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An act relating to the wireless emergency telephone system; amending s. 11.45, F.S.; removing the annual audit of the Wireless Emergency Telephone System Fund from the duties of the Auditor General; amending s. 364.02, F.S.; revising fee schedules for providers of interexchange telecommunications services; amending s. 365.172, F.S.; adding definitions relating to wireless telephone communications; revising duties of the Wireless 911 Board; requiring the hiring of an executive director and an independent, private attorney; 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 grant or deny 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 in writing of the deficiencies in an application; directing local governments to notify a provider in writing whether the resubmission of information properly completes the application; permitting local governments to continue requesting information until the application deficiencies are cured; 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 person who is adversely affected by a decision of a local government relating to a wireless communications facility may bring an action within a specified period; providing for the computation of the time period; amending s. 365.173, F.S.; directing how a county may use funds derived from the E911 fee; requiring the board of county commissioners to appropriate the funds to the proper uses; removing the requirement that the Auditor General annually audit the E911 fund; amending s. 337.401, F.S.; requiring municipalities and counties to treat communications services providers in a manner that is competitively neutral and nondiscriminatory when using public roads and rights-of-ways; prohibiting municipalities and counties from requiring communications services providers to obtain a license or franchise from the municipality or county; providing an effective date.

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

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- Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 11.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 11.45 Definitions; duties; authorities; reports; rules.--
 - (2) DUTIES. -- The Auditor General shall:
- (a) Conduct audits of records and perform related duties as prescribed by law, concurrent resolution of the Legislature, or as directed by the Legislative Auditing Committee.
 - (b) Annually conduct a financial audit of state

government.

(c) Annually conduct financial audits of all universities and district boards of trustees of community colleges.

- (d) Annually conduct financial audits of the accounts and records of all district school boards in counties with populations of fewer than 150,000, according to the most recent federal decennial statewide census.
- (e) Annually conduct an audit of the Wireless Emergency Telephone System Fund as described in s. 365.173.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}(f)}$ Annually conduct audits of the accounts and records of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.
- (f)(g) At least every 2 years, conduct operational audits of the accounts and records of state agencies and universities. In connection with these audits, the Auditor General shall give appropriate consideration to reports issued by state agencies' inspectors general or universities' inspectors general and the resolution of findings therein.
- (g)(h) At least every 2 years, conduct a performance audit of the local government financial reporting system, which, for the purpose of this chapter, means any statutory provisions related to local government financial reporting. The purpose of such an audit is to determine the accuracy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the reporting system in achieving its goals and to make recommendations to the local governments, the Governor, and the Legislature as to how the reporting system can be improved and how program costs can be reduced. The Auditor General shall determine the scope of such audits. The local government financial reporting system should provide for the

timely, accurate, uniform, and cost-effective accumulation of financial and other information that can be used by the members of the Legislature and other appropriate officials to accomplish the following goals:

- 1. Enhance citizen participation in local government;
- 2. Improve the financial condition of local governments;
- 3. Provide essential government services in an efficient and effective manner; and
- 4. Improve decisionmaking on the part of the Legislature, state agencies, and local government officials on matters relating to local government.
- (h)(i) Once every 3 years, conduct performance audits of the Department of Revenue's administration of the ad valorem tax laws as described in s. 195.096.
- $\underline{\text{(i)}(j)}$ Once every 3 years, conduct financial audits of the accounts and records of all district school boards in counties with populations of 125,000 or more, according to the most recent federal decennial statewide census.
- <u>(j)(k)</u> Once every 3 years, review a sample of each state agency's internal audit reports to determine compliance with current Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing or, if appropriate, government auditing standards.
- (k) (1) Conduct audits of local governmental entities when determined to be necessary by the Auditor General, when directed by the Legislative Auditing Committee, or when otherwise required by law. No later than 18 months after the release of the audit report, the Auditor General shall perform such appropriate followup procedures as he or she deems necessary to

determine the audited entity's progress in addressing the findings and recommendations contained within the Auditor General's previous report. The Auditor General shall provide a copy of his or her determination to each member of the audited entity's governing body and to the Legislative Auditing Committee.

- The Auditor General shall perform his or her duties independently but under the general policies established by the Legislative Auditing Committee. This subsection does not limit the Auditor General's discretionary authority to conduct other audits or engagements of governmental entities as authorized in subsection (3).
- Section 2. Subsection (13) of section 364.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 364.02 Definitions. -- As used in this chapter:
- (13) "Telecommunications company" includes every corporation, partnership, and person and their lessees, trustees, or receivers appointed by any court whatsoever, and every political subdivision in the state, offering two-way telecommunications service to the public for hire within this state by the use of a telecommunications facility. The term "telecommunications company" does not include:
- (a) An entity which provides a telecommunications facility exclusively to a certificated telecommunications company;
- (b) An entity which provides a telecommunications facility exclusively to a company which is excluded from the definition of a telecommunications company under this subsection;

(c) A commercial mobile radio service provider;

- (d) A facsimile transmission service;
- (e) A private computer data network company not offering service to the public for hire;
- (f) A cable television company providing cable service as defined in 47 U.S.C. s. 522; or
- (g) An intrastate interexchange telecommunications company.

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However, each commercial mobile radio service provider and each intrastate interexchange telecommunications company shall continue to be liable for any taxes imposed <u>under pursuant to</u> chapters 202, 203 and 212 and any fees assessed <u>under s. 364.025 pursuant to ss. 364.025 and 364.336</u>. Each intrastate interexchange telecommunications company shall continue to be subject to ss. 364.04, 364.10(3)(a) and (d), 364.163, 364.285, 364.336, 364.501, 364.603, and 364.604, shall provide the commission with <u>the such</u> current information as the commission deems necessary to contact and communicate with the company,

or other intercarrier compensation to the local exchange telecommunications company or the competitive local exchange

telecommunications company for the origination and termination

shall continue to pay intrastate switched network access rates

of interexchange telecommunications service, and shall reduce its intrastate long distance toll rates in accordance with s.

166 364.163(2).

Section 3. Subsections (3), (6), and (11) and paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 365.172, Florida Statutes, are

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169 amended to read:

- 365.172 Wireless emergency telephone number "E911."--
- (3) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section and ss. 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.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ "Answering point" means the public safety agency that receives incoming 911 calls and dispatches appropriate public safety agencies to respond to $\underline{\text{the}}$ such calls.
- (d)(e) "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.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}(d)}$ "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.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}(e)}$ "Board" means the board of directors of the Wireless 911 Board.
 - $\underline{(g)}(f)$ "Office" means the State Technology Office.
- (h) "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.

(i) "Collocation" means the situation when a second or subsequent wireless provider uses an existing structure to locate a second or subsequent antenna. 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. A collocation shall not be considered a modification to an existing structure which subjects the structure to greater than building-permit review or which constitutes an impermissible modification of a nonconforming structure.

(j)(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 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, utility structures, light poles, water towers, clock towers, bell towers, and steeples.

(1) (h) "Fee" means the E911 fee imposed under subsection (8).

- $\underline{\text{(m)}(i)}$ "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.
- $\underline{\text{(o)}}$ "Local exchange carrier" means a "competitive local exchange telecommunications company" or a "local exchange telecommunications company" as defined in s. 364.02.
- $\frac{(p)(k)}{(k)}$ "Local government" means any municipality, county, or political subdivision or agency of a municipality, county, or political subdivision.
- $\underline{(q)}(1)$ "Mobile telephone number" or "MTN" means the telephone number assigned to a wireless telephone at the time of initial activation.
 - (r)(m) "Order" means:

2.2.7

- 1. The following orders and rules of the Federal Communications Commission issued in FCC Docket No. 94-102:
- a. 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.
- 2. Orders and rules subsequently adopted by the Federal Communications Commission relating to the provision of wireless 911 services.
- (s)(o) "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 advance or within a certain period of time following the initial purchase or activation, unless additional payments are made.
- $\underline{\text{(t)}(n)}$ "Provider" or "wireless provider" means a person or entity who provides service and either:
 - 1. Is subject to the requirements of the order; or
- 2. Elects to provide wireless 911 service or E911 service in this state.
 - (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,

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ambulance, medical, or other emergency services.

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

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

(x)(s) "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 realtime two-way wire communication device, including radiotelephone 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.

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

 $\underline{(z)}$ "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 provider's antenna.

- (bb) "Wireless communications facility" means any equipment or facility used to provide service, and may include, but is not limited to, antennas, towers, equipment enclosures, cabling, antenna brackets, and other such equipment. Placing a wireless communications facility on an existing structure does not cause the existing structure to become a wireless communications facility.
- (cc) "Wireless communications site" means only 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)(v) "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.
 - 2. Implement, maintain, and oversee the fund.
- 3. 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 service by service area, and prioritize disbursements of revenues from the fund to providers and rural counties as provided in s. 365.173(2)(b) and (c) pursuant to the schedule, in order to

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implement E911 services in the most efficient and cost-effective manner.

- 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:
- a. Ensuring that providers receive fair and equitable distributions of funds from the fund.
- b. 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.
- c. Ascertaining the projected costs of compliance with the requirements of the order and projected collections of the E911 fee.
- d. Implementing changes to the allocation percentages or reducing the E911 fee under paragraph (8)(c).
- 5. 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, which may include 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 the exercise of the powers and functions of the board.

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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. Have the authority to 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 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.
 - (8) WIRELESS E911 FEE.--

- (a) Each home service provider shall collect a monthly fee imposed on each customer whose place of primary use is within this state. For purposes of this section, the state and local governments are not customers. The rate of the fee shall be 50 cents per month per each service number, beginning August 1, 1999. The fee shall apply uniformly and be imposed throughout the state.
- to balance the public need for reliable E911 services through reliable wireless systems with the public interest served by governmental zoning and land development regulations and notwithstanding any other law or local ordinance to the contrary, the following standards shall apply to a local government's regulation of the placement, construction, or modification of a wireless communications facility:
- (a)1. Collocation Colocation among wireless telephone service providers is encouraged by the state. Collocations that

449	do not increase the height of the structure to which the
450	antennas are to be attached, measured to the highest point of
451	any part of the structure or any appurtenance attached to the
452	structure, and consist of antennas, equipment enclosures, and
453	ancillary facilities that are of a design and configuration
454	consistent with all applicable restrictions or conditions
455	applied to the first antenna placement on the structure and, if
456	applicable, applied to the structure supporting the antennas,
457	are To further facilitate agreements among providers for
458	colocation of their facilities, any antennae and related
459	equipment to service the antennae that is being colocated on an
460	existing above-ground structure is not subject to land
461	development regulation and are subject to building-permit review
462	only pursuant to s. 163.3202, provided the height of the
463	existing structure is not increased. However, construction of
464	the antennae and related equipment is subject to local building
465	$\frac{\text{regulations}}{\text{regulations}}$ and $\frac{\text{to}}{\text{any applicable}}$ existing permits or agreements
466	for the such property, buildings, or structures. However,
467	restrictions, conditions, permits, or agreements imposed by a
468	local government, acting in its regulatory capacity, which are
469	inconsistent with this section do not apply to the collocations.
470	If some portion of the collocation does not meet the
471	requirements of this paragraph, that portion only may be
472	reviewed under the local government's regulation for a first
473	placement of that portion of the facility. Nothing herein shall
474	relieve the permitholder for or owner of the existing structure
475	of compliance with any applicable condition or requirement of a
476	permit, agreement, or land development regulation, including any

aesthetic requirements, or law.

2. An existing tower, including a nonconforming tower, may be structurally modified in order to permit collocation or may be replaced through no more than administrative review and building-permit review if the overall height of the tower is not increased and, if a replacement, the replacement tower is a monopole tower or, if the existing tower is a camouflaged tower, the replacement tower is a like-camouflaged tower.

- (b)1. A local government is limited when evaluating a wireless provider's application for placement of a wireless communications facility to issues concerning land development and zoning. A local government may not request information on or review, consider, or evaluate 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 unless the wireless provider voluntarily offers this information to the local government. A local government may not request information on or review, consider, or evaluate the wireless provider's service quality or the network design of the wireless service unless the information or materials are directly related to an identified land development or zoning issue or unless the wireless provider voluntarily offers the information.
- 2. The setback or distance separation required of a tower may not exceed the minimum distance necessary to satisfy the structural safety or aesthetic concerns that are protected by the setback or distance separation.
 - 3. A local government may exclude the placement of

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wireless communications facilities in a residential area or residential zoning district only if the provider can reasonably provide its designed service to the residential area or zone from outside the residential area or zone in a manner consistent with the provider's network design. Exclusion from the residential area may not prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting the provider's service through a technological, structural, economic, practical, or other prohibition or unreasonably discriminate among providers of functionally equivalent services. If the exclusion cannot exist in a residential area or residential zone, the local government and provider must work cooperatively to approve the appropriate structure design in the residential area or residential zone, consistent with the community and the provision of the provider's service. If the communications facilities are excluded from the residential area or zone, the local government and provider must cooperatively work to approve the appropriate location and structural design in a way that is consistent with the community and the provision of the provider's service.

4. A local government may impose a fee, surety, or insurance requirement on a wireless provider when applying to place, construct, or modify a wireless communications facility only if a similar fee, surety, or insurance requirement is also imposed on applicants seeking similar types of zoning, land use, or building-permit review. Fees for review of applications for wireless communications facilities by consultants or experts who are 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 applicants seeking a similar level of review for zoning or land-development approvals, and any fees must be reasonable.

- 5. A local government may not impose structural or construction standards on the placement, construction, or modification of wireless communications facilities beyond those adopted by the local government under chapter 553 which apply to all similar types of construction or require information on compliance with the extraordinary standards. However, local governments may request, but not require, that wireless communication facilities be placed, constructed, and modified in accordance with accepted trade construction standards, such as EIA/TIA standards.
- (c)(b) Local governments may shall not require wireless providers to provide evidence of a wireless communications facility's compliance with federal regulations, except evidence of compliance with applicable Federal Aviation Administration requirements under 14 C.F.R. s. 77, as amended. However, local governments may request shall receive evidence of proper Federal Communications Commission licensure or other evidence of Federal Communications Commission authorized spectrum use from a wireless provider and may request the Federal Communications Commission to provide information as to a wireless provider's compliance with federal regulations, as authorized by federal law.
- (d)(e)1. A local government shall grant or deny each a properly completed application for a collocation under subparagraph (11)(a)1. Within the normal timeframe for a similar

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building permit review but in no case later than 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 paragraph 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.

A local government shall grant or deny each a properly completed application for any other wireless communications facility within the normal timeframe for a similar building permit review but in no case later than 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 paragraph 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. The building-permit review portion of the local government review must be completed within the normal timeframe for a similar building permit review but in no case later than 45 business days after the application is completed Local building regulations shall apply.

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An application is deemed submitted or resubmitted on the date the application is received by the local government. The local government shall notify the permit applicant, in writing, 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 in the required documents or deficiencies in the content of the required documents 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, in writing, within 20 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 in document type or content not specified by the local government do not make an application incomplete and are waived. Notwithstanding this sub-subparagraph, if a specified deficiency is not properly cured when the applicant resubmits its application to comply with the notice of deficiencies, the local government may continue to request the information until such time as the specified deficiency is cured. If the local government fails to grant or deny a properly completed application for a wireless communications

facility permit which has been properly submitted within the

timeframes set forth in this paragraph, the application paragraph, the permit—shall be deemed automatically approved and the applicant provider may proceed with placement of the such facilities without interference or penalty. The timeframes specified in subparagraph subparagraphs 1. and 2. may shall be extended only to the extent that the application permit has not been granted or denied because the local government's procedures generally applicable to all applications permits, require action by the governing body and such action has not taken place within the timeframes specified in subparagraph subparagraphs 1. and 2. Under these such circumstances, the local government must act to either grant or deny the application permit at its next regularly scheduled meeting or, otherwise, the application is 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 the applicant 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.
- (d) Any additional wireless communications facilities, such as communication cables, adjacent accessory structures, or adjacent accessory equipment 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 a permitted use or activity. Local building and land development regulations, including any aesthetic requirements, shall apply.

- (e) A local government may not impose square footage or height limitations on equipment enclosures, cabinets, or buildings inconsistent with those required for other structures in the same zoning district. This paragraph supersedes any existing limitation imposed on equipment enclosures, cabinets, or buildings by ordinance, resolution, or land development regulation.
- (f) The replacement of or modification to a wireless communications facility, except a tower, that results in a wireless communications facility of similar size, type, and appearance and the replacement or modification of equipment that is not visible from outside the wireless communications site are subject to no more than applicable building-permit review.
- (g)(e) 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. On property acquired for transportation purposes, leases shall be granted in accordance with s. 337.251. On other state government-owned property, leases shall be granted on a space available, first-come, first-served basis. Payments

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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.

- (h) 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.
- (f) Any wireless telephone service provider may report to the board no later than September 1, 2003, the specific locations or general areas within a county or municipality where the provider has experienced unreasonable delay to locate wireless telecommunications facilities necessary to provide the needed coverage for compliance with federal Phase II E911 requirements using its own network. The provider shall also provide this information to the specifically identified county or municipality no later than September 1, 2003. Unless the board receives no report that unreasonable delays have occurred, the board shall, no later than September 30, 2003, establish a subcommittee responsible for developing a balanced approach between the ability of providers to locate wireless facilities necessary to comply with federal Phase II E911 requirements using the carrier's own network and the desire of counties and municipalities to zone and regulate land uses to achieve public welfare goals. If a subcommittee is established, it shall

include representatives from the Florida Telecommunications
Industry Association, the Florida Association of Counties, and
the Florida League of Cities. The subcommittee shall be charged
with developing recommendations for the board and any
specifically identified municipality or county to consider
regarding actions to be taken for compliance for federal Phase
II E911 requirements. In the annual report due to the Governor
and the Legislature by February 28, 2004, the board shall
include any recommendations developed by the subcommittee to
address compliance with federal Phase II E911 requirements.

Section 4. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 365.173, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

365.173 Wireless Emergency Telephone System Fund. --

- (2) Subject to any modifications approved by the board pursuant to s. 365.172(8)(c), the moneys in the fund shall be distributed and used only as follows:
- (a) Forty-four percent of the moneys shall be distributed each month to counties, based on the total number of wireless subscriber billing addresses in each county, for payment of:
- 1. Recurring costs of providing 911 or E911 service, as provided by s. 365.171(13)(a)6.
- 2. Costs to comply with the requirements for E911 service contained in the order and any future rules related to the order.

Any county that receives funds under this paragraph shall establish a fund to be used exclusively for the receipt and expenditure of the revenues collected under this paragraph. All

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fees placed in the fund and any interest accrued shall be used solely for costs described in subparagraphs 1. and 2. The money collected and interest earned in this fund shall be appropriated for these purposes by the county commissioners and incorporated into the annual county budget. The fund shall be included within the financial audit performed in accordance with s. 218.39. A county may carry forward the, for up to 3 successive calendar years, up to 30 percent of the total funds disbursed to the county by the board during a calendar year for expenditures for capital outlay, capital improvements, or equipment replacement, if the such expenditures are made for the purposes specified in this paragraph.

Fifty-four percent of the moneys shall be distributed in response to sworn invoices submitted to the board by providers to reimburse such providers for the actual costs incurred to provide 911 or E911 service, including the costs of complying with the order. Such costs include costs and expenses incurred by providers to design, purchase, lease, program, install, test, upgrade, operate, and maintain all necessary data, hardware, and software required to provide E911 service. Up to 2 percent of the funds allocated to providers shall be retained by the board to be applied to costs and expenses incurred for the purposes of managing, administering, and overseeing the receipts and disbursements from the fund and other activities as defined in s. 365.172(6). Any funds retained for such purposes in a calendar year which are not applied to such costs and expenses by March 31 of the following year shall be distributed to providers pursuant to this paragraph.

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Beginning in state fiscal year 2000-2001, each provider shall submit to the board, by August 1 of each year, a detailed estimate of the capital and operating expenses for which it anticipates that it will seek reimbursement under this paragraph during the ensuing state fiscal year. By September 15 of each year, the board shall submit to the Legislature its legislative budget request for funds to be allocated to providers under this paragraph during the ensuing state fiscal year. The budget request shall be based on the information submitted by the providers and estimated surcharge revenues. Distributions of moneys in the fund by the board to providers must be fair and nondiscriminatory. If the total amount of moneys requested by providers pursuant to invoices submitted to the board and approved for payment exceeds the amount in the fund in any month, providers that have invoices approved for payment shall receive a pro rata share of moneys in the fund and the balance of the payments shall be carried over to the following month or months until all of the approved payments are made. The board may adopt rules necessary to address the manner in which pro rata distributions are made when the total amount of funds requested by providers pursuant to invoices submitted to the board exceeds the total amount of moneys on deposit in the fund.

(c) Two percent of the moneys shall be used to make monthly distributions to rural counties for the purpose of providing facilities and network and service enhancements and assistance for the 911 or E911 systems operated by rural counties and for the provision of reimbursable loans and grants by the office to rural counties for upgrading 911 systems.

The Legislature recognizes that the wireless E911 fee authorized under s. 365.172 will not necessarily provide the total funding required for establishing or providing the 911 service. It is the intent of the Legislature that all revenue from the fee be used as specified in s. 365.171(13)(a)6.

(3) The Auditor General shall annually audit the fund to ensure that moneys in the fund are being managed in accordance with this section and s. 365.172. The Auditor General shall provide a report of the annual audit to the board.

Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 337.401, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

337.401 Use of right-of-way for utilities subject to regulation; permit; fees.--

(3)(a)1. Because of the unique circumstances applicable to providers of communications services, including, but not limited to, the circumstances described in paragraph (e) and the fact that federal and state law require the nondiscriminatory treatment of providers of telecommunications services, and because of the desire to promote competition among providers of communications services, it is the intent of the Legislature that municipalities and counties treat providers of communications services in a nondiscriminatory and competitively neutral manner when imposing rules or regulations governing the placement or maintenance of communications facilities in the public roads or rights-of-way. Rules or regulations imposed by a municipality or county relating to providers of communications services placing or maintaining communications facilities in its

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roads or rights-of-way must be generally applicable to all providers of communications services and, notwithstanding any other law, may not require a provider of communications services, except as otherwise provided in subparagraph 2., to apply for or enter into an individual license, franchise, or other agreement with the municipality or county as a condition of placing or maintaining communications facilities in its roads or rights-of-way. In addition to other reasonable rules or regulations that a municipality or county may adopt relating to the placement or maintenance of communications facilities in its roads or rights-of-way under this subsection, a municipality or county may require a provider of communications services that places or seeks to place facilities in its roads or rights-ofway to register with the municipality or county and to provide the name of the registrant; the name, address, and telephone number of a contact person for the registrant; the number of the registrant's current certificate of authorization issued by the Florida Public Service Commission or the Federal Communications Commission; and proof of insurance or self-insuring status adequate to defend and cover claims. Nothing in this subparagraph is intended to limit or expand any existing zoning or land use authority of a municipality or county; however, a municipality or county shall exercise no such zoning or land use authority so as to treat communications services providers in a manner that is competitively neutral and nondiscriminatory in the use of the public road and rights-of-way and may not require an individual license, franchise, or other agreement as prohibited by this subparagraph.

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Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph 1., a municipality or county may, as provided by 47 U.S.C. s. 541, award one or more franchises within its jurisdiction for the provision of cable service, and a provider of cable service shall not provide cable service without such franchise. Each municipality and county retains authority to negotiate all terms and conditions of a cable service franchise allowed by federal law and s. 166.046, except those terms and conditions related to franchise fees and the definition of gross revenues or other definitions or methodologies related to the payment or assessment of franchise fees and permit fees as provided in paragraph (c) on providers of cable services. A municipality or county may exercise its right to require from providers of cable service in-kind requirements, including, but not limited to, institutional networks, and contributions for, or in support of, the use or construction of public, educational, or governmental access facilities to the extent permitted by federal law. A provider of cable service may exercise its right to recover any such expenses associated with such in-kind requirements, to the extent permitted by federal law.

Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2005.