the gross jurisdictional operating revenue of the telephone company in the last preceding calendar year. Direct charges may be assessed without regard to this limitation until the gross jurisdictional operating revenue of the telephone company for the preceding calendar year has been reported for the first time. Where, under this subdivision, costs are incurred within a calendar year that are in excess of two-fifths of one percent of the gross jurisdictional operating revenues, the excess costs are not chargeable as part of the remainder under subdivision 2, but must be paid out of the general appropriation of the department.

Subd. 2. Assessment of costs. The department and commission shall quarterly, at least 30 days before the start of each quarter, estimate the total of their expenditures in the performance of their duties relating to telephone companies, other than amounts chargeable to telephone companies under subdivision 1 or 5. The remainder must be assessed by the department to the telephone companies operating in this state in proportion to their respective gross jurisdictional operating revenues during the last calendar year. The assessment must be paid into the state treasury within 30 days after the bill has been mailed to the telephone companies. The bill constitutes notice of the assessment and demand of payment. The total amount that may be assessed to the telephone companies under this subdivision may not exceed one-eighth of one percent of the total gross jurisdictional operating revenues during the calendar year. The assessment for the third quarter of each fiscal year must 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. A telephone company with gross jurisdictional operating revenues of less than \$5,000 is exempt from assessments under this subdivision.

Subd. 3. Objections. 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. Interest imposed. 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; appropriation. 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; 1989 c 74 s 5,6; 1992 c 478 s 5

237.30 TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION FUND; APPROPRIATION.

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 to reimburse the department of public service for its expenses 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; 1989 c 269 s 43

237.31 [Repealed, 1951 c 113 s 2]

237.32 [Repealed, 1975 c 25 s 2]

237.33 TOWN TELEPHONE SYSTEMS.

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 has 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 tax levy for that purpose shall not exceed 0.08051 percent of taxable market value.

History: (5314) 1921 c 439 s 3; 1949 c 238 s 1; 1973 c 773 s 1; 1989 c 277 art 4 s 19

237.36 RENTALS, CHARGES, TOLLS; TAXATION; NONPAYMENT.

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 ACQUIRING OR SELLING TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

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]

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES

237.44 TELEGRAPH LINES, LIABILITY.

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

VIOLATIONS, PENALTIES, ENFORCEMENT

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

237.461 ENFORCEMENT.

Subdivision 1. Actions. This chapter and rules and orders of the commission adopted under this chapter may be enforced by any one or combination of: criminal prosecution, action to recover civil penalties, injunction, action to compel performance, and other appropriate action.

Subd. 2. Civil penalty. A person who knowingly and intentionally violates a provision of this chapter or rule or order of the commission adopted under this chapter shall

forfeit and pay to the state a penalty, in an amount to be determined by the court, of at least \$100 and not more than \$1,000 for each day of each violation. The civil penalties provided for in this section may be recovered by a civil action brought by the attorney general in the name of the state. Amounts recovered under this section must be paid into the state treasury.

History: 1990 c 598 s 2

ALARM TRANSMISSION DEVICES

237.47 ALARM TRANSMISSION TELEPHONE DEVICES; RULES.

Subdivision 1. Permission required. 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. Conditions for connection. 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. Removal. 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. Penalty. 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

SURCHARGE COLLECTION

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 state-wide 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 administration 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. Terms; compensation; removal; vacancy. The membership terms, compensation, and removal of members and the filling of membership vacancies are governed by section 15.0575.

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) reestablish and fill the position of program administrator whose position is in the unclassified service;

(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 administration 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; 1990 c 571 s 41; 1990 c 598 s 3; 1992 c 430 s 1,2; 1992 c 518 s 1

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 operation of the message relay service are either reimbursable or directly payable from the fund after authorization by the board. Notwithstanding section 16A.41, the board may advance money to the contractor of the message relay service if the contractor establishes to the board's satisfaction that the advance payment is necessary for the operation of the service. The advance payment may be used only for working capital reserve for the operation of the service. The advance payment must be offset or repaid by the end of the contract fiscal year together with interest accrued from the date of payment.

History: 1987 c 308 s 3; 1988 c 621 s 4; 1992 c 518 s 2

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.

COMPETITIVE SERVICES, INCENTIVES

237.57 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.** The terms used in this chapter 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 1,26; 1989 c 74 s 7,25

237.58 APPLICABILITY; REGULATION OF NONCOMPETITIVE SERVICES.

Subdivision 1. **Applicability.** This section and sections 237.59; 237.60, subdivisions 1, 2, and 5; 237.62; and 237.625 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 before January 1, 1994.

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; 1989 c 74 s 8

NOTE: This section is repealed effective August 1, 1994. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26, as amended by Laws 1989, chapter 74, section 25.

NOTE: Subdivision 1, as amended by Laws 1989, chapter 74, section 8, is repealed August 1, 1994. See Laws 1989, chapter 74, section 27.

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) a service that generates an annual revenue equal to or less than the greater of one-tenth of one percent or \$100,000 of a telephone company's annual gross 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 telephone company, or the commission on its own motion, may petition to have a service of that 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 telephone company that is the subject of 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 shall make a final determination within 60 days of the date on which all required information required under 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 shall order that 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 classification of a service may not be changed so as to result in lessened regulation unless it is demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that the criteria of subdivision 5 have been met.

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; 1989 c 74 s 9-12

NOTE: This section is repealed effective August 1, 1994. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26, as amended by Laws 1989, chapter 74, section 25.

NOTE: Subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 6, as amended by Laws 1989, chapter 74, sections 9 to 12, are repealed August 1, 1994. See Laws 1989, chapter 74, section 27.

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:

(1) decrease the rate for that service effective without notice to its customers or the commission; and

(2) 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, subdivision 1, for that service.

Subd. 2. **Emerging competition.** (a) 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 and the department, along with an incremental cost study demonstrating that the new price is above incremental cost. The commission shall prevent a proposed price reduction from going into effect or prospectively reinstate the original rate if the reduction has gone into effect if, after receiving a complaint or on its own motion, under section 237.081, the commission finds that the new rate is below incremental cost or that the new rate is not just and reasonable.

(b) A company may increase the rate for a service subject to emerging competition that is listed in the price list effective 30 days after notice is given to affected customers, the commission, and the department. The notice and new price list filing to the commission and the department for a rate increase must include an incremental cost study demonstrating that the proposed price is above incremental cost. The department shall investigate an increase in rates for services subject to emerging competition, and report its findings to the commission within 30 days of the filing. The commission may, within 60 days after the date of the filing, order that the rate increase is interim in nature and subject to refund. If interim rates are not ordered, the rate increase is not refundable. If a rate is subject to refund, the commission, after a contested case hearing or an expedited hearing under section 237.61, must make a final decision regarding the propriety of the rate increase within six months of the date the price change was filed, except that if a contested case hearing before an administrative law judge is required the commission shall make a final decision within ten months of the date the price change was filed. If the commission does not do so, the price change is deemed approved.

(c) If language describing a rate, term, or condition of service in a price list is changed without substantially altering the application of the price list, the change may take effect upon one-day notice to the commission.

(d) If a term or condition of service in a price list is changed in a way that results in a substantial change in the application of the price list, but the price is not changed, the change in the price list is effective at the same time as a price decrease under paragraph (a).

(e) If a new pricing plan is proposed for a service that is currently offered by a tele-

phone company, the change in the price list is subject to the same schedules governing a price increase under paragraph (b). For purposes of this paragraph, a new pricing plan is a proposal that bundles rate elements for a service, alters the definition of the rate elements for a service, or includes increases for some rate elements and decreases for other rate elements.

(f) A telephone company may offer a new service to its customers ten days after it files a price list and incremental cost study for the service with the department and the commission.

(g) A telephone company may discontinue a telephone service that is subject to emerging competition, as long as the discontinuance is effective for that service throughout the state, effective 60 days after notice to the commission, the department, and affected customers, unless the commission, within 45 days of the notice, orders a hearing on it. If the commission orders a hearing, the commission shall make a final determination on the discontinuance within 180 days of the date that notice of the discontinuance was filed with the commission, except that if a contested case hearing before an administrative law judge is required the commission shall make a final decision within ten months of the date the notice of discontinuance was filed.

(h) A change in a price list not covered by paragraphs (a) to (f) must be reviewed according to the schedule prescribed for a price increase under paragraph (b).

(i) An incremental cost study required by this section, section 216D.01, subdivision 8, and 237.62, must be a long-run incremental cost study unless the commission has allowed the telephone company required to do the study to set rates based on a variable cost study. A telephone company may include a petition to file a variable cost study instead of a long-run incremental cost study with its notice of price change, notice of a promotion, or its filing of a new service. The commission shall grant the petition if the company demonstrates that a long-run incremental cost study is burdensome in relation to its annual revenue from the service involved, that the company has a low market share, that the service is no longer being offered to new customers, or if the company shows other good cause. A petition must be accompanied by a variable cost study. If the petition is denied, the company shall withdraw a filing made under this section.

(j) For purposes of this section and section 237.62, (1) long-run incremental cost means the change in total cost associated with a change in volume of the service, expressed on a per-unit basis, and (2) variable cost means the change in total cost, excluding fixed costs, associated with a change in volume of service, expressed on a per-unit basis.

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; 1989 c 74 s 13,14; 1992 c 493 s 7

NOTE: This section is repealed effective August 1, 1994. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26, as amended by Laws 1989, chapter 74, section 25.

NOTE: Subdivisions 1 and 2, as amended by Laws 1989, chapter 74, sections 13 and 14, are repealed August 1, 1994. See Laws 1989, chapter 74, section 27.

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, 1994. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26, as amended by Laws 1989, chapter 74, section 25.

237.62 GENERAL RATE PROCEEDINGS; JOINT COSTS; NONCOMPETITIVE SERVICES.

Subdivision 1. Financial requirements. This subdivision governs a proceeding initiated under section 237.075 or 237.081 to change the rates for noncompetitive services. Subdivision 1a governs a proceeding under section 237.075 or 237.081 to change the rates for noncompetitive services and for services subject to emerging competition. The company shall elect that rate changes be made in accordance with either this subdivision or subdivision 1a, and that election is binding on the commission in all respects.

A company electing to use this subdivision 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.

For purposes of this subdivision, when a telephone company uses an investment to provide competitive services to end-user customers and another company provides a competing service that requires, in part, the use of a similar investment to provide the telephone company's noncompetitive services or service elements, the telephone company shall treat both investments and related costs as though they are providing noncompetitive services and shall attribute revenues to the noncompetitive category using the rates for the noncompetitive service or service elements multiplied by the appropriate current volumes for the telephone company's competitive service instead of determining the investment, associated expenses, and common and joint costs under clauses (1) and (3) to determine the revenue requirement for the noncompetitive category.

Subd. 1a. Alternative method. (a) A telephone company electing to use this subdivision shall demonstrate the combined revenue requirement for its noncompetitive services and services subject to emerging competition in accordance with paragraphs (b) to (d).

(b) The telephone company shall use the procedures prescribed by subdivision 1 to allocate and remove the cost of providing services that are subject to effective competition, except that those procedures do not apply to central office-based dial switching systems that, by January 1, 1984, have been approved by the commission as obsolete and that are not available to new customers.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d), a combined revenue requirement for non-competitive services and services subject to emerging competition must be determined under section 237.075. Once the revenue requirement has been established, the commission shall determine the telephone company's rates for services subject to emerging competition and noncompetitive services so that the revenue requirement can be met. The telephone company shall provide an embedded direct cost and an incremental cost study for each service subject to emerging competition that generates annual revenues in excess of the greater of one-tenth of one percent or \$100,000 of the company's annual gross revenues for the test-year period. An embedded direct cost is the sum of current expenses and a return of and a return on the current net book investment directly incurred to provide a service.

(d) On the date that a telephone company becomes subject to this section under section 237.58, the company shall begin an accounting of rate changes for services generally offered before January 1, 1988, that are subject to emerging competition. If the net effect of those rate changes is a lower revenue amount than would have been realized had the rates remained unchanged, the combined revenue requirement established under paragraph (c) must be reduced by an amount equal to the difference in revenues. The commission shall, as part of these proceedings, permit the telephone company to increase the prices for services subject to emerging competition to recover the revenue reduction. To determine whether a rate change has resulted in lower or higher revenues from a service subject to emerging competition, the rate in effect when the accounting requirement prescribed by this paragraph became effective must be subtracted from the rate in effect on the date the rate proceeding is commenced. For services priced on an individual basis, the change in rates must be calculated by subtracting the average revenue per unit for the service on the date the accounting requirements of this paragraph became effective from the average revenue per unit for the service in the test year used in the rate case. The difference for both individually priced and nonindividually priced services must be multiplied by the number of units sold in the test year used in the rate case. A rate change resulting from a pass-through of cost increases or decreases, approved or reallocated by a government entity, must be excluded from the revenue calculations under this paragraph.

Subd. 2. Cross-subsidization. A telephone company may not subsidize its competitive services from its noncompetitive services through allocations of costs, cost-sharing agreements, or other means, direct or indirect. When an investment is for both non-competitive and competitive services, the company shall demonstrate that its proposed methods of cost recovery between competitive and noncompetitive services are reasonable. If the commission determines that the methods chosen by the company are not reasonable, the commission may order changes in the methods used and make necessary adjustments in rates being charged to reflect the changes.

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; 1989 c 74 s 15-17

NOTE: This section is repealed effective August 1, 1994. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26, as amended by Laws 1989, chapter 74, section 25.

NOTE: Subdivisions 1, 1a, and 2, as amended by Laws 1989, chapter 74, sections 15 to 17, are repealed August 1, 1994. See Laws 1989, chapter 74, section 27.

237.625 INCENTIVE REGULATION.

Subdivision 1. Incentive plans. (a) A telephone company whose general revenue requirement is determined under section 237.075 may petition the commission for

approval of an incentive plan. The incentive plan must apply to the noncompetitive services of a company covered by section 237.62, subdivision 1, and must apply to noncompetitive services and services subject to emerging competition if the company has chosen to be governed by section 237.62, subdivision 1a. The purpose of the plan is to provide an incentive to the company to improve its operating efficiency while maintaining or improving the quality of its service. If a telephone company is able to increase its earnings, the telephone company shall share the increased earnings with its customers to the extent and in the manner set forth in the commission-approved plan. The commission may not approve a plan that does not meet the requirements of this paragraph and paragraphs (b) to (e).

(b) A telephone company shall share increased earnings during the term of the incentive plan with its customers either by giving them credits against bills or by lowering rates. The division of increased earnings between the company and the customers must reflect the degree to which the company has assumed a risk of earning less than its revenue requirement and the degree to which the customers have assumed a risk of rate increases.

(c) The incentive plan must be in effect for at least two years.

(d) The incentive plan must provide for periodic reporting to the commission to document that the sharing requirements of the plan are being properly implemented. The company's rates and earnings under the plan are not subject to section 237.081, subdivision 2, paragraph (b), except to the extent necessary to enforce the sharing provisions of the incentive plan.

(e) An incentive plan may not permit rate increases except under other provisions in this chapter. The plan may, however, permit the direct pass-through of cost decreases and increases approved or reallocated by a governmental entity, except for changes in intrastate depreciation schedules.

Subd. '2. Adoption of a plan. Before acting on a petition for approval of an incentive plan, the commission shall conduct any public meetings it may consider necessary. The commission shall require the petitioning telephone company to provide notice of the proposed plan to its customers, along with a summary description of the plan provisions and the dates, times, and locations of public meetings scheduled by the commission. In addition to public meetings, the commission shall conduct a proceeding under section 237.61 to decide whether to approve the plan. The commission shall issue findings of fact and conclusions concerning the appropriateness of the proposed plan and the terms and conditions of the sharing of increased earnings between the company and its customers. The commission may approve, reject, or modify a proposed plan, but may not order that a modified plan take effect without the agreement of the petitioning telephone company. The commission shall reject a plan if it has substantial reason to believe that existing rates are inappropriate. The commission shall issue its decision on a plan within six months after receiving the petition to approve the plan. If the commission does not act within six months, the plan is deemed withdrawn unless the commission and the petitioning company agree to an extension of the time for commission action.

History: 1989 c 74 s 18

NOTE: This section is repealed August 1, 1994. See Laws 1989, chapter 74, section 27.

237.626 PROMOTION ACTIVITIES.

A telephone company may promote the use of its services by offering a waiver of part or all of a recurring or a nonrecurring charge, a redemption coupon, or a premium with the purchase of a service. Section 237.09 does not apply to promotions under this section, but the customer group to which the promotion is available must be based on reasonable distinctions among customers. No single promotion may be effective for longer than 90 days at a time. The service being promoted must have a price that is above the incremental cost of the service, including amortized cost of the promotion. A promotion may take effect the day after the notice is filed with the commission. The notice must identify customers to whom the promotion is available and include cost

information demonstrating that the revenue from the service covers incremental cost, including cost of the promotion. A telephone company that offers a promotion under this section shall file a report on the promotion with the commission and the department within 90 days of the conclusion of the promotion.

History: 1992 c 493 s 8

237.63 MISCELLANEOUS TARIFFS.

Subdivision 1. General. A telephone company whose general revenue requirement is determined under section 237.075 may also set or change its rates for noncompetitive services under 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. 4a. Significant change in condition of service. If the terms or conditions of service in a tariff are changed in a way that substantially changes the application of the tariff, but the price is not changed, the change in the tariff may take effect according to the schedule governing rate reductions in subdivision 4.

Subd. 4b. New services. A telephone company may offer a new service to its customers ten days after it files a tariff with the department and the commission.

Subd. 4c. Other changes. A tariff change not covered by subdivisions 1 to 4b and not requiring a review of a telephone company's gross revenues must be reviewed in accordance with section 237.075, subdivisions 1 and 2, except that the commission may order the company to provide whatever notice to potentially affected customers that the commission considers appropriate.

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; 1989 c 74 s 19-22

NOTE: This section is repealed effective August 1, 1994. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26, as amended by Laws 1989, chapter 74, section 25.

237.64 REGISTRATION; BOND.

Subdivision 1. Registration. A person, firm, or corporation seeking to become a telephone company, as defined by section 237.01, subdivision 2, and not required to be certified under section 237.16, shall register with the department and the commission 90 days before beginning operation in the state. The commission may review the proposed rates and services and the financial conditions of the telephone company and may, under section 237.081, investigate any other matter it considers appropriate to protect the public interest. 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 that have registered under subdivision 1 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; 1989 c 74 s 23,24

NOTE: This section is repealed effective August 1, 1994. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26, as amended by Laws 1989, chapter 74, section 25.

237.65 AFFILIATED TRANSACTIONS.

Subdivision 1. Definition. For the purposes of this section, "affiliated company" 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; burden of proof. 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, 1994. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26, as amended by Laws 1989, chapter 74, section 25.

237.66 DISCLOSURE OF LOCAL SERVICE OPTIONS.

Subdivision 1. Notice to local residential customers. 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; exemptions. 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, 1994. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26, as amended by Laws 1989, chapter 74, section 25.

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, 1994. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26, as amended by Laws 1989, chapter 74, section 25.

PRIVATE TELEPHONE SERVICES

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, 1994. See Laws 1987, chapter 340, section 26, as amended by Laws 1989, chapter 74, section 25.

TELEPHONE ASSISTANCE PLAN

237.69 TELEPHONE ASSISTANCE PLAN; DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. Scope. The terms used in sections 237.69 to 237.711 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 237.711.

Subd. 8. Income. For purposes of sections 237.69 to 237.711, 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 13.

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; 1989 c 209 art 2 s 1; 1990 c 567 s 10

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 department of human services. The application must contain the applicant's social security number. Applicants who refuse to provide a social security number will be denied telephone assistance plan credits. The application form must include provisions for the applicant to show the name of the applicant's telephone company. The application must also advise the applicant to submit the required proof of age or disability, and income and must provide examples of acceptable proof. The application must state that failure to submit proof with the application will result in the applicant being found ineligible. 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 ARE 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER OR ARE DISABLED AND IF YOU MEET CERTAIN HOUSEHOLD INCOME LIMITS. 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) An application may be made by the subscriber, the subscriber's spouse, or a person authorized by the subscriber to act on the subscriber's behalf. On completing the application certifying that the statutory criteria for eligibility are satisfied, the applicant must return the application to an office of the department of human services specially designated to process telephone assistance plan applications. On receiving a completed application from an applicant, the department of human services shall determine the applicant's eligibility or ineligibility within 120 days. If the department fails to do so, it shall within three working days provide written notice to the applicant's telephone company that the company shall provide telephone assistance plan credits against monthly charges in the earliest possible month following receipt of the written notice. The applicant must receive telephone assistance plan credits until the earliest possible month following the company's receipt of notice from the department that the applicant is ineligible.

If the department of human services determines that an applicant is not eligible to receive telephone assistance plan credits, it shall notify the applicant within ten working days of that determination.

Within ten working days of determining that an applicant is eligible to receive telephone assistance plan credits, the department of human services shall provide written notification to the telephone company that serves the applicant. The notice must include the applicant's name, address, and telephone number.

Each telephone company shall provide telephone assistance plan credits against monthly charges in the earliest possible month following receipt of notice from the department of human services.

By December 31 of each year, the department of human services shall redetermine eligibility of each person receiving telephone assistance plan credits, as required in paragraph (b). The department of human services shall submit an annual report to the legislature and the commission by January 15 of each year showing that the department has determined the eligibility for telephone assistance plan credits of each person receiving the credits or explaining why the determination has not been made and showing how and when the determination will be completed.

If the department of human services determines that a current recipient of telephone assistance plan credits is not eligible to receive the credits, it shall notify, in writing, the recipient within ten working days and the telephone company serving the recipient within 20 working days of the determination. The notice must include the recipient's name, address, and telephone number.

Each telephone company shall remove telephone assistance plan credits against monthly charges in the earliest possible month following receipt of notice from the department of human services.

Each telephone company that disconnects a subscriber receiving the telephone assistance plan credit shall report the disconnection to the department of human services. The reports must be submitted monthly, identifying the subscribers disconnected. Telephone companies that do not disconnect a subscriber receiving the telephone assistance plan credit are not required to report.

If the telephone assistance plan credit is not itemized on the subscriber's monthly charges bill for local telephone service, the telephone company must notify the subscriber of the approval for the telephone assistance plan credit.

(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 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; 1989 c 282 art 5 s 2; 1991 c 292 art 5 s 5

237.701 TELEPHONE ASSISTANCE FUND; APPROPRIATION.

Subdivision 1. **Fund created; authorized expenditures.** 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 to implement sections 237.69 to 237.71, not to exceed \$314,000 annually; 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; 1989 c 282 art 5 s 3; 1992 c 513 art 5 s 11

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]**TELECOMMUNICATIONS FRAUD****237.73 OBTAINING SERVICES BY FRAUD; INJUNCTION.**

Subdivision 1. Equitable relief. Whenever it appears that a person is engaged in an act that constitutes or will constitute a violation of section 609.893, a representative of a telecommunications provider or a person harmed by an alleged violation of section 609.893 may begin a civil proceeding in a district court to enjoin the violation and may petition the court to issue an order for the discontinuance of telephone service.

Subd. 2. Venue. An action under this section must be brought in the county in which subject matter of the action, or some part of it, is located or found, and must be commenced by the filing of a complaint that must be verified by affidavit.

Subd. 3. Temporary restraining order. If it is shown to the satisfaction of the court, either by verified complaint or affidavit, that a person is engaged in an act that constitutes a violation of section 609.893, the court shall issue a temporary restraining order to abate and prevent the continuance or recurrence of the act. Notice of the complaint shall be given and a hearing on the issuance of a temporary restraining order shall be held under the rules of civil procedure. The court shall direct the county sheriff to seize and keep until further order of the court any device that is being used in violation of section 609.893. The temporary restraining order expires after ten days.

Subd. 4. Permanent injunction. The court may issue a permanent injunction to restrain, abate, or prevent the continuance or recurrence of the violation of section 609.893. The court may grant declaratory relief, mandatory orders, or any other relief it judges necessary to accomplish the purposes of the injunction. The court may keep jurisdiction of the case for the purpose of enforcing its orders.

Subd. 5. Discontinuance of telephone service. If it is shown to the satisfaction of the court, by affidavit, that a person is engaged in an act that constitutes a violation of section 609.893, the court may issue an order that shall be promptly served upon the person in whose name the telecommunications device is listed, requiring the party, within a reasonable time to be fixed by the court but not exceeding 48 hours from the time of service of the petition on said party, to show cause before the judge why telephone service should not promptly be discontinued. At the hearing, the burden of proof is on the complainant.

Subd. 6. Disconnect order. Upon a finding by the court that the telecommunications device is being used or has been used in violation of section 609.893, the court shall issue an order requiring the telephone company that is rendering service over the device to disconnect the service. Upon receipt of the order, that shall be served upon an officer of the telephone company by the sheriff of the county in which the telecommunications device is installed or by a duly authorized deputy, the telephone company shall proceed promptly to disconnect and remove the service and discontinue all telephone service until further order of the court.

Subd. 7. Immunity. No telephone company is liable for any damages, penalty, or forfeiture, whether civil or criminal, for an act performed in compliance with an order issued by the court.

History: 1990 c 494 s 1; 1990 c 612 s 9