

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

**North Dakota Association of
Telecommunications Cooperatives**
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VOLUME 16, NUMBER 7

February 27, 2015

To: Members

From: David Crothers, Executive Vice President

Members of both houses of the legislature left Bismarck early this morning when they completed their work and headed into their “Cross Over” break. Cross Over marks the date when all bills must be out of their house of origin. Bills in the House of Representatives must have had their committee hearings and votes on the floor and, if passed, sent over to the Senate. Legislation introduced in the Senate must have had their hearings and votes, as well. The bills the House passed will now be heard in the Senate during the second half of the session, and vice versa for Senate bills.

When legislators return next Wednesday they will be on Day 39 of the Sixty-Fourth Legislative Assembly. The North Dakota constitution limits them to 80 days every two years.

This week’s highlight was passage of Senate Bill 2147 on Monday morning. The legislation gives underground facility owners the ability to charge excavators for the third and subsequent trips to locate their facilities on the same site. The vote was 28-18.

SB 2147 continues to be opposed by the pipeline companies, Associated General Contractors, Utility Shareholders of North Dakota, North Dakota Common Ground Alliance and, we are told, North Dakota One Call board of directors. The North Dakota Public Service Commission is currently “monitoring” the legislation, but has not testified before a legislative committee on the matter yet.

Despite the short week when legislators return next week, there are a number of hearings of particular interest to members of the independent telecommunications industry.

On Wednesday morning, Senate Bill 2347 will be heard by the House Industry, Business and Labor Committee. The legislation is the result of complaints by landowners in northwestern North Dakota who report increasing cases of the metal pins used to mark underground facilities being found in the feed of cattle. The initiative, which initially required operators to remove the marking flags when excavation was complete, was amended in the Senate to transfer that obligation to the excavators. The Association supports the current version of the bill.

There will be two hearings on Friday. Both by the House Political Subdivisions Committee. The first will be Senate Bill 2101, which updates current emergency service terms, definitions and duties in the E 911 community.

The second is Senate Bill 2167. The legislation originally requested a \$2 million appropriation to create a pilot program administered by the Public Service Commission to defray some of the underground locating expenses of facilities owners in the oil producing counties.

The bill was hog-housed during a Senate committee hearing and the legislation was converted to a study resolution. If selected by the legislative management group, an interim committee will study North Dakota's One Call system with a particular emphasis on:

- 1) The financial and operational impact that underground facility owners are facing from the tremendous increase in the number of locates they are required to do.
- 2) A review of who should be responsible for locating underground facilities in certain situations.
- 3) Whether penalties for One Call violations are appropriate.
- 4) Are the correct State agencies in charge of enforcing penalties under the One Call statutes.

Members of the Association's Legislative Committee include: Paul Schuetzler, Consolidated Telcom; Keith Larson, Dakota Central; Ralph Greer, Dickey Rural; Ralph Neu, Dickey Rural; Tyler Kilde, MLGC; Mike Steffan, NCC; Dave Gauslow, Red River; Jeanette Hoff, Reservation Telephone; Barb Steinmetz, Reservation Telephone; Jim Newman, SRT; and Bonnie Krause, West River.

Please contact me at any time regarding any of the legislation or any other matter of concern. I can be reached at work: 701-663-1099; cell: 701-471-3838 or dcrothers@yahoo.com.

HB 1053

Legislation addressing the powers and duties of the Information Technology Department (ITD). While State law has long required state agencies to receive their telecom services from the department, HB 1053 specifically lists those entities that are exempt from the requirement. It also creates a new provision mandating the Office of Management and Budget to establish policies for other agencies' use, procurement and support of telecom services. The bill also mandates that ITD provide both hardware and software to other State agencies.

Jan. 6 Introduced.
Jan. 15 Government and Veteran's Affairs Committee Hearing.
Jan. 19 Re-referred to Appropriations.
Feb. 19 Appropriations Committee Recommended "Do Pass" 22-1.
Feb. 23 House Passed 72-21.
Feb. 25 Introduced in House. Referred to Government and Veterans Affairs Committee.

HB 1089

Creates both sales tax and use tax exemptions for "enterprise information technology equipment and computer software" that is purchased for use in qualified data centers. The legislation goes into great detail defining a "qualified data center", including uninterrupted power supply, sophisticated fire suppression and enhanced security. The bill also requires the building be in excess of 25,000 square feet in size, an investment of \$10 million or more and be located on a single or contiguous parcel of land. The construction must be substantially completed after December 31, 2014. Apparently the bill has been introduced at the request of a number of Grand Forks legislators and is tailored very narrowly to limit the benefits to, at most, a handful of facilities.

Jan. 6 Introduced.
Feb. 10 Finance and Taxation Committee Recommended "Do Pass", as amended, 12-2.
Feb. 12 House Passed 64-27.
Feb. 23 Introduced in Senate. Referred to Finance and Taxation Committee.

HB 1107

Legislation that eliminates the 20,000 population ceiling that State Radio is allowed to provide 911 services to. Under existing law, State Radio is not permitted to offer 911 when the population of a county exceeds the 20,000 threshold. The State agency provides the service is approximately 22 counties across North Dakota. The problem State Radio has run into is that McKenzie County....in the midst of oil country....has exceeded the population threshold and, under current law, should be required to eliminate it service there.

Jan. 6 Introduced.
Jan. 9 Political Subdivisions Recommended “Do Pass”, as amended, 14-0.
Jan. 14 House Passed 73-8.
Feb. 23 Introduced in Senate. Referred to Political Subdivisions Committee.

HB 1137

A bill to create a \$100 million capital infrastructure revolving loan fund within the Commerce Department that would be used by political subdivisions for “essential infrastructure projects”. The new program would be in addition to the existing loan programs administered by the State’s Public Finance Authority. Language within the legislation specifically notes that communities may access the money for critical infrastructure such as sewer lines, water lines, storm-water and transportation infrastructure and curb and gutter construction. However, there also has been advocacy for including underground conduits in the loan program that would be designated for telecommunications infrastructure. The Association’s legislative committee concluded that conduit would be valuable in the State’s largest cities and in high-density areas to constrain construction costs, but also cautioned that it was important that broadband itself not be considered “essential infrastructure”. The Association has met with proponents of the legislation to express our concerns and add language to their testimony that warns of the more expanded interpretation of the legislation’s intent.

Jan. 6 Introduced
Jan. 30 Political Subdivisions Committee Recommended “Do Pass”, as amended, 12-1.
Feb. 24 Appropriations Committee Recommended “Do Not Pass” 22-1.

HB 1163

Model legislation that will prohibit bad faith assertions of patent infringement. Similar bills are being introduced in a number of States throughout the nation. The language, which is quite detailed, sets out factors that will be considered by a court including requirements someone asserting patent infringement must include in their demand letter and examples of good faith communications. The bill allows the target of a prima facie case of bad faith claims to ask a court to require the claimant to post a bond in the amount of a target's estimated legal costs. The legislation also provides that a target may make a claim for civil damages and seek equitable relief, damages, costs and fees and exemplary damages in the amount of \$50,000 or three times the total costs incurred by the target, whichever is greater. Members of the Association have cited a number of instances where they and their vendors have been contacted by such claims and have asked that NDATC strongly support the bill.

- Jan. 8 Introduced. Referred to Human Services Committee.
- Jan. 12 Request return from Committee.
- Jan. 12 Re-referred to Industry, Business and Labor Committee.
- Jan. 28 Industry, Business and Labor Committee Recommended "Do Pass", as amended, 13-0.
- Jan. 30 House Passed 90-0.
- Feb. 23 Introduced in Senate. Referred to Industry, Business and Labor Committee.

HB 1222

Legislation introduced that will require new smartphones manufactured, sold or purchased in North Dakota to either have antitheft functionality preloaded or capable of downloading at no cost. CTIA...the wireless association...has created a "Smartphone Anti-Theft Voluntary Commitment", which commits to all new phones manufactured after July 1, 2015 be equipped to meet the North Dakota's proposed law. It will allow the owner to "wipe" their personal data off of the phone in the event that it is lost or stolen. Second, the individual who owns, but no longer possess the phone, will be able to render it inoperable by remotely locking the smart phone. Third, the owner can also reactivate the phone if they reacquire it. Steve Lysne, CEO of SRT Communications and SRT Wireless, testified against the bill.

- Jan. 13 Introduced. Referred to Industry, Business and Labor Committee.
- Jan. 21 Industry, Business and Labor Committee Recommended “Do Not Pass” 11-3.
- Jan. 23 House Defeated 71-19.

HB 1375

Legislation removing the \$18.00 maximum residential rate that companies serving over 50,000 subscribers may charge for monthly service. The bill was introduced at the request of Century Link. If the measure passes, Century Link, which is the only price regulated telecommunications company in the State, will be able to charge whatever amount it desires for monthly residential service without oversight from the Public Service Commission.

- Jan. 19 Introduced.
- Feb. 3 Industry, Business and Labor Committee Recommended “Do Pass” 11-0.
- Feb. 4 House Passed 91-1.
- Feb. 23 Introduced in Senate. Referred to Industry, Business and Labor Committee.

HB 1385

A measure prohibiting the State or any political subdivision from making any rule, statute or order that would “directly or indirectly” regulate the entry, rates, terms, or conditions for internet protocol-enabled or voice over internet protocol (VoIP) services. The language is an expanded version of the legislation introduced last session at the request of AT&T. They have been joined in their effort this year by Century Link.

- Jan. 19 Introduced.
- Feb. 4 Industry, Business and Labor Committee Recommended “Do Pass” 13-0.
- Feb. 6 House Passed 86-0.
- Feb. 9 Introduced in Senate.
- Feb. 18 Industry, Business and Labor Committee Recommended “Do Pass” 7-0.

HB 1395

Legislation requiring operators of 911 and emergency management databases to deploy a supplemental database that has the capability of holding photographs of individuals at a residence, physical descriptions, medical conditions, allergies, household data, primary language spoken and emergency contacts. It also requires that every public safety answering point (PSAP) implements the product. Access to the supplemental database will be limited to “telecommunicators”, first responders and emergency personnel.

Jan. 19 Introduced.
Feb. 9 Transportation Committee Recommended “Do Pass”, as amended, 9-3.
Feb. 12 House Passed 59-32.
Feb. 23 Introduced in Senate. Referred to Transportation Committee.

SB 2096

A bill that proposes to eliminate sales tax on the sale of internet access services. The sales tax that telecom companies assess and remit to the State for other communications services would continue. Apparently this legislation is similar to many bills being introduced in State legislatures around the country. A representative of the North Dakota League of Cities testified against the bill, but all other commentators were supportive of the bill.

Jan. 6 Introduced.
Jan. 20 Finance and Taxation Committee Recommended “Do Pass”, as amended, 6-1.
Feb. 18 Appropriations Committee Recommended “Do Not Pass” 12-1.
Feb. 19 Senate Passed 31-15.
Feb. 25 Introduced. Referred to Finance and Taxation Committee.

SB 2101

Emergency system and 911 service legislation that primarily updates definitions within the century code as North Dakota continues to migrate from the traditional provision of the service to an IP based system.

Jan. 6 Introduced.
Jan. 8 Political Subdivisions Committee Recommended “Do Pass” 6-0.

- Jan. 9 Senate Passed 46-0.
- Feb. 20 Introduced in House. Referred to Political Subdivisions Committee.
- Mar. 6 House Political Subdivisions Committee – 9:00 a.m.

SB 2123

Legislation introduced at the request of the Public Service Commission that proposed to give the agency the authority to require up to a \$175,000 application fee before issuing a certificate of public convenience and necessity. It also allows the PSC to assess additional amounts if their costs exceed the maximum application fee. The Association discussed the applicability of this section of law with Public Service Commission staff and determined that members were subject to the provisions of the chapter. However, the Commission has always used...and will continue to...the authority given to it in other chapters of the century code to use the “valuation fund” when considering certificates of public convenience and necessity for telecommunications companies in the State. Prior to a committee hearing on the bill the Association joined a number of other interested parties and expressed our concern over the high application fee. The Commission agreed to lower the maximum application fee to \$50,000.

- Jan. 6 Introduced.
- Jan. 14 Industry, Business and Labor Committee Recommended “Do Pass”, as amended, 5-1.
- Jan. 19 Senate Passed 43-4.
- Feb. 20 Introduced in House. Referred to Industry, Business and Labor Committee.

SB 2147

A bill addressing two issues that have proved extremely problematic for the owners of underground facilities in North Dakota. Although the State legislature adopted far reaching reforms of One Call statutes two years ago there are a number of problems that still exist. Underground facility owners continue to incur substantial expenses doing “relocates” of their plant simply because the excavators placing the initial call have not done the work during the 21 day period a locate is valid. Following the three week window the law requires that excavators call in and request another locate for the designated area. The legislation makes two changes: first, it

limits the original request for a locate to only that area that may “reasonably” be excavated during the twenty-one day period. Second, it will allow facility owners to charge excavators “reasonable costs” for the relocate when no excavation has occurred after the first locate done by the owner of the underground facility.

Jan. 8 Introduced.
Feb. 13 Government and Veteran’s Affairs Committee.
Feb. 23 Senate Passed 28-18.
Feb. 25 Introduced in House. Referred to Industry, Business and Labor Committee.

SB 2167

Legislation that originally proposed a \$2 million appropriation from the State of North Dakota to reimburse owners of underground facilities in the oil producing counties for a portion of their One Call expenses. Because of lack of support and a dwindling amount of money available for new programs the bill was converted into a study resolution. If adopted, an interim committee that meets beginning this summer will study four specific areas of One Call law:

- 1) The financial and operational impact on the underground facilities owners because of the increase in the number of locates.
- 2) A review of who should be responsible for expenses incurred locating underground facilities.
- 3) Whether penalties for violations of the One Call statutes are appropriate.
- 4) Do State agencies have sufficient ability to enforce the penalties assessed by the Public Service Commission.

The committee charged with studying this issue would be responsible for reporting their results, conclusions, recommendations and, perhaps, legislation to the incoming 2017 legislature.

Even if the Association is successful in advocating passage of Senate Bill 2167 through both bodies and being signed by the Governor, it does not ensure the study will take place. Following adjournment of this legislative session the Legislative Management Committee made up of

members of each body will meet to determine which of the study resolutions will actually be studied by an interim committee. There is no guarantee that it will be studied unless it is selected at that time.

- Jan. 9 Introduced. Referred to Political Subdivisions Committee.
- Jan. 22 Political Subdivisions Committee Recommended “Do Pass”, as amended, 6-0.
- Jan. 30 Senate Passed 47-0.
- Feb. 20 Introduced in House. Referred to Political Subdivisions Committee.
- Mar. 6 House Political Subdivisions Committee Hearing – 9:30 a.m.

SB 2214

A bill expanding the obligation of companies maintaining databases containing their customers’ personal information to notify when those databases have been breached and there is a reasonable belief that material has been accessed. Current law requires the company maintaining the database to affected customers. The expansion found in this legislation would also require the company to notify the State’s Attorney General. The amendment adopted by the Senate Committee proscribes the method by which data base administrators must notify the Attorney General.

- Jan. 14 Introduced.
- Jan. 21 Judiciary Committee Recommended “Do Pass”, as amended, 6-0.
- Jan. 23 Senate Passed 45-0.
- Feb. 19 Introduced in House. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

SB 2296

Legislation creating a \$50,000,000 million revolving loan fund and \$10,000,000 grant program to be used to deploy new and improved broadband services across North Dakota. The initiative, which is to be administered by the State’s Department of Commerce, would fund:

- a) The construction and improvement of facilities required to provide broadband service.
- b) The installation and upgrading of existing broadband facilities on a one-time capital improvement basis to expand broadband access and increase capacity.

- c) The cost of leases of facilities required to provide broadband service.
- d) Reasonable expenses incurred as a result of providing broadband services, and
- e) Reasonable indirect costs.

Senate Bill 2296 further prioritizes applications for grants and loans based upon the following criteria:

- a) The need of an area for broadband services.
- b) The provision of internet access to the public in public areas, to health care providers and to economically distressed areas.
- c) The comprehensiveness of the plan, including the provision of digital literacy training, addressing affordability, providing training for the business sectors, and increasing awareness.
- d) The leveraging of existing infrastructure and funding sources, and
- e) Community support and collaboration.

Eligible recipients include incorporated organizations, limited liability companies, a tribe or tribal organization, a political subdivision and cooperatives. The Association strongly opposes the ability of political subdivisions to access either loans or grants that create a scenario where taxpayer-subsidized competition exists in the marketplace. While the Association supported the legislation, our testimony noted that there should be a definition of “broadband” within the bill. We also noted our strong opposition to allowing Political Subdivisions to access the monies.

- Jan. 19 Introduced.
- Feb. 3 Political Subdivisions Committee Recommended “Do Not Pass” 4-2.
- Feb. 4 Senate Defeated 31-15.

SB 2347

Legislation that increases the burden upon telecom companies and other owners of underground infrastructure. The initiative by western legislators requires the owner/operator of buried facilities to remove the “markers” they originally placed when locating the facilities. The removal must be completed within 10 days following the completion of the excavation. Members of the Association are extremely disappointed in the legislation’s

introduction. Telecom companies, especially those located in the west, have endeavored to share with legislators the increasingly unreasonable burdens North Dakota's One Call statutes are placing on them. Senate Bill 2347 is impossible for our members to effectively comply with because they have no way of knowing when an excavator concludes excavation on the designated site, although the legislation mandates the telco remove the marking material within 10 days following completion of the work. Also, the bill requires a second trip to simply pick up the flags despite existing State law requiring the excavator to "assume ownership of materials used to mark the facility". The Association testified against adoption of the bill. Following the committee meeting we met with sponsors of the Legislation to craft an amendment that reaffirms the excavator's ownership of the "markers" and makes explicit their obligation to remove and dispose of them following completion of the excavation.

- Jan. 26 Introduced. Referred to Industry, Business and Labor Committee.
- Feb. 9 Industry, Business and Labor Committee Recommended "Do Pass", as amended, 7-0.
- Feb. 10 Senate Passed 44-2.
- Feb. 20 Introduced in House. Referred to Industry, Business and Labor Committee.
- Mar. 4 House Industry, Business and Labor Committee Hearing – 2:00 p.m.