1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to communications services; amending 3 s. 337.401, F.S.; removing certain communications 4 services lines as items over which certain 5 governmental entities are authorized to prescribe and 6 enforce reasonable rules and regulations; removing 7 provisions that specify limitations and prohibitions 8 on municipalities and counties relating to 9 registrations and renewals of communications services 10 providers; removing provisions that authorize 11 municipalities and counties to require certain 12 information as part of a registration; removing provisions that prohibit municipalities and counties 13 14 from requiring a payment of fees, costs, or charges 15 for provider registration or renewal; removing 16 provisions that prohibit municipalities and counties 17 from adopting or enforcing certain ordinances, rules, or requirements; removing limitations on municipal and 18 19 county authority to regulate and manage municipal and county roads or rights-of-way; removing provisions 20 21 that prohibit certain municipalities and counties from 22 imposing permit fees; removing provisions that specify 23 activities for which permit fees may not be imposed; 24 removing the requirement that enforcement of certain 25 ordinances must be suspended until certain conditions

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26 are met; removing a condition for certain in-kind 27 compensation; revising items over which municipalities 28 and counties may exercise regulatory control; removing 29 provisions for requirements relating to right-of-way 30 permits; removing provisions relating to municipal and county authority over pass-through providers; deleting 31 32 references to, and administration and provisions of, 33 the Advanced Wireless Infrastructure Deployment Act; removing a provision authorizing a civil action for 34 35 specified violations; removing certain actions a court may take; removing provisions that require that work 36 37 in certain authority rights-of-way must comply with a specified document; providing an effective date. 38 39 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 40 41 42 Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1), subsection 43 (3), paragraph (d) of subsection (6), and subsections (7), (8), 44 and (9) of section 337.401, Florida Statutes, are amended to 45 read: 46 337.401 Use of right-of-way for utilities subject to regulation; permit; fees.-47 48 (1) (a) The department and local governmental entities, referred to in this section and in ss. 337.402, 337.403, and 49 50 337.404 as the "authority," that have jurisdiction and control

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51 of public roads or publicly owned rail corridors are authorized 52 to prescribe and enforce reasonable rules or regulations with 53 reference to the placing and maintaining across, on, or within 54 the right-of-way limits of any road or publicly owned rail 55 corridors under their respective jurisdictions any electric 56 transmission, voice, telegraph, data, or other communications 57 services lines or wireless facilities; pole lines; poles; 58 railways; ditches; sewers; water, heat, or gas mains; pipelines; 59 fences; gasoline tanks and pumps; or other structures referred to in this section and in ss. 337.402, 337.403, and 337.404 as 60 the "utility." The department may enter into a permit-delegation 61 62 agreement with a governmental entity if issuance of a permit is 63 based on requirements that the department finds will ensure the 64 safety and integrity of facilities of the Department of Transportation; however, the permit-delegation agreement does 65 not apply to facilities of electric utilities as defined in s. 66 67 366.02(2).

68 Because of the unique circumstances applicable to (3)(a) 69 providers of communications services, including, but not limited 70 to, the circumstances described in paragraph (e) and the fact 71 that federal and state law require the nondiscriminatory 72 treatment of providers of telecommunications services, and 73 because of the desire to promote competition among providers of 74 communications services, it is the intent of the Legislature 75 that municipalities and counties treat providers of

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76 communications services in a nondiscriminatory and competitively 77 neutral manner when imposing rules or regulations governing the 78 placement or maintenance of communications facilities in the 79 public roads or rights-of-way. Rules or regulations imposed by a 80 municipality or county relating to providers of communications 81 services placing or maintaining communications facilities in its 82 roads or rights-of-way must be generally applicable to all 83 providers of communications services, taking into account the distinct engineering, construction, operation, maintenance, 84 85 public works, and safety requirements of the provider's facilities, and, notwithstanding any other law, may not require 86 87 a provider of communications services to apply for or enter into an individual license, franchise, or other agreement with the 88 89 municipality or county as a condition of placing or maintaining 90 communications facilities in its roads or rights-of-way. In addition to other reasonable rules or regulations that a 91 92 municipality or county may adopt relating to the placement or 93 maintenance of communications facilities in its roads or rights-94 of-way under this subsection or subsection (7), a municipality 95 or county may require a provider of communications services that 96 places or seeks to place facilities in its roads or rights-ofway to register with the municipality or county. To register, a 97 98 provider of communications services may be required only to provide its name; the name, address, and telephone number of a 99 100 contact person for the registrant; the number of the

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registrant's current certificate of authorization issued by the 101 102 Florida Public Service Commission, the Federal Communications 103 Commission, or the Department of State; a statement of whether 104 the registrant is a pass-through provider as defined in 105 subparagraph (6) (a) 1.; the registrant's federal employer 106 identification number; and any required proof of insurance or 107 self-insuring status adequate to defend and cover claims. A 108 municipality or county may not require a registrant to renew a registration more frequently than every 5 years but may require 109 110 during this period that a registrant update the registration 111 information provided under this subsection within 90 days after 112 a change in such information. A municipality or county may not 113 require the registrant to provide an inventory of communications 114 facilities, maps, locations of such facilities, or other information by a registrant as a condition of registration, 115 116 renewal, or for any other purpose; provided, however, that a 117 municipality or county may require as part of a permit 118 application that the applicant identify at-grade communications 119 facilities within 50 feet of the proposed installation location 120 for the placement of at-grade communications facilities. 121 municipality or county may not require a provider to pay any 122 fee, cost, or other charge for registration or renewal thereof. It is the intent of the Legislature that the placement, 123 124 operation, maintenance, upgrading, and extension of 125 communications facilities not be unreasonably interrupted or

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126 delayed through the permitting or other local regulatory 127 process. Except as provided in this chapter or otherwise 128 expressly authorized by chapter 202, chapter 364, or chapter 129 610, a municipality or county may not adopt or enforce any 130 ordinance, regulation, or requirement as to the placement or 131 operation of communications facilities in a right-of-way by a 132 communications services provider authorized by state or local 133 law to operate in a right-of-way; regulate any communications 134 services; or impose or collect any tax, fee, cost, charge, or 135 exaction for the provision of communications services over the 136 communications services provider's communications facilities in 137 a right-of-way.

Registration described in paragraph (a) does not 138 (b) 139 establish a right to place or maintain, or priority for the 140 placement or maintenance of, a communications facility in roads or rights-of-way of a municipality or county. Each municipality 141 142 and county retains the authority to regulate and manage 143 municipal and county roads or rights-of-way in exercising its 144 police power, subject to the limitations imposed in this section 145 and chapters 202 and 610. Any rules or regulations adopted by a 146 municipality or county which govern the occupation of its roads 147 or rights-of-way by providers of communications services must be related to the placement or maintenance of facilities in such 148 roads or rights-of-way, must be reasonable and 149 150 nondiscriminatory, and may include only those matters necessary

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151 to manage the roads or rights-of-way of the municipality or 152 county.

153 Any municipality or county that, as of January 1, (C) 154 2019, elected to require permit fees from any provider of 155 communications services that uses or occupies municipal or 156 county roads or rights-of-way pursuant to former paragraph (c) 157 or former paragraph (j), Florida Statutes 2018, may continue to 158 require and collect such fees. A municipality or county that elected as of January 1, 2019, to require permit fees may elect 159 160 to forego such fees as provided herein. A municipality or county that elected as of January 1, 2019, not to require permit fees 161 162 may not elect to impose permit fees. All fees authorized under 163 this paragraph must be reasonable and commensurate with the 164 direct and actual cost of the regulatory activity, including 165 issuing and processing permits, plan reviews, physical 166 inspection, and direct administrative costs; must be 167 demonstrable; and must be equitable among users of the roads or 168 rights-of-way. A fee authorized under this paragraph may not be 169 offset against the tax imposed under chapter 202; include the 170 costs of roads or rights-of-way acquisition or roads or rights-171 of-way rental; include any general administrative, management, 172 or maintenance costs of the roads or rights-of-way; or be based on a percentage of the value or costs associated with the work 173 174 to be performed on the roads or rights-of-way. In an action to recover amounts due for a fee not authorized under this 175

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176 paragraph, the prevailing party may recover court costs and 177 attorney fees at trial and on appeal. In addition to the 178 limitations set forth in this section, a fee levied by a 179 municipality or charter county under this paragraph may not 180 exceed \$100. However, permit fees may not be imposed with 181 respect to permits that may be required for service drop lines not required to be noticed under s. 556.108(5) or for any 182 183 activity that does not require the physical disturbance of the 184 roads or rights-of-way or does not impair access to or full use 185 of the roads or rights-of-way, including, but not limited to, 186 the performance of service restoration work on existing 187 facilities, extensions of such facilities for providing 188 communications services to customers, and the placement of micro 189 wireless facilities in accordance with subparagraph (7) (e)3.

190 1. If a municipality or charter county elects to not 191 require permit fees, the total rate for the local communications 192 services tax as computed under s. 202.20 for that municipality 193 or charter county may be increased by ordinance or resolution by 194 an amount not to exceed a rate of 0.12 percent.

195 2. If a noncharter county elects to not require permit 196 fees, the total rate for the local communications services tax 197 as computed under s. 202.20 for that noncharter county may be 198 increased by ordinance or resolution by an amount not to exceed 199 a rate of 0.24 percent, to replace the revenue the noncharter 200 county would otherwise have received from permit fees for

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201 providers of communications services.

202 In addition to any other notice requirements, a (d) 203 municipality must provide to the Secretary of State, at least 10 204 days prior to consideration on first reading, notice of a 205 proposed ordinance governing a telecommunications company 206 placing or maintaining telecommunications facilities in its 207 roads or rights-of-way. In addition to any other notice 208 requirements, a county must provide to the Secretary of State, 209 at least 15 days prior to consideration at a public hearing, 210 notice of a proposed ordinance governing a telecommunications 211 company placing or maintaining telecommunications facilities in 212 its roads or rights-of-way. The notice required by this paragraph must be published by the Secretary of State on a 213 214 designated Internet website. The failure of a municipality or 215 county to provide such notice does not render the ordinance 216 invalid, provided that enforcement of such ordinance must be 217 suspended until 30 days after the municipality or county 218 provides the required notice.

(e) The authority of municipalities and counties to
require franchise fees from providers of communications
services, with respect to the provision of communications
services, is specifically preempted by the state because of
unique circumstances applicable to providers of communications
services when compared to other utilities occupying municipal or
county roads or rights-of-way. Providers of communications

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226 services may provide similar services in a manner that requires 227 the placement of facilities in municipal or county roads or 228 rights-of-way or in a manner that does not require the placement 229 of facilities in such roads or rights-of-way. Although similar 230 communications services may be provided by different means, the 231 state desires to treat providers of communications services in a 232 nondiscriminatory manner and to have the taxes, franchise fees, 233 and other fees, costs, and financial or regulatory exactions paid by or imposed on providers of communications services be 234 235 competitively neutral. Municipalities and counties retain all 236 existing authority, if any, to collect franchise fees from users 237 or occupants of municipal or county roads or rights-of-way other than providers of communications services, and the provisions of 238 239 this subsection shall have no effect upon this authority. The 240 provisions of this subsection do not restrict the authority, if any, of municipalities or counties or other governmental 241 242 entities to receive reasonable rental fees based on fair market value for the use of public lands and buildings on property 243 244 outside the public roads or rights-of-way for the placement of 245 communications antennas and towers.

(f) Except as expressly allowed or authorized by general law and except for the rights-of-way permit fees subject to paragraph (c), a municipality or county may not levy on a provider of communications services a tax, fee, or other charge or imposition for operating as a provider of communications

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251 services within the jurisdiction of the municipality or county which is in any way related to using its roads or rights-of-way. A municipality or county may not require or solicit in-kind compensation, except as otherwise provided in s. 202.24(2)(c)8. τ provided that the in-kind compensation is not a franchise fee under federal law. Nothing in this paragraph impairs the authority of a municipality or county to request public, educational, or governmental access channels pursuant to s. 610.109. Nothing in this paragraph shall impair any ordinance or agreement in effect on May 22, 1998, or any voluntary agreement entered into subsequent to that date, which provides for or 262 allows in-kind compensation by a telecommunications company.

263 A municipality or county may not use its authority (q) 264 over the placement of facilities in its roads and rights-of-way 265 as a basis for asserting or exercising regulatory control over a 266 provider of communications services regarding matters within the 267 exclusive jurisdiction of the Florida Public Service Commission or the Federal Communications Commission, including, but not 268 269 limited to, the operations, systems, equipment, technology, 270 qualifications, services, service quality, service territory, 271 and prices of a provider of communications services. A 272 municipality or county may not require any permit for the 273 maintenance, repair, replacement, extension, or upgrade of 274 existing aerial wireline communications facilities on utility 275 for acrial wireline facilities between existing poles or

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wireline communications facility attachments on utility poles by

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a communications services provider. However, a municipality or county may require a right-of-way permit for work that involves excavation, closure of a sidewalk, or closure of a vehicular lane or parking lane, unless the provider is performing service restoration to existing facilities. A permit application required by an authority under this section for the placement of communications facilities must be processed and acted upon consistent with the timeframes provided in subparagraphs (7) (d) 7., 8., and 9. In addition, a municipality or county may not require any permit or other approval, fee, charge, or cost, or other exaction for the maintenance, repair, replacement, extension, or upgrade of existing aerial lines or underground communications facilities located on private property outside of the public rights-of-way. As used in this section, the term "extension of existing facilities" includes those extensions from the rights-of-way into a customer's private property for purposes of placing a service drop or those extensions from the rights-of-way into a utility easement to provide service to a

295 discrete identifiable customer or group of customers.

(h) A provider of communications services that has obtained permission to occupy the roads or rights-of-way of an incorporated municipality pursuant to s. 362.01 or that is otherwise lawfully occupying the roads or rights-of-way of a municipality or county shall not be required to obtain consent

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301 to continue such lawful occupation of those roads or rights-of-302 way; however, nothing in this paragraph shall be interpreted to 303 limit the power of a municipality or county to adopt or enforce 304 reasonable rules or regulations as provided in this section and 305 consistent with chapters 202, 364, and 610. Any such rules or 306 regulations must be in writing, and registered providers of 307 communications services in the municipality or county must be 308 given at least 60 days' advance written notice of any changes to 309 the rules and regulations.

(i) Except as expressly provided in this section, this section does not modify the authority of municipalities and counties to levy the tax authorized in chapter 202 or the duties of providers of communications services under ss. 337.402-337.404. This section does not apply to building permits, pole attachments, or private roads, private easements, and private rights-of-way.

(j) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 202.19, when a local communications services tax rate is changed as a result of an election made or changed under this subsection, such rate may not be rounded to tenths.

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(6)

(d) The amounts charged pursuant to this subsection shall be based on the linear miles of roads or rights-of-way where a communications facility is placed, not based on a summation of the lengths of individual cables, conduits, strands, or fibers.

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326 The amounts referenced in this subsection may be charged only 327 once annually and only to one person annually for any 328 communications facility. A municipality or county shall 329 discontinue charging such amounts to a person that has ceased to 330 be a pass-through provider. Any annual amounts charged shall be 331 reduced for a prorated portion of any 12-month period during 332 which the person remits taxes imposed by the municipality or 333 county pursuant to chapter 202. Any excess amounts paid to a 334 municipality or county shall be refunded to the person upon 335 written notice of the excess to the municipality or county. A 336 municipality or county may require a pass-through provider to 337 provide an annual notarized statement identifying the total 338 number of linear miles of pass-through facilities in the 339 municipality's or county's rights-of-way. Upon request from a 340 municipality or county, a pass-through provider must provide 341 reasonable access to maps of pass-through facilities located in 342 the rights-of-way of the municipality or county making the 343 request. The scope of the request must be limited to only those 344 maps of pass-through facilities from which the calculation of 345 the linear miles of pass-through facilities in the rights-of-way 346 can be determined. The request must be accompanied by an 347 affidavit that the person making the request is authorized by 348 the municipality or county to review tax information related to the revenue and mileage calculations for pass-through providers. 349 350 A request may not be made more than once annually to a pass-

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351 through provider. 352 (7) (a) This subsection may be cited as the "Advanced 353 Wireless Infrastructure Deployment Act." 354 (b) As used in this subsection, the term: 355 1. "Antenna" means communications equipment that transmits 356 or receives electromagnetic radio frequency signals used in 357 providing wireless services. 2. "Applicable codes" means uniform building, fire, 358 359 electrical, plumbing, or mechanical codes adopted by a 360 recognized national code organization or local amendments to 361 those codes enacted solely to address threats of destruction of property or injury to persons, and includes the National 362 363 Electric Safety Code and the 2017 edition of the Florida Department of Transportation Utility Accommodation Manual. 364 365 3. "Applicant" means a person who submits an application 366 and is a wireless provider. 367 4. "Application" means a request submitted by an applicant to an authority for a permit to collocate small wireless 368 facilities or to place a new utility pole used to support a 369 370 small wireless facility. 371 5. "Authority" means a county or municipality having 372 jurisdiction and control of the rights-of-way of any public 373 road. The term does not include the Department of 374 Transportation. Rights-of-way under the jurisdiction and control of the department are excluded from this subsection. 375

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376	6. "Authority utility pole" means a utility pole owned by
377	an authority in the right-of-way. The term does not include a
378	utility pole owned by a municipal electric utility, a utility
379	pole used to support municipally owned or operated electric
380	distribution facilities, or a utility pole located in the right-
381	of-way within:
382	a. A retirement community that:
383	(I) Is deed restricted as housing for older persons as
384	defined in s. 760.29(4)(b);
385	(II) Has more than 5,000 residents; and
386	(III) Has underground utilities for electric transmission
387	or distribution.
388	b. A municipality that:
389	(I) Is located on a coastal barrier island as defined in
390	s. 161.053(1)(b)3.;
391	(II) Has a land area of less than 5 square miles;
392	(III) Has less than 10,000 residents; and
393	(IV) Has, before July 1, 2017, received referendum
394	approval to issue debt to finance municipal-wide undergrounding
395	of its utilities for electric transmission or distribution.
396	7. "Collocate" or "collocation" means to install, mount,
397	maintain, modify, operate, or replace one or more wireless
398	facilities on, under, within, or adjacent to a wireless support
399	structure or utility pole. The term does not include the
400	installation of a new utility pole or wireless support structure
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401	in the public rights-of-way.
402	8. "FCC" means the Federal Communications Commission.
403	9. "Micro wireless facility" means a small wireless
404	facility having dimensions no larger than 24 inches in length,
405	15 inches in width, and 12 inches in height and an exterior
406	antenna, if any, no longer than 11 inches.
407	10. "Small wireless facility" means a wireless facility
408	that meets the following qualifications:
409	a. Each antenna associated with the facility is located
410	inside an enclosure of no more than 6 cubic feet in volume or,
411	in the case of antennas that have exposed elements, each antenna
412	and all of its exposed elements could fit within an enclosure of
413	no more than 6 cubic feet in volume; and
414	b. All other wireless equipment associated with the
415	facility is cumulatively no more than 28 cubic feet in volume.
416	The following types of associated ancillary equipment are not
417	included in the calculation of equipment volume: electric
418	meters, concealment elements, telecommunications demarcation
419	boxes, ground-based enclosures, grounding equipment, power
420	transfer switches, cutoff switches, vertical cable runs for the
421	connection of power and other services, and utility poles or
422	other support structures.
423	11. "Utility pole" means a pole or similar structure that
424	is used in whole or in part to provide communications services
425	or for electric distribution, lighting, traffic control,
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426	signage, or a similar function. The term includes the vertical
427	support structure for traffic lights but does not include a
428	horizontal structure to which signal lights or other traffic
429	control devices are attached and does not include a pole or
430	similar structure 15 feet in height or less unless an authority
431	grants a waiver for such pole.
432	12. "Wireless facility" means equipment at a fixed
433	location which enables wireless communications between user
434	equipment and a communications network, including radio
435	transceivers, antennas, wires, coaxial or fiber-optic cable or
436	other cables, regular and backup power supplies, and comparable
437	equipment, regardless of technological configuration, and
438	equipment associated with wireless communications. The term
439	includes small wireless facilities. The term does not include:
440	a. The structure or improvements on, under, within, or
441	adjacent to the structure on which the equipment is collocated;
442	b. Wireline backhaul facilities; or
443	c. Coaxial or fiber-optic cable that is between wireless
444	structures or utility poles or that is otherwise not immediately
445	adjacent to or directly associated with a particular antenna.
446	13. "Wireless infrastructure provider" means a person who
447	has been certificated under chapter 364 to provide
448	telecommunications service or under chapter 610 to provide cable
449	or video services in this state, or that person's affiliate, and
450	who builds or installs wireless communication transmission
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equipment, wireless facilities, or wireless support structures 451 452 but is not a wireless services provider. 453 14. "Wireless provider" means a wireless infrastructure 454 provider or a wireless services provider. 455 15. "Wireless services" means any services provided using 456 licensed or unlicensed spectrum, whether at a fixed location or 457 mobile, using wireless facilities. 16. "Wireless services provider" means a person who 458 459 provides wireless services. 460 17. "Wireless support structure" means a freestanding 461 structure, such as a monopole, a guyed or self-supporting tower, 462 or another existing or proposed structure designed to support or 463 capable of supporting wireless facilities. The term does not 464 include a utility pole, pedestal, or other support structure for 465 ground-based equipment not mounted on a utility pole and less 466 than 5 feet in height. 467 (c) Except as provided in this subsection, an authority 468 may not prohibit, regulate, or charge for the collocation of 469 small wireless facilities in the public rights-of-way or for the installation, maintenance, modification, operation, 470 471 replacement of utility poles used for the collocation of small 472 wireless facilities in the public rights-of-way. (d) An authority may require a registration process and 473 474 permit fees in accordance with subsection (3). An authority 475 shall accept applications for permits and shall process and Page 19 of 38

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issue permits subject to the following requirements: 476 477 1. An authority may not directly or indirectly require an 478 applicant to perform services unrelated to the collocation for 479 which approval is sought, such as in-kind contributions to the 480 authority, including reserving fiber, conduit, or pole space for 481 the authority. 482 2. An applicant may not be required to provide more 483 information to obtain a permit than is necessary to demonstrate the applicant's compliance with applicable codes for the 484 485 placement of small wireless facilities in the locations 486 identified in the application. An applicant may not be required to provide inventories, maps, or locations of communications 487 488 facilities in the right-of-way other than as necessary to avoid 489 interference with other at-grade or aerial facilities located at 490 the specific location proposed for a small wireless facility or 491 within 50 feet of such location. 492 3. An authority may not: 493 a. Require the placement of small wireless facilities on 494 any specific utility pole or category of poles; 495 Require the placement of multiple antenna systems on a b. 496 single utility pole; 497 c. Require a demonstration that collocation of a small wireless facility on an existing structure is not legally or 498 499 technically possible as a condition for granting a permit for the collocation of a small wireless facility on a new utility 500 Page 20 of 38

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pole except as provided in paragraph (i); d. Require compliance with an authority's provisions regarding placement of small wireless facilities or a new utility pole used to support a small wireless facility in rights-of-way under the control of the department unless the authority has received a delegation from the department for the location of the small wireless facility or utility pole, or require such compliance as a condition to receive a permit that is ancillary to the permit for collocation of a small wireless facility, including an electrical permit; e. Require a meeting before filing an application; f. Require direct or indirect public notification or a public meeting for the placement of communication facilities in the right-of-way; g. Limit the size or configuration of a small wireless facility or any of its components, if the small wireless facility complies with the size limits in this subsection; h. Prohibit the installation of a new utility pole used to support the collocation of a small wireless facility if the installation otherwise meets the requirements of this subsection; or i. Require that any component of a small wireless facility be placed underground except as provided in paragraph (i).

524 4. Subject to paragraph (r), an authority may not limit 525 the placement, by minimum separation distances, of small

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wireless facilities, utility poles on which small wireless 526 527 facilities are or will be collocated, or other at-grade 528 communications facilities. However, within 14 days after the 529 date of filing the application, an authority may request that 530 the proposed location of a small wireless facility be moved to 531 another location in the right-of-way and placed on an alternative authority utility pole or support structure or 532 533 placed on a new utility pole. The authority and the applicant 534 may negotiate the alternative location, including any objective 535 design standards and reasonable spacing requirements for groundbased equipment, for 30 days after the date of the request. At 536 537 the conclusion of the negotiation period, if the alternative 538 location is accepted by the applicant, the applicant must notify 539 the authority of such acceptance and the application shall be 540 deemed granted for any new location for which there is agreement 541 and all other locations in the application. If an agreement is 542 not reached, the applicant must notify the authority of such 543 nonagreement and the authority must grant or deny the original 544 application within 90 days after the date the application was 545 filed. A request for an alternative location, an acceptance of 546 an alternative location, or a rejection of an alternative 547 location must be in writing and provided by electronic mail. 5. An authority shall limit the height of a small wireless 548 facility to 10 feet above the utility pole or structure upon 549 550 which the small wireless facility is to be collocated. Unless

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551 waived by an authority, the height for a new utility pole is 552 limited to the tallest existing utility pole as of July 1, 2017, 553 located in the same right-of-way, other than a utility pole for 554 which a waiver has previously been granted, measured from grade 555 in place within 500 feet of the proposed location of the small wireless facility. If there is no utility pole within 500 feet, 556 557 the authority shall limit the height of the utility pole to 50 558 feet. 559 The installation by a communications services provider 6. of a utility pole in the public rights-of-way, other than a 560 561 utility pole used to support a small wireless facility, is subject to authority rules or regulations governing the 562 563 placement of utility poles in the public rights-of-way. 564 7. Within 14 days after receiving an application, an 565 authority must determine and notify the applicant by electronic 566 mail as to whether the application is complete. If an 567 application is deemed incomplete, the authority must 568 specifically identify the missing information. An application is 569 deemed complete if the authority fails to provide notification 570 to the applicant within 14 days. 571 8. An application must be processed on a nondiscriminatory 572 basis. A complete application is deemed approved if an authority 573 fails to approve or deny the application within 60 days after receipt of the application. If an authority does not use the 30-574 575 day negotiation period provided in subparagraph 4., the parties

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576 may mutually agree to extend the 60-day application review 577 period. The authority shall grant or deny the application at the 578 end of the extended period. A permit issued pursuant to approved application shall remain effective for 1 year unless 579 580 extended by the authority. 581 9. An authority must notify the applicant of approval or denial by electronic mail. An authority shall approve a complete 582 application unless it does not meet the authority's applicable 583 584 codes. If the application is denied, the authority must specify 585 in writing the basis for denial, including the specific code 586 provisions on which the denial was based, and send the 587 documentation to the applicant by electronic mail on the day the 588 authority denies the application. The applicant may cure the 589 deficiencies identified by the authority and resubmit the 590 application within 30 days after notice of the denial is sent to 591 the applicant. The authority shall approve or deny the revised 592 application within 30 days after receipt or the application is 593 deemed approved. The review of a revised application is limited 594 to the deficiencies cited in the denial. If an authority provides for administrative review of the denial of an 595 596 application, the review must be complete and a written decision 597 issued within 45 days after a written request for review is 598 made. A denial must identify the specific code provisions on which the denial is based. If the administrative review is not 599 600 complete within 45 days, the authority waives any claim

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regarding failure to exhaust administrative remedies in any 601 602 judicial review of the denial of an application. 603 10. An applicant seeking to collocate small wireless 604 facilities within the jurisdiction of a single authority may, at 605 the applicant's discretion, file a consolidated application and 606 receive a single permit for the collocation of up to 30 small wireless facilities. If the application includes multiple small 607 wireless facilities, an authority may separately address small 608 wireless facility collocations for which incomplete information 609 610 has been received or which are denied. 611 11. An authority may deny an application to collocate a 612 small wireless facility or place a utility pole used to support 613 a small wireless facility in the public rights-of-way if the proposed small wireless facility or utility pole used to support 614 615 a small wireless facility: 616 a. Materially interferes with the safe operation of 617 traffic control equipment. 618 b. Materially interferes with sight lines or clear zones 619 for transportation, pedestrians, or public safety purposes. 620 Materially interferes with compliance with the 621 Americans with Disabilities Act or similar federal or state 622 standards regarding pedestrian access or movement. d. Materially fails to comply with the 2017 edition of the 623 624 Florida Department of Transportation Utility Accommodation Manual. 625

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626	e. Fails to comply with applicable codes.
627	f. Fails to comply with objective design standards
628	authorized under paragraph (r).
629	12. An authority may adopt by ordinance provisions for
630	insurance coverage, indemnification, force majeure, abandonment,
631	authority liability, or authority warranties. Such provisions
632	must be reasonable and nondiscriminatory. An authority may
633	require a construction bond to secure restoration of the
634	postconstruction rights-of-way to the preconstruction condition.
635	However, such bond must be time-limited to not more than 18
636	months after the construction to which the bond applies is
637	completed. For any financial obligation required by an authority
638	allowed under this section, the authority shall accept a letter
639	of credit or similar financial instrument issued by any
640	financial institution that is authorized to do business within
641	the United States, provided that a claim against the financial
642	instrument may be made by electronic means, including by
643	facsimile. A provider of communications services may add an
644	authority to any existing bond, insurance policy, or other
645	relevant financial instrument, and the authority must accept
646	such proof of coverage without any conditions other than consent
647	to venue for purposes of any litigation to which the authority
648	is a party. An authority may not require a communications
649	services provider to indemnify it for liabilities not caused by
650	the provider, including liabilities arising from the authority's

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651 negligence, gross negligence, or willful conduct. 13. Collocation of a small wireless facility on an 652 653 authority utility pole does not provide the basis for the 654 imposition of an ad valorem tax on the authority utility pole. 655 14. An authority may reserve space on authority utility poles for future public safety uses. However, a reservation of 656 space may not preclude collocation of a small wireless facility. 657 If replacement of the authority utility pole is necessary to 658 accommodate the collocation of the small wireless facility and 659 660 the future public safety use, the pole replacement is subject to 661 make-ready provisions and the replaced pole shall accommodate 662 the future public safety use. 663 15. A structure granted a permit and installed pursuant to 664 this subsection shall comply with chapter 333 and federal 665 regulations pertaining to airport airspace protections. 666 (e) An authority may not require any permit or other 667 approval or require fees or other charges, costs, or other 668 exactions for: 669 1. Routine maintenance, the performance of service 670 restoration work on existing facilities, or repair work, 671 including, but not limited to, emergency repairs of existing 672 facilities or extensions of such facilities for providing communications services to customers; 673 674 2. Replacement of existing wireless facilities with 675 wireless facilities that are substantially similar or of the

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676 same or smaller size; or 677 3. Installation, placement, maintenance, or replacement of 678 micro wireless facilities that are suspended on cables strung 679 between existing utility poles in compliance with applicable 680 codes by or for a communications services provider authorized to 681 occupy the rights-of-way and who is remitting taxes under 682 chapter 202. An authority may require an initial letter from or on behalf of such provider, which is effective upon filing, 683 attesting that the micro wireless facility dimensions comply 684 with the limits of this subsection. The authority may not 685 686 require any additional filing or other information as long as the provider is deploying the same, a substantially similar, or 687 688 a smaller size micro wireless facility equipment. 689 690 Notwithstanding this paragraph, an authority may require a 691 right-of-way permit for work that involves excavation, closure 692 of a sidewalk, or closure of a vehicular lane or parking lane, 693 unless the provider is performing service restoration on an 694 existing facility and the work is done in compliance with the 695 2017 edition of the Florida Department of Transportation Utility 696 Accommodation Manual. An authority may require notice of such 697 work within 30 days after restoration and may require an after-698 the-fact permit for work which would otherwise have required a 699 permit. 700 (f) Collocation of small wireless facilities on authority

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701	utility poles is subject to the following requirements:
702	1. An authority may not enter into an exclusive
703	arrangement with any person for the right to attach equipment to
704	authority utility poles.
705	2. The rates and fees for collocations on authority
706	utility poles must be nondiscriminatory, regardless of the
707	services provided by the collocating person.
708	3. The rate to collocate small wireless facilities on an
709	authority utility pole may not exceed \$150 per pole annually.
710	4. Agreements between authorities and wireless providers
711	that are in effect on July 1, 2017, and that relate to the
712	collocation of small wireless facilities in the right-of-way,
713	including the collocation of small wireless facilities on
714	authority utility poles, remain in effect, subject to applicable
715	termination provisions. The wireless provider may accept the
716	rates, fees, and terms established under this subsection for
717	small wireless facilities and utility poles that are the subject
718	of an application submitted after the rates, fees, and terms
719	become effective.
720	5. A person owning or controlling an authority utility
721	pole shall offer rates, fees, and other terms that comply with
722	this subsection. By the later of January 1, 2018, or 3 months
723	after receiving a request to collocate its first small wireless
724	facility on a utility pole owned or controlled by an authority,
725	the person owning or controlling the authority utility pole
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726 shall make available, through ordinance or otherwise, rates, 727 fees, and terms for the collocation of small wireless facilities 728 on the authority utility pole which comply with this subsection. 729 The rates, fees, and terms must be nondiscriminatory a. 730 and competitively neutral and must comply with this subsection. 731 b. For an authority utility pole that supports an aerial 732 facility used to provide communications services or electric 733 service, the parties shall comply with the process for makeready work under 47 U.S.C. s. 224 and implementing regulations. 734 735 The good faith estimate of the person owning or controlling the 736 pole for any make-ready work necessary to enable the pole to 737 support the requested collocation must include pole replacement 738 if necessary. 739 c. For an authority utility pole that does not support an 740 aerial facility used to provide communications services or 741 electric service, the authority shall provide a good faith 742 estimate for any make-ready work necessary to enable the pole to 743 support the requested collocation, including necessary pole 744 replacement, within 60 days after receipt of a complete 745 application. Make-ready work, including any pole replacement, 746 must be completed within 60 days after written acceptance of the 747 good faith estimate by the applicant. Alternatively, an 748 authority may require the applicant seeking to collocate a small 749 wireless facility to provide a make-ready estimate at the 750 applicant's expense for the work necessary to support the small

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751 wireless facility, including pole replacement, and perform the 752 make-ready work. If pole replacement is required, the scope of 753 the make-ready estimate is limited to the design, fabrication, 754 and installation of a utility pole that is substantially similar 755 in color and composition. The authority may not condition or 756 restrict the manner in which the applicant obtains, develops, or 757 provides the estimate or conducts the make-ready work subject to 758 usual construction restoration standards for work in the right-759 of-way. The replaced or altered utility pole shall remain the 760 property of the authority.

761 d. An authority may not require more make-ready work than 762 is required to meet applicable codes or industry standards. Fees 763 for make-ready work may not include costs related to preexisting 764 damage or prior noncompliance. Fees for make-ready work, 765 including any pole replacement, may not exceed actual costs or 766 the amount charged to communications services providers other 767 than wireless services providers for similar work and may not 768 include any consultant fee or expense.

769 (g) For any applications filed before the effective date 770 of ordinances implementing this subsection, an authority may 771 apply current ordinances relating to placement of communications 772 facilities in the right-of-way related to registration, 773 permitting, insurance coverage, indemnification, force majeure, 774 abandonment, authority liability, or authority warranties. 775 Permit application requirements and small wireless facility

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776 placement requirements, including utility pole height limits, 777 that conflict with this subsection must be waived by the 778 authority. An authority may not institute, either expressly or 779 de facto, a moratorium, zoning-in-progress, or other mechanism 780 that would prohibit or delay the filing, receiving, or 781 processing of registrations, applications, or issuing of permits or other approvals for the collocation of small wireless 782 facilities or the installation, modification, or replacement of 783 784 utility poles used to support the collocation of small wireless 785 facilities. 786 (h) Except as provided in this section or specifically 787 required by state law, an authority may not adopt or enforce any

regulation on the placement or operation of communications facilities in the rights-of-way by a provider authorized by state law to operate in the rights-of-way and may not regulate any communications services or impose or collect any tax, fee, or charge not specifically authorized under state law. This paragraph does not alter any law regarding an authority's ability to regulate the relocation of facilities.

795 (i)1. In an area where an authority has required all 796 public utility lines in the rights-of-way to be placed 797 underground, a wireless provider must comply with written, 798 objective, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory requirements that 799 prohibit new utility poles used to support small wireless 800 facilities if:

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801	a. The authority, at least 90 days prior to the submission
802	of an application, has required all public utility lines to be
803	placed underground;
804	b. Structures that the authority allows to remain above
805	ground are reasonably available to wireless providers for the
806	collocation of small wireless facilities and may be replaced by
807	a wireless provider to accommodate the collocation of small
808	wireless facilities; and
809	c. A wireless provider may install a new utility pole in
810	the designated area in the right-of-way that otherwise complies
811	with this subsection and it is not reasonably able to provide
812	wireless service by collocating on a remaining utility pole or
813	other structure in the right-of-way.
814	2. For small wireless facilities installed before an
815	authority adopts requirements that public utility lines be
816	placed underground, an authority adopting such requirements
817	must:
818	a. Allow a wireless provider to maintain the small
819	wireless facilities in place subject to any applicable pole
820	attachment agreement with the pole owner; or
821	b. Allow the wireless provider to replace the associated
822	pole within 50 feet of the prior location in accordance with
823	paragraph (r).
824	(j) A wireless infrastructure provider may apply to an
825	authority to place utility poles in the public rights-of-way to
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826	support the collocation of small wireless facilities. The
827	application must include an attestation that small wireless
828	facilities will be collocated on the utility pole or structure
829	and will be used by a wireless services provider to provide
830	service within 9 months after the date the application is
831	approved. The authority shall accept and process the application
832	in accordance with subparagraph (d)6. and any applicable codes
833	and other local codes governing the placement of utility poles
834	in the public rights-of-way.
835	(k) This subsection does not limit a local government's
836	authority to enforce historic preservation zoning regulations
837	consistent with the preservation of local zoning authority under
838	47 U.S.C. s. 332(c)(7), the requirements for facility
839	modifications under 47 U.S.C. s. 1455(a), or the National
840	Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the
841	regulations adopted to implement such laws. An authority may
842	enforce local codes, administrative rules, or regulations
843	adopted by ordinance in effect on April 1, 2017, which are
844	applicable to a historic area designated by the state or
845	authority. An authority may enforce pending local ordinances,
846	administrative rules, or regulations applicable to a historic
847	area designated by the state if the intent to adopt such changes
848	has been publicly declared on or before April 1, 2017. An
849	authority may waive any ordinances or other requirements that
850	are subject to this paragraph.
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851	(1) This subsection does not authorize a person to
852	collocate or attach wireless facilities, including any antenna,
853	micro wireless facility, or small wireless facility, on a
854	privately owned utility pole, a utility pole owned by an
855	electric cooperative or a municipal electric utility, a
856	privately owned wireless support structure, or other private
857	property without the consent of the property owner.
858	(m) The approval of the installation, placement,
859	maintenance, or operation of a small wireless facility pursuant
860	to this subsection does not authorize the provision of any
861	voice, data, or video communications services or the
862	installation, placement, maintenance, or operation of any
863	communications facilities other than small wireless facilities
864	in the right-of-way.
865	(n) This subsection does not affect provisions relating to
866	pass-through providers in subsection (6).
867	(o) This subsection does not authorize a person to
868	collocate or attach small wireless facilities or micro wireless
869	facilities on a utility pole, unless otherwise permitted by
870	federal law, or erect a wireless support structure in the right-
871	of-way located within a retirement community that:
872	1. Is deed restricted as housing for older persons as
873	defined in s. 760.29(4)(b);
874	2. Has more than 5,000 residents; and
875	3. Has underground utilities for electric transmission or
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876	distribution.
877	
878	This paragraph does not apply to the installation, placement,
879	maintenance, or replacement of micro wireless facilities on any
880	existing and duly authorized aerial communications facilities,
881	provided that once aerial facilities are converted to
882	underground facilities, any such collocation or construction
883	shall be only as provided by the municipality's underground
884	utilities ordinance.
885	(p) This subsection does not authorize a person to
886	collocate or attach small wireless facilities or micro wireless
887	facilities on a utility pole, unless otherwise permitted by
888	federal law, or erect a wireless support structure in the right-
889	of-way located within a municipality that:
890	1. Is located on a coastal barrier island as defined in s.
891	161.053(1)(b)3.;
892	2. Has a land area of less than 5 square miles;
893	3. Has fewer than 10,000 residents; and
894	4. Has, before July 1, 2017, received referendum approval
895	to issue debt to finance municipal-wide undergrounding of its
896	utilities for electric transmission or distribution.
897	
898	This paragraph does not apply to the installation, placement,
899	maintenance, or replacement of micro wireless facilities on any
900	existing and duly authorized aerial communications facilities,

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provided that once aerial facilities are converted to 901 902 underground facilities, any such collocation or construction 903 shall be only as provided by the municipality's underground 904 utilities ordinance. 905 (q) This subsection does not authorize a person to 906 collocate small wireless facilities or micro wireless facilities on an authority utility pole or erect a wireless support 907 908 structure in a location subject to covenants, conditions, 909 restrictions, articles of incorporation, and bylaws of a homeowners' association. This paragraph does not apply to the 910 911 installation, placement, maintenance, or replacement of micro 912 wireless facilities on any existing and duly authorized aerial 913 communications facilities. 914 (r) An authority may require wireless providers to comply 915 with objective design standards adopted by ordinance. The 916 ordinance may only require: 917 1. A new utility pole that replaces an existing utility pole to be of substantially similar design, material, and color; 918 919 2. Reasonable spacing requirements concerning the location 920 of a ground-mounted component of a small wireless facility which 921 does not exceed 15 feet from the associated support structure; 922 or 923 3. A small wireless facility to meet reasonable location 924 context, color, camouflage, and concealment requirements, 925 subject to the limitations in this subsection; and Page 37 of 38

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926	4. A new utility pole used to support a small wireless
927	facility to meet reasonable location context, color, and
928	material of the predominant utility pole type at the proposed
929	location of the new utility pole.
930	
931	Such design standards under this paragraph may be waived by the
932	authority upon a showing that the design standards are not
933	reasonably compatible for the particular location of a small
934	wireless facility or utility pole or are technically infeasible
935	or that the design standards impose an excessive expense. The
936	waiver must be granted or denied within 45 days after the date
937	of the request.
938	(8) (a) Any person aggrieved by a violation of this section
939	may bring a civil action in a United States District Court or in
940	any other court of competent jurisdiction.
941	(b) The court may:
942	1. Grant temporary or permanent injunctions on terms as it
943	may deem reasonable to prevent or restrain violations of this
944	section; and
945	2. Direct the recovery of full costs, including awarding
946	reasonable attorney fees, to the party who prevails.
947	(9) All work in the authority's rights-of-way under this
948	section must comply with the 2017 edition of the Florida
949	Department of Transportation Utility Accommodation Manual.
950	Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.
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