

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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GOVERNOR

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October 28, 2009

Honorable Barry J. Hobbins, Senate Chair
Honorable Jon Hinck, House Chair
Joint Standing Committee on Utilities and Energy
100 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-100

Re: Public Law, Chapter 548, 123rd Legislature, An Act To Amend Cable Television Laws and Establish a Model Cable Franchise Agreement.

Dear Senator Hobbins and Representative Hinck:

Public Law, Chapter 548, 123rd Legislature, added a new subsection to M.R.S.A. 30-A, §3008; subsection 7, Model franchise agreement. The new subsection directs the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Office of Information Technology (OIT), to “develop a model franchise agreement for use by any municipality and any cable system operator that mutually choose to adopt the model franchise agreement or any of its provisions.” OIT will also make the model franchise agreement available on its publicly accessible website.

The Act says that OIT will, at a minimum consider the following issues:

- A. Franchise fees;
- B. Build-out requirements;
- C. Public, educational, and governmental access channels (referred to as PEG channels) and reasonable facility support for such channels;
- D. Customer service standards;
- E. The disparate needs of the diverse municipalities in this State; and
- F. The policy goal of promoting competition in the delivery of cable television service.

Section 3 of the Act contained a December 15, 2008, deadline. Because of the complexity of the issues involved, the multitude of interested stakeholders, and the firm belief by all that there was great value in a model agreement, OIT asked for and received two extensions of time from the Utilities and Energy Committee. While we are considerably later than those extensions, the group believes that we have crafted an exceptional product, well worth the time and effort.

The working group consisted of members or representatives from municipalities, Maine Municipal Association, industry groups, cable companies, telephone companies, and staff from OIT and the PUC. The group was chaired by the Executive Director of the ConnectME Authority. The group started meeting in June 2008, with the last meeting July 13, 2009. There were over forty large and small group (for specific tasks) meetings as well as hundreds of email messages exchanged.

The purpose of these meetings was to create a "model" cable franchise that could be used as a starting point for negotiations between the cable operator and municipality. The benefit of such a model is that, as "blessed" by the various stakeholders, many of the standard boilerplate items would already be resolved. Issues such as insurance and bonding, consumer protection standards and others would be the same across the State and neither side would need to engage in needlessly expensive negotiation of these issues.

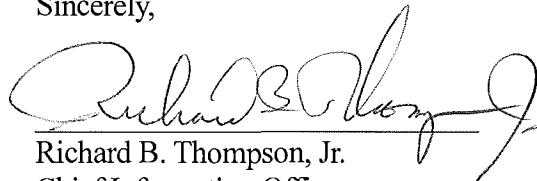
The final document will require tailoring to the particular needs of a community and thus both sides anticipated fill-in-the-blank provisions requiring local negotiation. As far as we know, this idea is unique in the nation and Maine is the first to attempt it. The model and the accompanying appendices were developed in a collaborative give and take process not unlike the standard franchise negotiation process.

An issue that came up repeatedly was confidentiality. Municipalities are currently unable to adequately protect company supplied confidential or proprietary information. The companies are willing to provide more detailed information to the municipalities about their systems, strategies, and customers, if that information can be protected, possibly with an exemption in Maine's Freedom of Access Act.

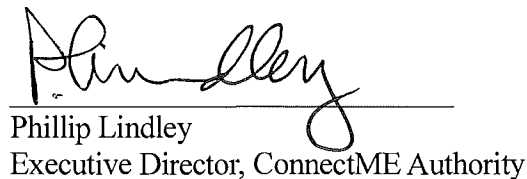
Both "sides" began last year by discussing a model franchise that was a compilation of three older approved franchises in Maine, plus several from other states that had been negotiated recently with current laws and practices in effect. After extensive discussion, each side has since agreed to modification of over fifty items to accommodate the concerns of the other side. We believe we have brought forward an up-to-date, but lean document that still provides for consumer and municipal protections. It clearly references Federal and State regulations by means of hyper-linked appendices for easy reference and meets the charge that was given to us by the legislature.

In effect, the working group negotiated an individual agreement that all municipalities and companies can work with, adding their own unique parts as necessary. This should allow the smaller towns to feel comfortable in signing the agreement and should alleviate the need for expensive legal work. Money probably better spent maintaining roads, etc.

Sincerely,



Richard B. Thompson, Jr.
Chief Information Officer



Phillip Lindley
Executive Director, ConnectME Authority

cc: Members of the Utilities and Energy Committee
Lucia Nixon, Legislative Analyst

PLEASE NOTE: The Office of the Revisor of Statutes **cannot** perform research, provide legal advice, or interpret Maine law. For legal assistance, please contact a qualified attorney.

Public Law
123rd Legislature
Second Regular Session

Chapter 548
H.P. 1515 - L.D. 2133

**An Act To Amend the Cable Television Laws and
Establish a Model Cable Franchise Agreement**

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 30-A MRSA §3008, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 and Pt. C, §106 and amended by PL 1989, c. 6; c. 9, §2; and c. 104, Pt. C, §§8 and 10, is further amended to read:

§ 3008. Ordinances relating to cable television systems

1. State policy. It is the policy of this State, with respect to cable television systems:

A. To affirm the importance of municipal control of franchising and regulation in order to ensure that the needs and interests of local citizens are adequately met;

B. That each municipality, when acting to displace competition with regulation ~~in the area of~~ cable television systems, shall proceed according to the judgment of the municipal officers as to the type and degree of regulatory activity considered to be in the best interests of its citizens; ~~and~~

C. To provide adequate statutory authority to municipalities to make franchising and regulatory decisions to implement this policy and to avoid the costs and uncertainty of lawsuits challenging that authority; and

D. To ensure that all cable television operators receive the same treatment with respect to franchising and regulatory processes and to encourage new providers to provide competitive pressure on the pricing of such services.

1-A. Definitions. For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings:

A. "Cable system operator" has the same meaning as "cable operator," as that term is defined in 47 United States Code, Section 522(5), as in effect on January 1, 2008;

B. "Cable television service" has the same meaning as "cable service," as that term is defined in 47 United States Code, Section 522(6), as in effect on January 1, 2008; and

C. "Cable television system" has the same meaning as "cable system," as that term is defined in 47 United States Code, Section 522(7), as in effect on January 1, 2008.

2. Ordinances. A municipality may enact any ordinances, not contrary to this chapter, governing franchising and regulation of cable television systems using public ways. Systems located in accordance with those ordinances, franchises and regulations are not defects in public ways.

The municipal officers of municipalities have the exclusive power to enact all ordinances authorized by this section. They shall give 7 days' notice of the meeting at which those ordinances are to be proposed in the manner provided for town meetings. Those ordinances take effect immediately.

3. General requirements. The following requirements apply generally to cable television systems governed by this section.

A. Any cable television system must be constructed and operated in accordance with Federal Communications Commission regulations.

B. Notwithstanding any provision in a franchise, ~~no a cable television company~~system operator may not abandon service or a portion of that service without having given 6 months' prior written notice to the franchising municipality, if any, and to the municipalities affected by that abandonment. When abandonment of any service is prohibited by a municipal franchise, ~~no a cable television company~~system operator may not abandon that service without written consent of the municipal officers. Any ~~cable television company which~~system operator that violates this paragraph commits a civil violation for which a fine of \$50 a day for each day that the violation continues may be adjudged.

C. Neither the ~~cable television company~~system operator whose facilities are used to transmit a program produced by a person other than the ~~cable television company~~that operator, under Federal Communications Commission regulations or municipal ordinance, nor the officers, directors or employees of any such ~~cable television company~~system operator are liable for damages arising from any obscene or defamatory statements or actions or invasion of privacy occurring during any program when that ~~company~~cable system operator does not originate or produce the program.

D. ~~Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, any permit to provide a cable television system issued before July 1, 1965, without a fixed termination date, is deemed to expire on September 18, 1996, unless an earlier expiration date is mutually agreed upon by the municipality and the permit holder. These cable television systems, as a condition of franchise, shall be operated in such a manner as to provide a safe, adequate and reliable service to subscribers.~~

E. A municipality is entitled to injunctive relief in addition to any other remedies available by law to protect any rights conferred upon the municipality by this section or any ordinances enacted under this section or section 3010.

4. Franchise procedures. Pursuant to subsection 2, a municipality may enact ordinances governing the procedures for granting ~~franchises to cable television franchise~~system operators. These ordinances must be enacted before granting any such franchise or franchises and ~~shall~~must be designed to ensure that the terms and conditions of a franchise will adequately protect the needs and interests of the municipality. The ordinances ~~shall~~must include, but are not limited to, provisions for the following:

- A. A mechanism for determining special local needs or interests before issuing a request for proposals, whether by actively seeking to determine those needs or interests or by allowing a period for public comment on a proposed request for proposals;
- B. The filing of franchise applications and related documents as public records, with reasonable notice to the public that the records are open to inspection during reasonable hours;
- C. A reasonable opportunity for public input before granting franchises; and
- D. The assessment of reasonable fees to defray the costs of public notice, advertising and other expenses incurred by the municipality in acting upon applications.

5. Franchise agreements or contracts. The State specifically authorizes municipal officers pursuant to ordinances to contract on such terms and conditions and impose such fees as are in the best interests of the municipality, including the grant of exclusive or nonexclusive franchises for a period not to exceed 15 years, for the placing and maintenance of cable television systems and appurtenances, or parts thereof, along public ways and including contracts with cable television companies which system operators that receive the services of television signal transmission offered by any public utilities using public ways for such transmission. ~~No~~A public utility may not be required to contract with the municipal officers under this subsection. Each franchise must contain the following provisions:

- A. The area or areas to be served;
- B. A line extension policy;
- C. A provision for renewal, the term of which may not exceed 15 years;
- D. Procedures for the investigation and resolution of complaints by the cable television ~~company~~system operator; and
- E. Any other terms and conditions that are in the best interests of the municipality.

6. Current ordinances and agreements. ~~This section shall not be construed to invalidate any ordinance, franchise or agreement in effect or under consideration on July 25, 1984.~~

7. Model franchise agreement. The Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Office of Information Technology, referred to in this subsection as "the office," shall develop a model franchise agreement for use by any municipality and any cable system operator that mutually choose to adopt the model franchise agreement or any of its provisions. The office shall make the model franchise agreement available on its publicly accessible website. In the development of the model franchise agreement, the office shall, at a minimum, consider the following issues:

- A. Franchise fees;
- B. Build-out requirements;
- C. Public, educational and governmental access channels and reasonable facility support for such channels;
- D. Customer service standards;
- E. The disparate needs of the diverse municipalities in this State; and

F. The policy goal of promoting competition in the delivery of cable television service.

This subsection does not allow the office to establish prices for any cable television service or to regulate the content of cable television service.

Sec. 2. 30-A MRSA §3010, as amended by PL 2007, c. 104, §1, is further amended to read:

§ 3010. Consumer rights and protection relating to cable television service

~~Every franchisee shall agree to the following~~This section applies to every franchisee. For purposes of this section, "franchisee" means a cable system operator that is granted a franchise by a municipality in accordance with section 3008. For purposes of this section, "cable system operator" and "cable television service" have the same meanings as in section 3008.

1. Credits and refunds for interruption of service. Credits and refunds for interruption of cable television service shall~~of a franchisee must~~ be as follows.

A. In the event service to any subscriber is interrupted for 6 or more consecutive hours in a 30-day period, ~~it~~the franchisee will, upon request, grant that subscriber a pro rata credit or rebate.

B. An office ~~shall~~of the franchisee must be open during usual business hours, have a listed toll-free telephone and be capable of receiving complaints, requests for adjustments and service calls.

C. The franchisee shall provide subscribers with 30 ~~days~~days' advance written notice of an increase in rates, changes in billing practices or the deletion of a channel.

1-A. Service disconnection. A franchisee must discontinue billing a ~~consumer~~subscriber for a service within 10 working days after the ~~consumer~~subscriber requests that service disconnection unless the ~~consumer~~subscriber unreasonably hinders access by the franchisee to equipment of the franchisee on the premises of the ~~consumer~~subscriber to which the franchisee must have access to complete the requested disconnection.

2. Notice to subscribers regarding quality of service. Notice to subscribers regarding quality of service ~~shall~~must be as follows.

A. For each new subscriber, and annually thereafter, every franchisee shall cause to be mailed to each of its subscribers a notice that:

(1) Informs subscribers of how to communicate their views and complaints to the cable ~~company~~system operator, the proper municipal official and the Attorney General;

(2) States the responsibility of the Department of the Attorney General to receive consumer complaints concerning matters other than channel selection and rates; ~~and~~

(3) States the policy regarding and method by which subscribers may request rebates or pro rata credits as described in subsection 1, paragraph A.; and

(4) Informs subscribers of their right to request basic-tier, nonpremium programming service and the cost of that service.

B. The notice ~~shall~~must be in nontechnical language, understandable by the general public and in a convenient format. On or before January 30th of each year, the franchisee shall certify to the franchising authority and to the Department of the Attorney General that it has distributed the notice during the previous calendar year as required by this section.

2-A. Notice on subscriber bills; credits and refunds. Every franchisee shall include on each subscriber bill for service a notice regarding the subscriber's right to a pro rata credit or rebate for interruption of service upon request in accordance with subsection 1. The notice must include a toll-free telephone number and a telephone number accessible by a teletypewriter device or TTY for contacting the franchisee to request the pro rata credit or rebate for service interruption. The notice must be in nontechnical language, understandable by the general public and printed in a prominent location on the bill in boldface type.

4. Recording subscriber complaints. Recording subscriber complaints ~~shall~~must be as follows.

A. Every franchisee shall keep a record or log of all written complaints received regarding quality of service, equipment malfunctions, billing procedure, employee attitude and similar matters. These records ~~shall~~must be maintained for a period of 2 years.

B. The record ~~shall~~must contain the following information for each complaint received:

(1) Date, time and nature of the complaint;

(2) Name, address and telephone number of the person complaining;

(3) Investigation of the complaint;

(4) Manner and time of resolution of the complaint;

(5) If the complaint regards equipment malfunction or the quality of reception, a report indicating corrective steps taken, with the nature of the problem stated; and

(6) Consistent with subscriber privacy provisions contained in the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984, Public Law 98-549, every franchisee shall make the logs or records of complaints available to any authorized agent of any franchising authority having a franchise with that franchisee or any authorized agent of a municipality considering a franchise with that franchisee upon request during normal business hours for on-site review.

5. Franchises. All franchises ~~shall~~must be nonexclusive. All franchises ~~shall~~must include provision for access to, and facilities to make use of, one or more local public, educational and governmental access channels subject to the definitions and requirements of the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984, Public Law 98-549 or related requirements or regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.

6. Rights of individuals. ~~No~~A cable television system operator may not deny service, deny access or otherwise discriminate against subscribers, channel users or general citizens on the basis of age, race, religion, sex, physical handicap or country of natural origin.

6-A. Subscriber privacy. A cable television system operator may not intrude upon the privacy of a subscriber by installing or using any equipment that allows the cable system operator to observe or to listen to what is occurring in an individual subscriber's household or to monitor the viewing habits of the subscriber without express, prior written consent of the subscriber. A cable system operator may not sell, disclose or otherwise make available, or permit the use of, lists of the names or addresses of its subscribers, or any list or other information that identifies by name or address subscribers or subscriber viewing habits, to any person or agency for any purpose whatsoever without the prior written consent of the subscriber except that the cable system operator may make such lists available to persons performing services for the cable system operator in connection with its business or operations, such as a billing service, when the availability of such lists is necessary to the performance of such services if, in either case, the persons or entity receiving such lists agree in writing that they will not permit them to be made available to any other party.

6-B. Late fees. A cable television system operator may not charge a late fee or other penalty or charge for late payment of any bill that exceeds 1.5% per month of the amount due in the bill. If the bill includes separate charges for different levels of service, a late fee or other penalty or charge must be calculated on the total amount overdue for all levels of service and may not be calculated separately for each level of service. A payment is not late under this subsection until at least 30 days after those services to which the late fee applies have been received by the consumer.

7. Penalty. A violation of any provision of this section is a violation of ~~the Unfair Trades Practices Act, Title 5, chapter 10.~~

8. Filing of franchise agreements. A cable system operator that maintains a publicly accessible website shall post on that website a copy of the most recently executed franchise agreement for each franchise that it has been granted by a municipality in the State.

Sec. 3. Model franchise agreement deadline; report and authority for legislation. By December 15, 2008, the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Office of Information Technology shall complete the development of the model franchise agreement for cable television service pursuant to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 30-A, section 3008, subsection 7 and submit a report to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over utilities and energy matters regarding the model franchise agreement and its development. After receipt and review of the report, the committee is authorized to submit legislation regarding cable television service to the First Regular Session of the 124th Legislature.

MAINE MODEL CABLE TV FRANCHISE

October 30, 2009

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Administrative Issues

1. Statement of Agreement

This Franchise Agreement (the "Agreement") is made and entered as of _____ between the _____ (the "Municipality") and _____ a _____ organized and existing in good standing under the laws of the state of Maine (the "Company").

2. Title

This Franchise Agreement shall be known and cited as the "[Municipality] Cable Television Franchise". Within this document it shall also be referred to as "this Franchise" or "the Franchise".

3. Parties

A. Municipality

1. Name _____ [Municipality]
2. Contact: _____
3. [Town Manager; Chair of Cable Committee; Chair of Selectmen, etc.]
4. Mailing Address: _____

5. Telephone: _____

B. Company

1. Name: _____
2. D/B/A: _____
3. Contact: _____
4. Mailing Address: _____

5. Telephone: _____

C. Company Local Business Office

As required by 30-A MRSA §3010 (1)(B), and 47 CFR §76.309(c)(1)(v) Company shall maintain a Conveniently Located business office that must be open during usual business hours and have a listed toll-free telephone number capable of receiving complaints, requests for adjustments and service calls.

1. Business Office Address: _____

2. Toll-free Customer Service Number: _____

D. Addresses

Such addresses may be changed by either party upon 30-days prior written notice to the other party.

4. Notices (Communications)

All notices required to be provided in this Agreement shall be provided in writing via e-mail, overnight or certified mail to:

1. Company: to the company contact at the mailing address in Section 3;
2. Municipality: to the Municipal Contact at mailing address in Section 3.

5. Grant of Authority

Pursuant to the authority in 30-A M.R.S.A. §3008 and 3010, and subject to the terms and conditions set forth herein, the [Municipality of _____] as the Local Franchise Authority, hereby grants a non-exclusive, revocable cable television franchise to _____ authorizing and permitting the Company to own, construct, upgrade, install, operate and maintain a Cable Television System within the [Municipality of _____].

A. Franchise Area

Company is hereby granted by Municipality, where it has the right to do so, the right and privilege to own, construct, reconstruct, erect, operate and maintain, in the Municipality of _____” (herein called the “Franchise area” or the “[Name of Municipality]”), in, upon, along, across, above, over and under the Rights of Way now laid out or dedicated, and all extensions thereof and additions thereto, poles, wires, cables, optical fibers, underground conduits, manholes and other television and radio conductors and fixtures necessary for the installation, maintenance and operation of a Cable System. In the event of annexation by the City, any new territory shall become part of the area covered upon sixty (60) days advance written notice by the Municipality to the Company.

B. Limited Grant

The license is intended to convey limited rights and interests only as to those Rights-of-Way in which Municipality has an actual interest. It is not a warranty of title or interest in any Right-of-Way; it does not provide Company any interest in any particular location within the Right-of-Way; and it does not confer rights other than as expressly provided in the grant. The license does not deprive Municipality of any powers, rights, or privileges it now has or may later acquire in the future to use, perform work on, or to regulate the use of, and to control the Right-of-Way in a non-discriminatory manner as to all users of the rights of way, including without limitation the right to perform work on its roadways, Right-of-Way or appurtenant

drainage facilities, including but not limited to, constructing, altering, removing, paving, widening, grading, or excavating.

C. Non-Exclusivity

Company's rights and privileges are non-exclusive and Municipality expressly reserves the right to grant other such franchise agreements in the Municipality.

D. Eminent Domain not Conferred

No privilege or power of eminent domain is bestowed to Company by Municipality by this grant of this Franchise.

6. Term

This Franchise shall commence upon the effective date of this Agreement, _____ [DATE] and shall expire ____ years thereafter on _____ [DATE] unless renewed, revoked or terminated sooner as herein provided.

7. Governing Law

This Franchise Agreement shall be governed by and be subject to federal law, all applicable FCC rules and regulations and the laws and rules of the State of Maine. Company shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of the State of Maine in any suit arising out of this Franchise Agreement except that this provision shall not limit Company's right to initiate a proceeding or to remove a proceeding to the United States District Court for the District of Maine.

8. Effect of Acceptance

By accepting the Franchise, Company and Municipality: (1) acknowledge and accepts each party's legal right to execute and enforce the Franchise; and (2) accept and agree to comply with the provisions of this Agreement and generally-applicable, non-discriminatory municipal ordinances; and (3) neither party will raise any procedural claims attempting to invalidate the agreement.

9. Definitions

See Definitions Appendix "F"

10. Construction and Maintenance

A. General Provisions

1. Quality

In the construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of the Cable System, Company shall ensure the Cable System meets the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.

2. Compliance with Laws and Regulations

All work, including all working conditions and facilities, associated with the construction, operation, maintenance, repair and removal of the Cable System shall comply with:

- a. All applicable Federal Laws, Rules and Regulations;
- b. All applicable State Laws, Rules, Regulations and Codes, including building and electrical codes; and,
- c. All generally applicable ordinances, including zoning ordinances, of Municipality.

Company shall obtain all generally applicable permits before commencing any construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance, or other work or property use in the public rights of way. Permits for emergency work shall be obtained as soon as possible, but in no event later than one business day after the work is begun. The grant of permits by Municipality shall be timely and shall not be unreasonably withheld.

3. Public Ways Hazards

Any openings or obstructions in Streets or other municipal or public property made by Company shall be guarded and protected at all times by the placement of adequate barriers, fences, boardings or other protective devices at the sole expense of Company. During the periods of dusk and darkness, the protective devices shall be clearly designated by warning lights.

4. Tree Trimming

Company shall have the authority to trim any trees upon and overhanging Municipality's Streets or Public Ways to the minimum extent necessary to prevent the branches of such trees from coming in contact with the wires and cables of Company; provided that, except for incidental trimming done by Company employees in the course of performing their other duties, any tree trimming within the rights of way of Municipality's Streets and Public Ways done by Company shall take place only after providing 48-hour notice to the [municipal

_____] of the Municipality.

In performing tree trimming, Company shall use its best efforts to avoid any unnecessary damage or injury to trees, and shall comply in all respects with any Town ordinances governing tree trimming.

5. Restoration of Damage

Company, at its sole expense, shall restore all damage to property, both public and private, caused by the construction, operation, maintenance or repair of the Cable System, so as to return the damaged property to a condition as good as reasonably possible before the damage was done. Such restoration shall be made as soon as practicable after completion of work necessitating the restoration. Absent force majeure, such restoration shall be made insofar as reasonably possible within fifteen business days, weather permitting, after Company's receipt of notification from the owner of the property so damaged unless otherwise mutually agreed by Company and the property owner; provided, that if any such damage involves curbs, sidewalks or driveways, the damage shall be repaired to the satisfaction of Municipality (curbs and sidewalks) or the owner or tenant in possession of the property (driveways) within ten business days. Company shall provide Municipality with immediate notice for any damage Company causes to: Streets, water-mains, storm or sanitary sewers, or other public facilities. If Company does not make the repairs to such public facilities, Company shall be financially liable for the reasonable cost of any repairs. If Company fails to make such restoration on a timely basis, Municipality may fix a reasonable time for such restoration and repairs and shall notify Company in writing of the restoration and repairs required and time fixed for performance hereof. Upon failure of Company to comply within the specified time period, Municipality may cause proper restoration and repairs to be made and the reasonable expense of such work shall be paid by Company upon demand by Municipality.

6. Contractors, Subcontractors and Agents

All contractors, subcontractors and agents of Company must be properly licensed under all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.

B. Cable System Location

1. Map of Physical Facilities

With reasonable advanced notice to Company, Municipality shall have the right to inspect street maps which identify the location of all trunk and feeder runs including underground. Said maps will be maintained by Company and available upon request.

2. Location of System

Wherever available to Company on reasonable terms and conditions, the distribution system shall use the existing facilities of the public utilities. Poles shall not be installed for the sole purpose of supporting a portion of the distribution system without written justification and approval of Municipality, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, pursuant to Municipality's generally applicable law, ordinances, rules and regulations.

- a. Where the cable or wire facilities of the public utilities are installed underground, Company shall install its cable distribution system underground. Vaults and pedestals shall be suitably landscaped.
- b. In all areas where public utility lines are aurally placed, if subsequently during the term of this Franchise Agreement such utility lines are relocated underground, Company shall similarly relocate its cable distribution system underground at its sole expense. If other owners of utility lines or other users are entitled to reimbursement for such relocation costs and the source of funding for said reimbursement allows it, Company shall have its relocation costs reimbursed as well.

3. No Interference with Rights of Way

Except during temporary construction, installation, or maintenance activities, all lines, cables and distribution structure, and equipment, including poles and towers, erected, installed or maintained by Company within the Municipality shall be located so as not to obstruct or interfere with the proper use of Streets and Public Ways and to cause minimum interference with the rights of property owners who abut any of the said Streets and Public Ways, and not to interfere with existing public utility installations. Company shall not place new poles, towers or other obstructions in Streets or Public Ways, or relocate existing poles, towers or other obstructions, without first obtaining Municipality's approval, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld. Company shall have no vested right in any location, and such construction shall be removed by Company at its own cost and expense whenever the same restricts or obstructs or interferes with the operation or location or any future operation or location of said Streets or Public Ways by the Municipality for a municipal purpose.

Company shall at all times comply with applicable state laws including but not limited to 35-A MRSA Chapter 25 (e.g., pole location permits) and 23 MRSA §2351(excavation permits).

4. Construction By Municipality

If at any time during the term of this Franchise Agreement Municipality shall elect to alter, or change the grade or location of any Street, or shall engage in any construction, reconstruction, widening, repairs or other public works in, on or under the Streets, Company shall, upon reasonable notice by Municipality, remove and relocate its poles, wires, cables, conduits, manholes and other fixtures ("fixtures") at its own expense, and in each instance comply with the Municipality's generally applicable, non-discriminatory standards and specifications. If other owners of utility lines or other users are entitled to reimbursement of costs for relocations required by this section and the source of funding for said reimbursement allows it, Company shall have its relocation costs reimbursed as well.

5. No Interference with Other Fixtures

Company shall not place fixtures above or below ground where the same will unreasonably interfere with any existing or fully permitted gas, electricity, telephone fixtures, water hydrants, or other utility use, and all such fixtures placed in or upon any Street shall be so placed as to comply with all generally applicable requirements of Municipality or other state authority.

6. Temporary Relocations

Company shall, on request of any Person holding a permit issued by Municipality or other appropriate authority, temporarily move its fixtures to permit the moving or erection of buildings or other objects, with the expense of any such temporary removal to be paid in advance by the Person requesting same, and Company shall be given reasonable notice to arrange for such temporary relocation. Company shall bear any expense to temporarily move its fixtures to permit the moving or erection of publicly owned or constructed buildings or other objects.

C. Communications

1. Company Notice

Except in an emergency, and except for interruptions of four hours or less, Company shall give Subscribers at least 24 hours' notice, if practical, of any interruption of service for purposes of maintenance or repair. In an emergency, Company shall give such notice as is reasonable in the circumstances. Notice given on the alphanumeric channels on Basic Cable Service shall be considered sufficient. During the rebuild of the Cable System, Company shall not be required to provide 24 hour notice of any interruption of service if such interruption is the direct result of rebuild work. However, Company shall be required to provide written notification to Subscribers and Municipality of

planned rebuild work schedules and when Subscribers may experience service interruptions in excess of four hours. Company shall use its best efforts to minimize the length of any service outage due to the rebuild. Company shall promptly notify Municipality in writing of any significant interruption in the operation of the Cable System. For this purpose, a “significant interruption” shall mean any interruption of more than four hours to more than ten Subscribers.

2. Subscriber Requesting Maintenance

Subscribers may request maintenance at the Business Office of Company or by calling the toll-free telephone number each of which is required by 30-A MRSA §3010(1)(B).

3. Company Responses

Company responses to such requests shall be governed by the applicable standards of the Federal Communications Commission and state law.

See FCC Rules 47 CFR 76.309, 76.1602, 76.1603, and 76.1619 for some of the primary “Customer Service Standards” of the FCC (**APPENDIX B**) and 30-A MRSA §3008 and §3010 (**APPENDIX C**)

4. Subscriber-Owned Equipment Excluded

The requirements for maintenance and repair shall not apply to Subscriber television or radio receivers or other Subscriber-owned equipment.

11. Operations

A. Performance Standards

1. System Design

- a. Within 30 days of the signing of this Franchise Agreement, Company shall provide Municipality with a description of the current system design and operational standards. Such description shall include at a minimum, Cable materials, (i.e. coaxial cable or fiber), the bandwidth capacity of the system in MHz, the channel capacity of the system, bi-directional capability, overall measured system reliability and performance in respect to FCC requirements and any other relevant standards that the Company may wish to describe. This requirement does not preclude the Company from providing this information to the Municipality in advance of the signing of this Franchise.

- b. Upgrade Technical Standards (if any): If the Company elects to upgrade its system in the Franchise Area, the Company shall notify the Municipality.

2. Operations

The Cable System shall be constructed, operated and maintained to comply with all applicable standards of the Federal Communications Commission.

See FCC Rules 47 CFR Part 76, subpart K (76.601-640) for some of the FCC's technical standards. (APPENDIX A)

B. Performance Testing

Municipality is entitled to review copies of FCC Proof of Performance upon request.

C. Emergency Alert System

Company shall comply in full with the requirements for an Emergency Alert System (EAS) as provided in FCC regulations, 47 CFR Part 11, and with any applicable State emergency notification requirements not preempted by Federal law.

D. Subscriber Antennae

Notwithstanding a required disconnection of Subscribers' existing antennae and down leads to receivers connected to the Cable System, Company shall not remove or suggest to the Subscriber the removal of such antennae and down leads. Company shall furnish to each Subscriber so requesting, at the Subscriber's expense, a switch permitting the Subscriber to change from cable reception to home antenna reception, and back, at the option of the Subscriber. Installation of such switches at the time of initial installation of service to a Subscriber shall be without charge other than for such purchase cost.

E. Video Recording Device/Cable Compatibility

Company shall comply with applicable Federal Communication Commission standards for compatibility with consumer electronics equipment.

See FCC Rules, 47 CFR 76.630. (APPENDIX A)

12. Insurance

This section contains provisions on the insurance that must be carried by the Company, particularly as it performs its work in the public rights of way. Please review it carefully to see if it comports with your municipality's standard insurance requirements.

A. Company Insurance

1. Company shall maintain insurance throughout the term of this Franchise and any removal period, with an insurance agency authorized to conduct business in the State of Maine, protecting as required in this Franchise, Company and listing the Municipality as an additional insured, against any and all claims for injury or damage to persons or property, both real and personal, caused by the construction, installation, operation, maintenance or removal of its Cable System.
 - a. The amount of such insurance for liability for damage to property shall be no less than One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) as to any one occurrence. The amount of such insurance for liability for injury or death to any person shall be no less than One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) as to any one occurrence. The amount of such insurance for excess liability shall be Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000.00) in umbrella form. Policy will contain a provision that the Municipality will be provided thirty (30) days written notice prior to any cancellation, material modification or non-renewal.
2. Company shall carry insurance against all claims arising out of the operation of motor vehicles and general tort or contract liability in the amount of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00). Policy will contain a provision that the Municipality will be provided thirty (30) days written notice prior to any cancellation, material modification or non-renewal.
3. All insurance coverage, including Workers' Compensation shall be maintained throughout the period of this Franchise. All expenses incurred for said insurance shall be at the sole expense of the Company. Policy will contain a provision that the Municipality will be provided thirty (30) days written notice prior to any cancellation, material modification or non-renewal.
4. Company shall provide Municipality with certificates of insurance upon execution of this Agreement or as otherwise provided by its insurance company.

B. Insurance to be provided by Subcontractors

All contractors and subcontractors shall provide adequate insurance coverage.

C. Indemnification of Municipality

Company hereby indemnifies and holds Municipality, its councilors, officers, agents, employees, members of boards and committees, with respect to the construction, installation, operation and maintenance of the Cable System, harmless from and against all expenses, losses and claims, demands, payments, suits, actions, recoveries, and judgments of any nature and description, other than as a result of the negligence of Municipality, including reasonable attorney's fees, resulting from claims, any act or

omission of Company, its agents or employees, in the construction, operation, maintenance, repair or service of its Cable System, or by reason of any suit or claim for royalties, license fees, or infringement of copyright or patent rights arising from Company's performance under this Franchise Agreement. In the event of the commencement of any action against Municipality, or its councilors, officers, agents, employees, or members of boards and committees which is within the scope of this indemnification, Municipality will give notice thereof to Company within fifteen business days after Municipality is formally served in any such action, and, after consultation with Municipality, Company will have the right to select and furnish counsel for the defense of any such action, at no cost or expense to Municipality. Municipality's failure to give timely notice to Company of the commencement of any such action shall not relieve Company of its obligations under this section unless such failure to give timely notice causes actual prejudice to Company's ability to defend any such claim. Except for settlements involving only the payment of money, no settlement which creates an obligation for the Municipality, of any such action, or any claim therein, shall be made by Company or by counsel selected by Company without the approval of Municipality, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld. The extent of the indemnification agreement will not be limited by the requirements for liability insurance in this Agreement.

D. Indemnification of Company

Municipality will indemnify Company for any and all claims arising out of programming of PEG channels, except where Company provided the programming.

E. Municipal Immunities

The provisions of this section, including the indemnity provisions in sub-section C and D and the procurement by Company of insurance policies meeting the requirements of this section 12, shall not be interpreted or construed to effect any waiver, suspension, release or alteration of or to any and all immunity or other immunities or damage limits as may be available to the Municipality by law.

13. Performance Bond

A. Performance Bond or Security Fund

Company shall obtain and maintain during any construction project in an amount exceeding \$() during any project for which excavation of a Right-of-Way occurs, or during the rebuild of the Cable System, at its sole cost and expense, and file with Municipality, an irrevocable performance bond, running to the Municipality, with a surety authorized to do business as a surety in the State of Maine, to guarantee the faithful performance by Company of all of its construction or rebuild obligations under this Franchise Agreement. Such performance bond shall be in the amount of at least \$().

B. Conditions

The performance bond shall provide, but not be limited to, the following conditions. There shall be recoverable by Municipality, jointly and severally from the principal and surety, subject to the provisions in Section 23(C) within 30 days after written request by Municipality, any and all penalties due to Municipality's and any and all damages, losses, costs and expenses suffered or incurred by Municipality resulting from the failure of Company to comply with the construction or rebuild provisions of this Franchise Agreement. Such losses, costs and expenses shall include, but not be limited to, reasonable attorney's fees and other legal, consulting and auditing expenses. Not less than thirty days' prior notice to Municipality shall be provided of Company's or the surety's intention to cancel, materially change, or not to renew the performance bond.

C. Forfeiture

Subject to the provisions in Section 23C, the total amount of the bond or security fund shall be forfeited in favor of the Municipality in the event Company fails to complete its construction or rebuild obligations.

D. Replenishment

In the event that any portion of the performance bond or security fund is forfeited or withdrawn for any reason, Company shall be required to post an additional bond or replenish the security fund in an amount equal to the forfeiture within 30 days of the date of the forfeiture or withdrawal. Failure to post an additional bond or replenish the security fund on a timely basis shall constitute a violation of a material provision of this Franchise Agreement within the meaning of Section 23 hereof.

E. Municipality Rights

The rights reserved to Municipality with respect to the Performance Bond are in addition to all other rights of Municipality, whether reserved by this Franchise Agreement or authorized by law, and no action, proceeding or exercise of a right with respect to such sections shall affect any other rights Municipality may have.

14. Records and Reports

A. Availability of Records to Municipality

Upon reasonable written notice to the Company, the Municipality shall have the right to inspect Company's books and records during Normal Business Hours and on a non-disruptive basis, as are reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the material terms of this Franchise, including any federal, state, laws or regulations or generally applicable ordinances referenced herein. Records should be produced within 5 business days of receipt of written request, unless for good cause Company responds that a longer amount of time will be needed. Such written notice from Municipality shall specifically

reference the section or subsection of the Franchise which is under review, so that Company may organize the necessary books and records for appropriate access by the Municipality. Company shall not be required to maintain any books and records for Franchise compliance purposes longer than three (3) years. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth herein, Company shall not be required to disclose information that it reasonably deems to be proprietary or confidential in nature, nor disclose any of its books and records not relating to the provision of Cable Service in the Franchise Area.

The Municipality shall treat any information disclosed by Company as confidential and shall only disclose it to employees, or Municipality's agents bound by a confidentiality and non-disclosure agreement reasonably acceptable to Company, or as may be necessary to enforce the provisions hereof. Company shall not be required to provide Subscriber information in violation of Section 631 of the Communications Act, and 47 USC §551.

Company shall at all times after the effective date maintain:

Records of all written complaints for a period of two (2) years after receipt by Company (The term "complaint" as used herein refers to complaints about any aspect of the Company's service operations, Complaints recorded will not be limited to complaints requiring an employee service call.);

Records of area outages for a period of two (2) years after occurrence, indicating date, duration, and the number of Subscribers affected, type of area outage, and cause;

Records of service calls for repair and maintenance for a period of two (2) years after resolution by Company, indicating the date and time service was required, the date of acknowledgment and date and time service was scheduled (if it was scheduled), and the date and time service was provided, and (if different) the date and time the problem was resolved;

Records of installation/reconnection and requests for service extension for a period of two (2) years after the request was fulfilled by Company, indicating the date of request, date of acknowledgment, and the date and time service was extended; and

a map showing the area of coverage for the provisioning of Cable Services.

Municipality reserves its right to copy books and records as allowed under FCC regulation.

For a list of some required documents, see the index to 47 CFR Part 76, Subpart U (76.1700-1717) and the index to 47 CFR Part 76, Subpart V (1800-1805) (APPENDIX A) and state law (APPENDIX C)

B. Annual Report

Upon written request from Municipality, Company shall provide to Municipality a summary of the Company's activities in the Municipality for the previous calendar year including a summary of:

1. Total number of cable subscribers;
2. Total miles of new cable plant installed;
3. Total number of service calls indicating number of dispatches and number repaired;
4. Listing of all charges and fees for cable or cable-related services;
5. All area outages, including date and duration;
6. The total revenues upon which a franchise fee (if any) is paid (broken down by major category);
7. The total franchise fee for the year;
8. Equipment or equivalent funding provided to the PEG channels(s) (if any);
9. Other information Company chooses to include.

C. Charges for Audits or Tests

If an inspection or audit of Company's records shows that Company underpaid the franchise fee by four percent or more for any payment period, Company shall reimburse Municipality for all reasonable costs including expert fees arising from the inspection or audit, and any additional inspection or audit until it is determined Company is in full compliance. In addition, except as federal law prevents the Municipality from enforcing any standards, if it is determined that Company has not materially complied with FCC standards, Municipality shall have the right to charge all costs arising from these tests, including expert fees, to Company until it is determined that Company is in full compliance. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the obligation to pay the Municipality's costs for tests of the performance of the Cable System shall only arise if the Municipality's test is (1) a test of an area where Company has represented that it has corrected a problem, and the problem was not in fact corrected; (2) a second test of an area by the Municipality, where Company had been notified of the problem and been given an opportunity to cure it; or (3) where Company challenged the validity of a Municipality test, and the Municipality agrees to retest, and the re-test confirms the validity of the initial Municipality test. These charges are incidental to the enforcement of the Franchise; they do not limit any right Municipality may have to exercise any other remedy.

Municipal Benefits

15. Franchise Fee

Federal law allows a Municipality serving as the local franchising authority the discretion to impose a Franchise Fee. This fee may range from 0-5% of the Company's Gross Annual Revenues related to cable television services. Whether such a fee is imposed and the actual percentage chosen varies between municipalities. Federal law allows such fees to be passed along to Company's customers. The FCC has stated that some additional charges imposed by a Municipality may be offset by a Company against the Franchise Fee otherwise due. This area is still somewhat unsettled as of the execution date of this model agreement and a Municipality may wish to seek counsel in determining whether any additional fees it imposes may be subject to offsetting.

A. Amount

Company shall provide a Franchise Fee to the Municipality or its designee, equal to () percent ()% of its Gross Annual Revenues. Said () percent ()%. Franchise Fee shall be made to the Municipality, on a [quarterly] basis, no later than sixty (60) days after the end of the calendar quarter for which payment is made. The payment for the last quarter of the last year of the term of this Franchise shall be due and payable ninety (90) days after the end of that quarter.

1. Payment

The quarterly payment shall include a statement showing the basis for the payment, including a breakdown by category (e.g., basic service, home shopping channels, advertising) and source of Gross Annual Revenues for the quarter.

2. Late Payments

In the event that the fees herein required are not tendered on or before the dates fixed in Section 15A above, interest due on such fee shall accrue from the date due at one and one-half percent (1.5 %) per month.

3. Acceptance of Payment

Acceptance of payment by Municipality shall not be construed as accord that amount paid is the correct amount. Municipality reserves its rights to inspect relevant books and seek any underpayments due. If municipality has not begun process to challenge or audit payment of franchise fee within 24 months of receipt of final annual payment, and breakdowns provided pursuant to subsection B are certified, payment is deemed accurate. If the breakdowns provided pursuant to subsection B are not certified, the time frame hereunder is 48 months.

16. Public, Educational and Governmental Access (PEG)

The number of PEG channels and level of facility support varies with the needs of the community. Accordingly, this model agreement includes blanks that need to be filled-in during the course of executing this model franchise. However, there are standard operating procedures and conditions that should not need to vary from community to community and the PEG Appendix (**APPENDIX E**) includes those standard conditions and procedures.

A. Use of PEG Access Channels

Channel capacity for public, educational and governmental (“PEG”) access shall be provided in accordance with federal law, 47 USC §531 and §546, and as further set forth below.

B. Channels

Company shall designate capacity of up to (____) channel(s) for public, educational and governmental access programming.

C. PEG Facilities and Equipment Support

Pursuant to State and Federal law and as negotiated, Company shall provide to Municipality, adequate Public, Educational or Governmental access facilities and equipment or equivalent financial support to meet the needs of the community and Municipality. For a list of property that is typically associated with a PEG facility please see a list [here](#).

D. Reimbursement for PEG Costs Associated with Relocation of Channel

If a PEG channel is relocated by Company, Company shall reimburse the PEG provider for costs associated with changing logos, letterhead, business cards etc. to reflect a new channel number not to exceed \$_____. Municipality and Company may also negotiate the promotion of this change. Company will provide Municipality with at least 30 days notice of any relocation of any PEG channel.

17. Build-out

State law requires Franchise Agreements to include a line extension (build-out) policy. Federal law requires that Companies be given a reasonable period of time to extend their facilities to unserved areas. Given the different geography, population density and other needs of Maine’s municipalities, each Franchise may have a different build-out policy. This section includes blanks that need to be filled-out during the course of executing this franchise.

A. Area To Be Served

1. Company shall make Cable Service available to every residential dwelling unit within the Municipality where the minimum density is at least _____ dwelling units per aerial mile and _____ dwelling units per underground mile providing however, that any plant extension is measured from the existing Trunk and Distribution System and Company is able to obtain from property owners any necessary easements and/or permits on terms and conditions acceptable to Company. Subject to the density requirement, Company shall offer Cable Service at standard installation rates to all new homes or previously unserved homes located within 125 aerial feet of Company's Distribution Cable. For non-Standard Installations (those exceeding 125 aerial feet or underground) Company shall, upon receipt of payment and pending any identified construction or other issues (e.g., make ready, weather) offer said service within thirty (30) days of a Subscriber requesting such for aerial installations and sixty (60) days of a Subscriber requesting such for underground installations.
2. Regardless of the density requirements outlined above, Company shall provide a cost-sharing arrangement as follows. On the request of a resident desiring service, Company shall prepare an engineering survey and cost analysis to determine the cost of plant extension required to provide service to the subscriber. If a request for extension of service into a residential area requires the construction of cable plant that does not pass at least _____ homes per mile, Company and those residents requesting cable services will each bear their proportionate share of construction costs. For example, if there are ten single family homes per mile who agree to subscribe to cable service, Company shall share _____ of the construction cost and the remaining cost will be shared equally among the residents requesting cable services. Company may require advance payment of the customer pro-rata cost prior to commencing construction.
3. Installation costs shall conform with the Cable Act. Any dwelling unit within an aerial 125 feet of the Trunk and Distribution Cable shall be entitled to a Standard Installation rate in accordance with applicable federal and state laws. Underground installations are considered non-standard installations. All non-standard installations shall be provided at a rate established by the Company in accordance with applicable federal and state laws.
4. Provided Company has at least ninety (90) days' prior written notice concerning the opening of residential subdivision trenching, or of the installation of conduit for the location of utilities, and the density requirements outlined above are met, it shall install its cable in such trenching or conduits or may seek permission to utilize alternative trenching or conduits within a comparable time frame. The Municipality, or its designee, shall exercise reasonable efforts to have the Planning Board and developers give timely written notice of trenching and underground construction to Company. Developer shall be responsible for the digging and back-filling of all trenches.

18. I-Net/Municipal Facilities

Federal law authorizes municipalities to negotiate for capacity on an institutional network (I-Net) for municipal use, and authorizes a municipality to enforce any requirement for an institutional network contained in a franchise. An I-net provides a high-speed connection between government, educational and community entities. This connection can be used for accessing the Internet, phone service, connecting SCADA systems, distributing any digital processes throughout the municipality (payroll, PO processing, auto registrations, records retention, etc), providing two-way video, and point-of-origin TV production. The I-net can be established at locations throughout the community where connectivity could increase city services for the municipality or where its constituents can benefit from these services. More often it is used to provide a secure, locally controlled data network for municipal departments such as police, fire, planning, engineering, public works etc.

The needs of each municipality with respect to I-Net capacity are different and are appropriately the subject of negotiation. See [here](#) for possible I-Net standards and specifications.

The cost of construction, operation and ongoing maintenance of the I-Net may be paid either by the Municipality or by a franchise-related cost added to each subscriber's monthly bill in accordance with applicable law.

Upon request, Company and Municipality will meet to discuss the Municipal institutional networking needs.

Consumer Issues

19. Rates & Services

A. Prices And Charges

1. All rates, fees, charges, deposits and associated terms and conditions to be imposed by Company for any Cable Service as of the Effective Date shall be in accordance with all applicable FCC's rate regulations. Before any new or modified rate, fee, or charge is imposed, Company shall follow the applicable FCC and State notice requirements and rules and notify affected Subscribers, which notice may be by any means permitted under applicable law. Nothing in this Franchise shall be construed to prohibit the reduction or waiver of charges in conjunction with promotional campaigns for the purpose of attracting or retaining Subscribers.

Complete information concerning billing and collection procedures, including dispute resolution, procedures for ordering changes in, or termination of services, and company's discontinuation policies and procedures shall be provided to each subscriber at least annually.

2. The Municipality acknowledges that certain costs of Public, Educational and Governmental ("PEG") Access and other Renewal Franchise requirements, may be passed through to Subscribers in accordance with federal law.

B. Basic Cable Service

Company shall make available a Basic Cable Service tier to all subscribers in accordance with 47 USC §534 and applicable regulations, including 76.1618 of the FCC Rules and Regulations, and shall provide notice of the basic tier pursuant to 30-A MRSA §3010.

C. Programming

Pursuant to federal law, all Video Programming decisions, excluding PEG Access Programming, are at the sole discretion of Company, except that pursuant to 47 USC §544(b)(2) (B) and (h) and 47 CFR §76.1603. Municipality may require “broad categories” of programming.

20. Rights of Individuals

A. Customer Service

Company shall comply with all customer service federal laws, regulations of the FCC and state laws as they may be amended from time to time.

For some of the primary consumer protections statutes please see: 47 USC §552; 47 CFR 76.942, 76.309, 76.1619; 30-A MRSA §3010, and, 5 MRSA §205-A et. seq.

B. Protection Of Subscriber Privacy

Company comply with all applicable federal and state privacy laws and regulations, including 47 USC §551 and regulations adopted pursuant thereto and 30-A MRSA §3010.

C. Employee Identification Cards

All of Company’s employees, and subcontractors, including repair and sales personnel, entering private property shall be required to display an identification card issued or approved by Company indicating that employee or subcontractor is working on behalf of Company.

D. Monitoring

Company may only monitor customer accounts consistent with applicable federal and state law.

E. Privacy Written Notice

At the time of entering into an agreement to provide any Cable Service or other service to a Subscriber, and annually thereafter to all Cable System Subscribers, the Company shall provide Subscribers with written notice, as required by Section 631(a)(1) of the Cable Act, (47 USC §551) which, at a minimum, clearly and conspicuously explains the Company's practices regarding the collection, retention, uses, and dissemination of personal subscriber information, and describing the Company's policy for the protection of subscriber privacy.

F. Subscriber's Right To Inspect And Verify Information

1. The Company shall make available for inspection by a Subscriber at a reasonable time and place all personal subscriber information that the Company maintains regarding said Subscriber.
2. A Subscriber may obtain from the Company a copy of any or all of the personal subscriber information regarding him or her maintained by the Company. The Company may require a fee for making said copy.
3. A Subscriber may challenge the accuracy, completeness, retention, use or dissemination of any item of personal subscriber information. Such challenges and related inquiries about the handling of subscriber information shall be directed to the Company. The Company shall change any such information upon a reasonable showing by any Subscriber that such information is inaccurate.

21. Unauthorized Connections/Continuity Of Service

It shall be the right of all Subscribers to receive Cable Service insofar as their financial and other obligations to the Company are honored, provided that the Company shall have no obligation to provide Cable Service to any Person who, or which the Company has a reasonable basis to believe, is using an unauthorized Converter or is otherwise obtaining Cable Service without required payment thereof or who threatens Company's employees or damages Company's equipment. The Company shall ensure that all Subscribers receive continuous, uninterrupted Service, except for necessary Service interruptions. When necessary, non-routine Service interruptions in excess of four hours can be anticipated, the Company shall notify Subscribers of such interruption(s) in advance.

22. Subscriber Complaints

A. Dispute Resolution

The Company shall establish a procedure for resolution of Complaints by Subscribers. Said procedure shall at a minimum include the provisions of 30-A MRSA §3010.

B. Investigation of Complaints

Upon reasonable notice, the Company shall expeditiously investigate and resolve all Complaints regarding the quality of Service, equipment malfunctions and similar matters. In the event that a Subscriber is aggrieved, the Municipality or its designee(s) shall be responsible for receiving and acting upon such Subscriber Complaints and/or inquiries, as follows:

1. Upon the written request of the Municipality or its designee(s), the Company shall, within ten (10) business days after receiving such request, send a written report to the Municipality with respect to any Complaint. Such report shall provide a full explanation of the investigation, finding and corrective steps, if any, taken by the Company.
2. Should a Subscriber have an unresolved Complaint regarding cable television operations, the Subscriber shall be entitled to file his or her Complaint with the Municipality or its designee(s), who shall have primary responsibility for the continuing administration of this Renewal License and the implementation of Complaint procedures. The Subscriber shall thereafter meet jointly with the Municipality or its designee(s) and a representative of the Company, within thirty (30) days of the Subscriber's filing of his or her Complaint, in order to fully discuss and resolve such matter in accordance with applicable laws.

C. Complaint Policy

Company shall provide Municipality a copy of Company's complaint policy annually and no later than 30-days after any revisions. If Company maintains a publicly available website, Company's complaint policy shall be posted on its website.

23. Penalties

A. Amounts

Because Company's failure to comply with provisions of this Agreement will result in injury to Municipality, and because it will be difficult to estimate the extent of such injury, Municipality and Company agree to the following liquidated damages for the following violations. These damages represent both parties' best estimate of the damages resulting from the specified injury.

For failure to comply with the material provisions of this agreement: ____/day.

B. Date of Violation, Notice

The date of violation will be the date the Company receives written notice of the violation.

C. Procedure for Liquidated Damages

Before the Municipality may assess any liquidated damages under this Franchise Agreement:

1. The Municipality shall notify the Company, in writing, of the alleged failure or violation, which notice shall specify the alleged failure or violation with reasonable particularity.
2. The Company shall, within thirty (30) days after receipt of the notice or such longer period as the Municipality may specify in such notice, either cure the alleged failure or violation or, in a written response to the [key municipal official], either present facts and arguments in refutation or excuse of such alleged failure or violation or state that the alleged failure or violation will be cured and set forth the method and time schedule for accomplishing such cure.
3. Unless the [key municipal official] determines that the matter has been resolved, the Company's response shall be submitted to the Elected Officials, to schedule a public hearing at which the Elected Officials shall determine (i) whether a failure or violation has occurred; (ii) whether such failure or violation is excusable; and (iii) whether such failure or violation has been or will be cured by the Municipality; and (iv) the appropriate remedy for the failure or violation.
4. The Municipality shall provide thirty (30) days' written notice of the public hearing to the Company. During the public hearing, Company shall have the right to appear and be heard, including the opportunity to present evidence, question witnesses, if any, and the hearing shall follow the procedures set forth for public hearings. If the Elected Officials determine that such failure has not occurred, or that such failure either has been or will be cured in a manner and in accordance with a reasonable schedule satisfactory to the Elected Officials or that the failure is excusable, such determination shall conclude the matter, unless Company fails to comply with the schedule for cure.

24. Transfers

A. Company's Right to Transfer

The Franchise may be sold, assigned or otherwise transferred, (a "Franchise Transfer") in accordance with the procedure set forth in federal law and this Franchise.

B. Municipality's Right to Approve

Pursuant to 47 USC §537, the Municipality, as Local Franchise Authority, reserves its right to approve any sale or transfer of the Cable System. Municipal approval shall not be unreasonably withheld.

A transfer or assignment of a Franchise or control thereof between commonly controlled entities, between affiliated companies, or between parent and subsidiary corporations, shall not constitute a transfer or assignment of a Franchise or control thereof. An "affiliated company" is any person or entity that directly or indirectly or through one or more intermediaries controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another person or entity.

C. Notice to Municipality

Company shall provide to Municipality Notice of the proposed transfer. The contents of the Notice shall include:

1. FCC Form 394, or successor form, and all identified attachments; and
2. Certification by transferee that it will accept the provisions of this Franchise Agreement for the remainder of the Franchise Term.

D. Time to Review

Municipality will have 120 days from receipt of the Notice to take action on the request for transfer. Municipality need not, but may, act to approve the transfer.

E. Public Hearing

Municipality may conduct a public hearing on the proposed transfer no later than 90 days after the receipt of the notice of transfer.

F. No Waiver or Release

The consent or approval of the Municipality to any Transfer of the Cable System or this Franchise Agreement granted to the Company shall not constitute a waiver or release of the rights of the Municipality in and shall, by its terms be expressly subordinate to the terms and conditions of this Franchise Agreement.

25. Successors/Assigns

The obligations of this Franchise apply to any and all successors and assigns of the Company, unless Municipality expressly and in writing agrees to release the successors and assigns from this Franchise or any portion thereof.

26. Renewal

This Franchise may be renewed by the parties in accordance with state and federal law. In order for the Municipality to refuse to renew, the provisions of 47 USC §546 must be met.

27. Revocation and Termination

A. Right to Revoke or Terminate

In addition to all other rights and powers of Municipality by virtue of this Franchise Agreement and after notice and opportunity to cure pursuant to section 27B, Municipality may revoke this Franchise Agreement and all rights and privileges of Company hereunder in the event Company either:

1. Violates any material provision of this Franchise Agreement or any rule, order or determination of Municipality made pursuant thereto where such violation remains uncured for a period of thirty days following written notice to Company by Municipality that such violation is deemed to exist unless cure is not feasible in such time period in which event the parties shall meet and agree to a cure schedule;
2. Attempts to evade any material provision of this Franchise Agreement or practices any fraud or deceit upon Municipality;
3. Arbitrarily ceases to provide service over the Cable System or fails to restore service after ninety-six (96) consecutive hours of interrupted service except in cases of force majeure or when approval of such interruption is obtained from the Municipality.

B. Procedures to Revoke or Terminate

The Municipality shall follow the following procedures in revoking a franchise:

1. Municipality shall provide to Company Municipality's notice of intention to revoke this Franchise. The written notice shall be sent by certified or overnight mail and shall describe in reasonable detail the specific violations alleged to have occurred;
2. Company shall have 90 days from receipt of notice to either correct the alleged violation, or, dispute the Municipality's allegations. In the event that by nature of the alleged violation, such violation cannot be cured within such ninety (90) day period, the parties shall meet and agree to a cure schedule;
3. If Company disputes the Municipality's allegations, the Municipality shall review the dispute and make its determination as to whether a violation has occurred;

4. If Municipality continues to maintain that a violation did occur, Municipality shall notify Company in writing. Company shall then either remedy the violation within 90-days or notify the Municipality in writing that Company continues to dispute the allegations;
5. Upon Company's failure to remedy the violation within the time period prescribed or upon receipt of Company's written position pursuant to subsection 4, Municipality may revoke this Franchise Agreement by providing Company written notice of revocation.

C. Public Hearing

Municipality may conduct a public hearing on the revocation. Company shall have the right to participate in such hearing, present witnesses and the Municipality shall issue a written determination of its findings. Such public hearing must take place no less than 30 days prior to the decision to revoke.

D. Judicial Review

Company shall have the right to seek judicial review of Municipality's determination to revoke.

28. Abandonment

If company shall cease providing service in the Municipality pursuant to 30-A MRSA §3008(3)(B), the Company shall remove all of its supporting structures, poles, transmission and distribution systems, another appurtenances from the Public Ways and shall restore the areas to their original condition as is reasonably possible and as soon as reasonably possible. If such removal is not complete within six (6) months of such end of service, the Municipality may deem any property not removed as having been abandoned. Upon written request of the Company, the Municipality may waive this requirement for good cause shown.

29. Expiration of Agreement

Upon the expiration and non-renewal, or revocation of this Franchise Agreement and exhaustion of all judicial appeals, the Cable System shall be disposed of according to 47 USC §546 and this Franchise Agreement.

30. Changes in Law

In the event a federal or state law, regulation or decision by a court of competent jurisdiction renders a provision in this Franchise Agreement void or otherwise unenforceable, the provision shall be considered preempted. This preemption will last for as long as the law, regulation or decision is effective; if the law, regulation or decision is subsequently repealed, rescinded, amended, voided, overturned or otherwise changed so that the preemption is nullified, the provision shall thereupon return to full force and effect as provided by such proceeding and shall be binding and enforceable in accordance with the terms thereof.

31. Amendments

This Franchise Agreement shall not be amended or modified except by written agreement executed in the same manner as this Franchise Agreement. Where applicable, the amendment shall be consistent with the provisions of 47 USC §545.

32. Miscellaneous

A. Force Majeure

The Parties shall not be responsible for any delay or failure to perform their obligations under this Franchise Agreement if doing so is prevented by Act of God, flood, storm, fire, explosions, strikes, riots, wars whether or not declared, insurrections, epidemics, or any law, rule or act of any court of competent jurisdiction or instrumentality of government or any cause or event beyond the control of the Company.

B. Severability

If any provision of this Franchise Agreement is held by any court or Federal or State agency of competent jurisdiction to be invalid as conflicting with any Federal or State law, rule or regulation now or hereafter in effect, or is held by such court or agency to be modified in any way in order to conform to the requirements of any such law, rule or regulation, said provision shall be considered a separate, distinct and independent part of this Franchise Agreement, and such holding shall not affect the validity and enforceability of all other provisions hereof, all of which shall remain in full force and effect for the term of this Franchise Agreement.

C. Effect on Prior Agreements

This Franchise Agreement shall supersede any prior franchise agreements between the parties. Immediately upon the taking effect of this Franchise Agreement, all prior franchise agreements and any and all extensions thereof, shall terminate and shall have no further force and effect; provided, however, that any vested rights relating to billings and the Municipality's rights to receive franchise fees shall not be affected thereby.

D. Non-Enforcement Not Waiver

Neither party shall be excused from complying with any of the terms and conditions of this Franchise Agreement by any failure of either party upon one or more occasions to insist upon or to seek compliance with any such terms or conditions. No course of dealing between the Company and the Municipality, nor any delay on the part of the Municipality or Company in exercising any rights hereunder, shall operate as a waiver of any such rights of the Municipality or Company or acquiescence in the actions of the Company or Municipality in contravention of such right, except to the extent expressly waived by either party or expressly provided for in this Franchise Agreement. No decision by the Municipality or Company to invoke any remedy under this Franchise Agreement or under any statute, law or ordinance shall preclude the availability of any other such remedy. This provision does not extend any applicable statute of limitations.

E. Company Warranties

Company warrants, represents and acknowledges that, as of the Execution Date of this Franchise Agreement:

1. The Company is duly authorized to do business under the laws of the State;
2. The Company has the requisite power and authority under applicable law and its bylaws and articles of incorporation and/or other organizational documents, is authorized by resolutions of its Board of Directors or other governing body, and has secured all consents which are required to be obtained as of the execution date of this Franchise Agreement, to enter into and legally bind Company to this Franchise Agreement and to take all actions necessary to perform all of its obligations pursuant to this Franchise Agreement;
3. This Franchise Agreement is enforceable against Company in accordance with the provisions herein; and
4. There is no action or proceedings pending or threatened against Company that would interfere with performance of this Franchise Agreement.

Execution

33. Signatures

For Municipality _____ Title _____ Date _____

For Company _____ Title _____ Date _____

Appendix A – United States Code of Federal Regulations (USC)

TITLE 47--Telecommunication

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47 CFR Part 76.309

§ 76.309 Customer service obligations.

(a) A cable franchise authority may enforce the customer service standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section against cable operators. The franchise authority must provide affected cable operators ninety (90) days written notice of its intent to enforce the standards.

(b) Nothing in this rule should be construed to prevent or prohibit:

(1) A franchising authority and a cable operator from agreeing to customer service requirements that exceed the standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section;

(2) A franchising authority from enforcing, through the end of the franchise term, pre-existing customer service requirements that exceed the standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section and are contained in current franchise agreements;

(3) Any State or any franchising authority from enacting or enforcing any consumer protection law, to the extent not specifically preempted herein; or

(4) The establishment or enforcement of any State or municipal law or regulation concerning customer service that imposes customer service requirements that exceed, or address matters not addressed by the standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) Effective July 1, 1993, a cable operator shall be subject to the following customer service standards:

(1) Cable system office hours and telephone availability—

(i) The cable operator will maintain a local, toll-free or collect call telephone access line which will be available to its subscribers 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

(A) Trained company representatives will be available to respond to customer telephone inquiries during normal business hours.

(B) After normal business hours, the access line may be answered by a service or an automated response system, including an answering machine. Inquiries received after normal business hours must be responded to by a trained company representative on the next business day.

(ii) Under normal operating conditions, telephone answer time by a customer representative, including wait time, shall not exceed thirty (30) seconds when the connection is made. If the call needs to be transferred, transfer time shall not exceed thirty (30) seconds. These standards shall

be met no less than ninety (90) percent of the time under normal operating conditions, measured on a quarterly basis.

(iii) The operator will not be required to acquire equipment or perform surveys to measure compliance with the telephone answering standards above unless an historical record of complaints indicates a clear failure to comply.

(iv) Under normal operating conditions, the customer will receive a busy signal less than three (3) percent of the time.

(v) Customer service center and bill payment locations will be open at least during normal business hours and will be conveniently located.

(2) Installations, outages and service calls. Under normal operating conditions, each of the following four standards will be met no less than ninety five (95) percent of the time measured on a quarterly basis:

(i) Standard installations will be performed within seven (7) business days after an order has been placed. "Standard" installations are those that are located up to 125 feet from the existing distribution system.

(ii) Excluding conditions beyond the control of the operator, the cable operator will begin working on "service interruptions" promptly and in no event later than 24 hours after the interruption becomes known. The cable operator must begin actions to correct other service problems the next business day after notification of the service problem.

(iii) The "appointment window" alternatives for installations, service calls, and other installation activities will be either a specific time or, at maximum, a four-hour time block during normal business hours. (The operator may schedule service calls and other installation activities outside of normal business hours for the express convenience of the customer.)

(iv) An operator may not cancel an appointment with a customer after the close of business on the business day prior to the scheduled appointment.

(v) If a cable operator representative is running late for an appointment with a customer and will not be able to keep the appointment as scheduled, the customer will be contacted. The appointment will be rescheduled, as necessary, at a time which is convenient for the customer.

(3) Communications between cable operators and cable subscribers—

(i) Refunds—Refund checks will be issued promptly, but no later than either—

(A) The customer's next billing cycle following resolution of the request or thirty (30) days, whichever is earlier, or

(B) The return of the equipment supplied by the cable operator if service is terminated.

(ii) Credits—Credits for service will be issued no later than the customer's next billing cycle following the determination that a credit is warranted.

(4) Definitions—

(i) *Normal business hours* —The term “normal business hours” means those hours during which most similar businesses in the community are open to serve customers. In all cases, “normal business hours” must include some evening hours at least one night per week and/or some weekend hours.

(ii) *Normal operating conditions* —The term “normal operating conditions” means those service conditions which are within the control of the cable operator. Those conditions which are *not* within the control of the cable operator include, but are not limited to, natural disasters, civil disturbances, power outages, telephone network outages, and severe or unusual weather conditions. Those conditions which *are* ordinarily within the control of the cable operator include, but are not limited to, special promotions, pay-per-view events, rate increases, regular peak or seasonal demand periods, and maintenance or upgrade of the cable system.

(iii) *Service interruption* —The term “service interruption” means the loss of picture or sound on one or more cable channels.

Note to §76.309: Section 76.1602 contains notification requirements for cable operators with regard to operator obligations to subscribers and general information to be provided to customers regarding service. Section 76.1603 contains subscriber notification requirements governing rate and service changes. Section 76.1619 contains notification requirements for cable operators with regard to subscriber bill information and operator response procedures pertaining to bill disputes.

[58 FR 21109, Apr. 19, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 18977, Apr. 30, 1996; 65 FR 53615, Sept. 5, 2000; 67 FR 1650, Jan. 14, 2002]

§ 76.1602 Customer service—general information.

(a) A cable franchise authority may enforce the customer service standards set forth in paragraph (b) of this section against cable operators. The franchise authority must provide affected cable operators 90 days written notice of its intent to enforce standards.

(b) Effective July 1, 1993, the cable operator shall provide written information on each of the following areas at the time of installation of service, at least annually to all subscribers, and at any time upon request:

(1) Products and services offered;

(2) Prices and options for programming services and conditions of subscription to programming and other services;

- (3) Installation and service maintenance policies;
 - (4) Instructions on how to use the cable service;
 - (5) Channel positions of programming carried on the system; and
 - (6) Billing and complaint procedures, including the address and telephone number of the local franchise authority's cable office.
- (c) Subscribers shall be advised of the procedures for resolution of complaints about the quality of the television signal delivered by the cable system operator, including the address of the responsible officer of the local franchising authority.

§ 76.1603 Customer service—rate and service changes.

- (a) A cable franchise authority may enforce the customer service standards set forth in paragraph (b) of this section against cable operators. The franchise authority must provide affected cable operators 90 days written notice of its intent to enforce standards.
- (b) Customers will be notified of any changes in rates, programming services or channel positions as soon as possible in writing. Notice must be given to subscribers a minimum of thirty (30) days in advance of such changes if the change is within the control of the cable operator. In addition, the cable operator shall notify subscribers 30 days in advance of any significant changes in the other information required by §76.1602.
- (c) In addition to the requirement of paragraph (b) of this section regarding advance notification to customers of any changes in rates, programming services or channel positions, cable systems shall give 30 days written notice to both subscribers and local franchising authorities before implementing any rate or service change. Such notice shall state the precise amount of any rate change and briefly explain in readily understandable fashion the cause of the rate change (e.g., inflation, change in external costs or the addition/deletion of channels). When the change involves the addition or deletion of channels, each channel added or deleted must be separately identified. For purposes of the carriage of digital broadcast signals, the operator need only identify for subscribers, the television signal added and not whether that signal may be multiplexed during certain dayparts.
- (d) A cable operator shall provide written notice to a subscriber of any increase in the price to be charged for the basic service tier or associated equipment at least 30 days before any proposed increase is effective. The notice should include the name and address of the local franchising authority.
- (e) To the extent the operator is required to provide notice of service and rate changes to subscribers, the operator may provide such notice using any reasonable written means at its sole discretion.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of part 76 of this chapter, a cable operator shall not be required to provide prior notice of any rate change that is the result of a regulatory fee, franchise fee, or any other fee, tax, assessment, or charge of any kind imposed by any Federal agency, State, or franchising authority on the transaction between the operator and the subscriber.

Note 1 to §76.1603: Section 624(h) of the Communications Act, 47 U.S.C. 544(h), contains additional notification requirements which a franchising authority may enforce.

Note 2 to §76.1603: Section 624(d)(3) of the Communications Act, 47 U.S.C. 544(d)(3), contains additional notification provisions pertaining to cable operators who offer a premium channel without charge to cable subscribers who do not subscribe to such premium channel.

Note 3 to §76.1603: Section 631 of the Communications Act, 47 U.S.C. 551, contains additional notification requirements pertaining to the protection of subscriber privacy.

[65 FR 53617, Sept. 5, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 16554, Mar. 26, 2001]

§ 76.1619 Information on subscriber bills.

(a) Effective July 1, 1993, bills must be clear, concise and understandable. Bills must be fully itemized, with itemizations including, but not limited to, basic and premium service charges and equipment charges. Bills will also clearly delineate all activity during the billing period, including optional charges, rebates and credits.

(b) In case of a billing dispute, the cable operator must respond to a written complaint from a subscriber within 30 days.

(c) A cable franchise authority may enforce the customer service standards set forth in this section against cable operators. The franchise authority must provide affected cable operators 90 days written notice of its intent to enforce standards.

Appendix C – Maine Statutes

STATE LAW

(As listed on the state website)

30-A MRSA §3008

<http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/30-A/title30-Asec3008.html>

A. §3008. Ordinances relating to cable television systems

1. State policy. It is the policy of this State, with respect to cable television systems:

A. To affirm the importance of municipal control of franchising and regulation in order to ensure that the needs and interests of local citizens are adequately met; [1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); 1989, c. 6, (AMD); 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

B. That each municipality, when acting to displace competition with regulation of cable television systems, shall proceed according to the judgment of the municipal officers as to the type and degree of regulatory activity considered to be in the best interests of its citizens; [2007, c. 548, §1 (AMD).]

C. To provide adequate statutory authority to municipalities to make franchising and regulatory decisions to implement this policy and to avoid the costs and uncertainty of lawsuits challenging that authority; and [2007, c. 548, §1 (AMD).]

D. To ensure that all cable television operators receive the same treatment with respect to franchising and regulatory processes and to encourage new providers to provide competitive pressure on the pricing of such services. [2007, c. 548, §1 (NEW).]
[2007, c. 548, §1 (AMD) .]

1-A. Definitions. For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings:

A. "Cable system operator" has the same meaning as "cable operator," as that term is defined in 47 United States Code, Section 522(5), as in effect on January 1, 2008; [2007, c. 548, §1 (NEW).]

B. "Cable television service" has the same meaning as "cable service," as that term is defined in 47 United States Code, Section 522(6), as in effect on January 1, 2008; and [2007, c. 548, §1 (NEW).]

C. "Cable television system" has the same meaning as "cable system," as that term is defined in 47 United States Code, Section 522(7), as in effect on January 1, 2008. [2007, c. 548, §1 (NEW).]
[2007, c. 548, §1 (NEW) .]

2. Ordinances. A municipality may enact any ordinances, not contrary to this chapter, governing franchising and regulation of cable television systems using public ways. Systems located in accordance with those ordinances, franchises and regulations are not defects in public ways.

The municipal officers of municipalities have the exclusive power to enact all ordinances authorized by this section. They shall give 7 days' notice of the meeting at which those ordinances are to be proposed in the manner provided for town meetings. Those ordinances take effect immediately.

[1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); 1989, c. 6, (AMD); 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD) .]

3. General requirements. The following requirements apply generally to cable television systems governed by this section.

A. Any cable television system must be constructed and operated in accordance with Federal Communications Commission regulations. [1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); 1989, c. 6, (AMD); 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

B. Notwithstanding any provision in a franchise, a cable system operator may not abandon service or a portion of that service without having given 6 months' prior written notice to the franchising municipality, if any, and to the municipalities affected by that abandonment. When abandonment of any service is prohibited by a municipal franchise, a cable system operator may not abandon that service without written consent of the municipal officers. Any cable system operator that violates this paragraph commits a civil violation for which a fine of \$50 a day for each day that the violation continues may be adjudged. [2007, c. 548, §1 (AMD).]

C. Neither the cable system operator whose facilities are used to transmit a program produced by a person other than that operator, under Federal Communications Commission regulations or municipal ordinance, nor the officers, directors or employees of any such cable system operator are liable for damages arising from any obscene or defamatory statements or actions or invasion of privacy occurring during any program when that cable system operator does not originate or produce the program. [2007, c. 548, §1 (AMD).]

D. [2007, c. 548, §1 (RP).]

E. A municipality is entitled to injunctive relief in addition to any other remedies available by law to protect any rights conferred upon the municipality by this section or any ordinances enacted under this section or section 3010. [2007, c. 548, §1 (AMD).]
[2007, c. 548, §1 (AMD) .]

4. Franchise procedures. Pursuant to subsection 2, a municipality may enact ordinances governing the procedures for granting franchises to cable system operators. These ordinances must be enacted before granting any such franchise or franchises and must be designed to ensure that the terms and conditions of a franchise will adequately protect the needs and interests of the municipality. The ordinances must include, but are not limited to, provisions for the following:

A. A mechanism for determining special local needs or interests before issuing a request for proposals, whether by actively seeking to determine those needs or interests or by allowing a period for public comment on a proposed request for proposals; [1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); 1989, c. 6, (AMD); 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

B. The filing of franchise applications and related documents as public records, with reasonable notice to the public that the records are open to inspection during reasonable hours; [1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); 1989, c. 6, (AMD); 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

C. A reasonable opportunity for public input before granting franchises; and [1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); 1989, c. 6, (AMD); 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

D. The assessment of reasonable fees to defray the costs of public notice, advertising and other expenses incurred by the municipality in acting upon applications. [1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); 1989, c. 6, (AMD); 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]
[2007, c. 548, §1 (AMD) .]

5. Franchise agreements or contracts. The State specifically authorizes municipal officers pursuant to ordinances to contract on such terms and conditions and impose such fees as are in the best interests of the municipality, including the grant of exclusive or nonexclusive franchises for a period not to exceed 15 years, for the placing and maintenance of cable

television systems and appurtenances, or parts thereof, along public ways and including contracts with cable system operators that receive the services of television signal transmission offered by any public utilities using public ways for such transmission. A public utility may not be required to contract with the municipal officers under this subsection. Each franchise must contain the following provisions:

A. The area or areas to be served; [1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); 1989, c. 6, (AMD); 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

B. A line extension policy; [1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); 1989, c. 6, (AMD); 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

C. A provision for renewal, the term of which may not exceed 15 years; [1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); 1989, c. 6, (AMD); 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

D. Procedures for the investigation and resolution of complaints by the cable system operator; and [2007, c. 548, §1 (AMD).]

E. Any other terms and conditions that are in the best interests of the municipality. [1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); 1989, c. 6, (AMD); 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]
[2007, c. 548, §1 (AMD) .]

6. Current ordinances and agreements.

[2007, c. 548, §1 (RP) .]

7. Model franchise agreement. The Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Office of Information Technology, referred to in this subsection as "the office," shall develop a model franchise agreement for use by any municipality and any cable system operator that mutually choose to adopt the model franchise agreement or any of its provisions. The office shall make the model franchise agreement available on its publicly accessible website. In the development of the model franchise agreement, the office shall, at a minimum, consider the following issues:

A. Franchise fees; [2007, c. 548, §1 (NEW).]

B. Build-out requirements; [2007, c. 548, §1 (NEW).]

C. Public, educational and governmental access channels and reasonable facility support for such channels; [2007, c. 548, §1 (NEW).]

D. Customer service standards; [2007, c. 548, §1 (NEW).]

E. The disparate needs of the diverse municipalities in this State; and [2007, c. 548, §1 (NEW).]

F. The policy goal of promoting competition in the delivery of cable television service. [2007, c. 548, §1 (NEW).]

This subsection does not allow the office to establish prices for any cable television service or to regulate the content of cable television service.

[2007, c. 548, §1 (NEW) .]

SECTION HISTORY

1987, c. 737, §2A, §106 (NEW). 1989, c. 6, (AMD). 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD). 1989, c. 104, §§8, 10 (AMD). 2007, c. 548, §1 (AMD).

30-A MRSA §3010

<http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/30-A/title30-Asec3010.html>

B. §3010. Consumer rights and protection relating to cable television service

This section applies to every franchisee. For purposes of this section, "franchisee" means a cable system operator that is granted a franchise by a municipality in accordance with section 3008. For purposes of this section, "cable system operator" and "cable television service" have the same meanings as in section 3008. [2007, c. 548, §2 (AMD).]

1. Credits and refunds for interruption of service. Credits and refunds for interruption of cable television service of a franchisee must be as follows.

A. In the event service to any subscriber is interrupted for 6 or more consecutive hours in a 30-day period, the franchisee will, upon request, grant that subscriber a pro rata credit or rebate. [2007, c. 548, §2 (AMD).]

B. An office of the franchisee must be open during usual business hours, have a listed toll-free telephone and be capable of receiving complaints, requests for adjustments and service calls. [2007, c. 548, §2 (AMD).]

C. The franchisee shall provide subscribers with 30 days' advance written notice of an increase in rates, changes in billing practices or the deletion of a channel. [2007, c. 548, §2 (AMD).]
[2007, c. 548, §2 (AMD) .]

1-A. Service disconnection. A franchisee must discontinue billing a subscriber for a service within 10 working days after the subscriber requests that service disconnection unless the subscriber unreasonably hinders access by the franchisee to equipment of the franchisee on the premises of the subscriber to which the franchisee must have access to complete the requested disconnection.

[2007, c. 548, §2 (AMD) .]

2. Notice to subscribers regarding quality of service. Notice to subscribers regarding quality of service must be as follows.

A. For each new subscriber, and annually thereafter, every franchisee shall cause to be mailed to each of its subscribers a notice that:

(1) Informs subscribers of how to communicate their views and complaints to the cable system operator, the proper municipal official and the Attorney General;

(2) States the responsibility of the Department of the Attorney General to receive consumer complaints concerning matters other than channel selection and rates;

(3) States the policy regarding and method by which subscribers may request rebates or pro rata credits as described in subsection 1, paragraph A; and

(4) Informs subscribers of their right to request basic-tier, nonpremium programming service and the cost of that service. [2007, c. 548, §2 (AMD).]

B. The notice must be in nontechnical language, understandable by the general public and in a convenient format. On or before January 30th of each year, the franchisee shall certify to the franchising authority and to the Department of the Attorney General that it has distributed the notice during the previous calendar year as required by this section. [2007, c. 548, §2 (AMD).]

[2007, c. 548, §2 (AMD) .]

2-A. Notice on subscriber bills; credits and refunds. Every franchisee shall include on each subscriber bill for service a notice regarding the subscriber's right to a pro rata credit or rebate for interruption of service upon request in accordance with subsection 1. The notice must include a toll-free telephone number and a telephone number accessible by a teletypewriter device or TTY for contacting the franchisee to request the pro rata credit or rebate for service

interruption. The notice must be in nontechnical language, understandable by the general public and printed in a prominent location on the bill in boldface type.

[2007, c. 104, §1 (NEW) .]

3. Franchise document clearinghouse.

[1999, c. 581, §2 (RP) .]

4. Recording subscriber complaints. Recording subscriber complaints must be as follows.

A. Every franchisee shall keep a record or log of all written complaints received regarding quality of service, equipment malfunctions, billing procedure, employee attitude and similar matters. These records must be maintained for a period of 2 years. [2007, c. 548, §2 (AMD) .]

B. The record must contain the following information for each complaint received:

- (1) Date, time and nature of the complaint;
- (2) Name, address and telephone number of the person complaining;
- (3) Investigation of the complaint;
- (4) Manner and time of resolution of the complaint;
- (5) If the complaint regards equipment malfunction or the quality of reception, a report indicating corrective steps taken, with the nature of the problem stated; and
- (6) Consistent with subscriber privacy provisions contained in the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984, Public Law 98-549, every franchisee shall make the logs or records of complaints available to any authorized agent of any franchising authority having a franchise with that franchisee or any authorized agent of a municipality considering a franchise with that franchisee upon request during normal business hours for on-site review. [2007, c. 548, §2 (AMD) .]

[2007, c. 548, §2 (AMD) .]

5. Franchises. All franchises must be nonexclusive. All franchises must include provision for access to, and facilities to make use of, one or more local public, educational and governmental access channels subject to the definitions and requirements of the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984, Public Law 98-549 or related requirements or regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.

[2007, c. 548, §2 (AMD) .]

6. Rights of individuals. A cable system operator may not deny service, deny access or otherwise discriminate against subscribers, channel users or general citizens on the basis of age, race, religion, sex, physical handicap or country of natural origin.

[2007, c. 548, §2 (AMD) .]

6-A. Subscriber privacy. A cable system operator may not intrude upon the privacy of a subscriber by installing or using any equipment that allows the cable system operator to observe or to listen to what is occurring in an individual subscriber's household or to monitor the viewing habits of the subscriber without express, prior written consent of the subscriber. A cable system operator may not sell, disclose or otherwise make available, or permit the use of, lists of the names or addresses of its subscribers, or any list or other information that identifies by name or address subscribers or subscriber viewing habits, to any person or agency for any purpose whatsoever without the prior written consent of the subscriber except that the cable system operator may make such lists available to persons performing services for the cable system operator in connection with its business or operations, such as a billing service, when the availability of such lists is necessary to the performance of such services if, in either case, the persons or entity receiving such lists agree in writing that they will not permit them to be made available to any other party.

[2007, c. 548, §2 (AMD) .]

6-B. Late fees. A cable system operator may not charge a late fee or other penalty or charge for late payment of any bill that exceeds 1.5% per month of the amount due in the bill. If the bill includes separate charges for different levels of service, a late fee or other penalty or charge must be calculated on the total amount overdue for all levels of service and may not be calculated separately for each level of service. A payment is not late under this subsection until at least 30 days after those services to which the late fee applies have been received by the consumer.

[2007, c. 548, §2 (AMD) .]

7. Penalty. A violation of any provision of this section is a violation of Title 5, chapter 10.

[2007, c. 548, §2 (AMD) .]

8. Filing of franchise agreements. A cable system operator that maintains a publicly accessible website shall post on that website a copy of the most recently executed franchise agreement for each franchise that it has been granted by a municipality in the State.

[2007, c. 548, §2 (NEW) .]

SECTION HISTORY

1989, c. 352, (NEW). 1991, c. 358, (AMD). 1991, c. 657, §1 (AMD). 1993, c. 219, §1 (AMD). 1993, c. 513, §1 (AMD). 1993, c. 676, §§1,2 (AMD). 1999, c. 581, §2 (AMD). 2007, c. 104, §1 (AMD). 2007, c. 548, §2 (AMD).

Appendix D – United States Code

FEDERAL STATUTES

(Source for these provisions)

<http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/cascode/uscodes/47/chapters/5/subchapters/v-a/parts/iii/toc.html>

- TITLE 47 - TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES, AND RADIOTELEGRAPHS
 - CHAPTER 5 - WIRE OR RADIO COMMUNICATION
 - SUBCHAPTER V-A - CABLE COMMUNICATIONS
 - Part I. General Provisions
 - Part II. Use Of Cable Channels And Cable Ownership Restrictions
 - Part III. Franchising And Regulation
 - PART III - FRANCHISING AND REGULATION
 - Section 541. General Franchise Requirements
 - Section 542. Franchise Fees
 - Section 543. Regulation Of Rates
 - Section 544. Regulation Of Services, Facilities, And Equipment
 - Section 544a. Consumer Electronics Equipment Compatibility
 - Section 545. Modification Of Franchise Obligations
 - Section 546. Renewal
 - Section 547. Conditions Of Sale
 - Section 548. Development Of Competition And Diversity In Video Programming Distribution
 - Section 549. Competitive Availability Of Navigation Devices
 - Part Notes
 - Part IV. Miscellaneous Provisions
 - Part V. Video Programming Services Provided By Telephone Companies
 - Subchapter Notes

Below is the source used for the CFRs.

<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/index.html>

Appendix E - PEG

1. Exclusive Use, Channel Designations and Interconnectivity

(a.) Municipality, or its designee(s), shall have the exclusive use of PEG Access Channels. Use of PEG Access Channels shall be subject to such rules as the Municipality, or its designee(s), may adopt.

(b.) There shall be no charge by Company for the use of the PEG Access Channels.

(c.) Company shall not appropriate PEG programming for use by company on any other channel or in any other jurisdiction covered by the Company without the consent of the originating PEG producer.

(d.) Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties, PEG channels shall be carried on the basic tier at no additional cost.

(e.) Company shall include appropriate designation of the Municipality's PEG Access Channels on channel cards and channel listings provided to Subscribers in a manner comparable to which it identifies other Channels. This provision does not obligate Company to list PEG programming content on said channel cards and channel listings. If Channels are selected by a viewer through a menu system, Company shall display the Municipality's PEG Access Channels designation in a similar manner as other channels.

(f.) With respect to any new or existing PEG channel as defined in this franchise and subject to 30-A MRSA S3008 (7) (C) and (E), the equipment associated with the interconnection of PEG transmission facilities between a PEG facility and the Company's head end within the Company's cable system as well as the formatting of PEG programming for transmission to the subscriber is considered PEG facility or equipment and the costs thereof shall be borne by the Company.

(g.) Upon request, Company shall make its best efforts, to the extent technically feasible, to provide interconnectivity or consolidation with other PEG channels in neighboring communities.

2. Unused Channels

Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. §531(d), the following is the procedure to be followed by Municipality to permit Company to use PEG channel capacity not being used by Municipality and to cease such permission.

(a.) Company shall request in writing that Municipality permit Company to use a designated PEG channel granted to Municipality.
Request shall include:

- Channel number requested;
- Timeframe as to when the channel is needed; 24-hour/365-day use or lesser amount;
- How Company will use channel (e.g., intended content)
- Duration for which Company seeks use (in months).
-

(b.) Municipality will either grant or deny permission in writing within 60 days of receipt of request; or as soon as reasonably possible if an urgent programming request is submitted.

(c.) Municipality may revoke permission, for any cause, by providing Company no less than 6-months written notice.

3. PEG Support Fee

(a.) In lieu of Facility and Equipment pursuant to subsection (i), Company may provide a PEG Support Fee to Municipality or its designee, in support of PEG facilities or equipment. Annual payment shall be equal to:

(_____.)

Such payment is in addition to and may not be counted as an offset from any Franchise Fee imposed on Company, provided however that such payment is used in accordance with the provisions of federal law. Unless otherwise agreed to by parties, the PEG Support Fee shall be remitted to Municipality at the time the first quarterly Franchise Fee payment is due pursuant to this agreement. Municipality shall determine the use and distribution of these funds for PEG equipment, and all such equipment and facilities shall be the property of the Municipality and shall be maintained and housed in locations specified by the Municipality.

(b.) An incumbent Company that is required to pay a PEG fee, grant or any similar payment to the Municipality under the terms of this franchise agreement shall continue to make such payments in full to the Municipality if this franchise agreement expires or Company chooses not to seek a renewal or voluntarily terminates its local franchise agreement but continues to offer cable service within the Municipality.

4. Minimum PEG Signal Quality and Transmission Standards

The PEG access signal and channel capacity shall be of similar quality and functionality to that offered on adjacent channels.

(a.) Company shall not take any actions that alter or otherwise adversely affect the functionality, formatting or transmission of PEG programming that result in deterioration of the functionality of PEG signals, the transmission of PEG programming, the picture quality, or the absence of closed captions and Secondary Audio Programming as compared to adjacent channels.

(b.) Each channel shall, with respect to the transmission of an analog signal or channel supplied by the Company to the cable operator, be capable of carrying a television signal equal or superior to the National Television System Committee (NTSC) standard, and shall, with respect to the transmission of a digital signal or channel supplied by the PEG operator to the cable operator, be capable of carrying a television signal equal or superior to the current digital standard in use by the Company (QAM (Quadrature Amplitude Modulation), VSB (Vestigial Sideband Modulation) and/or Advanced Television System Committee (ATSC) standards, etc.), should the Company choose to adopt a digital and/or HDTV format. In the event Company's system becomes all digital, all access channels shall be delivered to the subscriber in the digital format.

5. Other PEG Transmission Conditions As Negotiated

(a.) PEG Studio Return Feeds: Company shall upgrade to and/or install, and maintain, an activated direct fiber optic return feed, and supply and maintain all necessary transmission equipment (laser), from the PEG Access studio location(s) to the company's head end. This fiber optic feed shall be adequate to permit the simultaneous transport of up to () PEG channels to the Company's head end at a broadcast quality standard. In the event that the PEG Operator moves its PEG studio from its current location to a new location or any PEG Access Channel's primary cable casting site is established at or moves to a new location, Company shall provide necessary fiber optic feeds to up to () locations to enable the cable casting signals for any such channel to be transmitted to the company's head end for distribution on the subscriber network.

Upgrades or the initial installation of a fiber optic return feed shall be completed within () (days/weeks/months) of commencement. In the event of a cable system rebuild, upgrade or installation such fiber optic return feeds shall be completed at the same time as the system rebuild.

(b.) PEG Live Remote Return Feeds: Company will also provide and maintain equipment and/or facilities, including but not limited to cable modems and cable drops, to permit live programming from remote sites through an MPEG2 or MPEG4 transport system, or in some other manner that provides broadcast quality carriage of the PEG signal from the remote site(s) back to the PEG studio facilities. New equipment and/or facilities will be made available within an agreed upon time frame.

6. PEG Promotion.

In the event that the Company implements local advertising sales on Channels received by Subscribers within the Municipality, the Municipality or its designee(s) may want to seek time for non-commercial PEG Access program or service promotional spots on said channels.

For more information about PEG, please see FCC PEG Fact Sheet
<http://www.fcc.gov/mb/facts/pegfacts.html>

Appendix F - Definitions

For the purpose of this Franchise Agreement, the following words, terms, phrases, and their derivations shall have the meanings given herein, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning. When not inconsistent with the context, words used in the present tense included the future tense, words in the plural number include the singular number, and words in the singular number include the plural number. The word "shall" is always mandatory and not merely directory, except where noted. Where the following definitions are in conflict with definitions in law, it is the express intent that the definition in applicable Federal or State law shall take precedence.

Note: Items 11, 15, 27 and 42 require blanks to be filled in.

1. **Affiliate or Affiliated Person:** An entity which owns or controls is owned or controlled by, or is under common ownership with a Cable Operator.
2. **Area Outage:** An area outage occurs when cable or equipment is damaged, fails or otherwise malfunctions (collectively called "malfunctions"), and ten or more Subscribers receiving services from that section of cable or that equipment receive unusable or no service as a result of that malfunction.
3. **Basic Cable Service:** The lowest service tier transmitted to all Subscribers, which includes, at a minimum, (a) all signals of domestic television broadcast stations entitled to "must carry" status under FCC rules, and (b) any public educational and governmental programming required by this Franchise Agreement to be carried on the basic tier.
4. **Broadcast:** Over-the-air transmission by a radio or television station.
5. **Cable Act:** Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984 (the "1984 Cable Act"), Public Law No. 98-549, 98 Stat. 2779 (1984), as amended by the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992 (the "1992 Cable Act"), Public Law No. 102-385, 106 Stat. 1460 (1992) and the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Public Law No. 104-104, 110 Stat. 56 (1996), as the same may be amended from time to time .
6. **Cablecast:** Programming (exclusive of Broadcast signals) carried on the Cable System.
7. **Cable Service or Service:** The one-way transmission to Subscribers of video programming or other programming service, together with Subscriber interaction, if any, which is required for the selection or use of such video programming or other programming service.
8. **Cable System:** Shall be defined in accordance with Section 602 of the Cable Act. A facility consisting of a set of closed transmission paths and associated signal generation, reception and control equipment designed to provide Cable Service (including video programming) to multiple Subscribers within a head-end service area. This shall mean the facility serving the Municipality owned, constructed, installed, operated and maintained by

9. **Channel or Video Channel:** A portion of the electromagnetic frequency spectrum which is used in a Cable System and which is capable of delivering a television channel.
10. **Company:** Any Person or Persons owning, controlling, operating, managing or leasing a Cable System within the Municipality, pursuant to any Franchise granted to it by the Town. This term shall include any lawful successor(s) to the interest of such Person or Persons where consent to such successor(s) is approved under any applicable terms of the Franchise Agreement.
11. **Completion of Construction:** That point in time when the Company notifies the Municipality in writing that the Cable System has been upgraded and activated to a minimum capacity of _____ MHz throughout its service area.
12. **Contractor or Subcontractor or Agent:** Any person or entity who or which directly or indirectly works for or is under the direction of "The Company" for the purpose of installation or repair of any portion of the Company's Cable system in the Municipality.
13. **Conveniently Located:** A Company office that is located as agreed by both parties.
14. **Converter:** A special tuner or device attached to the Subscriber's television set that expands reception capacity and/or unscrambles coded signals distributed over the Cable System.
15. **Designated Access Provider:** The entity or entities which may be designated from time to time by the Issuing Authority to provide PEG access to the residents of the Municipality of _____.
16. **Downstream Channel:** A channel over which Signals travel from the Cable System Head end to an authorized recipient of programming.
17. **Downstream Transmission:** Signals traveling from the head-end to the Subscriber's location.
18. **Drop or Cable Drop:** The interconnection between each home or building and the feeder cable of the Cable System.

19. **FCC:** The Federal Communications Commission or any successor agency.
20. **Feeder Cable:** The cable, connected to trunk cable, from which cable television signal service is distributed to multiple Subscribers, as distinguished from trunk cable (which distributes cable television service throughout the Franchise area) and drop cable.
21. **Franchise Agreement:** The non-exclusive Cable Television License to be granted to Company by this instrument to include the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate and maintain a Cable System, and appurtenances or parts thereof, in the Streets, roads, alleys, and other Public Ways of the Municipality.
22. **Gross Annual Revenue:** Revenue of any form or kind received by the Company from the carriage of Cable Service over the Cable System including, without limitation: the distribution of any Cable Service over the System; Basic Service monthly fees; all other Cable Service fees; fees paid for pay and/or pay-per-view services, installation, reconnection, downgrade, upgrade and any other similar fees; fees paid for channels designated for commercial use; converter, remote control and other equipment rentals, and/or leases and/or sales; all home shopping service(s) revenues; and advertising revenues. Gross Annual Revenue shall not include any taxes or fees other than franchise fees on services furnished by Company imposed directly on any Subscriber or user by any governmental unit and collected by Company for such governmental unit. In the event that an Affiliate is responsible for advertising on the Cable System in the Municipality, advertising revenues shall be deemed to be the pro-rata portion of advertising revenues excluding commissions and/or applicable agency fees, paid to the Company by an Affiliate for said Affiliate's use of the Cable System for the carriage of advertising. It is the intention of the parties here to that Gross Annual Revenues shall only include such revenue of Affiliates and/or Persons relating to the provision of Cable Service over the Cable System and not the gross revenues of any such Affiliate(s) and/or Person(s) itself, where unrelated to Cable services. Gross Annual Revenue shall be computed in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
23. **Head-end:** A company owned or leased facility through which Broadcast and cablecast signals are electronically acquired, translated, or modified for distribution over the Cable System.
24. **Interactive Service:** Any service that offers to Subscribers the capability of both transmitting and receiving Signals of any kind.
25. **Institutional Network or I-Net:** A communication network which is generally available only to municipal and educational institutions or their designee's.
26. **Leased Channel or Leased Access:** A video channel which the Licensee shall make available pursuant to Section 612 of the Cable Act.
27. **Municipality:** The Town (or City) of _____, Maine, or its successor.

- 28. Origination Point:** A connection to the cable system which is provided to allow for live or recorded programming to be transmitted from that location Upstream to the Head-end and from there Downstream to the Subscribers over one or more access channels.
- 29. Other Programming Service:** Information that Company may make available to all Subscribers generally.
- 30. Outlet:** An interior receptacle, generally mounted in a wall, that connects a subscriber's or user's television set to the Cable System.
- 31. Parent:** When used in reference to Company, any Person holding direct or indirect ownership or control of thirty percent (30%) or more of the rights of control of Company; and any Person holding such ownership or control of a Parent to Company.
- 32. Pay Cable or Premium Service:** Optional programming delivered for a fee or charge to Subscribers on a per-channel basis, or as a package of services.
- 33. Pay-Per-View:** Programming delivered for a fee or charge to Subscribers on a per-program or time basis.
- 34. PEG:** Public, Educational, and Governmental; used in conjunction with Access Channels, support and facilities.
- 35. Person:** Any corporation, partnership, limited partnership, association, trust, organization, other business entity, individual, or group of individuals acting in concert.
- 36. Programming or Video Programming:** Programming provided by, or generally considered comparable to programming provided by, a television broadcast station.
- 37. Public Building:** All state accredited public schools, police and fire stations, public libraries, Town Hall, and other public buildings owned or leased by the municipality, but shall not include buildings owned by the municipality but leased to third parties or buildings such as storage facilities at which government employees are not regularly stationed.
- 38. Public Way, Streets or Rights-of-Way:** The surface of, and the space above and below, any public Street, highway, bridge, land path, alley, court, boulevard, sidewalk, parkway, way, lane, Public Way, drive, circle, or other public right-of-way, including, but not limited to, public utility easements, dedicated utility strips, or rights-of-way dedicated for compatible uses and any temporary or permanent fixtures or improvements located thereon now or hereafter held by the Municipality, in the Municipality which shall entitle the Company to the use thereof for the purpose of installing, operating, repairing, and maintaining the Cable System. "Street" or "Public Way" shall also mean any easement now or hereafter held by the Municipality within the Town for the purpose of public travel, or for utility or public service use dedicated for public travel, or for utility or public service use dedicated for compatible uses, and shall include other easements or rights-of-way as shall within their proper use and meaning entitle the Company to the use thereof for the purposes of installing or transmitting the Company's Cable Service or

39. Signal: Any transmission of electromagnetic or optical energy which carries Video Programming from one location to another.

40. State: The State of Maine.

41. Subscriber: Any person, firm, corporation, or other entity who or which elects to subscribe to for any purpose, a Cable Service provided by the Company by means of, or in connection with, the Cable Television System.

42. Subscriber Network: The (____ MHz) bi-directional-capable network to be owned and operated by the Company, over which Cable Service(s) can be transmitted to Subscribers.

43. Transfer: The disposal by the Company directly or indirectly, by gift, assignment, sale, merger, consolidation or otherwise, of the ownership or control of the System or of the Franchise Agreement to a Person, or a group of Persons acting in concert.

44. Two-way Capability: The ability to transmit Signals upstream and downstream on the Cable System.

45. Upstream Channel: A channel over which Signals travel from an origination point to a system distribution point.

46. Upstream Transmission: Signals traveling from origination points on the Cable System to a cable distribution point.

Typical PEG Access Equipment / Facilities

This list generalizes the equipment and conditions for most PEG access facilities as of August 2009. Changes in technology will mandate changes to this list over time. In addition, each Municipality will have different needs and some elements on this list will not be necessary. Facility staffing, while not listed below, is an important component for a successful operation.

Studio/Control Room:

- cameras with tripods
- video tape / DVD recorder
- audio mixing board – headphones
- Intercom for communications with camera people / floor director
- studio control room switcher
- Character generator
- Studio lights, a Light Grid, with suitable power supply – 200 Amp + depending on lights used..
- Appropriate support equipment and accessories including but not necessarily limited to cables, cords, microphone stands and booms, studio furnishings,
- studio color monitor and audio speaker,
- preview and program color monitor,
- DVD player, CD player;
- (shared with portable) hand and Lavalier microphones and audio cables;
- test/signal equipment including distribution amps, audio amplifiers, and waveform monitor/vector scope/processing gear for cablecasting;
- camera monitors, and monitors for record deck and character generator;
- Environmental controls – air conditioning to keep facility and equipment cool
- All equipment loaded to a single phase in the building power distribution to prevent ground loops
- UPS for maintaining power to the equipment during momentary power outages
- Direct Telephone access
- Security

Editing:

- Non-linear edit suite, including one deck, monitors, amplified speakers, removable data storage
- Internet connection for software updates and for getting other web content

Playback:

- Automated controller or digital encoder and server or other devices for recording, archiving and replaying programs.
- Bulletin Board device for dissemination of announcements
- Playback devices in suitable formats - DVD Players
- Color monitor with audio and Tuner
- Laser transmitter or modulator for connection to the cable plant
- Time base corrector if analog (VHS) video tape machines will be used.
- Audio Level Master to regulate audio levels on the channel (ALM-771 by FM Systems)
- UPS to carry over for short time power outages
- Cable connection to monitor channel
- Telephone at the control point for troubleshooting purposes

Portable Production Equipment Capability

- camcorders – appropriate format and fluid head tripods;
- Batteries and battery charger
- Audio monitoring – Headphones for each camcorder,
- Cases for cameras and accessories
- lighting kits;
- wireless microphone system, including at handheld microphones/Lavaliere microphones;
- appropriate accessories, including but not limited to, cords, cables, microphone desk stands, audio and video cables/connectors , cases, and equipment cart.

I-Net Hotlink Standards

1. PEG Use: Company shall make available a minimum of [] channels in the return direction and [] channels in the forward direction on this I-Net. [] of the forward channels on this portion of the I-Net must be receivable by a standard cable-ready television receiver. Grantor shall also make available equipment for the Schools to utilize [] of the return and [] of the forward channels on the I-Net for video distribution. This shall include [] transmitting device(s), one for each channel, a transmitter/receiver device for each channel at the I- Net hub location and at least [] appropriate receiving device(s) for field operations.
2. Data Use: Upon request by the Municipality, Company shall provide, [] of bandwidth (which may be on the subscriber system) intended for linking all present and future municipal buildings, schools and libraries within the Franchise Area into a single data network. The design of this network, the amount of bandwidth and the date of completion shall meet the identified needs of the Municipality and will be the result of discussions between the municipality and the Company.
3. Company shall provide I-Net connections to the building locations listed in Exhibit [] attached hereto, as requested by the Municipality provided such are considered to be a standard installation and absent of other unusual installation conditions and requirements. The buildings must be owned and/or occupied by the municipality or providing municipal services out of said building.
4. All I-Net Drops, designated in Appendix [], or subsequently requested that are within one hundred twenty-five feet (125') of the I-Net shall be installed and activated free of any charges. Any such connections to the I-Net that are greater than one hundred twenty-five feet (125') from the I-Net shall be installed and activated at cost as listed in Appendix [], attached hereto and made a part hereof.
5. Upon Request by the municipality, Company shall provide, free of any charges, an activated I-Net Drop to any newly constructed or newly designated Municipally owned, or occupied, building or school.
6. The Municipality may additionally designate, from time-to-time, in writing, other public institutions to be provided with an activated I-Net Drop, free of any charges.
7. Other than those buildings listed in Appendix [], all other connections to the I-Net shall be completed within thirty (30) days after receiving any necessary third party permits required for such connection. Application for such permits shall be made by the Company no later than thirty (30) days after receipt of the written request for connection from the Municipality.

8. The internal locations of all such I-Net terminations shall be determined by the Municipality or its designee and in no case will exceed 20 feet in any direction from the point of attachment to the building.
9. Company shall maintain the I-Net to all FCC technical specifications and at standards applicable to the Subscriber Network. Standby power shall be at the same standards applicable to the Subscriber Network.
10. The Company shall provide at no cost to the Municipality, upon written request, within thirty (30) days, all necessary wire, connectors, amplifiers, splitters and wall plates to enable the Municipality to wire any and all Municipal buildings to receive I-Net Service. The Company shall advise the Municipality and provide assistance for the proper wiring and installation of said wiring and service to the locations in the Municipal buildings and shall terminate all wire ends at no cost to the Municipality.
11. Company shall provide company personnel, from time to time upon reasonable request and free of charge, for technical consulting services to interested Municipal departments concerning operation and use of the I-Net.
12. Company shall make its best efforts, to the extent technically feasible, to interconnect the I-Net with similar networks in neighboring communities as soon as possible following a request for such connection(s) from the municipalities that agree to be connected.
13. At the beginning of the fifth year of the franchise the Company and the Municipality shall meet to discuss the need to extend or enhance the I-Net system with additional bandwidth, building connections or technology improvements. If the Municipality determines that the need for such an upgrade is justified, then the Company shall be given a maximum of [] to implement such upgraded I-Net capability.
14. In the event more than one Company is offering service within the Franchise Area, the costs associated with the operation and maintenance of I-Net facilities shall be proportionately borne by all Companies offering service within the municipality to the extent that duplication of an existing I-Net can be avoided unless otherwise agreed.

A service or equipment of equal value may be provided by the new Company, for example, PEG equipment or I-Net expansion in an un-served area may be provided to the municipality or the local school system, etc.

November 16, 2009

Honorable Barry J. Hobbins, Senate Chair
Honorable Jon Hinck, House Chair
Joint Standing Committee on Utilities and Energy
100 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-100

Re: Public Law, Chapter 548, 123rd legislature, An Act to Amend Cable Television Laws and Establish a Model Cable Franchise Agreement

Dear Chairman Hobbins and Chairman Hinck,

Please accept this letter of support for the model cable television franchise agreement from Jeffrey Austin of the Maine Municipal Association and Tony Vigue and John Goran of the Community Television Association of Maine, acting as municipal and community stakeholders*.

We recommend that municipalities seriously consider the use of this model. It is extremely thorough and provides a satisfactory level of consumer protection and municipal benefits with multiple references to relevant Federal and State statutes. It also includes non-compliance penalties and other protections for the towns. The franchise agreement that a town adopts will be tailored to the particular needs of a community. The model franchise is flexible in that several basic issues require further specific negotiation. These issues include but are not limited to:

- the franchise fee,
- the number of PEG channels and support
- build out density.

These important topics are not predetermined in a "one-size-fits all" manner. Instead, the model franchise includes some "fill-in-the-blanks" following local negotiation. The benefit of the model is that it provides standardized terms and conditions that should not require expensive negotiation to develop.

The bottom line is that if a particular municipality is comfortable with the model - then it should be in a very good position to successfully negotiate a cable franchise agreement. Municipalities do not have to use the model and are free to propose

changes. That said, the more substantive changes to the model a municipality seeks in its favor, a similar reaction could fairly be expected of a cable company.

It is also recommended that municipalities review their local cable ordinances to insure that they are in agreement with their franchise, regardless of which franchise they choose to use.


Ultimately, we are hopeful that municipalities will benefit from the hours of negotiation and compromise in which the stakeholders were engaged over the past year in the development of Maine's Model Cable Television Franchise Agreement.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey Austin

Tony Vigue

John Goran


*CTAM is a non-profit 501c3 Affiliate of Maine Municipal Association assisting over 90 Community Television stations in the State of Maine, together providing local municipal and educational programming to over 350,000 homes. Community television channels in Maine also provide free or low cost promotional outreach opportunities for more than 250 non-profit charitable organizations and private foundations which serve all the citizens of Maine and together create more locally produced programs in a single month than all the commercial networks produce in a year.



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November 10, 2009

Honorable Barry J. Hobbins, Senate Chair
Honorable Jon Hinck, House Chair
Joint Standing Committee on Utilities and Energy
100 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-100

Re: Public Law, Chapter 548, 123rd Legislature, An Act To Amend Cable Television Laws and Establish a Model Cable Franchise Agreement.

Dear Chairman Hobbins and Chairman Hinck,

The New England Cable & Telecommunications Association, Inc (NECTA) represents substantially all cable television providers in the six New England states. NECTA participated in the process that created the Model Cable Franchise Agreement. The cable television industry supports the final product with the following qualifications.

The intent of the process was to create a document that would aid communities in the franchise negotiation process. It is important to note that the model is provided as a resource and is not binding on either party in a negotiation. Franchises are by nature creatures of local community need and must be tailored to address the requirements of individual cities and towns. Two adjoining towns might have opposite opinions on public access, franchise fees, or other issues. That is why it was essential that the Model Cable Franchise Agreement serve only as a resource and not a binding mandate on local communities or franchisees.

NECTA and its members are grateful to Phil Lindley for his work in stewarding the parties through the yearlong process. He took this project on voluntarily and worked extremely hard to bring the process to a positive conclusion. We appreciated the opportunity to participate in the creation of the Model Cable Franchise Agreement and look forward to working with the committee in the coming session.

Sincerely,

William D. Durand
Executive Vice President
Chief Counsel

September 15, 2009

Phil Lindley
Office of Information Technology
26 Edison Drive
145 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0145

Dear Phil,

Please accept this letter as the comments of Jeffrey Austin of the Maine Municipal Association and Tony Vigue and John Goran of the Cable Television Association of Maine for the OIT report to the Legislature on the development of a model cable television franchise agreement.

The need to revise and improve the cable franchising process here in Maine has long been recognized. The most compelling evidence of a problem is that cable franchise agreements in many municipalities have lapsed and no successor has been negotiated. In these communities, both the municipalities (and their citizens) and the operator of the cable system are stuck in a log-jam.

There have been several unsuccessful pieces of legislation over the past few Legislative cycles that would have addressed the process of cable franchising in different ways.

In 2008, LD 2133, *An Act To Amend the Cable Television Laws and Establish a Model Cable Franchise Agreement* was filed and an amended version ultimately was enacted as PL 2007, c. 548.

The bill as drafted required the Utilities and Energy commission to adopt via rulemaking a model franchise agreement for use by any municipality that would have chosen to adopt its provisions as a municipal ordinance. It would also have required the Public Utilities Commission to review each side's position and make binding decisions over disputed issues where necessary.

The Utilities and Energy Committee ultimately rejected the PUC rulemaking process and instead requested the parties – municipal representatives and industry representatives – to see if a negotiated model could be developed (the Office of Information Technology was tabbed to oversee the negotiations).

Dozens of meetings were held over the course of the following year between the cable and telephone industry representatives, MMA, CTAM, municipal officials and the

Office of Information Technology. As is typical for negotiations, there were periods where agreement was easy to find and provisions readily drafted. There were also painfully slow periods of “wordsmithing”, revisions and even stalemate.

Ultimately though, a model franchise was developed that was acceptable to both sides. Each could undoubtedly point to concessions and provisions that were uncomfortable to make. Nevertheless, we believe the final product is enough of a compromise that both sides can recommend its use.

Maine Municipal Association and Community Television Association of Maine will recommend that municipalities seriously consider use of this model franchise. We feel it is thorough and provides a satisfactory level of consumer protection and municipal benefits with multiple references to relevant Federal and State statutes. It also includes penalties and protections, however accessing those penalties is not going to be easy and a town will have to be willing to do some work in the event that it becomes necessary.

The franchise agreement that a town adopts will be tailored to the particular needs of a community. The model franchise is flexible in that several basic issues require further specific negotiation. These issues include:

- the franchise fee,
- the number of PEG channels, and,
- build out density.

These important topics are not predetermined in a “one-size-fits all” manner. Instead, the model franchise includes some “fill-in-the-blanks” following local negotiation. The benefit of the model is that it provides standardized terms and conditions that should not require expensive negotiation to develop.

The bottom line is that if a particular municipality is comfortable with the model - then it should be in a very good position to successfully negotiate a cable franchise agreement. Municipalities do not have to use the model and are free to propose changes. That said, the more substantive changes to the model a municipality seeks in its favor, a similar reaction could fairly be expected of a cable company.

Ultimately, we are hopeful that municipalities will benefit from the hours of negotiation and compromise in which the stakeholders were engaged over the past year in the development of Maine’s Model Cable Television Franchise Agreement.

Jeffrey Austin
Tony Vigue
John Goran

Position Statement on Cable Television Regulation in Maine

**Submitted by New England Cable and Telecommunications Association
("NECTA")**

June 2009

NECTA is a nonprofit corporation and trade association that represents the interests of most cable television operators in the six-state New England region. NECTA has participated actively in the stakeholder process convened by the Office of Information Technology ("OIT") pursuant to the 2008 enactment of LD 2133 ("An Act to Amend the Cable Television Laws and Establish a Model Cable Franchise Agreement"). NECTA has reviewed the May 2009 Discussion Paper circulated by stakeholder participant FairPoint Communications ("FairPoint" and "FairPoint Paper") and offers the following statement to assist participants in the stakeholder process in considering possible changes to Maine's cable television regulatory scheme based on bilateral franchise negotiations between cable operators and local franchising authorities ("LFAs").

Position Statement

The FairPoint Paper provides an oversimplified summary of cable television laws, a more detailed summary of certain portions of the Federal Communications Commission's ("FCC's") March 2007 Local Franchising Order,¹ and some self-serving observations about the cable television industry from the perspective of FairPoint as "a potential new entrant into cable television service."² This position paper seeks to offer facts relevant to the franchising process and the cable television industry that are not addressed in the FairPoint Paper.

I. Competition is Expanding With Level Playing Field and Buildout Requirements in Many Franchise Agreements.

The FairPoint Paper discusses the growth of competition only in terms of "state level reforms" to cable franchising statutes. The experience of competitive cable operators in New England, however, has been replete with significant successes even where level playing field or buildout requirements remain incorporated in applicable franchise terms. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont are all expressly exempted from the limitations imposed on cable franchising requirements in the Local Franchising Order;³ yet competition has blossomed with remarkable speed in those jurisdictions. Among other key developments:

¹ Report and Order, Implementation of Section 621(a)(1) of the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984, as amended, MB Docket 05-311 (rel. March 5, 2007).

² FairPoint Paper at 1.

³ Local Franchising Order at ¶1 (at note 2) (exempting states with a full or partial state-level regulatory scheme).

Massachusetts: Since its initial launch in late 2005 under the longstanding municipal franchising scheme, Verizon has secured more than 90 cable franchises in Eastern and Central Massachusetts, has more than a dozen additional franchise agreements in the works, and has built its advanced FiOS network in more than 115 communities. RCN has competing systems in nearly 20 communities and competing cable systems have been launched by municipal electric plants in two additional communities. This level of competitive success has occurred despite the fact that many local franchising agreements contain level playing field and buildout provisions. Based on this marketplace success, the Massachusetts Department of Telecommunications and Cable and the General Court have declined to act on repeated Verizon requests to create new or streamlined cable franchising regulations and laws favoring new entrants.

Rhode Island: Just as in Massachusetts, Verizon has moved swiftly to secure multiple cable television franchises across Rhode Island despite the presence of significant level playing field and public access comparability requirements. To date, Verizon has obtained franchises covering 22 of 39 Rhode Island towns, including most of the major population centers, and is building additional broadband facilities.

Connecticut: In 2007, franchising legislation was enacted that created a “cable-lite” regulatory scheme for new entrants but, importantly, also allowed existing operators to opt into a substantially similar scheme following entry of a competitor – thereby allowing competition to occur on a level playing field, as required by Connecticut law. AT&T secured a state-wide franchise and to date has launched service in more than 90 communities. Furthermore, the Groton Electric Light Department has established a competing cable provider that is serving customers in six communities in Southeastern Connecticut.

Vermont: Burlington Telecom has been serving the City of Burlington since it obtained its certificate of public good from the Public Service Board in 2005. A “ValleyNet” cable system that would serve 20-plus communities in Central and Eastern Vermont is awaiting a certificate of public good ruling from the Public Service Board and determinations of whether financing will be available for network construction.

II. Claims of Competitive Barriers Should Be Verified Before They Are Used to Justify Changes to Regulatory Requirements.

The FairPoint Paper devotes much of its length to discussing concerns expressed in the FCC’s Local Franchising Order with unreasonable level playing, buildout and other franchise requirements as a potential justification for regulatory changes. Nevertheless, participants in the OIT process should be aware that LFAs, cable operators and public interest groups have expressed serious concerns with the bases for the conclusions reached in the FCC’s Local Franchising Order, including (1) the absence of documented facts offered to support the FCC’s conclusions concerning alleged barriers to competition in the local franchising process; (2) the FCC’s failure to acknowledge any countervailing public harms from sharply reducing time periods for public input into

franchise applications; and (3) the absence of affirmative obligations on new entrants to expedite their efforts during the newly curtailed negotiation windows. More granular examinations of new entrant franchising efforts have failed to identify proof that the franchising process is a true barrier to competitive entry. As early as 2006, Verizon's Chairman told investors that the franchising process did not pose "any impediment to our rolling out of FiOS...."⁴ As one might expect with Verizon getting more than 90 individual franchises in Massachusetts over a three year period, most have been routinely obtained within a few months.

If stakeholders are contemplating changes to the current Maine cable regulatory scheme based on the analysis done by the FCC in Washington, NECTA suggests at a minimum that proponents be asked to substantiate claims of entry barriers using actual names, dates and supporting documents before considering any such proposals. If municipalities are frustrating franchising efforts in Maine by making demands unrelated to cable services such as "purchase of street lights, provision of free broadband services, installation of telecommunications towers, funding of scholarships and even construction of a pool" (FairPoint Paper at 3 (citing Local Competition Order at ¶ 43)), OIT and the other participants should confirm the truth of these allegations before undertaking a reform of existing laws based on an unverified assumption that such barriers actually exist.

Moreover, to the extent that a particular form of local regulation is determined to be excessive, it should be reduced or eliminated for all providers rather than in selective and discriminatory fashion only for new entrants.⁵ While NECTA does not support unilateral changes that favor new entrants, it can and does support efforts, such as in Connecticut, where all providers benefit from reduced cable regulatory obligations.

III. Additional FairPoint Observations Regarding the Cable Industry Require Clarification.

A. Cable Operators are not a "Monopoly"

The FairPoint Paper and the Local Competition Order use the word "monopoly" with respect to cable operators. This is not an accurate or fair description. As is well known in Maine, a largely rural state, cable operators have battled in the marketplace for years with two significant satellite providers, DirecTV and Dish Networks, which have a national video market share in excess of 30%. Cable operators have not had the ability to monopolize anything for many years, if ever. Moreover, unlike a true monopoly provider, cable operators are not guaranteed a rate of return on the network investments

⁴ Conference Call Transcript, Verizon 2005-Q4 Earnings Conference Call, Jan. 26, 2006.

⁵ The FCC subsequently extended many the municipal franchising limitations in the Local Competition order to incumbent cable companies. Second Report and Order, Implementation of Section 621(a)(1) of the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984, as amended, MB Docket 05-311 (rel. November 6, 2007).

they make. Spurred by competition from satellite providers and from the incumbent telephone companies, a decade ago cable operators invested more than \$100 billion with no federal assistance or assurance of return to create a new fiber optic broadband platform which now delivers high-speed Internet access, digital video, digital telephone service and an array of interactive service.

B. Cable Companies Embrace Competition and Less Regulation.

The FairPoint Paper (at 3) implies that existing cable operators were using level playing field provisions and other protections in their franchise agreements to burden new entrants and create de facto exclusive franchises in violation of federal law. To the contrary, cable companies have been facing robust competitive marketplaces for communications services and, as such, have commonly supported efforts to minimize regulatory burdens on cable and its competitors. For example, the cable industry supported the 1999 changes to federal law which authorized satellite providers to offer local broadcast signals, the 1996 elimination of rules prohibiting telephone companies from offering video services, and the recent efforts of telephone companies to deregulate their high-speed Internet services so that they could compete with all broadband providers on a level playing field.

In the core video area, the cable industry's primary interest in cable franchise reform is to ensure that all competitors in the video marketplace compete under the same set of rules, rules that can undoubtedly be streamlined in a more deregulatory manner. Thus, an incumbent should have the right to opt into any new franchise agreement that has better terms and conditions. The government should not pick winners and losers in the broadband industry by establishing a different set of rules that favor one provider over another. Local governments certainly should retain a role in oversight with respect to rights-of-way management, meeting community needs and interests (including equitable sharing among providers of public access and institutional network responsibilities) and the enforcement of nondiscrimination requirements.

C. Video Competition Typically Does Not Reduce Prices.

The FairPoint Paper (at 1-2) references General Accounting Office ("GAO") and FCC studies that allegedly "bore out the contentions of many that competition both improves customer service and reduces subscriber rates." National experience suggests that rate reductions typically do not occur upon competitive entry. In Maine and other markets, cable companies already face two powerful satellite competitors and price their services accordingly. The GAO and FCC studies provide little basis for concluding that, in this already competitive environment, telephone company entry into cable television will result in lower prices for consumers. Both studies were based on a small sampling of overbuild systems (six for the GAO, 66 for the FCC). Larger studies, such as one provided to Congress by the National Cable and Telecommunications Association, found that where new entrant prices were lower it was because: (1) they had purchased failed overbuild systems at a deeply discounted price, (2) they were municipally-owned systems that were subsidized by taxpayers, or (3) the initial lower rates were found to be

unsustainable and were either quickly raised to prices comparable to incumbents or the companies went out of business.

Competition certainly gives all providers incentives to improve service and expand service offerings, but it should not be expected to lead to longterm reductions in subscriber rates.

IV. Recommendations for Maine.

The FairPoint Paper concludes by requesting a follow up study that would examine “the implications of the FCC’s Local Franchising Order” and “the experiences in other states who have reformed the local franchising process” and involve a broad range of stakeholders. NECTA welcomes such an effort but notes that such follow up study should include, at minimum, (1) all pertinent FCC and State experience with franchising reform, including the Second Report and Order that extended Local Competition Order protections to incumbents, (2) the experience of State legislators and regulators that have adopted evenhanded approaches to cable reform and rejected proposals for changes that only benefited new entrants, and (3) the marketplace experience of new entrants that have rolled out services without apparent adverse impacts from the franchising process.

Promoting Competition in the Provision of Cable Television Service
A Discussion Paper
Submitted on behalf of FairPoint Communications
May 2009

In 2008, the Maine legislature passed LD 2133, *An Act To Amend the Cable Television Laws and Establish a Model Cable Franchise Agreement*, which charged Maine's Office of Information Technology ("OIT") with convening a stakeholder group to develop a model cable franchise agreement. In developing the model agreement, the legislation directed OIT to consider "[t]he disparate needs of the diverse municipalities in this State; and...[t]he policy goal of promoting competition in the delivery of cable television service."¹ This document, which addresses these issues from the perspective of a potential new entrant into cable television service, has been prepared to share with the OIT, the stakeholder group, and other interested parties

Background

Cable television has historically been regulated by a mixture of broad policy from the Federal Communications Commission and specific franchise requirements implemented in franchise agreements adopted by municipalities in their roles as Local Franchising Authorities ("LFAs"). In 1984, Congress passed the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984.² The legislation inserted Title VI provisions into the federal Communications Act regarding cable, confirming the dual federal and local regulation of the cable industry. In 1992, Congress provided further clarification through the Cable Television Consumer protection and Competition Act ("the 1992 Act").³ For the first time, Congress explicitly addressed restraints on LFAs, specifying that they could not grant exclusive franchises and could not "unreasonably refuse to award an additional competitive franchise."⁴ In the 2008 case, Alliance for Community Media et al v. FCC, the Sixth Circuit reviewed the legislative history of the 1992 Act, noting that current local franchising requirements had failed to provide consumers with the opportunity to select between competitive cable providers.⁵ The court also noted that Congress had concluded that exclusive franchises were contrary to the federal policy of promoting competition.

Over the next decade, the FCC and the Government Accounting Office conducted numerous studies of competition, competitive issues and subscriber rates in cable television service.⁶ These studies bore out the contentions of many that competition both

¹ 30 MRSA §3008.7, E and F.

² Public Law No. 98-549, 98 Stat. 2779

³ Public Law No. 102-385, 106 Stat. 1460

⁴ 47 USC §541(a)(1)

⁵ Alliance for Community Media et al v. F.C.C., 529 F.3d 763 (6th Cir., 2008)

⁶ *Annual Assessment of the Status of Competition in the Market for the Delivery of Video Programming*, MB Docket No.05-255, Federal Communications Commission, 1994-2006 ("FCC Annual Assessments 1 through 12"); *Issues in Providing Cable and Satellite Television Services*, GAO-03-130, US General Accounting Office 2002 ("2002 GAO Report"); *Issues Related to Competition and Subscriber Rates in the Cable Television Industry*, GAO-04-8, US GAO 2003 ("2003 GAO Report"); and *Subscriber Rates and*

improves customer service and reduces subscriber rates.⁷ In response to “indications that the current operation of the franchising process still serves as an unreasonable barrier to entry for potential new cable entrants” and after noting that most communities in the country lack competition, the FCC issued a *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* in November 2005 to determine whether the existing franchising process was impeding the statutory goal of increasing competition.⁸ The FCC released its report and order in the matter on March 5, 2007 after substantial proceedings and public comment. Both LFAs and incumbent cable providers sued over the Local Franchising Order, which was upheld by the Sixth Circuit in the *ACM, et al v. FCC* case.

FCC-recognized Barriers to Competition

The Local Franchising Order found that the lack of competition in cable television service is due, at least in part, to the local franchising process.⁹ The FCC found that “[r]egulatory restrictions and conditions on entry shield incumbents from competition...”¹⁰ The FCC identified several factors that have stood in the way of competition. These include: (a) delays in acting on franchise applications; (b) insistence on the same terms for new entrants as for incumbents; (c) unreasonable build-out requirements; (d) LFA demands unrelated to provision of cable television services; (e) excessive demands over franchise fees; (f) unreasonable Public, Education, Governmental (“PEG”) channel and Institutional Network (“I-Net”) requirements; and (h) existence of local “level playing field” provisions.¹¹

The FCC concluded that its record in the Local Franchising Docket supported an estimate that the existing local franchising process delayed entry by 8-16 months, and in some cases “completely derailed” deployment of competitive cable services.¹² The FCC noted that “[t]hese delays are particularly unreasonable when, as is often the case, the applicant already has access to rights-of-way” and has already “demonstrated its legal, technical and financial fitness as a provider of telecommunications services” when facilities-based providers obtain certificate of public convenience and necessity from state utilities commissions. The FCC noted approvingly of some states which have recognized this

Competition in the Cable Television Industry, GAO-04-262T, US GAO 2004 (“2004 GAO Report”).

⁷ See 2002 GAO Report (noting that where there is another provider, rates are approximately 17% lower); 2004 GAO Report (noting that interviews with cable operators both lower rates and/or better customer service); and FCC Annual Assessment 12, paragraph 5 (competition provides “...increased choice, better picture quality and greater technological innovation”).

⁸ *Implementation of Section 621(a)(1) of the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984 as amended by Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992*, MB Docket 05-311, 20 FCC Red 18581 (“Local Franchising NPRM”).

⁹ Report and Order in the Matter of *Implementation of Section 621(a)(1) of the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984 as amended by Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992*, MB Docket 05-311, (“Local Franchising Order”), Paragraph 20.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Local Franchising Order, Paragraph 21.

¹² Local Franchising Order, Paragraph 22

distinction.¹³

The FCC found that it was unreasonable to expect new entrants to agree to the same terms as incumbent cable franchises, noting that incumbents had negotiated for a monopoly position, while new entrants were challenged by trying to compete with that same monopoly. The FCC found convincing evidence that imposing such same terms “may thwart entry entirely or may threaten new entrants’ chances of success once in the market.”¹⁴

With regard to system build-out requirements, the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Justice Department joined consumer groups and potential new entrants in urging the FCC to address the issue in order to support competition. The FCC agreed, noting that the record contained “numerous examples of build-out requirements at the local level that resulted in delayed entry, no entry, or failed entry.”¹⁵ The FCC noted that level-playing field provisions in local laws or existing franchise agreements were being used by incumbent providers to compel LFAs to impose the same build-out requirements on new entrants. The FCC also noted that in addition to burdening new entrants with unrealistic capital requirements, these requirements harmed consumer welfare by preventing consumers from enjoying provider choice and lower rates.¹⁶ Finally, the FCC concluded that such requirements may have the effect of creating a de facto exclusive franchise, which violates federal law.¹⁷

The FCC referenced numerous examples in the record of LFAs making demands unrelated to the provision of cable services, such as purchase of street lights, provision of free broadband service, installation of telecommunications towers, funding of scholarships and even construction of a pool. Such requirements, concluded the FCC, were unreasonable per se.¹⁸

Even the assessment of franchise fees contributed to impeding competition in the FCC’s judgment. Demands by LFAs for additional financial payments and uncertainty about which revenues are appropriately used to calculate the statutory franchise fee (capped at 5%) were cited from the record as delaying or frustrating entry.¹⁹ In a similar manner, LFA demands regarding PEG and I-Net support were identified as another area in which excessive or inappropriate requirements were being imposed that had the effect of impeding competitive entry.²⁰

In its analysis of the issue, the FCC returned to the role that level-playing field provisions play in impeding competition. The FCC’s concern over such local requirements included

¹³ Local Franchising Order, Paragraph 23 and Footnote 72

¹⁴ Local Franchising Order, Paragraph 26

¹⁵ Local Franchising Order, Paragraph 33

¹⁶ Local Franchising Order, Paragraph 36

¹⁷ Local Franchising Order, Paragraph 40

¹⁸ Local Franchising Order, Paragraph 43

¹⁹ Local Franchising Order, Paragraph 44,45

²⁰ Local Franchising Order, Paragraph 46

the threatened or actual enforcement of such conditions by incumbent providers. The FCC noted yet again that while incumbents had negotiated for a monopoly position, level-playing field requirements require new entrants to meet monopoly terms for a competitive (and junior) position.²¹

Requirements of the Local Franchising Order

- (a) **Maximum Times for Franchise Negotiation.** The FCC imposed a maximum 90 day deadline on franchise negotiations with new entrants who already have access to public rights of ways, such as local exchange carriers. It also imposed a 6 month deadline for new entrants without such pre-existing access. The clock starts upon submission of a complete application by the new entrant. It may be tolled if the LFA requests additional information, but resumes automatically when the information is provided. The FCC determined that failure to provide a final decision on a franchise application by a new entrant within these time periods constitutes an unreasonable refusal to award a franchise under federal law and the remedy is that an interim franchise is granted under the terms proposed by the applicant until final action is taken by the LFA.²²
- (b) **Limitation on Build-out Requirements.** The FCC determined that “it is unlawful for LFAs to refuse to grant a competitive franchise on the basis of unreasonable build-out requirements. The FCC gave some examples of requirements that were unreasonable, such as (i) requirements to serve everyone in a franchise area before serving anyone; (ii) requirements to build out beyond an existing footprint before beginning service; (iii) requiring the new entrant to build-out and serve in a shorter time or in a broader manner than incumbents were allowed originally; (iv) requiring build-out using non-standard technical solutions; or (v) requiring build-out to areas which the competitive applicant cannot obtain access on reasonable terms. The FCC did note that LFAs can negotiate reasonable benchmarks for buildout depending on the entrant’s market success.”²³
- (c) **Limitation on Franchise Fees and other Charges.** The FCC clarified that the statutorily allowed franchise fee is to be based on revenues from cable services only and may not include Internet access service fee revenue or other non-cable revenues.²⁴ While federal law allows LFAs to assess the franchise fee and incidental charges associated with the awarding or enforcement of the agreement, the FCC determined that non-incidental charges or fees must be counted against the statutory maximum of 5% of gross cable service revenues. The FCC relied on a series of court cases in determining whether certain fees or charges are incidental or non-incidental. As a result, while payments for bonds, insurance, indemnification, or penalties are considered incidental;

²¹ Local Franchising Order, Paragraph 48

²² Local Franchising Order, Paragraphs 67, 75, 77

²³ Local Franchising Order, Paragraphs 89, 90

²⁴ Local Franchising Order, Paragraph 98

“processing fees”, attorney or consultant fees, “acceptance fees”, costs of free or discounted services, and in-kind payments unrelated to cable service, are non-incidental and are subject to the 5% fee cap.²⁵

(d) Limitation on PEG/I-Net Support Requirements. Capital costs required by the LFA for PEG access facilities are also excluded from the statutory definition of the franchise fee.²⁶ However, the FCC noted that such capital costs are different than payments in support of the use of PEG access facilities, and that payments made in support of such facilities are considered franchise fees and must be counted against the statutory cap for any franchise granted after 1984.²⁷ The FCC clarified that the statutory language allowing requirements for “adequate” PEG/I-Net support does not mean “significant” support but rather “sufficient” support.²⁸ The FCC also determined that “completely duplicative” PEG/I-Net requirements are per se unreasonable, as are payments made for facilities which are never built.²⁹

(e) Pre-emption of Level Playing Field Requirements. In adopting the Local Franchising Order, the FCC preempted all local laws, regulations, and franchise or other agreements to the extent that such conflict with the provisions of the Local Franchising Order. The FCC specifically preempted all local “level-playing field” requirements, whether in local law, regulation or existing franchise agreements that are in conflict with “the rules, guidance, and findings adopted in this *Order*.”³⁰

Competition in Other States

State level reforms of the cable franchising process have generally taken two forms: (1) imposition of a state-issued franchise system or (2) targeted reforms of the existing LFA system through state-imposed process requirements, deadlines, and build-out requirements.

More than one dozen states in the last 4 years have adopted statewide franchise arrangements, including California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin. At least seven other states have considered such arrangements, including Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and New York. The stakes are seemingly high, since the Tennessee lobbying disclosure revealed that the pro-statewide advocates spent about \$5 MM in lobbying and advertising and the anti-statewide advocates spent about \$6 MM, just in 2007.

Several states, such as Arizona, Virginia and Michigan, have pursued incremental

²⁵ Local Franchising Order, Paragraphs 104, 108

²⁶ 47 U.S.C. §542(g)(2)(C)

²⁷ Local Franchising Order, Paragraph 109

²⁸ Local Franchising Order, Paragraph 112

²⁹ Local Franchising Order, Paragraph 119

³⁰ Local Franchising Order, Paragraphs 137-138

improvements to the local franchising process with the implementation of uniform processes, deadlines and build-out requirements.

Recommendations for Maine

The stakeholder group did not fully discuss the issue of promotion of competition. The group did tangentially touch on competition-related issues during its discussions on certain topics (such as PEG, buildout, etc) for the model agreement. As a result, the stakeholder group did not develop recommendations on promotion of competition for consideration by the Legislature. However, FairPoint recommends that, at a minimum, the Legislature should fully consider the principles set out by the FCC in its recent actions, whenever the legislature considers issues concerning cable services.

FairPoint further recommends that the legislature commission a follow up study to specifically consider how best to promote competition in cable services by:

- (1) Reviewing the implications of the FCC's Local Franchising Order;
- (2) Examining the experiences of other states who have reformed the local franchising process; and
- (3) Involving a broad range of stakeholders including consumer advocates, local franchising authorities, existing providers and current or potential new entrants. Such a study should be completed prior to the beginning of the 125th Legislature.

FairPoint believes that Maine consumers will see similar benefits to those noted by the FCC if the Maine Legislature takes concrete steps to promote competition in the provision of cable services. FairPoint looks forward to discussing this issue further with the Legislature and all interested parties.