GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1997

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HOUSE BILL 1094 Committee Substitute Favorable 4/29/97

Short Title: Repeal/Recodify Railroad Laws. (Public)	
Sponsors:	
Referred to:	
	April 21, 1997
GENERAL RAILROAD CLARIFYIN The General As	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED REPEAL OBSOLETE OR PREEMPTED PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES AFFECTING RAILROADS, TO RECODIFY CERTAIN STATUTES, AND TO MAKE CONFORMING CHANGES AND NG CHANGES. sembly of North Carolina enacts: on 1. G.S. 62-3(6) reads as rewritten:
"(6)	'Common carrier' means any person, other than a carrier by rail, which holds itself out to the general public to engage in transportation of persons or household goods for compensation, including transportation by train, bus, truck, boat or other conveyance, except as exempted in G.S. 62-260."
	on 2. G.S. 62-3(22) reads as rewritten: 'Private carrier' means any person person, other than a carrier by rail, not included in the definitions of common carrier, which transports in intrastate commerce in its own vehicle or vehicles property of which such person is the owner, lessee, or bailee, when such transportation is for the purpose of sale, lease, rent, or bailment, or when such

transportation is purely an incidental adjunct to some other established

private business owned and operated by such person other than the transportation of household goods for compensation."

Section 3. G.S. 62-3(23) reads as rewritten:

- "(23) a. 'Public utility' means a person, whether organized under the laws of this State or under the laws of any other state or country, now or hereafter owning or operating in this State equipment or facilities for:
 - generating, transmitting, delivering furnishing electricity, piped gas, steam or any other like agency for the production of light, heat or power to or for the public for compensation; provided, however, that the term 'public utility' shall not include persons who construct or operate an electric generating facility, the primary purpose of which facility is for such person's own use and not for the primary purpose of producing electricity, heat, or steam for sale to or for the public for
 - Diverting, developing, pumping, impounding, distributing or furnishing water to or for the public for compensation, or operating a public sewerage system for compensation; provided, however, that the term 'public utility' shall not include any person or company whose sole operation consists of selling water to less than 10 residential customers, except that any person or company which constructs a water system in a subdivision with plans for 10 or more lots and which holds itself out by contracts or other means at the time of said construction to serve an area containing more than 10 residential building lots shall be a public utility at the time of such planning or holding out to serve such 10 or more building lots, without regard to the number of actual customers connected:
 - Transporting persons or household goods by street, suburban or interurban bus or railways for the public for
 - Transporting persons or household goods by railways or motor vehicles, vehicle or any other form of transportation for the public for compensation, except motor carriers exempted in G.S. 62-260, and except-carriers by rail, or
 - Transporting or conveying gas, crude oil or other fluid substance by pipeline for the public for compensation;
 - Conveying or transmitting messages or communications by telephone or telegraph, or any other means of

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- b. The term 'public utility' shall for rate-making purposes include any person producing, generating or furnishing any of the foregoing services to another person for distribution to or for the public for compensation.
- c. The term 'public utility' shall include all persons affiliated through stock ownership with a public utility doing business in this State as parent corporation or subsidiary corporation as defined in G.S. 55-2 to such an extent that the Commission shall find that such affiliation has an effect on the rates or service of such public utility.
- d. The term 'public utility,' except as otherwise expressly provided in this Chapter, shall not include a municipality, an authority organized under the North Carolina Water and Sewer Authorities Act, electric or telephone membership corporation or nonprofit water membership or consumer-owned corporations financed by the Farmers Home Administration, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, or any similar or successor federal financing agency, provided, that (i) any such financing administration, department or agency exercise substantial control over and regulation of any such corporation's rates and terms and conditions of service, and (ii) the members or consumer-owners of any such corporation, pursuant to the corporation's articles of incorporation and bylaws, shall elect the governing board of the corporation; or any person not otherwise a public utility who furnishes such service or commodity only to himself, his employees or tenants when such service or commodity is not resold to or used by others; provided, however, that any person other than a nonprofit organization serving only its members, who distributes or provides utility service to his employees or tenants by individual meters or by other coin-operated devices with a charge for metered or coin-operated utility service shall be a public utility within the definition and meaning of this Chapter with respect to the regulation of rates and provisions of service rendered through such meter or coin-operated device imposing such separate metered utility charge. If any person conducting a public utility shall also conduct any enterprise not a public utility. such enterprise is not subject to the provisions of this Chapter. A water or sewer system owned by a homeowners' association that provides water or sewer service only to members or leaseholds of members is not subject to the provisions of this Chapter.

- e. The term 'public utility' shall include the University of North Carolina insofar as said University supplies telephone service, electricity or water to the public for compensation from the University Enterprises defined in G.S. 116-41.1(9).
- f. The term 'public utility' shall include the Town of Pineville insofar as said town supplies telephone services to the public for compensation. The territory to be served by the Town of Pineville in furnishing telephone services, subject to the Public Utilities Act, shall include the town limits as they exist on May 8, 1973, and shall also include the area proposed to be annexed under the town's ordinance adopted May 3, 1971, until January 1, 1975.
- g. The term 'public utility' shall not include a hotel, motel, time share or condominium complex operated primarily to serve transient occupants, which imposes charges to occupants for local, long-distance, or wide area telecommunication services when such calls are completed through the use of facilities provided by a public utility, and provided further that the local services received are rated in accordance with the provisions of G.S. 62-110(d) and the applicable charges for telephone calls are prominently displayed in each area where occupant rooms are located.
- h. The term 'public utility' shall not include the resale of electricity by (i) a campground operated primarily to serve transient occupants, or (ii) a marina; provided that (i) the campground or marina charges no more than the actual cost of the electricity supplied to it, (ii) the amount of electricity used by each campsite or marina slip occupant is measured by an individual metering device, (iii) the applicable rates are prominently displayed at or near each campsite or marina slip, and (iv) the campground or marina only resells electricity to campsite or marina slip occupants.
- i. The term 'public utility' shall not include the State, the Office of the State Controller, or the Microelectronics Center of North Carolina in the provision or sharing of switched broadband telecommunications services with non-State entities or organizations of the kind or type set forth in G.S. 143B-426.39.
- j. The term 'public utility' shall not include any person, not otherwise a public utility, conveying or transmitting messages or communications by mobile radio communications service. Mobile radio communications service includes one-way or two-way radio service provided to mobile or fixed stations or receivers using mobile radio service frequencies."

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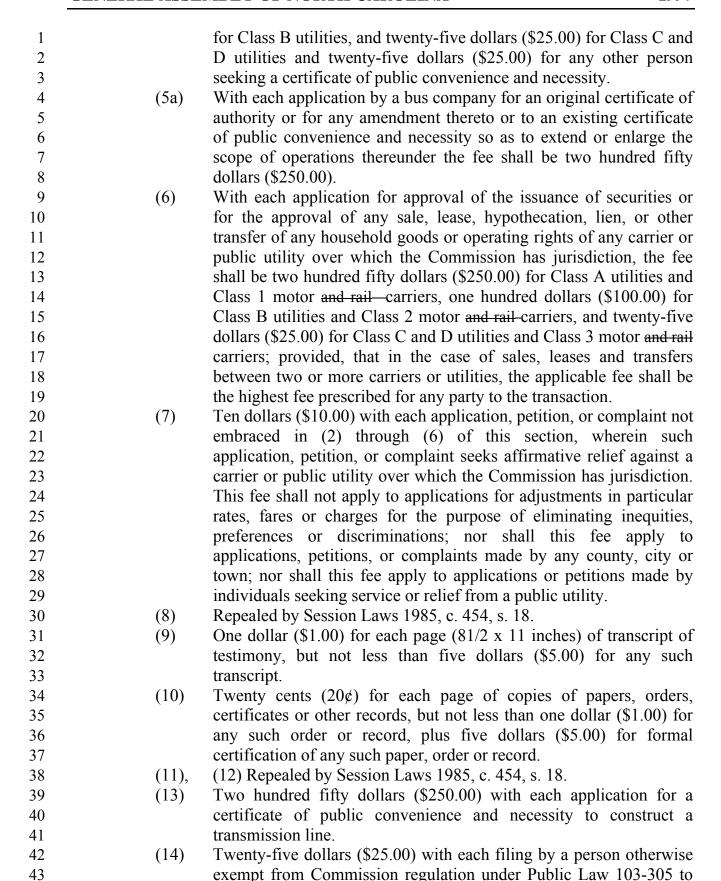
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Section 4. G.S. 62-300(a) reads as rewritten:

- "(a) The Commission shall receive and collect the following fees and charges in accordance with the classification of utilities as provided in rules and regulations of the Commission, and no others:
 - (1) Twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) with each notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court, and with each notice of application for a writ of certiorari.
 - With each application for a new certificate for motor and rail-carrier rights, the fee shall be two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) when filed by Class 1 motor and rail-carriers, one hundred dollars (\$100.00) when filed by Class 2 motor and rail-carriers, and twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) when filed by Class 3 motor and rail-carriers, and twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) as filing fee for any amendment thereto so as to extend or enlarge the scope of operations thereunder, and twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each broker who applies for a brokerage license under the provisions of this Chapter.
 - (3) With each application for a general increase in rates, fares and charges and for each filing of a tariff which seeks general increases in rates, fares and charges, the fee will be five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for Class A utilities and Class 1 motor and rail-carriers. two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) for Class B utilities and Class 2 motor and rail-carriers, one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for Class C utilities and twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for Class D utilities and Class 3 motor and rail carriers; provided that in the case of an application or tariff for a general increase in rates filed by a tariff agent for more than one carrier, the applicable fee shall be the highest fee prescribed for any motor carrier included in the application or tariff. This fee shall not apply to applications for adjustments in particular rates, fares, or charges for the purpose of eliminating inequities, preferences or discriminations or to applications to adjust rates and charges based solely on the increased cost of fuel used in the generation or production of electric power.
 - (4) One hundred dollars (\$100.00) with each application by motor carrier of passengers for the abandonment or permanent or temporary discontinuance of transportation service previously authorized in a certificate.
 - (4a) Two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) with each application for discontinuance of train service, or for a change in or discontinuance of station facilities.
 - (5) With each application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity or for any amendment thereto so as to extend or enlarge the scope of operations thereunder, the fee shall be two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) for Class A utilities, one hundred dollars (\$100.00)



participate in standard transportation practices as set out by the Commission."

Section 5. G.S. 62-192, 62-207, 62-222, 62-227, 62-228, 62-229, 62-230, 62-231, 62-232, 62-233, 62-234, 62-238, 62-238.1, 62-239, 62-242, 62-245, 62-246, and 62-247 are repealed.

Section 6. Article 11 of Chapter 62 of the General Statutes, as amended by Section 5 of this act, G.S. 62-220, 62-221, 62-223, 62-224, 62-225, 62-226, 62-237, 62-240, 62-241, 62-243, and 62-244, is recodified as Article 15 of Chapter 136 of the General Statutes, G.S. 136-190 through G.S. 136-200.

Section 7. G.S. 62-237, recodified as G.S. 136-196 by Section 6 of this act, reads as rewritten:

"§ 136-196. To regulate crossings and to abolish grade crossings.

The Commission—Department may require the raising or lowering of any tracks or roadway at any grade crossing in a road or street not forming a link in or part of the State highway system and designate who shall pay for the same by partitioning the cost of said work and the maintenance of such crossing among the railroads and municipalities interested in accordance with the formula provided for grade crossing alterations or eliminations on the State highway system in G.S. 136-20(b)."

Section 8. G.S. 62-243, recodified as G.S. 136-199 by Section 6 of this act, reads as rewritten:

"§ 136-199. Violation of rules causing injury; damages.

If any railroad company doing business in this State shall, in violation of any rule or regulation provided by the Commission, Department, inflict any wrong or injury on any person, such person shall have a right of action and recovery for such wrong or injury, in any court having jurisdiction thereof, and the damages to be recovered shall be the same as in an action between individuals, except that in case of willful violation of law such railroad company shall be liable to exemplary damages: Provided, that all suits under this Chapter shall be brought within one year after the commission of the alleged wrong or injury."

Section 9. This act is effective when it becomes law.