#### SECOND REGULAR SESSION

### HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

### SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

# SENATE BILL NOS. 484, 477 & 606

## 96TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

4252L 06C

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

## AN ACT

To repeal sections 301.221, 407.1095, 407.1098, 407.1101, 407.1104, and 407.1107, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof eight new sections relating to telecommunications.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 301.221, 407.1095, 407.1098, 407.1101, 407.1104, and 407.1107,

- 2 RSMo, are repealed and eight new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections
- 3 301.221, 392.415, 392.602, 407.1095, 407.1098, 407.1101, 407.1104, and 407.1107, to read as
- 4 follows:
  - 301.221. 1. The department shall file each application received by it with the required
- 2 fee, and when satisfied that the applicant, if an individual, or each of the partners or principal
- 3 officers of the applicant, if a partnership or a corporation, is of good moral character and that the
- 4 applicant, so far as can be ascertained, has complied and will comply with the provisions of
- 5 sections 301.217 to 301.229 and the laws of this state relating to registration of and certificates
- 6 of title of vehicles, shall issue to the applicant a license to carry on and conduct the kind of
- 7 businesses, enumerated in section 301.218, specified in the application at the address therein
- 8 specified, until the next license renewal date.
- 9 2. When the application is being made for licensure as a salvage dealer, the applicant
- shall obtain a certification by a uniformed member or authorized or designated employee of the
- 11 Missouri state highway patrol stationed in the troop area in which the applicant's place of
- 12 business is located; except, that in counties of the first classification, certification may be
- 13 performed by an officer of a metropolitan police department when the applicant's established
- 14 place of business of salvage is in the metropolitan area where the certifying metropolitan police
- 15 officer is employed. An applicant shall have a bona fide established place of business which

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

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shall include a permanent enclosed building or structure, either owned in fee or leased and 17 actually occupied as a place of business by the applicant for:

- (1) Selling used parts of or used accessories for vehicles; or
  - (2) Salvaging, wrecking or dismantling vehicles for resale of the parts thereof; or
- 20 (3) Rebuilding and repairing wrecked or dismantled vehicles; or
- 21 (4) Processing scrapped vehicles or vehicle parts.
  - 3. The applicant's place of business shall be a place wherein the public may contact the owner or operator, in person or by telephone, including wireless telephone service, at any reasonable time, and wherein shall be kept and maintained the books, records, files, tools, equipment and other matters required and necessary to conduct the business.
  - 4. The application shall include a photograph, not to exceed eight inches by ten inches, showing the building and business premises and shall accompany the initial application but will not be required for subsequent renewals unless substantial changes have been made to the building or business premises.
- 392.415. 1. Upon request, a telecommunications carrier or commercial mobile 2 service provider as identified in 47 U.S.C. Section 332(d)(1) and 47 CFR Parts 22 or 24 shall provide call location information concerning the user of a telecommunications service 4 or a wireless communications service, in an emergency situation to a law enforcement 5 official or agency in order to respond to a call for emergency service by a subscriber, customer, or user of such service, or to provide caller location information (or do a ping locate) to or for such law enforcement official or agency in an emergency situation that involves danger of death or serious physical injury to any person where disclosure of communications relating to the emergency is required without delay.
  - 2. No cause of action shall lie in any court of law against any telecommunications carrier or telecommunications service or commercial mobile service provider, or against any telecommunications service or wireless communications service, or its officers, employees, agents, or other specified persons, for providing any information, facilities, or assistance to a law enforcement official or agency in accordance with the terms of this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing in this section prohibits a telecommunications carrier or commercial mobile service provider from establishing protocols by which such carrier or provider could voluntarily disclose call location information.
  - 392.602. 1. In order to promote, encourage, and facilitate the deployment of electrical smart grid technologies, broadband communications and other similar advanced technologies to benefit citizens in rural areas of the state of Missouri, where a rural electric cooperative allows attachments on its distribution system poles, any telecommunications

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or broadband service provider shall have the right to attach, maintain, and operate its equipment on such poles in order to provide its services, provided that any such attachment complies with the provisions of this section. No attachments shall be made before a written agreement exists between the rural electric cooperative pole owner and 8 the attaching entity, where all the terms and conditions of such written agreement have 10 been mutually agreed to by each party or, where not mutually agreed to, determined under the provisions of subsection 4 of this section. For purposes of this section, "broadband" 11 shall mean those types of technologies capable of providing high speed internet access, as 13 defined by the Federal Communications Commission, and shall include but not be limited to digital subscriber line, cable modem, fiber optics, fixed wireless, mobile or cellular 14 15 broadband, broadband over power lines, and WiMax technologies. Unless otherwise 16 defined in this section, this section shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the 17 applicable Federal Communications Commission's rules for pole and conduit attachments, 18 and nothing in this section shall be construed as conferring any jurisdiction or authority of the commission to regulate either the rates, terms, or conditions for attachments or 20 assert any jurisdiction or regulation over pole attachments under Section 224 of the 21 Communications Act of 1934, as amended. The provisions of this section, except for 22 subsections 6 and 8, shall apply to cable television providers and others transmitting 23 information by wire, radio, optical cable, electronic impulses, wireless technology, or other 24 means that are not capable of providing broadband, and in the case of such providers, the 25 law in effect prior to August 28, 2012, governing easements shall continue to apply. 26

2. The written agreement shall require attaching entities to inform the rural electric cooperative pole owner on whose system any equipment is to be attached of its intent to attach and the specific location of the attachment prior to attaching any such equipment. Unless otherwise agreed, the rural electric cooperative pole owner shall respond within fifteen business days of the attaching party's notice, except in cases where the rural electric cooperative pole owner or attaching entity is engaged in large-scale, emergency repairs or disaster response efforts, as to whether the attachment may be made without modifications to the pole, or whether additional requirements must be met prior to allowing the attachment in order to ensure system safety, reliability, and pole integrity. All attachments shall be made in accordance with safety and reliability codes applicable to the rural electric cooperative pole owner's distribution system as may be promulgated by any governmental agency or instrumentality of appropriate jurisdiction. If an attaching entity causes damages to, or improperly attaches equipment, such that it jeopardizes the safety, integrity, reliability, or creates replacement issues with respect to the rural electric cooperative distribution system owner's pole or system, the attaching entity shall, at a

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minimum, pay to the rural electric cooperative pole owner the reasonable costs for any repairs or modification that are necessary to ensure the safe, reliable, and effective operation of the rural electric cooperative distribution system and the attached equipment. In case of a conflict that cannot otherwise be addressed through necessary make ready work, repairs, or pole replacements, to be paid for by the attaching entity whose pole attachment or pole attachment request is responsible for same, the continued reliability and safety of the rural electric cooperative pole owner's distribution system shall have priority over the attachments. The parties shall provide in the written agreement, in addition to reasonable remedies for breach of the agreement, appropriate and reasonable remedies for unauthorized attachments, including any compensation amount that shall be paid in addition to the past-due pole attachment fee for each such attachment. Notwithstanding any provision in this subsection, any provisions in an existing contract as of August 28, 2012, that govern unauthorized pole attachments shall remain in full force and effect until such contract expires or is terminated in accordance with its terms.

3. The rural electric cooperative distribution system pole owner shall be entitled to a reasonable fee for permitting attachments to its rural electric cooperative distribution system poles. Any pole attachment fee charged by a rural electric cooperative pole owner shall be agreed to between the parties and shall be assessed on a per-pole basis. Such pole attachment fees shall not exceed the reasonable costs to the rural electric cooperative pole owner's system reasonably attributable to the attachments of the respective attaching party based on the current costs of such equipment calculated in a manner similar to the Federal Communications Commission rules for pole and conduit attachments. In addition, if the rural electric cooperative pole owner can provide competent evidence of additional cost-based inefficiencies in the maintenance of its system due solely to the presence of the attached equipment, the rural electric cooperative pole owner may increase the pole attachment fee by a corresponding reasonable amount in the event that such costs are not paid to the rural electric cooperative pole owner through the operation of some other provision of the agreement between the rural electric cooperative pole owner and the attaching party. Notwithstanding the forgoing, any contracts in existence as of August 28, 2012, for pole attachments shall remain in full force and effect until such contracts expire or are terminated in accordance with their terms. At the expiration of the term of any such existing contract, the pole attachment fee in the new agreement shall not be subject to any increase greater than ten percent per year over the most recent previously established pole attachment fee, provided however, that if the rural electric cooperative pole owner can provide competent evidence that the previously established pole attachment fee was set at fifty percent or more below the rural electric cooperative pole owner's cost, using the cost

determination requirements under this subsection, the pole attachment fee in the new agreement then shall not be subject to an increase greater than twenty percent per year over the most recent previously established pole attachment fee. In either case, the pole attachment fee in the new agreement shall not exceed the rural electric cooperative pole owner's reasonable costs calculated in the manner specified in this subsection and shall be calculated on a per-pole basis.

- 4. If the parties cannot agree on any provision of the written agreement required under this section, including a reasonable pole attachment fee, either party may demand nonbinding mediation. If mediation is unsuccessful in producing agreement on the disputed issue, the rural electric cooperative pole owner shall decide the issue, provided that in the case of a disputed pole attachment fee, the fee shall comply with the limits set forth in subsection 3 of this section. If the attaching entity believes the pole attachment fee set by the rural electric cooperative pole owner exceeds the standards provided in this section or the attaching entity otherwise disputes the decision of the rural electric cooperative pole owner, it may file a petition in the circuit court of any county in which the rural electric cooperative pole owner maintains an office for the conduct of its business. The circuit court shall hear evidence presented by the parties as to the use being made by the attaching entity and as to the relevant costs and shall make a determination regarding the disputed issue or issues, provided that in cases involving a disputed pole attachment fee, the pole attachment fee to be paid for such attachments shall be determined in compliance with the limits set forth in subsection 3 of this section. If after hearing the court finds that the rural electric cooperative's decision on any disputed issue was reasonable, the court shall approve such decision and the court's determination shall govern the disputed terms of the written agreement.
- 5. If the rural electric cooperative pole owner files a suit to collect any moneys for pole attachments that it believes is due and owing to the rural electric cooperative pole owner based on the terms of an agreement between the pole owner and the attaching entity and the court determines that an amount is due and owing to the rural electric cooperative pole owner, the rural electric cooperative pole owner may recover the amount owed for the pole attachments, any interest and additional compensation provided for under the agreement, and reasonable attorney fees as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction. If the rural electric cooperative pole owner fails to recover any amount in such collection action, the attaching entity may recover reasonable attorney fees as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction. Prior to filing any collection action, the rural electric cooperative pole owner shall provide forty-five days' notice to the attaching entity that an amount is owed and that the rural electric cooperative pole owner will file

a collection action if payment is not made in full within the notice period. Nothing in this section precludes the rural electric cooperative pole owner from also pursuing in a court of competent jurisdiction any available legal remedy, including but not limited to injunctive relief and monetary damages, against an attaching entity that does not have a valid written agreement for such attachments with the rural electric cooperative pole owner or who is in violation of this section or any of the terms of a valid written agreement with the rural electric cooperative pole owner.

- 6. For all easements and right-of-way interests acquired prior to August 28, 2006, provided the pole attachment or the replacement of existing lines or operating equipment does not result in an additional unreasonable burden on or a diminution in value of the property owner's property, no telecommunications transmission or rural electric cooperative system pole owner shall be required to secure by additional consent, contract, or agreement or by condemnation the right to permit the attachment or the replacement of lines or operating equipment of telecommunications and broadband service providers and rural electric cooperatives upon the telecommunications transmission or rural electric cooperative system owner's poles and related real property or easements from an owner of property upon which a pole owner's telecommunications transmission or rural electric cooperative system is located. Unless otherwise expressly prohibited in a recorded easement or other legally binding document, the telecommunications transmission or rural electric cooperative system pole owner's authority to reasonably permit such an attachment or to replace existing lines or operating equipment shall be deemed to be consistent with and not beyond the scope of the principal, intended and authorized use of the telecommunications transmission or rural electric cooperative system pole-owner's poles, related real property or easements.
- 7. Nothing in this section shall be construed to deny a property owner reasonable compensation for any increased interference with or a diminution in fair market value of the property owner's property directly resulting from any pole attachment or the replacement of existing lines or operating equipment authorized under this section. If after good faith negotiations the parties cannot agree on the amount of such reasonable compensation, a property owner may file a claim for compensation for the use of lines, wires, cables, poles, or other structures and for compensation related to the attachment or the replacement of existing lines or operating equipment of telecommunications service providers or rural electric cooperatives. In any such proceeding the amount of damages, if any, shall be limited to an amount sufficient to compensate the property owner for the diminution in fair market value of the property or the increased interference with the owner's use of the property, if any, caused by any new or additional physical attachments

to or the replacement of lines or operating equipment of the telecommunications transmission or rural electric cooperative system. Evidence of revenues or profits derived by telecommunications service providers or rural electric cooperatives from providing the services specified in subsection 1 of this section is not admissible in any proceeding by the property owner to recover damages.

- 8. In addition to the compensation provided for in subsection 7 of this section, a landowner may request to receive from a rural electric cooperative pole owner a one-time payment of five hundred dollars per mile prorated for the distance the attached line crosses the landowner's property with a minimum payment of one hundred dollars per parcel under the following circumstances:
- (1) The rural electric cooperative's easement or right-of-way interest was acquired prior to August 28, 2006, and does not expressly prohibit use of the rural electric cooperative's facilities for broadband or similar communications use; and
- (2) The size of the rural electric cooperative's transmission line located on the landowner's property is 34.5 kilovolts or above and has broadband communications facilities that are a part thereof or attached thereto; and
- (3) The parties agree, or a court of competent jurisdiction has determined, that the rural electric cooperative's then-existing easement or right-of-way interest does not permit the attachment of broadband communications facilities or the use of electric facilities on the easement or right-of-way interest for broadband communications purposes; and
- (4) The landowner grants in writing an easement to the rural electric cooperative, fully binding on the landowner's successors and assigns until abandoned by the rural electric cooperative, that authorizes the use of the rural electric cooperative's electric facilities for broadband communications purposes; and
- (5) The landowner makes application for payment in writing to the cooperative within one year of August 28, 2012, if the broadband communications facilities were installed on or before August 28, 2012, or if the broadband facilities were installed after August 28, 2012, within one year of the initial installation date of the broadband communications facilities.

The payment fixed under this subsection, combined with any amounts calculated under subsection 7 of this section, if any, shall be presumed to be the total amount owed for the use of the electric easements or right-of-way interests for broadband communications purposes. This presumption may only be rebutted by competent evidence that the broadband communications use has caused an additional diminution in fair market value

of the landowner's property or additional interference with the owner's use of the property as provided for under subsection 7 of this section.

- 9. Nothing in this section shall be construed to deny a property owner reasonable compensation for physical damages to the property owner's property directly resulting from any pole attachment or the replacement of lines or operating equipment authorized under this section. If after good faith negotiations the parties cannot agree on the amount of such reasonable compensation, an owner of property upon which a telecommunications transmission or rural electric cooperative system owner's pole is located may file a petition in the circuit court of the county in which the property is situated for the recovery for physical property direct damages related to the attachment of the operating equipment of an attaching entity and any other compensation to which such owner might be entitled.
- 10. Section 523.283 shall continue to govern and apply to all easements or right-of-way interests acquired after August 28, 2006. Nothing in this section shall be construed to abrogate or conflict with the provisions of chapter 523, nor to otherwise confer the power of eminent domain on any entity not granted such power prior to August 28, 2012, nor to prevent a landowner from voluntarily entering into any agreement with any other entity for use of the landowner's property provided that such agreement is subordinate to and does not conflict with the property rights and uses authorized in any easement or right-of-way interest previously granted by the landowner or by the landowner's predecessors in interest.
- 11. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1.140 to the contrary, the provisions of this section are nonseverable, and if any provision is for any reason held to be invalid, such decision shall invalidate all of the remaining provisions of this section.

407.1095. As used in sections 407.1095 to 407.1110, the following words and phrases mean:

- (1) "Caller identification service", a type of telephone service which permits telephone subscribers to see the telephone number of incoming telephone calls;
- (2) "Residential subscriber", a person who, for primarily personal and familial use, has subscribed to residential telephone service [from a local exchange company], wireless service or similar service, or the other persons living or residing with such person;
- (3) "Telephone solicitation", any voice [communication over a telephone line from a live operator, through the use of ADAD equipment or by other means], facsimile, short messaging service (SMS), or multimedia messaging service (MMS), for the purpose of encouraging the purchase or rental of, or investment in, property, goods or services, but does not include communications:

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- 13 (a) To any residential subscriber with that subscriber's prior express invitation or 14 permission;
- 15 (b) By or on behalf of any person or entity with whom a residential subscriber has had 16 a business contact within the past one hundred eighty days or a current business or personal 17 relationship;
  - (c) By or on behalf of an entity organized pursuant to Chapter 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code, while such entity is engaged in fund-raising to support the charitable purpose for which the entity was established provided that a bona fide member of such exempt organization makes the voice communication;
  - (d) By or on behalf of any entity over which a federal agency has regulatory authority to the extent that:
  - a. Subject to such authority, the entity is required to maintain a license, permit or certificate to sell or provide the merchandise being offered through telemarketing; and
    - b. The entity is required by law or rule to develop and maintain a no-call list;
  - (e) By a natural person responding to a referral, or working from his or her primary residence, or a person licensed by the state of Missouri to carry out a trade, occupation or profession who is setting or attempting to set an appointment for actions relating to that licensed trade, occupation or profession within the state or counties contiguous to the state.
  - 407.1098. [1.] No person or entity shall make or cause to be made any telephone solicitation to [the telephone line of] any residential subscriber in this state who has given notice to the attorney general, in accordance with rules promulgated pursuant to section 407.1101 of such subscriber's objection to receiving telephone solicitations.
    - [2. This section shall take effect on July 1, 2001.]
- 407.1101. 1. The attorney general shall establish and provide for the operation of a database to compile a list of telephone numbers of residential subscribers who object to receiving telephone solicitations. [The attorney general shall have such database in operation no later than July 1, 2001.] Such list is not intended to include any telephone number primarily used for business or commercial purposes.
  - 2. [No later than January 1, 2001,] The attorney general shall promulgate rules and regulations governing the establishment of a state no-call database as he or she deems necessary and appropriate to fully implement the provisions of sections 407.1095 to 407.1110. The rules and regulations shall include those which:
- 10 (1) Specify the methods by which each residential subscriber may give notice to the 11 attorney general or its contractor of his or her objection to receiving such solicitations or 12 revocation of such notice. There shall be no cost to the subscriber for joining the database;

- 13 (2) Specify the length of time for which a notice of objection shall be effective and the 14 effect of a change of telephone number on such notice;
- 15 (3) Specify the methods by which such objections and revocations shall be collected and added to the database;
  - (4) Specify the methods by which any person or entity desiring to make telephone solicitations will obtain access to the database as required to avoid calling the telephone numbers of residential subscribers included in the database, including the cost assessed to that person or entity for access to the database;
  - (5) Specify such other matters relating to the database that the attorney general deems desirable.
  - 3. If the Federal Communications Commission establishes a single national database of telephone numbers of subscribers who object to receiving telephone solicitations pursuant to 47 U.S.C., Section 227(c)(3), the attorney general shall include that part of such single national database that relates to Missouri in the database established pursuant to this section.
  - 4. Information contained in the database established pursuant to this section shall be used only for the purpose of compliance with section 407.1098 and this section or in a proceeding or action pursuant to section 407.1107. Such information shall not be considered a public record pursuant to chapter 610.
  - 5. In April, July, October and January of each year, the attorney general shall be encouraged to obtain subscription listings of [consumers] **residential subscribers** in this state who have arranged to be included on any national do-not-call list and add those [names] **telephone numbers** to the state do-not-call list.
  - 6. The attorney general may utilize moneys appropriated from general revenue and moneys appropriated from the merchandising practices revolving fund established in section 407.140 for the purposes of establishing and operating the state no-call database.
  - 7. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in sections 407.1095 to 407.1110 shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2000, shall be invalid and void.
  - 407.1104. 1. Any person or entity who makes a telephone solicitation to [the telephone line of] any residential subscriber in this state shall, at the beginning of such [call] **solicitation**, state clearly the identity of the person or entity initiating the [call] **solicitation**.

- 2. No person or entity who makes a telephone solicitation to [the telephone line of] a residential subscriber in this state shall knowingly use any method to block or otherwise circumvent [such] any subscriber's use of a caller identification service.
- 407.1107. 1. The attorney general may initiate proceedings relating to a knowing violation or threatened knowing violation of section 407.1098 or 407.1104. Such proceedings may include, without limitation, an injunction, a civil penalty up to a maximum of five thousand dollars for each knowing violation and additional relief in any court of competent jurisdiction. The attorney general may issue investigative demands, issue subpoenas, administer oaths and
- 6 conduct hearings in the course of investigating a violation of section 407.1098 or 407.1104.
  7 2. In addition to the penalties provided in subsection 1 of this section, any person or 8 entity that violates section 407.1104 shall be subject to all penalties, remedies and procedures
- 9 provided in sections 407.010 to 407.130. The remedies available in this section are cumulative
- 10 and in addition to any other remedies available by law.
  - 3. Any person who has received more than one telephone solicitation within any twelve-month period by or on behalf of the same person or entity in violation of section 407.1098 or 407.1104 may either:
- 14 (1) Bring an action to enjoin such violation;
- 15 (2) Bring an action to recover for actual monetary loss from such knowing violation or 16 to receive up to five thousand dollars in damages for each such knowing violation, whichever 17 is greater; or
- 18 (3) Bring both such actions.

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- 4. It shall be a defense in any action or proceeding brought pursuant to this section that the defendant has established and implemented, with due care, reasonable practices and procedures to effectively prevent telephone solicitations in violation of section 407.1098 or 407.1104.
  - 5. No action or proceeding may be brought pursuant to this section:
- (1) More than two years after the person bringing the action knew or should have known of the occurrence of the alleged violation; or
- 26 (2) More than two years after the termination of any proceeding or action arising out of 27 the same violation or violations by the state of Missouri, whichever is later.
- 6. A court of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over any nonresident or his or her executor or administrator as to an action or proceeding authorized by this section in the manner otherwise provided by law.
- 7. The remedies, duties, prohibitions and penalties of sections 407.1095 to [407.1104] 407.1107 are not exclusive and are in addition to all other causes of action, remedies and penalties provided by law.

- 8. No provider of telephone caller identification service shall be held liable for violations
- 35 of section 407.1098 or 407.1104 committed by other persons or entities.
- 36 [9. Section 407.1104 and this section shall take effect on July 1, 2001.]

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