By the Committee on Communication and Public Utilities; and Senator Bennett

21-2301-04

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the wireless emergency telephone system; amending s. 365.172, F.S.; adding definitions relating to wireless telephone communications; providing legislative intent regarding the emergency wireless telephone system; providing standards for local governments to follow when regulating the placement, construction, or modification of a wireless communications facility; directing local governments to approve properly completed applications within specified time periods; providing procedures for a provider of wireless communications services to submit an application for local approval; directing local governments to notify a provider of the deficiencies in an application; directing local governments to notify a provider whether the resubmission of information properly completes the application; providing for a limited review by a local government of an accessory wireless communications facility; prohibiting local governments from imposing certain restrictions on wireless communications facilities; providing that a local government may not require a wireless communications provider to remove a wireless communications facility unless the facility causes a specific adverse impact on the public health, safety, or welfare of the locality; requiring a local government to amend its ordinance in order to comply with

this act by a specified date; providing that a person who is adversely affected by a decision of local government relating to a wireless communications facility may bring an action within a specified period; providing for the computation of the time period; providing that a person who is adversely affected by a decision of a local government relating to a wireless communications facility may bring an action at any time if the person is seeking only equitable relief to compel a local government to comply with the procedures of the act; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsections (3), (6), and (11) of section 365.172, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

365.172 Wireless emergency telephone number "E911."--

20 (3) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section and ss.

21 365.173 and 365.174, the term:

- (a) "Active prepaid wireless telephone" means a prepaid wireless telephone that has been used by the customer during the month to complete a telephone call for which the customer's card or balance was decremented.
- (b) "Administrative review" means the nondiscretionary review conducted by local governmental staff for compliance with local government ordinances, but does not include a public hearing or review of public input.
- 30 <u>(c)(b)</u> "Answering point" means the public safety
  31 agency that receives incoming 911 calls and dispatches

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appropriate public safety agencies to respond to the such calls.

(d)(c) "Automatic location identification" means the capability of the E911 service which enables the automatic display of information that defines the approximate geographic location of the wireless telephone used to place a 911 call.

(e) (d) "Automatic number identification" means the capability of the E911 service which enables the automatic display of the 10-digit service number used to place a 911 call.

(f)<del>(e)</del> "Board" means the board of directors of the Wireless 911 Board.

- (g) "Building-permit review" means a review for compliance with building construction standards adopted by the local government under chapter 553 and does not include a review for compliance with land development regulations.
- "Collocation" means the situation when a second or subsequent wireless provider uses an existing structure to locate antennas. The term includes the ground, platform, or roof installation of equipment enclosures, cabinets, or buildings, and cables, brackets, and other equipment associated with the location and operation of the antennas.

(i)<del>(f)</del> "Office" means the State Technology Office.

 $(j)\frac{(g)}{(g)}$  "E911" is the designation for a wireless enhanced 911 system or wireless enhanced 911 service that is an emergency telephone system or service that provides a subscriber with wireless 911 service and, in addition, directs 911 calls to appropriate public safety answering points by selective routing based on the geographical location from which the call originated, or as otherwise provided in the 31 state plan under s. 365.171, and that provides for automatic

 number identification and automatic location-identification features in accordance with the requirements of the order.

(k) "Existing structure" means a structure that exists at the time an application for permission to place antennas on a structure is filed with a local government. The term includes any structure that can support the attachment of antennas, including, but not limited to, towers, buildings, signs, utility structures, light poles, water towers, clock towers, bell towers, and steeples.

 $\underline{\text{(1)}}\text{(h)}$  "Fee" means the E911 fee imposed under subsection (8).

(m)(i) "Fund" means the Wireless Emergency Telephone System Fund established in s. 365.173 and maintained under this section for the purpose of recovering the costs associated with providing 911 service or E911 service, including the costs of implementing the order.

(n) "Land-development regulation" means any ordinance enacted by a local governing body for the regulation of any aspect of development, including an ordinance governing zoning, subdivisions, landscaping, tree protection, or signs, or any other ordinance concerning any aspect of the development of land. The term does not include any building-construction standard adopted under and in compliance with chapter 553.

(o)(j) "Local exchange carrier" means a "competitive local exchange telecommunications company" or a "local exchange telecommunications company" as defined in s. 364.02.

 $\underline{(p)}$  "Local government" means any municipality, county, or political subdivision or agency of a municipality, county, or political subdivision.

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telephone number assigned to a wireless telephone at the time of initial activation.

(q)<del>(l)</del> "Mobile telephone number" or "MTN" means the

## (r)<del>(m)</del> "Order" means:

- The following orders and rules of the Federal Communications Commission issued in FCC Docket No. 94-102:
- Order adopted on June 12, 1996, with an effective date of October 1, 1996, the amendments to s. 20.03 and the creation of s. 20.18 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations adopted by the Federal Communications Commission pursuant to the such order.
- b. Memorandum and Order No. FCC 97-402 adopted on December 23, 1997.
- c. Order No. FCC DA 98-2323 adopted on November 13, 1998.
  - d. Order No. FCC 98-345 adopted December 31, 1998.
- Orders and rules subsequently adopted by the Federal Communications Commission relating to the provision of wireless 911 services.
- (s) (n) "Provider" or "wireless provider "means a person or entity who provides service and either:
  - Is subject to the requirements of the order; or
- Elects to provide wireless 911 service or E911 service in this state.

(t)<del>(o)</del> "Prepaid wireless telephone service" means wireless telephone service that is activated in advance by payment for a finite dollar amount of service or for a finite set of minutes that terminate either upon use by a customer and delivery by the wireless provider of an agreed-upon amount of service corresponding to the total dollar amount paid in 31 advance or within a certain period of time following the

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30 31 initial purchase or activation, unless additional payments are made.

(u)(p) "Public agency" means the state and any municipality, county, municipal corporation, or other governmental entity, public district, or public authority located in whole or in part within this state which provides, or has authority to provide, firefighting, law enforcement, ambulance, medical, or other emergency services.

 $\underline{(v)}(q)$  "Public safety agency" means a functional division of a public agency which provides firefighting, law enforcement, medical, or other emergency services.

 $\underline{\text{(w)}(\text{r})}$  "Rural county" means any county that has a population of fewer than 75,000.

(x)<del>(s)</del> "Service" means "commercial mobile radio service" as provided under ss. 3(27) and 332(d) of the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, 47 U.S.C., ss. 151 et seq., and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, Pub. L. No. 103-66, August 10, 1993, 107 Stat. 312. The term "service" includes the term "wireless" and service provided by any wireless real-time two-way wire communication device, including radio-telephone communications used in cellular telephone service; personal communications service; or the functional or competitive equivalent of a radio-telephone communications line used in cellular telephone service, a personal communications service, or a network radio access line. The term does not include wireless providers that offer mainly dispatch service in a more localized, noncellular configuration; providers offering only data, one-way, or stored-voice services on an interconnected basis; providers of air-to-ground services; or public coast stations.

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(y) (t) "Service number" means the unique 10-digit wireless telephone number assigned to a service subscriber.

(z)<del>(u)</del> "Sufficient positive balance" means a dollar amount greater than or equal to the monthly wireless surcharge amount.

- (aa) "Tower" means any structure designed primarily to support a wireless antenna.
- (bb) "Wireless communications facility" means any equipment or facility used to provide service, and includes, but is not limited to, antennas, towers, equipment enclosures, cabling, antenna brackets, and other equipment.
- (cc) "Wireless communications site" means the area on the roof, structure, or ground which is designed, intended to be used, or is used for the location of a wireless communications facility, and any fencing and landscaping provided in association with the wireless communications facility.
- (dd)<del>(v)</del> "Wireless 911 system" or "wireless 911 service" means an emergency telephone system or service that provides a subscriber with the ability to reach an answering point by dialing the digits "911." A wireless 911 system is complementary to a wired 911 system as provided for in s. 365.171.
  - (6) AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD; ANNUAL REPORT. --
  - (a) The board shall:
  - 1. Administer the E911 fee.
  - Implement, maintain, and oversee the fund.
- Review and oversee the disbursement of the revenues deposited into the fund as provided in s. 365.173. The board may establish a schedule for implementing wireless E911 31 service by service area, and prioritize disbursements of

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revenues from the fund to providers and rural counties as 2 provided in s. 365.173(2)(b) and (c) pursuant to the schedule, 3 in order to implement E911 services in the most efficient and cost-effective manner. 4

- 4. Review documentation submitted by providers which reflects current and projected funds derived from the E911 fee, and the expenses incurred and expected to be incurred, in order to comply with the E911 service requirements contained in the order for the purposes of:
- Ensuring that providers receive fair and equitable distributions of funds from the fund.
- Ensuring that providers are not provided disbursements from the fund which exceed the costs of providing E911 service, including the costs of complying with the order.
- Ascertaining the projected costs of compliance with the requirements of the order and projected collections of the E911 fee.
- Implementing changes to the allocation percentages or reducing the E911 fee under paragraph (8)(c).
- Review and approve or reject, in whole or in part, applications submitted by providers for recovery of moneys deposited into the fund.
- 6. Hire and retain employees, including an independent executive director who shall possess experience in the area of telecommunications and emergency 911 issues, for the purposes of performing the technical and administrative functions for the board.
- 7. Make and enter into contracts, pursuant to chapter 287, and execute other instruments necessary or convenient for 31 the exercise of the powers and functions of the board.

- 8. Take all necessary and reasonable steps by July 1, 2000, to secure appropriate information and reports from providers and otherwise perform all of the functions that would be performed by an independent accounting firm prior to completing the request-for-proposals process under subsection (7).
- 9. Sue and be sued, and appear and defend in all actions and proceedings, in its corporate name to the same extent as a natural person.
  - 10. Adopt, use, and alter a common corporate seal.
- 11. Elect or appoint the officers and agents that are required by the affairs of the board.
- 12. The board may adopt rules under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement this section and ss. 365.173 and 365.174.
- 13. Provide coordination, support, and technical assistance to counties to promote the deployment of advanced 911 and E911 systems in the state.
- 14. Provide coordination and support for educational opportunities related to 911 issues for the 911 community in this state.
- 15. Act as an advocate for issues related to 911 system functions, features, and operations to improve the delivery of 911 services to the residents of and visitors to this state.
- 16. Coordinate input from this state at national forums and associations, to ensure that policies related to 911 systems and services are consistent with the policies of the 911 community in this state.
- 17. Work cooperatively with the system director established in s. 365.171(5) to enhance the state of 911

services in this state and to provide unified leadership for all 911 issues through planning and coordination.

- 18. Do all acts and things necessary or convenient to carry out the powers granted in this section, including but not limited to, consideration of emerging technology and related cost savings.
- 19. By July 1, 2004, the board shall secure the services of an independent, private attorney via invitation to bid, request for proposals, invitation to negotiate, or professional contracts for legal services already established at the Division of Purchasing of the Department of Management Services.
- (b) Board members shall serve without compensation; however, members are entitled to per diem and travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061.
- (c) By February 28 of each year, the board shall prepare a report for submission by the office to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which reflects, for the immediately preceding calendar year, the quarterly and annual receipts and disbursements of moneys in the fund, the purposes for which disbursements of moneys from the fund have been made, and the availability and status of implementation of E911 service in this state.
- (d) By February 28, 2001, the board shall undertake and complete a study for submission by the office to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which addresses:
- 1. The total amount of E911 fee revenues collected by each provider, the total amount of expenses incurred by each  $\frac{1}{2}$

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provider to comply with the order, and the amount of moneys on deposit in the fund, all as of December 1, 2000.

- 2. Whether the amount of the E911 fee and the allocation percentages set forth in s. 365.173 should be adjusted to comply with the requirements of the order, and, if so, a recommended adjustment to the E911 fee.
- 3. Any other issues related to providing wireless E911 services.
- (11) FACILITATING E911 SERVICE IMPLEMENTATION. -- The Legislature finds that it is in the best interest of the residents of this state to have efficient and reliable wireless emergency telephone (E911) systems operating in this state. Because the Federal Government and this state have chosen to operate the wireless E911 systems through the private commercial wireless communications systems, the operation of a high-quality wireless E911 service is dependent upon equally efficient and reliable wireless non-E911 systems. It is also in the best interest of this state to coordinate the wireless systems with local government's zoning and land use regulations in order to protect the public health, safety, and welfare. Therefore, in order to balance the public need for reliable wireless systems with the governmental zoning and land-development regulations and notwithstanding any other law or local ordinance to the contrary, the following minimum standards shall apply to a local government's regulation of the placement, construction, or modification of a wireless communications facility:
- (a) 1. To reduce the proliferation of new towers, collocation Colocation among wireless telephone service providers is encouraged by the state. An application to place an antenna To further facilitate agreements among providers

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for colocation of their facilities, any antennae and related equipment to service the antennae that is being collocated colocated on an existing above-ground structure that does not increase the height of the existing structure or any existing antenna, whichever is higher, and any placement, construction, operation, and maintenance of the related equipment to serve the antenna is not subject to land development regulation and shall only require building-permit review pursuant to s. 163.3202, provided the height of the existing structure is not increased. However, construction of the antennae and related equipment is subject to local building regulations and any existing permits or agreements for such property, buildings, or structures. This section does not Nothing herein shall relieve the applicant or the permitholder for or owner of the existing structure from of compliance with any applicable previously approved and existing condition or requirement of a permit or, agreement, or land development regulation, including any previously approved aesthetic requirements imposed by administrative order, resolution, or ordinance for development of the specific wireless communications site which is not inconsistent with this subsection, or law.

- 2. To further reduce the proliferation of new towers, the state encourages wireless providers to place antennas on existing structures. In cases when placement of an antenna is not covered by subparagraph 1., an application to place antenna on any existing structure, other than a single-family dwelling, and its related support equipment shall be subject to no more than an administrative review and building-permit review.
- 3. An existing tower, including a nonconforming tower, may be replaced without increasing the height in order to

permit collocation. The replacement shall be subject only to an administrative review and to a building-permit review.

- (b) A local government may use its land use and zoning regulatory powers over the placement, construction, and modification of a wireless communications facility, but only to mitigate an identified adverse effect caused by the placement of a proposed wireless communications facility. The adverse effect must directly impact the public health, safety, or welfare and be balanced against the public benefit of a reliable E911 system.
- 1. A local government may not review or consider a wireless provider's business need for a specific location for a wireless communications site or the need for wireless service to be provided from a particular site. A local government may not evaluate the wireless provider's service quality or the network design of the wireless service. Local government is limited when evaluating a wireless provider's application for placement of a wireless communications facility to issues concerning land use and zoning.
- 2. Requirements for setback or distance separation shall apply only to towers. The setback or separation required of a tower may not exceed the minimum distance necessary to satisfy the specific health, safety, or welfare concern that is directly protected by the setback or distance separation. A setback or distance separation imposed upon wireless communications towers may not be greater than that imposed upon similar structures such as electrical distribution and transmission structures, utility poles, or light poles.
- 3. A local government must provide a reasonable opportunity for placing, constructing, and modifying wireless communications facilities in all parts of a local government's

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jurisdiction, unless it can be specifically demonstrated that a prohibition of all types of wireless communications

facilities in a specific location or area is the only manner in which to protect the public health, safety, and welfare of that area.

4. A local government may not impose a fee, surety, or insurance requirement on a wireless provider when applying to place, construct, or modify a wireless communications facility if the fee, surety, or insurance requirement is not also imposed on applicants seeking similar types of zoning, land use, or building-permit review. The local government may not recover its costs from wireless providers incurred in preparing or adopting zoning or land-development regulations or ordinances regulating a wireless communications facility. Fees for review of applications for wireless communications facilities by consultants or experts who are routinely engaged to review general zoning and land use matters on behalf of the local government may be recovered, but only if the recovery is routinely sought from all applicants seeking zoning or land-development approvals, and any fees must be reasonable. Review of applications for wireless communications facilities by local government shall be restricted only to what is necessary for land use review of the application.

(c)(b) Local governments may shall not require wireless providers to provide evidence of a wireless communications facility's compliance with federal regulations. However, local governments may request shall receive evidence of proper Federal Communications Commission licensure or other evidence of FCC authorized spectrum use from a wireless provider and may request the Federal Communications Commission

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to provide information as to a wireless provider's compliance with federal regulations, as authorized by federal law.

(d)(c)1. A local government shall grant or deny each aproperly completed application for a wireless communications facility reviewed through administrative review or building permit review a permit, including permits under paragraph (a), for the colocation of a wireless communications facility on property, buildings, or structures within the local government's jurisdiction within 45 business days after the date the properly completed application is determined to be properly completed initially submitted in accordance with this section the applicable local government application procedures, provided that such permit complies with applicable federal regulations and applicable local zoning or land development regulations, including any aesthetic requirements. Local building regulations shall apply. If administrative reviews are required from multiple departments of the local government, such reviews shall be concurrent and all within the 45-business-day timeframe.

A local government shall grant or deny each a properly completed application for a wireless communications facility reviewed through other than administrative review or building permit review a permit for the siting of a new wireless tower or antenna on property, buildings, or structures within the local government's jurisdiction within 90 business days after the date the properly completed application is determined to be properly completed initially submitted in accordance with this section the applicable local government application procedures, provided that such permit complies with applicable federal regulations and applicable 31 local zoning or land development regulations, including any

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aesthetic requirements. Local building regulations shall apply. If the local government review of the wireless communications facility includes applications for nonadministrative review, each shall be within the applicable timeframe indicated in this section.

- An application is deemed submitted or resubmitted on the date the application is filed with the local government. The local government shall notify the permit applicant within 20 business days after the date the application is initially submitted as to whether the application is, for administrative purposes only, properly completed and has been properly submitted. However, the such determination shall not be deemed as an approval of the application. If the application is not completed in compliance with the local government's regulations, the Such notification must shall indicate with specificity any deficiencies that which, if cured, shall make the application properly completed. Upon resubmission of information to cure the stated deficiencies, the local government shall notify the applicant within 10 business days after the additional information is submitted whether the application is properly completed or if there are any remaining deficiencies that must be cured. Any deficiencies not specified by the local government in the initial notice are waived.
- b. If the local government fails to grant or deny a properly completed application for a permit which has been properly submitted within the timeframes set forth in this subsection, the local government application paragraph, the permit shall be deemed automatically approved and the applicant provider may proceed with placement of such 31 | facilities without interference or penalty. The timeframes

specified in <u>subparagraph 2.subparagraphs 1.</u> and 2.shall be extended only to the extent that the permit has not been granted or denied because the local government's procedures generally applicable to all permits, require action by the governing body and such action has not taken place within the timeframes specified in <u>subparagraph 2.subparagraphs 1.</u> and 2. Under such circumstances, the local government must act to either grant or deny the permit at its next regularly scheduled meeting or, otherwise, the permit shall be deemed to be automatically approved.

c. To be effective, a waiver of the timeframes set forth in this paragraph herein must be voluntarily agreed to by the applicant and the local government. A local government may request, but not require, a waiver of the timeframes by an entity seeking a permit, except that, with respect to a specific permit, a one-time waiver may be required in the case of a declared local, state, or federal emergency that directly affects the administration of all permitting activities of the local government.

(e)(d) Any accessory additional wireless communications facilities, such as communication cables, adjacent accessory structures, or adjacent accessory equipment, and the wireless communications site in which the accessory wireless communications facility is to be located which are not covered by subparagraph (a)1.used in the provision of cellular, enhanced specialized mobile radio, or personal communications services, required within the existing secured equipment compound within the existing site shall be deemed an a permitted use or activity requiring no more than administrative review and building-permit review. A land-development regulation, existing permit condition, or

agreement may not subject an accessory wireless communications facility to greater restrictions or requirements or greater procedural or review processes than other accessory structures in the same zoning district bocal building and land development regulations, including any aesthetic requirements, shall apply.

- (f) A local government may not impose square footage or height limitations on an accessory wireless communications facility inconsistent with those required for other structures in the same zoning district. This paragraph supersedes any existing limitation imposed on a wireless communications facility by agreement, ordinance, resolution, or land development regulation.
- (g) A local government may only regulate modification of an existing wireless communications facility if:
- 1. The regulation mitigates an identified adverse effect caused by the modification; and
- 2. The regulation affects only a materially significant change that noticeably alters the design or appearance of the wireless communications facility.

The replacement of visible equipment or structures with equipment or structures of the same size, type, and appearance and the replacement of equipment that is not visible from outside the wireless communications site are not modifications and are subject only to building-permit review.

(h) A local government may not require a wireless
provider to remove a conforming or nonconforming wireless
communications facility within a stated period of time unless
a specific adverse impact to the public health, safety, or
welfare of the locality is caused by the wireless

communications facility. Before a local government may order the removal of the wireless communications facility, the wireless provider or owner of the facility shall have the right to mitigate the condition that causes the adverse impact and the local government must give the provider or owner a reasonable time in which to mitigate the condition.

- (i) If a local government regulation or procedure does not conform to the requirements of this section, the regulation or procedure must be amended to do so by January 1, 2005.
- (j)1.(e) The use of state government-owned property for wireless communications facilities is encouraged. Any other provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, the Department of Management Services shall negotiate, in the name of the state, leases for wireless communications facilities that provide access to state government-owned property not acquired for transportation purposes, and the Department of Transportation shall negotiate, in the name of the state, leases for wireless communications facilities that provide access to property acquired for state rights-of-way.
- 2. On property acquired for transportation purposes, leases shall be granted in accordance with s. 337.251. On other state government-owned property, the Department of Management Services shall be the agency that negotiates the leases and makes the final determination of availability of any specific property for leasing to wireless providers. Such state government-owned property shall be presumed available for leasing to wireless providers, which presumption may be rebutted by an affirmative showing by the applicable state agency that holds title to the property, the government agency responsible for managing the property, or the government

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agency leasing the property that leasing the property for use by a wireless communications facility will materially interfere with the use by the applicable agency; will materially interfere with the lease terms of the government agency leasing the property; or access to the property is not available for security purposes or is otherwise not allowed for public health, safety, and welfare reasons. The leasing process and any divisions of lease payments between the applicable government agencies shall be as established by rule.Leases for nontransportation state government-owned property shall be granted on a space available, first-come, first-served basis. Payments required by state government under a lease must be reasonable and must reflect the market rate for the use of the state government-owned property. The Department of Management Services and the Department of Transportation are authorized to adopt rules for the terms and conditions and granting of any such leases.

- 3. If a wireless provider enters into a lease to use state government-owned property for a wireless communications facility and such state government-owned property is exempt from local zoning or land use regulations, the wireless communications facility shall also be exempt and shall be subject only to the requirement that it obtain any applicable building permit.
- (k) Any person adversely affected by any action or failure to act by a local government which is inconsistent with this subsection may bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction within 30 days after the action or the failure to act. The court shall consider the matter on an expedited basis.

1 (f) Any wireless telephone service provider may report 2 to the board no later than September 1, 2003, the specific 3 locations or general areas within a county or municipality where the provider has experienced unreasonable delay to 4 locate wireless telecommunications facilities necessary to 5 6 provide the needed coverage for compliance with federal Phase 7 II E911 requirements using its own network. The provider shall also provide this information to the specifically identified 9 county or municipality no later than September 1, 2003. Unless 10 the board receives no report that unreasonable delays have 11 occurred, the board shall, no later than September 30, 2003, establish a subcommittee responsible for developing a balanced 12 approach between the ability of providers to locate wireless 13 facilities necessary to comply with federal Phase II E911 14 requirements using the carrier's own network and the desire of 15 counties and municipalities to zone and regulate land uses to 16 17 achieve public welfare goals. If a subcommittee is 18 established, it shall include representatives from the Florida 19 Telecommunications Industry Association, the Florida Association of Counties, and the Florida League of Cities. The 20 21 subcommittee shall be charged with developing recommendations for the board and any specifically identified municipality or 22 county to consider regarding actions to be taken for 23 24 compliance for federal Phase II E911 requirements. In the 25 annual report due to the Governor and the Legislature by February 28, 2004, the board shall include any recommendations 26 27 developed by the subcommittee to address compliance with 28 federal Phase II E911 requirements. 29 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2004. 30

1	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
2	SB 2774
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4	The committee substitute for Senate Bill 2774:
5 6	Revises the definition of "collocation," "existing structure," "land-development regulation," "provider," "wireless communications site."
7 8 9	Requires the Wireless 911 Board to hire an independent executive director with experience in the area of telecommunications and emergency 911 issues, and to secure the services of an independent, private attorney by July 1, 2004.
10	Deletes the new language on increasing the height of an existing tower and instead says that an existing tower may be replaced without increasing the height.
11 12	Deletes the new restriction on local government height limitations.
13 14	Deletes the new restriction on application of local government aesthetic protections.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Deletes the provisions on the procedural requirements for local government action on an application for placement of collocation of antennas, an application for modification of an existing tower, and an application siting a new tower or antenna, and replaces them with new provisions for local government action on applications for "a wireless communications facility." If the application is reviewed only through administrative review of building permit review, local government must act within 45 business days. If multiple departments must conduct administrative reviews, they must be done concurrently within this time. If the application is through some other type of review, local government must act within 90 business days. If the review requires both administrative review and non-administrative review, all reviews must be done within the applicable time frame indicated in this section.  Reverts to the existing 20 business days for local government
24 25	to notify an applicant as to whether the application is complete, and adds "business days" to the deadline for notification upon resubmission of an application.
26	Deletes the new restrictions on moratoriums on wireless communications facilities.
27 28	Adds a provision that use of state government-owned property for wireless communications facilities is encouraged.
29 30	Provides that non-transportation state government-owned property is presumed available for leasing to wireless providers, and specifies how this presumption may be rebutted.
31	Provides that if a wireless provider leases state government-owned property and that property is exempt from local zoning or land use regulations, the wireless 22

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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communications facility is also exempt from these regulations and is subject only to the requirement of obtaining any applicable building permit.
         Deletes the provision that local government decisions relating to a wireless communications facility are deemed final agency action and constitute an exhaustion of administrative
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         remedies.
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         Deletes the provision establishing the date of local government action or failure to act for purposes of the new cause of action against local government by a person adversely affected by such action or inaction.
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         Deletes the provision for a cause of action to compel local government to comply with the procedures set forth in this statute and the provision on filing for a writ of certiorari.
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         Makes technical changes.
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