



The FCC's New Wireless Facility Rules



November 5, 2014 Washington D.C.



American Planning Association

Making Great Communities Happen

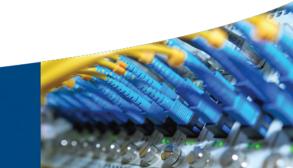
Gerard L. Lederer James R. Hobson Matthew K. Schettenhelm





Caveat

This presentation should not be considered legal advice, and it does not create an attorney-client relationship. It represents our best thinking on issues and developments arising from the FCC's Wireless Infrastructure Report & Order. Should you disagree with any conclusion or suggestion, or if you would simply like to add to the discussion, email <u>Gerard.Lederer@bbklaw.com</u> or provide a comment in the area provided on your screen.



FCC Report and Order

Federal Communications Commission

Before the Federal Communications Commission Washington, D.C. 20554

| In the Matter of |) | |
|---|-----------------|--------|
| Acceleration of Broadband Deployment by Improving Wireless Facilities Siting Policies |) WT Docket No. | 13-238 |
| Acceleration of Broadband Deployment: Expanding the Reach and Reducing the Cost of Broadband Deployment by Improving Policies Regarding Public Rights of Way and Wireless Facilities Siting |) WC Docket No. | 11-59 |
| 2012 Biennial Review of Telecommunications Regulations |) WT Docket No. | 13-32 |
| REPORT AND ORDER | | |

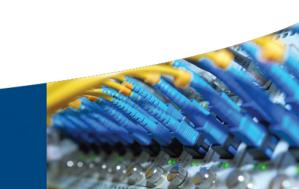
Adopted: October 17, 2014

Released: October 21, 2014

By the Commission: Chairman Wheeler and Commissioners Clyburn, Rosenworcel, Pai, and O'Rielly issuing separate statements.

FCC 14-153 155 Page Report and Order

- Adopted October 17,
- Released October 21,
- Published in Fed.
 Register on November
 ____, 2014
- Detailed summary





Outline

- The New FCC Rules
 - 6409(a) Collocations
 - Traditional Towers
 - DAS and other small cells
 - 332(c)(7)
 - NEPA
 - Historic Preservation
 - Temporary Towers
- Your Responses
 - Mandatory
 - Optional



Matthew Schettenhelm



James Hobson



Gerry Lederer

What are the new FCC rules and how do they affect you?



Big picture

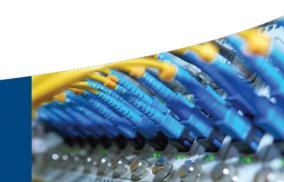












Small cells



Distributed antenna systems ("DAS")





Telecommunications Law











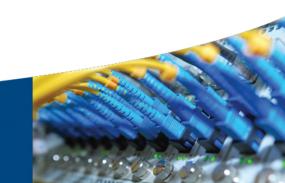


Telecommunications Law



40,000+ small cells





1,000 additional DAS



What legal approvals?



What legal approvals?

(1) Proprietary





What legal approvals?

(2) Regulatory



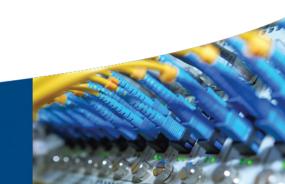




Typically a lease or license



(1) Proprietary

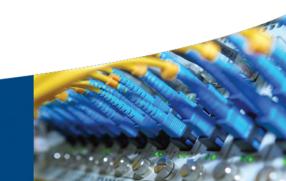




(1) Proprietary

Key lesson #1:



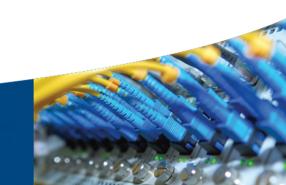




(1) Proprietary

FCC rules do NOT limit







(2) Regulatory

Two categories:

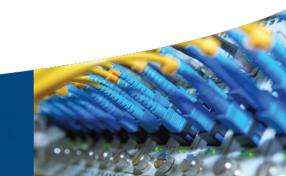






federal



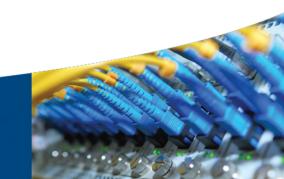






State and local



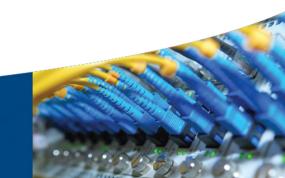






FCC rules *do* limit







(2) Regulatory

(significantly)



How do the FCC rules limit <u>local</u> regulatory authority?

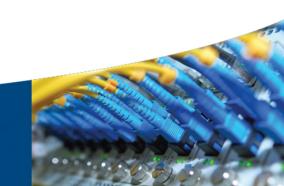


Two federal statutes address local processes



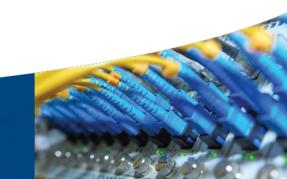
47 U.S.C. § 332(c)(7) & 47 U.S.C. § 1455(a)





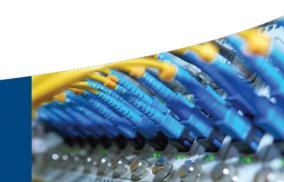
47 U.S.C. § 332(c)(7)





Since 1996





Imposes 5 limits



FCC imposed "shot clocks" of 90 and 150 days in 2009



Generally *preserves* local authority



Only concerns "personal wireless service"



Applies to both *initial* facility placement . . .

. . . and modification



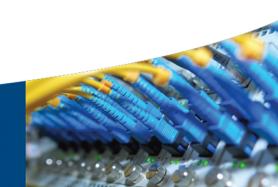
47 U.S.C. § 1455(a)



Better known as:



"Section 6409(a)" of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012





Concerns only modification



"a State or local government . . ."



"...may not deny, and shall approve, ...



"... an 'eligible facilities request' for a modification ..."



"... of an existing wireless tower or base station that ..."



"... does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station."



Congress defined only one term

may not deny, and shall approve, any eligible facilities request for a modification of an existing wireless tower or base station that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station

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"Eligible facilities request":

may not deny, and shall approve, any eligible facilities request for a modification of an existing wireless tower or base station that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station

BBK Telecommunications Law

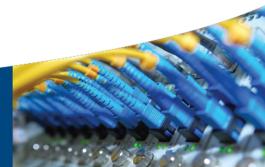
A request that involves collocation, removal, or replacement of transmission equipment

may not deny, and shall approve, any eligible facilities request for a modification of an existing wireless tower or base station that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station



Congress did not define:





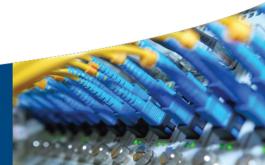
"collocation"





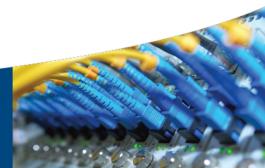
"replacement"





"transmission equipment"





"existing wireless tower or base station"



"substantially change the physical dimensions"



"may not deny, and shall approve"

may not deny, and shall approve, any [request that involves collocation, removal, or replacement of transmission equipment] for a modification of an existing wireless tower or base station that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station

Bbk Telecommunications Law

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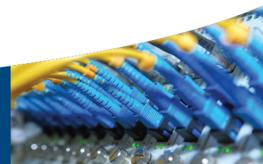
REPORT AND ORDER

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By the Commission: Chairman Wheeler and Commissioners Clyburn, Rosenworcel, Pai, and O'Rielly issuing separate statements.





The FCC defines key terms



Basic policy clash

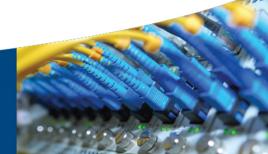


Industry = wants Section 6409(a) to apply broadly



Local governments = How can we approve *underlying* facilities if they can expand automatically in problematic ways?

may not deny, and shall approve, any [request that involves collocation, removal, or replacement of transmission equipment] for a modification of an existing wireless tower or base station that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station



Telecommunications Law

What services does it apply to?

may not deny, and shall approve, any [request that involves collocation, removal, or replacement of transmission equipment] for a modification of an existing wireless tower or base station that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station

Bbk Telecommunications Law

Very broad



Equipment used for "any Commission-authorized wireless communications service."



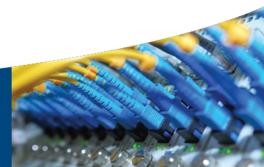
broader than 47 U.S.C. § 332(c)(7)

may not deny, and shall approve, any [request that involves collocation, removal, or replacement of transmission equipment] for a modification of an existing wireless tower or base station that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station

Bbk Telecommunications Law

Includes both licensed and unlicensed services





Even includes broadcast



Under Section 6409(a), what facilities can a provider modify?



One significant question:









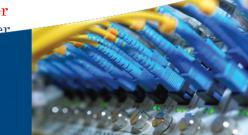


Existing wireless tower or base station



wireless tower =

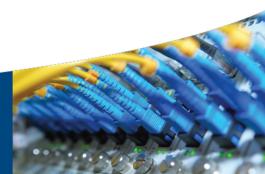
may not deny, and shall approve, any [request that involves collocation, removal, or replacement of transmission equipment] for a modification of an existing wireless tower or base station that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station



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"Any structure built for the sole or primary purpose of supporting any Commissionlicensed or authorized antennas and their associated facilities"





Test is facility's purpose: it must be *primarily* intended for FCC facilities



Excludes buildings, light poles, utility poles, water towers, etc.



Base station



Just equipment that communicates to mobile stations <u>at</u> a wireless tower?







No. Much broader.



"Any structure or equipment at a fixed location that enables FCC-licensed or authorized communications between user equipment and a communications network."



Note "base station" is not limited to equipment: it's "[a]ny structure or equipment"



"Base station" potentially reaches *anything* that supports an antenna (regardless of its primary purpose)



Includes buildings, light poles, utility poles, water towers, etc.



FCC clarifies that "base station" includes DAS and small cells



Does *not* include structures that do not support or house any wireless equipment when the application is filed



"existing"

may not deny, and shall approve, any [request that involves collocation, removal, or replacement of transmission equipment] for a modification of an existing wireless tower or base station that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station



BBK Telecommunications Law

FCC effectively reads as "approved"



Tower or base station must have been "reviewed and approved under the applicable local zoning or siting process . . ."



"or the deployment of existing transmission equipment on the structure received another form or affirmative State or local regulatory approval (e.g., authorization from a State public utility commission)."



Limits the number of "base stations" that fall under Section 6409(a)



Section 6409(a) permits modifications of only those wireless facilities and support structure that have already been once "approved."



Facilities placed "by right" should not qualify as "existing."

may not deny, and shall approve, any [request that involves collocation, removal, or replacement of transmission equipment] for a modification of an existing wireless tower or base station that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station



Telecommunications Law

Facilities that you *already* approved through a zoning review *are* "existing."





Key lessons:

- 1. The FCC's 6409(a) rules do not apply to leasing.
- 2. The FCC's 6409(a) rules permit modifications of "small cells" and underlying support structures, not just cell towers.
- 3. To be eligible for a Sec. 6409(a) modification, a facility must have been "approved" at least once.



What requests fall under the Section 6409(a) process?



Requests that involve collocation, removal, or replacement of transmission equipment



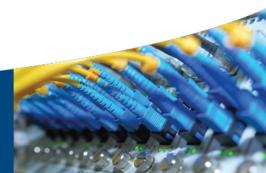
Is "transmission equipment" only equipment that directly transmits communications signals?

may not deny, and shall approve, any [request that involves collocation, removal, or replacement of transmission equipment] for a modification of an existing wireless tower or base station that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station

BBK Telecommunications Law

No.





Any equipment that facilitates transmission

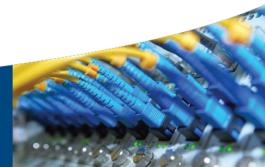


Includes:



Radio transceivers





antennas



Coaxial or fiber-optic cable



Regular and backup power supplies

may not deny, and shall approve, any [request that involves collocation, removal, or replacement of transmission equipment] for a modification of an existing wireless tower or base station that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station

Bbk Telecommunications Law

Is "collocation" limited to adding wireless equipment where other equipment already exists?



No. Term also covers the first wireless installation on a structure.



Does Section 6409(a) apply to "hardening" a tower or base station?



Yes, but only if "hardening" is "necessary" to support the collocation, removal, or replacement of transmission equipment.

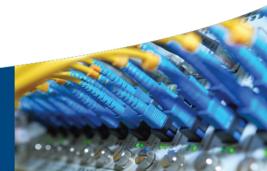


Does Section 6409(a) apply to replacement of a tower or base station?



No.





What modifications "substantially change the physical dimensions" of the tower or base station?



Key debate: Evaluate context vs. fixed, "objective" rules



What about aesthetic changes?



What about modifications that present public-safety issues?



FCC adopts modified "objective" standard that evaluates 6 factors



- 1. Height
- 2. Width
- 3. New Equipment Cabinets
- 4. Deployment/Excavation Beyond Site
- Concealment Elements
 Other Conditions

Height:

For towers other than towers in the rights-of-way:

If the modification increases the tower by:

More than <u>10%;</u> or

The height of one additional antenna array with separation from the nearest existing antenna <u>not to exceed</u> <u>20 feet</u>,

... whichever is greater.



Height:

For towers in the rights-of-way and all base stations:

If the modification increases the facility by:

More than <u>10%;</u> or More than <u>10 feet</u>,

... whichever is greater.

may not deny, and shall approve, any [request that involves collocation, removal, or replacement of transmission equipment] for a modification of an existing wireless tower or base station that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station

Bir Telecommunications Law

Height:

Baseline for measurement: In both cases, height is measured from the dimensions of the tower or base station (as it had been previously lawfully modified) on February 22, 2012, except for deployments separated horizontally, for which height is measured from the original support structure only.

Width:

For towers other than towers in the rights-of-way:

It involves adding an appurtenance that would protrude from the edge of the tower:

More than <u>20 feet</u>; or

More than the width of the tower structure at the level of the appurtenance,

... whichever is greater.



Width:

For other towers and all base stations:

It involves adding an appurtenance that would protrude from the edge of the structure:

More than <u>6 feet</u>.



Equipment Cabinets:

Generally:

If it involves installing more than the standard number of cabinets for the technology involved, not to exceed <u>four</u> <u>cabinets</u>.



Equipment Cabinets:

For towers in the rights-of-way and all base stations:

If it involves installation of *any* cabinets if there are no pre-existing cabinets, or involves installation of ground cabinets that are <u>more than 10% larger in height or</u> <u>overall volume</u> than any other associated ground cabinets

Excavation/Deployment Beyond Site

The request involves excavation or deployment outside the current "site."

"Site" is:

For towers other than those in the rights-of-way:

the current boundaries of the leased or owned property surrounding the tower and any access or utility easements



Excavation/Deployment Beyond Site

The request involves excavation or deployment outside the current "site."

"Site" is:

For towers in the rights-of-way and base stations:

Further restricted to the area "in proximity" to the structure and to other transmission equipment already deployed on the ground

Defeat Concealment Elements

For "concealed or 'stealth-designed facilities," if a modification would:

"defeat the concealments elements of" the wireless tower or base station.



Defeat Other Conditions

The modification would not comply with other conditions imposed on the applicable wireless tower or base station, "unless the non-compliance is due to an increase in height, increase in width, addition of cabinets, or new excavation that does not exceed the 'substantial change' thresholds."

Examples:

Fencing, access to the site, drainage



All modifications remain subject to "building codes and other non-discretionary structural and safety codes."



Requests must still comply with "any relevant Federal requirement," including FAA, NEPA, and NHPA requirements



Key lessons:

- 1. The FCC's 6409(a) rules do not apply to leasing.
- 2. The FCC's 6409(a) rules permit modifications of "small cells" and underlying support structures, not just cell towers.
- 3. To be eligible for a Sec. 6409(a) modification, a facility must have been "approved" at least once.
- 4. Any "approved" wireless equipment may generally be modified if it honors safety codes, preserves "stealth," & extends less than 10 ft. up/6 ft. out.





Can local governments require an application for Section 6409(a) modifications?



Yes, but . . .



May only seek documentation about whether meets Section 6409(a)'s requirements



May not inquire about "need" for modification or "business case" for it

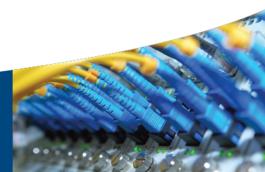


Is there a "shot clock" for action on Section 6409(a) modifications?



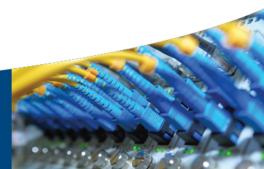
Yes. 60 days.





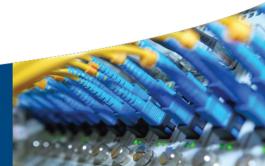
If no grant or denial during that period, request is "deemed granted."





60-day period may be tolled by . . .





Agreement of the parties, or



For incompleteness, if local government gives specific notice of incompleteness in writing within 30 days.



After applicant responds, shot clock runs again, but local government then has 10 additional days to toll if requested information (but only that information) is still missing



60-day period runs regardless of any local moratoria



FCC: any disputes should be resolved in the courts



Key lessons:

- 1. The FCC's 6409(a) rules do not apply to leasing.
- 2. The FCC's 6409(a) rules permit modifications of "small cells" and underlying support structures, not just cell towers.
- 3. To be eligible for a Sec. 6409(a) modification, a facility must have been "approved" at least once.
- 4. Any "approved" wireless equipment may generally be modified if it honors safety codes, preserves "stealth," & extends less than 10 ft. up & 6 ft. out.
- 5. If a local government does not grant or deny a covered 6409(a) modification within 60 days, it is "deemed" granted by FCC rule.



When do the rules take effect?



90 days from Federal Register publication



How has the FCC revised its rules under 47 U.S.C. § 332(c)(7)?





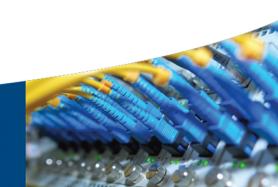
Updates how "shot clocks" operate in five ways:



(1)



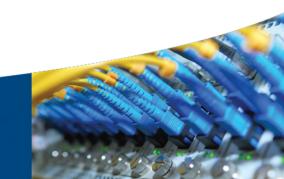
Clock starts to run when application submitted, not when deemed complete



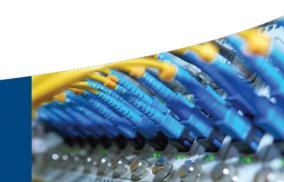




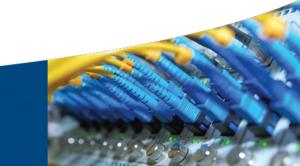




After incompleteness notice and response, local governments have 10 days to notify applicant of requested information still missing







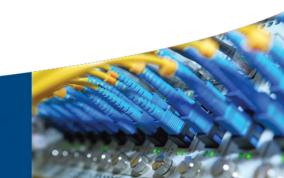
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Local government must specify the code provision, ordinance, or other publically-stated procedure that requires missing info.







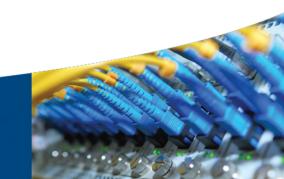


Shot clocks run regardless of local moratoria

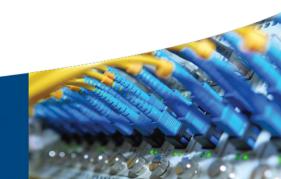






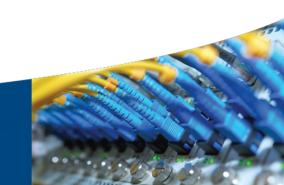


Shot clocks apply to DAS and small cells, if they are used for personal wireless service



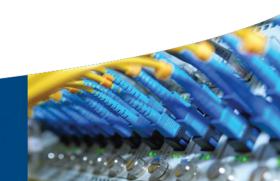


FCC refused to find that preferences for siting on municipal property are *per se* unlawful



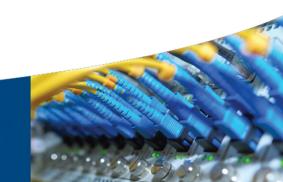


FCC declined to adopt "deemed granted" remedy under Section 332(c)(7)





How has the FCC limited <u>its</u> <u>own</u> review of wireless modifications -- and how does this impact local governments?





- I. NEW "CATEGORICAL EXCLUSIONS" FROM NEPA AND NHPA REVIEW
 - HUGE PROBLEM: NO CAP ON SIZES OF DAS AND "SMALL" CELLS

II. RELIEF FROM PUBLIC NOTICE FOR INSTALLATION OF TEMPORARY TOWERS



EXCLUSIONS IN PRIOR RULES

Per Section 1.1306(b), actions <u>do not</u>:

- Involve a site location specified under §1.1307(a) (1)-(7), or
- Involve high intensity lighting under §1.1307(a)(8).
- Result in human exposure to radiofrequency radiation in excess of the applicable safety standards specified in §1.1307(b).

With explanatory Notes 1-3:

1. Existing buildings or towers not infringing historic preservation at Section 1.1307(a)(4), together with

a. installation of aerial wire or cable over existing aerial corridors of prior or permitted use

b. or the underground installation of wire or cable along existing underground corridors of prior or permitted use

- 2. Height alone does not compel environmental assessment ("EA")
- 3. "Antenna farm" structures, as defined, generally exempt

NEW NEPA EXCLUSIONS

- No exclusions immune from EA under Sections 1.1307(c) or (d), citizen complaint or FCC's own motion
- No exclusions immune from RF radiation safeguards under Section 1.1307(b)
- Added under Section 1.1306, Notes 1 and 4:
 - Antennas include all on-site equipment associated with antennas – "transceivers, cables, wiring, converters, power supplies, equipment cabinets and other comparable equipment"
 - Interior installations also excluded, unless historic preservation implicated
 - Present exclusion for buildings and antenna towers extends to "other man-made structures" unless historic preservation implicated



NEW NEPA EXCLUSIONS (2)

- Added under new Note 4, Section 1.1306:
- 1. Involving <u>above-ground</u> placement in communications and utility ROWs, if
- 2. ROW so designated by government or tribe, and
- 3. In active use for such purpose; and
- 4. Involves no <u>substantial increase</u> in size compared to existing ROW structures in same vicinity, size increase defined as:

a. Exceeds height of existing support structures in vicinity by more than 10% or 20 feet, whichever greater; or

b. Adds more than four new equipment cabinets or more than one new equipment shelter; or

c. New appurtenance protruding more than 20 feet or more than the width of structure at level of appurtenance

d. Construction outside site, as defined at Order, para. 63



NEW NHPA EXCLUSIONS

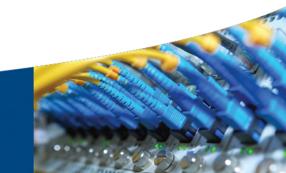
- Related reading at 47 CFR Part 1: Existing "programmatic agreements" on wireless collocation (Appendix B) and NHPA review process (Appendix C)
- Order (para. 86) refers to a pending new programmatic agreement which may further extend exclusions
- UTILITY STRUCTURES, meaning utility poles or transmission towers, but not public lighting structures
 - a. Size-limited Open or closed antenna volumes not exceeding 3 cubic feet per antenna or 6 cubic feet cumulatively,
 - with cumulative limit per structure of 17 cubic feet for associated equipment, limits <u>to include any existing equipment</u> except:
 - b. Vertical cable runs connecting power and other services; and
 - c. Ancillary equipment (e.g. power meters) installed by others outside applicant's ownership or control; and
 - d. Comparable non-included equipment from pre-existing wireless deployments on the structure

BUILDINGS AND OTHER NON-TOWER STRUCTURES

- a. Age of 45 years or greater no longer affects exclusion
- b. Eligible for exclusion if at least one pre-existing antenna; and
- c. Per Order, para. 97, in same vicinity as prior antenna; and
- d. No new visual intrusion; and
- e. Limited to 3 feet in height or width; with
- f. No new equipment cabinets visible from street or adjacent spaces; and
- g. Same concealment requirements as pre-existing antenna; and
- h. No new ground disturbance in relation to prior installation; and
- i. New installation not inside, or within 250 feet of, boundary of a historic district, and not on National Register structure, and not subject of pending complaint about harm to historic property
- j. Interior installations generally treated same as above

TEMPORARY TOWERS

This codifies a previous waiver from notice requirements only (47 CFR Part 17) for temporary towers not subject to environmental assessment under Section 1.1307 and (1) to be placed for no more than 60 days; (2) do not require construction notice to the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA"), or marking or lighting under FAA regulations; (3) extend no higher than 200 feet above ground level; and (4) involve no or minimal ground excavation. See Order, $\P\P$ 106-134.



Local government response to the FCC's rules



Local Government Responses & Time Line





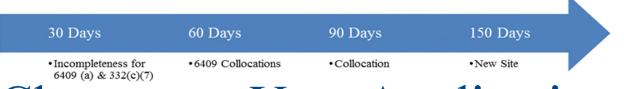
- Examine whether your laws and forms are consistent with new order (Hint: Probably not).
 - Clarify in your ordinance/government practice manual that DAS/small cell applications are entitled to Shot Clock.
- Consider enactment of an ordinance that prefers government property for cell locations.



- Proprietary
 - Ensure everyone in your organization understands that this order does not grant right of free collocations on government property.
 - Ensure that you don't grant that right in your leases / licenses by requiring approval in writing of municipality/Special District for changes.
 - Ensure that industry does not use new rules as an excuse to install generators at your sites.

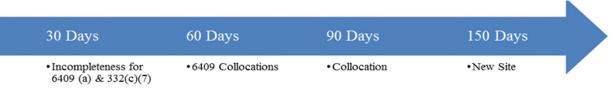


- Require the applicant to choose under what statutory term it is seeking approval: 332(c)(7) or 6409(a). In so doing, you establish their time line.
- Understand that there are now three shot clocks, and that Federal times do not extend shorter state timelines.
- You are limited to what you first list as missing.
 No opportunity to add discoveries.



Changes to Your Applications

- Require applicant provide documentation that is "reasonably related to determining whether the eligible facilities request meets the requirements of Section 6409(a)."
 - Meets size change including cumulative limit
 - Meets any stealth obligations
 - Meets any building code obligations
 - Meets and safety code obligations
 - Meets any non-discretionary structural code
 - Complies with any condition of approval of construction or modification imposed on the applicable wireless tower or base station, i.e. does it comply with
 - Conditions regarding fencing,
 - Access to the site,
 - Drainage, and
 - Other conditions of approval placed on the underlying structure.



6409(a) Forms (cont.)

- Fees are not addressed in Order.
 - Make sure you comply with your state law.
- Not clear that you can demand documentation that site complies with any relevant Federal requirement, including any applicable Commission, FAA, NEPA, or Section 106 requirements.
- Not clear what the status is of local historic preservation limitations.



- Impose a moratorium
 - Commission is specific that moratoria will not toll 6409(a) or 332(c)(7) applications.
- Approve without understanding how a facility could expand the smallest facility may grow an additional 10 feet up and 6 feet out.
- Demand documentation for the business need for the proposed modification or require a business case for expansion.

Next Steps

- BB&K will create working client groups to address the legal and practical challenges facing local governments.
 - Reconsideration Are areas of the rules unclear or not workable?
 - Appeal Do the rules or the underlying statute violate statutory or constitutional protections?
 - Ordinance and Form Review
 - Must be done with an eye to state law and charters, there could be shared insights.
- Please let us know of your interest.



- Best Best & Krieger LLP is a full-service law firm with nearly 200 attorneys in California and Washington, D.C. delivering effective, timely and service-oriented solutions to complex legal issues facing public agencies, businesses and individuals.
- BB&K lawyers serve as city attorney to 30 California cities and as general and special counsel to special districts, school districts, cities, counties and other public agencies.
- The firm has been helping businesses, from local to international, achieve their goals for more than 100 years.

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