

## Oklahoma Senate Bill 1388 – Approved by Governor as of April 2018

### **1 When does the statute take effect?**

- (Page 23) “SECTION 13. This act shall become effective November 1, 2018.”

### **2 Is there a grandfather provision for rates on existing leased municipal facilities?**

- (Page 20) “C. An agreement, ordinance or resolution that does not fully comply with this act may apply only to small wireless facilities and utility poles that became operational or were installed before the effective date of this act. An agreement, ordinance or resolution that applies to small wireless facilities and utility poles that became operational or were constructed before the effective date of this act is invalid and unenforceable beginning on the one-hundred-eighty-first day after the effective date of this act unless it fully complies with this act. If an agreement, ordinance or resolution is invalid in accordance with this subsection, in the absence of an agreement, ordinance or resolution that fully complies with this act and until such a compliant agreement or ordinance is entered or adopted, small wireless facilities and utility poles that became operational or were constructed before the effective date of this act may remain installed and be operated under the requirements of this act.

D. An agreement, ordinance or resolution that applies to small wireless facilities and utility poles that become operational on or after the effective date of this act may not be enforced beginning on the effective date of this act unless it fully complies with this act. If an agreement, ordinance or resolution is invalid in accordance with this subsection, in the absence of an agreement, ordinance or resolution that fully complies with this act and until such a compliant agreement, ordinance or resolution is entered or adopted, small wireless facilities and utility poles may be installed and operated in the right-of-way or become operational under the requirements of this act.

E. Notwithstanding the requirements in subsections C and D of this section, a communications service provider that has executed an agreement with an authority relating to small wireless facilities and utility poles prior to the effective date of this act may choose to continue to be subject to the rates, terms and conditions of that agreement for up to five (5) years beyond the effective date of this act.”

### 3 What structures are included in the statute?

- (Page 3) “6. ‘Authority pole’ means a utility pole owned, managed or operated by or on behalf of an authority;”
- (Page 3) “9. ‘Decorative pole’ means an authority pole that is specially designed and placed for aesthetic purposes and on which no appurtenances or attachments, other than a small wireless facility, light fixtures or specially designed informational or directional signage or temporary holiday or special event attachments, have been placed or are permitted to be placed according to nondiscriminatory municipal rules or codes;”
- (Page 3) “10. ‘Electric distribution pole’ means an authority pole used to support an electric distribution system;”
- (Page 5) “22. ‘Utility pole’ means a pole or similar structure that is or may be used in whole or in part by or for wireline communications, electric distribution, lighting, traffic control, signage or a similar function, or for the collocation of small wireless facilities; provided, however, such term shall not include wireless support structures or electric transmission structures. Utility poles controlled by an investor-owned electric utility or electric cooperative are subject to Section 7 of this act;”
- (Page 10, Lines 8-13) “30. ‘Wireless support structure’ means a structure, such as a monopole, tower, either guyed or self-supporting, billboard, building or other existing or proposed structure designed to support or capable of supporting wireless facilities, other than a structure designed solely for the collocation of small wireless facilities. Such term shall not include a utility pole.”

### 4 Does the statute apply definitions for telecommunications facility, small cell, micro transmitter or similar? If so, what are the definitions?

- (Page 2) “1. ‘Antenna’ means communications equipment that transmits or receives electromagnetic radio frequency signals used in the provision of wireless services;”
- (Page 4) “15. “Micro wireless facility” means a small wireless facility that meets the following qualifications:

- a. is not larger in dimension than twenty-four (24) inches in length, fifteen (15) inches in width, and twelve (12) inches in height, and
  - b. any exterior antenna is no longer than eleven (11) inches;”
- (Pages 4 and 5) “20. ‘Small wireless facility’ means a wireless facility that meets both of the following qualifications:
  - a. each antenna of the wireless provider could fit within an enclosure of no more than six (6) cubic feet in volume, and
  - b. all other wireless equipment associated with the wireless facility, whether ground- or pole-mounted, is cumulatively no more than twenty-eight (28) cubic feet in volume. The following types of associated ancillary equipment are not included in the calculation of equipment volume: electric meter, concealment elements, telecommunications demarcation box, grounding equipment, power transfer switch, cut-off switch and vertical cable runs for the connection of power and other services;”
- (Page 5) “23. ‘Wireless facility’ means equipment at a fixed location that enables wireless communications between user equipment and a communications network, including: (a) equipment associated with wireless communications; and (b) radio transceivers, antennas, coaxial or fiber-optic cable, regular and backup power supplies and comparable equipment regardless of technological configuration. The term includes small wireless facilities. The term does not include:
  - a. the structure or improvements on, under or within which the equipment is collocated, or
  - b. coaxial or fiber-optic cable that is between wireless support structures or utility poles or that is otherwise not immediately adjacent to or directly associated with a particular antenna;”

**5 Are there maximum rates for providing access to municipally owned structures (lease or license rates)?**

- (Page 6) “C. An authority may only charge a wireless provider a rate or fee for the use of the right-of-way with respect to the collocation of small wireless facilities or the installation, maintenance, modification, operation or replacement of a utility pole in the right-of-way, if the authority charges nonpublic entities for use of

the right-of-way. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an authority is permitted, on a nondiscriminatory basis, to refrain from charging any rate to a wireless provider for the use of the right-of-way. The rate for use of the right-of-way is provided in Section 6 of this act.”

- (Page 6) “C. An authority may only charge a wireless provider a rate or fee for the use of the right-of-way with respect to the collocation of small wireless facilities or the installation, maintenance, modification, operation or replacement of a utility pole in the right-of-way, if the authority charges nonpublic entities for use of the right-of-way. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an authority is permitted, on a nondiscriminatory basis, to refrain from charging any rate to a wireless provider for the use of the right-of-way. The rate for use of the right-of-way is provided in Section 6 of this act.”
- (Page 17) “D. The rate for occupancy of the right-of-way shall not exceed Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) per year per small wireless facility.”
- (Page 17) “E. The rates to collocate on authority poles in the right-of-way shall not exceed Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) per authority pole per year.”
- (Page 17) “F. There shall be no rate charged for the installation, placement, maintenance, operation or replacement of micro wireless facilities that are strung on cables between existing utility poles, in compliance with the National Electrical Safety Code.”
- (Page 18) “G. Rates provided in this section do not include any applicable charges for electric power. A wireless provider must pay separately for such services.  
H. An authority may adjust the fees and rates it adopts under this section ten percent (10%) every five (5) years rounded to the nearest dollar.”

**6 Is a transfer of municipal assets to another ownership entity prohibited?**

- The bill does not specifically address this issue.

**7 Is there a restriction on exclusive management or subleasing of municipal assets?**

- Yes, (Page 6) “B. An authority may not enter into an exclusive arrangement with any person for use of the right-of-way for the collocation of

small wireless facilities or the installation, operation, marketing, modification, maintenance or replacement of utility poles.”

- (Page 15) “B. A person owning, managing or controlling authority poles in the right-of-way may not enter into an exclusive arrangement with any person for the right to attach to such poles. A person who purchases or otherwise acquires an authority pole is subject to the requirements of this section.”

## **8 Are municipally owned public utilities exempt?**

- No, municipal electric utilities are included in the definition of an “authority.”

## **9 Does the state have a home rule provision?**

- Yes, (Ohio Constitution XVIII.07 Home Rule) “Any municipality may frame and adopt or amend a charter for its government and may, subject to the provisions of section 3 of this article, exercise thereunder all powers of local self-government.”

## **10 Can there be application fees? If so, what amount?**

- (Pages 16 and 17) “C. Application fees shall be subject to the following requirements:
  1. An authority may charge an application fee only if such fee is required for similar types of commercial development or construction within the authority's jurisdiction;
  2. An application fee may not include:
    - travel expenses incurred by a third party in its review of an application, or
    - b. direct payment or reimbursement of third-party rates or fees charged on a contingency basis or a result-based arrangement;
  3. An application fee for a collocation shall be limited to the cost of granting a permit for similar types of commercial development or construction within the authority's jurisdiction. The application and permit fees for collocation of small wireless facilities on an existing or replacement authority pole shall not exceed Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00) each for the first five small wireless facilities on the same application and One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) for each additional small wireless facility on the same application; and

4. The application and permit fees for the installation, modification or replacement of a utility pole and the collocation of an associated small wireless facility that are permitted uses in accordance with the specifications in subsection D of Section 3 of this act shall not exceed Three Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$350.00) per pole for access to the right-of-way.”

# **11 Can local zoning or building codes apply restrictions? If so, what are the allowable restrictions?**

- (Pages 6 and 7) “D. Subject to the provisions of this section and approval of an application pursuant to Section 4 of this act, a wireless provider shall have the right, as a permitted use not subject to zoning review or approval, to collocate small wireless facilities and install, maintain, modify, operate and replace utility poles along, across, upon and under the right-of-way. Such structures and facilities shall be so installed and maintained as not to obstruct or hinder the usual travel or public safety on such right-of-way or obstruct the legal use of such right-of-way by other occupants of the right-of-way, including public utilities, or violate right-of-way regulations of general application that are consistent with this act.

- (Page 7) “E. Each new or modified utility pole installed in the right-of-way shall not exceed the greater of:

1. Ten (10) feet in height above the tallest existing utility pole in place as of the effective date of this act located within five hundred (500) feet of the new pole in the same right-of-way; or
2. Fifty (50) feet above ground level.

New small wireless facilities in the right-of-way may not extend more than ten (10) feet above an existing utility pole in place as of the effective date of this act or, for small wireless facilities on a new utility pole, above the height permitted for a new utility pole under this section.”

- (Pages 7 and 8) “G. An authority may adopt written guidelines establishing reasonable and objective stealth or concealment criteria for small wireless facilities in designated areas, reasonable and objective design criteria for small wireless facilities to be collocated on decorative poles and reasonable and objective design criteria for

utility poles deployed in areas with decorative poles. Such guidelines may be adopted by any appropriate means, including without limitation by inclusion in the authority's zoning code, but such inclusion shall not subject small wireless facilities and utility poles classified as permitted uses in subsection D of this section to zoning review. Such guidelines may be adopted only if they apply on a nondiscriminatory basis to all other occupants of the right-of-way, including the authority. A wireless provider that seeks to collocate small wireless facilities on a decorative pole shall comply with Section 4 of this act. A wireless provider that is required to replace a decorative pole at its expense in compliance with Section 5 of this act shall conform the new decorative pole to the design aesthetics and material of the decorative pole(s) being replaced.”

- (Page 8) “H. Wireless providers shall comply with reasonable and nondiscriminatory requirements that prohibit communications service providers from installing utility poles or other structures in the right-of-way in an area designated solely for underground or buried cable and utility facilities where:
  1. The authority has required all cable and utility facilities other than authority poles and attachments to be placed underground (i) by a date certain before the application is submitted or (ii) by a date certain within two (2) years after the application is submitted, if relocation of facilities has commenced;
  2. The authority does not prohibit the replacement of authority poles in the designated area; and
  3. The authority permits wireless providers to seek a waiver of the undergrounding requirements for the placement of a new utility pole to support small wireless facilities, which waivers shall be addressed in a nondiscriminatory manner.
  
- (Page 8) “I. Subject to Section 4 of this act and subsection D of this section, and except for facilities excluded from evaluation for effects on historic properties under 47 C.F.R., Section 1.1307(a)(4) of the FCC rules, an authority may require reasonable, technically feasible, nondiscriminatory and technologically neutral design or concealment measures in a historic district. Any such design or concealment measures may not have the effect of prohibiting any

provider's technology, nor may any such measures be considered a part of the small wireless facility for purposes of the size restrictions in the definition of small wireless facility.”

- (Page 3) “13. ‘Historic district’ means a group of buildings, properties or sites that are zoned by the authority as a historic district on or before March 31, 2018; included in the State Register of Historic Places in accordance with Section 355 of Title 53 of the Oklahoma Statutes; or are either listed in the National Register of Historic Places or formally determined eligible for listing by the Keeper of the National Register, the individual who has been delegated the authority by the federal agency to list properties and determine their eligibility for the National Register, in accordance with Section VI.D.1.a.i-v of the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement codified at 47 C.F.R. Part 1, Appendix C;”
- (Page 9) “13. ‘L. Nothing in this act precludes an authority from adopting reasonable and nondiscriminatory requirements with respect to the removal of abandoned small wireless facilities. A small wireless facility that is not operated for a continuous period of twelve (12) months shall be considered abandoned, and the owner of the facility must remove the small wireless facility within ninety (90) days after receipt of written notice from the authority notifying the owner of the abandonment. The notice shall be sent by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, by the authority to the owner at the last-known address of the owner. If the owner neither provides the authority written notice that the small wireless facility has not been out of operation for a continuous period of twelve (12) months nor removes the small wireless facility within the ninety-day period, the authority may remove the small wireless facility, take ownership of the small wireless facility and assess the cost of removal to the owner.”
- (Page 10) “C. Small wireless facilities shall be classified as permitted uses and not subject to zoning review or approval if they comply with the height requirements in subsection E of Section 3 of this act and are collocated in the right-of-way in any zone or outside the right-of-way in property not zoned exclusively for residential single-family or duplex use. Utility poles installed to support small wireless facilities shall be classified as permitted uses and



not subject to zoning review or approval if they comply with the height requirements in subsection E of Section 3 of this act and are collocated in the right-of-way in any zone.”

- (Page 11) “3. An authority may not require the placement of small wireless facilities on any specific utility pole or category of poles or require multiple antenna systems on a single utility pole;”
- (Page 11) “4. Subject to subparagraphs e and f of paragraph 8 of this subsection, an authority may not limit the placement of small wireless facilities by minimum separation distances;”
- (Pages 11-13) “8. An authority may deny a proposed collocation of a small wireless facility or installation, modification or replacement of a utility pole that meets the height requirements in subsection E of Section 3 of this act only if the proposed application:
  - a. materially interferes with the safe operation of traffic control equipment or emergency management systems or devices,
  - b. materially interferes with sight lines or clear zones for transportation or pedestrians,
  - c. materially interferes with compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act or similar federal or state standards regarding pedestrian access or movement,
  - d. materially interferes with Federal Aviation Administration requirements or the operation of an airport or air traffic,
  - e. fails to comply with reasonable and nondiscriminatory spacing requirements of general application adopted by ordinance that concern the location of new utility poles. Such spacing requirements shall not prevent a wireless provider from serving any location,
  - f. with respect to ground-mounted equipment, fails to comply with reasonable and nondiscriminatory requirements of general application adopted by ordinance that concern spacing of the ground-mounted equipment; interference with sight lines, clear zones or pedestrian access or movement; unhindered use of the right-of-way by other right-of-way occupants, including the authority; or design or concealment measures in a historic district required under subsection I of Section 3 of this act,

- g. fails to comply with applicable codes, including without limitation the most recent version of the National Electrical Safety Code,
  - h. fails to comply with subsections D, G, H and I of Section 3 of this act,
  - i. causes the utility pole or wireless support structure to become structurally unsound, unless the applicant demonstrates that it will address the problem adequately, such as by modifying or replacing the structure, or
  - j. materially interferes with the intended use of an authority pole;”
- (Page 14) “12. Wireless providers shall comply with relocation requirements that apply to similarly situated occupants of the right-of-way; and”
- (Page 14) “E. An authority shall not require an application for the following:
  - 1. Routine maintenance;
  - 2. The replacement of small wireless facilities with small wireless facilities that are substantially similar or the same size or smaller; or
  - 3. For the installation, placement, maintenance, operation or replacement of micro wireless facilities that are strung on cables between existing utility poles, in compliance with the National Electrical Safety Code.”
- (Page 16) “E. A wireless provider shall comply with the following requirements and specifications:
  - 1. Requirements and specifications of the National Electrical Safety Code, the National Electrical Code and the Occupational Safety and Health Act, including amendments or revisions to such requirements or specifications, and in the event of conflict, the most stringent of such requirements and specifications;
  - 2. Requirements and specifications of general application adopted by the authority that do not conflict with this act, including requirements and specifications that concern how equipment shall be attached to electric distribution poles so they may be climbed safely; and
  - 3. Notwithstanding subsection D of this section, requirements and specifications of general application adopted by the authority

concerning make-ready work for authority electric distribution poles.”

- (Pages 18 and 19) “Subject to the provisions of this act and applicable federal law, an authority may continue to exercise zoning, land use, planning and permitting authority within its territorial boundaries with respect to wireless support structures and utility poles. No authority shall have or exercise any jurisdiction or authority over the design, engineering, construction, installation or operation of any small wireless facility located in an interior structure or upon the site of any campus, stadium or athletic facility not owned or controlled by the authority, other than to comply with applicable codes. An authority shall evaluate the structure classification for wireless support structures under the latest version of ANSI/TIA-222. Nothing in this act authorizes the state or any political subdivision, including an authority, to require wireless facility deployment or to regulate wireless services.”
- (Page 19) “1. Subject to subsections B, C, D and E of this section, in the absence of an ordinance, resolution or standard agreement that fully complies with this act and until such a compliant ordinance, resolution or standard agreement is adopted, if at all, wireless providers may collocate small wireless facilities on wireless support structures and utility poles other than electric distribution poles and may install and operate utility poles under the requirements of this act.”

## **12 Are strand mounted devices or facilities exempt?**

- Yes, (Page 14) “E. An authority shall not require an application for the following:… 3. For the installation, placement, maintenance, operation or replacement of micro wireless facilities that are strung on cables between existing utility poles, in compliance with the National Electrical Safety Code.”
- (Page 17) “F. There shall be no rate charged for the installation, placement, maintenance, operation or replacement of micro wireless facilities that are strung on cables between existing utility poles, in compliance with the National Electrical Safety Code.”

## **13 Are privately owned structures in ROW exempt?**

- The bill does not specifically address this issue.

#### 14 Are there design restrictions? If so what are they?

- (Page 7) “E. Each new or modified utility pole installed in the right-of-way shall not exceed the greater of:
  1. Ten (10) feet in height above the tallest existing utility pole in place as of the effective date of this act located within five hundred (500) feet of the new pole in the same right-of-way; or
  2. Fifty (50) feet above ground level.

New small wireless facilities in the right-of-way may not extend more than ten (10) feet above an existing utility pole in place as of the effective date of this act or, for small wireless facilities on a new utility pole, above the height permitted for a new utility pole under this section.”
- (Pages 7 and 8) “G. An authority may adopt written guidelines establishing reasonable and objective stealth or concealment criteria for small wireless facilities in designated areas, reasonable and objective design criteria for small wireless facilities to be collocated on decorative poles and reasonable and objective design criteria for utility poles deployed in areas with decorative poles. Such guidelines may be adopted by any appropriate means, including without limitation by inclusion in the authority's zoning code, but such inclusion shall not subject small wireless facilities and utility poles classified as permitted uses in subsection D of this section to zoning review. Such guidelines may be adopted only if they apply on a nondiscriminatory basis to all other occupants of the right-of-way, including the authority. A wireless provider that seeks to collocate small wireless facilities on a decorative pole shall comply with Section 4 of this act. A wireless provider that is required to replace a decorative pole at its expense in compliance with Section 5 of this act shall conform the new decorative pole to the design aesthetics and material of the decorative pole(s) being replaced.”
- (Pages 10 and 11) “2. An applicant shall not be required to provide more information to obtain a permit than communications service providers that are not wireless providers, provided that an applicant may be required to include construction and engineering drawings and information demonstrating compliance with the criteria in paragraph

8 of this subsection and, for an application to collocate on an authority pole, a wireless provider may be required to provide at its expense engineering analysis demonstrating compliance with applicable standards and codes, construction drawings stamped by a professional engineer registered in Oklahoma and a description of any recommended make-ready work, including any modification or replacement of the authority pole;”

**15 What are the shot clocks as defined by statute?**

- (Page 11) “5. The authority may require an applicant to include an attestation that the small wireless facilities will be operational for use by a wireless services provider within one (1) year after the permit issuance date, unless the authority and the applicant agree to extend this period or delay is caused by lack of commercial power or communications transport facilities to the site;”
- (Page 11) “6. Within twenty (20) days of receiving an application, an authority must determine and notify the applicant in writing whether the application is complete. If an application is incomplete, an authority must specifically identify the missing information in writing. The processing deadline in paragraph 7 of this subsection is tolled from the time the authority sends the notice of incompleteness to the time the applicant provides the missing information. That processing deadline also may be tolled by agreement of the applicant and the authority;”
- (Page 11) “7. An application shall be processed on a nondiscriminatory basis and deemed approved if the authority fails to approve or deny the application within seventy-five (75) days of receipt of the application;”
- (Page 13) “9. The authority shall document the basis for a denial, including the specific code provisions on which the denial was based, and send the documentation to the applicant on or before the day the authority denies an application. The applicant may cure the deficiencies identified by the authority and resubmit the application within thirty (30) days of the denial without paying an additional application fee. The authority shall approve or deny the revised application within thirty (30) days. Any subsequent review shall be limited to the deficiencies cited in the denial;

- (Pages 13 and 14) “11. Installation or collocation for which a permit is granted pursuant to this section shall be completed within one (1) year after the permit issuance date, unless the authority and the applicant agree to extend this period, or a delay is caused by the lack of commercial power or communications facilities at the site. Approval of an application authorizes the applicant to:
  - a. undertake the installation or collocation, and
  - b. subject to applicable relocation requirements and the applicant's right to terminate at any time, operate and maintain the small wireless facilities and any associated utility pole covered by the permit for a period of not less than ten (10) years, which must be renewed for equivalent durations so long as they are in compliance with the criteria set forth in paragraph 8 of this subsection;”
- (Pages 19) “2. Upon request, an authority shall enter into a pole attachment agreement with a wireless provider for the collocation of small wireless facilities on electric distribution poles. The rates, fees and terms of the pole attachment agreement shall be reasonable and nondiscriminatory and shall comply with this act. If the wireless provider and the authority are not able to reach agreement within ninety (90) days of the request for a pole attachment agreement, the authority shall make a best-and-final offer to the wireless provider within fifteen (15) days of the expiration of the ninety-day period. The best-and-final offer shall be in the form of a pole attachment agreement that is reasonable and nondiscriminatory, complies with this act and may be accepted and signed by the wireless provider. If the authority fails to make such a best-and-final offer within fifteen (15) days of the expiration of the ninety-day period, the wireless provider may collocate small wireless facilities on the authority's electric distribution poles under the requirements of this act until the authority makes such a best-and-final.”

## 16 Does the statute require local acceptance of bulk applications?

- (Page 13) “10. An applicant seeking to collocate small wireless facilities within the jurisdiction of a single authority shall be allowed at the applicant's discretion to file a consolidated application for the collocation of up to twenty-five small wireless facilities and receive a single permit; provided, however, the denial of one or more small wireless facilities in a consolidated application shall

not delay processing of any other small wireless facilities in the same batch;”

**17 Is the city required to complete the make ready work? If so, is there a limit on what they can charge and any requirements they must meet?**

- (Pages 15-16) “C. An authority shall allow the collocation of small wireless facilities on authority poles subject to the application process in Section 4 of this act and the make-ready process in this section. The rates, fees and terms for such collocations shall be nondiscriminatory regardless of the services provided by the collocating person, comply with this act and be made available to wireless providers under Section 10 of this act.

D. The rates, fees and terms and conditions for the make-ready work to collocate on an authority pole described in the application shall be nondiscriminatory, competitively neutral and commercially reasonable and must comply with this act. The authority may perform the make-ready work necessary to enable the pole to support the requested collocation by a wireless provider or require the wireless provider to perform the make-ready work. If the authority elects to perform the make-ready work, it shall provide a good-faith estimate for the work, including pole replacement if necessary, within sixty (60) days after receipt of a complete application. The authority shall complete any make-ready work it elects to perform, including any pole replacement, within sixty (60) days of written acceptance of the good-faith estimate by the applicant. An authority may require replacement of the authority pole only if it demonstrates that the collocation would make the authority pole structurally unsound. The authority may require that the replaced authority pole have the same functionality as the pole being replaced. If the authority pole is replaced, the authority shall take ownership of the new pole and operate authority fixtures on the pole.

The person owning, managing or controlling the authority pole shall not require more make-ready work than required to meet applicable codes or industry standards. Fees for make-ready work shall not include costs related to preexisting or prior damage or noncompliance. Fees for make-ready work including any pole replacement shall be reasonable and nondiscriminatory and shall not

exceed actual costs, which may include the amount the authority pays a professional engineer registered in Oklahoma to review the wireless provider's make-ready work plans.”

- (Page 16) “E. A wireless provider shall comply with the following requirements and specifications... 3. Notwithstanding subsection D of this section, requirements and specifications of general application adopted by the authority concerning make-ready work for authority electric distribution poles.”

**NOTE: Indemnification, insurance, and bonding requirements clause included.**

(Page 18) “This act does not impose or otherwise affect any tariff, contractual obligation or right, or federal or state law regarding utility poles, similar structures or equipment of any type owned or controlled by an investor-owned electric utility or electric cooperative.”

(Page 18) “This section applies to activities in the right-of-way only. Nothing in this act shall be interpreted to allow any entity to provide services regulated under 47 U.S.C., Sections 521 to 573, without compliance with all laws applicable to such providers nor shall this act be interpreted to impose any new requirements on cable providers for the provision of such service in this state.”