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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMI	ITTEE	ACTION
ADOPTED		(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED		(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION		(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT		(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	_	(Y/N)
OTHER		

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Economic Infrastructure Subcommittee

Representative McFarland offered the following:

Amendment to Amendment (649825) by Representative McFarland (with title amendment)

Between lines 776 and 777 of the amendment, insert:

Section 16. Present subsections (3) through (9) of section 337.401, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (4) through (10), respectively, paragraph (c) is added to subsection (1) and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, and paragraph (b) of subsection (1), subsection (2), paragraphs (a), (c), and (g) of present subsection (3), present subsection (5), paragraph (e) of present subsection (6), and paragraphs (d) and (n) of present subsection (7) of that section are amended, to read:

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

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For aerial and underground electric utility transmission lines designed to operate at 69 or more kilovolts which that are needed to accommodate the additional electrical transfer capacity on the transmission grid resulting from new base-load generating facilities, the department's rules shall provide for placement of and access to such transmission lines adjacent to and within the right-of-way of any departmentcontrolled public roads, including longitudinally within limited access facilities where there is no other practicable alternative available, to the greatest extent allowed by federal law, if compliance with the standards established by such rules is achieved. Without limiting or conditioning the department's jurisdiction or authority described in paragraph (a), with respect to limited access right-of-way, such rules may include, but need not be limited to, that the use of the right-of-way for longitudinal placement of electric utility transmission lines is reasonable based upon a consideration of economic and environmental factors, including, without limitation, other practicable alternative alignments, utility corridors and easements, impacts on adjacent property owners, and minimum clear zones and other safety standards, and further provide that placement of the electric utility transmission lines within the

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department's right-of-way does not interfere with operational requirements of the transportation facility or planned or potential future expansion of such transportation facility. If the department approves longitudinal placement of electric utility transmission lines in limited access facilities, compensation for the use of the right-of-way is required. Such consideration or compensation paid by the electric utility owner in connection with the department's issuance of a permit does not create any property right in the department's property regardless of the amount of consideration paid or the improvements constructed on the property by the utility owner. Upon notice by the department that the property is needed for expansion or improvement of the transportation facility, the electric utility transmission line will be removed or relocated at the utility owner's electric utility's sole expense. The electric utility owner shall pay to the department reasonable damages resulting from the utility owner's utility's failure or refusal to timely remove or relocate its transmission lines. The rules to be adopted by the department may also address the compensation methodology and removal or relocation. As used in this subsection, the term "base-load generating facilities" means electric power plants that are certified under part II of chapter 403.

(c) An entity that places, replaces, or relocates underground utilities within a right-of-way must make such

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underground utilities electronically detectable using techniques approved by the department.

The authority may grant to any person who is a resident of this state, or to any corporation that which is organized under the laws of this state or licensed to do business within this state, the use of a right-of-way for the utility in accordance with such rules or regulations as the authority may adopt. A utility may not be installed, located, or relocated unless authorized by a written permit issued by the authority. However, for public roads or publicly owned rail corridors under the jurisdiction of the department, a utility relocation schedule and relocation agreement may be executed in lieu of a written permit. The permit or relocation agreement must require the permitholder or party to the agreement to be responsible for any damage resulting from the work required. The owner of an electric utility as defined in s. 366.02, the owner of a natural gas utility as defined in s. 366.04(3), or the owner of a water or wastewater utility shall pay to the authority actual damages resulting from a failure or refusal to timely remove or relocate a utility. Issuance of permits for new placement of utilities within the authority's rights-of-way may be subject to payment of actual costs incurred by the authority due to the failure of the utility owner to timely relocate utilities pursuant to an approved utility work schedule or for damage done to existing infrastructure by the utility owner.

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issuance of such permit. The authority may initiate injunctive proceedings as provided in s. 120.69 to enforce provisions of this subsection or any rule or order issued or entered into pursuant thereto. A permit application required under this subsection by a county or municipality having jurisdiction and control of the right-of-way of any public road must be processed and acted upon in accordance with the timeframes provided in subparagraphs (8)(d)7., 8., and 9 (7)(d)7., 8., and 9.

- (3) (a) As used in this subsection, the term "as-built plans" means plans that depict the actual location, depth, and physical configuration of utilities placed within a right-of-way at a location which crosses a navigable waterway or deeper than 10 feet beneath the proposed ground surface.
- (b) The authority and utility owner shall agree in writing to an approved level of detail of as-built plans.
- (c) The utility owner shall submit as-built plans within 20 business days after completion of the utility work which show actual final surface and subsurface utilities, including location alignment profile, depth, and geodetic datum of each structure. As-built plans must be provided in an electronic format that is compatible with department software and meets technical specifications provided by the department or in an electronic format determined by the utility industry to be in accordance with industry standards. The department may by

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written agreement make exceptions to the electronic format requirement.

- (d) As-built plans must be submitted before any costs may be reimbursed by the authority under subsection (2).
- (4) (a) (3) (a) 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 roads or rights-of-way must be generally applicable to all providers of communications services, taking into account the distinct engineering, construction, operation, maintenance, public works, and safety requirements of the provider's facilities, and, notwithstanding any other law, may not require a provider of communications services to apply for or enter into an individual license, franchise, or other agreement with the

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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 rightsof-way under this subsection or subsection (8) $\frac{(7)}{}$, a municipality or county may require a provider of communications services that places or seeks to place facilities in its roads or rights-of-way to register with the municipality or county. To register, a provider of communications services may be required only to provide its name; 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, the Federal Communications Commission, or the Department of State; a statement of whether the registrant is a pass-through provider as defined in subparagraph (7)(a)1. $\frac{(6)(a)1.}{(b)(a)1.}$; the registrant's federal employer identification number; and any required proof of insurance or self-insuring status adequate to defend and cover claims. A municipality or county may not require a registrant to renew a registration more frequently than every 5 years but may require during this period that a registrant update the registration information provided under this subsection within 90 days after a change in such information. A municipality or county may not require the registrant to provide an inventory of

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communications facilities, maps, locations of such facilities, or other information by a registrant as a condition of registration, renewal, or for any other purpose; provided, however, that a municipality or county may require as part of a permit application that the applicant identify at-grade communications facilities within 50 feet of the proposed installation location for the placement of at-grade communications facilities. A municipality or county may not require a provider to pay any fee, cost, or other charge for registration or renewal thereof. It is the intent of the Legislature that the placement, operation, maintenance, upgrading, and extension of communications facilities not be unreasonably interrupted or delayed through the permitting or other local regulatory process. Except as provided in this chapter or otherwise expressly authorized by chapter 202, chapter 364, or chapter 610, a municipality or county may not adopt or enforce any ordinance, regulation, or requirement as to the placement or operation of communications facilities in a right-of-way by a communications services provider authorized by state or local law to operate in a right-of-way; regulate any communications services; or impose or collect any tax, fee, cost, charge, or exaction for the provision of communications services over the communications services provider's communications facilities in a right-of-way.

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(c) Any municipality or county that, as of January 1,
2019, elected to require permit fees from any provider of
communications services that uses or occupies municipal or
county roads or rights-of-way pursuant to former paragraph (c)
or former paragraph (j), Florida Statutes 2018, may continue to
require and collect such fees. A municipality or county that
elected as of January 1, 2019, to require permit fees may elect
to forego such fees as provided herein. A municipality or county
that elected as of January 1, 2019, not to require permit fees
may not elect to impose permit fees. All fees authorized under
this paragraph must be reasonable and commensurate with the
direct and actual cost of the regulatory activity, including
issuing and processing permits, plan reviews, physical
inspection, and direct administrative costs; must be
demonstrable; and must be equitable among users of the roads or
rights-of-way. A fee authorized under this paragraph may not be
offset against the tax imposed under chapter 202; include the
costs of roads or rights-of-way acquisition or roads or rights-
of-way rental; include any general administrative, management,
or maintenance costs of the roads or rights-of-way; or be based
on a percentage of the value or costs associated with the work
to be performed on the roads or rights-of-way. In an action to
recover amounts due for a fee not authorized under this
paragraph, the prevailing party may recover court costs and
attorney fees at trial and on appeal. In addition to the

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limitations set forth in this section, a fee levied by a municipality or charter county under this paragraph may not exceed \$100. However, permit fees may not be imposed with respect to permits that may be required for service drop lines not required to be noticed under s. 556.108(5) or for any activity that does not require the physical disturbance of the roads or rights-of-way or does not impair access to or full use of the roads or rights-of-way, including, but not limited to, the performance of service restoration work on existing facilities, extensions of such facilities for providing communications services to customers, and the placement of micro wireless facilities in accordance with subparagraph (8)(e)3 (7)(e)3.

- 1. If a municipality or charter county elects to not require permit fees, the total rate for the local communications services tax as computed under s. 202.20 for that municipality or charter county may be increased by ordinance or resolution by an amount not to exceed a rate of 0.12 percent.
- 2. If a noncharter county elects to not require permit fees, the total rate for the local communications services tax as computed under s. 202.20 for that noncharter county may be increased by ordinance or resolution by an amount not to exceed a rate of 0.24 percent, to replace the revenue the noncharter county would otherwise have received from permit fees for providers of communications services.

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(g) A municipality or county may not use its authority
over the placement of facilities in its roads and rights-of-way
as a basis for asserting or exercising regulatory control over a
provider of communications services regarding matters within the
exclusive jurisdiction of the Florida Public Service Commission
or the Federal Communications Commission, including, but not
limited to, the operations, systems, equipment, technology,
qualifications, services, service quality, service territory,
and prices of a provider of communications services. A
municipality or county may not require any permit for the
maintenance, repair, replacement, extension, or upgrade of
existing aerial wireline communications facilities on utility
poles or for aerial wireline facilities between existing
wireline communications facility attachments on utility poles by
a communications services provider. However, a municipality or
county may require a right-of-way permit for work that involves
excavation, closure of a sidewalk, or closure of a vehicular
lane or parking lane, unless the provider is performing service
restoration to existing facilities. A permit application
required by an authority under this section for the placement of
communications facilities must be processed and acted upon
consistent with the timeframes provided in subparagraphs
(8) (d) 7., 8., and 9 (7) (d) 7., 8., and 9. In addition, a
municipality or county may not require any permit or other
approval, fee, charge, or cost, or other exaction for the

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maintenance, repair, replacement, extension, or upgrade of existing aerial lines or underground communications facilities located on private property outside of the public rights-of-way. As used in this section, the term "extension of existing facilities" includes those extensions from the rights-of-way into a customer's private property for purposes of placing a service drop or those extensions from the rights-of-way into a utility easement to provide service to a discrete identifiable customer or group of customers.

 $\underline{(6)}$ This section, except subsections (1) and (2) and paragraph $\underline{(4)}$ (g) $\underline{(3)}$ (g), does not apply to the provision of pay telephone service on public, municipal, or county roads or rights-of-way.

(7)(6)

(e) This subsection does not alter any provision of this section or s. 202.24 relating to taxes, fees, or other charges or impositions by a municipality or county on a dealer of communications services or authorize that any charges be assessed on a dealer of communications services, except as specifically set forth herein. A municipality or county may not charge a pass-through provider any amounts other than the charges under this subsection as a condition to the placement or maintenance of a communications facility in the roads or rights-of-way of a municipality or county by a pass-through provider,

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except that a municipality or county may impose permit fees on a pass-through provider consistent with paragraph (4)(c).

(8)(7)

- (d) An authority may require a registration process and permit fees in accordance with subsection (4) (3). An authority shall accept applications for permits and shall process and issue permits subject to the following requirements:
- 1. An authority may not directly or indirectly require an applicant to perform services unrelated to the collocation for which approval is sought, such as in-kind contributions to the authority, including reserving fiber, conduit, or pole space for the authority.
- 2. An applicant may not be required to provide more information to obtain a permit than is necessary to demonstrate the applicant's compliance with applicable codes for the placement of small wireless facilities in the locations identified in the application. An applicant may not be required to provide inventories, maps, or locations of communications facilities in the right-of-way other than as necessary to avoid interference with other at-grade or aerial facilities located at the specific location proposed for a small wireless facility or within 50 feet of such location.
 - 3. An authority may not:
- a. Require the placement of small wireless facilities on any specific utility pole or category of poles;

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- b. Require the placement of multiple antenna systems on a single utility pole;
 - c. Require a demonstration that collocation of a small wireless facility on an existing structure is not legally or technically possible as a condition for granting a permit for the collocation of a small wireless facility on a new utility pole except as provided in paragraph (i);
 - d. Require compliance with an authority's provisions regarding placement of small wireless facilities or a new utility pole used to support a small wireless facility in rights-of-way under the control of the department unless the authority has received a delegation from the department for the location of the small wireless facility or utility pole, or require such compliance as a condition to receive a permit that is ancillary to the permit for collocation of a small wireless facility, including an electrical permit;
 - e. Require a meeting before filing an application;
 - f. Require direct or indirect public notification or a public meeting for the placement of communication facilities in the right-of-way;
 - g. Limit the size or configuration of a small wireless facility or any of its components, if the small wireless facility complies with the size limits in this subsection;
 - h. Prohibit the installation of a new utility pole used to support the collocation of a small wireless facility if the

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installation otherwise meets the requirements of this subsection; or

- i. Require that any component of a small wireless facility be placed underground except as provided in paragraph (i).
- Subject to paragraph (r), an authority may not limit the placement, by minimum separation distances, of small wireless facilities, utility poles on which small wireless facilities are or will be collocated, or other at-grade communications facilities. However, within 14 days after the date of filing the application, an authority may request that the proposed location of a small wireless facility be moved to another location in the right-of-way and placed on an alternative authority utility pole or support structure or placed on a new utility pole. The authority and the applicant may negotiate the alternative location, including any objective design standards and reasonable spacing requirements for groundbased equipment, for 30 days after the date of the request. At the conclusion of the negotiation period, if the alternative location is accepted by the applicant, the applicant must notify the authority of such acceptance and the application shall be deemed granted for any new location for which there is agreement and all other locations in the application. If an agreement is not reached, the applicant must notify the authority of such nonagreement and the authority must grant or deny the original application within 90 days after the date the application was

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- filed. A request for an alternative location, an acceptance of an alternative location, or a rejection of an alternative location must be in writing and provided by electronic mail.
- 5. An authority shall limit the height of a small wireless facility to 10 feet above the utility pole or structure upon which the small wireless facility is to be collocated. Unless waived by an authority, the height for a new utility pole is limited to the tallest existing utility pole as of July 1, 2017, located in the same right-of-way, other than a utility pole for which a waiver has previously been granted, measured from grade in place within 500 feet of the proposed location of the small wireless facility. If there is no utility pole within 500 feet, the authority shall limit the height of the utility pole to 50 feet.
- 6. The installation by a communications services provider of a utility pole in the public rights-of-way, other than a utility pole used to support a small wireless facility, is subject to authority rules or regulations governing the placement of utility poles in the public rights-of-way.
- 7. Within 14 days after receiving an application, an authority must determine and notify the applicant by electronic mail as to whether the application is complete. If an application is deemed incomplete, the authority must specifically identify the missing information. An application is

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deemed complete if the authority fails to provide notification to the applicant within 14 days.

- 8. An application must be processed on a nondiscriminatory basis. A complete application is deemed approved if an authority fails to approve or deny the application within 60 days after receipt of the application. If an authority does not use the 30-day negotiation period provided in subparagraph 4., the parties may mutually agree to extend the 60-day application review period. The authority shall grant or deny the application at the end of the extended period. A permit issued pursuant to an approved application shall remain effective for 1 year unless extended by the authority.
- 9. An authority must notify the applicant of approval or denial by electronic mail. An authority shall approve a complete application unless it does not meet the authority's applicable codes. If the application is denied, the authority must specify in writing the basis for denial, including the specific code provisions on which the denial was based, and send the documentation to the applicant by electronic mail on the day the authority denies the application. The applicant may cure the deficiencies identified by the authority and resubmit the application within 30 days after notice of the denial is sent to the applicant. The authority shall approve or deny the revised application within 30 days after receipt or the application is deemed approved. The review of a revised application is limited

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to the deficiencies cited in the denial. If an authority provides for administrative review of the denial of an application, the review must be complete and a written decision issued within 45 days after a written request for review is made. A denial must identify the specific code provisions on which the denial is based. If the administrative review is not complete within 45 days, the authority waives any claim regarding failure to exhaust administrative remedies in any judicial review of the denial of an application.

- 10. An applicant seeking to collocate small wireless facilities within the jurisdiction of a single authority may, at the applicant's discretion, file a consolidated application and receive a single permit for the collocation of up to 30 small wireless facilities. If the application includes multiple small wireless facilities, an authority may separately address small wireless facility collocations for which incomplete information has been received or which are denied.
- 11. An authority may deny an application to collocate a small wireless facility or place a utility pole used to support a small wireless facility in the public rights-of-way if the proposed small wireless facility or utility pole used to support a small wireless facility:
- a. Materially interferes with the safe operation of traffic control equipment.

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- b. Materially interferes with sight lines or clear zones for transportation, pedestrians, or public safety purposes.
 - c. Materially interferes with compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act or similar federal or state standards regarding pedestrian access or movement.
 - d. Materially fails to comply with the 2017 edition of the Florida Department of Transportation Utility Accommodation Manual.
 - e. Fails to comply with applicable codes.
 - f. Fails to comply with objective design standards authorized under paragraph (r).
 - 12. An authority may adopt by ordinance provisions for insurance coverage, indemnification, force majeure, abandonment, authority liability, or authority warranties. Such provisions must be reasonable and nondiscriminatory. An authority may require a construction bond to secure restoration of the postconstruction rights-of-way to the preconstruction condition. However, such bond must be time-limited to not more than 18 months after the construction to which the bond applies is completed. For any financial obligation required by an authority allowed under this section, the authority shall accept a letter of credit or similar financial instrument issued by any financial institution that is authorized to do business within the United States, provided that a claim against the financial instrument may be made by electronic means, including by

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facsimile. A provider of communications services may add an authority to any existing bond, insurance policy, or other relevant financial instrument, and the authority must accept such proof of coverage without any conditions other than consent to venue for purposes of any litigation to which the authority is a party. An authority may not require a communications services provider to indemnify it for liabilities not caused by the provider, including liabilities arising from the authority's negligence, gross negligence, or willful conduct.

- 13. Collocation of a small wireless facility on an authority utility pole does not provide the basis for the imposition of an ad valorem tax on the authority utility pole.
- 14. An authority may reserve space on authority utility poles for future public safety uses. However, a reservation of space may not preclude collocation of a small wireless facility. If replacement of the authority utility pole is necessary to accommodate the collocation of the small wireless facility and the future public safety use, the pole replacement is subject to make-ready provisions and the replaced pole shall accommodate the future public safety use.
- 15. A structure granted a permit and installed pursuant to this subsection shall comply with chapter 333 and federal regulations pertaining to airport airspace protections.
- (n) This subsection does not affect provisions relating to pass-through providers in subsection (7)

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Section 17. Present subsections (2) and (3) of section 337.403, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (3) and (), respectively, new subsection (2) is added to that section, and subsection (1) of that section is amended, to read:

337.403 Interference caused by utility; expenses.-

- (1) If a utility that is placed upon, under, over, or within the right-of-way limits of any public road or publicly owned rail corridor is found by the authority to be unreasonably interfering in any way with the convenient, safe, or continuous use, or the maintenance, improvement, extension, or expansion, of such public road or publicly owned rail corridor, the utility owner shall, upon 30 days' written notice to the utility or its agent by the authority, initiate the work necessary to alleviate the interference at its own expense except as provided in paragraphs $\underline{(a)-(k)}$ $\underline{(a)-(j)}$. The work must be completed within such reasonable time as stated in the notice or such time as agreed to by the authority and the utility owner.
- (a) If the relocation of utility facilities, as referred to in s. 111 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, Pub. L. No. 84-627, is necessitated by the construction of a project on the federal-aid interstate system, including extensions thereof within urban areas, and the cost of the project is eligible and approved for reimbursement by the Federal Government to the extent of 90 percent or more under the Federal-Aid Highway Act,

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or any amendment thereof, then in that event the utility owning or operating such facilities <u>must</u> shall perform any necessary work upon notice from the department, and the state <u>must</u> shall pay the entire expense properly attributable to such work after deducting therefrom any increase in the value of a new facility and any salvage value derived from an old facility.

(b) The department may, at its discretion, provide an incentive to the owner of an electric utility as defined in s. 366.02, the owner of a natural gas utility as defined in s. 366.04(3), or the owner of a water or wastewater utility to facilitate the accelerated completion of utility relocation. Such incentive must be provided for via a joint agreement between the department and the utility.

(c) (b) When a joint agreement between the department and the utility is executed for utility work to be accomplished as part of a contract for construction of a transportation facility, the department may participate in those utility work costs that exceed the department's official estimate of the cost of the work by more than 10 percent in addition to any costs identified in paragraph (a). The amount of such participation is limited to the difference between the official estimate of all the work in the joint agreement plus 10 percent and the amount awarded for this work in the construction contract for such work. The department may not participate in any utility work

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costs that occur as a result of changes or additions during the course of the contract.

- (d) (c) When an agreement between the department and utility is executed for utility work to be accomplished in advance of a contract for construction of a transportation facility, the department may participate in the cost of clearing and grubbing necessary to perform such work.
- (e) (d) If the utility facility was initially installed to exclusively serve the authority or its tenants, or both, the authority must shall bear the costs of the utility work. However, the authority is not responsible for the cost of utility work related to any subsequent additions to that facility for the purpose of serving others. For a county or municipality, if such utility facility was installed in the right-of-way as a means to serve a county or municipal facility on a parcel of property adjacent to the right-of-way and if the intended use of the county or municipal facility is for a use other than transportation purposes, the obligation of the county or municipality to bear the costs of the utility work extends shall extend only to utility work on the parcel of property on which the facility of the county or municipality originally served by the utility facility is located.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ (e) If, under an agreement between a utility $\underline{\text{owner}}$ and the authority entered into after July 1, 2009, the utility conveys, subordinates, or relinquishes a compensable property

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right to the authority for the purpose of accommodating the acquisition or use of the right-of-way by the authority, without the agreement expressly addressing future responsibility for the cost of necessary utility work, the authority <u>must shall</u> bear the cost of removal or relocation. This paragraph does not impair or restrict, and may not be used to interpret, the terms of any such agreement entered into before July 1, 2009.

- (g)(f) If the utility is an electric facility being relocated underground in order to enhance vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian safety and in which ownership of the electric facility to be placed underground has been transferred from a private to a public utility within the past 5 years, the department shall incur all costs of the necessary utility work.
- (h) (g) An authority may bear the costs of utility work required to eliminate an unreasonable interference when the utility is not able to establish that it has a compensable property right in the particular property where the utility is located if:
- 1. The utility was physically located on the particular property before the authority acquired rights in the property;
- 2. The utility demonstrates that it has a compensable property right in adjacent properties along the alignment of the utility or, after due diligence, certifies that the utility does not have evidence to prove or disprove that it has a compensable

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property right in the particular property where the utility is located; and

- 3. The information available to the authority does not establish the relative priorities of the authority's and the utility's interests in the particular property.
- (i) (h) If a municipally owned utility or county-owned utility is located in a rural area of opportunity, as defined in s. 288.0656(2), and the department determines that the utility owner is unable, and will not be able within the next 10 years, to pay for the cost of utility work necessitated by a department project on the State Highway System, the department may pay, in whole or in part, the cost of such utility work performed by the department or its contractor.
- (j)(i) If the relocation of utility facilities is necessitated by the construction of a commuter rail service project or an intercity passenger rail service project and the cost of the project is eligible and approved for reimbursement by the Federal Government, then in that event the utility owning or operating such facilities located by permit on a department-owned rail corridor <u>must shall</u> perform any necessary utility relocation work upon notice from the department, and the department <u>must shall</u> pay the expense properly attributable to such utility relocation work in the same proportion as federal funds are expended on the commuter rail service project or an intercity passenger rail service project after deducting

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therefrom any increase in the value of a new facility and any salvage value derived from an old facility. In no event <u>is shall</u> the state be required to use state dollars for such utility relocation work. This paragraph does not apply to any phase of the Central Florida Commuter Rail project, known as SunRail.

(k)(j) If a utility is lawfully located within an existing and valid utility easement granted by recorded plat, regardless of whether such land was subsequently acquired by the authority by dedication, transfer of fee, or otherwise, the authority must bear the cost of the utility work required to eliminate an unreasonable interference. The authority shall pay the entire expense properly attributable to such work after deducting any increase in the value of a new facility and any salvage value derived from an old facility.

- (2) Before the notice to initiate the work, the department and the owner of an electric utility as defined in s. 366.02, the owner of a natural gas utility as defined in s. 366.04(3), and the owner of a water or wastewater utility shall follow a procedure that includes all of the following:
- (a) The department shall provide to the utility owner preliminary plans for a proposed highway improvement project and notice of a period that begins 30 days and ends within 120 days after receipt of the notice within which the utility owner shall submit to the department the plans required in accordance with

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paragraph (b). The utility owner shall provide to the department
written acknowledgement of receipt of the preliminary plans.

- (b) The utility owner shall submit to the department plans showing existing and proposed locations of utility facilities within the period provided by the department. If the utility owner fails to submit the plans to the department within the period, the department is not required to participate in the work, may withhold any amount due to the utility owner on other projects within the rights-of-way of the same district of the department, and may withhold issuance of any other permits for work within the rights-of-way of the same district of the department.
- (c) The plans submitted by the utility owner must include a utility relocation schedule for approval by the department.

 The utility relocation schedule must include a duration and completion date for the work, and must meet form and timeframe requirements established by department rule.
- (d) If a state of emergency is declared by the Governor, the utility is entitled to receive an extension to the utility relocation schedule which is at least equal to any extension granted to the contractor by the department. The utility owner shall notify the department of any additional delays associated with causes beyond the utility owner's control, including, but not limited to, participation in recovery work under a mutual aid agreement. The notification must occur within 10 calendar

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days after commencement of the delay and provide a reasonably complete description of the cause and nature of the delay and the possible impacts to the utility relocation schedule. Within 10 calendar days after the cause of the delay ends, the utility owner shall submit a revised utility relocation schedule for approval by the department. The department may not unreasonably withhold, delay, or condition such approval.

- (e) If the utility owner does not initiate work in accordance with the utility relocation schedule, the department must provide the utility owner a final notice directing the utility owner to initiate work within 10 calendar days. If the utility owner does not begin work within 10 calendar days after receipt of the final notice or, having so begun work, thereafter fails to complete the work in accordance with the utility relocation schedule, the department is not required to participate in the work, may withhold any amount due to the utility owner for projects within the rights-of-way of the same district of the department, and may exercise its right to obtain injunctive relief under s. 120.69.
- (f) If additional utility work is found necessary after the letting date of a highway improvement project, the utility must provide a revised utility relocation schedule within 30 calendar days after becoming aware of the need for such additional work or upon receipt of the department's written notification advising of the need for such additional work. The

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department shall review the revised utility relocation schedule for compliance with the form and timeframe requirements of the department and must approve the revised utility relocation schedule if such requirements are met.

(g) The utility owner is liable to the department for documented damages resulting from the utility's failure to comply with the utility relocation schedule, including any delay costs incurred by the contractor and approved by the department. Within 45 days after receipt of written notification from the department that the utility owner is liable for damages, the utility owner must pay to the department the amount for which the utility owner is liable.

TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove line 1299 of the amendment and insert: provision; amending s. 337.401, F.S.; requiring certain underground utilities to be electronically detectable by specified techniques; requiring the utility owner to pay certain reasonable damages and reimburse certain costs; defining the term "as-built plans"; amending s. 337.403, F.S.; authorizing the department to provide an incentive to specified utility owners under certain circumstances; providing requirements for department rules and procedures for

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. HB 567 (2025)

Amendment No. al

engaging with utility owners; requiring the department
to grant an extension to the utility relocation
schedule during a state of emergency; authorizing the
department to give final notice if the utility owner
does not initiate work within a specified timeframe;
authorizing the department to withhold amounts due or
exercise injunctive relief under certain
circumstances; providing that the utility owner is
liable to the department for certain damages; amending
s. 339.175, F.S.; revising

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