

237.163 USE AND REGULATION OF PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.

Subdivision 1. **Legislative finding.** The legislature finds, and establishes the principle that, it is in the state's interest that the use and regulation of public rights-of-way be carried on in a fair, efficient, competitively neutral, and substantially uniform manner, while recognizing such regulation must reflect the distinct engineering, construction, operation, maintenance and public and worker safety requirements, and standards applicable to various users of public rights-of-way. Because of the potential for installation by telecommunication companies of multiple and competing facilities within the public rights-of-way, the legislature finds it is necessary to enact the provisions of this section and section 237.162 to specifically authorize local government units to regulate the use of public rights-of-way by telecommunications right-of-way users.

Subd. 2. **Generally.** (a) Subject to this section, a telecommunications right-of-way user authorized to do business under the laws of this state or by license of the Federal Communications Commission may construct, maintain, and operate conduit, cable, switches, and related appurtenances and facilities along, across, upon, above, and under any public right-of-way.

(b) Subject to this section, a local government unit has the authority to manage its public rights-of-way and to recover its rights-of-way management costs. The authority defined in this section may be exercised at the option of the local government unit. The exercise of this authority is not mandated under this section. A local government unit may, by ordinance:

(1) require a telecommunications right-of-way user seeking to excavate or obstruct a public right-of-way for the purpose of providing telecommunications services to obtain a right-of-way permit to do so and to impose permit conditions consistent with the local government unit's management of the right-of-way;

(2) require a telecommunications right-of-way user using, occupying, or seeking to use or occupy a public right-of-way for the purpose of providing telecommunications services to register with the local government unit by providing the local government unit with the following information:

(i) the applicant's name, gopher state one-call registration number under section 216D.03, address, and telephone and facsimile numbers;

(ii) the name, address, and telephone and facsimile numbers of the applicant's local representative;

(iii) proof of adequate insurance; and

(iv) other information deemed reasonably necessary by the local government unit for the efficient administration of the public right-of-way; and

(3) require telecommunications right-of-way users to submit to the local government unit plans for construction and major maintenance that provide reasonable notice to the local government unit of projects that the telecommunications right-of-way user expects to undertake that may require excavation and obstruction of public rights-of-way.

(c) A local government unit may also require a telecommunications right-of-way user that is registered with the local government unit pursuant to paragraph (b), clause (2), to periodically update the information in its registration application.

Subd. 3. **Restoration.** (a) A telecommunications right-of-way user, after an excavation of a public right-of-way, shall provide for restoration of the right-of-way and surrounding areas, including the pavement

and its foundation, in the same condition that existed before the excavation. Local government units that choose to perform their own surface restoration required as a result of the excavation may require telecommunications right-of-way users to reimburse the reasonable costs of that surface restoration. Restoration of the public right-of-way must be completed within the dates specified in the right-of-way permit, unless the permittee obtains a waiver or a new or amended right-of-way permit.

(b) If a telecommunications right-of-way user elects not to restore the public right-of-way, a local government unit may impose a degradation fee in lieu of restoration to recover costs associated with a decrease in the useful life of the public right-of-way caused by the excavation of the right-of-way by a telecommunications right-of-way user.

(c) A telecommunications right-of-way user that disturbs uncultivated sod in the excavation or obstruction of a public right-of-way shall plant grasses that are native to Minnesota and, wherever practicable, that are of the local eco-type, as part of the restoration required under this subdivision, unless the owner of the real property over which the public right-of-way traverses objects. In restoring the right-of-way, the telecommunications right-of-way user shall consult with the Department of Natural Resources regarding the species of native grasses that conform to the requirements of this paragraph.

Subd. 4. Permit denial or revocation. (a) A local government unit may deny any application for a right-of-way permit if the telecommunications right-of-way user does not comply with a provision of this section.

(b) A local government unit may deny an application for a right-of-way permit if the local government unit determines that the denial is necessary to protect the health, safety, and welfare or when necessary to protect the public right-of-way and its current use.

(c) A local government unit may revoke a right-of-way permit granted to a telecommunications right-of-way user, with or without fee refund, in the event of a substantial breach of the terms and conditions of statute, ordinance, rule, or regulation or any material condition of the permit. A substantial breach by a permittee includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- (1) a material violation of a provision of the right-of-way permit;
- (2) an evasion or attempt to evade any material provision of the right-of-way permit, or the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any fraud or deceit upon the local government unit or its citizens;
- (3) a material misrepresentation of fact in the right-of-way permit application;
- (4) a failure to complete work in a timely manner, unless a permit extension is obtained or unless the failure to complete work is due to reasons beyond the permittee's control; and
- (5) a failure to correct, in a timely manner, work that does not conform to applicable standards, conditions, or codes, upon inspection and notification by the local government unit of the faulty condition.

(d) Subject to this subdivision, a local government unit may not deny an application for a right-of-way permit for failure to include a project in a plan submitted to the local government unit under subdivision 2, paragraph (b), clause (3), when the telecommunications right-of-way user has used commercially reasonable efforts to anticipate and plan for the project.

(e) In no event may a local government unit unreasonably withhold approval of an application for a right-of-way permit, or unreasonably revoke a permit.

Subd. 5. **Appeal.** A telecommunications right-of-way user that: (1) has been denied registration; (2) has been denied a right-of-way permit; (3) has had its right-of-way permit revoked; or (4) believes that the fees imposed on the user by the local government unit do not conform to the requirements of subdivision 6, may have the denial, revocation, or fee imposition reviewed, upon written request, by the governing body of the local government unit. The governing body of the local government unit shall act on a timely written request at its next regularly scheduled meeting. A decision by the governing body affirming the denial, revocation, or fee imposition must be in writing and supported by written findings establishing the reasonableness of the decision.

Subd. 6. **Fees.** (a) A local government unit may recover its right-of-way management costs by imposing a fee for registration, a fee for each right-of-way permit, or, when appropriate, a fee applicable to a particular telecommunications right-of-way user when that user causes the local government unit to incur costs as a result of actions or inactions of that user. A local government unit may not recover from a telecommunications right-of-way user costs caused by another entity's activity in the right-of-way.

(b) Fees, or other right-of-way obligations, imposed by a local government unit on telecommunications right-of-way users under this section must be:

(1) based on the actual costs incurred by the local government unit in managing the public right-of-way;

(2) based on an allocation among all users of the public right-of-way, including the local government unit itself, which shall reflect the proportionate costs imposed on the local government unit by each of the various types of uses of the public rights-of-way;

(3) imposed on a competitively neutral basis; and

(4) imposed in a manner so that aboveground uses of public rights-of-way do not bear costs incurred by the local government unit to regulate underground uses of public rights-of-way.

(c) The rights, duties, and obligations regarding the use of the public right-of-way imposed under this section must be applied to all users of the public right-of-way, including the local government unit while recognizing regulation must reflect the distinct engineering, construction, operation, maintenance and public and worker safety requirements, and standards applicable to various users of the public rights-of-way. For users subject to the franchising authority of a local government unit, to the extent those rights, duties, and obligations are addressed in the terms of an applicable franchise agreement, the terms of the franchise shall prevail over any conflicting provision in an ordinance.

Subd. 7. **Additional right-of-way provisions.** (a) In managing the public rights-of-way and in imposing fees under this section, no local government unit may:

(1) unlawfully discriminate among telecommunications right-of-way users;

(2) grant a preference to any telecommunications right-of-way user;

(3) create or erect any unreasonable requirement for entry to the public rights-of-way by telecommunications right-of-way users; or

(4) require a telecommunications right-of-way user to obtain a franchise or pay for the use of the right-of-way.

(b) A telecommunications right-of-way user need not apply for or obtain right-of-way permits for facilities that are located in public rights-of-way on May 10, 1997, for which the user has obtained the required

consent of the local government unit, or that are otherwise lawfully occupying the public right-of-way. However, the telecommunications right-of-way user may be required to register and to obtain a right-of-way permit for an excavation or obstruction of existing facilities within the public right-of-way after May 10, 1997.

(c) Data and documents exchanged between a local government unit and a telecommunications right-of-way user are subject to the terms of chapter 13. A local government unit not complying with this paragraph is subject to the penalties set forth in section 13.08.

(d) A local government unit may not collect a fee imposed under this section through the provision of in-kind services by a telecommunications right-of-way user, nor may a local government unit require the provision of in-kind services as a condition of consent to use the local government unit's public right-of-way.

Subd. 8. Uniform statewide standards. (a) To ensure the safe and convenient use of public rights-of-way in the state, the Public Utilities Commission shall develop and adopt by June 1, 1999, statewide construction standards for the purposes of achieving substantial statewide uniformity in construction standards where appropriate, providing competitive neutrality among telecommunications right-of-way users, and permitting efficient use of technology. The standards shall govern:

(1) the terms and conditions of right-of-way construction, excavation, maintenance, and repair; and

(2) the terms and conditions under which telecommunications facilities and equipment are placed in the public right-of-way.

(b) The Public Utilities Commission is authorized to review, upon complaint by an aggrieved telecommunications right-of-way user, a decision or regulation by a local government unit that is alleged to violate a statewide standard.

(c) A local unit of government may not adopt an ordinance or other regulation that conflicts with a standard adopted by the commission for the purposes described in paragraph (a).

History: 1997 c 123 s 4; 1998 c 345 s 4