SECOND REGULAR SESSION

SENATE BILL NO. 848

101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR BEAN.

ADRIANE D. CROUSE, Secretary

AN ACT

To repeal sections 386.020 and 523.010, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof four new sections relating to broadband infrastructure.

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

Section A. Sections 386.020 and 523.010, RSMo, are repealed and four new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 386.020, 393.1420, 393.1800, and 523.010, to read as follows:

386.020. As used in this chapter, the following words and phrases mean:

(1) "Alternative local exchange telecommunications company", a local exchange telecommunications company certified by the commission to provide basic or nonbasic local telecommunications service or switched exchange access service, or any combination of such services, in a specific geographic area subsequent to December 31, 1995;

(2) "Alternative operator services company", any certificated interexchange telecommunications company which receives more than forty percent of its annual Missouri intrastate telecommunications service revenues from the provision of operator services pursuant to operator services contracts with traffic aggregators;

(3) "Basic interexchange telecommunications service" includes, at a minimum, two-way switched voice service between points in different local calling scopes as

EXPLANATION-Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.
determined by the commission and shall include other
services as determined by the commission by rule upon
periodic review and update;

(4) "Basic local telecommunications service", two-way
switched voice service within a local calling scope as
determined by the commission comprised of any of the
following services and their recurring and nonrecurring
charges:

(a) Multiparty, single line, including installation,
touchtone dialing, and any applicable mileage or zone
charges;

(b) Assistance programs for installation of, or access
to, basic local telecommunications services for qualifying
economically disadvantaged or disabled customers or both,
including, but not limited to, lifeline services and link-up
Missouri services for low-income customers or dual-party
relay service for the hearing impaired and speech impaired;

(c) Access to local emergency services including, but
not limited to, 911 service established by local authorities;

(d) Access to basic local operator services;

(e) Access to basic local directory assistance;

(f) Standard intercept service;

(g) Equal access to interexchange carriers consistent
with rules and regulations of the Federal Communications
Commission;

(h) One standard white pages directory listing.

Basic local telecommunications service does not include
optional toll-free calling outside a local calling scope but
within a community of interest, available for an additional
monthly fee or the offering or provision of basic local
telecommunications service at private shared-tenant service locations;

(5) "Cable television service", the one-way transmission to subscribers of video programming or other programming service and the subscriber interaction, if any, which is required for the selection of such video programming or other programming service;

(6) "Carrier of last resort", any telecommunications company which is obligated to offer basic local telecommunications service to all customers who request service in a geographic area defined by the commission and cannot abandon this obligation without approval from the commission;

(7) "Commission", the "Public Service Commission" hereby created;

(8) "Commissioner", one of the members of the commission;

(9) "Competitive telecommunications company", a telecommunications company which has been classified as such by the commission pursuant to section 392.245 or 392.361;

(10) "Competitive telecommunications service", a telecommunications service which has been classified as such by the commission pursuant to section 392.245 or to section 392.361, or which has become a competitive telecommunications service pursuant to section 392.370;

(11) "Corporation" includes a corporation, company, association and joint stock association or company;

(12) "Customer-owned pay telephone", a privately owned telecommunications device that is not owned, leased or otherwise controlled by a local exchange telecommunications company and which provides telecommunications services for a use fee to the general public;
(13) "Effective competition" shall be determined by the commission based on:

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

(b) The extent to which the services of alternative providers are functionally equivalent or substitutable at comparable rates, terms and conditions;

(c) The extent to which the purposes and policies of chapter 392, including the reasonableness of rates, as set out in section 392.185, are being advanced;

(d) Existing economic or regulatory barriers to entry; and

(e) Any other factors deemed relevant by the commission and necessary to implement the purposes and policies of chapter 392;

(14) "Electric plant" includes all real estate, fixtures and personal property operated, controlled, owned, used or to be used for or in connection with or to facilitate the generation, transmission, distribution, sale or furnishing of electricity for light, heat or power; and any conduits, ducts or other devices, materials, apparatus or property for containing, holding or carrying conductors used or to be used for the transmission of electricity for light, heat or power; and broadband infrastructure operated, controlled, owned, used, or to be used for, in connection with, or to facilitate the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity or broadband infrastructure services. For purposes of this subdivision, "broadband infrastructure" and "broadband infrastructure services" mean the same as in subsection 2 of section 393.1420;

(15) "Electrical corporation" includes every corporation, company, association, joint stock company or
association, partnership and person, their lessees, trustees or receivers appointed by any court whatsoever, other than a railroad, light rail or street railroad corporation generating electricity solely for railroad, light rail or street railroad purposes or for the use of its tenants and not for sale to others, owning, operating, controlling or managing any electric plant except where electricity is generated or distributed by the producer solely on or through private property for railroad, light rail or street railroad purposes or for its own use or the use of its tenants and not for sale to others. The term "electrical corporation" shall not include:

(a) Municipally owned electric utilities operating under chapter 91;

(b) Rural electric cooperatives operating under chapter 394;

(c) Persons or corporations not otherwise engaged in the production or sale of electricity at wholesale or retail that sell, lease, own, control, operate, or manage one or more electric vehicle charging stations;

(d) Persons or corporations that are not engaged in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity at wholesale or retail but that operate or control some portion of an electrical corporation's broadband infrastructure in connection with broadband infrastructure services provided by the electrical corporation, as "broadband infrastructure" and "broadband infrastructure services" are defined in subsection 2 of section 393.1420;

(16) "Exchange", a geographical area for the administration of telecommunications services, established and described by the tariff of a telecommunications company providing basic local telecommunications service;
(17) "Exchange access service", a service provided by a local exchange telecommunications company which enables a telecommunications company or other customer to enter and exit the local exchange telecommunications network in order to originate or terminate interexchange telecommunications service;

(18) "Gas corporation" includes every corporation, company, association, joint stock company or association, partnership and person, their lessees, trustees or receivers appointed by any court whatsoever, owning, operating, controlling or managing any gas plant operating for public use under privilege, license or franchise now or hereafter granted by the state or any political subdivision, county or municipality thereof;

(19) "Gas plant" includes all real estate, fixtures and personal property owned, operated, controlled, used or to be used for or in connection with or to facilitate the manufacture, distribution, sale or furnishing of gas, natural or manufactured, for light, heat or power;

(20) "Heating company" includes every corporation, company, association, joint stock company or association, partnership and person, their lessees, trustees or receivers, appointed by any court whatsoever, owning, operating, managing or controlling any plant or property for manufacturing and distributing and selling, for distribution, or distributing hot or cold water, steam or currents of hot or cold air for motive power, heating, cooking, or for any public use or service, in any city, town or village in this state; provided, that no agency or authority created by or operated pursuant to an interstate compact established pursuant to section 70.370 shall be a heating company or subject to regulation by the commission;
(21) "High-cost area", a geographic area, which shall follow exchange boundaries and be no smaller than an exchange nor larger than a local calling scope, where the cost of providing basic local telecommunications service as determined by the commission, giving due regard to recovery of an appropriate share of joint and common costs as well as those costs related to carrier of last resort obligations, exceeds the rate for basic local telecommunications service found reasonable by the commission;

(22) "Incumbent local exchange telecommunications company", a local exchange telecommunications company authorized to provide basic local telecommunications service in a specific geographic area as of December 31, 1995, or a successor in interest to such a company;

(23) "Interconnected voice over internet protocol service", service that:

(a) Enables real-time, two-way voice communications;
(b) Requires a broadband connection from the user's location;
(c) Requires internet protocol-compatible customer premises equipment; and
(d) Permits users generally to receive calls that originate on the public switched telephone network and to terminate calls to the public switched telephone network;

(24) "Interexchange telecommunications company", any company engaged in the provision of interexchange telecommunications service;

(25) "Interexchange telecommunications service", telecommunications service between points in two or more exchanges;
(26) "InterLATA", interexchange telecommunications service between points in different local access and transportation areas;
(27) "IntraLATA", interexchange telecommunications service between points within the same local access and transportation area;
(28) "Light rail" includes every rail transportation system in which one or more rail vehicles are propelled electrically by overhead catenary wire upon tracks located substantially within an urban area and are operated exclusively in the transportation of passengers and their baggage, and including all bridges, tunnels, equipment, switches, spurs, tracks, stations, used in connection with the operation of light rail;
(29) "Line" includes route;
(30) "Local access and transportation area" or "LATA", contiguous geographic area approved by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia in United States v. Western Electric, Civil Action No. 82-0192 that defines the permissible areas of operations for the Bell Operating companies;
(31) "Local exchange telecommunications company", any company engaged in the provision of local exchange telecommunications service. A local exchange telecommunications company shall be considered a "large local exchange telecommunications company" if it has at least one hundred thousand access lines in Missouri and a "small local exchange telecommunications company" if it has less than one hundred thousand access lines in Missouri;
(32) "Local exchange telecommunications service", telecommunications service between points within an exchange;
"Long-run incremental cost", the change in total costs of the company of producing an increment of output in the long run when the company uses least cost technology, and excluding any costs that, in the long run, are not brought into existence as a direct result of the increment of output. The relevant increment of output shall be the level of output necessary to satisfy total current demand levels for the service in question, or, for new services, demand levels that can be demonstrably anticipated;

"Municipality" includes a city, village or town;

"Nonbasic telecommunications services" shall be all regulated telecommunications services other than basic local and exchange access telecommunications services, and shall include the services identified in paragraphs (d) and (e) of subdivision (4) of this section. Any retail telecommunications service offered for the first time after August 28, 1996, shall be classified as a nonbasic telecommunications service, including any new service which does not replace an existing service;

"Noncompetitive telecommunications company", a telecommunications company other than a competitive telecommunications company or a transitionally competitive telecommunications company;

"Noncompetitive telecommunications service", a telecommunications service other than a competitive or transitionally competitive telecommunications service;

"Operator services", operator-assisted interexchange telecommunications service by means of either human or automated call intervention and includes, but is not limited to, billing or completion of calling card, collect, person-to-person, station-to-station or third number billed calls;
(39) "Operator services contract", any agreement between a traffic aggregator and a certificated interexchange telecommunications company to provide operator services at a traffic aggregator location;
(40) "Person" includes an individual, and a firm or copartnership;
(41) "Private shared tenant services" includes the provision of telecommunications and information management services and equipment within a user group located in discrete private premises as authorized by the commission 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 local exchange telecommunications companies and to interexchange telecommunications companies;
(42) "Private telecommunications system", a telecommunications system controlled by a person or corporation for the sole and exclusive use of such person, corporation or legal or corporate affiliate thereof;
(43) "Public utility" includes every pipeline corporation, gas corporation, electrical corporation, telecommunications company, water corporation, heating company or refrigerating corporation, and sewer corporation, as these terms are defined in this section, and each thereof is hereby declared to be a public utility and to be subject to the jurisdiction, control and regulation of the commission and to the provisions of this chapter;
(44) "Railroad" includes every railroad and railway, other than street railroad or light rail, by whatsoever power operated for public use in the conveyance of persons
or property for compensation, with all bridges, ferries, tunnels, equipment, switches, spurs, tracks, stations, real estate and terminal facilities of every kind used, operated, controlled or owned by or in connection with any such railroad;

(45) "Railroad corporation" includes every corporation, company, association, joint stock company or association, partnership and person, their lessees, trustees or receivers appointed by any court whatsoever, owning, holding, operating, controlling or managing any railroad as defined in this section, or any cars or other equipment used thereon or in connection therewith;

(46) "Rate", every individual or joint rate, fare, toll, charge, reconsigning charge, switching charge, rental or other compensation of any corporation, person or public utility, or any two or more such individual or joint rates, fares, tolls, charges, reconsigning charges, switching charges, rentals or other compensations of any corporation, person or public utility or any schedule or tariff thereof;

(47) "Resale of telecommunications service", the offering or providing of telecommunications service primarily through the use of services or facilities owned or provided by a separate telecommunications company, but does not include the offering or providing of private shared tenant services;

(48) "Service" includes not only the use and accommodations afforded consumers or patrons, but also any product or commodity furnished by any corporation, person or public utility and the plant, equipment, apparatus, appliances, property and facilities employed by any corporation, person or public utility in performing any service or in furnishing any product or commodity and
devoted to the public purposes of such corporation, person
or public utility, and to the use and accommodation of
consumers or patrons;

(49) "Sewer corporation" includes every corporation,
company, association, joint stock company or association,
partnership or person, their lessees, trustees or receivers
appointed by any court, owning, operating, controlling or
managing any sewer system, plant or property, for the
collection, carriage, treatment, or disposal of sewage
anywhere within the state for gain, except that the term
shall not include sewer systems with fewer than twenty-five
outlets;

(50) "Sewer system" includes all pipes, pumps, canals,
lagoons, plants, structures and appliances, and all other
real estate, fixtures and personal property, owned,
operated, controlled or managed in connection with or to
facilitate the collection, carriage, treatment and disposal
of sewage for municipal, domestic or other beneficial or
necessary purpose;

(51) "Street railroad" includes every railroad by
whatsoever type of power operated, and all extensions and
branches thereof and supplementary facilities thereto by
whatsoever type of vehicle operated, for public use in the
conveyance of persons or property for compensation, mainly
providing local transportation service upon the streets,
highways and public places in a municipality, or in and
adjacent to a municipality, and including all cars, buses
and other rolling stock, equipment, switches, spurs, tracks,
poles, wires, conduits, cables, subways, tunnels, stations,
terminals and real estate of every kind used, operated or
owned in connection therewith but this term shall not
include light rail as defined in this section; and the term
"street railroad" when used in this chapter shall also include all motor bus and trolley bus lines and routes and similar local transportation facilities, and the rolling stock and other equipment thereof and the appurtenances thereto, when operated as a part of a street railroad or trolley bus local transportation system, or in conjunction therewith or supplementary thereto, but such term shall not include a railroad constituting or used as part of a trunk line railroad system and any street railroad as defined above which shall be converted wholly to motor bus operation shall nevertheless continue to be included within the term street railroad as used herein;

(52) "Telecommunications company" includes telephone corporations as that term is used in the statutes of this state and every corporation, company, association, joint stock company or association, partnership and person, their lessees, trustees or receivers appointed by any court whatsoever, owning, operating, controlling or managing any facilities used to provide telecommunications service for hire, sale or resale within this state. The term "telecommunications company" shall not include electrical corporations that utilize broadband infrastructure to provide broadband infrastructure services, as "broadband infrastructure" and "broadband infrastructure services" are defined in subsection 2 of section 393.1420;

(53) "Telecommunications facilities" includes lines, conduits, ducts, poles, wires, cables, crossarms, receivers, transmitters, instruments, machines, appliances and all devices, real estate, easements, apparatus, property and routes used, operated, controlled or owned by any telecommunications company to facilitate the provision of telecommunications service;
"Telecommunications service", the transmission of information by wire, radio, optical cable, electronic impulses, or other similar means. As used in this definition, "information" means knowledge or intelligence represented by any form of writing, signs, signals, pictures, sounds, or any other symbols. Telecommunications service does not include:

(a) The rent, sale, lease, or exchange for other value received of customer premises equipment except for customer premises equipment owned by a telephone company certificated or otherwise authorized to provide telephone service prior to September 28, 1987, and provided under tariff or in inventory on January 1, 1983, which must be detariffed no later than December 31, 1987, and thereafter the provision of which shall not be a telecommunications service, and except for customer premises equipment owned or provided by a telecommunications company and used for answering 911 or emergency calls;

(b) Answering services and paging services;

(c) The offering of radio communication services and facilities when such services and facilities are provided under a license granted by the Federal Communications Commission under the commercial mobile radio services rules and regulations;

(d) Services provided by a hospital, hotel, motel, or other similar business whose principal service is the provision of temporary lodging through the owning or operating of message switching or billing equipment solely for the purpose of providing at a charge telecommunications services to its temporary patients or guests;

(e) Services provided by a private telecommunications system;
(f) Cable television service;
(g) The installation and maintenance of inside wire within a customer's premises;
(h) Electronic publishing services;
(i) Services provided pursuant to a broadcast radio or television license issued by the Federal Communications Commission; or
(j) Interconnected voice over internet protocol service;

(55) "Telephone cooperative", every corporation defined as a telecommunications company in this section, in which at least ninety percent of those persons and corporations subscribing to receive local telecommunications service from the corporation own at least ninety percent of the corporation's outstanding and issued capital stock and in which no subscriber owns more than two shares of the corporation's outstanding and issued capital stock;

(56) "Traffic aggregator", any person, firm, partnership or corporation which furnish a telephone for use by the public and includes, but is not limited to, telephones located in rooms, offices and similar locations in hotels, motels, hospitals, colleges, universities, airports and public or customer-owned pay telephone locations, whether or not coin operated;

(57) "Transitionally competitive telecommunications company", an interexchange telecommunications company which provides any noncompetitive or transitionally competitive telecommunications service, except for an interexchange telecommunications company which provides only noncompetitive telecommunications service;

(58) "Transitionally competitive telecommunications service", a telecommunications service offered by a
noncompetitive or transitionally competitive telecommunications company and classified as transitionally competitive by the commission pursuant to section 392.361 or 392.370;

(59) "Water corporation" includes every corporation, company, association, joint stock company or association, partnership and person, their lessees, trustees, or receivers appointed by any court whatsoever, owning, operating, controlling or managing any plant or property, dam or water supply, canal, or power station, distributing or selling for distribution, or selling or supplying for gain any water;

(60) "Water system" includes all reservoirs, tunnels, shafts, dams, dikes, headgates, pipes, flumes, canals, structures and appliances, and all other real estate, fixtures and personal property, owned, operated, controlled or managed in connection with or to facilitate the diversion, development, storage, supply, distribution, sale, furnishing or carriage of water for municipal, domestic or other beneficial use.

393.1420. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Electrical Corporation Broadband Authorization Act".

2. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Broadband infrastructure", any and all component parts of an electrical corporation's infrastructure that may be used to provide broadband infrastructure services, whether now existing or that may be developed in the future, and including, but not limited to, wires, copper cables, fiber optic cables, conduits, ducts, poles, antennas,
transmitters, receivers, amplifiers, switches, multiplexers, routers, servers, and all appurtenances thereto;

(2) "Broadband infrastructure services" means:
    (a) The provision of access to dark fiber within fiber optic cables:
        a. To an end-use customer for the end-use customer's private telecommunications system, provided that such access shall be provided at the electrical corporation's premises and such end-use customer shall bear all costs and responsibility for developing an interconnection from such end-use customer's premises to the dark fiber at the electrical corporation's premises; or
        b. To a third party that does not use the fiber as an end-use customer; or
    (b) The provision of connectivity, via lit fiber or other components of the broadband infrastructure, whether to a data or information transmission medium, or to a technology, and in either case for purposes of accessing the internet or providing other capabilities including, but not limited to, information sharing, information storage, information content, or protocol conversion, provided, however, that the provision of such connectivity may only be made to a third party for resale and may not be made to an end-use customer of such connectivity;

(3) "Commission", the public service commission;

(4) "Electrical corporation", the same as defined in section 386.020.

3. (1) To the extent not otherwise authorized by law, and in addition to all other purposes for which electrical corporations may be formed under the laws of this state and all other powers and authority currently granted to electrical corporations under the laws of this state, an
electrical corporation shall be authorized to do any or all of the following:

(a) Own, construct, install, maintain, repair, and replace broadband infrastructure;

(b) Operate the electrical corporation's broadband infrastructure for or in connection with the electrical corporation's provision of electric service;

(c) Provide broadband infrastructure services using the electrical corporation's broadband infrastructure;

(d) Subject to the provisions of section 416.031, enter into contracts, leases, licenses, or other agreements, concerning the provision of broadband infrastructure services, on any terms and conditions, including rates and charges, as the electrical corporation in its sole discretion shall determine and, notwithstanding the provisions of section 393.190 or any other law to the contrary, without securing any authorization, permission, or approval from the commission.

(2) An electrical corporation shall not require any of its electric service customers to purchase broadband infrastructure services provided via the electrical corporation's broadband infrastructure as a condition of receiving or continuing to receive electric service from the electrical corporation.

(3) An electrical corporation shall not disconnect any customer from receiving electric service due to the customer's failure to pay for broadband infrastructure services provided via the electrical corporation's broadband infrastructure.

(4) An electrical corporation shall require contributions in aid of construction from any customer or third party to whom it provides broadband infrastructure
services, in the amount of the cost of any item of broadband infrastructure installed by the electrical corporation to provide broadband infrastructure services solely to such customer or third party.

4. (1) As used in this subsection, "broadband infrastructure services revenue" shall mean revenue received by an electrical corporation for the provision of broadband infrastructure services.

(2) When determining the revenue requirement used to set the electrical corporation's base rates in the electrical corporation's general rate proceedings, the following shall be included:

(a) The electrical corporation's test year broadband infrastructure services revenues, as updated, trued-up, or normalized, if applicable;

(b) The electrical corporation's prudently-incurred test year operations and maintenance expenditures associated with generating the revenues in paragraph (a) of this subdivision, as updated, trued-up, or normalized, if applicable; and

(c) The electrical corporation's prudently-incurred investment in broadband infrastructure as of the date the electrical corporation's other rate base additions are accounted for.

The commission shall determine the prudence of the revenues, expenditures, and investments covered by paragraphs (a) to (c) of this subdivision consistent with existing law respecting the burdens of production and persuasion in general rate proceedings applicable to utility expenditures and investments.
Any ordinance adopted under section 71.520 or assent granted under section 229.100 shall also grant the electrical corporation the right to construct, install, maintain, repair, and replace broadband infrastructure and the right to provide broadband infrastructure services via the electrical corporation's broadband infrastructure on and subject to the terms and conditions of such ordinance or assent.

5. Notwithstanding any provision of chapters 386 or 393 to the contrary, and consistent with the authority and discretion granted to electrical corporations in paragraph (d) of subdivision (1) of subsection 3 of this section, the commission shall not have jurisdiction over the terms, conditions, charges, contracts, leases, licenses, or other agreements of an electrical corporation for the electrical corporation's provision of broadband infrastructure services.

393.1800. 1. This section applies to any inverse condemnation or trespass cause of action, whether common law or statutory, brought against an electrical corporation, against a rural electric cooperative operating under chapter 394, or against a municipally owned or operated electric utility operating under chapter 91, where:

(1) The defendant has an easement in real property;
(2) The defendant uses the real property;
(3) The plaintiff alleges that the manner or extent of use by the defendant or the defendant's assignees is an expanded use that increases the burden of the defendant's easement, or that the use exceeds the scope of the defendant's easement rights;
(4) The use complained of involves the use of electric plant for broadband infrastructure services, or the use of
electric transmission lines or systems in providing access
to broadband services; and

(5) The cause of action accrues on or after August 28,
2022.

2. Any cause of action for inverse condemnation
described in subsection 1 of this section shall be commenced
within two years after the cause of action shall have
accrued and in default thereof be barred, and to the extent
that any general statute of limitations, including but not
limited to sections 516.010, 516.110, and 516.120, any
special statute of limitations, or the common law of this
state, would extend the two-year period for commencing a
cause of action for inverse condemnation described in
subsection 1 of this section, the common law and any such
statutes of limitation are hereby superseded and displaced.

3. Any cause of action for trespass described in
subsection 1 of this section shall be commenced within two
years after the cause of action shall have accrued and in
default thereof be barred, and to the extent any general
statute of limitations, including but not limited to
sections 516.010, 516.110, and 516.120, any special statute
of limitations, or the common law of this state, would
extend the two-year period for commencing a cause of action
for trespass described in subsection 1 of this section, the
common law and any such statutes of limitation are hereby
superseded and displaced.

4. In a cause of action for inverse condemnation
described in subsection 1 of this section, if the plaintiff
prevails, then the damage or taking shall be deemed
permanent, the injury to the plaintiff shall not be deemed
to continue to accumulate or to accrue, and the damages,
past, present, and future, resulting therefrom, which shall
always be greater than zero, shall be fixed and determined
as of the date the expanded use that increased the burden of
the defendant's easement, or use that exceeded the scope of
the defendant's easement rights, initially occurred.

5. In a cause of action for trespass described in
subsection 1 of this section, a defendant shall be entitled
to a determination by the court as to whether the use by the
defendant or its assignees, alleged by the plaintiff to be
an expanded use that increases the burden of the defendant's
easement, or to exceed the scope of the defendant's easement
rights, is a public use; and:

(1) If the court finds that such use is a public use,
and if the plaintiff prevails on the claim for trespass,
then:

(a) The plaintiff shall not be granted an order of
ejectment;

(b) The plaintiff shall not be granted any equitable
remedies; and

(c) The trespass shall be deemed permanent, the injury
to the plaintiff shall not be deemed to continue to
accumulate or accrue, and the damages, past, present, and
future, resulting therefrom, which shall always be greater
than zero, and which may include damages for physical damage
to the property caused by the defendant's wrongful use prior
to suit, shall be fixed and determined as of the date the
expanded use that increased the burden of the defendant's
easement rights or use that exceeded the scope of the
defendant's easement rights, initially occurred; or

(2) If the court finds such a use is not a public use,
and if the plaintiff prevails on the claim of trespass, then
nothing shall prevent a determination of whether such use is
permanent or temporary, or prevent the plaintiff from
pursuing remedies or relief not available under the provisions of subdivision (1) of this subsection.

6. If a plaintiff prevails in a cause of action described in subsection 1 of this section, then the finder of fact shall make a determination as to whether the expanded use that increased the burden of the defendant's easement or the use that exceeded the scope of the defendant's easement rights did, or did not, occur outside of the footprint of the defendant's easement. If the finder of fact finds such wrongful use did not occur outside the footprint of the defendant's easement, then:

(1) The plaintiff shall not be entitled to, nor may the plaintiff be awarded, any punitive damages;

(2) The plaintiff shall not be entitled to, nor may the plaintiff be awarded, attorneys' fees, costs, or expenses, except as provided in subdivision (5) of this subsection;

(3) The court may treble the damages awarded, if any, by the finder of fact for physical damage to the property caused by the defendant's wrongful use prior to suit;

(4) Should the plaintiff prove to the court that such wrongful use by the defendant has prevented the plaintiff from using a portion or portions of the plaintiff's property lying exclusively within the footprint of the easement in substantially the same manner as such portion or portions were being utilized immediately prior to the wrongful use, then the court may increase the damages awarded to an amount not to exceed the lesser of:

(a) Treble the damages awarded by the finder of fact;

or

(b) The fair market value of the portion or portions of the plaintiff's property lying exclusively within the
footprint of the easement that the plaintiff has been
prevented, by the defendant's wrongful use, from using in
substantially the same manner as the portion or portions
were being utilized immediately prior to such wrongful use;
(5) In the alternative, and not in addition to
subdivision (4) of this subsection, should the plaintiff
prove to the court that such wrongful use by the defendant
has prevented the plaintiff from using some portion or
portions of the plaintiff's property that do not lie
exclusively within the footprint of the easement in
substantially the same manner as such portion or portions
were being utilized immediately prior to the wrongful use,
then the court may award the plaintiff reasonable attorneys'
fees, costs, and expenses.

Provided, however, with regard to subdivisions (4) and (5)
of this subsection, that if the plaintiff seeks such damages
but does not meet the burden of proof, then upon motion by
the defendant, if the court finds plaintiff's claim for such
damages was factually frivolous, then the court may award
the defendant its reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and
expenses incurred in defending against such claim by the
plaintiff.

7. To the extent the common law of this state or the
provisions of any statute, including but not limited to
sections 523.283 and subdivision (11) of subsection 1 of
section 394.080, would entitle or permit a plaintiff
prevailing in a cause of action described in subsection 1 of
this section to receive relief or damages or pursue a remedy
expressly prohibited in subsection 4, 5, or 6 of this
section, the common law and any such other statutes are
hereby superseded and displaced.
8. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Easement", includes express easements the terms of which have been reduced to writing, whether acquired voluntarily or by condemnation, as well as prescriptive easements, implied easements, and easements by estoppel; and

(2) "Footprint", the area or areas described in an express easement within the bounds of which the defendant easement holder may exercise easement rights granted, including rights of access, or if the area or areas are not described in the express easement or if the easement is other than an express easement, then the area or areas the locations and dimensions of which are determined by the court from evidence of the prior uses of the easement by the defendant easement holder and determined by the court to be reasonably necessary to accomplish the defendant easement holder's prior uses;

(3) "Railroad corporation", the same as defined in section 388.010.

9. Upon the payment of an award of damages to a plaintiff who prevails in a cause of action described in subsection 1 of this section for inverse condemnation, or who prevails in a cause of action described in subsection 1 of this section for a trespass where the court has determined that the expanded use that increased the burden of the defendant's easement or the use that exceeded the scope of the defendant's easement rights is a public use, the scope of the defendant's easement shall be permanently expanded to include the uses that, prior to the payment, were found to have increased the burden of the defendant's easement or exceeded the scope of the defendant's easement rights, including leasing, licensing, or otherwise permitting or agreeing to the uses by, another party;
provided that thereafter, if the defendant in the exercise
of its expanded easement rights should cause physical damage
to the property, then the defendant shall, at the
defendant's option, either cause the property to be restored
to the condition it was in immediately prior to causing the
physical damage or pay damages to the property owner to
compensate the property owner for such physical damage,
except in the event that the physical damage creates an
immediate threat to life, property, or safety, in which case
the property owner may proceed to restore the property to
its condition prior to such damage and in which case the
defendant shall be liable to the property owner for the
property owner's reasonably incurred expenses of restoration.

10. Recognizing that individual characteristics of
every parcel of land make every parcel unique, incapable of
duplication, and of particular value, such that the damages
awarded in any trespass or inverse condemnation involving
real property shall be determined on an individualized,
parcel by parcel basis, no cause of action described in
subsection 1 of this section may be brought as an action on
behalf of a class. The limitation in this subsection is a
substantive limitation and allowing a person to bring a
class action or other representative action would abridge,
enlarge, or modify the substantive rights addressed by this
section.

11. In a cause of action described in subsection 1 of
this section, the following shall not be admissible in
evidence, for purposes of determining the plaintiff's
damages or any other purpose:

(1) Profits, fees, or revenue derived by the defendant
from uses by the defendant or its assignees of the easement;
(2) The rental value of the real property or of the easement, including the rental value of an assembled utility corridor of any type.

12. This section is intended to advance the state's interest in facilitating and accelerating citizens' access to broadband via the electrical system, on and over which broadband infrastructure such as fiber optic cable, facilities, and technologies is already deployed to enhance the reliability, resilience, and security of the electrical system, by reducing the litigation risks involved when such broadband infrastructure is used for such purposes, while at the same time protecting citizens' property rights.

13. To the extent the common law or statutes prohibit the condemnation of property of a provider of public utility service or of a railroad corporation that is being put to public use, nothing in this section shall abrogate or eliminate those prohibitions. Further, nothing in this section shall abrogate or eliminate any obligation of an electrical corporation, a rural electrical cooperative operating under chapter 394, or a municipally-owned or operated electric utility operating under chapter 91, the scope of whose easement rights are permanently expanded as described in subsection 9 of this section, to comply with safety or permitting laws, regulations, existing contracts, or standards required by the provider of the public utility service or railroad corporation across whose property such expanded easement rights are obtained.

523.010. 1. In case land, or other property, is sought to be appropriated by any road, railroad, street railway, telephone, telegraph or any electrical corporation organized for the manufacture, distribution, or transmission of electric current for light, heat, [or] power, or by any
electrical corporation for the provision of broadband infrastructure services, including the construction, when that is the case, of necessary dams and appurtenant canals, flumes, tunnels and tailraces and including the erection, when that is the case, of necessary electric steam powerhouses, hydroelectric powerhouses, and electric substations or any oil, pipeline or gas corporation engaged in the business of transporting or carrying oil, liquid fertilizer solutions, or gas by means of pipes or pipelines laid underneath the surface of the ground, or other corporation created under the laws of this state for public use, and such corporation and the owners cannot agree upon the proper compensation to be paid, or in the case the owner is incapable of contracting, be unknown, or be a nonresident of the state, such corporation may apply to the circuit court of the county of this state where such land or any part thereof lies by petition setting forth the general directions in which it is desired to construct its road, railroad, street railway, telephone, or telegraph line or electric line, including, when that is the case, the construction and maintenance of necessary dams and appurtenant canals, tunnels, flumes and tailraces and, when that is the case, the appropriation of land submerged by the construction of such dam, and including the erection and maintenance, when that is the case, of necessary electric steam powerhouses, hydroelectric powerhouses and electric substations, or oil, pipeline, liquid fertilizer solution pipeline, or gas line over or underneath the surface of such lands, a description of the real estate, or other property, which the company seeks to acquire; the names of the owners thereof, if known; or if unknown, a pertinent description of the property whose owners are unknown and praying the
appointment of three disinterested residents of the county, as commissioners, or a jury, to assess the damages which such owners may severally sustain in consequence of the establishment, erection and maintenance of such road, railroad, street railway, telephone, telegraph line, [or] electrical line, or electrical corporation broadband infrastructure including damages from the construction and maintenance of necessary dams and the condemnation of land submerged thereby, and the construction and maintenance of appurtenant canals, flumes, tunnels and tailraces and the erection and maintenance of necessary electric steam powerhouses, hydroelectric powerhouses and electric substations, or oil, pipeline, or gas line over or underneath the surface of such lands; to which petition the owners of any or all as the plaintiff may elect of such parcels as lie within the county or circuit may be made parties defendant by names if the names are known, and by the description of the unknown owners of the land therein described if their names are unknown.

2. If the proceedings seek to affect the lands of persons under conservatorship, the conservators must be made parties defendant. If the present owner of any land to be affected has less estate than a fee, the person having the next vested estate in remainder may at the option of the petitioners be made party defendant; but if such remaindermen are not made parties, their interest shall not be bound by the proceedings.

3. It shall not be necessary to make any persons party defendants in respect to their ownership unless they are either in actual possession of the premises to be affected claiming title or having a title of the premises appearing of record upon the proper records of the county.
4. Except as provided in subsection 5 of this section, nothing in this chapter shall be construed to give a public utility, as defined in section 386.020, or a rural electric cooperative, as provided in chapter 394, the power to condemn property which is currently used by another provider of public utility service, including a municipality or a special purpose district, when such property is used or useful in providing utility services, if the public utility or cooperative seeking to condemn such property, directly or indirectly, will use or proposes to use the property for the same purpose, or a purpose substantially similar to the purpose for which the property is being used by the provider of the public utility service.

5. A public utility or a rural electric cooperative may only condemn the property of another provider of public utility service, even if the property is used or useful in providing utility services by such provider, if the condemnation is necessary for the public purpose of acquiring a nonexclusive easement or right-of-way across the property of such provider and only if the acquisition will not materially impair or interfere with the current use of such property by the utility or cooperative and will not prevent or materially impair such provider of public utility service from any future expansion of its facilities on such property.

6. If a public utility or rural electric cooperative seeks to condemn the property of another provider of public utility service, and the conditions in subsection 4 of this section do not apply, this section does not limit the condemnation powers otherwise possessed by such public utility or rural electric cooperative.
7. Suits in inverse condemnation or involving dangerous conditions of public property against a municipal corporation established under Article VI, Section 30(a) of the Missouri Constitution shall be brought only in the county where such land or any part thereof lies.