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CHAMBER ACTION

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	<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>
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11	The Committee on General Government Appropriations (Baker)
12	recommended the following amendment:
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14	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
15	Delete everything after the enacting clause
16	
17	and insert:
18	Section 1. <u>Communications services offered by</u>
19	governmental entities
20	(1) As used in this section, the term:
21	(a) "Advanced service" means
22	high-speed-Internet-access-service capability in excess of 200
23	kilobits per second in the upstream or the downstream
24	direction, including any service application provided over the
25	high-speed-access service or any information service as
26	defined in 47 U.S.C. s. 153(20).
27	(b) "Cable service" has the same meaning as in 47
28	<u>U.S.C. s. 522(6).</u>
29	(c) "Communications services" includes any "advanced
30	service, " "cable service, " or "telecommunications service" and
31	shall be construed in the broadest sense.
	1.20 DM 04/25/05 g2072 g220 00v

1	(d) "Enterprise fund" means a separate fund to account
2	for the operation of communications services by a local
3	government, established and maintained in accordance with
4	generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the
5	Governmental Accounting Standards Board.
6	(e) "Governmental entity" means any political
7	subdivision as defined in section 1.01, Florida Statutes,
8	including any county, municipality, special district, school
9	district, utility authority or other authority or any
10	instrumentality, agency, unit or department thereof. The term
11	does not include an independent special district created
12	before 1970 which has been granted express legislative
13	authority to provide a communications service and which does
14	not sell a communications service outside its district
15	boundaries.
16	(f) "Provide," "providing," "provision," or
17	"provisioning" means offering or supplying a communications
18	service for a fee or other consideration to a person,
19	including any portion of the public or private provider, but
20	does not include service by an entity to itself or to any
21	other governmental entity.
22	(g) "Subscriber" means a person who receives a
23	communications service.
24	(h) "Telecommunications services" means the
25	transmission of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds,
26	messages, data, or other information of the user's choosing,
27	by wire, radio, light waves, or other electromagnetic means,
28	without change in the form or content of the information as
29	sent and received by the user and regardless of the facilities
30	used.
31	(2)(a) A governmental entity that proposes to provide

1	a communications service shall hold no less than two public
2	hearings, which shall be held not less than 30 days apart. At
3	least 30 days before the first of the two public hearings, the
4	governmental entity must give notice of the hearing in the
5	predominant newspaper of general circulation in the area
6	considered for service. At least 40 days before the first
7	public hearing, the governmental entity must electronically
8	provide notice to the Department of Revenue and the Public
9	Service Commission, which shall post the notice on the
10	department's and the commission's website to be available to
11	the public. The Department of Revenue shall also send the
12	notice by United States Postal Service to the known addresses
13	for all dealers of communications services registered with the
14	department under chapter 202, Florida Statutes, or provide an
15	electronic notification, if the means are available, within 10
16	days after receiving the notice. The notice must include the
17	time and place of the hearings and must state that the purpose
18	of the hearings is to consider whether the governmental entity
19	will provide communications services. The notice must include,
20	at a minimum, the geographic areas proposed to be served by
21	the governmental entity and the services, if any, which the
22	governmental entity believes are not currently being
23	adequately provided. The notice must also state that any
24	dealer who wishes to do so may appear and be heard at the
25	public hearings.
26	(b) At a public hearing required by this subsection, a
27	governmental entity must, at a minimum, consider:
28	1. Whether the service that is proposed to be provided
29	is currently being offered in the community and, if so,
30	whether the service is generally available throughout the
31	community.
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1	2. Whether a similar service is currently being
2	offered in the community and, if so, whether the service is
3	generally available throughout the community.
4	3. If the same or similar service is not currently
5	offered, whether any other service provider proposes to offer
6	the same or a similar service and, if so, what assurances that
7	service provider is willing or able to offer regarding the
8	same or similar service.
9	4. The capital investment required by the government
10	entity to provide the communications service, the estimated
11	realistic cost of operation and maintenance and, using a full
12	cost-accounting method, the estimated realistic revenues and
13	expenses of providing the service and the proposed method of
14	financing.
15	5. The private and public costs and benefits of
16	providing the service by a private entity or a governmental
17	entity, including the affect on existing and future jobs,
18	actual economic development prospects, tax-base growth,
19	education, and public health.
20	(c) At one or more of the public hearings under this
21	subsection, the governmental entity must make available to the
22	public a written business plan for the proposed communications
23	service venture containing, at a minimum:
24	1. The projected number of customers to be served by
25	the venture.
26	2. The geographic area to be served by the venture.
27	3. The types of communications services to be
28	provided.
29	4. A plan to ensure that revenues exceed operating
30	expenses and payment of principal and interest on debt within
31	4 years.

1	5. Estimated capital and operational costs and
2	revenues for the first 4 years.
3	6. Projected network modernization and technological
4	upgrade plans, including estimated costs.
5	(d) After making specific findings regarding the
6	factors in paragraphs (2)(b) and (2)(c), the governmental
7	entity may authorize providing a communications service by a
8	majority recorded vote, and by resolution, ordinance, or other
9	formal means of adoption.
10	(e) The governing body of a governmental entity may
11	issue one or more bonds to finance the capital costs for
12	facilities to provide a communications service. However:
13	1. A governmental entity may only pledge revenues in
14	support of the issuance of any bond to finance providing a
15	communications service:
16	a. Within the county in which the governmental entity
17	is located;
18	b. Within an area in which the governmental entity
19	provides electric service outside its home county under an
20	electric service territorial agreement approved by the Public
21	Service Commission before the effective date of this act; or
22	c. If the governmental entity is a municipality or
23	special district, within its corporate limits or in an area in
24	which the municipality or special district provides water,
25	wastewater, electric, or natural gas service, or within an
26	urban service area designated in a comprehensive plan,
27	whichever is larger, unless the municipality or special
28	district obtains the consent of the governmental entity within
29	the boundaries of which the municipality or special district
30	proposes to provide service.
31	2. Revenue bonds issued in order to finance providing

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a communications service are not subject to the approval of the electors if the revenue bonds mature within 15 years. 2 Revenue bonds issued to finance providing a communications 3 4 service that does not mature within 15 years must be approved by the electors. The election must be conducted as specified 5 6 in chapter 100, Florida Statutes. 7 (f) A governmental entity providing a communications service may not price any service below the cost of providing 8 the service by subsidizing the communications service with 9 10 moneys from rates paid by customers of a noncommunications 11 services utility or from any other revenues. The cost standard for determining cross-subsidization is whether the total 12 revenue from the service is less than the total long-run 13 incremental cost of the service. Total long-run incremental 14 15 cost means service-specific volume and nonvolume-sensitive 16 costs. (g) A governmental entity providing a communications 17 service must comply with the requirements of section 218.32, 18 Florida Statutes, and shall keep separate and accurate books 19 and records, maintained in accordance with generally accepted 20 21 accounting principles, of a governmental entity's 22 communication service, and they shall be made available for 23 any audits of the books and records conducted under applicable 2.4 law. To facilitate equitable distribution of indirect costs, a local government shall develop and follow a cost-allocation 25 plan, which is a procedure for allocating direct and indirect 26 costs and which is generally developed in accordance with OMB 27 Circular A-87, Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian 28 29 Tribal Government, published by the United States Office of Management and Budget. 30 31 (h) The governmental entity shall establish an

1	enterprise fund to account for its operation of communications
2	services.
3	(i) The governmental entity shall adopt separate
4	operating and capital budgets for its communications services.
5	(j) A governmental entity may not use its powers of
6	eminent domain under chapter 73, Florida Statutes, solely or
7	primarily for the purpose of providing a communications
8	service.
9	(k) If, after 4 years after the initiation of
10	communications services, revenues do not exceed operating
11	expenses and payment of principal and interest on the debt, a
12	governmental entity shall hold a public hearing at which the
13	governmental entity must consider the disposition of the
14	system, a plan to limit or cease operations, a partnership
15	with a private entity, or any other means appropriate to
16	ensure that the goals of the business plan required under
17	paragraph (c) are met, including ways of reducing operating
18	expenses or increasing revenues.
19	(3)(a) A governmental entity that provides a cable
20	service shall comply with the Cable Communications Policy Act
21	of 1984, 47 U.S.C. 521, et seq., the regulations issued by the
22	Federal Communications Commission under the Cable
23	Communications Policy Act of 1984, 47 U.S.C. 521, et seq., and
24	all applicable state and federal rules and regulations,
25	including, but not limited to, section 166.046, Florida
26	Statutes, and those provisions of chapters 202, 212, and 337,
27	Florida Statutes, which apply to a provider of the services.
28	(b) A governmental entity that provides a
29	telecommunications service or advanced service must comply, if
30	applicable, with chapter 364, Florida Statutes, and rules
31	adopted by the Public Service Commission; chapter 166, Florida 7

1	Statutes; and all applicable state and federal rules and
2	regulations, including, but not limited to, those provisions
3	of chapters 202, 212, and 337, Florida Statutes, which apply
4	to a provider of the services.
5	(c) A governmental entity may not exercise its power
6	or authority in any area, including zoning or land use
7	regulation, to require any person, including residents of a
8	particular development, to use or subscribe to any
9	communication service of a governmental entity.
10	(d) A governmental entity shall apply its ordinances,
11	rules, and policies, and exercise any authority under state or
12	federal laws, including, but not limited to, those relating to
13	the following subjects and without discrimination as to itself
14	when providing a communications service or to any private
15	provider of communications services:
16	1. Access to public rights-of-way; and
17	2. Permitting, access to, use of, and payment for use
18	of governmental entity-owned poles. The governmental entity is
19	subject to the same terms, conditions, and fees, if any, for
20	access to government-owned poles which the governmental entity
21	applies to a private provider for access.
22	(4)(a) If a governmental entity was providing, as of
23	April 1, 2005, advanced services, cable services, or
24	telecommunications services, then it is not required to comply
25	with paragraph (2)(a), paragraph (2)(b), paragraph (2)(c),
26	paragraph (2)(d), sub-subparagraph (2)(e)1.c., paragraph
27	(2)(f), or paragraph (2)(k), in order to continue to provide
28	advanced services, cable services, or telecommunications
29	services, respectively, but it must comply with and be subject
30	to all other provisions of this section.
31	(b) If a governmental entity, as of April 1, 2005, had

1	issued debt pledging revenues from an advanced service, cable
2	service, or telecommunications service, then it is not
3	required to comply with paragraph (2)(a), paragraph (2)(b),
4	paragraph (2)(c), paragraph (2)(d), sub-subparagraph
5	(2)(e)1.c., paragraph (2)(f), or paragraph (2)(k), in order to
б	provide advanced services, cable services, or
7	telecommunications services, respectively, but it must comply
8	with and be subject to all other provisions of this section.
9	(c) If a governmental entity, as of April 1, 2005, has
10	purchased equipment specifically for the provisioning of
11	advanced service, cable service, or telecommunication service,
12	and, as of May 6, 2005, has authorized the providing of an
13	advanced service, cable service, or telecommunication service,
14	then it is not required to comply with paragraph (2)(a),
15	<pre>paragraph (2)(b), paragraph (2)(c), paragraph (2)(d),</pre>
16	sub-subparagraph (2)(e)1.c., paragraph (2)(f), or paragraph
17	(2)(k) in order to provide advanced service, cable service, or
18	telecommunication service, respectively, but it must comply
19	with and be subject to all other provisions of this section.
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21	This subsection does not relieve a governmental entity from
22	complying with subsection (5).
23	(5) Notwithstanding section 542.235, Florida Statutes,
24	or any other law, a governmental entity that provides a
25	communications service is subject to the same prohibitions
26	applicable to private providers under sections 542.18 and
27	542.19, Florida Statutes, as it relates to providing a
28	communications service. In addition, the exemption from
29	complying with paragraph (2)(f), does not confer state action
30	immunity, or any other antitrust immunity or exemption, on any
31	governmental entity providing communications services.
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1	(6) To ensure the safe and secure transportation of
2	passengers and freight through an airport facility, as defined
3	in section 159.27(17), Florida Statutes, an airport authority
4	or other governmental entity that provides or is proposing to
5	provide communications services only within the boundaries of
6	its airport layout plan, as defined in section 333.01(6),
7	Florida Statutes, to subscribers which are integral and
8	essential to the safe and secure transportation of passengers
9	and freight through the airport facility, is exempt from this
10	section. An airport authority or other governmental entity
11	that provides or is proposing to provide shared-tenant service
12	under section 364.339, Florida Statutes, but not dial tone
13	enabling subscribers to complete calls outside the airport
14	layout plan, to one or more subscribers within its airport
15	layout plan which are not integral and essential to the safe
16	and secure transportation of passengers and freight through
17	the airport facility is exempt from this section. An airport
18	authority or other governmental entity that provides or is
19	proposing to provide communications services to one or more
20	customers within its airport layout plan which are not
21	integral and essential to the safe and secure transportation
22	of passengers and freight through the airport facility, or to
23	one or more customers outside its airport layout plan, is not
24	exempt from this section. By way of example and not
25	limitation, the integral, essential subscribers may include
26	airlines and emergency service entities, and the nonintegral,
27	nonessential subscribers may include retail shops,
28	restaurants, hotels, or rental car companies.
29	(7) This section does not alter or affect any
30	provision in the charter, code, or other governing authority
31	of a governmental entity.

1	Section 2. <u>If any provision of this act or its</u>
2	application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the
3	invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of
4	the act which can be given effect without the invalid
5	provision or application, and to this end the provisions of
6	this act are severable.
7	Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a
8	law.
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11	======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========
12	And the title is amended as follows:
13	Delete everything before the enacting clause
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15	and insert:
16	A bill to be entitled
17	An act relating to local governments; providing
18	definitions; providing for notice of public
19	hearings to consider whether the local
20	government will provide a communications
21	service; requiring a governmental entity to
22	consider certain factors before a
23	communications service is provided; providing
24	certain restrictions on revenue bonds to
25	finance provisioning of communications
26	services; requiring a local government to make
27	available a written business plan; providing
28	criteria for the business plan; setting pricing
29	standards; providing for accounting and books
30	and records; requiring the governmental entity
31	to establish an enterprise fund; requiring the
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1	governmental entity to maintain separate
2	operating and capital budgets; limiting the use
3	of eminent-domain powers; requiring a
4	governmental entity to hold a public hearing to
5	consider certain factors if the business plan
6	goals are not met; requiring compliance with
7	certain federal and state laws; requiring local
8	government to treat itself the same as it
9	treats other providers of similar
10	communications services; exempting certain
11	governmental entities from specified provisions
12	of the act; requiring a local government
13	provider of communications services to follow
14	the same prohibitions as other providers of the
15	same services; providing an exemption for
16	airports under certain conditions; recognizing
17	preemption of a charter, code, or other
18	governmental authority; providing for
19	severability; providing an effective date.
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