By Senator Torres

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to local government communications services; amending s. 125.421, F.S.; removing provisions that require counties and entities of local government to pay ad valorem taxes or fees under specified conditions on certain telecommunications facilities; removing a waiver on immunity on taxation of property for counties or other entities of local government under such circumstances; amending s. 166.047, F.S.; removing provisions that require municipalities and other entities of local government to pay ad valorem taxes or fees under specified conditions on certain telecommunications facilities; removing a waiver on immunity on taxation of property for municipalities or other entities of local government under such circumstances; amending ss. 196.012, 199.183, and 212.08, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to certain tax exemptions for property and the use of two-way telecommunications services; amending s. 350.81, F.S.; removing provisions that identify procedures that must be followed by governmental entities before providing communications services; removing provisions related to the use of certain revenues to issue bonds to finance communications services; removing provisions that provide certain procedures if revenues do not exceed operating costs after a specified period of time; removing provisions exempting certain governmental entities from certain requirements

relating to telecommunications services; removing a provision specifying that certain airport authorities or other governmental entities are not exempt from certain procedural requirements relating to telecommunications services; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 125.421, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

125.421 Telecommunications services.—A telecommunications company that is a county or other entity of local government may obtain or hold a certificate required by chapter 364, and the obtaining or holding of said certificate serves a public purpose only if the county or other entity of local government:

- (1) Separately accounts for the revenues, expenses, property, and source of investment dollars associated with the provision of such service; $\underline{\text{and}}$
- (2) Is subject, without exemption, to all local requirements applicable to telecommunications companies.; and
- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, pays, on its telecommunications facilities used to provide two-way telecommunication services to the public for hire and for which a certificate is required under chapter 364, ad valorem taxes, or fees in amounts equal thereto, to any taxing jurisdiction in which the county or other entity of local government operates. Any entity of local government may pay and impose such ad valorem taxes or fees. Any immunity of any county or other

entity of local government from taxation of the property taxed by this section is hereby waived.

This section does not apply to the provision of telecommunications services for internal operational needs of a county or other entity of local government. This section does not apply to the provision of internal information services, including, but not limited to, tax records, engineering records, and property records, by a county or other entity of local government to the public for a fee.

Section 2. Section 166.047, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

166.047 Telecommunications services.—A telecommunications company that is a municipality or other entity of local government may obtain or hold a certificate required by chapter 364, and the obtaining or holding of said certificate serves a municipal or public purpose under the provision of s. 2(b), Art. VIII of the State Constitution, only if the municipality or other entity of local government:

- (1) Separately accounts for the revenues, expenses, property, and source of investment dollars associated with the provision of such services; and
- (2) Is subject, without exemption, to all local requirements applicable to telecommunications companies.; and
- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, pays, on its telecommunications facilities used to provide two-way telecommunications services to the public for hire and for which a certificate is required pursuant to chapter 364, ad valorem taxes, or fees in amounts equal thereto, to any taxing

jurisdiction in which the municipality or other entity of local government operates. Any entity of local government may pay and impose such ad valorem taxes or fees.

This section does not apply to the provision of telecommunications services for internal operational needs of a municipality or other entity of local government. This section does not apply to the provision of internal information services, including, but not limited to, tax records, engineering records, and property records, by a municipality or other entity of local government to the public for a fee.

Section 3. Subsection (6) of section 196.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.012 Definitions.—For the purpose of this chapter, the following terms are defined as follows, except where the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(6) Governmental, municipal, or public purpose or function shall be deemed to be served or performed when the lessee under any leasehold interest created in property of the United States, the state or any of its political subdivisions, or any municipality, agency, special district, authority, or other public body corporate of the state is demonstrated to perform a function or serve a governmental purpose which could properly be performed or served by an appropriate governmental unit or which is demonstrated to perform a function or serve a purpose which would otherwise be a valid subject for the allocation of public funds. For purposes of the preceding sentence, an activity undertaken by a lessee which is permitted under the terms of its lease of real property designated as an aviation area on an

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airport layout plan which has been approved by the Federal Aviation Administration and which real property is used for the administration, operation, business offices and activities related specifically thereto in connection with the conduct of an aircraft full service fixed base operation which provides goods and services to the general aviation public in the promotion of air commerce shall be deemed an activity which serves a governmental, municipal, or public purpose or function. Any activity undertaken by a lessee which is permitted under the terms of its lease of real property designated as a public airport as defined in s. 332.004(14) by municipalities, agencies, special districts, authorities, or other public bodies corporate and public bodies politic of the state, a spaceport as defined in s. 331.303, or which is located in a deepwater port identified in s. 403.021(9)(b) and owned by one of the foregoing governmental units, subject to a leasehold or other possessory interest of a nongovernmental lessee that is deemed to perform an aviation, airport, aerospace, maritime, or port purpose or operation shall be deemed an activity that serves a governmental, municipal, or public purpose. The use by a lessee, licensee, or management company of real property or a portion thereof as a convention center, visitor center, sports facility with permanent seating, concert hall, arena, stadium, park, or beach is deemed a use that serves a governmental, municipal, or public purpose or function when access to the property is open to the general public with or without a charge for admission. If property deeded to a municipality by the United States is subject to a requirement that the Federal Government, through a schedule established by the Secretary of the Interior, determine

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that the property is being maintained for public historic preservation, park, or recreational purposes and if those conditions are not met the property will revert back to the Federal Government, then such property shall be deemed to serve a municipal or public purpose. The term "governmental purpose" also includes a direct use of property on federal lands in connection with the Federal Government's Space Exploration Program or spaceport activities as defined in s. 212.02(22). Real property and tangible personal property owned by the Federal Government or Space Florida and used for defense and space exploration purposes or which is put to a use in support thereof shall be deemed to perform an essential national governmental purpose and shall be exempt. "Owned by the lessee" as used in this chapter does not include personal property, buildings, or other real property improvements used for the administration, operation, business offices and activities related specifically thereto in connection with the conduct of an aircraft full service fixed based operation which provides goods and services to the general aviation public in the promotion of air commerce provided that the real property is designated as an aviation area on an airport layout plan approved by the Federal Aviation Administration. For purposes of determination of "ownership," buildings and other real property improvements which will revert to the airport authority or other governmental unit upon expiration of the term of the lease shall be deemed "owned" by the governmental unit and not the lessee. Providing two-way telecommunications services to the public for hire by the use of a telecommunications facility, as defined in s. 364.02(14), and for which a certificate is required under

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chapter 364 does not constitute an exempt use for purposes of s. 196.199, unless the telecommunications services are provided by the operator of a public-use airport, as defined in s. 332.004, for the operator's provision of telecommunications services for the airport or its tenants, concessionaires, or licensees, or unless the telecommunications services are provided by a public hospital.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 199.183, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

199.183 Taxpayers exempt from nonrecurring taxes.-

- (1) Intangible personal property owned by this state or any of its political subdivisions or municipalities shall be exempt from taxation under this chapter. This exemption does not apply to:
- (a) Any leasehold or other interest that is described in s. 199.023(1)(d), Florida Statutes 2005; or
- (b) Property related to the provision of two way telecommunications services to the public for hire by the use of a telecommunications facility, as defined in s. 364.02(14), and for which a certificate is required under chapter 364, when the service is provided by any county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state. Any immunity of any political subdivision of the state or other entity of local government from taxation of the property used to provide telecommunication services that is taxed as a result of this paragraph is hereby waived. However, Intangible personal property related to the provision of telecommunications services provided by the operator of a public-use airport, as defined in s. 332.004, for the operator's provision of telecommunications

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services for the airport or its tenants, concessionaires, or licensees, and intangible personal property related to the provision of telecommunications services provided by a public hospital, are exempt from taxation under this chapter.

Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

- (6) EXEMPTIONS; POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS.-
- (a) There are also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter sales made to the United States Government, a state, or any county, municipality, or political subdivision of a state when payment is made directly to the dealer by the governmental entity. This exemption shall not inure to any transaction otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a government employee by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card when that employee is subsequently reimbursed by the governmental entity. This exemption does not include sales, rental, use, consumption, or storage for use in any political subdivision or municipality in this state of machines and equipment and parts and accessories therefor used in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electrical energy by systems owned and operated by a political subdivision in this state for transmission or distribution expansion. Likewise exempt are charges for services rendered by radio and

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234 license fees and charges for films, videotapes, and 235 transcriptions used in producing radio or television broadcasts. 236 The exemption provided in this subsection does not include 237 sales, rental, use, consumption, or storage for use in any 238 political subdivision or municipality in this state of machines 239 and equipment and parts and accessories therefor used in 240 providing two-way telecommunications services to the public for hire by the use of a telecommunications facility, as defined in 241 242 s. 364.02(14), and for which a certificate is required under 243 chapter 364, which facility is owned and operated by any county, 244 municipality, or other political subdivision of the state. Any immunity of any political subdivision of the state or other 245 246 entity of local government from taxation of the property used to 247 provide telecommunication services that is taxed as a result of 248 this section is hereby waived. However, the exemption provided in this subsection includes transactions taxable under this 249 250 chapter which are for use by the operator of a public-use 251 airport, as defined in s. 332.004, in providing such 252 telecommunications services for the airport or its tenants, 253 concessionaires, or licensees, or which are for use by a public

television stations, including line charges, talent fees, or

350.81 Communications services offered by governmental entities.—

350.81, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

hospital for the provision of such telecommunications services.

(1) of subsection (2), and subsections (4) and (6) of section

Section 6. Paragraphs (a) through (e), paragraphs (k) and

(2)(a)A governmental entity that proposes to provide a communications service shall hold no less than two public

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hearings, which shall be held not less than 30 days apart. At least 30 days before the first of the two public hearings, The governmental entity must give notice of the hearing in the predominant newspaper of general circulation in the area considered for service. At least 40 days before the first public hearing, the governmental entity must electronically provide notice to the Department of Revenue and the Public Service Commission, which shall post the notice on the department's and the commission's website to be available to the public. The Department of Revenue shall also send the notice by United States Postal Service to the known addresses for all dealers of communications services registered with the department under chapter 202 or provide an electronic notification, if the means are available, within 10 days after receiving the notice. The notice must include the time and place of the hearings and must state that the purpose of the hearings is to consider whether the governmental entity will provide communications services. The notice must include, at a minimum, the geographic areas proposed to be served by the governmental entity and the services, if any, which the governmental entity believes are not currently being adequately provided. The notice must also state that any dealer who wishes to do so may appear and be heard at the public hearings.

- (b) At a public hearing required by this subsection, a governmental entity must, at a minimum, consider:
- 1. Whether the service that is proposed to be provided is currently being offered in the community and, if so, whether the service is generally available throughout the community.
 - 2. Whether a similar service is currently being offered in

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the community and, if so, whether the service is generally available throughout the community.

- 2.3. If the same or similar service is not currently offered, whether any other service provider proposes to offer the same or a similar service and, if so, what assurances that service provider is willing or able to offer regarding the same or similar service.
- 3.4. The capital investment required by the government entity to provide the communications service, the estimated realistic cost of operation and maintenance and, using a full cost-accounting method, the estimated realistic revenues and expenses of providing the service and the proposed method of financing.
- 4.5. The private and public costs and benefits of providing the service by a private entity or a governmental entity, including the affect on existing and future jobs, actual economic development prospects, tax-base growth, education, and public health.
- (c) At one or more of the public hearings under this subsection, the governmental entity must make available to the public a written business plan for the proposed communications service venture. containing, at a minimum:
- 1. The projected number of subscribers to be served by the venture.
 - 2. The geographic area to be served by the venture.
 - 3. The types of communications services to be provided.
- 4. A plan to ensure that revenues exceed operating expenses and payment of principal and interest on debt within 4 years.
 - 5. Estimated capital and operational costs and revenues for

the first 4 years.

6. Projected network modernization and technological upgrade plans, including estimated costs.

- (d) After making specific findings regarding the factors in paragraphs (b) and (c), The governmental entity may authorize providing a communications service by a majority recorded vote and by resolution, ordinance, or other formal means of adoption.
- (e) $\underline{1}$. The governing body of a governmental entity may issue one or more bonds to finance the capital costs for facilities to provide a communications service. However:
- 1. A governmental entity may only pledge revenues in support of the issuance of any bond to finance providing a communications service:
- a. Within the county in which the governmental entity is located;
- b. Within an area in which the governmental entity provides electric service outside its home county under an electric service territorial agreement approved by the Public Service Commission before the effective date of this act; or
- c. If the governmental entity is a municipality or special district, within its corporate limits or in an area in which the municipality or special district provides water, wastewater, electric, or natural gas service, or within an urban service area designated in a comprehensive plan, whichever is larger, unless the municipality or special district obtains the consent by formal action of the governmental entity within the boundaries of which the municipality or special district proposes to provide service. For consent to be effective, any governmental entity from which consent is sought shall be

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located within the county in which the governmental entity is located or that county.

- 2. Revenue bonds issued in order to finance providing a communications service are not subject to the approval of the electors if the revenue bonds mature within 15 years. Revenue bonds issued to finance providing a communications service that does not mature within 15 years must be approved by the electors. The election must be conducted as specified in chapter 100.
- (k) The governmental entity shall conduct an annual review at a formal public meeting to consider the progress the governmental entity is making toward reaching its business plan goals and objectives for providing communication services. At the public meeting the governmental entity shall review the related revenues, operating expenses, and payment of interest on debt.
- (1) If, after 4 years following the initiation of the provision of communications services by a governmental entity or 4 years after the effective date of this act, whichever is later, revenues do not exceed operating expenses and payment of principal and interest on the debt for a governmental entity's provision of communications services, no later than 60 days following the end of the 4-year period a governmental entity shall hold a public hearing at which the governmental entity shall do at least one of the following:
- 1. Approve a plan to cease providing communications services;
- 2. Approve a plan to dispose of the system the governmental entity is using to provide communications services and,

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accordingly, to cease providing communications services;

3. Approve a plan to create a partnership with a private entity in order to achieve operations in which revenues exceed operating expenses and payment of principal and interest on debt; or

- 4. Approve the continuing provision of communications services by a majority vote of the governing body of the governing authority.
- (4) (a) If a governmental entity was providing, as of April 1, 2005, advanced services, cable services, or telecommunications services, then it is not required to comply with paragraph (2) (a), paragraph (2) (b), paragraph (2) (c), paragraph (2) (d), sub-subparagraph (2) (e)1.c., paragraph (2) (f), or paragraph (2) (k) in order to continue to provide advanced services, cable services, or telecommunications services, respectively, but it must comply with and be subject to all other provisions of this section.
- (b) If a governmental entity, as of April 1, 2005, had issued debt pledging revenues from an advanced service, cable service, or telecommunications service, then it is not required to comply with paragraph (2)(a), paragraph (2)(b), paragraph (2)(c), paragraph (2)(d), sub-subparagraph (2)(e)1.c., paragraph (2)(f), or paragraph (2)(k) in order to provide advanced services, cable services, or telecommunications services, respectively, but it must comply with and be subject to all other provisions of this section.
- (c) If a governmental entity, as of April 1, 2005, has purchased equipment specifically for the provisioning of advanced service, cable service, or telecommunication service,

and, as of May 6, 2005, has a population of less than 7,500, and has authorized by formal action the providing of an advanced service, cable service, or telecommunication service, then it is not required to comply with paragraph (2)(a), paragraph (2)(b), paragraph (2)(c), paragraph (2)(d), sub-subparagraph (2)(e)1.c., paragraph (2)(f), or paragraph (2)(k) in order to provide advanced service, cable service, or telecommunication service, respectively, but it must comply with and be subject to all other provisions of this section.

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This subsection does not relieve a governmental entity from complying with subsection (5).

(6) To ensure the safe and secure transportation of passengers and freight through an airport facility, as defined in s. 159.27(17), an airport authority or other governmental entity that provides or is proposing to provide communications services only within the boundaries of its airport layout plan, as defined in s. 333.01(6), to subscribers which are integral and essential to the safe and secure transportation of passengers and freight through the airport facility, is exempt from this section. An airport authority or other governmental entity that provides or is proposing to provide shared-tenant service under s. 364.339, but not dial tone enabling subscribers to complete calls outside the airport layout plan, to one or more subscribers within its airport layout plan which are not integral and essential to the safe and secure transportation of passengers and freight through the airport facility is exempt from this section. An airport authority or other governmental entity that provides or is proposing to provide communications

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15-01865-21 20211790 436 services to one or more subscribers within its airport layout 437 plan which are not integral and essential to the safe and secure transportation of passengers and freight through the airport 438 439 facility, or to one or more subscribers outside its airport 440 layout plan, is not exempt from this section. By way of example 441 and not limitation, the integral, essential subscribers may 442 include airlines and emergency service entities, and the 443 nonintegral, nonessential subscribers may include retail shops,

Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2021.

restaurants, hotels, or rental car companies.